Commission of the European Communities

The Agricultural Situation in the Community

1985 Report

Published in conjunction with the Nineteenth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities

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Foreword

Prepared in conjunction with the Nineteenth General Report on the activities of the European Communities (1985), this is the eleventh report on the agricultural situation in the Community published by the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities. It was completed on 4 November 1985 and adopted by the Commission on 18 November 1985.

It has two parts. The first covers the main events of 1985 : 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.

In view of the exceptional importance of the event, a special chapter is devoted to the agricultural aspects of the accession of Portugal and Spain to the Communities: this includes a description of agriculture in the two new Member States, a review of the problems raised in the agricultural field as a result of the enlargement, and a summary of the arrangements made to ensure that integration is as harmonious as possible.

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

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 can be obtained from the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities.

Contents

I — Agriculture in 1985

1. The outstanding development for the Community in 1985 was of course the conclusion of the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal. A different Community—12 countries instead of 10—was born on 1 January 1986, marking a new departure for green Europe and bringing in two Member States with major farming sectors having several special features of their own.

2. The Community also completed the general review of its policy on agricultural structures. The 1972 socio-structural directives were replaced by a new 'horizontal' regulation, designed to improve the efficiency of structures and better adapted to the context in which farming is now developing in the Community. With the adoption of the new regulation and the approval of a general Community allocation for the improvement of processing and marketing of agricultural products, all the across-the-board instruments of the Community policy on agricultural structures have been renewed. In the Mediterranean regions, their value is bound to be further enhanced by the Integrated Mediterranean Programmes, also adopted in 1985, designed to promote the economic and social development of essentially rural areas which are among the poorest in the Community.

3. On the agricultural markets, there was still a wide gap between supply and demand for many products. This led to problems of mounting complexity, witness the difficulties the Council had to contend with when establishing prices for 1985/86.

Accordingly, the Commission embarked upon a major policy review operation on the 'perspectives' for the common agricultural policy. A Green Paper, published in July 1985, is a practical expression of this forward analysis; the Paper provides a basis for the consultations under way with all parties concerned in an effort to pinpoint the options open to farming in the Community in the medium and long term.

Main events of the past 12 months

Date	Event
28. 11. 1984	To facilitate discussion in the Council on the review of the Community policy on agricultural structures, the Commission adopts for submission to the Council proposals concerning the future financing of the EAGGF Guidance Section and the foreseeable level of expenditure in respect of policy on structures for the coming five years (1985-89).
3/4. 12. 1984	Agreement at the Dublin European Council on the reform of the wine market organization and on further negotiation with Spain and Portugal, with a general reservation by Greece (vital interest) on the enlargement pending unanimous approval in the Council of the Integrated Mediterranean Programmes.
10/14. 12. 1984	Parliament rejects by 321 votes against, 3 in favour and 16 abstentions the draft 1985 budget 'which covers only 10 months'. The Community will be financed by provisional twelfths (in fact, for the first six months of 1985).
19. 12. 1984	Council agreement on extending until 31 March 1987 the use of the ECU in the common agricultural policy.
1. 1. 1985	Second stage in the dismantling of the positive MCAs new green rate for the mark and the guilder, and reduction by half of the MCAs on pigmeat.
30. 1. 1985	The Commission proposes for 1985/86 either the retention of the current prices, or small increases up to 2%, or reductions for cereals and rapeseed (for which the guarantee thresholds had been exceeded) and for citrus fruit, tomatoes and certain varieties of tobacco (because of the market situation). The Commission proposes that the negative MCAs be discontinued in France and Greece and an adaptation of the positive MCAs in Germany and the Netherlands towards alignment of the MCAs on milk and cereals on the MCAs applied to the other products. The Commission announced a general debate within the Community institutions and with the farmers' organizations on the future 'perspectives' for European agriculture, before the end of the first half of 1985.
19. 2. 1985	The Council approves the 1985 food aid figures: cereals, 927 700 tonnes, and then 232 000 tonnes; skimmed-milk powder, 108 600 tonnes; butteroil, 28 700 tonnes; sugar, 11 000 tonnes; seed and olive oil, 9 100 tonnes; other products, 211 700 tonnes.
20. 2.1985	The Commission adopts a Communication to the Council to renew its March 1983 proposal on the Integrated Mediterranean Programmes.
25/27. 2. 1985	The Council reaches agreement on the adaptation of the wine arrangements, further to the conclusions of the Dublin European Council.
11/13. 3. 1985	General Council Decision on the review of the policy on agricultural structures: qualified majority vote in the Agricultural Council after 18 months' negotiations; opinion of the Council (Economic and Financial Affairs) on the overall financial allocation for the policy on structures chargeable to the EAGGF Guidance Selection.

Date	Event
21. 3. 1985	Through an agreement on the financing of the 1985 budget by non-refundable advance payments under an intergovernmental agreement, the Council enables the budgetary procedure to be resumed. The Council adopts a common standpoint on the new 'own' resources; this will be submitted to the Member States for ratification according to their several constitutional procedures.
27/29. 3. 1985	Political agreement between the 10-country Community and the two prospective members on the essential aspects of the matters still outstanding: agriculture, fisheries, social affairs, 'own resources' and the status of the Canary Islands.
30. 3. 1985	Declaration of the Council of Foreign Ministers on the Mediterranean policy of the enlarged Community.
29/30. 3. 1985	The Brussels European Council establishes an agreement on the Integreted Mediterranean Programmes, enabling the Greek reservation to be withdrawn and the agreement on the enlargement of the Community to become effective.
23/24. 4. 1985	The Council establishes the draft 1985 budget.
6/10. 5. 1985	Parliament's first reading of the new 1985 draft budget.
16. 5. 1985	The Council approves a political agreement on the agricultural prices and related measures for 1985/86 for all products except cereals and rapeseed, by concensus with two abstentions (German delegation concerning the milk sector and the Greek delegation concerning Mediterranean products). Agri-monetary measures are approved including devaluation of the representative rates of the French franc, the drachma and the lira (negative-MCA currencies). During the negotiations — the prices had been on the agendas of six Council meetings — the original proposal to cut cereals prices by 3.6% was reduced to 1.8%.
22. 5. 1985	The Council's second reading of the 1985 draft budget.
28. 5. 1985	Informal meeting of the Agriculture Ministers in Siena to start the review of the 'perspectives' of the common agricultural policy.
11/12. 6. 1985	Voting in the Council of Ministers of Agriculture (second voting procedure) for cereals and rapeseed prices fails to yield qualified majority required.
12. 6. 1985	Signing in Lisbon and Madrid of the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal to the Community.
12. 6. 1985	The Council adopts eight veterinary directives: three concerning classical swine fever and African swine fever, three concerning medical examinations for persons working with and handling meat or meat products, and two others organizing microbiological controls.
13. 6. 1985	Parliament adopts the 1985 budget.
14. 6. 1985	The Commission adopts the 1986 preliminary draft budget.
19. 6. 1985	The Commission adopts interim measures applying the new cereals and rape prices, for which majority support had been recorded in the Council on 16 May 1985.
25. 6. 1985	Full agreement in the Council of Foreign Ministers on the regulation implementing the Integrated Mediterranean Programmes.

Date	Event
17. 7. 1985	The Council approves Community participation in the financing of schemes to offset income losses for Dutch farmers resulting from the dismantlement of the positive MCAs (agreed in March 1984).
18. 7. 1985	The Commission proposes to the Council that it adapt, because of the enlargement, the trade parts of the cooperation or association agreements linking the Community with southern Mediterranean countries.
18. 7. 1985	The Commission proposes to the Council arrangements for sugar for the next five marketing years from 1 July 1986.
22. 7. 1985	The central rates are adjusted under the European Monetary System, entailing changes in the MCAs for Italy Greece and the United Kingdom. The adjustments made are: devaluation of the lira by 6%, revaluation by 2% of all the currencies complying with the 2.25% fluctuation margin (European 'snake'), alignment of the notional central rates for sterling (revaluation by 7.47%) and the drachma (devaluation by 11.54%) on their acutal market rates. This means a devaluation of the ECU by 0.15%.
23. 7. 1985	The Commission sends to the Council and Parliament a Communication concerning the 'perspectives' for the common agricultural policy: the 'Green Paper'.
5. 8. 1985	After 14 years' work, the Council adopted a directive concerning health protection and inspection for intra-Community trade in heat-treated milk.
13/16. 9. 1985	The Commission activates several interventions schemes for table wine for 1984/85. — 15% distillation (10 m hl) of quantities under long-term storage contracts, and for 1985/86 — preventive distillation 6 or 13 hl/ha according to wine-growing areas (i.e. 8 m hl).
18. 9. 1985	The Council adopts the draft 1986 budget by qualified majority for 10 members of the Community.
24. 9. 1985	At an informal meeting, the Ministers of Agriculture hold a tentative general discussion of the Green Paper. Parliament's Committee on Agriculture and the Agriculture Section of the Economic and Social Committee also discuss in September the outlook for the common agricultural policy. The agricultural organizations are consulted and express their views.
25. 9. 1985	The Commission lays before the Council a Communication on Community guidelines for economic cooperation with the Mediterranean countries (supplementing the trade section proposed in July 1985).
30. 9. 1985	Special session of GATT members to prepare a further round of multilateral trade negotiations (including agricultural products).
3. 10. 1985	Opinion of the governing body of the Committee of Agricultural Organizations in the EEC (COPA) on the Green Paper.
31. 10. 1985	Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee on the Green Paper.
14/15. 1. 1986	Opinion of Parliament on the Green Paper.

II — Agricultural aspects of Community enlargement to include Portugal and Spain

4. Following Denmark, Ireland, the United Kingdom and Greece, two new countries—Portugal and Spain—joined the Community on 1 January 1986. The new enlargement, bringing in virtually the whole of the Iberian peninsula, is welcomed by the present members because it is entirely consistent with, and indeed a major contribution to, the drive towards European integration.

Agriculture lay at the heart of the protracted accession negotiations. The prospective integration into the Community of two large agricultural systems with specific characteristics of their own—which in fact the new members regard as assets in their membership of the common market—at a time when the 'old' Community had embarked on the reform of its agricultural policy, raised problems which, in their diversity and scale, went far beyond anything encountered in connection with previous enlargements.

In many respects, the third enlargement of the Community is something of a gamble: it speculates on the ability of the Community of Ten to adapt to the situation created by the integration of Portuguese and Spanish agriculture and the ability of the new members to bridge the wide gap which still separates them in a number of spheres from the remainder of the Community. It is up to the 'green Community', now of Twelve, to rise to this new challenge.

Agriculture in Portugal and Spain

5. Farming in Portugal and Spain is of great importance for employment and trade in the two countries (about 23% of total employment in Portugal, and about 18% of total employment in Spain; nearly 15% of all exports of the two countries are of agricultural products). This means that while it now contributes less to gross domestic product (its share in this aggregate is somewhere between 6 and 7%,

compared with rather less than 4% in the old Community), farming is still an essential component of their economies.[1]

Dominant characteristics

6. Much like that of the south of France, the Italian Mezzogiorno and Greece, Portuguese and Spanish agriculture is Mediterrranean in character, with a preponderance of crop-farming (55% of the value of total agricultural output as against 45% in the Community of Ten), within which products typical of the southern regions enjoy precedence, and less stockfarming than in the northern regions of the Community. Owing to natural conditions, but also by tradition, the various agricultural regions tend to specialize as regards production.

General description

7. Contrasting with the Community of Ten, Portugal and Spain are heavily wooded countries (a third of the total area as against only a fifth in the Community of Ten), with little land permanently under grass compared with arable land and, above all, with land used for permanent crops (vines, fruit trees, olive trees).

Whereas the proportion of the utilized agricultural area under cereals is much the same in the Community of Ten as in the new Member States, apart from a few exceptions as regards some varieties, crops which prefer a southern climate (vines, olive trees, fruit and vegetables, rice, flowers and ornamental plants and sunflowers) are far more important in Portugal and Spain, where together they account for nearly a quarter of agricultural land, as against only 11% in the Community of Ten. Most of this difference is accounted for by vines and olive trees (roughly 6% and 8% of the utilized agricultural area in Portugal and Spain and 2.5% and 2% in the Community of Ten respectively).

Crops of relatively minor importance in the old Community occupy a prominent position in Portugal and Spain: pulses, almond trees, citrus fruit. Conversely, crops which are of major importance in the northern regions are geographically limited

1 The agricultural statistics for the two new Member States are given in Annex II: 'Key figures for agriculture in the Community of Twelve'.

here (sugar beet in Spain), are small (sugarbeet in Portugal grown only in the Azores), or are not grown at all (rape).

Between the two new Member States, the differences lie mainly in the greater importance of cash crops in Spain (sunflower, fruit and vegetables, flowers and ornamental plants, cotton), and crops typical of a poor agriculture (rye) or reflecting national consumer habits (potatoes, maize and rice) in Portugal.

8. The small area used for fodder crops (a quarter of agricultural land in Portugal and Spain as against a half in the Community of Ten) reflects the lesser importance of stockfarming in the two new Member States. Admittedly, sheep, goat and pig numbers are much the same as in the rest of the Community, but there are far fewer cattle (see following table).

Livestock numbers in the Community of Ten, Portugal and Spain

(Number of livestock per 100 ha of utilized agricultural land)

Livestock	EUR 10	Spain	Portugal
Cattle	78	19	32
of which: dairy cows	25	6	10
Pigs	77	41	58
Sheep	71	68	48
Goats	8	9	17

Sources: EUR 10: Community surveys of cattle herd and pig herd 1983. Survey of the structure of agricultural holdings (1979-80) (1981 for Greece) as regards sheep and goats.
Portugal: agricultural surveys 1979/80 (mainland Portugal) and 1977 (Azores and Madeira).
Spain: 1982 agricultural survey.

The main agricultural regions

9. Spanish milk production is concentrated chiefly in the north-west, from Galicia to the Basque country and along the foothills of the Pyrenees. The first of these areas, with its hilly ground and typical maritime climate, has small farms with

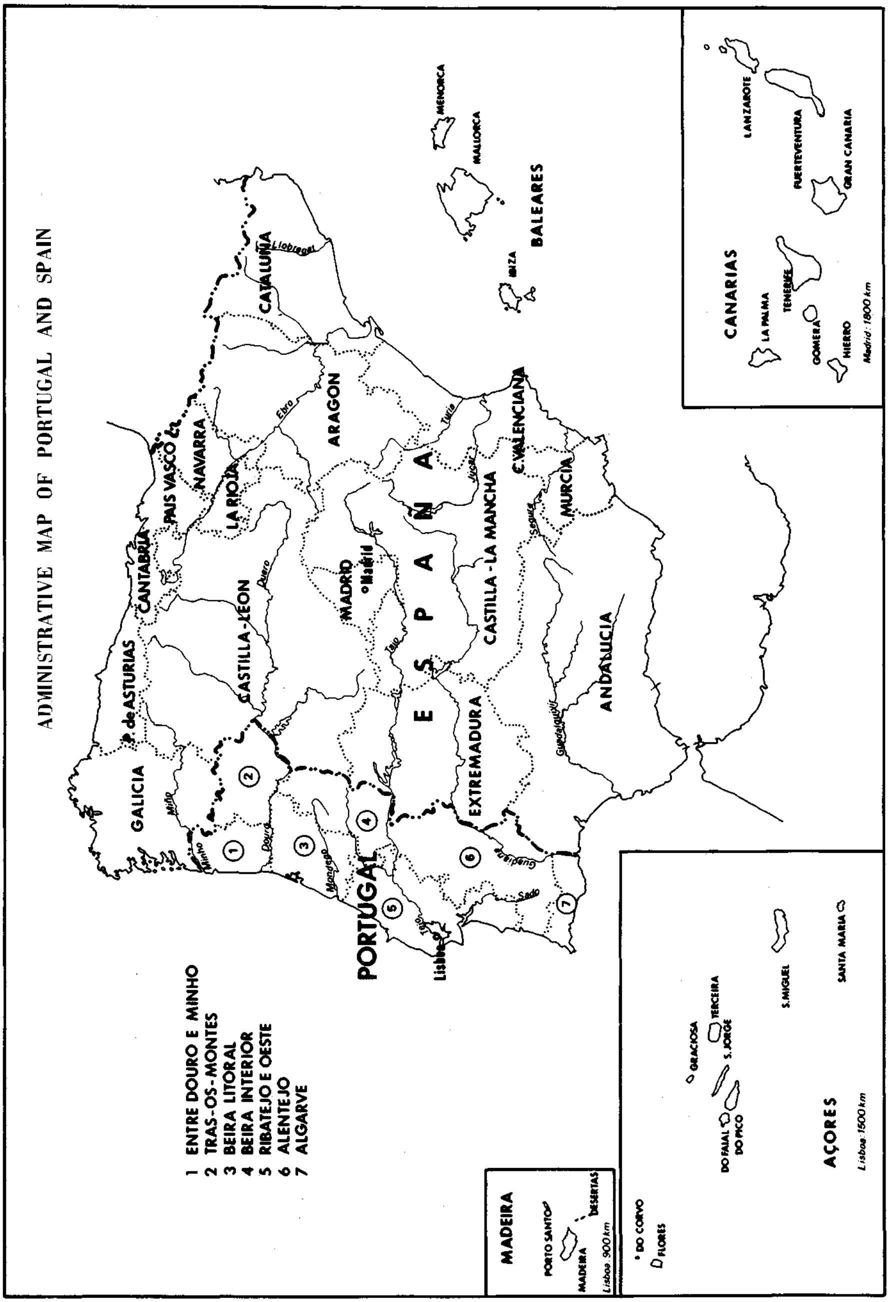
ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF PORTUGAL AND SPAIN
1 ENTRE DOURO E MINHO
2 TRAS-OS-MONTES
3 BEIRA LITORAL
4 BEIRA INTERIOR
5 RIBATEJO E OESTE
6 ALENTEJO
7 ALGARVE
PORTUGAL
Lisboa
ESPAÑA
Madrid
GALICIA
P. de ASTURIAS
CANTABRIA
PAIS VASCO
NAVARRA
LA RIOJA
CASTILLA-LEON
ARAGON
CATALUÑA
MADRID
EXTREMADURA
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA
C. VALENCIANA
MURCIA
ANDALUCIA
BALEARES
MENORCA
MALLORCA
IBIZA
Minho
Douro
Mondego
Tejo
Guadiana
Sado
Ebro
Duero
Tajo
Turia
Jucar
Segura
Guadalquivir
Llobregat
CANARIAS
LANZAROTE
FUERTEVENTURA
GRAN CANARIA
TENERIFE
LA PALMA
GOMERA
HIERRO
Madrid: 1800 km
MADEIRA
PORTO SANTO
DESERTAS
Lisboa: 900 km
AÇORES
DO CORVO
FLORES
DO FAIAL
DO PICO
GRACIOSA
TERCEIRA
S. JORGE
S. MIGUEL
SANTA MARIA
Lisboa: 1500 km

Figure 1

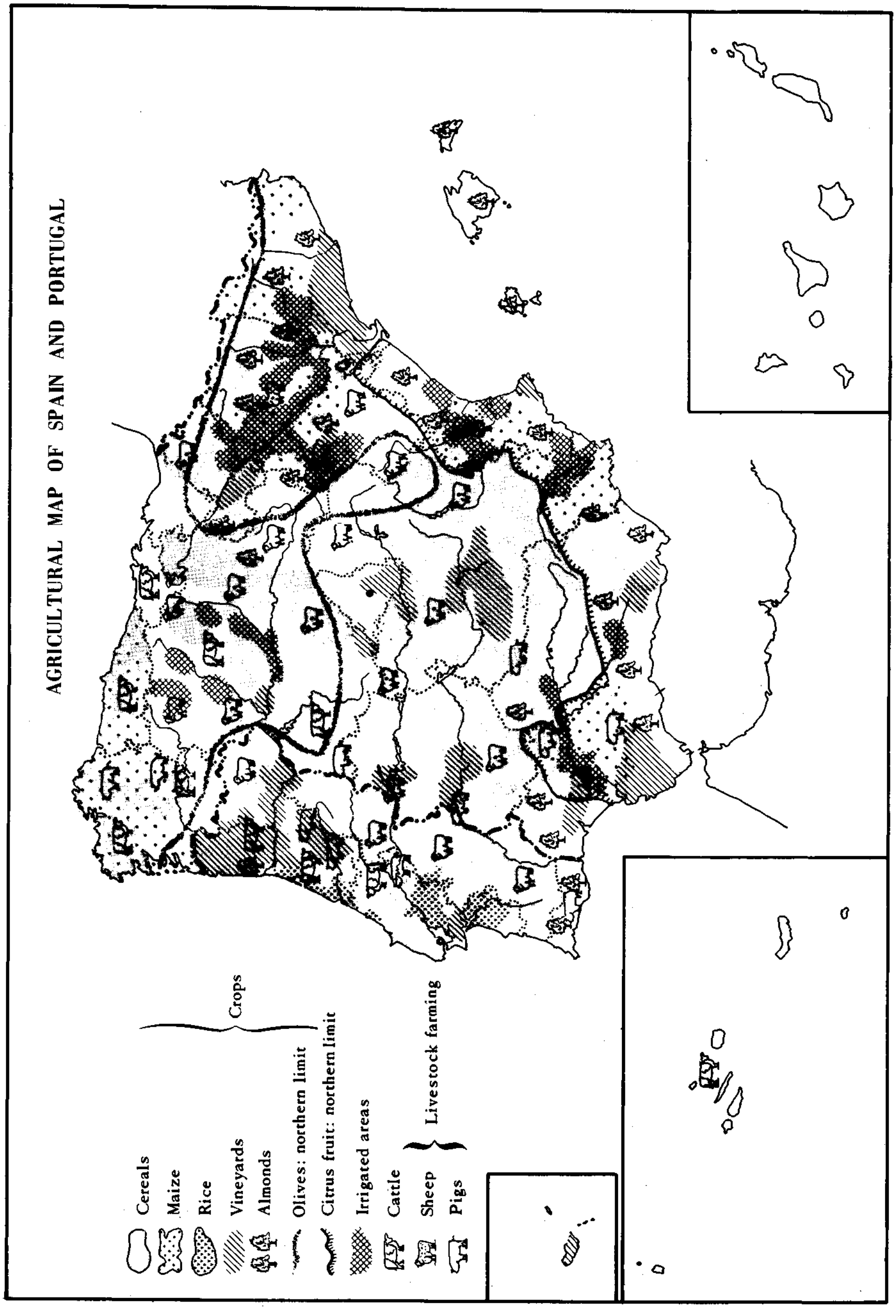
AGRICULTURAL MAP OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL
Cereals
Maize
Rice
Vineyards
Almonds
Crops
Olives: northern limit
Citrus fruit: northern limit
Irrigated areas
Cattle
Sheep
Pigs
Livestock farming

Figure 2

intensive agriculture and concentrates on stockfarming (cattle and pigs) and the growing of maize, fruit (apples and pears), vegetables (potatoes, cabbages, beans) and vines.

To the south of the Cantabrian mountains the landscape changes completely: the immense Castilian plateau, which accounts for half of mainland Spain hemmed in by mountains which separate it from the coastal regions, its climate is continental with long periods of drought, except in a few mountainous areas where rainfall is abundant. Cereals, particularly wheat, vines (vineyards of Castile, notably Rioja, and particularly of La Mancha), olive trees and almond trees predominate, while sheep and pigs are the main livestock. Most of Spain's big farms are mainly in this region.

On the Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts and in the plains of Andalusia the climate becomes Mediterranean: fruit and vegetables, vines (Penedés, Catalonia, Jerez, Malaga, Montilla in Andalusia), olives and almonds are the main products. Whereas the Catalan coast enjoys some humidity, elsewhere the best productive regions depend on irrigation: the Ebro valley (rice), the Guadalquivir valley (open-field crops—wheat, sugarbeet, cotton) and above all the 'huertas' of the Valencia region (rice, tomatoes, citrus fruit, almonds, apples, peaches and apricots).

In the Balearic Islands, agriculture concentrates on the production of fruit (almonds, figs, carobs, apricots), vegetables, olives and vines and pigfarming. In the Canary Islands, 1 800 km from Madrid, off the coast of Morocco, a warm climate and fertile soil favour temperate crops (potatoes, tomatoes, vines) and tropical crops (bananas, sugar cane, coffee).

10. To the south of Galicia, with similar natural features, north-west Portugal (Entre Duoro e Minho) is a region of intensive farming on small farms devoted to livestock, mainly for milk production, and the production of maize, fruit and vegetables. There are vineyards here, including vineyards for green wines ('vinhos verdes')[1] and, in the most exposed areas where the climate becomes Mediterranean in nature, olive trees and orange trees. In the east, the mountain plateaux of Tras-

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1 Wine obtained from unripe grapes.

os-Montes are given over to stockfarming and the valleys to the production of fruit and vegetables, maize and vines. The slopes of the Douro are used for the cultivation of olives, figs, almonds and above all grapes for Port wines.

Further south, the region of Beira Litoral and Beira Interior concentrate on rice production in the irrigated areas near to the coast, stockfarming in the uphill areas to the east, and elsewhere on cereals, fruit, olives and vines (Dao wines). On the banks of the lower Tagus (Ribatejo), large concerns use the flood plain for the cultivation of rice and market garden-type products and the breeding of fighting bulls.

In the south of the country, the Alentejo, a dry plain farmed by large concerns, is historically Portugal's 'granary', but rice, olives and citrus fruit are also grown there. Fruit (almonds, figs, carobs and oranges), olives, rice and vegetables are grown in the Algarve.

The Madeira archipelago, which lies more than 900 km from Lisbon on the same latitude as Morocco, enjoys a special climate suitable for crops such as vines, sugar cane, temperate and tropical fruit and vegetables, flowers and cereals. Farmers in the Azores, in mid-Atlantic some 1 500 km from the Portuguese coast, concentrate on stockfarming, particularly dairy farming. The main crops in the Azores are maize, fruit, vegetables, sugarbeet. grapes and tea.

Strengths and weaknesses

11. In this vast area of wide contrasts, Spanish agriculture is comparable with that of the other large countries of the Community, for it shares their diversity, ranging from the vigorous and prosperous regions to areas of near-wilderness; the advantages formed by the various Mediterranean products are matched by definite weaknesses with regard to stockfarming and the main crops. The situation of Portuguese agriculture is much less favourable: a few strong areas are overshadowed by far-reaching structural deficiencies for most products.

Dynamic Mediterranean products

12. In Spain the biggest export crops, which are generally produced in irrigated areas and yield excellent returns at low cost, are citrus fruit (Spain is the world's leading exporter of oranges and mandarins), melons, watermelons, strawberries, tomatoes, onions, cucumbers, peppers, marrows and courgettes, aubergines, artichokes, French beans, lettuces and endives.

Spanish vineyards, which form the largest total in the world in size, export some 5 to 6 million hectolitres a year despite lower average yields than in the wine-growing countries of the Community of Ten. The olive plantations, which cover more than two million ha, yield exportable quantities of oil varying between some tens of thousands and more than 100 000 tonnes a year. Spain is also the world's leading producer and exporter of almonds.

In Portugal, the main agricultural assets are limited to wines (Port, Madeira, green wines, Dao wines), tomato products, olive oil and the animal feedingstuffs industry, which obtains its inputs from 'third' countries at world prices.

Thanks to a reafforestation drive sustained over many years, forestry occupies a leading place in both countries, and makes a significant contribution to their exports. This is particularly true for Portugal, which is the world's leading producer of cork and whose exports of timber, cork and derived products account for nearly 15% of agricultural and food exports.

Stockfarming, cereals, major crops: difficult sectors

13. Spain is unable to meet domestic demand for any of the cereals (except rice), beef/veal, most milk products, sugar and oilseeds. In the case of Portugal, the list covers most agricultural products, a fact which reflects the overall weakness of Portuguese agriculture.

Working on a relatively smaller overall scale than in the Community of Ten, stockfarmers in the new Member States have generally been unable to meet in full the growing demand for livestock products (meat, milk products) which has built up as a result of the rise in the standard of living and, in the case of Portugal, the flow of immigration from former colonies. The expansion of stockfarming is impeded by its production structures: in Spain, average sheep flocks are larger than in the Community of Ten (90 animals as against 80), whereas for other species, numbers are on average half (pigs) or a third (cattle) the figures in the Community of Ten; in Portugal, average stock numbers are a third (goats) a fifth (sheep) or a seventh (cattle and pigs) the size of those in the Community of Ten.[1]

Within the large extensive livestock farms in southern Portugal and Spain and the modern production units in the poultry and, to a lesser extent, pig sectors, farmers do not yet have the resources to develop a stockfarming sector comparable in size and performance with the average of the remainder of the Community.

Equally conspicuous is the weakness of certain major crops. For example, using proportionately the same area of land as in Portugal and Spain with a high level of general consumption, the Community of Ten produces 10% more cereals than it uses whereas the new Member States cannot cover their requirements. The low yields of crops in dry conditions (depending on variety, a half or a third of average yields in the Community of Ten and in some cases even less) has prevented the increasing demand from being met, resulting in a major rise in imports of raw materials for feedingstuffs—fodder cereals and oilseeds now for close on 40% of agricultural and food imports.

The structural problem

14. The low yields of certain crops of major importance for national supply and the precarious situation of certain sectors are in fact only one aspect of the main problem affecting agriculture in the new Member States, i.e. production structures which are on average inefficient. In the Community of Ten, agriculture accounts for roughly 8% of employment but only 4% of national product. This 2 to 1 ratio, which reflects the relative inefficiency of farming as compared with other economic activities, is as high as 3 to 1 in Spain and even 4 to 1 in Portugal; differences as wide as this cannot be accounted for solely by lower farmgate prices or by lower capital intensity.

The natural conditions farmers have to contend with in the two countries are often unfavourable: mountainous terrain (Spain is the second most mountainous

[1] Pigfarmers in Portugal and Spain also have to contend with African swine fever, endemic in both countries

country in Europe after Switzerland), poor soil in several regions, inadequate or uneven rainfall. But other factors, relating to farming structures and to the absence of modern production techniques, also help to account for the low rates of efficiency, especially in Portugal.

15. Irrigation, which is a fundamental factor in increasing productivity in Mediterranean agriculture,[1] is unevenly developed according to crops. It is, moreover, probably inadequate in Spain despite its extent in relation to the immense size of the dry areas (the irrigated area accounts for 11.4% of the utilized agricultural area as against almost 15% in Italy) or in decay and generally reliant on rather primitive techniques in Portugal (10% of irrigated land uses facilties built since 1935; only 5% of irrigated land relies on mechanization).

The quantities of artificial fertilizers used are two-thirds or half those used in the Community of Ten and the same is true as regards the number of tractors and combine harvesters per unit of land.

16. Small farms, which are already very numerous in the Community of Ten, dominate agriculture in Portugal and Spain: 87% of Portuguese farms are smaller than 5 ha, 94% smaller than 10 ha; in Spain, the respective figures are 70% and 80%. In the two new Member States small intensive farms predominate in the north and large agricultural estates in the south. More than half of farm heads are over 55 years of age and the younger age groups (up to 45) are less represented than in the Community of Ten.

17. Heavy investment over many years had enabled Spain to increase the extent of its irrigated areas, to develop mechanization and the use of fertilizers and plant health products and to speed up land consolidation. As a result the Spanish agricultural structures exhibit great diversity, from the small fragmented holdings in the mountainous regions of the north and north-west to the efficient agriculture of the irrigated production areas along the Mediterranean coast and the lower reaches of the major rivers.

[1] In Spain, the yield of olive trees is twice as high, that of wheat, maize, new potatoes, sugarbeet and sunflower 2.5 times as high, and that of open-air tomatoes, table grapes and most annual fodder cereals 3 times as high as it would be without irrigation.

By contrast, the structural weakness of Portuguese agriculture is fairly general. The handicaps already mentioned are even more serious than the situation in Spain. Added to this, the standard of education of farmers is very low (30% of farm heads are illiterate and another 30% can read and write but have no qualifications), vocational training is inadequate and no proper guidance or experimentation system exists.

Portuguese and Spanish agriculture in the new Community context

18. Thus the Community now acquires two agricultural systems with production structures which are—in varying degrees, according to the case—in many respects deficient. Apart from this common feature, and those described above, the contributions made by Spanish agriculture on the one hand and Portuguese agriculture on the other to the agricultural common market differ very much in scale.

With Spain, the Community has acquired a major agricultural system—second largest in terms of area in the Community of Twelve—which substantially alters the parameters of the Community's agriculture equation (employment, number of farms, areas, livestock numbers) and the situation for Mediterranean products. For these products moreover, particularly the key fruits and vegetables, Spain was in a strong competitive position thanks to favourable natural conditions, low production costs and real commercial vigour. Conversely, changes were required in stockfarming and the cereals sector if Spain was not to be swamped by competition from the members of the old Community of Ten.

The contribution made by Portuguese agriculture is, of course, a much smaller one. Its main features are the few products which constitute its strong points and, above all, a large number of farms providing work for almost a million farmers and farm workers. Owing to its underproductive nature, the integration of Portuguese agriculture into the Community system as a whole was a difficult undertaking. Entering a new competitive battle without much in the way of heavy weapons, Portuguese agriculture had to be given special treatment if the reorganization so obviously needed in most of its sectors was to be properly implemented.

Green Europe from Ten to Twelve: the problems raised by the enlargement of the Community

19. The accession of Portugal and Spain will mean the addition of three million farms, a labour force of three million and some 30 million ha to the Community's agricultural production potential and an increase in the Community's consumption potential of 48 million people.[1]

This major change in terms of quantity, comparable with that resulting from the first two enlargements together, will also entail a change in the agricultural landscape of the Community, reflecting the major characteristics of the agriculture of the new Member States:

(i) greater importance of Mediterranean crops (vines, olives, rice, fruit and vegetables), relative reduction in the importance of major crops in the northern regions of the Community (wheat, rape, sugarbeet) and, above all, in livestock products, more particularly cattle-raising;

(ii) aggravation of the structural problems of Community agriculture owing to the constitution of a new very large agricultural area made up of the southern regions of the Community, accounting for more than 65% of the Community's farms. Farming structures in this area will in many respects lack the strength of those elsewhere.

It is these two major characteristics of the agriculture of the Twelve, together with the special features of the market organizations in Portugal and Spain in the years preceding their accession which engender most of the specific problems raised in the agricultural sphere by the third enlargement.

The new competitive situation

20. Portuguese and Spanish output of Mediterranean products will boost Community production in proportions varying from 20% to over 100% according to product (apricots, citrus fruit, onions, rice, olive oil, tomatoes, wine, peaches, etc), whereas, in other sectors, the increase will be generally more modest: from 8 to 12% for sugar, beef/veal, wheat and pigmeat. Spanish production will account for most of these increases.

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1 The statistics on agriculture in the Community of Twelve are to be found in Annex II: 'Key figures on agriculture in the Community of Twelve'.

If certain Mediterranean products (wine, citrus fruit, apricots, melons, strawberries, table grapes, almonds, nuts, aubergines, artichokes, tomatoes, early potatoes, lettuces) had been allowed to move freely within the Community as soon as the new countries joined, the growth in trade would have led to stiff competition between regions of the enlarged Community, turning rapidly to the advantage of the new members. Production costs in the new countries are generally lower even at an identical level of performance, and until recently, they had subjected only a small fraction of their output of fruit and vegetables to the marketing disciplines which have to be observed by growers in the Ten (quality standards, market intervention).

Conversely, the more vulnerable sectors of Portuguese agriculture would probably not have been able to withstand the sudden confrontation with the production of the other Member States which would have followed an unrestriced extension of the common agricultural market. Several varieties of fruit and vegetables produced in the Community of Ten could, moreover, have replaced Spanish produce on its own market whereas at the moment they are sold there, if at all, in only small quantities.

Special arrangements therefore had to be made for these 'sensitive' sectors so as to enable both sides gradually to adapt to the new conditions arising from enlargement and in this way allow interpenetration to take place without hardship or bankruptcies.

21. Apart from these developments, products from Portugal and Spain could, through the effect of 'Community preference'[1], compete with the produce from certain 'third' countries of the Mediterranean area with which the Community maintains special relations and which enjoy preferential access to the Community market. The countries which could be affected in this way are: Morocco (citrus fruit, tomatoes, early potatoes, wine), Tunisia (olive oil, citrus fruit), Cyprus (early potatoes, wine and table grapes, citrus fruit), Israel (citrus fruit, fruit juices, early potatoes, cut flowers), Yugoslavia and the Maghreb countries (wine). Aware of its responsibilities in this part of the world, the Community also has had to seek ways

[1] The mechanisms of the common agricultural policy are an inducement to Community consumers to obtain their supplies primarily from Community producers.

of tempering any damage which the situation it has itself created might cause these countries, and grant special treatment to their exports to the Community after enlargement.

A new dimension to the structural problems of Community agriculture

22. The accession of the new Member States means that the Community agricultural system now has a higher proportion of small farms and a larger number of elderly farmers. Its average efficiency in both technical terms (yields) and economic terms (wealth) produced by each person engaged in agriculture compared with that of other sectors[1] is necessarily reduced. The contrast between the agricultural structures of the north and the south of the Community has become more pronounced. Enlargement has therefore made the need for a significant improvement in the agricultural structures of the Community even more urgent, particularly in the southern regions, where the structural deficiencies are most marked and where competition resulting from the reciprocal opening up of the market of the Community of Ten and the two new arrivals will be felt most actuely.

Considerable potential for production

23. The output of the Ten and that of the new Member States do, to some extent, complement one another: the Community of Ten has a surplus in most cereals, sugar, potatoes, meat and milk products, whereas Portugal and Spain are net importers of these commodities. Spain exports oranges, table grapes and nuts (almonds, hazelnuts), of which the old Communtiy is a net importer. However, if the production levels reached on both sides prior to enlargement remain unchanged, surpluses could arise or increase in the enlarged Community as regards olive oil, rice, certain fruits and vegetables, processed tomatoes and wine.

Although its productivity is low in some sectors, Portuguese and Spanish agriculture do show considerable potential for productivity gains. These will accrue from the extension of irrigation, the consolidation and restructuring of farms, increased use of modern production techniques, and the resowing of at least part of the fallow land, which, in Spain, totals 4.8 million ha, i.e. 17.5% of available

1 The calculation includes farmgate price and capital intensity differences, as well as productivity differences proper.

agricultural area. In this connection, the stimulus of EEC farm prices (except for sugarbeet and milk, farmgate prices in Spain before it joined were lower than in the Community of Ten, in some cases much lower) could well serve to boost production, particularly of fruit and vegetables, wine, and in the medium term, olive oil.

At a time when the Community had begun to control its agricultural production in line with demand, steps had to be taken to ensure that the application of the common agricultural policy to Portugal and Spain would not cause production to develop in a manner incompatible with the disciplines which the Community must now accept, although the disciplines might have to be applied with more flexibility in certain situations.

Market organizations with special features

24. The accession of Portugal and Spain entails the adoption by those countries of established Community law in the agricultural field, i.e. all those parts of Community legislation which underlie the common agricultural policy and all other provisions having a bearing on the implementation of that policy. Like every Member State, the newcomers therefore will have to apply the rules of the EEC market organizations, which now supersede those of their own market organizations.

The situation if, of course, not a new one for the Community. It had already been carried out by Denmark, Greece, Ireland and the United Kingdom. However, in the case of Portugal and Spain, there were special difficulties, resulting from the particular characteristics of their market organizations at the time when membership was being negotiated.

25. In both cases, the market organizations in a number of sectors were based on a management system where the State played a preponderant role going far beyond the types of mechanism used for the purposes of the common agricultural policy.

In Spain, State intervention concerned products regarded as sensitive. According to the case, it could take the form of control exercised at production level (restriction of areas planted with rice, for example, so as to ensure that specific areas were planted), or on the internal, commercial level (buying-in and sales monopoly for common wheat and durum wheat, exclusive regional concessions granted to dairies for the sale of pasteurized milk). It was practised above all in foreign trade, where a State-trading system controlled by a public agency was applied to the key imports (cereals, milk products and meats), with restricitons under which the quantities to be imported were limited to the supplies needed to bridge the gap between national output and national demand.

The export sectors (olive oil, table olives, fresh and processed fruit and vegetables, certain wines) were subject to a 'commercial organization' system, operating on the basis of joint action by government bodies and export concerns to restructure exports and modernize marketing systems.

In Portugal, the influence of the State was more comprehensive, covering most agricultural products. In form, it varied from arrangements under which both domestic trade (purchasing and sales monopolies for Portuguese production or control of marketing) and external trade (State trading for imports, administrative licences for imports and exports) were governed by the State to arrangements under which the State controlled only external trade, with or without intervention on the domestic market (cereals, vegetable oils and fats, wine, fresh fruit and vegetables, livestock products and sugar).

With the basic aim of underpinning farmgate prices for essential products whilst keeping comsumer prices relatively low, the market organizations excercised control over consumer prices and a range of public aids which could be paid at various stages in the production-processing-marketing chain.

26. In addition to these general problems, there was quite a large number of more specific problems. It was above all in the fresh fruit and vegetables sector that the differences between the national schemes and the Community regime were most marked: only a small part of production was standardized, producer groups played only a modest role, and there was no price-reporting system for defined products on representative markets, although all of these arrangements are essential features of the market organizations in the Community.

27. The characteristics of the organization of the market in fresh fruit and vegetables in Portugal and Spain made even a gradual application of the Community organization as from the date of accession impossible. In the sectors subject to government intervention in external trade, the market was genuinely

transparent, in respect neither of requirements nor of prices; producers and processors were quite unprepared for the reactions which disposal on an open market demands. Where it also influenced the internal market, the government did not encourage the establishment of markets on which prices are determined on the basis of free commercial transactions and had prevented or impeded the development of the private marketing infrastructures which were to replace the public organization after accession.

This means that the application to Portugal and Spain of mechanisms of the EEC market organizations gave rise in some sectors to problems comparable to those arising from the special features of their agriculture or the impact of the new members' agriculture within that of the enlarged Community.

Green Europe from Ten to Twelve: the solutions chosen

28. The accession negotiations, which began on 17 October 1978 for Portugal and on 5 February 1979 for Spain, were completed on 12 June 1985 with the signature of the instruments relating to their accession, so that it took more than six years to hammer out mutually acceptable solutions to the various problems raised by the integration of the new members into the Community.

During that period, Portugal and Spain began to make the adjustments necessary with a view to their accession: gradual introduction of certain aspects of the EEC market organizations, elimination of certain schemes incompatible with Community rules, restructuring of agricultural sectors threatened by competition from the other Member States.

The Community of Ten adjusted its market organization for fresh fruit and vegetables by strengthening its support for producer groups and making additions to the list of products ranking for Community protection. It reformed its wine market organization so as to control the growth of supply. It also introduced a major scheme to improve the economic and social situation of is southern regions (Integrated Mediterranean Programmes) and contributed to the improvement of the agricultural structures in Portugal by granting pre-accession aids.

The common agricultural policy will be operated fully in Portugal and Spain only after a period of transition.[1] At the same time, the Community will provide aid for the implementation of a programma to restructure Portuguese agriculture; the schemes provided for under the Integrated Mediterranean Programmes will be implemented in certain regions of the old Community.

Lastly, new links will be established with the Community's partners so as to temper any effects which the integration of the new Member States may have on their trade.

A new style of transition period

29. Each enlargement of the Community has been facilitated by transitional arrangements designed to enable the new Member States to phase in the rules of the common agricultural policy, assist mutual adaptation by the new partners and thus ensure the harmonious integration of the new members after an adequate period of time.

The diversity of the problems raised in the agricultural field by the third enlargement meant that a special type of transition period had to be decided on for the full introduction of the common organization of the agricultural market to Portugal and Spain.

The period of transition will run for ten years from the date of accession[2] and, depending on the product, will entail arrangements comparable to those made when countries have joined in the past ('conventional' transition) or action of a new type, with a preliminary stage used for the establishment of the infrastructure and facilities needed for the proper operation of the EEC market organizations in the new Member States, followed by a second stage during which the new mechanisms will be applied and at the same time prices and aids will be aligned on those in the

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1 The common agricultural policy will apply to all of Portugal. In Spain, it will not apply to the Canary Islands or to the 'Plazas' of Ceuta and Melilla.

2 The transition period began on 1 January 1986, the date the two countries joined. However, the clauses in the Acts of Accession on production of and trade in agricultural products apply in the new countries from 1 March 1986 only, as a two-month period of grade was needed to give the Community institutions enough time to adopt a relatively large number of instruments implementing the Act.

old Community (transition 'by stages'). For sensitive products, there will also be an arrangement for monitoring trade between the old Community and each of the two new members: the Supplementary Trade Mechanism (STM).

'Conventional' transition

30. The mechanisms of the EEC market organizations can be phased in from the outset for certain Portuguese products and most Spanish products.[1]

The 'conventional' transition period applied to them will involve, over a period of seven years, the alignment of Portuguese and Spanish prices and aids on those in the old Community, with,

(i) where appropriate, 'accession' compensatory amounts,

(ii) elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade between the old Community and the new Member States,

(iii) adoption by the new countries of the Common Customs Tariff for their trade with 'third' countries,

(iv) application by the new countries of the preferential schemes operated by the Community in respect of imports from a number of 'third' countries.

There will be a safeguard clause for 10 years in respect of trade between the old Community and Portugal and Spain.

A 10-year period was also agreed for the elimination of certain public aids to agriculture which were incompatible with Community rules but the elimination of which upon accession would have seriously depressed farmgate prices or forced up consumer prices.

These aids, which thus can be retained on a temporary basis, normally being phased out by the end of the transition period, will, however, have to be paid for by

[1] In Portugal, oils and fats, sugar, processed fruit and vegetables, sheep- and goatmeat, tobacco, flax and hemp, hops, seeds, dried fodder, peas and field beans and sweet lupins, live plants and flowers, silkworms and beekeeping; in Spain, all products subject to common organization, with the sole exception of fresh fruit and vegetables.

the Portuguese and Spanish authorities. During the same period, the new Member States will be free to apply, in certain circumstances, quantitative restrictions on imports from 'third' countries of a number of sensitive products.[1] These arrangements should make it possible to eliminate gradually a number of special schemes, possible to eliminate gradually a number of special schemes, characteristic of the Portuguese and Spanish agricultural policies pursued before they joined, leaving the farmers concerned time to adapt to the new situation.

The other main features of conventional transition for Portugal and Spain concern mainly:

(i) price alignment, where the prices in Portugal and Spain exceed the Community prices, a situation much commoner than in the case of previous enlargements, especially in Portugal;

(ii) situations existing in the new Member States or liable to emerge in the enlarged Community. For example, for oils and fats, the control in Portugal and Spain for five years of the relationship between the consumer prices of olive oil and competing oils, and of the quantities of oilseeds marketed, should prevent a decline in the consumption of olive oil, at a time when there is already a danger of surpluses building up.

Transition by stages

31. In a number of cases the application as from accession of the EEC market organization mechanisms would have raised such difficulties that it would have been impossible to implement the conventional transitional arrangements. Problems which emerged lay in the fundamental differences in the organization of the markets and also, in the case of Portugal, in the structural weakness of certain sectors in the face of competition, even where gradually introduced, from like sectors in the Community of Ten and in the lack of staff and administrative and technical machinery needed to perform as from accession the operations provided for under Community regulations (intervention, sampling, refunds, etc.).

Since it would have been impossible to cope with these difficulties to the necessary extent during the period leading up to accession, a new form of transition, i.e. by stages, had to be devised. In Portugal, it covers in fact the bulk of agricultural

[1] These take the form of annual quotas which will be increased; they are available, without discrimination, to all operators.

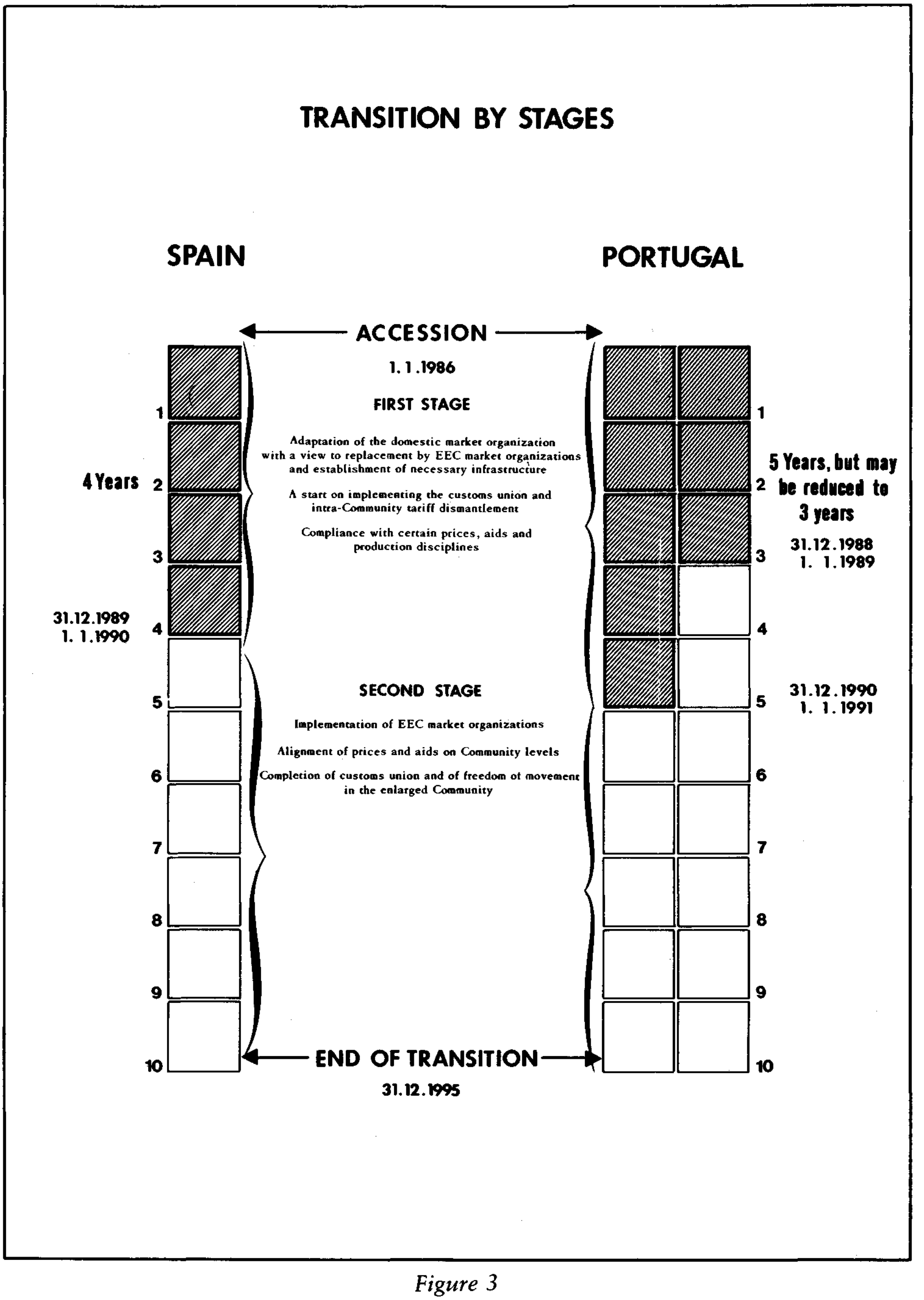
TRANSITION BY STAGES
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
ACCESSION
1.1.1986
FIRST STAGE
Adaptation of the domestic market organization with a view to replacement by EEC market organizations and establishment of necessary infrastructure
A start on implementing the customs union and intra-Community tariff dismantlement
Compliance with certain prices, aids and production disciplines
SECOND STAGE
Implementation of EEC market organizations
Alignment of prices and aids on Community levels
Completion of customs union and of freedom of movement in the enlarged Community
END OF TRANSITION
31.12.1995
4 Years
31.12.1989
1. 1.1990
5 Years, but may be reduced to 3 years
31.12.1988
1. 1.1989
31.12.1990
1. 1.1991
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10

Figure 3

production: milk and milk products, beef/veal, pigmeat, poultry, eggs, cereals, rice, fresh fruit and vegetables, wine products. In the case of Spain, it applies only to fresh fruit and vegetables.

32. The first stage, which will last four years in Spain and five years (possibly shortened to three) in Portugal, will be devoted to carrying out the necessary restructuring operations and above all, introducing the basic mechanisms of the EEC market organizations, the full activation of which has been deferred until the end of the first stage. The market organizations defined will therefore remain 'national' but will have to be adapted in line with 'general objectives', supplemented where appropriate by 'specific objectives'; these will vary according to the product concerned, so that integration into the common agricultural policy can be completed by the end of the first stage;[1] expenditure on market management will be borne by the national budgets.[2]

During the first stage, the sectors concerned will not be fully associated with their counterparts in the Community of Ten. The national system previously applied in trade with the Community of Ten and in exports to 'third' countries has been maintained; likewise, the Community of Ten will, in its trade with the new Member States in the products concerned, apply the system which it applies to 'third' countries, subject to a few adjustments.

Nonetheless, it was agreed that action should be taken, as far as possible, on integration as soon as the new countries joined: for example, the Community arrangements concerning imports from 'third' countries will apply for Portugal and Spain from the beginning of the transition period, in respect of mechanisms and level of protection; resources generated will accrue, however, to the national authorities.

Likewise, the gradual elimination of customs duties between the Community of Ten and the new Member States began on both sides as from accession. Lastly, Portugal and Spain are subject to disciplines relating to prices, aids and production so as to move closer to the policy followed in this field by the Community and enable the measures entailed by the second stage to be applied in the best possible conditions.

33. The second stage, which will last until the end of the transition period, will have the same features as the conventional transition period. As in the case of the

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1 See Annex I for the general or specific objectives for each sector concerned.

2 In Spain, however, the Community will help to finance intervention operations carried out during the first stage by fruit and vegetable producer organizations in respect of products complying with common quality standards to the extent, for each product, of the proportion of production covered by producer organizations recognized by the Commission as being compatible with Community rules in terms of constitution and operation.

latter, aids which are incompatible with Community rules will be permitted subject to certain conditions and on a temporary basis, as will quantitative restrictions on imports from 'third' countries. Throughout the period of transition, a safeguard clause will apply in trade between the Community of Ten, Portugal and Spain.

For sensitive products: the Supplementary Trade Mechanism

34. As an adjunct to the arrangements, a monitoring system of a new type applies to trade between the old Community and the new Member States in all sensitive products:[1] the Supplementary Trade Mechanism (STM).

35. The STM consists basically in the establishment, product by product, at the beginning of each marketing year on the basis of production and consumption estimates, of a 'forward timetable' for the development of trade and of an 'indicative import ceiling' for the market concerned. Where the ceiling is reached or exceeded, or where the target markets may be disrupted, various measures may be activated which, in certain circumstances, may entail the curtailment or suspension of imports.

For those sensitive products subject to conventional transition, the STM will apply throughout the transition period; for products subject to transition by stages, it concerns only the second stage, as the effect of the mechanisms set up for the first stage is that there will be no full integration of the markets concerned at that time.

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[1] The following are subject to the STM:
- (i) trade in both directions between the Community of Ten and Portugal; olive oil, oilcakes, flowers, etc., and various fruit-based products. A list of products subject to the system of transition by stages which may be subject to the STM during the second stage will be drawn up before the end of the first stage.
- (ii) imports into the Community of Ten from Spain: wine products, new potatoes, fresh fruit and vegetables;
- (iii) imports into Spain frim the Community of Ten: wine products, bovine animals and meats, certain milk products, several types of fruit and vegetables, common wheat of breadmaking quality;

The list of products subject to the STM may be changed.

36. The successive indicative ceilings fixed 'must reflect a certain steady progress in relation to traditional trade flows'. Designed as it is, the STM can be seen as a flexible mechanism allowing the monitoring and steady development of trade in sensitive products whilst avoiding any abrupt increases in certain trade flows and repeated recourse to safeguard measures by the partner affected. It should result in the gradual achievement of completely free movement of products within the agricultural common market by the time the transition period expires.

Controlling production potential while allowing Portuguese agriculture some room for manoeuvre

37. The mechanisms designed to control agricultural production in the Community (guarantee thresholds, quotas, other similar measures) will apply as from accession to all the Spanish sectors concerned at the production levels reached prior to accession.

In Portugal, the same mechanisms will apply to products subject to conventional transition (sugar, oilseeds, certain processed fruits and vegetables), but, in respect of products subject to transition by stages, the production rules applied allow for the need for productivity improvements. This arrangement, felt to be indispensable for the maintenance of competitive agriculture, will apply only during the first stage.[1] Otherwise, the Community disciplines will apply in the same way as to the least-favoured regions of the Community.

By means of these arrangements, control over Spanish production, much the larger of the two systems, is ensured from the outset. Portuguese agriculture too must comply with Community regulations, but productivity gains could well mean an increase in the output of certain products.

More intensive structural measures

38. The arrangements agreed for the introduction of the EEC market

[1] The concession is rather less flexible for the wine sector, where a system for the control of planting similar to that in the old Community is to be introduced.

organizations in Portugal and Spain will be backed up by schemes warranted by the new dimension of the structural problems of agriculture in the enlarged Community.

39. The Community policy on agricultural structures will apply in full in the new Member States as soon as they join. The most handicapped Spanish regions will enjoy the most favourable arrangements which the Community of Ten applied to its least-favoured regions under its 'horizontal' measures.[1] However, it is in Portugal that the Community effort to improve agricultural structures will be the most intensive.

40. Even before accession, the Community of Ten provided support for various projects in the Portuguese agricultural sector in the form of two pre-accession aid schemes, entailing total amounts of 23 million and 50 million ECU.

As from accession, the most favourable provisions in the application of Community horizontal measures will apply throughout Portugal. Furthermore, as an extension and amplification of the pre-accession aid schemes, a 'specific programme for the development of Portuguese agriculture' will be put into effect as from accession as an adjunct to the Community's normal structural measures. Endowed with a Community allocation of around 700 million ECU for a period of ten years, the programme comprises short-term measures (agricultural advisory services, improvement of farming conditions, processing installations and the marketing of agricultural products), medium-term measures (infrastructure, irrigation, guidance, training and agricultural research) and long-term measures (land consolidation or enlargement of farms, retirement incentives for elderly farmers and encouragement for the setting up of young farmers) for structural improvement.

By including a structural category amoung the special provisions for the transition period applying to Portuguese agriculture, the aim of the programme is to provide the latter with the means for restructuring and thus facilitate its full integration into the Community system as a whole at the end of the transition period.

41. At the same time, for a period of seven years, the Integrated Mediterranean Programmes (IMP) will be put into effect in the southern regions of the Community

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[1] I.e. those which can be applied throughout the Community.

of Ten.[1] To encourage the adaptation of these regions to the new circumstances created by enlargement, the Community will channel the available resources—4 100 million ECU[2] (2 000 million reserved for Greece)—into activities likely to have a multiplier effect in the development of rural areas: agriculture, but also fisheries, food processing, very small firms, industry, services. In the agriculture field, the measures provided for in the IMPs can supplement or consolidate existing Community measures, some of which, moreover, enjoy larger Community finance in the Mediterranean regions.

Thanks to these measures and the updating of the Community policy on agricultural structures undertaken in 1984 and 1985 (measures designed to strengthen marketing and processing structures for agricultural products and improve the efficiency of agricultural structures), the enlarged Community will henceforth be able to take more dynamic action on structures in its rural areas, which will be mainly of benefit to the Mediterranean regions.

New relations with 'third' countries

42. When Portugal and Spain joined the common market, the Community, under the rules of the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), to which it is a contracting party, was to start negotiations with the other GATT members to assess the impact of the enlargement on imports from non-member countries. The enlargement will entail substantial liberalization of imports into the two new member countries, which should constitute sufficient compensation for certain adjustments of customs duties which will be made.

43. The main effect of the enlargement has been to speed up a review of the overall Mediterranean policy which the Community implemented initially in 1972 but which had not proved entirely satisfactory. Under the new Mediterranean

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1 With the exception of the large cities and urban coastal belts, in France, Drôme, Ardèche and the regions of Languedoc-Roussillon, Corsica, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Aquitaine and Midi-Pyrénéees; in Italy, the entire Mezzogiorno and the regions of Liguria, Tuscany, Umbria and Marche, and certain lagoons in the northern Adriatic as regards aquaculture schemes; the entire territory of Greece.

2 2 500 million ECU of the total of 4 100 million ECU will be drawn from the Community's structural funds (European Regional Development Fund, European Social Fund, 'Guidance' section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund), while the remaining 1 600 million EC will be provided in the form of a special budget appropriation.

policy (as proposed), the main objective for the Community will be to allow the maintenance, during the transition period, of traditional imports[1] of agricultural products originating in Mediterranean countries. For this purpose, for products covered by the agreements (including citrus fruits, wine and new potatoes), the duties will be phased out during the same periods and at the same tempo as that agreed for the elimination of duties in respect of Portugal and Spain, up to traditional quantities by country of origin and by product. Special arrangements have been agreed for olive oil from Tunisia.

These provisions should ensure that, for their staple products, the Mediterranean countries will enjoy access to the Community market for their exports unaffected by the enlargement.

Conclusion

44. The arrangements agreed for the integration of Portugal and Spain into the Community agricultural system and those parallel arrangements in other fields are a reflection of the problems—numerous and often original in nature—raised by the third enlargement. The effectiveness of the arrangements will be gauged by how well the specific targets assigned to them are achieved over and above the gradual and full application of the rules of the common agricultural policy in the two Member States, i.e.:

(i) restructuring of Portuguese agriculture to enable Portuguese farmers to meet competition from the other Member States by providing protection for most of its production (the first stage of transition by stages and the SMT) and specific structural measures before accession and throughout the transition period;

(ii) the control of the development of the substantial agricultural potential, protecting sensitive Spanish sectors so as to give them time to adapt (SMT), encouraging modernization of agriculture in Spain's less-favoured areas (the

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1 Average quantities for the years 1980 to 1984.

most favourable provisions of the policy on agriculture structures);

(iii) enabling the sectors and regions of the Community of Ten concerned to adapt smoothly to the new context created by enlargement by providing a few years' protection from Spanish fruit and vegetables (first stage of transition period) and wines (SMT) and restructuring the economy of the rural parts of the southern regions (IMP);

(iv) preventing enlargement from jeopardizing the traditional agricultural exports of Mediterranean 'third' countries to the Community by ensuring that during the transition period they receive treatment which is no less favourable than that applied to the new Member States.

45. The third enlargement of the Community differs sharply from previous enlargements because of the way it further enhances the agricultural component of European integration: although relatively modest in economic terms, the integration of the Portuguese and Spanish agricultural systems is unprecedented from the point of view of the number of farms, employment and agricultural potential, the budgetary impact of their integration is of a quite different order; the adaptations to be made on both sides in certain sectors and certain regions will be of a new variety.

Enlargement has not in itself provoked the reform of the common agricultural policy as regards Mediterranean products, the implementation of the IMP or the revision of the Mediterranean policy, but it has unquestionalby helped to accelerate them.

In both these ways, the accession of Portugal and Spain will mark a new point of departure not only for the Community itself but also for Community agriculture.

ANNEX I

Objectives for the first stage of the transitional period

SPAIN

Product	General objectives
Fresh fruit and vegetables	— the progressive application of quality standards to all the products concerned and strict application of the requirements arising therefrom; — the development of producer groups within the meaning of Community rules; — the setting up of a body and creation of a material and human infrastructure suitable for carrying out public intervention operations provided for under Community rules; — the setting up of a network for the daily recording of prices on representative markets to be defined on the basis of the various products; — the liberalization of trade with a view to introducing a system of free competition and of free access to the Spanish market and of adaptation of the 'sectoral trade adjustments' to exports in order to make them compatible with the requirements of freedom of movement.

PORTUGAL

Product	Specific objectives
Fresh fruit and vegetables	— elimination of the Junta Nacional das Frutas (JNF) as a State body at the end of the first stage; — development of producer organizations within the meaning of the Community rules; — progressive and generalized application of common quality standards; — setting up an intervention body and creating a material and human infrastructure to facilitate intervention operations; — free formation of prices and their daily recording on representative markets to be defined on the basis of the different products; — creation of an information service on agricultural markets in order to record rates daily and the appropriate training of the administrative departments indispensable to the smooth functioning of the common organization of the markets.
Milk and milk products	— abolition of the Junta Nacional dos Produtos Pecuarios (JNFP) as a State body at the end of the first stage and the progressive liberalization of internal trade, imports and exports with a view to setting up an arrangement for free competition and free access to the Portuguese market; — creation of an intervention agency and the formation of a material and human infrastructure to facilitate intervention operations;

Milk and milk products (cont'd)	— modification of the existing prices structure so as to enable their free formation on the market and modification of the relation as to value between the fat part and the protein part of milk used in Portugal to align it on the relation retained in the Community; — harmonization of domestic prices for milk, butter and dried milk obtaining in mainland Portugal with those obtaining in the Azores; — elimination, as far as possible, of national aid which is incompatible with Community law, and the progressive introduction of the scheme for Community aid; — abolition of the exclusiveness of milk collection zones and of the exclusiveness of pasteurization; — creation of an information service for agricultural markets with a view to the recording of price levels and an appropriate formation of administrative departments, these being essential for the smooth running of the common organization of the markets in the sector concerned; — implementation of measures intended to promote the modernization of production, processing and marketing structures.
Beef/veal	— elimination of the JNPP as a State body at the end of the first stage, and the liberalization of imports and exports and the progressive liberalization of domestic trade with a view to introducing a system of free competition and of free access to the Portuguese market; — creation of an intervention body and formation of a material and human infrastructure to facilitate intervention operations and the appropriate training of the administrative departments, which are indispensable to the smooth functioning of the common organization of the markets in the sector in question; — free formation of prices on representative markets to be established; — creation of an information service on agricultural markets in order to record prices and the introduction of the Community grading scale for carcases with a view to quotation comparability; — implementation of measures intended to promote the modernization of production, processing and marketing structures aiming at increasing the productivity of stockfarming and better profitability for the sector; — trade liberalization on the zoo-technical level.
Pigmeat	— elimination of the JNPP as a State body at the end of the first stage, and the progressive liberalization of domestic trade, imports and exports with a view to ensuring a system of free competition and free access to the Portuguese market; — creation of an intervention body and formation of a material and human infrastructure facilitating intervention operations, adapted to the new conditions of the Portuguese market; — free formation of prices on representative markets to be established; — creation of an information service on agricultural markets in order to record prices and the appropriate training of the administrative departments, which are indispensable to the smooth functioning of the common organization of markets; — implementation of measures intended to promote the modernization of production, processing and marketing structures aiming at better profitability for the sector; — pursuit and intensification of the campaign against African swine fever and in particular the development of closed-circuit production units.

Eggs and poultrymeat	— elimination of the JNPP as a State body at the end of the first stage, liberalization of imports and exports with a view to introducing a system of free competition and free access to the Portuguese market and the progressive liberalization of the domestic market; — free price formation; — creation of an information service on agricultural markets in order to record prices; — implementation of measures intended to promote the modernization of production and processing structures.
Cereals and rice	— dismantling of the marketing monopoly held by the Empresa Publica de Abastecimento de Cereais (EPAC) at the end of the first stage at the latest and the progressive liberalization of domestic trade with a view to introducing a system of free competition to the Portuguese market; — progressive elimination of the import monopoly held by EPAC over a period of four years; — setting up an intervention body and creating a material and human infrastructure to facilitate intervention operations; — free price formation; — creation of an information service on agricultural markets in order to record prices and the appropriate training of the administrative services indispensable to the smooth functioning of the EEC market organization.
Wine	— the abolition of the Junta Nacional do Vinho (JNV) as a State body at the end of the first stage, and the adaptation of the other public bodies in the wine sector, during the first stage, and the liberalization of domestic trade, imports and exports and the transfer of State-controlled activities with regard to storage and distillation, to producers and producer associations; — the progressive introduction of the arrangements for, and the control of, planting, similar to the Community arrangements and control, enabling efficient vine-planting rules to be established; — the realization of a project for ampelography (the classification of vine varieties) and for synonymy (equivalence between names of varieties of vines in Portugal on the one hand and equivalence between Portuguese names and names used in the Community as at present constituted on the other), to take place before the introduction of a system of statistical surveys on areas under vines within the meaning of Community rules and the realization of specific work on the viticultural land register; — the creation or transfer of distillation centres in sufficient numbers and of sufficient capacity to enable wine deliveries to be accomplished; — the creation of an information service for agricultural marketes entailing in particular the ascertainment of prices and regular statistical analysis; — the training of the administrative departments indispensable to the smooth running of the common organization of the market in wine; — the progressive adaptation of the Portuguese price system to the Community price system; — the prohibition of irrigation of wine-grape vineyards and all new planting in irrigated areas; — the implementation, in the context of the planting rules, of a plan to restructure and convert Portuguese vineyards in line with the objectives of the common policy on wine.

ANNEX II

Key figures for agriculture in the Community of Twelve

1. Basic data
2. Use of land
3. Main crops
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5. Output of main agricultural products
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ANNEX II

Key figures for agriculture in the Community of Twelve

1. Basic data

Characteristics	D	F	I	NL	B	L
Total area (km^2)	248 692	549 087	301 278	37 291	30 520	2 586
Population (1983) (1 000 inhabitants)	61 423	54 729	56 836	14 367	9 856	366
GDP/inhabitant (1983) Standard purchasing power - SPP	11 977	11 776	9 102	10 702	11 176	11 833
Unemployment rate (1983) (% of working civilian population)	6.4	7.9	8.7	11.9	11.7	3.2
Utilized agricultural area (1983) (1 000 ha)	12 079	31 570	17 560	2 015	1 428	128
Employed in 'agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing' sector (1983) – number (1 000)	1 372	1 697	2 526	249	106	7
– percentage of active civilian population in employment	5.4	7.8	12.1	4.9	2.9	4.8
Number of agricultural holdings (1 000 holdings)	850	1 255	2 832	149	115	5
UAA per holding (1980) (ha)	14.4	23.3	5.6	13.7	12.3	25.1
Total agricultural production (1983) (million ECU)	27 004	38 037	31 935	12 909	4 744	154
Agriculture as proportion of GDP (1983) (GVA/GDP) %	1.8	4.0	6.4	4.4	2.6	3.1
Agriculture and food imports as proportion of total imports (1983) %	14.8	13.6	18.4	17.3	13.8	
Agriculture and food exports as proportion of total exports (1983) %	6.0	18.1	7.3	23.7	11.3	
Balance of external trade in agricultural and food products (1983) (million ECU)	– 14 177	2 547	– 10 691	5 333	– 2 077	
Proportion of total household consumption accounted for by foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco (1982) %	19.3	21.1	30.2	19.7	21.4	20.6

Source: Eurostat, Instituto Nacional de Estadistica - Madrid, Instituto Nacional de Estatistica - Lisboa and estimates of the EC Commission.
na: not available.

UK	IRL	DK	GR	EUR 10	E	P	EUR 12
244 111	70 283	43 080	131 957	1 658 884	504 800	92 070	2 255 754
56 377	3 508	5 114	9 850	272 426	38 106	9 969	320 501
10 238	7 040	12 053	5 759	10 593	7 616	5 001	10 064
10.8	14.8	9.7	7.8	8.8	18.0	7.3	9.7
18 690	5 642	2 849	9 234	101 196	27 305	4 380	132 880
628	189	208	1 051	8 033	1 947	974	10 954
2.7	16.8	8.4	28.5	7.5	17.9	23.1	8.9
269	224	123	999	6 820	2 213	782	9 815
63.7	22.6	23.8	3.7	13.2	10.7	5.6	12.0
18 953	3 429	5 886	7 138	150 189	15 725	2 188	168 102
2.1	10.7	4.7	15.5	3.6	5.9	6.5	3.8
15.3	14.9	15.5	16.4	15.3	15.4	19.1	12.5
7.6	29.6	34.3	35.1	8.8	16.6	14.1	8.6
−9 505	1 301	3 475	−9	−23 596	−1 325	−1 032	−16 588
20.8	42.3	25.1	41.5	17.7	31.7	37.0	na

2. Use of land

(Area in 1 000 ha)

Characteristics	EUR 10	Spain	Portugal	EUR 12
Total territory	165 888	50 471	9 207	225 566
Inland waters	2 960	531	44	3 535
Land (total)	162 928	49 940	9 163	222 031
Woodland	34 322	15 598	2 968	52 888
Other areas	27 408	7 037	1 815	36 260
Utilized agricultural area (UAA)				
— areas	101 198	27 305	4 380	132 883
— percentage of total area	61.1 %	54.1 %	47.6 %	58.9 %
Arable land:				
— area	49 092	15 559	2 906	67 557
— percentage of UAA	48.5 %	57.0 %	66.3 %	50.8 %
Permanent grazing land:				
— area	45 857	6 706	761	53 324
— percentage of UAA	45.3 %	24.6 %	17.4 %	40.1 %
Permanent crops:				
— area	5 818	5 040	713	11 571
— percentage of UAA	5.8 %	18.4 %	16.3 %	8.7 %
Gardens:				
— area	431	—	—	431
— percentage of UAA	0.4 %	—	—	0.3 %

Sources: EUR 10 — Eurostat — figures for 1983.
Spain — Instituto Nacional de Estadistica, Madrid — figures for 1980; not including Canary Islands.
Portugal — Instituto Nacional de Estatistica, Lisboa, figures 1979.

3. Main crops

(Area in 1000 ha)

Crop	EUR 10		Spain		Portugal		EUR 12	
	Area	% of UAA	Area	% of UAA	Area	% of UAA	Area	% of UAA
Cereals (total excluding rice)	27 663	27.1	7 393	27.0	1 167	26.7	36 223	27.3
of which: common wheat	10 992	10.8	2 461	9.0	354	8.1	16 128	12.1
durum wheat	2 178	2.1	143	0.5				
grain maize	3 014	2.9	354	1.3	376	8.6	3 744	2.8
barley	8 900	8.8	3 735	13.7	77	1.2	12 712	9.6
rye	726	0.7	222	0.8	194	4.4	1 142	0.9
Rice	204	0.2	41	0.1	34	0.8	279	0.2
Sugarbeet	1 686	1.7	249	0.9	0.3	0.0	1 935	1.5
Oilseeds (total)	1 887	1.8	950	3.5	30	0.7	2 867	2.2
of which: rape	1 107	1.1	—	—	—	—	1 107	0.8
sunflower	512	0.5	926	3.4	28	0.6	1 466	1.1
Olive trees	1 912	1.9	2 090	7.6	317	7.2	4 319	3.2
Cotton	165	0.2	40	0.1	—	—	205	0.2
Tobacco	182	0.2	20	0.0	0.8	0.0	203	0.1
Hops	27	0.0	2	0.0	na	na	29	0.0
Potatoes	1 094	1.1	340	1.2	123	2.8	1 557	1.2
Fresh vegetables (total)	1 354	1.3	454	1.7	296	6.8	2 104	1.6
of which: tomatoes	205	0.2	60	0.2	18	0.4	283	0.2
onions	67	0.1	34	0.1	na	na	101	0.1
Fresh fruit (total excl. citrus)	6 018	5.8	4 894	17.9	857	19.6	11 769	8.9
of which: apples	245	0.3	62	0.2	26	0.6	333	0.2
pears	95	0.1	37	0.1	9	0.0	141	0.1
peaches	147	0.2	51	0.2	8	0.0	206	0.1
apricots	36	0.0	22	0.1	2	0.0	60	0.0
melons	40	0.0	63	0.2	na	na	103	0.1
Citrus fruit (total)	235	0.2	236	0.9	29	0.7	500	0.4
of which: oranges and mandarins	178	0.2	183	0.7	24	0.6	385	0.3
lemons	53	0.1	48	0.2	4	0.1	105	0.1
Almonds	165	0.2	568	2.1	41	0.9	774	0.6
Vines	2 512	2.5	1 697	6.3	279	6.3	4 488	3.4
Flowers and ornamental plants	53	0.0	290	1.1	0.3	0.0	343	0.3
Green fodder	3 901	3.4	1 282	4.7	346	7.9	5 529	4.2
Fallow land and green fertilizers	1 538	1.5	4 785	17.5	na	na	6 323	4.8

Sources: Eurostat — Instituto Nacional de Estadistica - Madrid, Instituto Nacional de Estatistica - Lisboa - figures for 1983.
Spain — Oilseeds: sunflower, soya, safflower, hemp, flax and groundnut.
Portugal — Cereals (total): wheat, grain maize, barley, rye, oats;
Oilseeds, sunflower and safflower seeds;
Fresh vegetables (total): French beans, broad beans and tomatoes;
Tomatoes, for processing, mainland Portugal.
Fresh fruit: apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, cherries, figs, persimmons, quiches, medlars, pomegranates, pineapples, bananas.

The EUR 12 figure for fallow land has been calculated without the figures for Portugal, which are unavailable.
na: not available.
—: non-existent.

4. Livestock numbers and structure of holdings

(Livestock numbers: in 1000)
(Holdings: in 1000)

Species	EUR 10			Spain			Portugal			EUR 12		
	Live-stock numbers	Holdings	Animals per holding	Live-stock numbers	Holdings	Animals per holding	Live-stock numbers	Holdings	Animals per holding	Live-stock numbers	Holdings	Animals per holding
Cattle	78 931	2 406	32.8	4 552	453	10.0	1 374	299	4.6	84 857	3 158	26.9
of which: dairy cows	25 512	1 621	15.7	1 501	304	4.9	428	na	na	27 013	1 925	14.0
Pigs	78 265	1 862	42.0	9 736	524	18.6	2 534	416	6.1	90 535	2 802	32.3
Sheep	63 291	793	79.8	16 004	171	93.6	2 106	139	15.1	81 401	1 103	73.8
Goats	6 999	596	11.7	2 221	165	13.5	747	176	4.2	9 967	937	10.6
Solipeds	1 190	449	2.7	497	345	1.4	212	183	1.2	1 899	977	1.9

Sources: EUR 10: Eurostat, 1983 surveys of cattle and pig numbers; 1979/80 survey on the structure of agricultural holdings (1981 for Greece) as regards sheep, goats and solipeds.
Portugal: Instituto Nacional de Estatistica, Lisboa: agricultural censuses carried out in 1979/80 (mainland) and 1977 (Azores and Madeira).
Spain: Instituto Nacional de Estadistica, Madrid: 1982 agricultural census.
na = not available.
The EUR 12 figures for the dairy cow numbers do not cover Portugal since no figures are available for the number of holdings concerned.

5. Output of main agricultural products

(in 1000 tonnes except where otherwise stated)

Agricultural products	EUR 10	Spain		Portugal		EUR 12
		Output	in % of EUR 10	Output	in % of EUR 10	
Cereals (total excluding rice)	135 587	14 632	10.8	1 127	0.8	151 346
of which: common wheat	60 477	4 603	7.6	395	0.7	65 475
durum wheat	4 722	304	6.4	47	0.1	5 073
grain maize	19 972	2 213	11.1	486	2.4	22 671
barley	40 641	7 542	18.6	80	0.2	48 263
rye	2 624	253	9.6	109	4.2	2 986
Rice	1 123	359	32.0	129	11.6	1 611
Sugar	13 337	1 021	7.7	0	0.0	14 358
Oilseeds (total)	4 256	760	17.9	19	0.0	5 035
of which: rape	2 897	—	—	—	—	2 897
sunflower	975	654	67.1	18	1.8	1 647
Olive oil	954	470	49.3	51	5.3	1 475
Cotton	165	185	112.1	—	—	350
Tobacco	328	41	12.8	1	0.3	370
Hops	51	2	0.4	2	0.4	55
Potatoes	32 398	5 445	16.8	970	3.0	38 813
Fresh vegetables (total)	29 324	8 939	30.5	1 647	0.6	39 910
of which: tomatoes	9 175	2 386	26.0	779	8.5	12 340
onions	1 710	1 003	58.7	67	3.9	2 780
Fresh fruit (total excluding citrus fruit)	17 098	3 497	20.5	405	2.4	21 000
of which: apples	5 830	962	16.5	110	1.9	6 902
pears	2 059	471	22.9	61	3.0	2 591
peaches	2 251	434	19.3	32	1.4	2 717
apricots	372	180	48.4	6	1.6	558
melons	701	792	113.0	na	na	1 493
Citrus fruit (total)	4 072	3 138	77.0	150	3.7	7 360
of which: oranges and mandarins	2 899	2 463	85.0	122	4.2	5 484
lemons	913	421	46.1	19	2.0	1 353
Almonds	149	189	126.9	16	10.7	354
Wine (1000 hl)	160 081	39 445	24.6	10 093	6.3	209 619
Beef/veal	6 854	420	6.1	110	1.6	7 384
Pigmeat	10 302	1 085	10.5	141	1.4	11 528
Sheep and goatmeat	709	141	19.8	23	3.2	873
Poultrymeat	4 315	850	19.7	169	3.9	5 334
Eggs	4 203	671	16.0	67	1.6	4 941
Cows' milk	121 005	6 080	5.0	803	0.7	127 888

Sources: Eurostat — Instituto Nacional de Estadistica, Madrid, Instituto Nacional de Estatistica, Lisboa, OECD averages 1981, 1982, 1983 for livestock products. Averages 1982, 1983, 1984 for crops.

Spain — Oilseeds: sunflower, soya, safflower, hemp, flax and groundbut.
Portugal — Cereals (total): wheat, grain maize, barley, rye.
Oilseeds: safflower and sunflower.

For Spain and Portugal cows' milk production covers only that of dairy cows.

na = not available.

—: non-existent.

6. Average yields

(100 kg/ha except where otherwise indicated)

Agricultural products	EUR 10	Spain	Portugal	EUR 12
Cereals (total, excl. rice)	49.0	19.8	9.7	41.8
of which: common wheat	55.0	18.7	12.5	43.7
durum wheat	21.7	21.5		
grain maize	66.3	62.5	13.0	60.6
barley	45.7	20.2	10.3	38.0
rye	36.1	16.2	5.6	26.1
Rice	55.0	87.6	37.9	57.7
Sugarbeet	489.4	364.0	415.8	480.2
Oilseeds (total)	22.6	8.0	6.3	17.6
of which: rape	38.2	—	—	38.2
sunflower	19.0	7.0	6.4	11.2
Olives for oil	27.6	11.5	10.6	17.3
Cotton (textile)	13.6	31.1	—	16.3
Tobacco	18.0	20.0	10.0	18.7
Hops	18.9	10.0	na	18.9
Potatoes	268.0	160.1	78.9	249.3
Tomatoes	447.6	397.7	432.8	436.0
Onions	255.2	119.2	na	235.2
Apples	238.0	144.4	41.1	207.3
Pears	216.7	127.4	65.5	184.6
Peaches	156.1	91.1	34.6	131.9
Apricots	103.3	81.8	30.0	93.0
Melons	175.3	125.7	na	145.0
Oranges and mandarins	182.0	154.4	50.7	149.8
Lemons	172.3	87.7	47.5	128.9
Almonds	9.0	3.3	3.9	4.6
Vines for wine-making grapes (hl/ha)	67.1	23.0	36.1	48.4
Dairy cows (kg/head)	4 258	3 173	2 433	4 151

Sources: Eurostat, Instituto Nacional de Estadistica - Madrid, Instituto Nacional de Estatistica - Lisboa, averages for 1982, 1983, 1984 except for vines for wine grapes: averages 1980/81 - 1981/82 - 1982/83.

na: not available.

—: non-existent.

EUR 12: The yields are obtained by dividing the production figures for the main agricultural products by the corresponding areas (see foregoing tables).

7. Agricultural output value

Final agricultural production	EUR 10	Spain	Portugal	EUR 12
— value (million ECU)	150 189	15 725	2 188	168 102
— % of value of final agricultural output of EUR 10	100	10.5	1.7	112.2

Composition of final agricultural output
(as % of final agricultural output)

Products	EUR 10	Spain	Portugal	EUR 12
Cereals and rice	12.1	8.3		11.7
Fresh vegetables	7.5	12.2		8.0
Fresh fruit (excluding citrus)	4.1	7.2		4.4
Citrus	0.9	5.1		1.3
Wine and must	4.8	4.2	na	4.7
Pulses	0.2	0.6		0.2
Olive oil	1.3	5.6		1.7
Root crops	4.5			
Industrial crops	2.2	13.3		12.7
Other crop products	5.9			
Total crop products	43.5	56.5	na	44.7
Milk	20.2	9.4		19.2
Beef/veal	14.7			
Pigmeat	11.0			
Sheep and goatmeat	1.7	29.4	na	32.7
Poultrymeat	4.3			
Other animals	1.3			
Eggs	3.0	4.5		3.1
Other animal products	0.3	0.2		0.3
Total animal products	56.5	43.5	na	55.3

Sources: EUR 10 — Eurostat — Figures for 1983.
Spain — Value of total agricultural output — Figures for 1983 'Cuentos del sector agrario', No 9, July 1984.
Portugal — Instituto Nacional de Estatistica — Lisbon — Figures for 1981.

na: not available.

The composition of final agricultural production for EUR 12 has been calculated excluding Portugal, in the absence of figures for this country.

8. Consumption and self-sufficiency

(consumption per head of population)
(degree of self-sufficiency: %)

Products	EUR 10		Spain		Portugal		EUR 12	
	Consumption per head of population	Degree of self-sufficiency	Consumption per head of population	Degree of self-sufficiency	Consumption per head populatione	Degree of self-sufficiency	Consumption per head populatione	Degree of self-sufficiency
Cereals (excluding rice)	83	109	69	57	100	27	82	100
of which: wheat	73	125	65	81	69	35	72	120
grain maize	6	79	1	33	23	19	6	66
barley	0	114	—	64	1	48	0	107
Rice (paddy)	3	130	6	118	16	98	4	125
Potatoes	75	102	97	99	91	86	78	101
Sugar	34	141	27	96	27	0	33	133
Fresh vegetables	106	100	147	119	142	128	112	103
Fresh fruit (excluding citrus fruit)	60	84	68	112	29	101	60	88
Citrus fruit	28	45	24	283	14	100	27	69
Processed tomatoes	12	149	4	343	14	370	11	166
Olive oil	4	100	9	126	na	na	na	na
Butter	6	131	0	100	1	48	5	131
Fresh milk products (excluding cream)	102	101	121	100	na	na	104	100
Skimmed-milk powder	1	132	1	26	na	na	1	129
Cheese	13	107	5	91	4	90	12	106
Meats (excluding offal)	82	100	71	98	51	95	80	100
of which								
beef/veal	25	104	12	92	12	84	23	102
pigmeat	37	102	27	99	16	98	35	101
sheep and goatmeat	4	74	4	99	3	99	4	78
poultrymeat	14	111	24	99	16	100	15	108
Eggs	14	103	17	103	na	na	14	103
Wine (litres/head/year)	45	102	49	117	na	na	na	na

Sources: EUR 10 — Eurostat, averages 1981/82, 1982/83, 1983/84 for crop products; averages 1981, 1982, 1983 for livestock products.
Spain — Anuario de Estadistica Agraria 1982 - Madrid - Figures for 1981 (1981/82 marketing year for crop products).
Portugal — Averages 1978, 1979, 1980, continental Portugal only;
Crop products: Instituto Nacional de Estatistica and Eurostat;
Livestock products: OECD.

na: not available.

The EUR 12 figures for fresh milk products, skimmed-milk powder and eggs have been calculated on the basis of the figures for EUR 10 and Spain only.

9. Employment in agriculture

Characteristics	Units	EUR 10	Spain	Portugal	EUR 12
Number employed in 'agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing' sector (1983)	1 000	8 033	1 947	974	10 954
Change 1983/1970	%	−35.3	−46.8	−2.2	−35.7
Percentage of working civilian population employed in the sector (1983)	%	7.5	17.9	23.1	8.9
Percentage of persons employed in the sector who are wage earners (1983)	%	26.5	28.7	21.1	26.3
Percentage of persons employed in the sector who are women (1983)	%	35.6	27.1	49.7	35.4
Breakdown of farm heads by age:					
— under 35	%	9.0		8.7	
— between 35 and 44	%	16.8	46.9	16.3	51.1
— between 45 and 54	%	26.8		25.5	
— between 55 and 64	%	25.4	27.5	24.7	25.8
65 and over	%	22.0	25.6	24.8	23.1

Sources: Eurostat, Employment statistics. Breakdown of farm heads by age.

— EUR 10 Eurostat — Survey of the structure of agricultural holdings (1981 for Greece).
— Spain — 1982 Agricultural Census.
— Portugal — 1979/80 Agricultural Census, holdings having been the subject of a routine questionnaire, mainland Portugal only.

10. Structure of agricultural holdings

Characteristics	EUR 10	Spain	Portugal	EUR 12
Number of holdings	6 820 400	2 213 141	782 144	9 815 685
Utilized agricultural area per holding (ha)	13,2	10,7	5,6	12,0
Breakdown of holdings by utilized agricultural area (in %)				
— less than 1 ha	20.0	31.1	44.6	24.4
— from 1 to 2 ha	15.6	16.6	22.0	16.3
— from 2 to 5 ha	21.0	21.8	20.0	21.1
— from 5 to 10 ha	13.6	12.4	7.7	12.9
— from 10 to 20 ha	12.4	8.3	3.3	10.7
— from 20 to 30 ha	6.6	3.2	1.5	10.2
— from 30 to 50 ha	5.9	2.8		
— from 50 to 100 ha	3.5	2.2	0.4	3.0
— over 100 ha	1.4	1.6	0.5	1.4

Sources: EUR 10 — Eurostat — 1979/80 survey of the structure of agricultural holdings 1979/80 (1981 for Greece).
Spain — 1982 agricultural census.
The utilized agricultural area per holding has been calculated by dividing the total utilized agricultural area by the number of holdings.
Portugal — 1979/80 agricultural census (mainland Portugal only; holdings the subject of routine questionnaire).

11. Production structures

Characteristics	EUR 10	Spain	Portugal	EUR 12
Irrigated areas:				
— areas (1000 ha)	4 536	3 123	668	8 327
— percentage of utilized agricultural area	5.1	11.4	15.3	6.3
Crops under glass:				
— areas (1000 ha)	34	169	0.8	204
— percentage of utilized agricultural area	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2
Consumption of artificial fertilizers (in kg/ha UAA):				
— N	74	32	34	64
— P205	41	15	18	35
— K20	41	9	9	33
Tractors:				
— number (1000)	5 066	563	82	5 711
— per 100 ha UAA	4.9	2.1	1.9	4.3
Combine harvesters:				
— number (1000)	489	43	11	543
— per 100 ha of cereals	1.8	0.6	na	na

Sources: EUR 10 — Eurostat — irrigated areas and crops under glass: 1979/80: survey of agricultural holdings (1981 for Greece); consumption of fertilizers: 1980/81 marketing year: tractors: 1977 figures; combine harvesters: 1975.
Spain — Instituto Nacional de Estadistica — Madrid. 1982 figures.
Portugal — Instituto Nacional de Estatistica — Lisbon. Crops under glass: 1979/80 agricultural census (continental Portugal — holdings subject of routine questionnaire); tractors, combine harvesters and threshers (mainland only), consumption of fertilizers: 1982 figures.

na: not available.

12. External trade in agricultural and food products (1983)[1]

12.1. *Basic figures*

(million ECU)

	EUR 10	Spain		Portugal	
	value	value	of which with EUR 10 (in %)	value	of which with EUR 10 (in %)
Imports					
— all products	329 529	32 377	32.3	9 162	39.8
— agricultural and food products	50 362	4 974	19.3	1 749	7.7
Exports					
— all products	303 026	21 955	48.0	5 105	58.5
— agricultural and food products	26 766	3 649	54.5	717	48.8
Balance					
— all products	−26 503	−10 422	x	−4 057	x
— agricultural and food products	−23 596	− 1 325	x	−1 032	x

Sources: EUR 10 — Eurostat.
Spain and Portugal: UN (Comtrade).

12.2. *Trade between Spain and Portugal*

(million ECU)

	Imports into Portugal from Spain	Exports from Portugal to Spain	Balance
— all products	471	210	−261
— agricultural and food products	35	32	− 3

Source: UN (Comtrade).

(1) Agricultural and food products correspond to the following divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC): 00 = live animals; 01 = meats; 02 = milk and eggs; 03 = fish; 04 = cereals; 05 = fruit and vegetables; 06 = sugar and honey; 07 = coffee, cocoa, tea and spices; 08 = animal feedingstuffs; 09 = miscellaneous food preparations; 11 = beverages; 12 = tobacco; 21 = hides, skins and fur skins, undressed; 22 = oilseeds, oil nuts and oil kernels; 232 = crude natural rubber; 24 = wood lumber and cork; 261 − 265 + 258 = natural textile fibres; 29 = crude agricultural materials not elsewhere specified; 4 = oils and fats. Imports are expressed in cif value, exports in fob value.

12.3. *Main agricultural and food exports*

	EUR 10			Spain			Portugal		
	Product	Million ECU	% of total ag. imports	Product	Million ECU	% of total ag. exports	Product	Million ECU	% of total ag. exports
1	Alcoholic beverages	3 941	14.7	Fruit, fresh or dried	930	25.5	Alcoholic beverages	200	27.9
2	Wheat and meslin	1 964	7.3	Vegetables, fresh or dried	407	11.2	Vegetable oils	78	10.9
3	Milk and cream	1 620	6.1	Alcoholic beverages	372	10.2	Fish, molluscus, crustaceans, prepared or canned	76	10.6
4	Meats, fresh, chilled or frozen	1 441	5.4	Vegetable oils	341	9.3	Vegetables, prepared or canned	74	10.3
5	Sugars and honey	1 428	5.3	Vegetables, prepared or canned	325	8.9	Timber, simply worked	72	10.0
6	Animal feedingstuffs	1 401	5.2	Animal feedingstuffs	232	6.4	Animal feedingstuffs	33	4.6
7	Cereal based products	1 085	4.1	Fruits, prepared or canned	136	3.7	Cork	29	4.0
8	Various food products and preparations	942	3.5	Crustaceans and molluscs	134	3.7	Fruit, fresh or dried	18	2.5
9	Cheese	902	3.4	Fish, fresh, chilled or frozen	80	2.2	Vegetables, fresh or dried	17	2.4
10	Butter	813	3.0	Raw materials of plant origin	80	2.2	Fish, fresh, chilled or frozen	15	2.1
11	Manufactured tobacco	706	2.6	Fish, molluscs, crustaceans, prepared or canned	79	2.2	Sugars and honey	13	1.8
12	Vegetables, fresh, frozen or dried	644	2.4	Various food products and preparations	54	1.5	Raw materials of animal origin	10	1.4
13	Wheat flour and meal	573	2.1	Spices	46	1.3	Meats, prepared, or canned	8	1.1
14	Unhulled barley	563	2.1	Unmilled wheat and meslin	41	1.1	Pulp wood	7	1.0
15	Fruits, fresh or dried	552	2.1	Sugar-based preparations	36	1.0	Raw materials of plant origin	7	1.0
16	Meats, prepared or canned	551	2.1	Meats, fresh, chilled or frozen	35	1.0	Leathers and skins	6	0.8
17	Live animals	549	2.1	Wool and hair	30	0.8	Cheese	5	0.7
18	Fish, fresh, chilled or frozen	496	1.9	Timber, simply worked	26	0.7	Crustaceans and molluscs	5	0.7
19	Vegetables, prepared or canned	409	1.5	Fish, dried, salted in brine	21	0.6	Cereal-based products	5	0.7
20	Chocolate and cocoa-based products	389	1.5	Wheat flour and meal	19	0.5	Fruits, prepared or canned	5	0.7

Sources: EUR 10: Eurostat.
Portugal and Spain: UN (Comtrade).

12.4. *Main imports of agricultural and food products*

	EUR 10			Spain			Portugal		
	Product	Million ECU	% of total ag. imports	Product	Million ECU	% of total ag. imports	Product	Million ECU	% of total ag. imports
1	Animal feedingstuffs	5 629	11.2	Oil seeds and nuts	870	17.5	Unmilled maize	378	21.6
2	Timber, simply worked	4 836	9.6	Unmilled maize	721	14.5	Oil seeds and nuts	299	17.1
3	Coffee	4 569	9.1	Coffee	402	8.1	Cotton	255	14.6
4	Fruit, fresh or dried	4 029	8.0	Raw tobaccos	332	6.7	Fish, dried, salted or in brine	125	7.1
5	Oil seeds and nuts	3 419	6.8	Timber, simply worked	199	4.0	Unmilled wheat	107	6.1
6	Vegetables, fresh or dried	1 966	3.9	Crustaceans, molluscs	196	3.9	Sugars and honey	66	3.8
7	Meat, fresh or chilled	1 944	3.9	Unhulled barley	192	3.9	Coffee	48	2.7
8	Raw tobaccos	1 686	3.4	Animal feedingstuffs	188	3.8	Squared timber	44	2.5
9	Cocoa	1 325	2.6	Fish, fresh, chilled or frozen	176	3.5	Leathers and skins	40	2.3
10	Fruit, prepared or canned	1 214	2.4	Cotton	167	3.4	Animal feedingstuffs	33	1.9
11	Fish, fresh, chilled or frozen	1 042	2.1	Leathers and skins	121	2.4	Raw tobaccos	31	1.8
12	Unmilled maize	1 019	2.0	Natural rubber	101	2.0	Rye, oats, others, unmilled	29	1.7
13	Sugars and honey	936	1.9	Alcoholic beverages	100	2.0	Wool and hair	26	1.5
14	Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, prepared or canned	870	1.7	Vegetables, fresh or dried	87	1.7	Vegetables, fresh or dried	25	1.4
15	Squared timber	831	1.7	Raw materials of plant origin	81	1.6	Meats, fresh, chilled or frozen	23	1.3
16	Alcoholic beverages	796	1.6	Squared timber	80	1.6	Fish, fresh, chilled or frozen	21	1.2
17	Natural rubber	767	1.5	Cocoa	79	1.6	Rice	20	1.1
18	Unmilled wheat	705	1.4	Meats, fresh, chilled or frozen	78	1.6	Plant fibres	20	1.1
19	Undressed furs	672	1.3	Milk and cream	59	1.2	Other oil seeds	15	0.9
20	Leathers and skins	666	1.3	Rye, oats, others, unmilled	58	1.2	Raw materials of plant origin	14	0.8

Source: EUR 10: Eurostat.
Portugal and Spain: UN (Comtrade).

III — The economic situation in the Community

The situation in 1985/86: a slow recovery

46. The recovery in the European economy has now been under way for about two and a half years. In 1985, it is estimated that GDP growth for the Community as a whole came to 2.3%, compared with 2.2% for 1984. Thus, in 1985, Community GDP was running 5.9% ahead of the total reached at the last cyclical peak in 1980.

The Commission's latest forecast points to the persistence of this trend for 1986, yielding an increment of about 2.5% for the full year over 1985.

47. This means that the growth outlook is only fair, although, in several respects, there are encouraging signs for certain parameters. Thus, the recovery is beginning to generate a slight improvement in overall employment, which, after declining from 1981 to 1983, showed a 0.2% gain in 1984 in the Community. The Commission estimates that this aggregate rose by 0.4% in 1985 and predicts a further improvement of 0.5% in 1986. This is not less favourable than the 1961-1980 average, but is far short of needs, given the growth in the supply of labour and the large pool of unemployment when the recovery started.

48. Community exports rose by 7.2% in 1984, but imports increased by nearly as much—6.6%—while internal demand grew by only 1.8%. In these conditions, the net effect of the growth of exports and imports in volume was negligible (with, however, sharp differences from Member State to Member State). On the other hand, private investment in capital goods showed a definite improvement and, for the Community as a whole, is the fastest-growing demand component. After declining over the three years from 1981 to 1983, a recovery started in 1984, followed by growth in terms of volume of 70% in 1985. This average figure for the Community as a whole masks some much sharper increases in this type of investment in certain countries (Denmark, the Netherlands and Germany).

49. However, aggregate investment is still slack. In 1985, it failed to exceed, in volume, the 1980 figure, and it is still running at about 14% below the 1973 level. Figures on utilization of capacity are also relevant in this connection. Despite the slow growth of production and high unemployment, the Community's economy is already being hampered by constraints due to inadequate production capacity. This is clear evidence of the need for sustained growth in investment in additional capacity.

50. Generally speaking, efforts to stabilize prices have yielded remarkable progress on convergent lines. Greece is now the only Member State which has not effectively curbed the upward price movement. Average Community inflation, (as measured by the GDP deflator) is estimated at 5.2% for 1985, and should, according to Commission forecasts, decline to 4.1% in 1986.

Unemployment, in sharp contrast, has grown further. Hardly any of the countries have escaped this unwelcome development, and the labour market situation has become overwhelmingly the Community's most disturbing disequilibrium.

Medium-term outlook: risk factors

51. Assuming the rest of the world has a fairly stable influence on the Community's economy, and generally unchanged economic policies and behaviour patterns in the Community, the Commission predicts a fairly constant medium-term economic growth rate of about 2.5% per year on average for the rest of this decade. Inflation could well settle at an average of about 4.2%, with GDP in money terms increasing at just under 7% per year. Unemployment will probably not contract to any substantial extent and the crucial problem of the situation on the labour market will remain unsolved.

52. However, it goes without saying, that the hypothesis of a stable general environment is an optimistic one: in the last 10 years, the world economy has suffered severe disturbance on several occasions—these included sharp oil price increases, wide variations in interest rates and exchange rates, and the foreign debt crisis. In the next few years, disturbance from outside could well be caused by:

(i) a process of correcting the United States external deficit and the budget deficit accompanying it, and exchange rate disequilibria;

(ii) the renewed outbreak of the debt crisis;

(iii) a sharp fall in oil prices.

These possible disturbances could well bring benefits as well as difficulties but, at any rate for the time being, the risks do seem to outweigh the advantages.

IV — The agricultural prices for 1985/86

53. The efforts to adapt the common agricultural policy (CAP) in order to bring farm prices more closely into line with real market conditions, which last year took an important step forward with the decisions in March 1984 (a cautious policy on prices, milk quotas, etc), failed however to solve all the problems since the market situation did not improve, and indeed in certain cases there was an actual deterioration. For a number of key items, Community production is still growing more rapidly than demand in the Community, and this is also the case in respect of world production and effective demand.

54. In taking account in particular of the situation on the markets, the Commission proposed for 1985/86 for most items price increases ranging from 0 to 2% (expressed in ECU). For certain items, lower prices were proposed, either because the guarantee threshold had been overrrun (cereals and rapeseed) or because the market situation required this (tobacco and certain fruits and vegetables).

The Commission also took the view that a further step should be taken with regard to the dismantlement of the monetary compensatory amounts (MCAs).

55. After a large number of Council meetings, the Commission, in the light of views expressed in the discussions, submitted on 13 May a compromise proposal covering price adjustments for cereals (reduction lowered from 3.6% to 1.8%), sheepmeat, certain fruits and tobacco. Also, related or supplementary measures were proposed, mainly for cereals, oliaginous products, peas and field beans, milk products, fruit and vegetables, and currants. The Commission also proposed in the package a number of adjustments of the negative MCAs and the suspension of the proposal to dismantle positive MCAs.

The agricultural prices

56. When it met on 16 May, the Council thus reached an agreement (except for cereals and rapeseed) broadly endorsing the Commission's proposals.

It decided to hold unchanged the prices for sugar and wine, beef/veal and pigmeat, rice, olive oil and lupins, and to concede an increase of from 1 to 2% for milk, sheepmeat[1], soya, dried fodder, flax, hemp, cotton and sunflower. For tobacco and Mediterranean-type fruits and vegetables, the Council approved smaller reductions than those proposed by the Commission. For cereals (except durum wheat) and rapeseed, the Council was unable to achieve a compromise, even on a reduction of only 1.8%: one of the delegations took the view that essential interests were involved for the country it represented, and the voting procedure therefore yielded no definite results. On 19 June, the Commission adopted a formal finding that the Council had failed to act and decided to implement, both for intervention and at frontiers, the price reductions as expressed in ECU and the related measures for which a majority agreement had been found at previous Council meetings. This meant intervention price reductions of 1.8% for rapeseed and cereals (except durum wheat), with no change for durum wheat.

Effect of Council decisions on prices in ECU and in national currencies for the main items, including interim measures adopted by the Commission

(%)

Product	Change in prices in ECU	Change in prices in national currency
Common wheat*	−1.8	+0.1
Durum wheat*	0	+4.3
Barley*	−1.8	0
Maize*	−1.8	+1.0
White sugar	+1.3	+2.7
Olive oil	0	+6.4
Rapeseed*	−1.8	−0.9
Table wines	0	+2.4
Oranges	−1.6	+4.0
Apples	0	+2.1
Peaches	−0.9	+3.3
Tomatoes	−2.0	+1.7
Milk	+1.5	+2.8
Beef/veal	0	+1.2
Pigmeat	0	+0.6
Sheepmeat	+1	+4.7
Average, all products	+0.1	+1.8

* *Interim measures adopted by the Commission.*

1 For sheepmeat prices: unchanged in 1985 and 2 % increase after 1. 1. 1986.

Agri-monetary measures

57. In view of the rigour of its price decisions, the Council decided not to dismantle the positive monetary compensatory amounts (MCAs). On the other hand, it dismantled all the negative MCAs, in force at the time, which, in the relevant Member States, (France, Italy and Greece) entailed increases of the ECU prices of agricultural products once expressed in national currency. The price decisions and the currency adjustments meant an average increase in the common agricultural prices at Community level for 1985/86 compared with 1984/85 of 0.1% in ECU and 1.8% in national currency.

58. Subsequent changes in the spot exchange rates of the lira and the drachma, and, in particular, the consequences of the re-alignment of central rates on 20 July 1985 under the European Monetary System (EMS) for the lira and the devaluation of the market exchange rate for the drachma, led to the reintroduction of negative MCAs for these two currencies.

59. The new arrangements for calculating the MCAs adopted by the Council in 1984, designed to avoid the creation of positive MCAs in the future and facilitate the elimination of any 'monetary gaps', made it possible to consolidate all the agri-monetary provisions in 1985. As a result, the provisions previously spread over a large number of regulations have now been brought together in a single self-contained set.[1]

Related measures

60. The rigour of the decisions on prices was slightly tempered for certain products: some schemes, favourable to farmers, were renewed (beef/veal premiums; aid to private storage of wines and musts, but paid for now by the governments and not by the Community). The Council also agreed to adapt along lines more favourable to farmers existing schemes as shorter deadlines for payment for products sent to intervention.

On the other hand, the Council maintained its policy of controlling supply by implementing for 1985/86 the milk quota reduction agreed in 1984, entailing a reduction of 872 000 tonnes of milk. Some adjustments were made for Ireland, but the breakdown between Member States and for quantities delivered and quantities guaranteed was not reviewed. In addition to some adjustments in the management of the milk quota system, the Council extended for 12 months the facility for

[1] Council Regulations (EEC) Nos. 1676 to 1678/85, OJ L 164, 24. 6. 1985.

transfer within a Member States of quantities unused at regional level. Also it authorized the Member States to allocate levies charged to financing definitive withdrawal from milk production and lowered the rate of the co-responsibility levy for milk.

Average increase in common agricultural prices over previous year
(including the effect of the Commission's interim measures adopted on 19. 6. 1985)

	1983/84			1984/1985			1985/86		
	Common prices in		Inflation 1983[3]	Common prices in		Inflation 1984[3]	Common prices in		Inflation 1985[3]
	Ecu[1]	National currency[2]		Ecu[1]	National currency[2]		Ecu[1]	National currency[2]	
BR Deutschland	4.1	2.0	3.3	−0.6	− 0.6[5]	1.9	+0.3	+ 0.3	2.1
France	4.0	9.4	9.8	−0.6	+ 5.0	7.0	−0.1	+ 1.7	5.7
Italia	4.5	8.7	15.0	−0.4	+ 6.4	10.7	−0.2	+ 3.3	8.1
Nederland	4.0	2.6	1.9	−0.5	− 0.5[5]	2.6	+0.5	+ 0.5	2.3
Belgique/België	4.4	7.7	5.9	−0.6	+ 3.9	5.3	+0.2	+ 0.2	4.7
Luxembourg	3.9	7.2	8.5	−0.5	+ 4.0	5.8	+0.6	+ 0.6	4.2
United Kingdom	4.1	4.1	5.0	−0.6	− 0.6	4.4	+0.2	+ 0.2	5.5
Ireland	4.2	9.0	10.4	−0.6	+ 3.9	6.6	+0.4	+ 0.4	6.1
Danmark	4.0	4.7	8.1	−0.7	+ 1.5	5.8	+0.1	+ 0.1	3.9
Ellas (4)	5.6	25.8	19.8	+0.4	+17.6	19.9	+0.4	+13.6	17.1
EUR 10	4.2	6.9	7.8	−0.5	+ 3.3[5]	5.7	+0.1	+ 1.8	5.1

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 Greek 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.

With regard to processed tomatoes, the Council agreed to limit the quantities able to benefit from aid, and the limitation was broken down by Member State and by firms. The budgetary constraint is now complied with in that where the reference quantities are overrun, the aid is paid only for the quantity guaranteed; in addition, the aid is reduced in proportion with the excess.

The Council maintained its efforts to encourage quality production (double zero rapeseed, fruit and vegetables), to guide production more effectively (tobacco, protein plants) and to harmonize national markets (beef carcase classification scale).

61. However, the difficulties that arose in the negotiations in the Council on prices and related measures for 1985/86 showed clearly the limits to the present situation. The growth in production, the slowdown in consumption, the need to support incomes, the budgetary constraint and the Community's international responsiblities have become factors which it is very hard to reconcile. The present framework of the common agricultural policy must therefore be reviewed to determine the way ahead. Accordingly, in its Green Paper, the Commission submitted to the police-makers and farmers' federations the fundamental question as to what the orientation of the CAP should be for coming years.

V — Perspectives for the common agricultural policy: The Commission's Green Paper

Introduction

62. The common agricultural policy remains one of the pillars of European cooperation. Its development has continued despite many economic and political obstacles. It has consistently been acknowledged as an instrument which is indispensable to the process of economic integration of the Member States. Changes occurring in agriculture itself and in the general Community and international economic context have in the past entailed many adaptations to the machinery established, but they have not affected in any crucial manner the fundamental principles, which are:

(i) a single market;

(ii) Community preference;

(iii) joint financing of the CAP on a basis of solidarity.

The common agricultural policy must rise to new challenges...

63. Recent structural and short-term changes in agriculture and the fundamental changes in the general economic environment have generated or aggravated certain disequilibria for which the common agricultural policy must find a response:

(i) agriculture is closely dovetailed into the overall economy and therefore exposed to the many adaptation processes the economy must undergo. In the context of economic growth achieved into the middle of the seventies, agricultural production achieved high growth rates resulting from the application of technical and biological progress, with the numbers of farmers and farmworkers declining sharply. This adaptation process is not yet complete. For one thing, higher productivity growth rates must be expected, given the emergence of new agricultural technology and, secondly, the high rate of general unemployment is curbing the drift from the land. High prices are an obstacle to land mobility, and therefore to adaptation of structures in agriculture;

(ii) as production and consumption of agricultural products have been growing at different rates, heavy surpluses have built up, much criticized by the public. For a number of products, there are no adequate markets either within the Community or outside. The increase in quantities has, however, not solved the incomes problem. The range of incomes within agriculture is very wide and some farmers operate at subsistence levels, with no alternative occupation available;

(iii) from region to region, the disparities in terms of relative weighting of agriculture in the economy, productivity and incomes are generally wider than from country to country. Also, the least-favoured regions often suffer from combinations of disadvantages: heavy concealed unemployment (under-employment) in agriculture, high levels of unemployment, heavy pressure of population, and a large proportion of employment accounted for by farming;

(iv) external trade has soared. The Community is still the world's main importer, but it ranks second as exporter. Disequilibria in the import arrangements, notably the lack of any protection covering, for example, vegetable oils and fats and grain substitutes, has serious implications for production, trade flows and the budget;

... while maintaining a social fabric in the rural areas

64. The Community must now make up its mind whether the aim is to keep a large number of persons working in agriculture or not. But the need to maintain the social fabric in rural areas, to conserve the natural environment and to safeguard the countryside developed over two millennia of farming means that the case for a 'green Europe' protecting employment in agriculture and serving the long-term interest of all the citizens of Europe is overwhelming. If this policy choice is endorsed by the Community institutions—as is already the case for the Commission—the challenge which must be met is that of finding a way of maintaining a large number of farmers and farmworkers without an unacceptable squandering of economic and financial resources. Agriculture, like the rest of the economy, must obey the laws of supply and demand. An unremitting build-up of surpluses cannot be a satisfactory choice under the CAP. The Community's role as an exporter of agricultural produce cannot be strengthened if it is treated merely as a method of disposing of surpluses. Moreover, the problems of the third world, where millions go hungry, cannot, in the long term, be solved by the farmers of the developed countries, but must be met by the development of agriculture in the countries concerned.

The Commission's Green Paper

65. On 13 July 1985 the Commission released a communication concerning the outlook for the CAP, known as the 'Green Paper' (COM (85) 333 final), in which it analyses problems, pinpoints main areas of study, and presents options with a view to a wide-ranging debate. After thorough discussion with the other Community institutions (Parliament, Council and the Economic and Social Committee) and with representatives of agricultural, industrial and trade organizations, the Commission will submit appropriate proposals.

66. The options set out in the Green Paper refer mainly to medium- and long-term objectives. Their aim is to facilitate the definition of a realistic strategy for agriculture:

(i) the equilibrium of the agricultural markets,

(ii) the development of alternative products,

(iii) research into new uses of agricultural products,

(iv) external trade,

(v) the link between agriculture and the environment,

(vi) the need for rural and regional development.

The most important of these are described below, with details concerning the Commission's options.

The markets: lower prices or quantitative restrictions?

67. The entire discussion hinges on developments on the markets. The drive to bring demand and supply closer into line have in the past and more recently in the 1984/85 and 1985/86 price reviews led to detailed policy discussions on the right way to tackle the problems arising; a result has been the introduction of special direct schemes designed to stabilize quantities, guarantee thresholds, quotas, etc.

68. In view of the more rapid development of technical progress at a time when effective demand is losing momentum, fuller control of the growth of agricultural production in the Community must be achieved. This means that a realistic policy with regard to pricing must be pursued, with the emphasis on the economic function of prices. Two conclusions may be drawn from past experience:

(i) the level at which prices are set must be such as to give farmers a clear message; this approach must be pronounced enough to ensure that its effect is not offset by the results of technical progress;

(ii) the need to maintain this policy over several years if it is to have full effect on production growth rates.

If these two conditions are not met, there is a serious danger that the policy with regard to prices may have no effect on production.

69. This policy should serve to curb expenditure on market management. The funds released would thus be available for other measures, notably for schemes for the improvement of structures. On the other hand, the Commission sees quotas as something of a last resort, that should definitely not be used for all products. They are not suitable as a permanent instrument of agricultural policy. Though effective in the short term for controlling production, they have in fact more disadvantages than advantages, as they involve intractable problems of negotiation, management, supervision and review, and also tend to fossilize production structures, inhibiting

the progress of productivity and preventing optimum location of production in the Community; quota systems mean guaranteed incomes not justified by the market, with a 'right to produce'; there is also a danger that they will facilitate the 'renationalization' of the CAP.

Alternative products and new uses of agricultural products

70. Crop products are the main type of product which the Commission feels offer scope for conversion from surplus items to those for which there are better outlets. The best prospects are for raw materials for bio-industry which, at the present time, are imported in large quantities: fibre, industrial oils and fats, and various proteins.

Research in this field has made such progress in recent years that economic conditions are now favourable to the development of a bio-industry based on raw materials of agricultural origin. These opportunities would be further enhanced if the results of research could be disseminated more promptly.

71. The Commission had also referred to the new applications of agricultural products. Sugar and starch are raw materials covered by the chemical and pharmaceutical industries for the manufacture of paper and textiles. Their use is inhibited by high prices. Agricultural policy is endeavouring to create the conditions in which this outlet can be developed.

At the present time, the use of bio-ethanol (alcohol derived from agricultural products) as a fuel is the subject of much discussion. A Council decision requiring the use of leadless petrol from 1989 onwards offers opportunities for the future. However, at this stage its use is hampered because costs are so high in terms of selling prices. Nor should it be thought that disposal of agricultural products in the form of bio-ethanol can be a short-term solution to the surpluses that have built up for certain products.

Exports: are they the responsibility of the Community or the producers?

72. The Community's expanding role in world trade in agricultural produce gives it a responsibility towards the world market. Since it became a net exporter, on a structural basis, of most staple items, the unrestricted maintenance of export refunds has meant that exported products enjoy the same price and disposal guarantees as the product sold on the internal market. The price gap as between internal and world markets and the export risk have thus remained entirely a charge on the Community budget. If the Community is to continue participating in the development of world exports of agricultural and food products, the question does arise as to what adjustments must be made to present arrangements so that farmers can be involved in the cost of disposing of their products either by quota restriction of guaranteed quantities or by coresponsibility levies.

Imports: more balanced external protection?

73. Community arrangements concerning agricultural imports reflect preoccupations and interests at the time the EEC market organizations were set up in the sixties. The main features are protection based on variable levies for the main products typical of farming in the Community and low protection or no protection at all for products of which the Community consumed far more than it could produce. These arrangements having been negotiated in GATT, any changes in the 'bound' protection, which in many cases constitute concessions offsetting certain concessions obtained by the Community, must be negotiated with other trading countries in advance, and compensation must be provided.

If the system were to be reformed, it might be possible to agree on a trade-off between high protection and low protection, without increasing the overall protection of Community agriculture. This would involve difficult international negotiations because raising some of the 'bound' low or zero tariffs could well affect certain countries which would have little to gain from the reductions of the high levels of protection the Community would be offering in return.

Nor must it be forgotten that the adjustments entailed to achieve a more balanced framework of external protection would have a varying impact on the various types of production within the Community.

Need for rural development and income support

74. The reform of the CAP along the lines suggested above, and, in particular, a policy on prices more closely related to real market conditions, could well create difficulties for a number of farms, by encroaching on the incomes accruing from the sale of their products.

Entire areas of the Community could well run into serious difficulties. These are essentially rural areas suffering from a combination of socio-economic disadvantages with the predominance of farming, so that there are few alternatives in terms of jobs and incomes.

There are two approaches to this difficulty:

(i) a structural policy in the broad sense, covering, in particular, the regional dimension of the problem,

(ii) income aids.

75. The policy on structures should be concerned with rural areas in difficulty and with farms which, with public aid, are in a position to implement the adjustments needed to accommodate a market-related policy on prices, without conflicting with this policy.

Action illustrating this approach is as follows:

(i) the promotion of alternative products and new uses of agricultural products in order to create other income and employment opportunities in farming;

(ii) aid to the development of the economic environment in rural areas in order to create additional income and employment opportunities outside farming.

This type of action is necessary. However, it has definite limits:

(i) many of the measures concerned would be in the nature of investments, i.e. they would yield full effect only after some years;

(ii) there may be a number of regional situations in which the scope for creating alternative employment is very limited or would be very costly, but where farming on a permanent basis is needed to conserve and protect the countryside and to maintain a desirable minimum economic and social fabric.

76. The Commission's communication acknowledges that direct aids to incomes could become necessary. A number of options are available in this connection, which, combined or adapted in various ways, would provide a range of schemes tailored to the various situations arising in European farming. The Commission stressses that such schemes would have to be neutral with respect to production and compatible with the policy on markets.

Four fundamental types of aid scheme are suggested as a basis for discussion in the Green Paper: an early retirement scheme, a scheme comprising a structural policy component, a social approach, and a buying-out scheme for environment protection purposes.

The Commission had already recommended (in COM (83) 500) that some or all of these aids be financed from the Community budget.

The Community must be involved since:

(i) the income support provided by the CAP would be partly transferred from the support by the market organizations to that of direct aids to incomes;

(ii) in any case, Community financing is a necessary adjunct to Community rules and criteria, so that conditions of free competition in agriculture and in the Community can be preserved;

(iii) for aids paid to protect the environment, such schemes would be organized in the Community interest as much as in that of the Member States or the regions.

Specific objectives—flexible methods

77. The agricultural markets (and external trade) the policy on structures, regional and social policy are the fields in which the common agricultural policy will have to be adapted. They are in fact four closely interdependent fields; the solutions to be implemented must cover them all at the same time. The options agreed must remain compatible with the general economic context and allow for progress in the process of integration towards European union. Within this framework, the objectives must be defined in very precise terms and ways and means of achieving them must be sought with proper regard for the wide range of heterogeneous features of the agricultural sector.

VI — Agricultural structures

Introduction

78. Agriculture in the Community has undergone a very profound transformation since the establishment of the common agricultural policy in 1962. This transformation has been mainly due to the development and application of new farm technology on quite a massive scale. An enormous substitution of capital for labour has taken place and is still continuing.

In the coming years the application of new technology is likely to accelerate further spurred on by developments in bio-technology which are currently taking place.

The structural evolution of agriculture, however, is unlikely to keep pace with these developments. The economic recession which has continued for almost twelve years had reduced the migration of surplus labour from agriculture to quite a significant extent. Thus one of the more potent factors influencing structural change in agriculture has now been considerably weakened.

Moreover the rapid increase in the development and application of new farm technology, allied to a relatively low income elasticity of demand for food, has led to the emergence of structural surpluses in the case of many farm products. As a result the number of products for which adequate market opportunities still exist is very limited.

It is against this general background, therefore, that the new agricultural structures policy, adopted by the Council of Ministers in March 1985 was initially conceived. Prior to discussing the details of this new policy, however, the main lines of which were presented in the 1984 report, it would seem appropriate to trace the evolution of the former policy to-date.

The greater part of this chapter therefore is devoted to describing the evolution and implementation of the common agricultural structures policy. At the same time an account is given of the programme concerning the coordination of agricultural research at Community level as well as of developments in the forestry area.

The common agricultural structures policy

79. The common agricultural structures policy has been developed in successive stages over the past two decades or so. Initially it was limited to the financing of individual projects for structural improvement. Subsequently, a more global approach was adopted with the decision by the Council on the three basic reform Directives in 1972. In succeeding stages the policy assumed a more regional bias, beginning in 1975 with the adoption of measures to compensate farmers for permanent natural handicaps which hinder farm development, followed by a series of specific regional measures in 1978/79 and subsequent years. These regional measures also included pilot schemes in integrated rural development which were initiated in 1981. Meanwhile a special common measure aimed at improving the market structure for agricultural products was adopted in 1977.

However, the radical changes which occurred in the general socio-economic situation since 1972 have reduced the efficiency of the agricultural structures policy to a very significant extent. Unemployment has become a critical problem throughout the Community. The evolution of agricultural incomes has slowed down while economic disparities have increased among the various regions. Furthermore the trend towards increasing surpluses on the markets for the main agricultural products no longer allows for the intensification of farm production. On the contrary it has necessitated the pursuit of a prudent price policy. This unfavourable situation severely limited the possibilities for the successful implementation of the common agricultural structures policy, in particular the measures dealing with the modernization of farms and the cessation of farming.

Modernization of farms

80. By the end of 1983 a total of some 202 000 farm development plans had been approved at Community level under Directive 72/159/EEC. The number of plans approved annually in the Community as a whole increased steadily from 11 300 in 1974 to 29 300 in 1978. By 1980 the figure had dropped to 21 700. In 1982 and 1983 only 15 400 and 14 000 plans respectively were approved. This reduction possibly reflects the impact of the prudent price policy conducted against a background of increasing production costs and increasing interest rates, all of which resulted in fewer farmers with the necessary financial means to avail themselves of the policy.

Cessation of farming

81. Land mobility in the context of Directive 72/160/EEC has been minimal. By the end of 1983, some 92 000 farmers had ceased farming under this Directive thereby releasing some 1 250 000 ha of land to some 177 500 farms. However, only 15% of the land released went to development farms. Moreover, the average size increase of the latter was no more than 5 ha. Thus, as an instrument for the stimulation of land mobility for structural reform purposes the Directive had an extremely limited impact. In these circumstances, the progressive intensification of farm production, largely within the framework of the existing farm structure, has been reflected mainly in increasing levels of investment in equipment and livestock. Some 40% of development plans provided for investment in cattle and cattle housing. In this sense the policy has contributed to an increase in the output of surplus farm products.

Socio-economic guidance and vocational training

82. The most effective implementation of Directive 72/161/EEC would appear to have been in Germany and France. Germany accounts for over two-thirds of socio-economic advisers in service under title I of the Directive. France on the other hand, accounted for over three-quarters of the total number of participants at basic and advanced training courses during the period 1978-82.

Less-favoured areas

83. Some 538 000 farmers, or 42% of those located in the less-favoured areas, benefited in 1983 from the compensatory allowance payable under Directive

75/268/EEC.[1] The average allowance was 880 ECU per farm, representing an increase of some 18% over the previous year. These figures do not include data from Italy and the Netherlands, which are not available. In 1985, the Council approved the extension of the less favoured areas in Ireland and Greece. Such areas now account for over 45% of the total UAA in the Community.

Other specific measures

84. In Ireland the successful implementation of the common measure on the stimulation of agricultural development in the less favoured areas of the West of Ireland[1] continues. By the end of 1984, procedures for the subdivision of 8 800 ha of land held in common ownership were initiated; some 3 276 ha were approved for afforestation as were 1 312 farm improvement plans. Some 123 000 ha have been drained under the programme to accelerate drainage operations in the less-favoured areas of the West of Ireland.[2] The implementation of the common measure for the development of beef cattle production in Ireland and Northern Ireland[3] has also been very successful. The period of validity of this measure has been extended by Council decision, until the end of 1986. Work is well advanced under the programme to promote drainage in catchment areas including land on both sides of the border between Ireland and Northern Ireland.[4]

85. Some 118 projects involving a Community contribution of 35,5 million ECU have been initiated under the common measure to improve public amenities in less-favoured areas of the Federal Republic of Germany.[5] In France the implementation of the programme to accelerate the restructuring and conversion of vineyards in certain Mediterranean regions[3] ended in August 1985. Some 40 000 ha of vineyards which could not be restructured under this Directive will be taken over by the

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1 OJ L 128, 19. 5. 1975.
2 OJ L 180, 14. 7. 1980.
3 OJ L 206, 29. 7. 1978.
4 OJ L 111, 23. 4. 1981.
5 OJ L 43, 20. 2. 1979.
6 OJ L 197, 20. 7. 1981.

horizontal measure concerning collective projects for the restructuring of vineyards.[1]

86. The preparation of the programme concerning the flood protection in the Herault Valley[2] took much longer than initially envisaged. Work began in 1985 and will be completed by the irrigation canal to control the floods in the Agde commune. Progress continues with the development of agriculture in the French overseas Departments[3], although irrigation in Reunion has been held up due to delays in the execution of the necessary infrastructural works which do not fall within the scope of the Directive. Finally, under the programme for the acceleration and guidance of collective irrigation works in Corsica,[2] only 25% of the target has been achieved. This amounts to an area of 3 146 ha completely irrigated, and 215 ha partially irrigated. The main reason for the delay has been the shortage of funds at Member State level.

87. In Italy, the programme for the acceleration and guidance of collective irrigation works in the Mezzogiorno[4] ended in November 1984. Six specific programmes, covering the total fund committed to the programme, were approved under this measure. By the middle of the year, 14 programmes, covering two-thirds of the regions, were approved in the context of the measure for the adaptation and modernization of the structure of production of beef and veal, sheepmeat and goatmeat.[3] Clearly the implementation of this measure is already highly successful.

88. In Greece, six specific measures are in various stages of implementation. By the end of 1984, 296 groups, involving 51 066 producers and 165 794 ha, were recognized under the programme on producer groups and associations thereof in the cotton sector.[5] The implementation of the investment programme under this measure is proceeding favourably with the exception of that relating to ginning and storage. Delays in the latter area necessitated an amendment to the original programme in 1985. The implementation of the programme concerning the

1 OJ L 57, 29. 2. 1980.
2 OJ L 38, 14. 2. 1979.
3 OJ L 197, 20. 7. 1981.
4 OJ L 166, 23. 6. 1978.
5 OJ L 51, 23. 2. 1982.

acceleration of agricultural development in certain regions of the country[1] has been delayed to some extent. The extension in 1984 of the area of application of this measure should allow for its more intensive implementation in 1985.

Two further measures were adopted in March 1985 in the context of the Greek memorandum. These comprise the granting of aid
(a) for the transhumance of sheep, goats and cattle, and
(b) for the strengthening of quality control services in respect of agricultural products[2]

In April 1985 the Council adopted a special measure aimed at improving the structure of vineyards in Greece.[3] This measure aims at restructuring some 20 000 ha over 10 years at an estimated cost to the Community of 55 million ECU.

89. In the United Kingdom a programme for the stimulation of agricultural development in the less-favoured areas of Northern Ireland[4] was implemented in January 1982. This measure has been extremely successful. By the end of 1984, some 2 652 kms of farm roads had been improved or constructed and 446 farm improvement plans had been approved. By contrast the measure relating to the improvement of processing and marketing conditions in the cattle feed sector in Northern Ireland[4] was not implemented until December 1984. In July 1985, the Council decided to extend the period of validity of this measure until the end of 1987.

90. The period of validity of the common measure to improve public amenities in certain rural areas in Italy and France[5] was extended by Council Decision until the end of 1985 so as to permit the completion of projects.

91. Finally, in Italy, France and Greece the implementation of the programme of land restructuring, reconversion and improvement undertaken in the context of the special measure for improving the production and marketing of Community citrus fruit[6] was much slower than that initially envisaged. By contrast the aspect of the programme relating to the processing, conditioning and marketing of citrus fruit is on target.

[1] OJ L 214, 19. 7. 1982.
[2] OJ L 84, 27. 3. 1985.
[3] OJ L 97, 4. 4. 1985.
[4] OJ L 197, 20. 7. 1981.
[5] OJ L 204, 28. 7. 1978.
[6] OJ L 140, 20. 5. 1982.

Integrated development programmes

92. The integrated development programmes in the Western Isles of Scotland[1] and in the Department of the Lozère (France)[1] are now fully and successfully implemented. An effective coordination of the use of the various development funds concerned has been one of the hallmarks of the Scottish programme. The success of the French programme to-date has to be measured against major difficulties of implementation due to the remoteness of the area allied to its adverse topography.

Integrated Mediterranean Programmes

93. The Integrated Mediterranean Programmes were adopted by the Council on 23 May 1985[2]. Details of pilot schemes undertaken in preparation for the implementation of the programmes were given in the 1984 Report. In that year the degree of utilization of the funds available to the three Member States concerned for the operation of the pilot schemes was as follows: France 86.2%, Italy 83.4% and Greece 84.6%. Four additional preparatory measures were initiated in Italy in August 1985. These concerned certain internal areas of Sicily, Calabria, Basilicata and Tuscany.

Processing and marketing of agricultural products

94. Up to the end of 1984, the Commission had approved 153 programmes involving a total investment of 10 061 million ECU, under Regulation (EEC) No 355/77. Aids granted by the Community cover only a relatively limited part of this total investment, however. Up to September 1985 a further 41 programmes were submitted. Of this number 33 concerned sectors for which programmes had already been approved, but for which additional financing was necessary to improve processing and marketing structures.

1 OJ L 197, 20. 7. 1981.
2 OJ L 197, 27. 7. 1985.

The new agricultural structures policy

95. The new agricultural structures policy, as embodied in Regulation (EEC) No 797/85 on improving the efficiency of agricultural structures,[1] is based on two main considerations. In the first case, there is need to take account of the adverse impact of the continuing economic recession on farm development. Secondly, given the accumulation of structural surpluses in the case of many farm products, improvement in production efficiency must now take place without contributing further to this problem.

The policy covers a number of specific areas of activities, all of which are intended to contribute to the improvement of the structural situation of agriculture. These include:

(i) investments in agricultural holdings and the installation of young farmers,

(ii) other measures to assist agricultural holdings,

(iii) specific measures to assist mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas,

(iv) private forestry development,

(v) vocational training.

The specific provisions of the new policy are as follows:

Farm investment

96. In order to qualify for investment aid a farmer must

(i) practise farming as a main occupation,

(ii) have adequate occupational skill and competence,

(iii) submit an improvement plan for his holding. This plan must show that the investments are justified, and that its completion will bring about a lasting and substantial improvement in the economic situation of the holding,

(iv) undertake to keep simplified farm accounts. However this condition does not apply during the first three years of duration of the policy in the less-favoured areas of Greece and the Italian Mezzogiorno, on holdings employing less than one man-work unit and whose projected investments are less than 25 000 ECU.

[1] OJ L 93, 30. 3. 1985.

Only farmers whose income is below the reference income, fixed at a level not exceeding the average gross wage of non-agricultural workers in the region, may qualify for aid. Moreover, the improvement plan may not provide for the achievement of a labour income in excess of 120% of such a reference income.

The system of aid may be applicable to investments relating to

(i) the qualitative improvement and conversion of production in line with market requirements,

(ii) the adaptation of the holding for the purposes of reducing production costs, improving living and working conditions and saving energy,

(iii) the protection and improvement of the environment.

It shall be in the form of capital grants or the equivalent thereof in interest rate subsidies or deferred payments or a combination of the two. It shall cover aids in respect of the investment necessary to carry out the improvement plan with the exception of expenditure incurred in buying land or livestock in the form of pigs, poultry and calves for slaughter. It may also cover guarantees for loans contracted and the interest thereon where the security or personal guarantee provided is insufficient.

Aid is payable on a total investment of 60 000 ECU per man-work unit or 120 000 ECU per holding. The latter limit is increased to 360 000 ECU in the case of group-operated holdings. The maximum value of the aid, payable for fixed assets in the form of a capital grant may amount to 35% of the volume of the investment in normal farming areas and 45% in other areas. The corresponding figures for non-fixed assets are 20% and 30% respectively. However, in the case of Greece, Ireland and Italy these rates may be increased by 10% of the total investment for a period of 30 months from the entry into force of the Regulation.

Restrictions on investments aids

97. As a general rule aid shall not be granted in respect of investments relating to milk production the effect of which is to exceed the reference quantity (quota)

determined in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 857/84,[1] as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 590/85.[2] However, where an additional reference quantity has been granted beforehand or obtained by means of a transfer in accordance with the terms of this Regulation additional investment aid shall apply. But in this latter case, the granting of the aid shall be subject to the condition that the investment does not serve to raise the number of dairy cows to more than 40 per man-work unit or 60 per holding. If the holding has more than 1.5 man-work units, aid is limited to investments which lead to an increase in the number of dairy cows of no more than 15%.

98. As regards the pig sector, aid to investments which result in an increase in production capacity shall be restricted, with regard to requests submitted before 31 December 1986, to investments serving to reach 500 places for fattening pigs per holding.

As regards requests submitted during 1987 the aid shall be limited to investments serving to reach 400 places. The place required for one breeding sow is deemed to correspond to 6.5 fattening pig places. A further Council Decision shall be required to fix the aid system for 1988 and 1989.

National aid

99. National aids may be granted under the same conditions and in addition to those already indicated with regard to farm improvement but only insofar as they apply to the construction of farm buildings, to the relocation of farm building where this is done in the public interest, and to land improvement operations. However, the granting of such aids is subject to the proviso that they are in conformity with Articles 92 to 94 of the Treaty.

National aids may also be granted to farmers who do not satisfy the conditions specified in relation to those who implement an improvement plan; but in principle such aids must be at least 25% less than those granted to the latter. Exceptions to this rule shall apply, however, in the case of aids to investments in relation to energy saving, the protection and improvement of the environment and land improvement. Member States may also grant temporary aid for investments up to 25 000 ECU in small agricultural holdings which do not satisfy the conditions specified in relation to those who implement an improvement plan.

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[1] OJ L 90, 1. 4. 1984.
[2] OJ L 68, 8. 3. 1985.

Young farmers

100. The special aids for young farmers take the form of:

(a) a premium on first installation provided that the young farmer practises farming as a main occupation, has adequate vocational skill and competence at the time of his installation or within 2 years of his installation, and that the holding can provide sufficient work for at least one man-work unit.

The premium may comprise a maximum eligible amount of 7 500 ECU or the equivalent in terms of an interest rate subsidy. In addition a special interest rate subsidy up to a maximum of 5% may be granted on loans taken out with a view to covering the costs arising from the installation.

(b) Additional investment aid up to a maximum of 25% of that granted under the conditions attached to the implementation of the farm improvement plan, already referred to. The granting of this aid is subject to the condition that the young farmer submits such an improvement plan within 5 years of his initial installation on a holding and that he possesses the occupational skills already referred to above.

Other aid measures

101. Specifically with a view to improving farm incomes and living and working conditions in farming, launching aids are provided for the establishment of mutual aid services, farm replacement and farm management services and for the keeping of farm accounts. The maximum level of aid is fixed:

(i) at 15 000 ECU per recognized group in the case of mutual aid services,

(ii) at 12 000 ECU per relief worker employed on a full-time basis, in the case of farm replacement services,

(iii) at 12 000 ECU per member of staff employed on a full-time basis in the case of farm management services,

(iv) in the case of farm accounts, at an amount ranging from 700 to 1 050 ECU spread over at least four years during which management accounts are kept on the farm.

102. Furthermore, the policy provides for the financing of

(i) pilot schemes to demonstrate to farmers the real possibilities of production systems, methods and techniques for achieving the objectives of the investment aid system,

(ii) measures necessary for the dissemination, at Community level, of the results of the work done and the experience gained as regards the improvement of agricultural structures,

(iii) studied to assess the economic efficiency of measures to be implemented under the new policy.

Environmentally sensitive areas

103. Member States are authorized to grant aids to farmers under special national schemes in environmentally sensitive areas to encourage the introduction or continued use of agricultural production practices compatible with the requirements of conserving the natural habitat and ensuring adequate incomes for farmers. Such an aid system, however, must be in conformity with the provisions of Articles 92 to 94 of the Treaty.

Forestry measures on agricultural holdings

104. Special aids are provided to farmers, practising farming as a main occupation, for the afforestation of agricultural land and for investment in woodland improvements involving the provision of shelter belts, firebreaks, waterpoints and forest roads. Some 80% of the costs incurred by Member States with regard to afforestation and forest roads and 60% of the costs of the other work, shall be eligible for Community financing. However, the maximum eligible level of investment amounts to 40 000 ECU per holding. As regards individual measures the maximum eligible amounts are as follows:

(i) for woodland improvement and the provision of shelter belts: 300 ECU per ha, subject to an overall maximum of 10 000 ECU per holding in the case of woodland improvement;

(ii) for afforestation: 1 400 ECU per ha;

(iii) for firebreaks and waterpoints: 90 ECU per ha;

(iv) for forest roads: 14 400 ECU per kilometer.

Vocational training

105. With a view to providing systems of vocational training for farm people which fit the needs of modern agriculture, the provisions of Directive 72/161/EEC have been strengthened. In effect, the maximum eligible expenditure per training course participant has been increased to 4 500 ECU per person completing the appropriate course. Young farmers are obliged to complete a training course of at least 150 hours in order to fulfil the conditions attached to their receipt of the special installation aid referred to already.

Less favoured areas

106. The provisions of Directive 75/268/EEC have been strengthened in a number of respects:

(i) the maximum eligible amount of investment in farm tourism and crafts which may be provided for in the farm improvement plan has been increased to 40 000 ECU;

(ii) the number of dairy cows which may benefit from the payment of the full compensatory allowance in the less-favoured areas has been increased to 20;

(iii) farm areas used as a basis for payment of the compensatory allowance which are afforested may continue to be taken into account for the payment of this allowance for a maximum of 15 years from the date of afforestation;

(iv) aids to joint investment schemes for fodder production and pasture improvement, and, in mountain areas, to joint investment in water points and minor roads for immediate access to pastures and shelters for herds, have been increased. The new level of aid which is eligible for Community financing may not exceed 100 000 ECU per joint investment project, 500 ECU per ha of pasture improved or equipped and 5 000 ECU per ha irrigated.

Specific regional measures

107. In order to help remove the structural or infrastructural handicaps suffered by agriculture in certain areas, the policy provides a framework whereby the Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission, may adopt specific measures to encourage agriculture as a whole in the region concerned. Such measures, however, are to be in harmony with any development schemes simultaneously undertaken in non-agricultural sectors as well as with the needs of environmental protection.

108. A special aid is provided towards the establishment of training centres to assist less-favoured areas where no such centres yet exist provided that the establishment of such centres does not qualify for other Community aid. The maximum amount of aid per centre which is eligible for Community assistance is 400 000 ECU.

Processing and marketing of agricultural products

109. Details of policy amendments in this area were already provided in the 1984 Report. However, although Council Regulation (EEC) No 1932/84[1] amending Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 was adopted by the Council on 19 June 1984, the financial estimate associated with the new measure was not adopted until 26 March 1985. In this context, Regulation (EEC) No 871/85[2] provides for an estimated 1 343 million ECU as the contribution of the Community to this common measure during the 5-year period 1985-89.

Research and development

110. In accordance with Council Decision 83/641/EEC of 12 December 1983[3] no more than 30 million ECU, as against 65 million ECU proposed by the Commission, was allocated to the agricultural research programme during the period 1984-88. As a result, the content of some research programmes notably those relating to Animal Husbandry, Plant Productivity, Agro-Food and the Less Favoured Areas outside of the Mediterranean, had to be severely cut back in order to comply with this financial constraint. However, the Decision obliges the Commission to submit, prior to 31 December 1985, a progress report to the Council and European Parliament on the implementation of the research programme. On the basis of this report the Council will review the programme, including its financial aspects, prior to 30 April 1986.

In particular, this report shall emphasize the effects of the budgetary cut-back on the programmes concerned. Moreover, it shall be accompanied by a proposal for a supplementary financial contribution which would allow for the implementation of the totality of the research programmes as described in Decision 83/641/EEC.

[1] OJ L 180, 7. 7. 1984.
[2] OJ L 95, 4. 4. 1985.
[3] OJ L 358, 22. 12. 1983.

During 1985, an amount of 12 679 000 ECU was committed under 130 research contracts in the context of the research programme. This amount represents the Community contribution, amounting to a maximum of 50% of the eligible expenditure.

111. Also, in accordance with the wishes of the European Parliament, a preparatory programme of research on agricultural surpluses was initiated. A total of 1 million ECU was committed to 10 research contracts in the areas of milk, sugar and starch. Furthermore, this programme entailed the organization of a research seminar which aimed at evaluating current scientific knowledge in relation to the transformation of plant materials for various uses—food, energy, fine chemicals, pharmaceutical products, etc.

Some 110 meetings, including expert groups and workshops, involving some 2 500 Community research workers were held in 1985 in the context of the coordination aspects of the research programme.

112. Finally, in September 1985, the Commission issued two publications in relation to its activities in the field of agricultural research. The one, entitled 'Coordinated Agricultural Research:' describes the main research findings under the 1979-83 programme. The other entitled 'Five Years Forward: Coordinated Agricultural Research in the European Economic Community (1984-88)' gives a detailed account of the content, aims and objectives of the current research programme.

Forestry schemes

113. In forestry matters 1982 was a year of policy study for the Commission and 1983 the year of actual proposals. Intense negotiations at Council level were conducted in 1984 without the emergence of any tangible results. Last year was therefore seen by many observers as a critical one for the future of Community initiatives in forestry.

But the year proclaimed World Forest Year by the FAO got off to a poor start for the Community. For one thing, it had proved impossible to secure an extension of the period of validity of the only Regulation specifically devoted to forestry (No 269/79) before it expired on 31 December 1984, and second by the negociations on most of the forestry proposals before the Council were meeting intransigent opposition from certain Member States.

Proposals devoted principally to forestry, such as those on wood[1] production and its industrial uses and on the protection of forests[2] were being met by objections on grounds of principle that were difficult to surmount, and it seemed probable that part or all of the forestry components of measures of more general scope, including those for a new structures policy and for IMPs[3] would have to be dropped to save the rest. Thus 1985 could have turned out to be either the best or worst of years for forestry matters in the Community, a year of positive decisions or one of fresh disappointments.

In fact, the outcome of this critical year was on the whole satisfactory.

It was satisfactory in that the Community moved on from the state of political indecision on forestry of previous years. Even if—regrettably—a number of decisions were negative, including the Council's refusal to pursue consideration of either the proposal on improving the protection of forests against acid rain and fire, for which 1985 was one of the most catastrophic years the Community had known, or the proposal for a resolution on Community policy on wood production and its industrial uses at least the situation was clarified, and the Commission now has much firmer ground on which to base further reflection and possibly adjustments to its original proposals.

But 1985 was satisfactory mainly because of positive Council decisions in two areas.

(a) Forestry schemes have been included in the new policy on agricultural structures (Regulation (EEC) No 797/85[4]). The Council broke new ground by approving for the first time a forestry measure of general application throughout the Community. Although restricted to certain categories of agricultural holding and likely to be of seriously diminished impact because less money has been made available for it than was originally proposed, it none the less reflects a shift towards forestry in the agricultural policy which is significant at a time when the CAP is under review.

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1 COM(83) 200 final., 30. 5. 1983.
2 COM(83) 375 final., 14. 5. 1983.
3 OJ L 197, 27. 7. 1985, pages 1 to 9.
4 OJ L 93, 30. 3. 1985, pages 1 to 18.

Under the Regulation, afforestation of agricultural land also for the first time qualifies for an annual compensatory allowance in certain areas, fixed according to the severity of the permanent natural handicaps to agriculture therein.

Lastly, the new Regulation also makes provision for aiding action to remove structural or infrastructure hindrances to agriculture in certain areas. Afforestation and improvement of deteriorated forest, together with related work, will naturally qualify for assistance.

(b) The measures in support of forestry from which certain Mediterranean regions of the Community have benefited since 1979 were continued by the renewal of Regulation (EEC) No 269/79 until 31 December 1985 and then by incorporation of its provisions into the Integrated Mediterranean Programmes.

The 1985 forestry decisions are thus clear evidence of the Council's readiness to put on a permanent footing the important work that it has authorized in past years by dovetailing this work into the general framework of the agricultural and regional development policies. New prospects have also thereby been opened up. But while the Council is no longer hesitating to approve forestry development work, it is doing so in the framework of policies other than a purely forestry one and remains reluctant to sanction any development of a real Community forestry policy, despite the encouragement that it has received from Parliament.[1]

114. In 1985 the Commission also continued the series of preparatory schemes it had started in 1984 to improve the protection of forests against fire and acid rain. These schemes, which are a contribution to the implementation of experimental projects in the Member States concerned, will put the Commission in a better position when the time comes to adopt implementing provisions for the measures that the Council will have approved.

115. The Community's forestry work can be presented diagramatically in the following way:

1 See Parliament's resolution of 14 November 1983: OJ C 307, pages 123 to 127.

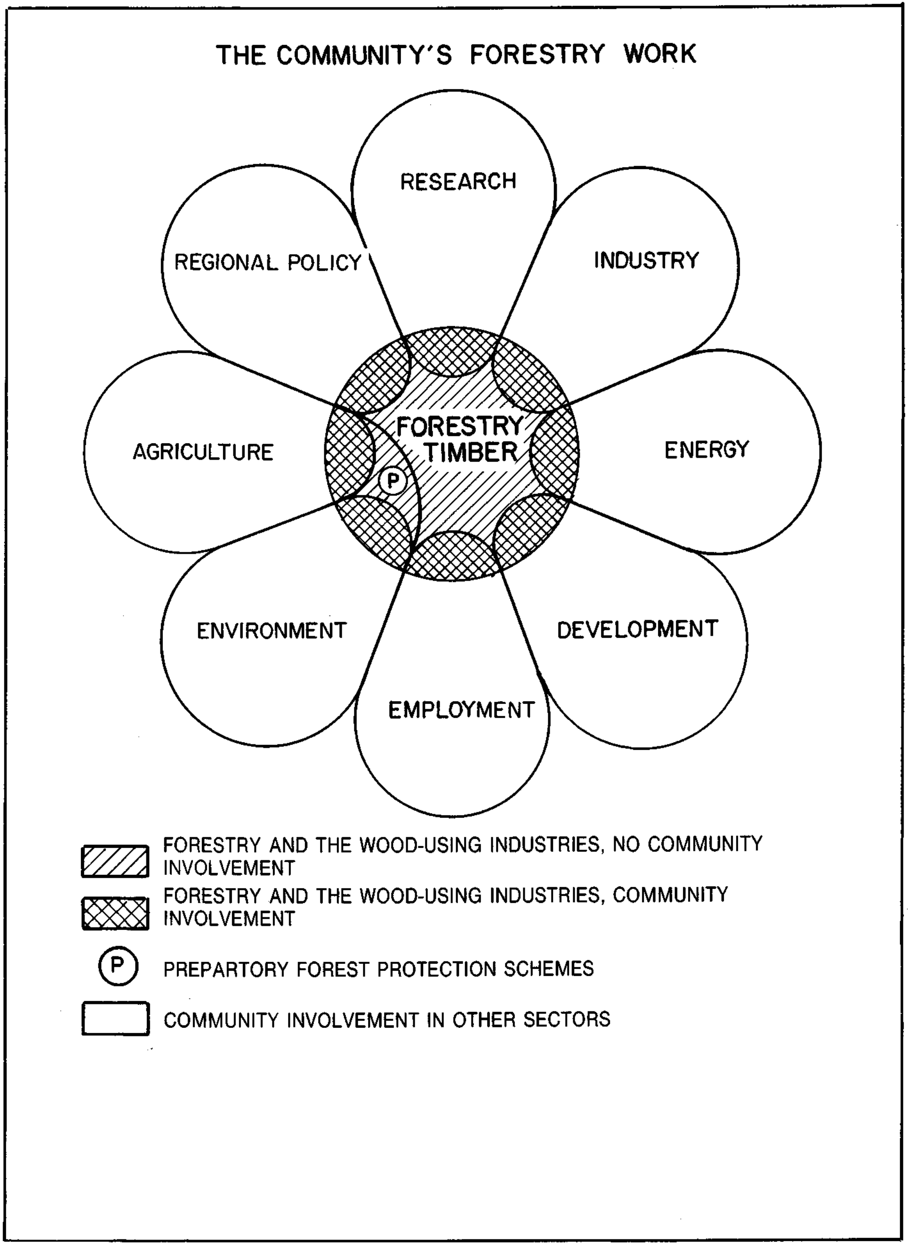
THE COMMUNITY'S FORESTRY WORK
RESEARCH
REGIONAL POLICY
INDUSTRY
AGRICULTURE
FORESTRY
TIMBER
ENERGY
P
ENVIRONMENT
DEVELOPMENT
EMPLOYMENT
FORESTRY AND THE WOOD-USING INDUSTRIES, NO COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT
FORESTRY AND THE WOOD-USING INDUSTRIES, COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT
P
PREPARTORY FOREST PROTECTION SCHEMES
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN OTHER SECTORS

Figure 4

Certain Community policies, including the agricultural, environmental, regional, development and research policies, appear to have found in forestry scope for an extension of activities, and Community forestry is benefiting from the new interest shown.

Despite the lack of a proper Community forestry policy, the Community has for a number of years been initiating schemes the cumulative impact of which is far from negligible. The Community's financial commitment to the schemes over the period 1980 to 1984 was almost 470 million ECU. In all probability the 1985 decisions will result in an increase in the amounts paid out.

This new interest in forestry in several Community policy areas is not unconnected with the increasing part that forestry is being called on to play in the search for new equilibria that the present social and economic crisis is necessitating.

Community forestry schemes from 1980 to 1984

	m ECU
Forestry development in the Mediterranean regions (EAGGF)	274
Forestry projects in developing countries (EDF)	75
Forestry schemes forming part of regional development programmes (ERDF and EAGGF)	90
Research (all programmes)	±25
Forest-protection (preparatory work)	5
Total	469

116. The diversity of the Community's forestry schemes has advantages but also a number of drawbacks which the Commission intends to deal with.

The Community's forestry activities cannot continue to develop any longer in the present piecemeal fashion without a threat to their overall effectiveness. These schemes must be coordinated to make sure that they form a coherent whole properly related to an explicit forestry strategy.

This led the Commission to decide:

(1) to promote forestry to the rank of a sector of responsibility entrusted in its own right to one of its Members, and

(2) to present a Community forestry action programme to the Council and to Parliament.

In line with this commitment the Commission drew up a consultative report on forestry that it is intended to use for initiation of a very wide-ranging consultation on the aims of its forestry operations, their impact and the resources that should be mobilized.

Following this general consultation, the Commission will lay before the Council a forestry action programme with a first set of proposals corresponding to the strategy defined in the programme and enjoying priority treatment.

VII — Agricultural production and income in 1985

Agricultural production in 1985

117. Production in the Community was set back by bad weather in many areas during 1985. Frosts and a late spring affected fruit and olive crops in the south and meant a slow start to the crop growing season in northern parts. Conditions for harvesting forage and cereal crops were very poor in northern, and especially north-west, Europe, but it is likely that the main effects will be felt in the winter of 1985/86. Conversely most of France below the Loire valley experienced summer drought.

Crop production has been hit and will be significantly lower in quantity and quality than in 1984. However the steady increase in productivity means that output will still be above the average for the last 5 years. In the livestock sector there has been a more pronounced drop in milk production, as 1985 is the first full calendar year under the quota régime. A small increase in output for the other livestock sectors is expected.

118. Cereal production in 1985 fell to about 141 million tonnes, 6% below the record harvest of 1984, but still well above the 1981-84 average production of 132 m tonnes. The main part of the reductions are in France (−8%), the U.K. (−7%) and Germany (−5%); these countries together account for three-quarters of the Community's cereal production.

The area sown to cereals was slightly less in 1985 compared to 1984 (−1%). Wheat (soft wheat) production dropped by 11%, durum wheat by 13% and barley by 6%. However grain maize production increased by 5% to a new record of over 21 m tonnes.

119. Sugar beet production is estimated to have fallen by 3%, especially due to a reduction in France of 5%. France cultivates one third of the crop and reduced its sown area by 7% this season. The biggest cut in production was in the UK (−13%). Actual sugar yield will be even less due to falls in sugar content of the crop. In Greece there was a dramatic rise in the area sown and in production (+43%), however, Greece is only a small producer at Community level.

It is too early to assess the potato crop but the outlook is bad as production of earlies was poor and the growing season short due to delayed planting.

120. Production of oilseed rape fell slightly (−1%). France, the biggest producer with almost 40% of the crop, showed a 3% fall but output rose by 12% in Germany. The 1985 crop for the Community has been estimated at 3.4 m tonnes, which is 70% more than the 2 m tonnes harvested in 1981. It is too early to estimate the olive oil crop output, but the Italian crop prospects were severely hit by winter frosts. Production of sunflower seed increased by 1/3 in 1985, due especially to expansion in the crop area. This crop now accounts for 30% of oilseed production in the Community.

121. Amongst protein crops, pea production and dried fodder production suffered from winter crop damage and fell by 20%. There was little change in production of field beans or lupins.

122. Despite an 11% drop in production in 1985 the tomato crop was above average. The main influence was a 10% fall in Italy, where half of the crop is grown.

123. Apple production was below average, with a 9% fall in production in 1985, due especially to a smaller Italian crop (one third of production is in Italy). Also German production dropped by 20%. Pear production was above average, despite a 16% fall in 1985, as were stone fruits (3% drop in production in 1985).

124. Wine production is expected to fall by about 13% for the Community in 1985. The biggest drop is in Germany (−40%), although there was an exceptional harvest there in 1984. A fall of about 14% is estimated for Italy, the largest producer, and a fall of about 6% for France.

125. For milk a more accelerated decline in production of about 5% occurred in 1985, compared to a drop of 2% in 1984. This reversal in trend from steadily rising output in the past has come from the implementation of production limits under the quota system. Coincidentally dairy cow numbers dropped by 3% during 1984 and this trend continued into 1985.

126. Following a big upswing of beef production in 1984 (+8%), due especially to disposals from the dairy herd, a modest increase of 1-2% is expected for 1985. Total production was about 7.3 m tonnes.

127. Production of sheepmeat continued to rise slowly in 1985, by about 2%. This is in line with the average trend since 1981. The size of breeding flocks increased in the UK and Ireland but fell in France.

128. Pig supplies rose 2% in 1985 to about 10 m tonnes. The largest production increases were in the Netherlands, the UK and Denmark. The Community breeding herd was 4% larger in August 1985 than at the same time the previous year.

129. Poultrymeat production rose by 1.3% in 1985 but it was close to the annual average for 1981-84.

130. Egg production remained unchanged in 1985.

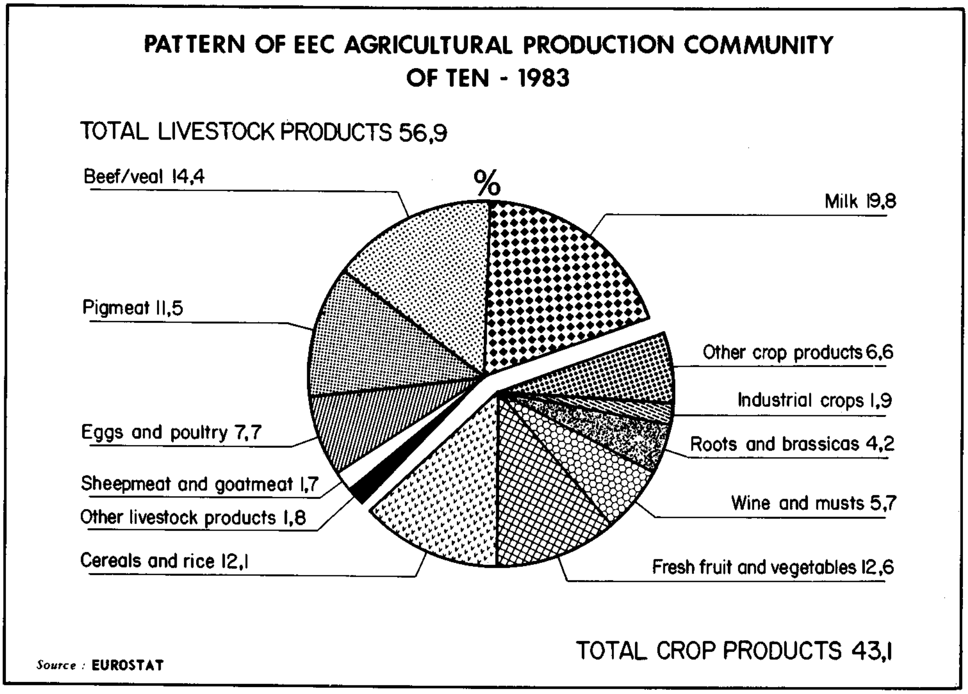

Figure 5

Structure of production and medium-term trends

131. The structure of agricultural production in the Community is given in the figure above. Each segment represents the proportion of each commodity by value in total production. A more detailed breakdown for most of the Member States can be found in Table 03 of the statistical section of this report. The three major sectors—milk, beef and veal, and cereals—together make up almost half of the Community's agricultural output.

TABLE A

Output by volume of the major agricultural products - EUR 10
Volume index at constant prices (base 100 = average 1974-76)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 [1]	Annual rates of change % 85/84 [1]	84/83	average 84/75
Milk	115	116	119	123	121	115	−5	− 2.3P	2.1
Beef & veal	105	104	102	106	115P	117	+2	+ 8.0P	1.6
Pigmeat	120	121	122	124	125P	128	+2	+ 0.9P	2.5
Cereals	134	130	144	132	161	151	−6	+22.0	5.4
Fruit & Veg.	104	104	112	110	:	:	:	:	:
All products	113	113	119	118	12PP	119P	−3	0.1P	2.2

Source: Eurostat, Economic Accounts for Agriculture.
P = Provisional.
[1] DG VI forecasts.

132. Trends in the volume of production of a selection of the most important commodities are shown in Table A. They are in index form based on the average production around the year 1975 (average 1974-76). For overall production, the estimated index for 1985 shows a 19% increase in the volume of output relative to 10 years before. This is equivalent to an annual rate of increase of 1.8%. For milk, production is estimated to be 15% more in 1985 than in 1975, despite the recent downward turn in production. Most dramatically, the quantity of cereals produced in 1985 was about 50% above that of 1975, an annual increase of 4.2%.

Prices

Producer prices

133. In 1985 farmgate prices are estimated to show a small increase of 3.3%, which is a slight fall in real terms relative to 1984 (see Table B). In current terms changes of 2.9% for crop products and 3.5% for livestock products were recorded. The change in institutional prices (those for the agricultural price fixing for the 1985/86 season) was 1.8%, a little less than that recorded for all products. In real terms, the biggest fall in prices was in Ireland (−8.2%) and the United Kingdom (−6.9%). Price changes over the last 2 years are given in Table B.

TABLE B

Product price changes and inflation in 1984 and 1985 (estimates)

	% changes 1985/84			*% changes 1984/83*		
	Agricultural prices	Inflation rate[1]	Real change in prices	Agricultural prices	Inflation rates[1]	Real change in prices
EUR 10	+ 3.3	5.1	−1.7	+ 4.5	+ 5.7	−1.1
D	− 3.0	2.1	−5.0	− 1.3	+ 1.9	−3.1
F	+ 1.2	5.7	−4.3	+ 3.3	+ 7.0	−3.5
I	+ 6.5	8.1	−1.5	+ 6.9	+10.7	−3.4
NL	− 1.5	2.3	−3.7	+ 1.8	+ 2.6	−0.8
B	− 0.3	4.7	−4.8	+ 1.9	+ 5.3	−3.2
L	+ 1.7	4.2	−2.2	− 0.1	+ 5.8	−5.6
UK	− 1.8	5.5	−6.9	+ 0.2	+ 4.4	−4.0
IRL	− 2.6	6.1	−8.2	+ 1.0	+ 6.6	−4.4
DK	+ 2.2	3.9	−5.9	+ 2.7	+ 5.8	−2.9
GR	+17.1	17.1	−0.1	+20.4	+19.9	+0.4

Sources: Eurostat Agricultural Prices; DG II.
[1] Index of implicit price of Gross Domestic Product.

134. Medium-term trends in producer prices are shown in Table C. The wide differences between Member States are largely due to very different inflation rates. In real terms there has been a reversal in the trend of producer price rises in 1982 and 1983, with a no change situation in 1982, and then a price fall in 1983, this continuing in 1984 and 1985.

TABLE C

Index of agricultural producer prices

All agricultural output (base 100 = average EUR 10 for 1980)

	1980	1983	1984	1985 [1]
FR of Germany	100	109	107	104
France	100	137	141	143
Italy	100	143	153	163
Netherlands	100	115	117	115
Belgium	100	143	153	153
Luxembourg	100	135	134	136
United Kingdom	100	137	132	123
Ireland	100	136	138	135
Denmark	100	131	135	132
Greece	100	167	210	227
EUR 10	100	133	139	144

Source: Eurostat Agricultural Prices.
[1] Estimates.

Input prices

135. As for producer prices, input prices in 1985 varied considerably between countries, with a fall of 3.7% for the Netherlands to a rise of 15% in Greece (see Table D). Input prices fell in most countries, relative to 1984 levels. In real terms there were falls in all Member States. The range was from −6.8% in Denmark to +1.8% in Greece. The Community average change was −3.6% in real terms. Price changes for the period 1980-1985 are shown in Table E.

TABLE D

Input price changes and inflation in 1984 and 1985 (estimates)

	% changes 1985/84			% changes 1984/83		
	Agricultural inputs[1]	Inflation rate[2]	Real change in prices	Agricultural inputs[1]	Inflation rate[2]	Real change in prices
EUR 10	+ 1.4	5.1	−3.6	+ 6.3	+ 5.7	−1.6
D	− 1.5	2.1	−3.5	+ 2.2	+ 1.9	+0.3
F	+ 2.6	5.7	−2.9	+ 7.4	+ 7.0	+0.4
I	+ 2.1	8.1	−5.6	+ 9.0	+10.7	−1.5
NL	− 3.7	2.3	−5.9	+ 3.4	+ 2.6	+0.8
B	− 1.4	4.7	−5.8	+ 6.0	+ 5.3	+0.8
L	− 1.6	4.2	−5.6	+ 6.6	+ 5.8	+0.7
UK	+ 1.6	5.5	−6.7	+ 3.9	+ 4.4	−0.5
IRL	+ 2.8	6.1	−3.1	+ 6.9	+ 6.6	+0.3
DK	− 3.2	3.9	−6.8	+ 5.8	+ 5.8	0
GR	+15.0	17.1	−1.8	+14.9	+19.9	−4.2

Sources: Eurostat Agricultural Prices; DG II.

[1] Intermediate consumption inputs - feedingstuffs, seeds, fertilizers, sprays and farm overheads but not wages or investment goods.
[2] Index of implicit price of Gross Domestic Product.

TABLE E

Index of agricultural input prices[1]
All agricultural input (base 100 = average EUR 10 for 1980)

	1980	1983	1984	1985[2]
FR of Germany	100	115	117	115
France	100	139	149	153
Italy	100	147	160	163
Netherlands	100	118	122	117
Belgium	100	131	139	137
Luxembourg	100	130	138	136
United Kingdom	100	126	131	133
Ireland	100	137	147	151
Denmark	100	139	147	142
Greece	100	178	204	234
EUR 10	100	133	141	143

Source: Eurostat Agricultural Prices.

[1] Intermediate consumption inputs - feedingstuffs, seeds, fertilizers, sprays and farm overheads but not wages or investment goods.
[2] Estimates.

136. There was a price squeeze in agriculture in 1983 and 1984. This means that the relationship between the price per unit output and price per unit input (intermediate comsumption[1]) deteriorated, though at a lower rate than in the 2 previous years. In 1983 and 1984 the output/input price ratio had fallen by about 1% per annum.

However in 1985 there has been a reversal, with a relaxation of the price squeeze. The output/input ratio improved by about 2% due to a higher rate of decrease in input prices.

137. The price of investment goods expected to increase only very slightly in real terms in 1985, compared to a rise of about 5% in 1984. Thus the rate of price increase returns close to the rate of inflation as it had been in the 1981-1983 period.

Incomes in agriculture

1984 and 1985

138. For 1985 estimates at the time of going to press indicate a fall in income per person[2] in real terms for the Community. This is a downturn after the rise (of about 4%) in 1984, and if these first estimates are accurate will bring average 1985 incomes to the level of 1983 and to about the average for the period 1981 to 1984. The most significant drops in income, in real terms, are expected in France, Belgium, the UK and Ireland, notably countries most seriously affected by bad weather conditions in 1985.

Profitability seems to be very different for the various farming enterprises in 1985. For cereals there has been a sharp reduction in margins due to lower yields, prices, quality and the relatively high level of returns in the previous year. However returns from other field crops are expected to be better than for cereals. Those from horticulture are estimated to show a big improvement compared to 1984, with some improvement also for permanent crops (principally fruit and wine). Amongst the livestock enterprises little change in returns from dairying is expected. The drop in output resulting from the quota policy has been offset particularly by big reductions in the use of concentrated feeding-stuffs. Profits from beef production will be down, whilst those for pig production are expected to be much better than in 1984.

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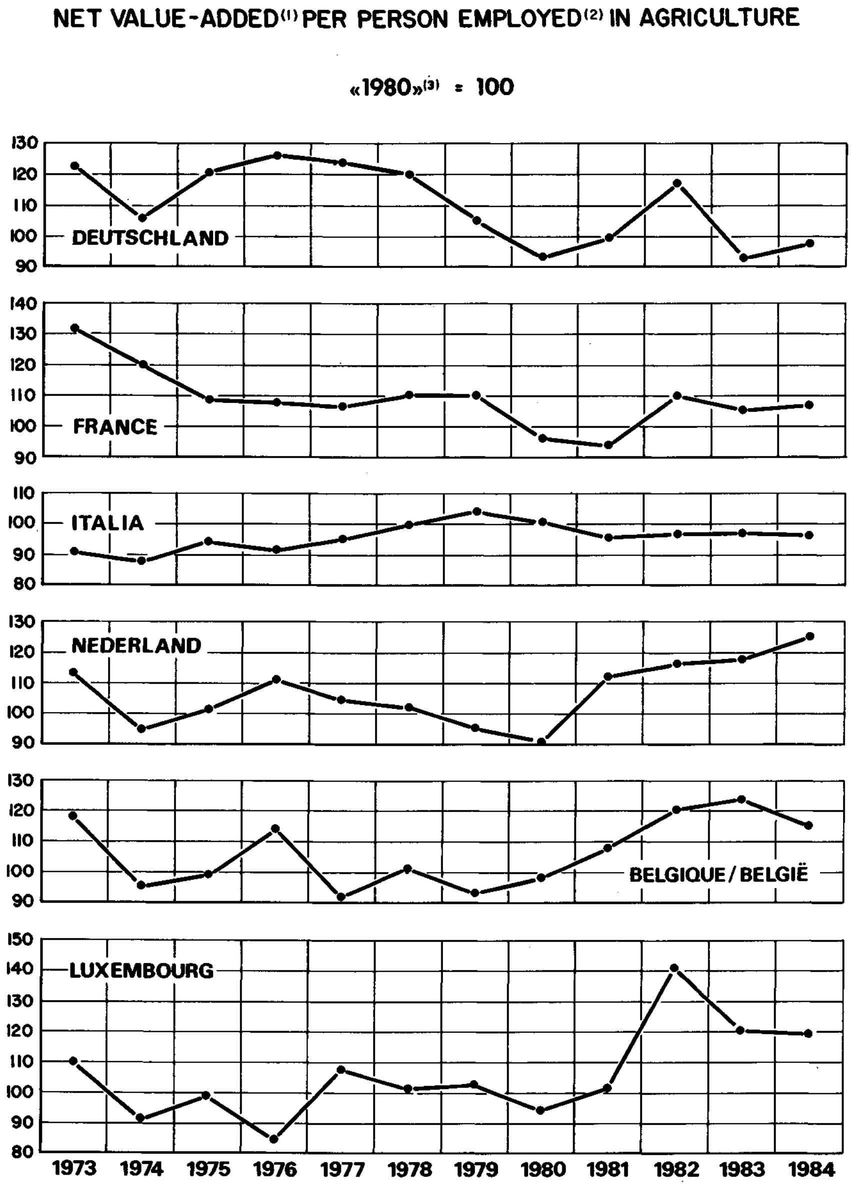
1 See note to Table D above
2 Net Value Added per person employed in agriculture.



(1) At factor cost in real terms (GDP deflator)
(2) In labour units.
(3) "1980" = Ø 1979, 1980, 1981

Source: **EUROSTAT** - Sectoral income index. values available on 15.10.85

Figure 6.1

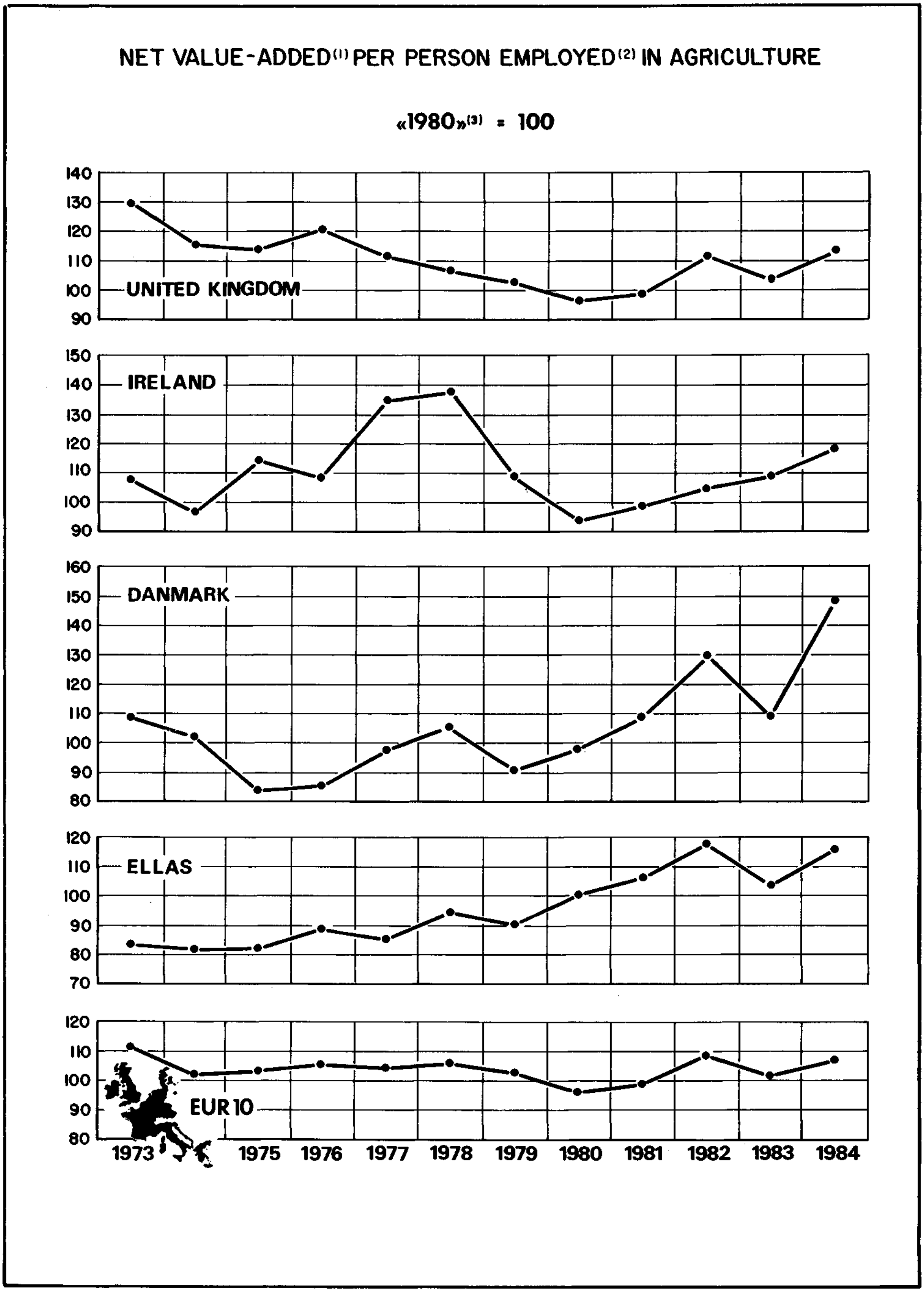

NET VALUE-ADDED(1) PER PERSON EMPLOYED(2) IN AGRICULTURE
«1980»(3) = 100
UNITED KINGDOM
IRELAND
DANMARK
ELLAS
EUR 10
140
130
120
110
100
90
150
160
80
70
1973
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984

Figure 6.2

139. In 1984[1] (see figure 6.1 and 6.2) there was a marked rise in income[2] in most Member States, ranging from +36% in Denmark (though there had been an important decline there in 1983), followed by Greece (+17%) and the UK (+10%). Only in Belgium was there a fall (−7%), with also very small drops in Italy (−1%) and Luxembourg (−0.5%).

Medium-term trends (see figure 7)

140. Community net income from agriculture rose slightly in real terms over the period 1975-84, equivalent to a rate of 0.3% per annum. Gross income increased more rapidly, at 0.9% per annum, implying that the proportion of income going into servicing capital items on the farm (buildings, machinery and equipment) has increased. However, final output, the total value of production from farming, rose at a much more rapid rate of 2.3% per annum. Consequently the share of net income in final output (that is, the proportion of production which ends up as income) slipped from 53% in 1975 to 44% in 1984 (see figure 7).

Absolute incomes in agriculture (Tables 13.1 and 13.2)

141. All the changes in income referred to so far have been national or Community averages for either the sector or per person occupied in agriculture. In reality incomes vary greatly in different regions and on different farms, either because of the size of the farm business (corresponding to resources available) or the type of production. For this a consideration of absolute incomes is necessary and is given for commercial farms in Tables 13.1 and 13.2 of the statistical section of this report. Income, output and costs are shown for the Member States, different economic sizes of farm and the main poduction types, as collected through the Community Farm Accountancy Data Network.

1 For more details on changes in 1984, see Green Europe Newsflash No 29, March 1985.
2 Net Value Added per person employed in agriculture.

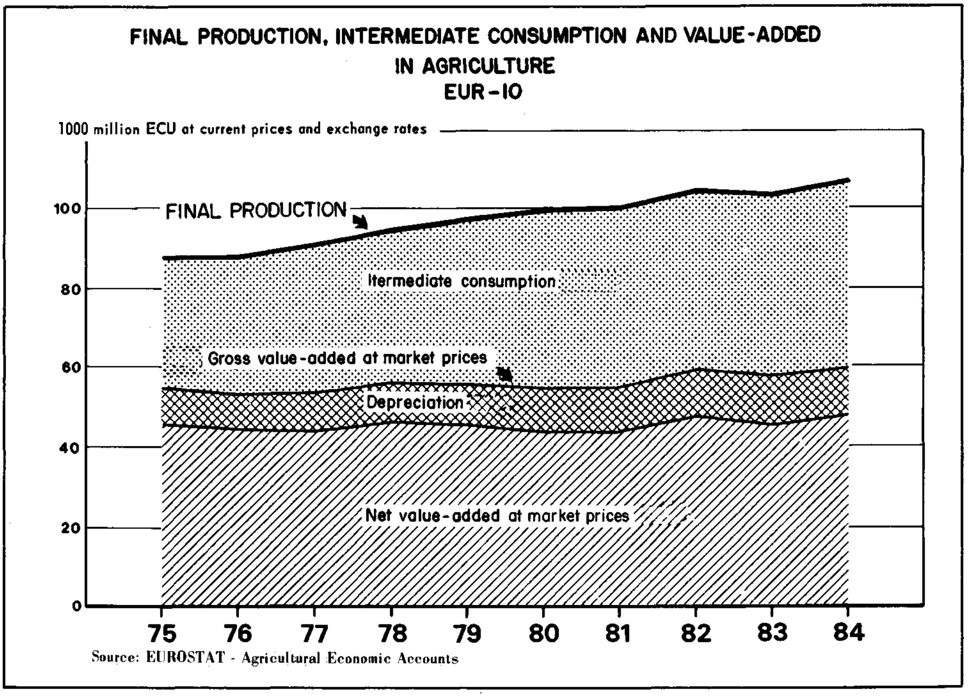

FINAL PRODUCTION, INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION AND VALUE-ADDED
IN AGRICULTURE
EUR-10
1000 million ECU at current prices and exchange rates
FINAL PRODUCTION
Itermediate consumption
Gross value-added at market prices
Depreciation
Net value-added at market prices
100
80
60
40
20
0
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
Source: EUROSTAT - Agricultural Economic Accounts

Figure 7

VIII — Markets for agricultural products

Introduction

142. A detailed and comprehensive analysis of developments in the various markets for agricultural products is presented in 'The situation of agricultural markets—1985 Report'.[1] Statistical information on each market in provided in the tables labelled 'M' (contained in the final chapter of this report).

143. This chapter reviews the main developments in market policy over the last year. This review confirms the necessity to complete the adaptation of the Common Agricultural Policy set in train by the Commission and which the Council has begun. Since this review is essentially retrospective, statistics and commentary refer to the Community of '10' unless otherwise stated.

144. The major development in market policy has been the wider recognition that market management has increasingly become an exercise in the management of stocks of agricultural commodities. The book value of goods held by Intervention Agencies now exceeds 9 000 million ECU and the quantities involved not only depress market prices within the Community and contribute to lower prices on the international markets, but also incur very substantial costs for storage and interest payments.

These figures demonstrate why a major preoccupation for the Commission, when managing the agricultural markets, has been to limit the increase in intervention stores and to dispose of the continually ageing products held in store.

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[1] Published as a 'COM' document at the end of 1985.

EC stock situation for the main commodities

	Stock held on		Book Value (Public) 30. 9. 85 Mio ECU	Cost p.a. for quantity held on 30. 9. 1985 Mio ECU		
	30. 9. 84 Mio t	30. 9. 85 Mio t		Storage	Interest	Total[1]
Butter (Interv.)	1.038	0.994	3 281	120	262	382
Butter (Private)	0.216	0.222	—	27	—	27
S.M.P.	0.873	0.487	726	11	60	71
Beef[2]	0.503	0.790	2 072	173	169	342
Sub-total Animal products	—	—	6 079	331	491	822
Common wheat	3.730	11.155	2 087	161	169	330
Durum wheat	0.782	0.786	147	12	20	32
Barley	1.160	3.992	747	58	65	123
Rye	0.310	0.918	171	14	14	27
Sub-total cereals	5.982	16.851	3 152	245	268	513
Total	—	—	9 231	575	759	1 335

1 N.B.: This does not allow for the 'loss' when stocks are sold from Intervention.
2 Based on bone-in values.

145. The stock situtation shown above reflects the stagnation of domestic demand coupled with persistent over-production of the main commodities. Traditional outlets on the world market have been squeezed by the shortage of solvent demand, although the unit cost (to EAGGF) when export sales have been made has been less than might have been expected due to the high value of the US $ for most of the period under review.

146. The year has been marked by three factors which have exacerbated market uncertainty:

(i) the volatility (see figure 8) of the USD has increased uncertainty for traders, and the Commission has also had to adjust refunds frequently in order to avoid undercutting the world market price;

(ii) the response of milk producers to milk quotas obliged to limit production was initially to change to a less intensive feed regime, but recently more intensive culling of cows coupled with the maintenance of intensive feed régimes (which have been relatively cheap during the last year) has taken place;

(iii) the failure of the Council to conclude the 1985/86 price review for cereals and rapeseed made traders nervous, and little forward business was completed which has led to a congested market this autumn.

The development[1] of the value of the USD against the ECU since the beginning of the 1984/85 cereals marketing year.

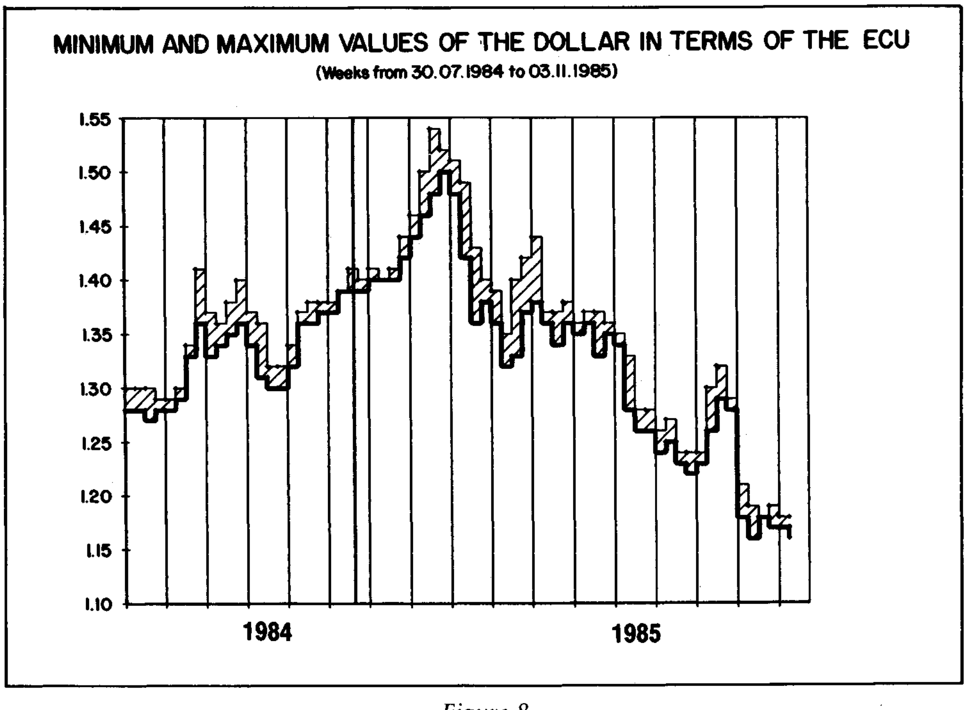

Figure 8

1 The graphic shows the weekly maximum and minimum values of 1 USD against the ECU.

Cereals (Tables M.1)

General

147. The bulk of cereals produced and consumed in the Community are wheat and barley for which the Community has a net export balance. Significant quantities of maize are produced although substantial imports are made in order to meet domestic demand. Since 1973 the total area devoted to cereals has increased moderately. There has been a substantial switch from barley to common wheat notably winter wheat, which reflects the greater profitability of this grain.

148. The major use for grains is for feeding animals. However the limited increase in demand from the livestock sector has been largely met by both indigenous and imported cereals substitutes. Most of these substitutes are by-products and are priced according to what the market will bear. Therefore despite a depressed market for cereals, sales of cereals to the livestock sector would appear to have reached saturation point at current price levels.

The 1984/85 marketing year

149. The 1984 year saw ideal growing conditions for high-yielding varieties of wheat (and barley). The record harvest of 151 million tons significantly outstripped demand. The world market was sustained by substantial demand from the USSR. The competitive situation of Community exporters was improved by abundant supplies, low domestic prices and a very strong dollar. This fortuitous conjunction of factors enabled the Community to export a record 27 million tonnes of cereals including 17 million tonnes of wheat. Nevertheless this was insufficient to absorb the build-up of record public stocks.

The 1985/86 marketing year

150. 1985 saw poor growing conditions, in particular the exceptionally wet weather in northern Europe destroyed some of the crop and produced a poor quality harvest. Nevertheless the robust characteristics of modern varieties have contributed to a harvest of 141 million tonnes. In consequence supplies at the beginning of the 1985/86 marketing year, taking account of carry-over stocks, are at the same level as at the beginning of the 1984/85 marketing year.

Supply and demand for cereals (EUR 10)

(Mio t)

	Wheat[1]		Barley		Total Cereals	
	1984/85	1985/86	1984/85	1985/86	1984/85	1985/86
Opening stocks	8.3[2]	16.8[2]	1.8[2]	2.7[2]	13.1[2]	23.7[2]
Production	76.2	68.0	44.0	40.8	151	141
Imports	2.7	2.5	0.0	0.1	7.1	6.7
Supplies	87.2	87.3	46.0	43.6	171.2	171.4
Human Consumpt.	26.5	26.5	0.2	0.1	30.4	30.2
Animal Feed	21.5	22.0	26.3	25.5	71.5	72.0
Seeds etc.	2.1	4.3	7.1	7.0	14.9	15.0
Demand	53.0	52.8	33.5	32.6	116.8	117.2
Balance	34.0	34.5	12.5	11.0	54.4	54.2
of which						
Exports	17.2		9.8		30.7	
Closing stocks	16.8[2]		2.7[2]		23.7[2]	

Source: EC Commission.
1 Includes durum wheat.
2 Includes Intervention Stocks which have risen from 4.4 Mio tons (31. 7. 84) to 14.0 Mio tons (31. 7. 85) and to 18 Mio tons at (30. 9. 85).

151. The absence[1] of institutional prices for the 1985/86 marketing year initially made traders nervous and little forward business was concluded. Since export sales have been sluggish, uncommitted supplies are now greater than a year ago providing a poor short-term outlook for the cereals market.

1 The interim decisions taken by the Commission are described in Chapter 3 — Reform of the CAP and the 1985/86 price review.

Animal feed

General

152. The global demand for animal feed was remarkably stable for a decade, with the trend being for a modest increase over the years of about 0.5% per annum. The beef and dairy sector had a stable requirement while the pigmeat and poultry sectors were the growth areas. According to the latest figures available (regrettably rather old) most feed is produced on the farm and the proportion of cereals in bought-in feed represents a quite modest share.

The importance of various sources of animal feed in 1982/83 (%)

	Domestic		Imported		Total	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
Common wheat	4.9	2.8	0.1	0.0	5.0	2.8
Barley	8.8	4.6	0.1	0.0	8.9	4.6
Maize	5.9	2.6	0.8	0.4	6.7	3.0
Other Cereals	2.4	1.4	0.0	0.2	2.4	1.6
Sub-total cereals [2]	22.0	11.5	1.0	0.5	23.0	12.0
Soya	0.0	0.0	5.4	13.3	5.4	13.3
Other oilseeds	0.8	1.6	1.9	3.2	2.6	4.8
Sub-total - Oil-cake	0.8	1.6	7.3	16.4	8.0	18.0
Manioc	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.2	2.1	0.2
Molasses	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.5
Industrial by-prod. (vegetable)	3.8	3.7	1.4	1.6	5.2	5.3
Industrial by-prod. (animal)	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.7
Industrial by-prod. (marine)	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4
Vegetable oils and fats	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
Animal oils and fats	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0
Dairy products	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.3
Other	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.5	1.9
Sub-total	8.6	9.2	5.2	3.2	13.8	12.4
Sub-total 'Saleable' [3]	31.4	22.3	13.4	20.1	44.8	42.4
On-farm supplies [4]	55.2	57.6	0.0	0.0	55.2	57.6
Total	86.6	79.9	13.4	20.1	100.0	100.0

A = based on energy content.
B = based on protein value.[1]
Source: Eurostat.
[1] Protein measured in 'Crude Protein Units'.
[2] Of which 45% consumed on the farm, 15% sold between farms, 40% consumed via compound feed industry.
[3] Includes cereals consumed on the farm.
[4] Grass, hay and silage.

The range of products used for animal feed represents the dietary requirements of livestock, within a context of availability and price. Only marginal adjustments in the feed intake are likely and it is unrealistic to anticipate a further major increase in the importance of a particular commercial feed source.

153. More recently, lower cereals prices coupled with a strong dollar have rendered cereals more competitive with substitutes. On the basis of the protein and energy content of common wheat, barley, manioc and soya, the graphic below shows the improvement in the competitive position of cereals notably wheat, since the beginning of the 1984/1985 marketing year.

The development of prices[1] in the feed market

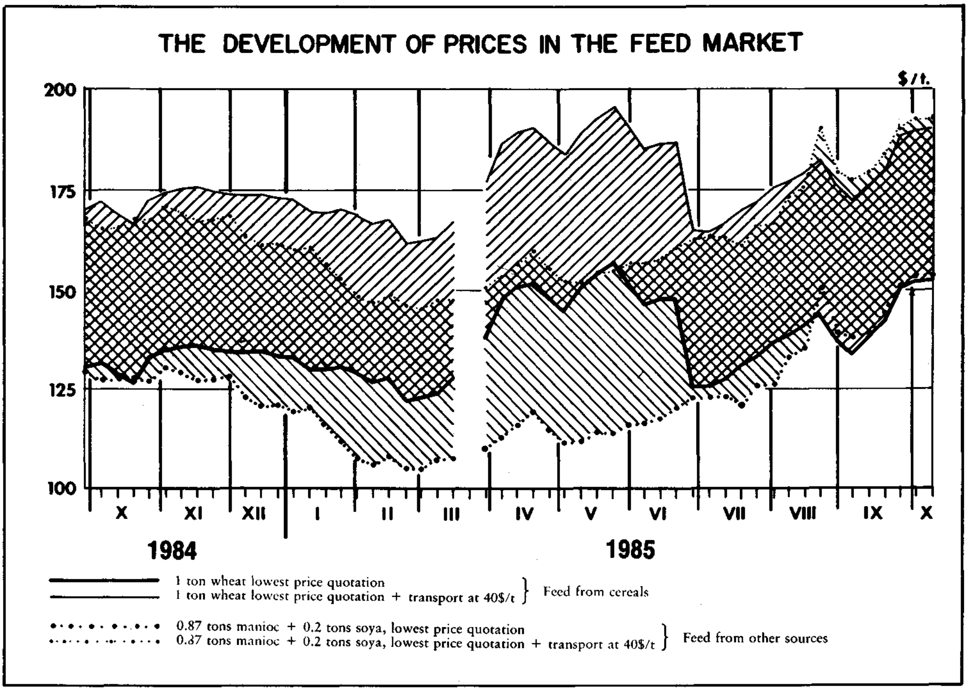

Figure 9

1 Prices converted to USD, 1 tonne of common wheat (lowest price) equivalent to 1.1 tonnes of barley; 1 tonne of common wheat equivalent to 0.87 tonnes of manioc and 0.20 tonnes of soya, 1 tonne of barley equivalent to 0.79 tonnes of manioc and 0.18 tonnes of soya.

154. In spite of the stagnation of demand for animal feed provoked by the sharp decline in the dairy herd following the implementation of milk quotas, the improved competitive position of cereals notably wheat has improved the volume of sales of grain for feed.

Cereals used for animal feed

(Mio tonnes)

	73/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78	78/79	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84	84/85
Wheat	12	12	10	10	11	12	12	13	14	15	20	21
Barley	27	26	25	25	27	28	28	29	27	27	26	26
Maize	24	22	23	24	23	23	23	20	20	18	18	17
Other	13	13	13	10	10	10	10	9	8	9	7	7
Total	75	73	70	69	70	73	73	71	69	69	70	71

Source: Eurostat and Commission of the EC.

Milk (Tables M.13)

General

155. The runaway growth in milk output has been arrested by the imposition of quotas both on 'Deliveries to dairies' and 'Direct sales'.

Milk quotas

Production of milk which had soared to 112 million tonnes in 1983 (of which 104 million tons was delivered to dairies) was cut back to 110.5 million tonnes in 1984 and is expected to fall to 107 million tons in 1985 and 106 million tonnes thereafter.[1] Initial experience with the quota system confirms this view with 'Deliveries to dairies' for the first 12-month period being under-used at 99 million tonnes.

1 These figures are higher than those generally quoted because they include milk produced and used on the farm.

Milk quotas

(1000 t)

	(2. 4. 1984 - 31. 3. 1985)			(1. 4. 1985 - 31. 3. 1986)		
	Deliveries to dairies	Direct sales	Total	Deliveries to dairies	Direct sales	Total
Germany	23 487	305	23 792	23 423	130	23 553
France	25 585	1 183	26 768	25 494	1 014	26 508
Italy	8 798	1 116	9 914	8 798	1 116	9 914
Netherland	12 052	145	12 197	11 929	145	12 074
Belgium	3 163	480	3 643	3 131	480	3 611
Luxembourg [1]	293	1	294	290	1	291
UK [1]	15 552	398	15 950	15 395	395	15 790
Ireland [1]	5 583	16	5 599	5 583	16	5 599
Denmark	4 932	1	4 933	4 882	1	4 883
Greece	472	116	588	467	116	583
EUR 10	99 917	3 761	103 678	99 392	3 414	102 806

[1] including the allocation from the Community reserve.

156. This reduction in production is being achieved by a more extensive culling of cows particularly those not suited to intensive production. The specialized dairy herd has fallen from 25.765 million head at the end of 1983 to 24.844 million at the end of 1984 and to 23.950 million at the end 1985; thereafter it is expected to continue to fall by 300 000 to 400 000 head per year. After 1986, production levels will be maintained by the steady improvement in yields.

157. The apparent stagnation of domestic demand for dairy products masks a fall in demand for butter compensated by increasing demand for other dairy products. The scale of the dairy surplus is still of substantial proportions. Depending upon the basis for estimation the excess (at current levels of aid) is of the order of 15 million tonnes of milk (fat equivalent) or 2 to 4 million tons if exports (and imports) are taken into account; these figures do not take account of existing stock levels.

The 1984/85 and 1985/86 marketing years

158. The initial transition to a quota system was cushioned by:

(i) a more generous allocation of quotas for the first 12-month period;

(ii) a greater flexibility in the rules governing the transfer of quotas;

(iii) national outgoers schemes where (national) governments purchased production rights and re-allocated these quotas to other milk producers.

In general, quotas were slightly under-utilized with a total of 99 million tonnes being delivered to dairies during the first 12-month reference period, so that few producers were obliged to pay the 'super-levy'.

159. The production of butter has slowed under the impact of the quota system which reduced deliveries of milk to dairies and the expansion of other outlets, notably cheeses and whole milk powder. Nevertheless, the surge in butter production in 1982, 1983 and early 1984 has left a legacy of stocks—many of which are now very old. The adjustments during the 1984/85 and 1985/86 price reviews of the relative values of the fat and protein components of milk has had a positive effect. The reduction in the inflated price of butter has stimulated demand (notably in Germany) and the decline in normal butter sales has been arrested.

160. The stock situation has encouraged the Commission to intensify its efforts to dispose of accumulated stocks of butter and SMP on the Community market. Over the last eighteen months these have included subsidized sales to

(i) various social groups including the armed forces;

(ii) the ice-cream industry;

(iii) the cakes and pastry industry;

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

In addition a substantial special sale of old butter was made to the USSR while the same quantity of fresh or relatively new butter was made available to domestic consumers via the 'Christmas Butter' scheme.

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

161. On world level the cut-back in Community production was outweighed by expansion in the other countries. This coupled with the shortage of solvent demand has restricted the opportunities for commercial sales to well below the volumes enjoyed at the beginning of the decade, except for the cheese market which continues to expand.

162. While Community stocks of SMP are declining steadily due to a substantial decrease in production and to the various domestic disposal schemes in operation, butter stocks remain at very high levels. The age of some of these stocks gives rise for concern. At present 1.2 million tonnes of butter are in store (0.2 million in subsidized private store) and nearly half of this stock has been stored for more than eighteen months. The Commission is actively evaluating possible new outlets for these stocks.

Beef (Tables M. 14)

General

163. The general pattern of supply and demand for beef has been disrupted by a number of factors of which the dominant one has been the imposition of a quota system in the dairy sector. This has had the double effect of saturating the market with additional cow beef as culling of the dairy herd intensified and of fundamentally altering the structure of Community production since the majority of beef is derived from the dairy herd. The graphic illustrates the expected change in the pattern of production.

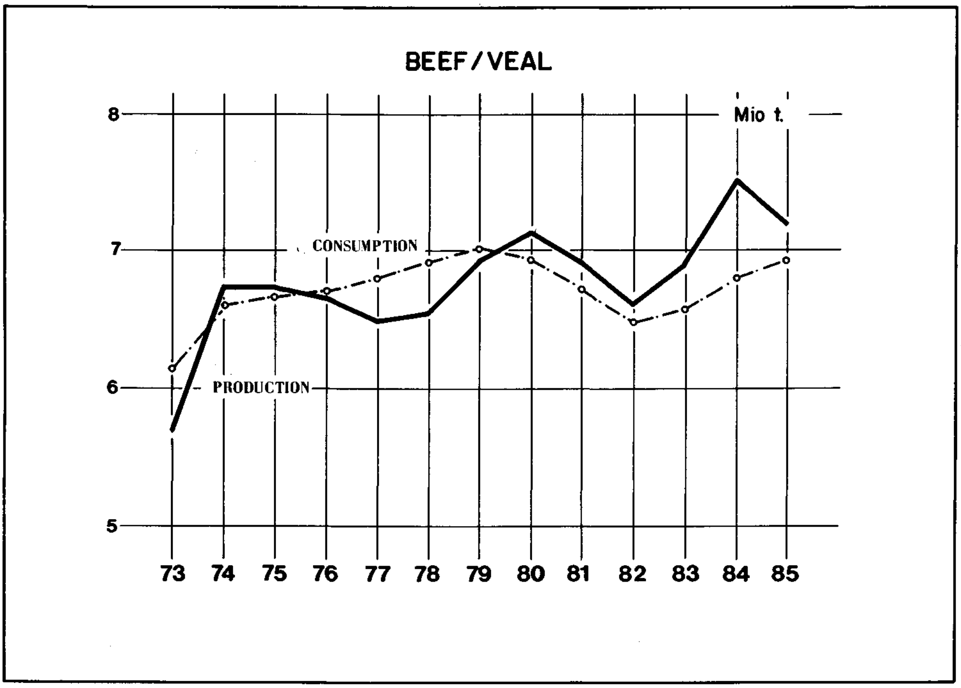

Figure 10

The effect on the beef market of the transition to quotas in the dairy sector.

The 1984/85 marketing year

164. The surge in the slaughtering of cows depressed prices for all bovine animals at a time when production was in any case reaching a cyclical peak. Fortunately the world's other main suppliers had limited supplies for exports and this enabled Community traders to export a record quantity of beef during 1984. Lower prices stimulated domestic demand. Nevertheless there was a steady build-up in stocks held in intervention during the autumn of 1984.

The 1985/86 marketing year

165. Cow culling continues to depress the beef market as the dairy herd contracts under the impact of the quota system. Export business has slackened as other traditional exporters return to the market. The heavy rainfall in the summer of

1985 has damaged extensive pasture areas and there has been a surge in slaughtering as producers anticipate the prospect of feeding costs rising through the winter. This has provoked a resurgence of sales to intervention as cattle come off the summer grass. Public stocks (at end October) now exceed 700 000 tonnes.

Wine (Tables M. 9)

General

166. 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. Although the area under vines in the Community has reduced, the regular renewal of old stock with higher yielding new varieties has led to an increase in production. In parallel, consumer tastes have changed and demand for table wine is in steady decline in the major producing countries. The expansion of wine consumption in the non-producer countries, stimulated by the approximation of excise duties on drinks with an alcoholic content, has not narrowed the gap between supply and demand. As the producer of half of the world's wine the Community is a major exporter.

167. The persistent structural surplus in the market for table wine convinced the Council that a reform of this market régime was imperative. The changes may be summarized as:

(i) a structural programme aimed at encouraging the grubbing up of vines and limiting replanting rights particularly in areas where alternative cultivation is possible, in order to reduce the productive potential;

(ii) a freeze of the Guide Prices while a surplus persists;

(iii) reinforcing the distillation rules in order that 'Obligatory Distillation' would be operational and applied more equitably in years when a substantial surplus occurred;

(iv) reducing the price paid for wines submitted for 'Obligatory Distillation' in order to discourage future surplus production.

It is expected that the combination of these measures will bring a better balance to the market for 'Table wines' by the end of the 1980s (see graphic).

The supply and demand for wine

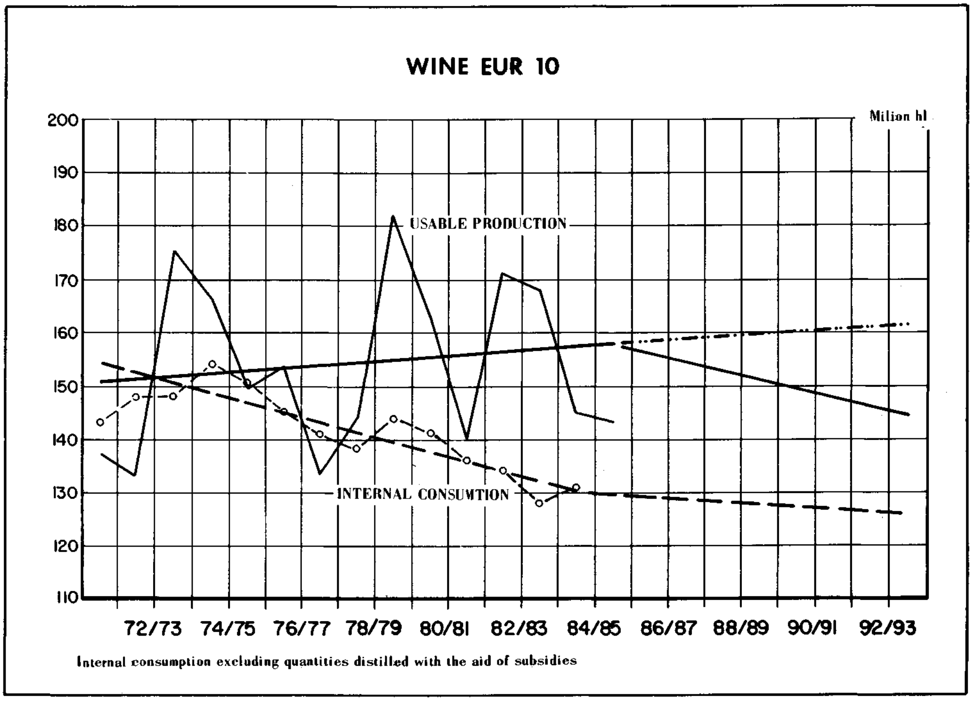

Figure 11

The 1984/85 marketing year

168. For the second year in succession it was necessary to distil more than 20% of production. Nevertheless the market was depressed by the substantial stocks which existed.

The 1985/86 marketing year

169. This is the first marketing year under the improved market organization and as such it should be regarded as a year of transition. The structural measures have yet to have an effect, while the more demanding rules on distillation will ensure that distillation removes around 20% of 1985 production from the market. Prices are firmer as stock levels reduce to more reasonable levels.

Of particular concern is the problem of the build-up of stocks of alcohol derived from wine. The Commission has made proposals to the Council[1] on the general rules governing the disposal of such alcohol which should be adopted by the Council by the time this report is published.

Sugar (Tables M. 3)

General

170. Since the revised sugar market organization was adopted in 1981, a dominant feature of the World and Community markets has been over-supply.

Supply and demand for Sugar

(Million tonnes)

		Production		Consumption	Excess[1]	Stock
		Total	EC A and B Quota			
World[1]	1981/82	100.8	—	92.2	8.6	33.0
	1982/83	100.6	—	94.5	6.1	38.7
	1983/84	98.1	—	96.2	1.9	40.3
	1984/85	100.9	—	97.9	3.0	41.5
	1985/86*	97.7	—	:	:	:
EEC[1]	1981/82	15.0	11.5	9.6	1.9	2.6
	1982/83	13.9	11.4	9.5	1.9	3.0
	1983/84	11.0	10.9	9.3	1.6	1.7
	1984/85	12.5	11.1	9.5	1.6	2.0
	1985/86	12.2	11.2	9.5	1.7	1.8

1 World: Expressed in 'raw sugar'; Excess = Production - Consumption.
EEC: Expressed in 'white sugar'; Excess = A and B quota production - Consumption.
* Estimate.

1 COM(84) 227 final 12 June 1984

Although prices on the world market have recovered from the record low levels of June 1985, future prospects are bleak. Heavy over-capacity on the world market continues, which directly affects the incomes of Community producers who continue to export albeit at reduced levels. The Community market is over-supplied particularly when one remembers the commitment of the European Community to import 1.3 million tonnes of sugar from India and the ACP countries at the level of prices guaranteed to Community production.

171. The current Community market organization is based on a quota system with the disposal of the surplus being financed by producers. The Commission has proposed[1] that the present production arrangements be continued with an increase in the levies paid by producers in order to provide a more realistic financial basis for the storage and disposal of surplus sugar.

172. The need for a more realistic financial basis is highlighted by the costs of disposal in recent years. The production costs of the world's most competitive producers are around 12 cents per pound (the EC's intervention price is around 14—15 cents per pound, the USA's Loan Price is 17.75 cents per pound while major importers such as Japan and the USSR have even higher producer prices).

173. Meanwhile world market prices for raw sugar on the New York market have slumped from 11.8 cents/pound in 1981/82 to an average of 3.7 cents/pound in 1984/85. The bottom of the trough occurred in May/June when the New York Spot Price sank to 2.5 cents/pound. Action by the Commission which publicly announced that is was not prepared to follow prices down, contributed to a recovery and prices are now above 5 cents/pound.

174. Positive factors are increased demand in the chemical industry, which may absorb another half million tonnes per annum by the beginning of the 1990s, and the prospect of enlargement to include the Iberian peninsula (which is a deficit area). The Commission has taken account of these factors in proposing unchanged quota levels for the next five years of the market organization.

[1] COM(85) 433 final — 'Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 on the common organization of the markets in the sugar sector.

The outlook

175. A major event will occur on 1 March 1986: the beginning of the progressive integration of Spain and Portugal into the Community market organizations. For many products this will significantly alter the pattern of supply and demand and have an impact on the trade flows between the Community and the rest of the world. The Community's position as the world's largest importer of food and agricultural products will be reinforced, while her export potential will also increase. The Community of '12' is described in ' ' , in this publication.

176. The Commission engaged in consultations on 'The Perspectives for European Agriculture'. It has set out the case for adapting the Common Agricultural Policy to current realities. The most notable feature (and achievement) of European agriculture is that there is no longer any major commodity, suitable for production within the Community for which we are in structural deficit (Cereals, sugar, olive oil and wine, certain fruits and vegetables, dairy products, beef pigmeat, eggs and poultry meat).

177. With so many Community markets saturated, and with poor prospects for increased solvent demand or reduced competing supply on world markets, it is clear that existing market instruments are insufficient to bring about a healthier market balance or even prevent some surplus stocks becoming unmanageable and unfinancable. Even in those sectors in which substantial reform has already been achieved (e.g. milk products and wine) much remains to be done by way of stock reduction and supply management. The substantial reorientation required in other sectors (e.g. cereals and beef) will further exacerbate the problem of reconciling the objective of better market balance on the one hand and that of maintaining farm incomes on the other hand—a contradiction which can only be resolved through major change of approach within the common agricultural policy and the redefinition of medium term perspectives for farming as envisaged in the Green Paper.

IX — The consumer

Influence of the general economic environment on the consumer

178. As in previous years consumer interests were influenced by the general economic situation, the main features of which were as follows:

(i) a continuing moderate economic growth rate with growth in GDP in volume terms of 2.3% in 1985 as opposed to 2.2% in 1984;

(ii) a deceleration of inflation—a predicted 5.2% for 1985 as opposed to 6.2% in 1984;

(iii) almost static unemployment figures with 11.2% of the labour force unemployed in 1985—a small increase over 10.8% in 1984

Changing consumption patterns (Table 25)

179. The growth in the Community population has for a number of years been very low at about 0.2% p.a.; this rate of growth cannot in itself bring about a significant increase in consumption of foodstuffs. Consumption of food is now influenced mainly by changes in per capita rates as a result of trends in prices, incomes and eating habits.

Particular features of average per capita consumption in the Community, as shown by a retrospective analysis covering at least 10 years are as follows:

(i) a drop in consumption of wine, sugar and potatoes;

(ii) stable consumption of cereals and rice, fruit and other citrus, beef, veal, sheepmeat, butter and eggs.

(iii) growing consumption of vegetables, citrus fruit, vegetable oils and fats, fresh milk products, pigmeat and poultrymeat.

180. The tables below show consumption of selected vegetable and animal products.

Per capita consumption of main food products
(kg per inhabitant per year unless otherwise indicated)

Product	EUR 10	Extremes			
		Maximum		Minimum	
Cereals (excluding rice)	84	Italia, Ellas	122	Nederland	60
Rice	3	UEBL/BLEU, Ellas	5	Deutschland, Ireland, Danmark	2
Sugar	35	Danmark	43	Ellas	27
Potatoes	76	Ireland	122	Italia	40
Vegetables (including preserves)	105	Ellas	193	Danmark	60
Fruit other than citrus (including preserves and fruit juices)	60	Deutschland	81	Ireland	31
Citrus fruit	28	Ellas	56	Danmark	9
Wine (litres/capita)	46	France	89	Ireland	3
Vegetable oils and fats [1]	12	Italia	22	Nederland	4
Milk (fresh products other than cream)	100	Ireland	189	Ellas	43
Butter (fat)	5	Ireland	11	Ellas	1
Meat excluding offal	83	France	100	Ellas	66
of which beef and veal	25	France	32	Danmark	12
pigmeat	37	Deutschland	58	Ellas	18
poultrymeat	14	Italia	18	Danmark	9
sheepmeat and goatmeat	4	Ellas	15	Deutschland, Italia, Nederland, Danmark	1
Eggs (including processed products)	14	France	15	Italia, Nederland	11

Source: Eurostat — Crop products: averages for 1980/81, 1981/82, 1982/83;
— Livestock products: average for 1981, 1982, 1983.

[1] EUR 9.

181. For some products the differences in per capita consumption between Member States have been growing narrower for some years—mainly sugar, rice, fruit and vegetables and eggs—but this is a slow trend and considerable differences remain; furthermore, several products, such as citrus fruit, are showing no tendency at all to converge, and differences in butter consumption are even tending to increase. Clear differences in national eating habits persist: high consumption of potatoes and milk products in Ireland, beef/veal and wine in France, pigmeat in Germany, cereals, vegetable fats and poultrymeat in Italy, to mention only the most salient examples. The contrast between the southern and northern regions of the Community remains striking: more cereals, fruit and vegetables, vegetable fats, wine, sheepmeat and goatmeat in the south; and more potatoes, sugar, butter and pigmeat in the north.

Certain disparities in taxation in the Member States may reinforce these differences. For example, the rates of VAT payable on foodstuffs vary from one Member State to another. In some Member States VAT also varies from one product to another.

Security of supply (Table 26)

182. In 1985 there were once again no difficulties with regard to the supply of foodstuffs in the Community. More than 90% of Community agricultural produce is covered by the common agricultural policy. This has provided reliable supplies of most foodstuffs.

Products for which the Community self-sufficiency rate is relatively low were sufficiently plentiful on the world market to ensure supplies at satisfactory prices. The fairly low prices for oilseeds and vegetable fats, proteins and protein-rich products, which are imported at zero or minimal duty into the Community, enabled livestock to be fed at reasonable cost. This is turn meant very reasonable consumer prices for pigmeat, poultrymeat, eggs, edible oils, margarine and other vegetable fats.

The table below shows degree of self-sufficiency in the Community of 10 and in the Member States

Classification of the main agricultural products in the Community (EUR 10) according to degree of self-sufficiency[1]

Exceeding 100%		Aroud 100%		Below 100%	
Whole-milk powder	361	Oats	98	Rice	69
Concentrated milk	169	Potatoes	101	Fresh fruit	84
Skimmed-milk powder	142	Eggs	103	Sheepmeat	
Sugar	141	Fresh milk products	101	and goatmeat	74
Butter	131	Rye	97	Grain maize	79
Wheat	124	Pigmeat	102	Citrus fruit	45
Barley	114	Fresh vegetables	99	Vegetable oils	
Poultrymeat	111	Wine	102	and fats[2]	38
Cheese	107				
Beef/veal	104				

[1] Crop products: average for 1981, 1982, 1983; livestock products: average for 1981, 1982, 1983.
[2] Average for 1980/81, 1981/82, 1982/83.

Household expenditure on food consumption (Table 24)

183. The percentage of household expenditure on foodstuffs, drinks and tobacco has been falling in the Community.

In 1982 final consumption of households per head of foodstuffs, drink and tobacco was 1 137 ECU. This represented 17.7% of a total Community pro capita expenditure.

Nevertheless, the movement varies considerably from one Member State to another. The percentage of expenditure on foodstuffs is still falling in France, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom, while it has remained steady since 1978 in Ireland, 1979 in Germany and the Netherlands, 1980 in Denmark and 1981 in Italy and Greece. In Belgium, the downward trend reversed in 1982 and a significant increase was recorded, resulting from a greater increase in prices and the volume of food consumption than the increase in consumer expenditure as a whole.

184. The table below illustrates four groups on the basis of the percentage of expenditure on foodstuffs: Greece (35%), Italy and Ireland (25%), France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Denmark (16 to 18%), Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (15%). A wide range of factors, including levels of disposable income, relative changes in food prices, national policies affecting consumption, and eating habits account for these differences.

Household expenditure on food consumption in 1983
(as a percentage of total household consumer expenditure)

Items of expenditure	D[1]	F	I	NL	B	L[1]	UK	IRL[1]	DK	GR[1]
Foodstuffs	14.7	17.5	25.6	15.1	18.3	16.3	14.7	23.1	16.7	35.6
Drinks	2.9	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.5	13.9	4.6	3.3
Tobacco	1.7	1.1	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.6	3.0	4.3	3.2	2.6
Foodstuffs, drinks and tobacco	19.3	21.1	29.9	19.6	22.3	21.2	20.2	41.3	24.5	41.5

Source: Eurostat.
1 1982 figures.

Producer and consumer prices (Table 15)

185. The 1985/86 farm price fixing was a protracted operation which saw the Council of Agriculture Ministers meeting as late in the year as June 11 and 12 in an attempt to fix cereals and oilseed-rape prices. Cereals were an area in which, according to the guarantee threshold mechanism previously approved by the Council, 1985/86 should have seen an abatement in institutional prices of 5%. In fact the impossibility of reaching agreement in the Council on cereals prices led to the Commission taking conservatory measures to fix the price reduction at 1.8%.[1] Once again the overall effect of the stability on farm prices will be to limit effective increases in Community-wide consumer prices for food.

As in previous years agriculture has been a factor in curbing inflation as farmgate prices have risen substantially more slowly than food prices in the shops and much less than those of either services and products.

1 See chapter IV for details.

Furthermore, farmgate prices for certain products (cereals, beef and sheepmeat, wine and certain fruits and vegetables) are at the moment lower than intervention prices as fixed by the Council.

Consumer prices of foodstuffs and producer prices of agricultural produce 1980-84

EUR 10

(Index: 1980 = 100)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
General index of consumer prices:					
Index	100	111.7	123.0	132.4	140.7
Annual rate of increase (%)	—	11.7	10.9	9.8	8.9
Index of consumer prices of foodstuffs: [1]					
Index	100	111.7	123.9	132.6	142.1
Annual rate of increase (%)	—	11.7	11.3	9.9	9.2
Index of agricultural producer prices (all products):					
Index	100	106.2	109.5	108.6	107.2
Annual rate of increase (%)	—	6.2	4.6	2.8	1.8
Index of producer prices of crop products:					
Index	100	107.0	105.7	107.4	106.8
Annual rate of increase (%)	—	7.0	2.8	2.4	1.7
Index of producer prices of livestock products:					
Index	100	105.9	111.0	109.0	107.4
Annual rate of increase (%)	—	5.9	5.4	2.9	1.8

Source: Eurostat.
[1] Not including drinks or catering.

Apart from 1976 when the drought forced up crop prices sharply, farmgate price movements have consistently lagged behind those of retail food prices and consumer prices overall. (The exception was 1982 when rates of increase were much the same). The agricultural price policy guidelines approved by the Council in March 1984 and reconfirmed in the 1985/86 price round should benefit consumers through the maintenance of moderate increases in food prices.

World market prices and Community supplies

186. In recent years, world market prices for agricultural products have differed widely from (and have generally been lower than) those obtaining in the Community. In 1984, the rise of the dollar, in which most raw materials are quoted, led to a substantial increase in world prices—in ECU terms of certain agricultural products. This has made Community products such as cereals more competitive on the world market, while the Community system of levies on imports has prevented dollar movements from affecting Community prices.

Special measures benefiting consumers

187. The subsidy for the use of butter in pastry products, ice-cream and sugar confectionery has continued into 1985 and the year also saw special sales of 'Christmas butter' and a reduced price butter scheme for Berlin (a pilot scheme designed to help ascertain the effectiveness of specific cut-price sales). Measures to promote milk products and olive oil have continued in 1985 as have the production and consumption aids on olive oil which allow this relatively expensive oil to compete in the Community with seed oils. However, the Commission does not foresee a repetition of the Christmas butter scheme for Christmas 1985/86 as the measure has proved expensive and not cost-effective in terms of increased butter sales. Instead, the Commission is proposing a scheme for butteroil for cookery.

188. For beef and veal, measures permitting Member States to grant aid for the purchase of reduced-price beef/veal by certain under-privileged social groups (those receiving unemployment and social security benefits) have continued. The aid, 50% subsidized by the Community, has now been in force for 10 years.

189. In 1985 the Community pursued its programme of harmonization of national legislation on animal and plant health, animal feedingstuffs, public health and seeds and reproductive material.[1]

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1 In this connection, see the Chapter entitled 'Harmonization of Laws', page 153 of this Report.

These provisions are of benefit to the consumer. The following are of particular interest:

(i) the Commission's tightening up of the rules on the use of certain substances with hormonal effects in livestock-rearing and on the additives authorized for use in livestock feed;

(ii) provisions relating to health production measures applicable to imports of meat from non-Community countries;

(iii) the on-going effort to eradicate livestock diseases.

190. The Commission's 'White Paper' for the European Council held in Milan in June which proposes the completion of the internal market by 1992 with elimination of physical, technical and fiscal barriers to trade should, if its proposals are applied, see benefits for the consumer in, amongst other areas, total harmonization of sanitary controls for food products which have previously varied in standard from Member State to Member State.

Consultation of consumer organizations

191. The consumer organizations are consulted regularly on both an institutionalized and an informal basis. Commission staff have regularly attended the meetings of the Consumers' Consultative Committee (CCC) during the year 1985 and consumer representatives were vocal on the Agricultural Advisory Committees where their opinions often brought a touch of the 'man in the street' and his requirements to the technical or economically-motivated discussions of the interest groups represented therein. Areas of particular concern to consumer organizations this year have been the use of hormones in livestock (call for a total ban), the sales of substitute products (call for clear labelling), and sales of wine containing anti-freeze (call for strict controls) and, of course, retail prices of foodstuffs (demand that they be kept at reasonably low levels, preferably through a Community food policy).

192. Whereas the consumer organizations were critical of proposals submitted by the Commission in July 1983 for a reform of the CAP, (considering them inadequate to achieve the aim of radical reform) they have welcomed the

Commission's 'green paper' on the Perspectives for the common agriculture policy, describing it as the most positive Commission document so far on the future of European agriculture from the consumer's viewpoint.

In their reaction to this document they repeated their call for stricter sanitary controls, abandonment of hormonal and artificial fattening agents, a ban on certain chemical pesticides and greater care for the environment. They suggested that the Commission should better employ its funds in guiding the consumer towards a healthy diet rather than using them to promote the sale of surplus products. However, they congratulated the Commission on its forward view of the CAP in the context of the rural environment and the role of prices as a social function in maintenance of incomes. The CCC felt that its views were finally being taken note of by the Commission.

X — The Community's external relations

Overall survey

193. The Portuguese and Spanish accession negotiations were completed in 1985, and the accession treaties were signed on 12 June. To mark the occasion a special article was published outlining the main provisions of the agreements and the implications for agriculture; it is reproduced at the beginning of this report.

194. The Community was also an active participant in the various international forums, bilateral and multilateral, whose work has a bearing on its food and agricultural policies.

Relations with developing countries

195. The Council adopted a Commission proposal for further improvements to the Community's scheme of generalized preferences for 1985. More generous access is now offered for shellfish, processed tropical products and some dried pulses, and bamboo shoots are included in the scheme for the first time. For unmanufactured tobacco, the preferential margin on the tariff quota and the ceiling have been improved.

GSP agricultural imports were worth 2.1 million ECU in 1984, well up on the previous year's total of 1.7 million ECU.

Relations with the ACP States and OCT

196. The third ACP-EEC Convention ('Lomé III') was signed in Lomé on 8 December 1984.

The second Lomé Convention expired on 28 February 1985, so pending ratification of Lomé III, the Community took action to allow the interim implementation of its provisions on agriculture (similar arrangements apply to agricultural imports from the overseas countries and territories, known as the 'OCT').

The measures taken apply to Greenland as well, which left the Community and in 1985 became one of the OCT.

The arrangements now in force mean that practically all ACP or OCT exports of food and agricultural products enter the Community either duty-free or at a preferential rate of duty. In the case of beef/veal, rice, and some fruit and vegetables, however, these concessions are subject to special conditions and apply only within annual or multiannual quantitative limits.

Relations with Mediterranean countries

197. In a statement on 30 March[1] concerning the Mediterranean policy of the enlarged Community, the Council reaffirmed the importance of the cooperation and association arrangements linking the Community with the countries around the Mediterranean, and the need to strengthen these relationships after the forthcoming enlargement. Broadly, the aim of the Community's policy in this area is to contribute to the economic development of the Mediterranean non-member countries and foster smooth and balanced trade and relations with them.

[1] SI(85)206.

It therefore plans to see that traditional trade flows are maintained, and to provide effective support for its partners' efforts to diversify their agriculture, become more self-sufficient in food, and reduce their dependence on imports.

As noted at point 43, the Commission has presented the Council with a set of proposals providing for the necessary amendments to the existing agreements and the possible renewal of the agreement with Yugoslavia, which has expired.

International organizations

World Food Council

198. The World Food Council held its 11th ministerial meeting in Paris from 10 to 13 June. The agenda covered a range of international issues including the famine and economic crisis in Africa, the need to give undernourished groups better access to food supplies, and the external economic factors standing in the way of food supply objectives.

On behalf of the Community, Mr Andriessen commented on the paradox of developing countries struggling to feed their people by producing more food or buying it on the world market, while the developed world needed to reduce its surpluses by curbing production and finding new export openings.

GATT

199. Work on agricultural trade under the aegis of GATT (the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) again centred on the proceedings of the Committee on Trade in Agriculture and the active cooperation which takes place under the International Dairy Arrangement and the Arrangement regarding bovine meat.

200. In November 1984 the Contracting Parties adopted recommendations for the future work of the Committee on Trade in Agriculture. On the basis of these recommendations and with the active participation of the Community, the Committee carried out a study of ways to improve the conditions of international trade in agricultural products. A progress report will be presented to the Contracting Parties in November 1985.

201. With a view to a possible new round of multilateral trade negotiations which, among many other important subjects, would also cover agriculture, the Community submitted the following statement to the GATT in July 1985:

'As regards negotiations on agriculture, the Community confirms its readiness to work towards improvements within the existing framework of the rules and disciplines in GATT covering all measures affecting trade in agricultural products, both as to imports and as to exports, taking full account of the specific characteristics and problems in agriculture. In the Community's view, agreement on such improvements should be sought within the body specially established to that effect, that is the Committee on Trade in Agriculture.

The Community is determined that the fundamental objectives and mechanisms, both internal and external, of the common agricultural policy shall not be placed in question.'

202. In the autumn of 1984, the International Dairy Arrangement reached a crisis situation as some of its minimum prices, fixed in US dollars, were no longer in line with market conditions and the disposal of old stocks of Community butter had a major impact on the world market.

In early 1985, the United States and Austria denounced the Arrangement, and, eventually, after protracted negotiations, it was agreed to reduce the minimum prices for butter, butteroil and whole-milk powder with effect from 5 June 1985 and to allow the sale of 18-month old butter below the new minimum price.

203. In June 1984 the International Meat Council set up a working party to examine whether the current situation and probable development of the international market for beef/veal posed any threat of a serious imbalance. On

1 March the working party concluded its studies. Although it failed to agree on joint recommendations the analytical work was useful in itself and contributes to a better understanding of the conditions of international meat trade.

FAO

204. The Community participated in the FAO's various activities in 1985, the 40th anniversary of the organization's founding. The main topics of discussion were world food security, rural development, food aid, the crisis in Africa and agricultural trade, the overall goal being a renewed commitment to eliminate hunger.

205. The Community took part in the FAO Ministerial Conference and in meetings of the Council, the Committee on Commodity Problems, the Committee on Agriculture, the various intergovernmental commodity groups, the Committee on World Food Security and the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes. It continued to participate in the information and early warning system on food and agriculture.

206. [The FAO Ministerial Conference held in November adopted resolutions concerning a world food security pact and a code of conduct on the use of pesticides. The Community and its Member States supported both resolutions.]

OECD

207. The Commission participated actively in the work of the OECD's Committee for Agriculture and its working groups. This work largely concerns the analysis of markets for agricultural products and the assessment of and recommendations on policies relevant to agriculture in OECD member countries. Throughout 1985, the Commission services cooperated in the implementation of a mandate adopted by the OECD Council to develop possible approach for a balanced and global reduction of protection of agriculture.

International agreements on agricultural commodities

208. On 18 December 1984, the Council decided that the Community should join the International Sugar Agreement 1984. This administrative agreement duly entered into force on 1 January 1985. It is the first time the Community has been a member of an international sugar agreement.

209. The Community continued to take an active part in the work of the International Wheat Council and in that of the Food Aid Committee, under the International Wheat Agreement. At the Community's instigation, a working group was set up with a view to preparing the ground for the negotiation of a new Agreement to replace the present one, which expires on 30 June 1986. Although the Community had hoped that a new Agreement might include economic provisions, opposition from the United States, the largest wheat exporter, has made this impossible.

210. Preparatory work began in Madrid, with the participation of the Community, on a possible new International Olive Oil Agreement to succeed that of 1979, which expires on 31 December 1986.

Food aid

211. On 19 February 1985 the Council laid down implementing rules for food aid policy and management in 1985. The Community decided to make available in 1985 1 159 000 tonnes of cereals, a total exceeding the quantity it is required to provide under the Food Aid Convention (a total of 1 650 000 tonnes for the EEC and the Member States, of which 927 663 tonnes are provided by the Community and 722 237 tonnes by the Member States).

The Community also provided other kinds of food aid, including:

(i) 108 600 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder,

(ii) 28 700 tonnes of butteroil,

(iii) approximately 11 000 tonnes of sugar,

(iv) 9 100 tonnes of vegetable oil,

and other products (dried fish, red beans, etc.) of a quantity equivalent to 211 700 tonnes of cereals.

Under the Dublin Plan (December 1984), the Community and the Member States undertook to provide 1 200 000 tonnes of cereals to drought-stricken African countries, which constituted an extra contribution of 700 000 tonnes (cereal equivalent).

Bilateral relations

212. The appointment of the new Commission provided a fresh impetus for high level contacts between the Community and its main agricultural trading partners, notably Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States of America. Numerous ministerial level contacts were made both in the context of the normal development of relations between the Community and these major agricultural trading countries, and in connection with specific bilateral issues.

The specific issues involved a direct range of problems concerning a wide spectrum of subjects.

213. Notable issues were, with *Canada*, the conclusion of an agreement between it and the Community concerning imports of beef and veal into that country. This agreement, valid for 1985, was negotiated after Canada had introduced import restrictions on the quantity of beef and veal that would be permitted to enter Canada, from all suppliers, during 1985. In relation to the quantities fixed by the Canadian authorities, the agreement negotiated provided for a considerable increase in the amount of beef which could be imported into Canada from the Community in 1985. The amount agreed was, however, lower than that exported to Canada in 1984 under normal market conditions.

214. In connection with the *United States*, difficulties were encountered by Community exporters of sugar containing articles which were subject to import quotas in the wake of a Presidential proclamation of 28 January 1985. The quotas severely limited access to the United States market and the Community formally contested the action. Shortly afterwards a second Presidential proclamation was made which resulted in an extensive re-opening of the United States market for most of the products in question.

215. During the summer, two further problems arose. One was in connection with a United States claim for compensation against the Community on the grounds that concessions for citrus fruit granted by the Community to Mediterranean countries had impaired benefits accruing to the United States under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Retaliating, the United States increased on 1 November duties charged on imports of pasta products of Community origin. The Community countered by raising the duties on imports of nuts and lemons from the United States.

The other problem which arose in the summer related to US imports of wine from the Community. A number of petitioners filed a suit with the authorities for the introduction of anti-dumping and countervailing duties on ordinary table wines from Italy, France and the Federal Republic of Germany. This petition was denied by the US International Trade Commission in October 1985.

216. On a more general level, the Community closely monitored the preparation of the 1985 US Farm Bill and the implementation of the export enhancement programme announced on 15 May.

217. After contacts between the Community and New Zealand agreed in September to revitalize dairy cooperation—a development of considerable significance given the current difficult state of the international dairy market and the fact that the Community and New Zealand lead the world by a wide margin as exporters.

218. The Temporary Arrangement for a concerted discipline between the Community and *Austria* concerning reciprocal trade in cheese was extended for a further year.

219. The Temporary Arrangement for concerted discipline between *Finland* and the Community concerning reciprocal trade in cheese was replaced by an agreement of indefinite duration, but with a review and termination clause. The new agreement should be more responsive to market trends and easier to administer.

220. The Temporary Arrangement between *Norway* and the Community on joint discipline in their trade in cheese was likewise replaced by an agreement of indefinite duration which, thanks to the experience gained, should work better than the Arrangement.

221. On 30 July *Japan* announced a three-year programme of measures designed to improve access to its market. Tariffs on some 1 800 products will be cut by 20% in 1986. Of particular interest to the Community are the tariff reductions on alcoholic drinks, since it is Japan's main supplier of these products. However, as the sector is highly protected in Japan, and very high taxes are imposed on quality products, the Community does not regard the tariff cuts as sufficient to allow a substantial increase in its exports to Japan.

222. The Commission extended the arrangement with *Poland* on imports of processed soft fruit for 1985/86. More specific import price provisions were, however, agreed for frozen raspberries and raspberry pulp.

XI — Harmonization of laws

223. The Community continued its work on harmonizing the agricultural laws of the Member States. This work serves to consolidate the common market by eliminating obstacles to trade and ensuring equal rules of competitions; it also ensures sufficient product quality, guaranteeing protection of consumers and the environment. It is an essential aspect of the proper operation of the common agricultural policy.

224. Compared with 1984 and earlier years definite progress has been made, with the adoption by the Council of a large number of important directives on veterinary matters, animal nutrition and seeds.

225. The priority nature of this harmonization was emphasized by the Commission in its White Paper on the completion of the internal market presented to the Milan European Council in June. The proposed aim in this field is the abolition of controls at the internal frontiers, to be achieved by the adoption of common rules and standards leading to a common level. This is an extremely important programme in that it should result in the attainment of a single internal market by 1992.

Veterinary and animal husbandry legislation

226. The adoption by the Council on 6 August of a Directive on health and animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in heat-treated milk[1]

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[1] OJ L 226, 24. 9. 1985, p. 13.

opened the way for Community harmonization in the area of milk and milk products. This wide-ranging directive covers trade in pasteurized, UHT and sterilized milk and will help dismantle existing barriers caused by disparities in the health laws on milk. The numerous necessary implementing texts have yet to be adopted.

227. In the animal health area, the Council adopted provisions covering both trade and measures to combat the main livestock diseases. The control of classical swine fever was stepped up by introducing an emergency vaccination policy and by providing for the possibility of creating high health-risk areas.[1] Provision was made for Community financial assistance in combating foot-and-mouth disease caused by non-exotic viruses.[2] The purpose is to encourage Member States to act as soon as the first outbreaks occur.

228. As regards trade in live cattle and pigs, and in fresh meat, the Council discontinued the special arrangements applying to Ireland and the United Kingdom in respect of Northern Ireland and exempting them from the rules relating to foot-and-mouth disease.[3] A permanent scheme, which is subject to review, was thus introduced, laying down rules that will apply both to countries which have a vaccination programme and to those which do not. The technical provisions relating to brucellosis were adjusted in the light of new scientific knowledge and advances in the techniques of diagnosis.[4]

229. A Community scheme was drawn up concerning African swine fever.[5]

230. In the area of public health, the Council adopted an across-the-board solution covering the rules relating to the medical examination of persons

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1 Council Directive 85/645/EEC — OJ L 339, 27. 12. 1984, p. 33.
2 Council Decision 85/212/EEC — OJ L 96, 3. 4. 1985, p. 32.
3 Council Directive 85/643/EEC — OJ L 339, 27. 12. 1984, p. 27.
4 Council Directive 85/644/EEC — OJ L 339, 27. 12. 1984, p. 30.
5 Council Directive 85/320/EEC — OJ L 168, 28. 6. 1985, p. 36,
Council Directive 85/321/EEC — OJ L 168, 28. 6. 1985, p. 39,
Council Directive 85/322/EEC — OJ L 168, 28. 6. 1985, p. 41.

employed to work with or handle fresh meat and meat products.[1] In slaughterhouses and cutting plants microbiological controls are to be carried out in accordance with Community rules.[2]

231. Similarly, control measures to guarantee the uniform application of the prohibition of certain substances having a hormonal action and of substances having a thyrostatic action were drawn up by the Council.[3] Following preliminary discussions within Parliament and the Council, the Commission modified its initial proposal concerning hormones in order to provide for the prohibition of their use in stock fattening.[4] The Commission also presented the Council with a proposal for a directive on the examination of animals and fresh meat for the presence of residues.[5] It is necessary to have a general set of rules governing checks carried out in the Community.

232. The Council prolonged the authorization for the production nationally of certain types of poultrymeat, particularly roped poultry.[6] The Council undertook to review these matters before 15 August 1986.

233. Pending the adoption of arrangements covering trade with non-member countries, the Council made provision for Community inspection of establishments in non-member countries.[7]

234. An across-the-board solution was adopted on the financing of health inspections and controls of fresh meat and poultrymeat.[8] This represents a significant first step towards Community harmonization in this area. The Council has provided for the collection of a fee to cover the costs incurred in carrying out

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1 Council Directive 85/325/EEC — OJ L 168, 28. 6. 1985, p. 47,
Council Directive 85/326/EEC — OJ L 168, 28. 6. 1985, p. 48,
Council Directive 85/327/EEC — OJ L 168, 28. 6. 1985, p. 49.
2 Council Directive 85/323/EEC — OJ L 168, 28. 6. 1985, p. 43,
Council Directive 85/325/EEC — OJ L 168, 28. 6. 1985, p. 45.
3 Council Directive 85/358/EEC — OJ L 191, 23. 7. 1985, p. 46.
4 OJ C 106, 27. 3. 1985.
5 OJ C 132, 31. 5. 1985.
6 Council Directive 85/642/EEC — OJ L 339, 27. 12. 1984, p. 26.
7 Council Directive 85/328/EEC — OJ L 168, 28. 6. 1985, p. 50.
8 Council Directive 85/73/EEC — OJ L 32, 5. 2. 1985, p. 14.

health inspections and controls of Community meat and meat from non-member countries.

235. In the area of animal protection, the Commission forwarded to the Council a report outlining progress on research into the protection of animals being transported internationally.

236. The Council actively pursued discussions on the proposal for a Council Directive laying down minimum standards for the protection of laying hens kept in battery cages.

Plant health

237. The Council continued its examination of the proposal to improve the general provisions of the Community plant health regime referred to in the 1984 Report, but again without reaching agreement. The improvements relate to the rules to be applied in intra-Community trade in plants and plant products imported from third countries and to measures to reduce the incidence of plant health import checks in intra-Community trade.

238. With regard to pesticides, the Commission took further steps to phase out completely the marketing and use within the Community of plant protection products containing mercury and persistent organochlorine compounds. DDT, for example, will shortly be totally prohibited as a plant protection product within the Community.

239. The Council again failed to reach agreement on the Commission's proposals for fixing maximum levels for pesticide residues in cereals and products of animal origin referred to in the 1984 Report. The principal problem outstanding is the procedure by which these basic measures should be subsequently managed. The Commission considers that it is necessary now to establish more effective decision-making procedures in order to complete the internal market in accordance with the White Paper.

Seeds and propagating material

240. By two Decisions of 27 June the Council adopted a new regime, based on stricter criteria than in the past and applicable from 1 July 1985, concerning the equivalence of certain seeds multiplied and produced in 21 third countries. The Council and the Commission also took measures during the year concerning the equivalence of checks on the maintenance of varieties carried out in 10 third countries. These initiatives will facilitate seed imports from third countries.

241. At the end of the year the Commission made proposals to the Council for certain technical adaptations to the various directives in this field made necessary by the accession of Spain and Portugal.

Animal feedingstuffs

242. The Council finally adopted on 29 November 1984 the third amendment to the basic directive on feed additives, which will enable the identity and distribution of additives to be better monitored, thereby improving consumer protection. The Commission also adopted a series of directives updating, in the light of recent technical and scientific progress, the Community lists of additives and bioproteins whose use is authorized in the Community. In order to clarify the Community legislation in this field, the Commission consolidated the 50 directives amending the annexes to Directive 70/524/EEC on additives.

243. Among the important measures adopted was a reduction in the conditions for the use of copper, in Member States in which the intensive rearing of pigs is carried on, in order to avert the threat to the environment caused by spreading liquid manure containing copper on the ground. As the Commission has already stated in its Green Paper, the problem of the nuisance caused in certain sensitive areas by intensive stock-rearing should persuade the Community to adopt the common stock-rearing standards it intends proposing to the Council in the short term.

244. The Council, for its part, began examining the Commission proposal to amend the Council Directives on undesirable substances and products and the rules for marketing compound feed. These proposals form part of the measures undertaken by the Commission to make animal feed safer to use and to ensure the free movement of compound feed and livestock products.

National expenditure on agriculture

245. Apart from the work of applying the rules on competition in the Treaty, a feature of 1985 was the publication of the study entitled 'Public expenditure on agriculture.[1]

The study was the outcome of two years' work and was in response to a request by the European Council of 27 November 1981, which had asked the Commission to examine the economic impact of national aids for agriculture. In view of the size of the task the Commission decided to entrust the preparation of the study to a group of private experts belonging to various consultancy bodies.[2]

246. The study comprises a Community report and nine national reports and covers the period 1975 to 1980 for the nine Member States at that time; Greek national expenditure is therefore not covered in the reports.

The Council required an evaluation of the economic effects of national aids for agriculture on farm incomes, intra-Community trade, farm output, financial solidarity and the CAP. In order to be able to approach these questions, the experts began by examining the various types of national expenditure on agriculture, classifying them in common categories in order to make comparisons. They used as a basic source of information the national inventories of aids for agriculture supplied to the Commission by Member States; where necessary they supplemented these data with surveys conducted *in situ* and by cross-checking with the figures for regional and national agricultural budgets. This involved a considerable workload, given the variety inherent in the national systems of granting aids for agriculture. It was not possible, however, under existing working

1 The public expenditure referred to here covers a range of measures wider than aids as understood by the Treaty and by secondary Community legislation.

2 SEMA-METRA, IFO-Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, Price Waterhouse, J.M. Didier & Associates.

conditions, to quantify the economic effects of the aids for want of being able to devise an econometric model covering the various parameters involved (the socio-economic environment of which agriculture forms a part, the variety of situations, etc.).

247. The merit of the work is to pinpoint the problems and clarify the various contexts in which national aids are granted for agriculture, by means of explanations and analyses of the main types of aid broken down by Member State. The experts agree however that the study represents only a preliminary attempt to compare data and situations which differ greatly from one Member State to another. The survey of national expenditure on agriculture which is presented is not exhaustive since total public financing of agriculture is difficult to assess, especially as regards aids granted in the form of tax or social benefits.

National public expenditure on agriculture

10^6 ECU

	D	F	I	NL	B	LUX	UK	IRL	DK	EEC
1975	1 589.4	2 241.0	2 595.9	200.5	101.3	14.4	1 493.7	176.7	134.0	8 546.9
1976	1 513.4	2 770.6	1 810.5	236.3	115.6	21.9	1 206.1	215.1	158.2	8 047.7
1977	1 568.2	2 950.5	1 942.4	258.5	144.9	28.9	931.9	239.2	177.1	8 241.6
1978	1 670.5	2 239.7	2 067.1	288.5	197.5	16.3	685.9	297.3	224.7	7 687.7
1979	1 670.4	2 515.4	2 164.8	307.5	236.2	18.5	855.4	281.3	277.2	8 236.7
1980	1 636.5	2 731.6	2 882.2	330.0	229.7	n.a.	1 075.5	360.9	273.9	9 520.3 [1]

The figures include expenditure on agricultural research but do not include tax expenditure and expenditure on social security for farmers.
[1] Not including Luxembourg.
n.a.: not available.

XII — Financing of the common agricultural policy (CAP)

EAGGF financial resources

General

248. The EAGGF (European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund) has two sections: the Guarantee Section, from which expenditure incurred under the EEC agricultural market organizations is financed, and the Guidance Section, from which EEC expenditure on agricultural 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 resources are approved according to the normal budgetary procedure, as for other Community expenditure.

The CAP has revenues as well as expenditure, namely the ordinary levies charged on imports into the Community on agricultural products coming under EEC market organizations and the special levies charged under the EEC sugar market organizations. 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'. 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. In 1984, a quota system was started in the dairy sector ensuring reasonable prices to dairy farmers for limited quantities of milk. Quota overruns attract an additional levy, over and above the co-responsibility levy. The funds are used to finance special schemes and contribute to expenditure on disposing of dairy surpluses. In 1984, this financial contribution from dairy farmers totalled 749.2 million ECU, and on 31 July 1985 the total was about 365 million ECU.

Financing of the CAP in 1985

249. The operation of the Guarantee Section was hampered throughout most of the first half of 1985 by the lack of a budget, as the President of Parliament declared the 1985 budget finally adopted only on 13 June.

The original draft budget established by the Council had been rejected in December by Parliament, which took the view that it covered revenue and expenditure for 10 months and not for 12. The Council had based its draft on available 'own resources', then limited to 1% of the common basis of assessment of VAT. To balance revenue and expenditure the Council had reduced certain compulsory expenditures, including those coming under the Guarantee Section.

Because of this, Community expenditure was covered from 1 January 1985 onwards according to the provisional twelfths system, as in 1980. This arrangement allows of uninterrupted operation of the Community and its policies until the budget is adopted, but within restricted procedures. Partly because of a rate of payments lower than the appropriations in the first half of 1985, the provisional twelfths system did not throw up any major difficulties for the Guarantee Section. In April, the Commission submitted Letter of Amendment No 3 to its original preliminary draft budget. This enabled the authorities to start the budgetary procedure again, which was then concluded on 13 June. In this connection, the Commission adjusted its estimates to allow both for changes in the short-term situation which had occurred since the autumn of 1984 and for its proposals to the Council concerning agricultural prices and related measures—thus bringing total EAGGF appropriations for 1985 to 19 979.1 million ECU. All this expenditure was financed on the basis of an inter-governmental agreement placing at the disposal of the Community additional funds beyond the own resources available to balance the budget, in the form of a non-refundable advance of 1 981 million ECU.

With the budget adopted in June, total Guarantee Section appropriations came to 19 979.1 million ECU, including the fisheries market organization (24.1 million ECU). The original draft budget appropriated 18 000 million ECU to the Guarantee Section (including 24.1 million ECU for fisheries).

Expenditure and revenue

250. The table below shows EAGGF expenditure over six years, and also gives net CAP expenditure, i.e. after deduction of ordinary levies and the sugar levies. The table shows that net EAGGF expenditure has been rising steadily since 1981 and may be expected to reach about 19 000 million in 1986, almost double the 1981 figure.

Expenditure

(million ECU)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985[4]	1986[5]
EAGGF Guarantee	10 980.2[1]	12 405.6	15 811.6[2]	18 346.5[3]	19 979.1	21 053.3
EAGGF Guidance (payments)	576.4	650.0	728.0	676.2	659.7	755.2
Total gross expenditure	11 556.6	13 055.6	16 539.6	19 022.7	20 638.8	21 808.5
Ordinary levies	1 264.9	1 522.0	1 347.1	1 259.9	1 081.5	1 584.9
Sugar levies	482.5	705.8	948.0	1 176.4	1 025.0	1 113.8
Total net expenditure	9 809.2	10 827.8	14 244.5	16 586.4	18 532.3	19 109.8

NB: 1981-1985 = EUR 10.
1986 = EUR 12.

1 Allowing for a reduction in expenditure of 161 million ECU because of claims disallowed when the 1974 and 1975 accounts were cleared.
2 Allowing for a reduction in expenditure of 108.1 million ECU because of claims disallowed when the 1976 and 1977 accounts were cleared.
3 Allowing for a reduction in expenditure of 25.5 million ECU because of claims disallowed when the 1978 and 1979 accounts were cleared.
4 Budget.
5 Draft Council budget of 18. 9. 1985, including fisheries (41.3 million ECU).

251. 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 (81 000 tonnes in 1985);

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

These low- or nil-duty imports from certain non-member countries come into the Community as a result of negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and in many cases constitute concessions offsetting certain concessions obtained by the Community.

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

(%)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 (1)	1986 (2)
EAGGF	64.6	63.1	66.7	69.9	72.6	68.6
Guarantee Section	61.4	59.9	63.7	67.4	70.3	66.2

NB: 1981 - 1985 = EUR 10.
1986 = EUR 12.
1 On the basis of the budget.
2 On the basis of the Council's draft budget of 18. 9. 1985.

Community revenue from 1981 to 1986

(million ECU)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 (1)	1986 (2)
Customs duties	6 392.3	6 815.3	6 988.7	7 960.8	8 596.1	9 700.5
Ordinary levies and sugar levies	1 747.5	2 227.8	2 295.1	2 436.3	2 106.5	2 698.7
VAT	9 187.8	12 000.5	13 699.0	14 372.1	15 198.1	18 957.4
VAT rate (%)	0.79	0.92	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.06
Financial contributions	151.4	197.0	217.7	222.5	263.5	177.1
Own resources	17 479.0	21 240.6	23 200.5	24 991.7	26 164.2	31 533.7
Additional financing	—	—	—	—	—	—

NB: 1981 - 1985 = EUR 10
1986 = EUR 12
1 Budget.
2 Council's draft budget of 18. 9. 1985.

The EAGGF Guarantee Section

Main features

252. The Guarantee Section finances the expenditure incurred under the EEC market organizations—refunds on exports to non-member countries and intervention operations designed to stabilize the agricultural 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 by the Commission to the Member States; the latter then distribute the funds among the various paying agencies, who deal directly with beneficiaries. Subsequently, the payments and the accounts of the paying agencies are audited by the Community authorities under a procedure known as 'clearance of accounts', with a view to final approval by the Community.

253. Certain changes were made to Guarantee Section arrangements in 1985, including:

(i) the adoption of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2139/85,[1] which authorizes the Member States to shorten payment deadlines for small dairy farmers and cereals farmers in respect of products sold to intervention during the 1985/86 marketing year; however, where this clause is invoked, the additional expenditure involved cannot be charged to the EAGGF;

(ii) adoption of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2632/85[2] adjusting the procedures for financing intervention in respect of the wine sector and olive oil, on the basis of changes that had occurred.

[1] OJ L 199, 31. 7. 1985.
[2] OJ L 251, 20. 9. 1985.

254. Also, as each year, a calculation was made of the value of agricultural products stored at the end of the year, to be carried over. As Table 42 shows, the capital tied down for this purpose showed an increase at the end of 1984[1] over the figure for the end of 1983, rising from 7 035 million ECU to nearly 8 751 million ECU.

This increase was mainly a matter of heavier stocks of beef and butter, the value of stocks of common wheat having declined.

255. At the end of July the Commission adopted decisions clearing the Guarantee Section accounts for 1980 and 1981. This constitutes final approval of expenditure effected by the Member States under Community regulations, after verification of documents and the details of the operations. Because of the increase of expenditure under the common agricultural policy, the clearance of accounts concerned, for these two years, total expenditure of more than 21 000 million ECU, compared with 18 500 million ECU for the two preceding years (1978 and 1979). For a number of special cases, the July decisions are to be supplemented at a later date.

Work on 1982, covering expenditure of 12 000 million ECU, is being completed; the decisions can be taken in the near future.

With regard to 1983, expenditure declarations sent in by the Member States have all been checked and comments and observations have been sent back. On-the-spot verification at the intervention agencies should be carried out in the last quarter of 1985.

256. During the first half of 1985, the national authorities detected and notified the Commission of 198 cases of irregularities involving Community funds, concerning a total of 8 214 511 ECU, of which 682 154 ECU was recovered. The cases of irregularities detected concerned mainly milk non-marketing and dairy herd conversion premiums (31%), wine (16%), olive oil (14%) and milk products (14%).

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[1] On 30. 11. 1984, under Regulation (EEC) No 3184/83.

Agricultural regulations with financial implications

257. As in previous years, some of the agricultural regulations were adapted in ways having financial implications:

(i) There were difficulties in connection with the adoption of the agricultural prices and related measures; as the Council failed to agree on the prices of rape and cereals, the Commission was forced to adopt interim measures for these two items.

(ii) The additional expenditure chargeable to the Guarantee Section as a result of the decisions on the prices and related measures was estimated at about 195 million ECU for 1985.

(iii) In accordance with the conclusions of the Dublin European Council, which was held in December 1984, the Council reformed, in February, the arrangements in the wine sector, strengthening the compulsory distillation scheme and introducing measures relating to structures. At the same time, it approved technical adjustments to the super-levy on milk products.

(iv) Following a deterioration in the health situation for pigmeat in the Community, particularly in Belgium, the Commission implemented exceptional market support measures under Article 20 of the basic regulation. These took the form of aids to private storage or buying in by certain intervention agencies of meat already in store.

(v) With regard to processed fruit and vegetables, the guarantee thresholds system introduced in 1984 for processed tomato products provided, where the thresholds were exceeded, for a reduction in the production aid. The sharp increase in output of this type of product in the last two marketing years having led to a substantial overrun, more restrictive measures were introduced for three marketing years, designed to further curtail the payment of this aid.

(vi) As each year, a large number of measures were adopted, either in the form of Council regulations, in particular in connection with the related measures adopted when the prices are approved, or as part of the Commission's management work. These changes, involving adjustments in the operation of a number of market organizations, had certain financial implications.

Expenditure

General trend (Tables 43 to 46)

258. The original appropriations in the 1985 budget for the Guarantee Section (including fisheries) totalled, as indicated above, 19 979.1 million ECU.

The rate of utilization of appropriations in the first seven months of the year was normal: average monthly appropriations, calculated on the basis of the original appropriations, came to 1 665 million ECU, but that for payments made until the end of July was only 1 600 million. However, utilization of appropriations was heavier in the early months of the year. This is partly because of the seasonal nature of certain payments, the shift of 202 million ECU in expenditure from 1984 to 1985 and payments resulting from the programme for running down stocks of milk products.

A comparison between the original appropriations in the 1985 budget and total expenditure and estimates from 1 January to 31 October 1985 shows that in respect of most products expenditure remained within the appropriations, including transfers within the Guarantee Section after the budget was adopted.

Utilization of appropriations exceeded estimates in respect only of a few products, mainly:

(i) *sugar*, because of an increase in expenditure on refunds and reimbursement of storage costs;

(ii) *tobacco*, because of a speed-up in the payment of premiums due to a harvest exceeding the estimates;

(iii) *monetary compensatory amounts*, because of the recent introduction of negative MCAs in Italy and Greece, MCAs at first negative and then positive for the United Kingdom, and the readjustment of the ECU central rates in July.

For certain products, on the other hand, utilization of appropriations declined fairly sharply, including:

(i) *olive oil*, because of a decline in production aid expenditure and expenditure on storage, the 1984/85 harvest having fallen short of expectations, and of the depreciation of the lira;

(ii) *fibre plants and silkworms*, most payments for which are made towards the end of the year especially for cotton;

(iii) *eggs and poultry*, following a sharp reduction in expenditure on refunds because of lower rates and smaller quantities exported.

Expenditure according to economic nature of scheme financed

259. Examination (on the basis of estimates) of the economic nature of the expenditure at the end of 1985 (Table 44) shows that the share of export refunds probably accounted for about 34.2% of the 1985 appropriations, a percentage rather lower than that for 1984 (36%).

The largest share of intervention expenditure was once again price-compensating aids, covering aids paid 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.

The share of expenditure planned for this type of aid has increased as an absolute figure but in percentage terms is tending to mark time at 36.6% of the 1985 appropriations (36.4% in 1984). On the other hand, as a result of an increase in Community production of a number of items and difficulties in disposing of surpluses on internal and world markets, storage expenditure is estimated at 23.9% on the 1985 appropriations, up from 19.3% for 1984.

The EAGGF Guidance Section

Financing: general features

260. The Guidance Section, set up with the Guarantee Section in 1962 under Article 40(4) of the EEC Treaty, finances 'common measures' approved with a view to achievement of objectives set out in Article 39(1) (a) of the Treaty, including adjustments to structures needed for the proper operation of the common market. Article 39 (1)(a) lays down as an objective that of increasing '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'.

Within this framework, the Guidance Section has been steadily built up in recent years, both in terms of the number of schemes financed and in terms of total annual expenditure, although the appropriations approved are still a great deal smaller than those for guarantee expenditure. For 1984, commitments totalled 861 million ECU, rather less than in 1983 (-5%). The cumulative total of commitments for the 1980-84 five-year period is 3 620.6 million ECU, 96% of the allocation placed at the disposal of the Section for this period. For 1985-89, the Council has adopted a new financial framework,[1] with a amount of 5 250 million ECU for the 10-country Community.

261. The Section operates on the basis of special legal instruments (Council regulations, directives and decisions) for each scheme financed. However, from the angle of management, two types of scheme may be distinguished:

(i) 'indirect measures', for which the Section reimburses the Member States part (a percentage) of the eligible expenditure incurred in accordance with Community provisions, and, where appropriate, with national implementing provisions endorsed by the Commission; and

(ii) 'direct measures', in respect of which the Commission grants Guidance Section subsidies directly to beneficiaries applying in respect of specific investment projects. The decision granting assistance thus forges a direct link between the Community and the beneficiary, and the aid is paid to the beneficiary and not to the Member State.

1 OJ L 95, 2. 4. 1985, p. 1.

Financing (Tables 47, 48, 49 and 50)[1]

262. Guidance Section expenditure breaks down as follows, according to relevant field:

Type of action	Commitment appropriations									
	1982		1983		1984		1985 [1]		1986 [2]	
	m ECU	%	m ECU	%	m ECU	%	m ECU	%	m ECU	%
1. Projects for the improvement of agricultural structures (Reg. 355/77 exc. 1984)	184.9	24	226.8	25	238.4 [3]	28	242.5	33	295.0	35
2. General socio-structural measures	92.5	12	156.3	17	114.5	13	90.9	12	100.8	12
3. Regionalized measures	323.7	43	375.9	42	356.3	41	251.5	35	301.4	36
— of which Dir. 75/268/EEC	144.5	19	135.8	15	136.4	16	148.3	20	155.0	18
4. Market-related measures	132.5	18	106.9	12	87.2	10	71.0	10	86.6	10
5. Structural measures in the fisheries sector	25.4	3	38.6	4	64.2	8	70.2	10	60.6	7
Total	759.0	100	904.6	100	860.6	100	726.2	100	844.4	100

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

[1] Budget.
[2] Draft budget adopted by the Council on 18. 9. 1985.
[3] Of which, 24.3 million ECU used for the re-commitment of old projects submitted under Regulation (EEC) No 17/64.

263. In 1984, as in previous years, the scheme for the improvement of conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed (Reg. (EEC) No 355/77)[2] was again the most important measure from the point of view of appropriations committed: 214.1 million ECU was allocated under the relevant regulation, of which, however, 20 million ECU was used for the re-commitment of old projects which lacked budget cover because of blanket savings operations

[1] See also the chapter on 'Agriculture structures' in this report.
[2] OJ L 51, 23. 2. 1977, p. 1.

implemented by the Commission early in the year.

264. Directive 75/268/EEC[1] on mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas entailed expenditure of 136.4 million ECU. This scheme ranks second in terms of funds spent. Among the Member States operating the scheme, the United Kingdom received 36.7 million ECU, France 32 million ECU, Ireland 25.4 million ECU, Greece 24.9 million ECU and Germany 12.3 million ECU.

265. The third largest scheme in financial terms was that under Directive 72/159/EEC[2] concerning the modernization of farms, involving expenditure of 112.5 million ECU in reimbursements to the Member States, compared with 149.8 million ECU in 1983 and 86.8 million ECU in 1982.

The leading beneficiary was once again the United Kingdom (39.7 million ECU), ahead of Germany and France (29.6 million ECU and 21.5 million ECU respectively), followed some way behind by the Netherlands and Denmark.

Among the other schemes, three areas are of special interest:

(i) heavy expenditure for specific schemes in Mediterranean regions, namely irrigation (Regulation (EEC) No 1362/78[3]), agricultural infrastructure (Regulation (EEC) No 1760/78[4]) and reafforestation (Regulation (EEC) No 269/79[5]), involving in total contribution of 111 million ECU;

(ii) heavy expenditure on various schemes connected with wine, including restructuring and conversion (Regulations (EEC) Nos 456/80[6] and 458/80[7] and Directives 78/627/EEC[8] and 79/359/EEC[9]), involving a total of 24.1 million ECU; and

(iii) expenditure at a high level for the share financed by the Guidance Section of the milk non-marketing and dairy herd conversion premiums (Regulation (EEC) No 1078/77[10]) (39.4 million ECU).

1 OJ L 128, 19. 5. 1975, p. 1.
2 OJ L 36, 23. 4. 1972, p. 1.
3 OJ L 166, 19. 6. 1978, p. 11.
4 OJ L 204, 28. 7. 1978, p. 1.
5 OJ L 38, 14. 2. 1979, p. 1.
6 OJ L 57, 29. 2. 1980, p. 16.
7 OJ L 57, 29. 2. 1980, p. 27.
8 OJ L 206, 29. 7. 1979, p. 1.
9 OJ L 85, 5. 4. 1979, p. 34.
10 OJ L 131, 26. 5. 1977, p. 1.

Outlook for the Guidance Section

266. As the table at point 262 shows, the 1985 budget and the draft 1986 budget reveal trends substantially different from those observable in the past. The 1985 budget reflects the general budgetary difficulties suffered by the Community during this period and the draft 1986 budget is only a little more favourable, since it must cover the first costs of the enlargement of the Community with an amount much the same as that of the effective commitments in 1984.

However, it must be borne in mind that the policy on structures is now in a transitional phase during which it is only natural that the growth of appropriations assigned to investment projects should run ahead of expenditure on reimbursements for the implementation of the new Regulation (EEC) No 797/85 (see the chapter on 'Agricultural structures' in this report).

Thus, the amount earmarked for structure improvement projects rises sharply following the adaptation of Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 approved by the Council as Regulation (EEC) No 1932/84 of 19 June 1984,[1] the financial effect of which was reflected immediately in the 1985 budget and more strongly reflected in the 1986 budget, to cover Portugal and Spain as well.

On the other hand, the lower appropriations for socio-structural measures and regionalized measures reflect mainly the completion of the various schemes which are to be superseded by those provided for by Regulation (EEC) No 797/85 and by the integrated Mediterranean programmes.

[1] OJ L 180, 7. 7. 1984, p. 1.

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.

Contents
Statistical data and tables

N = new table

N = new table

Table No		*Page*

N = new table

N = new table

Remark.: The following tables of *The Agricultural Situation in the Community — 1984 Report*, have not been repeated:

13.1, 13.2, 67
M.1.9, M.2.3, M.6.5, M.13.11

Key to symbols and abbreviations

Statistic symbols

—	Nil
0	Less than half a unit
x	Not applicable
:	Not available
.	Not fixed
..	No prices quoted
#	Uncertain
p	Provisional
*	Eurostat estimate
**	CEC estimate, Directorate-General for Agriculture
r	Revised
s	Secret
Ø	Average
'1968'	Ø (1967, 1968, 1969)
'1979'	Ø (1978, 1979, 1980)
1979/80	Crop year, starting in 1979 and ending in 1980
%	Percentage
% TAV	Annual percentage 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
FF	French franc
IRL	Irish pound
LIT	Italian lira
HFL	Dutch guilder
UKL	Pound sterling
USD	US dollar
NC	National currency

— *Other units*

cif	Cost, insurance, freight rate
VAT	Value-added tax
Mrd	Milliard
Mio	Million
t	Tonne
q	Unit of 100 kg (quintal)

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)
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 European Community

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 the Seed Crushers and Oil Processors in the EEC
AIMA	Intervention Agency for the Agricultural Markets (Italian version)
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture

Monetary units used in this report

1. European Monetary System (EMS) — ECU

The EMS came into force on 13 March 1979 (Regulations (EEC) No 3180/78 and No 3181/78 of 18 December 1978). With this system, the ECU was introduced as the sole unit of account for the Community. The definition of the ECU is identical to that of the EUA (European unit of account, defined by Regulation (EEC) No 250/75 of 21 April 1975) except for a review clause allowing for 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. The drachma is not included in the calculation of the value of the ECU and sterling has only a national central rate. The central rates used in the system are rates fixed by the central banks around which the market rates of the EMS currencies may fluctuate within margins not exceeding 2,25 % (6 % for the Italian lira) at any given time.

2. 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 EUA 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. x 3,40 = DM 340 becomes 121 ECU x 2,81 = DM 340.

— For the recording of world market prices, offer prices are converted at the market rates.

Indicative currency parities [1]

	1984 central rates 1 ECU = ... national currency		1984 1 ECU = ... national currency Average market rate [2]	Green rates [3] used for converting 1983/84 prices and amounts 1 ECU = ... national currency	1984 1 USD = ... national currency [4] Average market rate
1	2		3	4	5
	Beginning	End			
DM	2.24		2.238	2.515	2.837
FF	6.87		6.872	6.492	8.710
LIT	1 403		1 381.4	1 341.0	1 750.8
HFL	2.53		2.523	2.710	3.198
BFR/LFR	44.90		45.44	44.37 - 44.90	57.59
UKL	(0.5871)	(0.5860)	0.5906	0.6187	0.7485
IRL	0.7257		0.7259	0.7170 - 0.7257	0.9200
DKR	8.14		8.146	8.234	10.324
DR	(17.9: 87.48)		88.42	77.25	112.07
USD	:		0.789	:	1.0000

1 Results of the calculation of the simple arithmetic mean (rounded figures).
2 Offer prices on the world market are calculated by means of the market rates approximately corresponding to the above figures.
3 Range for the marketing years of the 'green rates' for the main products.
4 Figures calculated from EUA values.

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. 1979). These rates are used to eliminate the influences of currency variations 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 currency parities an indicative conversion table is given above.

The calculation of % TAV: the annual rate of change (expressed as a percentage)

1. The statistic % TAV $\dfrac{\text{Year T + N}}{\text{Year T}}$ is used throughout this report to provide a homogeneous presentation of diverse statistical material. It represents the *annual*, compound growth (or decline), as a percentage, of the phenomenon in question; the earlier year being the base year T.

2. This statistic is calculated as follows:

$$100 \times \text{Anti-Log}\left[\ \text{Log}\left(\frac{\text{'Statistic Year T + N'}}{\text{'Statistic Year T'}}\right) \div \text{N}\ \right] - 100 = \%\ \text{TAV}$$

When dealing with statistical material relating to *successive years*, the computational formula reduces to:

$$100 \times \left\{\frac{\text{'Statistic for year T + 1'}}{\text{'Statistic for year T'}}\right\} - 100$$

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 %

Observations on statistical method

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 came into force on 1 January 1977 in respect of the data that the Member States are bound to transmit to Eurostat.

One of the main objects of the system provided for in this Regulation is to avoid recording data twice.

Articles 9 to 11 may be summarized as follows:

(1) 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.

(2) If these 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, Article 42 of the Regulation allows, the Member States to maintain their existing system alongside the new system.

This means that a Member State's national data may be substantially different from data supplied by Community sources.

Furthermore, the use of the statistics of trade between Member States creates a problem in compiling the figures for imports and exports in the supply balance sheets for agricultural products for the Community as a whole.

It is essential, when drawing up the Community balance sheet, to select the data on trade between Member States which are to be ignored for the purpose of establishing trade with non-member countries. Trade between Member States may be recorded according to goods entering or leaving. Eurostat uses data from national sources compiled on the basis of entries recorded by Member States for determining exports to non-member countries as well (i.e. total export less trade between Member States on the basis of imports).

For all these reasons the external trade data in the balance sheets may be different from those in the external trade tables. In addition, the break in continuity in external trade data from Community sources as from 1977, brought about by the entry into force of the regulation referred to above, should be borne in mind.

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.

The rates of change are intended to show the development of the situation on the agricultural markets during recent years.

For more detailed statistics the reader should refer to the following publications of Eurostat:

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

01 Percentage share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries: A – in gross national product at factor cost
B – in total employment
C – in total gross fixed capital formation
D – in exports by value
E – in imports by value

		EUR 10	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	Ellas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A – Gross value-added at factor cost and at current prices (excl. forestry and fisheries)	1973	5,4	3,1	7,1	8,6	5,7	4,2	3,9	2,9	18,2	6,7	19,0
	1982	3,9	2,2	4,3	6,3	4,5	2,6	3,5	2,3	11,2	5,5	17,9
	1983	3,7*	1,8	4,0	6,6	4,4	2,8	3,0	2,1	11,5	4,7	16,3
	1984	:	:	4,0	6,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
B – Employment (1)	1973	8,8 (4)	7,1	10,8	17,8	5,5 (5)	3,8	7,8	2,9	24,6	9,4	33,2 (4)
	1982	7,6	5,4	8,1	12,1	4,9	2,9	4,8	2,7	17,1	8,4	28,9
	1983	7,6	5,4	7,9	12,0	4,9	2,9	4,7	2,7	16,8	8,4	30,0
	1984	7,5*	5,4	7,7	11,5	4,9	2,9*	4,4*	2,6	16,4	8,1*	–29,4
C – Total gross fixed capital formation (excl. forestry and fisheries) (2)	1973	:	2,6	4,3	5,2	5,1	3,0	3,7	:	14,5	6,2	8,7
	1982	:	2,7	3,4	6,2	4,5	2,2	3,8	:	8,9	3,9	8,7
	1983	:	3,0	3,8	6,6	4,9	2,5	4,3	:	7,0	4,3	8,0
	1984	:	2,5	3,3	6,4	4,3	2,4	3,9	:	:	:	9,4
D – Exports by value (3)	1973	9,4	5,2	21,1	9,2	26,3	11,0		8,7	46,0	40,3	38,9
	1982	8,9	6,1	17,6	7,9	24,2	11,9		7,6	32,0	37,6	31,3
	1983	8,8	6,0	18,1	7,3	23,7	11,3		7,6	29,6	34,3	35,1
	1984	8,9	6,1	17,7	7,4	23,2	12,1		7,5	27,1	33,8	33,1
E – Imports by value (3)	1973	28,8	12,8	18,8	30,5	19,6	16,5		27,4	18,1	15,5	18,1
	1982	14,8	14,9	12,7	17,8	17,2	13,9		15,6	14,7	14,8	15,6
	1983	15,3	14,8	13,6	18,4	17,3	13,8		15,3	14,9	15,5	16,4
	1984	15,2	14,6	13,6	17,6	17,3	14,4		14,9	13,9	14,9	15,7

Source: For A, B, and C: Eurostat — Cronos.
For D and E: OECD; EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) For Greece and EUR 10: agricultural employment/total civil employment.
(2) As of 1973 the series are based on figures exclusive of VAT (except Italy).
(3) The percentages by country show agricultural products as a percentage of total trade in all products (including intra-EUR 9 and EUR 10). For EUR 9 and EUR 10 these percentages refer to EC trade with non-member countries.
(4) 1975.
(5) 1977.

02 Situation and development at current prices (1) of – final production
– intermediate consumption
– gross value-added of agriculture
– the net value-added of agriculture at factor cost

		Current prices 1984 (p)					% TAV on the basis of national currencies at current prices and current exchange rates	
		In NC		In ECU				
		Million	Index 1980 = 100	Million	As % of aggregate (EUR 10 = 100)	As % of final production by country	1984/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Final production	Deutschland	62 989	115,5	28 144	17,7	100,0	3,8	2,8
	France	274 800	152,0	39 991	25,2	100,0	9,4	7,5
	Italia (Mrd)	45 437	154,8	32 893	20,7	100,0	15,9	2,2
	Nederland	34 660	134,2	13 736	8,6	100,0	6,8	5,6
	Belgique/België	236 596	139,4	5 207	3,3	100,0	5,7	3,7
	Luxembourg	7 157	149,0	158	0,1	100,0	5,4	2,9
	United Kingdom	11 937	136,5	20 203	12,7	100,0	11,4	7,2
	Ireland	2 834	165,7	3 905	2,5	100,0	14,7	11,0
	Danmark	54 634	156,7	6 706	4,2	100,0	10,2	14,1
	Ellas	710 201	221,0	8 040	5,1	100,0	19,7	28,6
	EUR 10	×	×	158 981	100,0	100,0	8,4	5,1
Intermediate consumption	Deutschland	33 749	110,1	15 079	21,0	53,6	5,2	−1,9
	France	125 317	152,4	18 237	25,4	45,6	13,0	7,8
	Italia (Mrd)	14 509	168,1	10 503	14,6	31,9	18,8	7,8
	Nederland	17 700	122,0	7 015	9,8	51,1	7,6	3,5
	Belgique/België	135 750	139,0	2 987	4,2	57,4	6,9	6,5
	Luxembourg	2 858	144,3	63	0,1	39,9	7,0	1,3
	United Kingdom	6 443	134,5	10 909	15,2	54,0	11,8	3,0
	Ireland	1 261	165,9	1 736	2,4	44,5	18,1	9,0
	Danmark	27 880	143,3	3 422	4,8	51,0	10,8	2,5
	Ellas	158 890	217,2	1 799	2,5	22,4	22,5	19,5

Gross value-added at market prices	Deutschland	29 240	122,5	13 065	15,0	46,4	2,4	8,8
	France	149 484	151,7	21 754	24,9	54,4	7,1	7,3
	Italia (Mrd)	30 929	149,3	22 390	25,7	68,1	14,8	−0,3
	Nederland	16 960	150,0	6 721	7,7	48,9	6,1	8,0
	Belgique/België	100 846	140,0	2 219	2,5	42,6	4,3	0,3
	Luxembourg	4 298	152,4	95	0,1	60,1	4,4	3,9
	United Kingdom	5 489	138,8	9 294	10,7	46,0	10,8	12,6
	Ireland	1 574	165,5	2 168	2,5	55,5	12,7	12,7
	Danmark	26 754	173,7	3 284	3,8	49,0	9,7	29,3
	Ellas	551 311	222,1	6 241	7,2	77,6	19,1	31,4
	EUR 10	×	×	87 230	100,0	54,9	7,1	6,3
Net value-added at factor cost	Deutschland	20 867	128,1	9 323	12,9	33,1	0,5	21,7
	France	118 098	152,3	17 186	23,8	43,0	6,2	7,6
	Italia (Mrd)	27 390	147,5	19 828	27,4	60,3	14,2	0,5
	Nederland	14 109	151,5	5 591	7,8	40,7	5,4	7,0
	Belgique/België	92 490	140,9	2 035	2,8	39,1	3,9	−1,0
	Luxembourg	3 765	153,7	83	0,1	52,6	4,9	2,5
	United Kingdom	4 478	148,0	7 582	10,5	37,5	10,0	13,3
	Ireland	1 411	186,5	1 944	2,4	49,8	12,3	16,5
	Danmark	20 891	191,0	2 564	3,5	38,2	9,5	37,0
	Ellas	546 563	228,1	6 187	8,6	77,0	19,1	29,2
	EUR 10	×	×	72 325	100,0	45,5	6,4	7,9

Source: Eurostat — Agricultural accounts.

(1) The figures are calculated from series based on data exclusive of VAT.

03 Products as percentage of final agricultural production in each Member State and in the Community as a whole

(1984 (p))

	EUR 10	Deutsch-land	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/ België	Luxem-bourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	Ellas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Products with common market organization											
Wheat	8,3	5,4	12,6	7,7	2,5	4,3	3,2	12,8	2,5	5,7	7,5
Rye	0,3	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,0	1,5	0,0
Oats	0,3	0,6	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,5	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,0
Barley	3,2	3,9	3,2	0,5	0,3	2,2	2,3	7,8	4,6	9,8	1,0
Maize	1,8	0,3	4,2	2,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,7
Rice	0,3	0,0	0,0	1,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3
Sugarbeet	2,3	3,5	2,4	1,6	2,2	4,3	:	2,0	2,0	0,8	0,8
Tobacco	0,7	0,1	0,3	1,1	0,1	0,0	:	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,4
Olive oil	0,9	0,0	0,0	2,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,1
Oilseeds	1,3	1,1	2,3	0,4	0,3	0,1	0,5	2,1	0,0	2,7	0,5
Fresh fruit (1)	3,9	4,1	2,9	7,3	1,5	2,7	1,3	2,1	0,3	0,5	9,1
Fresh vegetables	7,8	2,0	6,9	14,8	9,2	10,9	1,3	8,3	2,0	1,6	11,3
Wine and must	4,1	3,4	7,9	6,7	:	:	6,9	:	0,0	0,0	2,1
Milk	18,8	25,4	17,2	11,8	26,5	16,0	45,2	19,8	32,4	22,3	8,5
Beef and veal	14,0	16,8	16,0	10,2	10,8	20,2	26,2	14,0	36,7	9,8	3,5
Pigmeat	11,1	18,4	6,6	6,5	17,5	22,3	9,0	8,5	5,8	28,4	3,6
Seeds	:	0,5	:	:	1,3	0,1	:	0,2	0,0	0,8	0,1

Textile fibres	0,4	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	:	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,0
Hops	0,1	0,4	0,0	:	:	0,0	:	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0
Silkworms	:	0,0	:	0,0	0,0	:	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	1,7	0,3	1,8	0,9	0,4	0,2	:	3,9	3,1	0,0	7,6
Eggs	3,1	3,4	2,6	2,8	4,3	3,4	1,0	4,6	1,1	1,2	3,0
Poultrymeat	4,3	1,6	5,1	8,3	3,8	3,1	0,1	5,7	2,4	1,8	3,1
Quality wine	:	:	4,5	:	:	:	:	:	0,0	0,0	:
Other fruit and vegetables (2)	1,6	0,0	0,4	4,4	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,3	0,0	1,1	10,4
Sub-total	90,7	91,9	93,1	90,2	78,8	90,4	98,0	95,0	93,3	88,6	94,7
Products with no common market organization											
Potatoes	2,7	1,8	2,0	2,2	5,2	2,7	1,5	1,5	2,5	1,0	2,9
Other	6,6	6,3	4,9	7,6	16,0	6,9	0,5	3,5	4,2	10,4	2,4
Sub-total	9,3	8,1	6,9	9,8	21,2	9,6	2,0	5,0	6,7	11,4	5,3
Grand total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Amount in Mrd ECU	159,0	28,1	40,0	32,9	13,7	5,2	0,2	20,2	3,9	6,7	8,0

Source: Eurostat — Agricultural accounts.
(1) This relates to products in Annex II to Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72.
(2) Dried pulses, citrus fruit, grapes and table olives.

04 Products in Member States as a percentage of the final production of agriculture in the Community

(1984 (p))

	EUR 10	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	Ellas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Wheat	100,0	11,5	38,3	19,2	1,5	1,7	0,0	19,6	0,7	2,9	4,6
Rye	100,0	67,3	3,7	0,8	1,1	0,8	0,1	0,8	0,0	25,0	0,4
Oats	100,0	35,0	30,6	10,1	2,1	1,6	0,2	12,5	2,1	4,8	0,9
Barley	100,0	21,2	24,4	3,1	0,7	2,3	0,1	30,4	3,5	12,7	1,6
Maize	100,0	2,7	58,1	28,8	0,0	0,0	:	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,5
Rice	100,0	0,0	2,5	91,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,2
Sugarbeet	100,0	27,1	25,8	14,0	8,3	6,1	:	11,2	2,1	3,6	1,9
Tobacco	100,0	2,4	13,2	34,5	:	0,6	:	0,6	0,0	0,0	49,4
Olive oil	100,0	0,0	0,5	64,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	34,6
Oilseeds	100,0	15,2	44,7	6,9	1,7	0,2	0,0	20,8	0,0	8,7	1,9
Fresh fruit (1)	100,0	18,4	18,8	38,1	3,2	2,2	0,0	6,8	0,2	0,6	11,6
Fresh vegetables	100,0	4,5	22,2	39,1	10,6	4,6	0,0	10,3	0,6	0,9	7,3
Wine and must	100,0	14,7	48,4	34,0	:	:	0,2	:	0,0	0,0	2,6
Milk	100,0	23,9	23,0	13,0	12,2	2,8	0,2	13,4	4,2	5,0	2,3
Beef and veal	100,0	21,2	28,8	15,0	6,6	4,7	0,2	12,7	6,4	2,9	1,3
Pigmeat	100,0	29,4	14,9	12,0	13,6	6,6	0,1	9,7	1,3	10,8	1,7
Seeds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Textile fibres	100,0	:	17,3	0,0	:	1,7	:	0,0	:	0,0	80,3
Hops	100,0	70,5	1,9	:	:	1,4	:	26,2	0,0	0,0	0,0
Silkworms	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Quality wine	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sub-total	100,0	18,9	26,3	19,4	7,5	3,4	0,1	12,5	2,6	4,4	4,8
Eggs	100,0	19,3	20,9	18,5	11,9	3,6	0,0	18,5	0,9	1,6	4,8
Poultrymeat	100,0	6,8	29,8	30,1	7,5	2,3	0,0	16,7	1,4	1,8	3,6
Other fruit and vegetables (2)	100,0	0,3	6,3	55,2	1,1	0,3	0,0	2,0	0,0	2,8	32,2
Sub-total	100,0	9,9	22,5	30,6	7,9	2,4	0,0	14,7	1,0	1,9	9,2
Products with no common market organization											
Potatoes	100,0	11,9	18,5	16,8	16,5	3,2	0,1	23,9	2,2	1,6	5,3
Other	100,0	16,9	17,9	22,9	20,8	3,4	0,0	6,7	1,5	6,6	1,8
Sub-total	100,0	15,4	18,1	28,5	19,6	4,7	0,0	11,7	1,7	5,1	2,9
Grand total	100,0	17,7	25,2	20,7	8,6	3,3	0,1	12,7	2,5	4,2	5,1

Source: Eurostat — Agricultural accounts.

(1) This relates to products in Annex II to Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72.

(2) Dried pulses, citrus fruit, grapes and table olives.

05 Percentage breakdown of intermediate consumption in each Member State

(1984 (p))

	EUR 10	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	Ellas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Seeds and seedlings	3,2	3,7	1,3	4,4	2,9	4,2	2,0	4,1	3,3	3,3	4,5
Animal feed	43,5	35,4	32,8	58,1	61,9	53,5	42,5	44,6	39,0	51,2	27,7
Fertilizers and soil improvement	13,8	12,9	19,5	10,9	6,6	7,9	18,2	14,8	21,0	11,7	10,3
Products for crop protection	28,1 (1)	3,0	11,1	4,5	1,6	3,5	1,0	3,4	:	4,9	6,8
Pharmaceuticals		:	2,3	:	:	1,2		1,2	:	:	
Energy	10,9	17,2	6,5	11,3	10,5	9,1	13,3	8,9	12,2	7,3	23,3
Cattle	:	0,8		10,8 (2)	0,5	1,7	:	0,9	0,5	0,0	:
Farm implements, upkeep, repairs	:	14,8	13,9		9,4	5,7	8,0	13,9	6,6	11,7	17,3
Services	:	11,2 (2)	7,8		6,6	5,5	:	7,4	4,5	9,8	3,4
Other	:	1,1	2,7		0,1	7,7	15,0	0,6	12,9	:	5,6
Under-compensation VAT	:	0,0	1,1	:	0,0	0,0	0,0	:	:	0,0	0,0
Intermediate consumption as percentage of final production	45,1	53,6	45,6	31,9	51,1	57,4	39,9	54,0	44,5	51,0	22,4

Source: Eurostat – Agricultural accounts.

(1) Including 'Cattle', 'Farm implements, upkeep, repairs', 'Services', 'Other'.
(2) Including 'Pharmaceuticals'.

06 **Development of the implicit price of final production:**
- **value/volume** (nominal)
- **value/volume, deflated by the implicit price of GDP** (real)

(1980=100)

	1975	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nominal							
Deutschland	92,4	98,9	100,0	106,6	107,9	107,8	106,9
France	69,0	94,3	100,0	112,0	125,5	136,6	139,3
Italia	49,3	87,9	100,0	113,8	131,7	145,3	154,4
Nederland	89,3	95,2	100,0	109,5	112,6	114,4	116,6
Belgique/België	85,4	94,3	100,0	107,0	116,7	130,0	128,1
Luxembourg	81,9	96,5	100,0	107,9	122,3	130,3	131,7
United Kingdom	62,2	95,2	100,0	110,4	116,9	121,0	122,5
Ireland	55,5	100,2	100,0	116,0	125,8	136,4	139,6
Danmark	70,9	90,6	100,0	112,3	124,5	130,2	133,0
Ellas	45,4	82,7	100,0	120,0	146,9	174,6	212,7
EUR 10	74,0	94,7	100,0	109,8	117,9	122,9	124,9
Real							
Deutschland	112,1	103,3	100,0	102,4	99,0	95,9	93,3
France	113,0	105,8	100,0	99,9	99,5	98,7	93,6
Italia	110,2	106,1	100,0	96,2	94,4	90,5	87,4
Nederland	120,2	100,6	100,0	103,8	100,7	100,4	99,9
Belgique/België	111,9	98,1	100,0	101,6	103,6	108,9	101,7
Luxembourg	113,0	105,2	100,0	101,0	104,9	102,6	96,8
United Kingdom	124,2	114,0	100,0	98,8	97,7	96,3	93,7
Ireland	107,8	114,4	100,0	99,4	93,2	91,4	86,9
Danmark	107,1	98,1	100,0	102,0	101,6	98,3	96,0
Ellas	93,1	97,2	100,0	100,6	98,9	98,1	101,0
EUR 10	122,1	106,6	100,0	99,3	96,8	93,6	90,1

Source: Eurostat.

07 **Development of the implicit price of intermediate consumption:**
- value/volume (nominal)
- value/volume, deflated by the implicit price of GDP (real)

(1980 = 100)

	1975	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nominal							
Deutschland	82,2	92,5	100,0	108,2	110,2	114,1	115,4
France	62,9	86,4	100,0	113,0	126,1	137,9	147,4
Italia	52,3	83,0	100,0	123,1	138,8	157,9	171,2
Nederland	80,5	93,9	100,0	108,9	113,0	115,6	119,0
Belgique/België	79,5	92,9	100,0	109,0	120,6	131,5	138,4
Luxembourg	80,0	92,0	100,0	111,2	120,9	132,5	136,7
United Kingdom	54,5	89,3	100,0	108,9	116,5	124,6	128,9
Ireland	54,7	88,1	100,0	114,5	126,5	137,2	150,0
Danmark	70,5	86,1	100,0	116,9	130,0	138,5	146,0
Ellas	46,4	74,3	100,0	120,7	137,5	168,0	195,1
EUR 10	68,6	89,0	100,0	111,8	119,3	126,4	131,7
Real							
Deutschland	99,8	96,5	100,0	103,9	101,2	101,5	100,7
France	102,0	96,9	100,0	101,0	100,0	99,7	99,1
Italia	117,0	100,1	100,0	104,1	99,5	98,4	96,9
Nederland	108,3	99,3	100,0	103,3	101,2	101,4	101,8
Belgique/België	104,2	96,5	100,0	103,5	107,0	110,1	109,8
Luxembourg	110,4	100,3	100,0	104,1	101,1	104,3	100,4
United Kingdom	108,8	107,0	100,0	97,5	97,4	99,1	98,6
Ireland	106,2	100,6	100,0	97,8	93,7	91,9	93,4
Danmark	106,5	93,2	100,0	106,2	106,1	104,5	105,4
Ellas	95,5	87,5	100,0	101,2	92,5	94,4	92,7
EUR 10	113,1	100,2	100,0	101,1	97,9	96,4	95,1

Source: Eurostat.

08 Development of the 'terms of trade of agriculture' (1): the relationship between the development of agricultural producer prices and the price of intermediate consumption

(1980 = 100)

	1973	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Deutschland	113,9	110,3	110,6	107,0	100,0	98,6	97,9	94,5	92,6
France *	127,6	114,2	112,4	109,1	100,0	99,0	99,5	99,0	94,5
Italia	106,7	100,5	106,6	105,9	100,0	92,4	94,9	92,0	90,2
Nederland	114,0	108,9	108,2	101,3	100,0	100,5	99,4	99,0	98,1
Belgique/België	109,3	103,0	106,1	101,6	100,0	98,2	96,8	98,9	92,6
Luxembourg	119,2	101,1	103,2	104,9	100,0	97,0	[illegible]	98,4	96,4
United Kingdom	119,8	109,5	107,0	106,6	100,0	101,3	100,3	97,1	95,0
Ireland *	131,5	114,8	119,6	113,8	100,0	101,7	99,4	99,5	93,1
Danmark	112,0	101,4	111,0	105,2	100,0	96,0	95,8	94,0	91,1
Ellas	112,3	110,9	117,8	111,2	100,0	99,4	106,9	103,9	109,0
EUR 10	117,0	108,3	109,6	106,4	100,0	98,3	98,8	97,2	94,8

Source: Eurostat.

(1) The 'terms of trade of agriculture' (the 'cost-price squeeze') is the result of dividing the progression of the implicit prices of the final production of agriculture by the progression of the implicit prices of the value of intermediate consumption.

09 Development (1) of gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) and gross value-added (GVA) at factor cost, in agriculture: 1973-84

(1980 = 100)

		1973	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Deutschland	GFCF	65,7	97,3	102,9	106,8	100,0	92,5	101,2	115,1	98,6
	GVA	100,6	112,6	113,0	105,0	100,0	108,6	125,7	108,9	125,0
	GFCF/GVA (%)	23,8	31,6	33,3	37,1	36,5	31,1	29,4	38,6	28,8
France	GFCF	60,2	77,0	90,9	89,6	100,0	104,2	127,5	138,0	128,4
	GVA	70,6	83,8	92,1	100,9	100,0	108,5	138,9	141,2	151,6
	GFCF/GVA (%)	18,4	19,8	21,3	19,1	21,6	20,7	19,8	21,1	18,3
Italia	GFCF (2)	23,8	60,6	70,8	80,7	100,0	115,0	125,0	134,8	148,5
	GVA	32,7	62,4	73,4	86,7	100,0	110,4	125,6	150,9	153,6
	GFCF/GVA (%)	15,9	21,2	21,1	20,3	21,8	22,7	21,7	19,6	21,1
Nederland	GFCF	54,7	85,7	102,9	121,1	100,0	82,5	90,4	98,8	90,9
	GVA	77,8	98,6	101,0	97,6	100,0	124,2	136,5	138,6	148,8
	GFCF/GVA (%)	21,8	26,9	31,6	38,4	31,0	20,6	20,5	21,1	18,9
Belgique/België	GFCF	76,7	97,2	120,2	103,4	100,0	80,3	100,9	111,4	113,0
	GVA	86,5	91,1	99,2	95,3	100,0	111,1	121,6	139,1	139,0
	GFCF/GVA (%)	16,9	20,3	23,1	20,7	19,1	13,8	15,8	15,3	15,5
Luxembourg	GFCF	74,6	40,5 (3)	88,1	105,8	100,0	112,5	153,7	171,8	162,2
	GVA	86,4	97,6	98,7	103,8	100,0	111,6	155,4	143,9	148,1
	GFCF/GVA (%)	28,7	13,8 (3)	29,7	33,9	33,2	33,5	32,8	39,6	36,4
United Kingdom	GFCF	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	GVA	45,0	75,8	82,1	90,1	100,0	112,7	129,2	126,6	140,0
	GFCF/GVA (%)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	GFCF	43,9	104,6	131,4	144,2	100,0	138,4	125,1	104,5	:
	GVA	44,8	93,6	106,2	97,1	100,0	115,2	139,2	156,0	178,4
	GFCF/GVA (%)	23,3	26,6	29,5	35,4	23,8	28,6	21,4	16,0	:
Danmark	GFCF	54,7	94,4	114,6	125,8	100,0	68,4	67,8	74,1	79,1
	GVA	62,4	82,6	94,7	89,3	100,0	118,2	149,1	140,2	179,6
	GFCF/GVA (%)	28,7	37,6	39,8	46,3	32,9	19,0	14,9	17,4	14,5
Ellas	GFCF	41,5	61,0	68,3	88,9	100,0	111,3	129,2	135,2	179,5
	GVA	32,6	55,7	69,2	76,9	100,0	123,9	163,7	177,0	228,2
	GFCF/GVA (%)	18,6	16,0	14,4	16,9	14,6	13,1	11,5	11,2	11,5

Source: Eurostat — Agricultural accounts.

(1) At current prices; the series is based on figures exclusive of VAT (except Italy).
(2) Including forestry and fisheries and exclusive of deductible VAT.
(3) The substantial reduction is due to the drop of LFR 54 million (1977) in building investment.

10 Volume of final production, crops and livestock

		Current prices in 1984 (p)		% TAV (1)	
		Mio NC	Mio ECU	1984/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
Final production	Deutschland	62 989	28 144	1,7	3,7
	France	274 801	39 991	1,3	5,4
	Italia (2)	45 437 (4)	32 893	1,6	−3,9
	Nederland	34 660	13 736	3,8	3,5
	Belgique/België	236 596	5 207	0,8	5,3
	Luxembourg	7 157	157	0,4	1,8
	United Kingdom	11 932	20 203	1,8	5,9
	Ireland	2 834	3 905	3,3	8,5
	Danmark	54 634	6 706	3,1	11,7
	Ellas	710 201	8 040	2,0	5,5
	EUR 10	×	158 981	1,8	3,4
Crops	Deutschland	20 929	9 351	1,9	14,4
	France	133 895	19 485	1,3	8,9
	Italia (3)	26 512 (4)	19 192	1,1	−6,6
	Nederland	12 353	4 935	3,6	8,0
	Belgique/België	80 209	1 765	0,6	12,0
	Luxembourg	1 316	29	−2,2	12,6
	United Kingdom	4 939	8 362	4,0	21,6
	Ireland	446	614	3,8	19,5
	Danmark	17 582	2 158	6,2	52,4
	Ellas	496 383	5 619	3,0	8,1
	EUR 10	×	71 511	2,0	7,4
Livestock	Deutschland	42 007	18 768	1,6	−1,1
	France	140 875	20 501	1,7	2,2
	Italia (3)	18 576 (4)	13 448	2,5	0,3
	Nederland	22 212	8 803	3,6	1,2
	Belgique/België	156 387	3 441	0,8	1,9
	Luxembourg	5 841	129	1,3	−0,9
	United Kingdom	6 866	11 625	0,6	−2,7
	Ireland	2 389	3 291	3,2	6,6
	Danmark	37 052	4 548	1,8	−2,4
	Ellas	213 818	2 420	0,0	−0,2
	EUR 10	×	85 072	1,8	0,3
A — Cereals (excluding rice)	Deutschland	6 977	3 117	4,7	42,0
	France	56 067	8 159	3,8	28,1
	Italia (3)	4 951 (4)	3 584	2,9	18,7
	Nederland	630	250	0,9	8,5
	Belgique/België	15 977	352	2,6	31,4
	Luxembourg	462	10	0,9	150,4
	United Kingdom	2 483	4 205	6,9	28,7
	Ireland	208	286	7,7	34,2
	Danmark	9 445	1 159	7,4	79,8
	Ellas	87 743	993	7,3	29,5
	EUR 10	×	22 116	4,5	30,3

10 *(1)*

		Current prices in 1984 (p)		% TAV (1)	
		Mio NC	Mio ECU	1984/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
B — Total beef and veal	Deutschland	10 567	4 721	1,7	1,3
	France	44 032	6 408	1,4	8,9
	Italia (3)	4 622 (4)	3 346	2,7	− 0,6
	Nederland	3 721	1 479	2,2	5,5
	Belgique/België	47 793	1 052	1,5	8,4
	Luxembourg	1 878	41	1,1	− 7,0
	United Kingdom	1 669	2 825	−0,3	− 1,1
	Ireland	1 041	1 434	3,0	11,5
	Danmark	5 330	654	−0,2	−10,7
	Ellas	24 905	282	−5,3	1,3
	EUR 10	×	22 241	1,4	3,6
C — Milk	Deutschland	16 024	7 160	2,0	− 3,4
	France	47 326	6 887	1,6	− 0,3
	Italia (3)	5 357 (4)	3 878	1,4	0,5
	Nederland	9 182	3 639	3,0	− 3,6
	Belgique/België	37 853	833	0,7	− 4,0
	Luxembourg	3 236	71	2,2	3,5
	United Kingdom	2 367	4 007	1,3	− 6,1
	Ireland	919	1 266	5,1	4,8
	Danmark	12 172	1 494	0,9	− 3,7
	Ellas	60 331	683	0,5	0,0
	EUR 10	×	29 918	1,8	− 2,3
D — Pigmeat	Deutschland	11 613	5 189	1,6	− 0,9
	France	18 027	2 623	1,8	0,9
	Italia (3)	2 939 (4)	2 128	4,8	4,2
	Nederland	6 072	2 406	5,2	5,9
	Belgique/België	52 699	1 160	0,5	1,5
	Luxembourg	646	14	0,9	− 1,0
	United Kingdom	1 016	1 720	−0,3	− 2,0
	Ireland	163	224	−0,3	− 5,0
	Danmark	15 543	1 908	2,8	0,5
	Ellas	25 767	292	2,8	− 0,9
	EUR 10	×	17 665	2,2	1,0
E — Eggs and poultrymeat	Deutschland	1 206	1 421	−0,6	2,1
	France	2 493	3 084	3,2	− 2,0
	Italia (3)	2 149 (4)	2 984	1,4	− 2,3
	Nederland	927	1 108	6,4	2,4
	Belgique/België	300	338	−0,5	− 1,7
	Luxembourg	2	2	−8,6	− 7,4
	United Kingdom	1 717	2 066	0,6	− 0,5
	Ireland	120	140	1,5	0,1
	Danmark	159	198	1,5	− 0,8
	Ellas	309	490	2,6	− 3,1
	EUR 10	×	11 831	1,7	− 0,9

Source: Eurostat — Agricultural accounts.

(1) The figures are calculated from series at constant prices (1980) for the period 1973 to 1984. Trends are calculated on the basis of data in the national currency for the Member States, and on the basis of data converted into ECU for EUR 10.
(2) Including taxes on production not broken down by product.
(3) Excluding taxes on production not broken down by product.
(4) In milliard lire.

11 **Annual percentage change in final production, gross value-added, employment, utilized agricultural area and growth of agricultural productivity between »1983« and 1973 (1)**

	Final production at 1980 prices	Gross value-added at 1980 prices	Total employment in agriculture, forestry and fisheries	Utilized agricultural area (UAA)	Growth in the productivity of labour calculated on the basis of		Growth in the yield per hectare 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
Deutschland	1,7	2,0	−3,3	−1,0	5,2	5,5	2,8	3,1
France	1,1	0,5	−3,2	−0,3	4,5	3,9	1,4	0,8
Italia	1,8	1,5	−3,3	−0,1	5,3	4,9	1,9	1,5
Nederland	3,8	4,5	−0,7 (2)	−0,5	4,9	5,8	4,3	5,0
Belgique/België	0,5	0,7	−3,0	−0,8	3,6	3,9	1,4	1,4
Luxembourg	0,5	1,0	−4,9 (3)	−0,4	5,6	6,1	0,9	1,4
United Kingdom	1,6	3,8	−1,4	−0,2	3,1	5,3	1,9	4,0
Ireland	3,0	2,8	−3,0	1,7	6,2	6,1	1,3	1,2
Danmark	2,7	3,6	−0,9	−0,4	3,7	4,6	3,1	4,0
Ellas	2,0	1,4	−0,9 (4)	0,0	3,6	3,4	2,0	1,2
EUR 10	1,8	1,8	−2,8 (4)	−0,2	4,7	4,7	2,0	2,0

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

(1) The figures are calculated from series based on figures exclusive of VAT.
(2) »1983«/1975.
(3) »1982«/1973.
(4) »1983«/1977.

12 **Development (in volume) of – the final value of agricultural production**
– intermediate consumption
– gross value-added (at market prices)

(1980=100)

	1973	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Final production									
Deutschland	90,0	95,5	98,9	99,1	100,0	99,7	108,4	104,2	108,0
France	95,1	88,2	94,5	99,9	100,0	98,3	107,0	103,5	109,1
Italia	83,9	87,9	91,1	96,7	100,0	99,5	97,4	104,3	100,3
Nederland	76,6	87,4	93,3	97,4	100,0	105,2	109,0	111,0	114,9
Belgique/België	102,2	95,5	98,7	99,6	100,0	101,7	104,1	103,4	108,8
Luxembourg	108,2	105,6	105,3	103,4	100,0	104,8	117,7	111,2	113,2
United Kingdom	91,5	92,0	96,2	96,8	100,0	99,4	106,7	105,2	111,4
Ireland	82,7	93,5	99,3	98,3	100,0	99,7	106,0	109,4	118,7
Danmark	84,5	94,0	96,5	99,7	100,0	102,8	108,7	105,5	117,8
Ellas	83,4	87,0	94,3	91,1	100,0	101,2	102,8	98,5	103,9
EUR 10	88,9	90,4	95,0	98,0	100,0	100,0	105,1	104,6	108,1
Intermediate consumption									
Deutschland	84,3	93,2	96,0	101,2	100,0	95,8	97,9	98,3	95,4
France	84,4	87,8	93,6	98,8	100,0	101,2	101,9	102,5	103,4
Italia	74,3	85,8	93,1	97,8	100,0	97,5	97,6	98,7	98,2
Nederland	73,7	85,0	90,5	95,2	100,0	98,6	98,6	101,9	102,5
Belgique/België	99,8	101,0	100,8	101,4	100,0	98,0	99,7	99,3	100,5
Luxembourg	105,4	110,3	100,8	99,2	100,0	99,7	97,5	107,5	105,6
United Kingdom	103,0	101,0	100,7	102,4	100,0	97,2	102,9	104,8	104,4
Ireland	79,2	86,1	98,0	112,3	100,0	105,6	105,2	111,0	110,6
Danmark	81,7	89,9	97,9	104,9	100,0	97,7	98,8	100,9	98,2
Ellas	71,5	90,7	94,1	95,9	100,0	103,6	105,9	108,3	111,3
EUR 10	84,8	91,0	95,4	100,0	100,0	98,5	100,2	101,4	100,9
Gross value-added									
Deutschland	97,4	98,6	102,7	96,3	100,0	104,9	121,8	111,8	124,3
France	104,1	88,6	95,2	100,8	100,0	95,9	111,3	104,3	113,9
Italia	87,9	88,7	90,3	96,3	100,0	100,4	97,3	106,6	101,1
Nederland	80,4	90,4	96,9	100,3	100,0	113,5	122,5	122,7	130,9
Belgique/België	104,9	91,7	98,0	97,8	100,0	106,7	110,0	108,8	120,1
Luxembourg	110,1	102,3	108,4	106,2	100,0	108,4	131,8	113,8	118,5
United Kingdom	77,7	81,1	90,7	90,2	100,0	102,0	111,4	105,6	119,9
Ireland	85,5	99,4	100,4	87,1	100,0	95,0	106,6	108,2	125,1
Danmark	88,0	99,1	94,8	93,0	100,0	109,3	121,3	111,2	142,7
Ellas	86,9	85,9	94,4	89,6	100,0	100,5	102,0	95,6	101,7
EUR 10	92,4	89,9	94,8	96,4	100,0	101,2	109,3	107,2	114,2

Source: Eurostat.

13 **Farm accountancy data network**
notes to accompany Tables 13.1 and 13.2

In the 1982/83 accounting year the FADN collected accounts from over 36 000 agricultural holdings selected from a population of about 2 740 000 so-called 'professional' farms. These are farms which sell at least part of their production and have a minimum economic activity. This minimum is delimited in terms of Economic Size Units (ESU) (see below) and varies according to the Member State:
- holdings of 6 ESU and over for Nederland and Belgique/België,
- holdings of 4 ESU and over for Deutschland, France, Luxembourg, Great Britain and Danmark,
- holdings of 2 ESU and over for Ireland and Northern Ireland,
- holdings of 1 ESU and over for Italia and Ellas.

The ESU thresholds are based on the 1972-74 Standard Gross Margins.
The accounting year starts between 1 January and 1 July, the exact date varying between Member States. The results for 1984/85, for example, relate to a 12-month period beginning between 1 January and 30 June 1984.

Weighting system. Results for Member States and the farm types are weighted averages. The population used is either the observed or extrapolated one for the year corresponding to the accounting year..The weighting procedure previously used the 1975 Farm Structure Survey throughout and is changed for the first time in this year's Report. *This means that results for 1982/83 are different to those published in the 1984 Report and not comparable with previous years' results already published.*

Type of farming. The farm population is divided into 9 types of farming groups. These are aggregations of the original 17 principal types of farming in the Community farm classification (Typology). The aggregations and the proportions represented by the different farm enterprises in each type are given in Table 13.3.

Number of holdings in the FADN population. Sample holdings in the Network are selected in each region according to the criteria type of farming and economic size class. For this purpose the FADN field of survey is divided into cells at the lowest level of aggregation of type, size class and region. The number of holdings represented is the sum of all holdings in all cells in the field of survey from which holdings are sampled. Some cells may have no holdings sampled, either because very high selection rates would be necessary or because there are technical difficulties in selecting holdings.

UAA. Utilized agricultural area.

European size unit (ESU). 1 ESU is equivalent to 1 000 EUA of Standard Gross Margin at 1972-74 conditions and prices. It is a representation of the economic size of the farm business, generally preferred to an area measure as it takes into account the different intensities of agricultural enterprises.

Annual work unit (AWU). This represents the actual agricultural work done by one full-time worker in one year. Part-time and seasonal work are attributed fractions of an AWU.

Fixed assets. The value of capital used on the farm. This includes owned land and buildings, all machinery, livestock, growing crops, stocks and miscellaneous business assets.

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.

Variable and overhead costs (known also as Inputs I and II). All inputs, including home-grown feed and seed, machinery and building maintenance costs, but excluding depreciation, wages and rent.

Depreciation (known also as Inputs III). Provision for depreciation of machinery and buildings owned by the holder, calculated on the basis of replacement cost.

Farm net value added. Total output less variable and overhead costs and depreciation. (Corresponds approximately to the return to available capital and all labour used).

Family farm income per unit unpaid labour (FWU). Family farm income is total output less variable and overhead costs, depreciation, wages paid, rent paid and interest paid. This corresponds approximately to the return to own capital and family labour. The labour unit in this case is the total annual work units of unpaid labour (corresponding approximately to family labour).

Economic size of farm (Table 13.2). For easier understanding a simple description is used for each size class in this table. The descriptions refer to specific size classes in European Size Units, as follows:

minimum		$- < 2$ ESU
very small	$\geqslant 2$	$- < 4$ ESU
small	$\geqslant 4$	$- < 8$ ESU
medium	$\geqslant 8$	$- < 16$ ESU
large	$\geqslant 16$	$- < 40$ ESU
very large		$- \geqslant 40$ ESU

13.1 Accounts results for the different types of farming 1982/83 and 1983/84 (provisional)

Type of farming	Numbers of farms: Represented 82/83	Represented 83/84	In the sample 82/83	In the sample 83/84	Average size of farm: Area (ha) UAA 82/83	Area (ha) UAA 83/84	European size units 82/83	European size units 83/84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All types								
Deutschland	363 678	340 260	4 673	4 859	26,3	27,1	17,4	18,3
France	610 884	579 225	5 786	4 931	36,6	36,8	16,2	16,4
Italia	987 500	940 954	11 849	13 985	11,5	11,9	5,8	6,5
Nederland	98 290	102 028	1 530	1 585	19,5	19,7	34,2	35,0
Belgique/België	67 727	60 573	1 021	1 038	20,8	22,0	23,7	26,8
Luxembourg	2 590	2 680	320	327	42,8	43,7	21,5	20,9
United Kingdom	143 892	139 495	2 683	2 735	129,6	118,2	29,6	27,9
Ireland	187 013	182 919	1 201	1 273	30,2	30,6	5,2	5,2
Danmark	84 400	82 012	2 194	2 152	31,7	32,7	19,2	19,6
Ellas	342 865	308 568	4 261	3 210	5,9	7,0	3,2	3,4
EUR 10	2 888 839	2 738 714	35 518	36 095	26,2	26,3	12,1	12,6
A. Cereals								
Deutschland	4 843	5 954	67	61	46,9	38,3	16,7	13,0
France	38 206	35 823	323	292	64,0	63,9	22,4	22,5
Italia	63 894	58 805	926	1 042	20,8	22,2	6,9	7,7
Nederland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgique/België	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	18 094	15 500	368	367	127,3	123,7	38,0	37,9
Ireland	5 079	3 945	31	28	48,3	49,9	9,4	10,3
Danmark	17 658	16 651	310	298	32,1	32,6	12,3	12,4
Ellas	15 407	16 042	147	118	11,9	14,3	2,3	2,6
EUR 10	163 267	152 720	2 174	2 206	44,7	43,9	14,5	14,5
B. General cropping								
Deutschland	40 496	38 250	616	605	38,4	40,4	22,4	23,5
France	85 202	85 322	922	786	46,0	44,0	21,8	21,0
Italia	342 784	318 936	2 910	3 424	9,3	9,6	4,9	5,5
Nederland	13 333	13 716	264	272	38,0	38,6	32,4	31,9
Belgique/België	8 355	7 980	140	127	33,8	34,6	25,0	24,8
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	16 435	15 103	396	403	131,1	137,3	55,3	57,4
Ireland	2 615	2 730	20	23	45,0	44,7	12,0	12,3
Danmark	16 591	16 763	490	500	39,5	39,2	19,9	19,6
Ellas	175 070	150 511	2 104	1 392	6,1	7,4	3,2	3,3
EUR 10	700 881	649 483	7 862	7 534	19,2	20,2	9,9	10,5
C. Horticulture								
Deutschland	9 325	9 805	144	191	1,7	2,2	34,1	35,6
France	11 059	11 732	137	115	6,7	4,3	44,5	47,6
Italia	14 527	15 351	373	624	2,4	2,8	15,8	17,0
Nederland	16 357	15 554	383	400	3,8	4,1	44,6	47,5
Belgique/België	5 860	5 129	110	111	1,4	1,3	80,9	98,6
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	6 969	6 953	62	51	23,4	13,5	70,5	34,5
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danmark	2 122	2 063	119	117	2,0	1,7	23,7	24,1
Ellas	1 675	2 046	29	23	3,0	4,0	4,2	5,7
EUR 10	67 903	68 667	1 358	1 634	5,4	4,2	41,1	39,5

Source: FADN. Current year weighting. Latest update 22.11.1985.

		Average results per farm						Farm net value added per AWU (1 000 ECU)		Family farm income per FWU (1 000 ECU)	
Total output (1 000 ECU)		Variable & overheads costs (1 000 ECU)		Depreciation (1 000 ECU)		Farm net value added (1 000 ECU)					
82/83	83/84	82/83	83/84	82/83	83/84	82/83	83/84	82/83	83/84	82/83	83/84
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
62,9	65,8	38,2	41,4	8,4	9,3	16,5	15,5	9,8	8,9	7,5	6,2
48,2	48,9	22,7	24,4	5,8	6,2	19,7	18,1	11,4	10,7	9,1	8,0
21,0	25,7	8,6	10,9	1,9	2,6	11,9	14,1	6,5	7,8	6,2	7,3
117,9	128,8	67,9	75,2	9,5	10,0	40,4	43,4	22,1	23,5	17,8	19,8
60,7	71,5	30,0	38,7	4,0	4,8	27,9	29,1	17,6	18,2	16,3	16,7
64,6	62,3	32,4	35,9	8,0	8,5	25,9	19,7	14,4	11,4	13,2	10,5
127,1	133,1	71,6	76,2	14,9	14,3	42,4	45,0	15,0	16,1	15,3	17,1
20,3	21,1	9,5	9,9	2,2	2,2	9,2	9,7	7,6	8,0	6,6	7,1
79,5	85,6	47,0	54,4	6,7	7,4	25,5	23,7	19,9	18,1	11,0	7,8
13,6	13,2	4,6	4,7	1,2	1,3	8,2	7,8	4,0	4,2	3,7	3,8
42,4	46,1	21,7	24,4	4,6	5,1	16,8	17,4	9,3	9,8	7,7	8,0
58,1	47,6	33,8	30,0	10,4	10,2	13,7	7,2	9,1	5,1	4,6	1,0
68,2	67,8	29,5	31,7	8,6	9,1	28,1	24,6	21,0	18,5	16,0	13,2
23,2	27,2	10,0	12,2	2,3	3,6	12,1	12,7	8,1	8,4	7,3	7,4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
147,5	153,3	70,3	72,8	19,3	20,0	57,8	60,2	21,7	23,8	24,9	28,3
45,5	50,4	20,5	20,8	10,9	8,6	13,8	21,1	10,6	16,2	3,9	12,9
36,0	34,6	19,2	20,6	4,5	4,9	12,1	8,9	18,9	14,6	6,9	0,4
18,7	16,4	8,0	7,1	1,5	1,5	9,7	8,0	4,0	5,6	3,7	4,3
50,2	50,6	23,1	24,2	6,4	6,9	20,8	19,4	13,8	13,3	10,9	10,0
76,2	79,2	43,5	46,6	11,0	12,0	21,9	21,3	12,0	11,2	8,8	7,5
60,2	59,3	27,3	27,9	7,0	7,2	24,7	22,8	14,5	13,8	11,7	10,8
15,0	17,9	5,3	6,2	1,6	2,1	8,7	10,2	4,9	5,9	4,6	5,5
99,8	120,5	49,4	49,2	9,2	10,0	41,2	61,9	27,0	40,4	21,4	37,6
73,8	80,9	31,1	33,0	4,5	4,9	39,2	43,8	24,3	28,8	23,1	27,8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
212,6	242,1	106,0	115,4	26,6	26,4	79,1	99,5	18,3	23,2	25,2	39,4
48,1	57,5	24,2	26,9	5,6	5,7	19,2	26,0	12,3	16,4	10,0	15,2
71,3	75,5	36,9	41,4	6,9	7,7	27,2	26,3	20,6	20,1	10,8	8,8
13,2	13,6	4,0	4,4	1,2	1,3	8,4	8,3	4,0	4,3	3,7	3,9
32,0	35,7	14,2	15,8	3,6	4,1	14,4	16,2	7,6	8,9	6,2	7,3
80,9	101,8	44,6	56,7	10,8	12,5	25,4	32,8	8,6	9,4	7,3	9,0
59,1	65,8	27,2	26,5	8,7	9,7	22,8	29,3	8,0	10,8	5,6	9,9
27,5	27,5	9,1	8,9	2,5	2,6	17,0	17,3	6,9	7,4	6,7	7,5
145,6	166,5	72,9	81,9	18,5	19,5	53,9	65,2	16,9	19,6	14,6	19,9
53,2	75,8	19,7	30,6	5,3	7,0	28,4	38,3	14,7	17,9	15,9	19,3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
147,9	180,3	74,0	69,5	17,1	17,8	56,9	92,6	9,7	14,8	7,6	31,8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
190,0	191,2	115,7	118,2	17,0	16,9	57,2	56,7	14,6	14,9	5,1	3,6
24,2	27,1	8,0	6,8	2,4	3,2	13,9	17,6	5,9	7,7	5,7	8,1
88,0	100,1	43,2	46,2	10,7	11,4	34,2	42,8	11,0	13,3	9,1	13,4

13.1 Accounts results for the different types of farming 1982/83 and 1983/84 (provisional) *(continued)*

Type of farming	Numbers of farms				Average size of farm			
	Represented		In the sample		Area (ha) UAA		European size units	
	82/83	83/84	82/83	83/84	82/83	83/84	82/83	83/84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
D. Vineyards								
Deutschland	11 083	10 748	124	118	7,3	7,7	14,6	15,0
France	56 604	53 871	513	422	15,6	16,0	17,5	17,7
Italia	80 424	79 492	857	844	5,6	5,3	4,2	4,2
Nederland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgique/België	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Luxembourg	401	233	25	25	7,8	4,9	10,7	12,5
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Danmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ellas	11 864	12 026	299	209	6,0	6,5	8,2	10,5
EUR 10	160 376	156 370	1 818	1 618	9,3	9,3	9,9	10,1
E. Fruit (incl. other permanent crops)								
Deutschland	4 692	5 143	72	75	7,1	8,4	24,3	29,6
France	10 655	11 458	172	157	15,5	15,3	17,0	16,4
Italia	144 642	142 284	1 985	2 423	6,4	6,9	5,7	6,2
Nederland	3 770	4 376	103	102	7,3	7,4	31,4	31,6
Belgique/België	2 028	1 660	47	45	6,7	6,3	17,7	21,7
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	1 539	1 555	45	46	29,5	30,4	51,7	54,2
Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Danmark	836	821	75	76	12,4	12,5	26,5	25,7
Ellas	64 751	54 564	761	584	4,8	5,4	2,2	2,3
EUR 10	232 913	221 861	3 260	3 508	6,6	7,2	6,5	7,4
F. Dairying								
Deutschland	107 885	108 795	1 214	1 350	25,2	25,6	15,1	15,8
France	173 161	167 661	1 496	1 301	31,1	32,3	12,5	13,0
Italia	75 883	67 430	1 339	1 508	14,9	15,8	7,8	8,6
Nederland	45 296	47 535	506	522	23,6	24,0	31,7	32,9
Belgique/België	12 078	10 556	194	204	20,5	22,5	14,4	16,4
Luxembourg	764	877	143	167	47,4	48,5	23,5	23,9
United Kingdom	38 998	38 223	724	739	56,2	56,8	21,1	21,6
Ireland	54 971	52 706	532	539	30,4	30,3	7,5	7,7
Danmark	17 210	17 346	489	465	30,0	32,0	21,5	22,1
Ellas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EUR 10	526 246	511 129	6 638	6 796	28,4	29,4	14,5	15,3
G. Drystock								
Deutschland	31 200	29 786	425	425	28,1	26,5	15,2	15,0
France	106 734	101 036	941	767	43,1	45,0	12,0	12,2
Italia	62 918	61 051	1 006	1 163	24,4	23,7	6,2	6,8
Nederland	2 044	2 043	22	24	17,0	10,6	32,2	36,1
Belgique/België	13 028	11 127	111	120	26,9	28,3	14,3	16,0
Luxembourg	1 148	1 065	122	103	51,7	49,2	23,5	22,0
United Kingdom	39 226	40 608	572	643	246,7	203,3	12,3	12,5
Ireland	114 770	112 654	528	597	28,1	29,5	3,2	3,3
Danmark	1 151	1 120	29	30	33,2	34,9	20,6	20,9
Ellas	37 587	37 811	567	583	3,9	4,1	3,3	3,3
EUR 10	409 806	398 301	4 323	4 455	50,1	47,5	8,4	8,5

Source: FADN. Current year weighting. Latest update 22.11.1985.

Average results per farm								Farm net value added per AWU (1 000 ECU)		Family farm income per FWU (1 000 ECU)	
Total output (1 000 ECU)		Variable & overheads costs (1 000 ECU)		Depreciation (1 000 ECU)		Farm net value added (1 000 ECU)					
82/83	83/84	82/83	83/84	82/83	83/84	82/83	83/84	82/83	83/84	82/83	83/84
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
61,2	59,0	21,6	23,6	8,1	9,3	30,7	25,2	13,1	11,0	12,3	8,3
58,3	52,9	15,1	16,1	6,5	6,9	36,1	29,2	17,3	14,3	19,3	13,9
14,7	16,4	3,8	4,1	2,1	2,7	9,7	10,4	5,9	6,6	5,3	6,1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47,6	57,9	13,2	18,4	6,1	7,7	28,2	34,7	13,5	15,9	12,3	16,5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16,0	15,0	3,5	3,2	2,0	2,2	11,5	10,4	5,5	5,0	5,4	4,9
33,5	31,8	9,0	9,6	4,1	4,6	20,6	17,9	11,0	9,8	10,5	8,7
69,0	87,8	36,2	37,6	8,2	9,7	24,6	41,0	7,5	12,5	5,3	13,3
63,7	69,1	20,4	22,7	8,6	9,3	34,8	36,7	11,5	13,4	11,8	13,6
14,4	19,2	3,9	5,4	1,6	2,1	9,6	12,9	6,0	7,8	5,6	7,3
79,3	94,3	28,6	29,7	9,0	9,6	41,5	54,8	16,6	21,9	17,5	26,7
53,9	64,5	13,4	18,7	5,2	5,2	35,9	41,5	15,2	19,3	19,0	25,4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
107,4	149,5	52,2	61,8	19,2	14,0	35,1	72,9	7,3	14,3	3,4	35,7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
78,3	85,2	34,3	37,9	5,0	5,5	38,9	42,0	14,0	15,1	7,1	8,1
10,2	9,0	2,6	2,2	1,3	1,2	6,8	6,3	3,6	3,4	3,5	3,4
18,8	23,8	5,9	7,3	2,3	2,7	11,3	14,7	6,2	8,0	5,5	7,3
53,7	56,8	31,4	34,0	7,5	8,2	15,3	15,2	9,7	9,4	7,6	7,2
40,2	42,0	21,3	22,9	4,9	5,2	14,4	13,8	8,8	8,5	6,7	6,0
39,5	49,5	20,0	25,4	2,2	3,6	21,0	25,4	10,1	12,3	9,7	11,7
106,3	112,8	59,8	68,0	7,2	7,7	39,3	36,6	25,5	23,1	18,6	16,8
48,6	58,0	22,2	28,8	3,6	4,4	24,1	25,8	16,8	17,0	15,2	15,3
67,9	69,9	35,2	40,9	8,2	9,2	26,5	21,3	15,8	12,6	14,9	11,6
118,0	118,3	69,3	76,1	12,0	11,4	36,9	31,1	16,0	13,4	15,9	11,6
30,9	33,6	14,3	16,0	2,6	2,8	14,3	15,2	10,5	10,8	9,5	9,8
86,4	93,5	50,0	61,0	6,7	7,7	29,2	24,7	20,4	16,5	12,4	7,1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55,1	59,7	30,3	34,5	5,6	6,2	20,0	19,8	11,9	11,7	9,6	9,1
53,2	53,0	31,7	33,3	8,4	9,0	13,4	11,1	8,3	7,0	6,1	4,8
33,4	35,0	16,5	17,6	4,5	4,9	14,0	13,8	8,7	8,9	6,7	6,5
32,0	37,8	15,7	19,5	1,9	2,9	17,6	19,7	8,9	10,1	8,8	9,7
80,8	87,2	46,1	55,6	5,1	5,3	29,2	25,9	19,1	21,2	15,2	16,4
44,0	50,0	21,9	26,2	3,3	3,9	20,6	22,3	14,1	14,7	12,2	12,6
64,5	61,3	34,1	36,2	8,6	8,7	24,1	17,9	13,7	10,4	12,1	9,8
51,3	52,6	30,3	32,3	8,4	7,9	19,2	20,4	10,1	10,8	9,3	10,1
11,5	12,0	5,0	5,4	1,3	1,4	5,9	6,1	5,4	5,6	4,9	5,2
80,5	86,2	48,6	55,0	7,1	7,4	24,4	23,7	17,7	16,8	9,5	9,3
13,9	13,1	6,1	6,2	0,8	0,6	7,9	7,0	3,8	3,6	3,6	3,4
29,3	30,9	15,1	16,6	3,5	3,8	12,5	12,7	7,9	8,2	6,7	6,9

13.1 Accounts results for the different types of farming 1982/83 and 1983/84 (provisional) *(continued)*

Type of farming	Numbers of farms				Average size of farm			
	Represented		In the sample		Area (ha) UAA		European size units	
	82/83	83/84	82/83	83/84	82/83	83/84	82/83	83/84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
H. Pigs and/or poultry								
Deutschland	6 659	6 513	93	111	22,5	23,7	25,8	27,3
France	4 725	4 760	45	43	15,2	13,7	21,7	24,9
Italia	4 406	8 908	36	79	5,6	7,7	24,6	30,4
Nederland	8 391	9 722	127	143	5,6	5,9	35,3	34,6
Belgique/België	4 881	4 792	59	73	6,0	5,9	21,9	25,1
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	4 024	4 372	38	46	13,7	23,3	34,5	39,5
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danmark	2 128	2 103	54	50	19,1	19,6	28,6	32,1
Ellas	2 962	2 059	47	43	2,1	2,0	8,9	12,7
EUR 10	38 676	43 547	502	590	11,7	12,1	26,7	29,8
I. Mixed (Crops + Livestock)								
Deutschland	147 495	125 266	1 918	1 923	26,4	28,4	16,8	18,0
France	124 538	107 562	1 237	1 048	38,7	38,5	15,7	15,8
Italia	198 022	188 697	2 417	2 878	13,9	15,1	5,8	6,3
Nederland	9 013	9 032	123	122	18,3	18,1	31,1	31,5
Belgique/België	21 497	19 329	360	358	22,1	23,7	19,5	21,3
Luxembourg	277	333	30	30	43,8	43,9	23,1	18,3
United Kingdom	18 607	17 181	478	440	110,9	106,6	34,7	35,1
Ireland	9 069	10 582	86	82	39,9	33,5	8,8	7,5
Danmark	26 704	25 145	628	616	31,6	33,1	20,4	21,1
Ellas	33 549	33 509	306	257	7,0	7,9	2,8	2,9
EUR 10	588 774	536 636	7 583	7 754	26,6	27,0	13,0	13,3

Source: FADN. Current year weighting. Latest update 22.11.1985.

Total output (1 000 ECU)		Average results per farm: Variable & overheads costs (1 000 ECU)		Depreciation (1 000 ECU)		Farm net value added (1 000 ECU)		Farm net value added per AWU (1 000 ECU)		Family farm income per FWU (1 000 ECU)	
82/83	83/84	82/83	83/84	82/83	83/84	82/83	83/84	82/83	83/84	82/83	83/84
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22,0	119,3	90,5	95,8	9,4	9,8	22,3	13,6	14,4	8,6	11,6	5,1
90,9	108,1	63,8	85,0	7,1	8,8	20,3	14,2	12,7	8,6	10,6	5,7
95,6	115,3	54,9	76,3	2,6	5,5	49,4	48,0	25,8	20,7	26,5	22,0
77,5	182,3	137,8	146,2	8,8	9,3	31,0	26,5	22,5	18,9	17,4	13,3
05,6	132,5	71,6	106,1	4,8	6,7	30,2	20,0	23,1	17,6	21,8	15,8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
:56,0	302,5	213,2	245,7	14,0	15,7	30,4	40,6	9,6	13,0	5,8	13,0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
:10,3	248,4	151,5	177,4	9,8	11,9	48,9	59,2	29,8	32,5	16,6	21,1
28,5	24,6	22,7	19,4	1,3	1,2	4,2	3,8	2,3	2,5	2,0	2,0
38,4	153,0	102,6	118,4	7,5	8,6	29,7	28,8	17,0	15,8	14,9	13,5
64,3	67,4	41,9	46,3	8,2	9,1	14,5	12,4	9,1	7,6	6,9	4,9
49,3	49,8	26,6	29,0	5,7	6,0	17,0	14,3	9,9	8,6	7,5	5,9
25,3	30,7	11,8	14,5	2,0	2,7	13,3	15,8	6,5	7,7	6,2	7,3
22,0	129,3	83,8	90,7	6,9	7,7	31,1	30,4	20,9	20,8	15,4	15,9
65,1	71,7	33,8	40,7	3,7	4,4	28,7	27,6	17,4	16,8	15,6	14,8
80,1	56,9	45,7	39,3	8,3	6,4	28,1	13,6	15,2	7,6	14,1	6,3
75,9	178,9	104,3	110,0	19,2	18,5	53,6	51,7	16,1	16,0	16,6	14,3
34,1	31,9	19,3	17,2	3,8	3,2	11,4	12,3	7,5	8,8	5,5	7,4
89,6	98,4	56,1	66,0	6,8	7,7	26,3	24,7	20,1	18,5	11,7	9,2
16,7	15,2	7,7	7,0	1,1	1,2	8,5	7,6	4,0	4,1	3,8	3,8
50,4	53,2	29,2	32,1	5,2	5,6	16,8	16,4	9,1	8,9	7,3	6,9

13.2 Accounts results according to economic size of farm (budget years 1982/83 and 1983/84)

Economic size of farm	Number of farms represented		Average area (Ha/UAA)		Average results per farm: Total output (1 000 ECU)		Average results per farm: Variable & overhead costs (1 000 ECU)		Average results per farm: Depreciation (1 000 ECU)		Average results per farm: Farm net value added (1 000 ECU)		Farm net value added per AWU (1 000 ECU)		Family farm income per FWU (1 000 ECU)	
	82/83	83/84	82/83	83/84	82/83	83/84	82/83	83/84	82/83	83/84	82/83	83/84	82/83	83/84	82/83	83/84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
EUR 10																
minimum	536 382	462 099	6,4	6,6	7,7	7,7	2,8	2,8	0,9	1,0	4,3	4,2	2,9	3,1	2,8	2,9
very small	480 246	470 340	8,9	9,0	12,4	12,9	4,7	4,9	1,3	1,5	7,0	7,0	4,0	4,3	3,9	4,1
small	560 986	505 574	17,8	18,4	21,5	23,2	10,5	11,1	2,7	3,0	9,2	10,1	5,7	6,2	5,0	5,5
medium	658 773	643 489	28,6	28,5	41,6	42,7	21,2	22,3	5,0	5,3	16,3	16,0	9,5	9,5	8,1	7,9
large	537 560	536 346	48,2	47,8	86,9	89,3	46,7	50,4	9,0	9,5	32,0	30,2	15,6	14,9	13,5	12,4
very large	114 892	120 866	115,7	95,5	226,6	243,4	122,1	134,5	21,4	22,1	84,4	89,7	22,2	23,3	27,4	28,5
all farms	2 888 839	2 738 714	26,2	26,3	42,4	46,1	21,7	24,4	4,6	5,1	16,8	17,4	9,3	9,8	7,7	8,0
Deutschland																
small	77 424	59 641	13,3	13,0	24,8	25,9	15,4	16,0	4,5	5,3	5,3	5,0	3,8	3,4	2,6	1,9
medium	144 563	139 095	21,0	21,0	45,3	45,1	26,5	27,4	7,1	7,4	11,9	10,7	7,7	6,8	6,0	5,0
large	123 686	122 233	35,9	35,5	91,0	90,3	55,8	58,0	11,0	11,7	24,3	21,1	13,1	11,3	10,6	8,3
very large	18 005	19 291	58,3	60,3	175,9	182,4	109,4	115,6	18,0	19,2	48,7	48,2	15,9	15,4	16,4	13,5
all farms	363 678	340 260	26,3	27,1	62,9	65,8	38,2	41,4	8,4	9,3	16,5	15,5	9,8	8,9	7,5	6,2
France																
minimum	:	7 076	:	16,8	:	14,0	:	7,8	:	3,1	:	3,6	:	2,7	:	2,0
small	143 154	120 340	19,9	20,6	20,0	21,1	10,1	10,5	2,9	3,1	7,8	8,0	5,2	5,5	4,3	4,3
medium	249 237	236 220	31,3	31,1	38,2	37,9	18,2	18,9	4,7	5,0	15,6	14,1	9,6	8,9	7,7	6,7
large	191 407	188 414	48,6	48,6	70,7	70,2	33,3	35,3	8,1	8,5	28,9	25,6	15,1	13,7	12,5	10,4
very large	27 086	26 675	88,8	83,3	130,7	131,9	57,0	62,8	15,2	15,9	55,5	50,2	21,3	19,7	22,2	17,6
all farms	610 884	579 225	36,6	36,8	48,2	49,0	22,7	24,4	5,8	6,2	19,7	18,1	11,4	10,7	9,1	8,0
Italia																
minimum	311 494	276 025	4,5	4,4	7,0	7,6	2,6	2,8	0,9	1,1	3,7	4,0	2,6	2,9	2,5	2,8
very small	294 477	274 916	7,5	6,9	11,7	12,7	4,4	4,7	1,3	1,6	6,5	6,9	3,9	4,4	3,8	4,2
small	201 303	198 499	12,7	12,4	20,9	23,5	8,5	9,4	2,1	2,6	11,6	13,1	6,0	6,8	5,8	6,6
medium	116 039	118 763	20,2	20,9	37,7	42,5	15,4	17,2	3,2	4,2	21,9	24,2	9,4	10,9	9,3	10,7
large	52 807	57 767	36,8	35,2	79,0	87,4	33,4	39,7	5,4	7,3	47,3	48,0	15,3	16,0	16,1	16,7
very large	11 380	14 984	81,3	76,8	206,3	257,0	103,1	131,9	8,3	15,3	113,1	136,0	22,8	24,1	30,9	34,2
all farms	987 500	940 954	11,5	11,9	21,0	25,7	8,7	10,9	1,9	2,6	11,9	14,1	6,5	7,8	6,2	7,3
Nederland																
medium	21 453	23 985	9,9	9,4	50,9	52,2	30,9	31,2	3,7	3,8	16,2	17,1	12,6	13,2	10,3	11,2
large	53 662	54 265	18,3	18,2	99,1	108,6	57,4	64,2	7,9	8,5	33,6	35,7	20,3	21,5	15,7	17,6
very large	21 164	22 972	34,0	34,6	242,3	259,7	137,4	149,1	20,0	20,3	85,2	90,0	29,9	31,3	27,0	29,7
all farms	98 290	102 028	19,5	19,7	117,9	128,8	67,9	75,2	9,5	10,0	40,4	43,4	22,1	23,5	17,7	19,8

Belgique/België																
small	14 298	6 939	8,8	8,4	24,4	25,2	13,3	14,2	1,4	1,5	10,3	10,5	8,3	8,7	7,5	7,5
medium	23 858	23 102	16,8	16,1	41,2	41,5	20,0	21,4	2,8	3,0	19,6	18,1	13,2	12,9	12,2	11,6
large	25 159	25 286	26,2	25,9	80,9	84,9	39,7	45,3	5,4	5,7	37,3	35,0	21,2	20,2	19,7	18,5
very large	4 412	5 246	50,0	47,1	168,5	200,1	83,3	114,8	10,4	12,5	76,5	74,0	32,4	31,6	34,7	34,2
all farms	67 727	60 573	20,8	22,0	60,7	71,5	30,0	38,7	4,0	4,8	27,9	29,1	17,6	18,2	16,3	16,7
Luxembourg																
medium	887	948	26,9	26,3	43,6	41,7	20,3	22,6	4,6	5,3	20,4	15,7	13,5	11,0	12,7	10,2
large	1 446	1 449	53,5	53,5	78,0	77,3	40,2	44,2	10,1	10,9	29,7	23,9	15,6	12,6	14,3	11,4
very large	91	93	84,3	84,9	140,8	143,7	72,3	90,1	14,7	17,2	56,0	37,6	21,4	14,8	21,3	14,1
all farms	2 590	2 680	42,8	43,7	64,6	62,3	32,4	35,9	8,0	8,5	25,9	19,7	14,4	11,4	13,2	10,5
United Kingdom																
small	26 294	25 616	58,9	61,6	27,3	30,2	16,1	18,0	4,8	4,5	8,6	10,5	6,3	7,4	5,3	6,5
medium	38 810	38 040	81,4	80,9	57,3	59,4	33,5	35,7	7,5	7,1	18,6	19,7	10,3	11,1	9,3	10,3
large	48 073	45 533	136,6	141,8	128,7	133,2	74,8	81,2	14,6	14,4	41,4	40,3	14,8	14,4	15,4	14,2
very large	25 014	23 841	287,6	217,7	362,3	391,2	196,8	211,2	40,0	39,4	125,8	141,2	19,8	22,4	36,1	46,2
all farms	143 892	139 495	129,6	118,2	127,1	133,1	71,6	76,2	14,9	14,3	42,4	45,0	15,0	16,1	15,3	17,1
Ireland																
minimum	74 694	72 066	18,4	17,8	6,7	6,2	2,7	2,6	1,1	0,8	3,5	3,4	3,6	3,6	3,3	3,5
very small	43 257	42 511	24,1	25,1	10,8	10,8	4,8	4,8	1,2	1,2	5,3	5,5	4,9	5,0	4,7	4,7
small	37 008	36 279	34,7	35,2	21,4	22,8	10,0	10,8	2,2	2,4	10,0	10,4	7,7	7,9	7,0	7,1
medium	22 942	23 101	48,8	50,7	45,1	48,4	21,6	23,3	4,4	4,7	19,6	21,0	12,0	12,9	10,8	11,5
large	8 190	8 275	85,1	82,9	96,5	103,9	48,3	51,8	9,1	9,2	39,6	44,1	18,1	19,8	16,3	20,1
very large	922	687	143,3	166,1	234,8	215,2	111,2	91,8	20,7	20,5	102,7	103,1	30,1	30,0	32,7	34,4
all farms	187 013	182 919	30,2	30,6	20,3	21,1	9,5	9,9	2,2	2,2	9,2	9,7	7,6	8,0	6,6	7,1
Danmark																
small	20 502	19 530	12,6	13,3	20,2	21,7	12,6	14,9	2,1	2,6	5,5	4,1	8,8	6,4	3,2	0,9
medium	26 997	25 796	22,1	22,5	46,7	46,6	27,7	30,1	4,3	4,5	14,4	11,8	14,0	11,8	8,6	5,8
large	30 205	29 768	39,4	39,8	106,8	113,4	63,9	72,8	8,7	9,6	33,7	31,0	21,7	19,6	12,4	9,2
very large	6 696	6 918	94,4	94,9	270,0	291,9	153,6	177,6	20,7	22,8	95,1	91,8	30,0	29,1	23,7	17,1
all farms	84 400	82 012	31,7	32,7	79,5	85,6	47,0	54,4	6,7	7,4	25,5	23,7	19,9	18,1	11,0	7,8
Ellas																
minimum	150 194	113 508	4,3	4,8	9,8	9,0	4,6	3,6	1,0	0,9	6,1	5,4	3,2	3,1	3,0	2,9
very small	136 811	139 372	6,0	7,0	14,3	13,2	3,2	4,9	1,3	1,2	8,7	7,6	4,2	4,0	3,9	3,8
small	38 826	37 740	8,8	11,0	19,4	20,3	4,9	7,4	1,7	1,9	11,3	11,7	5,1	5,9	4,7	5,3
medium	13 987	14 439	11,5	11,9	25,4	24,8	7,0	7,8	2,3	2,4	14,5	15,6	6,2	7,1	5,7	6,7
large	2 925	3 356	16,6	14,1	32,6	30,1	9,3	9,8	3,2	3,0	19,2	18,1	7,9	8,3	6,7	7,3
very large	—	153	—	3,7	—	53,1	—	39,1	—	2,6	—	10,8	—	5,8	—	4,9
all farms	342 865	308 568	5,9	7,0	13,6	13,2	11,5	4,7	1,2	1,3	8,2	7,8	4,0	4,2	3,7	3,8

Source: FADN. Current year weighting. Latest update 3.12.1985

13.3 Description of the farm types used in Table 13.1

The 9 types of farming used in the chapter 'Agricultural production and Income' and Table 13.1 are aggregated from the 17 principal types of farming of the Community farm typology. Farms are classified according to the proportions of the total gross margin in the various crop and livestock enterprises (using regionalized standard values). The table below is intended to characterize the 9 farm types used by showing the average proportions of the major enterprises in the total standard gross margins for each type. A further description of the typology, together with further tables, can be found in the 1981 edition of this Report (pp. 283-303).

Types of farming: Proportions of the major crop and livestock enterprises in each type according to % of the total standard gross margin

EUR 9 — Average for all holdings in the each type.

Type of farming (with reference to principal types of farming)	Enterprises									
	Cereals	Field([1]) crops (excl. cereals)	Market garden crops	Permanent crops ([2]) (excl. vines)	Vines	Dairy cows	Other cattle, sheep and goats	Pigs and/or poultry	All ([3]) enterprises	% of all ([3]) ([4]) holdings in the FADN population 1983/84
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	3
D. Vineyards (TF 31)	3	3	0	3	91	0	0	0	100	6
E. Fruit and citrus fruit (incl. other permanent crops) (TF 32)	3	3	1	78	12	1	1	1	100	8
F. Dairy (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	14
H. Pigs and/or poultry (TF 51 + 52)	5	2	0	0	0	1	2	89	100	2
I. Mixed (crops + livestock) (TF 71 + 72 + 81 + 82)	27	9	0	2	2	27	19	14	100	20
All types	21	11	7	9	7	21	16	8	100	100

Source: EC Farm structure survey 1975.

(1) Including forage areas and horticultural crops grown on a field scale.
(2) Fruit (including citrus), olives and nursery stock.
(3) Due to rounding, figures may not add up exactly to 100.
(4) Provisional figures.

14.1 Rate of value-added tax (VAT); producer prices for agricultural products (1) at 1 July 1985

(%)

		Scheme	
		normal	flat rate (2)
1	2	3	4
Deutschland	Most products	7,0 (4)	8,0 (5)
	Grape must, beverages, services	14,0 (4)	14,0 (6)
France	All products except wine	5,5	–
	Wine	18,6	–
	Livestock, eggs, poultry products and, since 1.1.1984, milk	–	3,5
	Other products	–	2,4
	Produce sold through a producer group:		
	– fruit, vegetables, wine, horticultural and nursery produce	–	2,9
	– pigs, eggs and poultry products.		4,7
Italia	Cereals (except seeds and paddy rice), raw milk, paddy rice, fresh and dried vegetables, potatoes, fresh and dried fruit, oilseeds for edible oil, olive oil, butter, cheese and other dairy products	2,0	2,0
	Wine and eggs	8,0	8,0
	Must	8,0	2,0
	Beef and veal	20,0	14,0
	Pigs	15,0	14,0
	Milk	18,0	14,0
	All other products	10,0	2,0
Nederland	Most products	5,0	5,04 (7)
Belgique/België	Most products	6,0	6,0
	Flowers	19,0	19,0 (8)
Luxembourg	Most products and services	6,0	6,0
United Kingdom	Products generally used for human and animal consumption (including seeds, seedlings and animals)	0,0	–
	Other products and services	15,0	–
Ireland	Live cattle, sheep, pigs	2,2	2,2
	Other livestock including poultry and fish, raw wool, horsehair, bristles, feathers, hides and skins, non-edible horticultural produce	23,0	2,0 (9)
	Other agricultural products excluding live animals	0,0	2,0
Danmark	All products	22,0	–
Ellas (3)			

Source: Eurostat.

(1) The figures are for agriculture in the strict sense, excluding, for instance, forestry. The most important products are named 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 normal VAT system are entitled, by way of income compensation, to deduct 5% from payable VAT (in addition to the deductible VAT).
(5) For the purposes of income compensation, the flat rate of VAT was raised, with effect from 1.7.1984, 5% to 13% for the majority of products.
(6) Winegrowers covered by the flat-rate scheme add tax at the rate of 14% to their invoices but retain only 8%, the normal flat rate, to offset the tax they have paid on their inputs. As a result of the dismantlement of the monetary compensatory amounts they are entitled with effect from 1.7.1984, to a 5% reduction on the same basis as producers subject to the flat-rate system. Thus, with effect from 1.7.1984, they have 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 3.9.73.

14.2 Rate of value-added tax (VAT); purchase price of agricultural inputs at 1 July 1985

(%)

Deutschland	Purchase and tenancy of farmland	Exempted
	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), non-agricultural services	14,0
France	Non-processed agricultural products (breeding stock), water and sugar for the chaptalization of wine	5,5
	Fertilizers, animal feedingstuffs, pesticides	7,0
	Fuel (non-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
Italia	Agricultural loans, rural leases, veterinary services	Exempted
	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
Nederland	Veterinary services, telecommunications, indemnity insurance, purchase, renting and tenancy of immovable property (except sale by builder)	Exempted
	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
Belgique/België	Purchase and tenancy of land	Exempted
	Animal feedingstuffs, seeds, fertilizers, agricultural services, coal (solid fuel)	6,0
	Construction and maintenance of farm buildings, electricity, farm equipment, pesticides	19,0
	Road diesel fuel, petrol, petroleum gas for non-agricultural purposes	25,0
	Diesel fuel for agricultural purposes, light fuel oil, natural gas, petroleum gas	17,0
Luxembourg	Purchase and tenancy of land	Exempted
	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
United Kingdom	Interest relief grants on purchase and renting of land, insurance, financial costs	Exempted
	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 changes, 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
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	5,0
	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 vehicles and motorcycles, other services (transport, stocking, material hiring)	23,0
	Solid fuels, diesel fuel for heating, diesel fuel for tractors, heating and lighting gas	10,0
Danmark	Purchase of land and immovable property	Exempted
	All products	22,0
Ellas [1]		

[1] VAT not yet introduced.

15 Annual rate of change of: (a) consumer prices for foodstuffs and beverages (b) producer prices for agricultural products

		% TAV		% TAV for each month of 1984/85 compared with the corresponding month of 1983/84									
		1983/1975	1984/1983	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	I-VI
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Deutschland	(a)	3,3	1,9	0,5	0,4	0,2	0,3	0,4	1,1	0,9	1,0	0,7	0,5
	(b)	1,9	−1,2	−3,8	−4,9	−5,4	−4,3	−7,8	−8,8	−7,2	−4,5	−6,4	−6,5
France	(a)	10,7	8,1	7,9	7,2	6,3	5,9	5,7	6,2	5,6	5,7	4,7	5,6
	(b)	8,9	3,3	−0,9	−4,1	−5,9	1,5	−0,2	−0,6	−0,4	1,8	2,2	0,7
Italia	(a)	15,8	9,2	8,6	8,1	7,9	8,2	8,4	8,4	8,5	8,7	9,0	8,5
	(b)	14,0	6,9	2,6	2,2	1,1	14,0	14,2	13,9	11,5	8,2	7,1	:
Nederland	(a)	4,2	3,0	2,2	1,7	1,2	0,6	0,7	1,0	1,2	1,7	1,6	1,1
	(b)	3,1	1,8	−0,6	−4,7	−8,2	−4,8	−6,1	−5,3	−5,7	−4,3	0,8	:
Belgique/België	(a)	5,9	7,6	4,8	3,8	3,4	4,5	4,6	4,6	4,6	4,4	2,9	4,4
	(b)	5,0	1,9	−3,8	6,7	−7,8	−2,9	−5,1	−7,4	−7,2	−0,3	1,0	:
Luxembourg	(a)	6,6	7,0	5,6	4,8	3,8	3,6	3,7	3,1	3,0	3,0	2,7	3,2
	(b)	5,6	−1,1	−1,9	−2,6	−1,2	2,6	0,5	1,2	0,8	−0,6	−0,3	:
United Kingdom	(a)	11,2	5,6	3,7	3,3	2,8	3,4	3,4	3,6	3,5	3,0	3,5	3,3
	(b)	9,0	0,2	−6,0	−7,5	−7,7	−5,4	−4,8	−6,8	−7,9	−9,6	−2,8	:
Ireland	(a)	12,5	10,1	:	5,4	:	:	4,7	:	:	3,6	:	4,1
	(b)	11,4	1,9	−1,5	−1,6	−0,1	0,5	−2,8	−5,1	−5,3	−5,8	−2,7	:
Danmark	(a)	9,8	8,8	7,5	6,7	6,7	6,6	6,5	4,3	4,2	4,2	4,9	5,1
	(b)	7,8	2,7	−2,0	−3,2	−2,1	−1,6	−4,5	−5,4	−4,5	−5,3	−4,3	−4,3
Ellas	(a)	19,6	18,2	18,0	18,4	18,6	19,0	19,1	20,3	19,0	16,0	19,3	18,2
	(b)	19,1	20,4	15,9	18,9	20,4	22,2	23,3	23,7	22,5	19,0	11,2	20,1
EUR 10	(a)	10,9	7,2	6,0	5,5	5,1	5,2	5,2	5,3	5,3	5,2	5,2	5,2
	(b)	8,7	4,5	0,5	−1,3	−2,1	4,6	3,4	1,0	0,8	1,8	1,9	:

Source: Eurostat.

16 **Producer prices for agricultural products (excluding VAT) in the European Communities** **EUR 10**

	Index 1980 = 100			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984	1983/1975	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	124,7	133,0	139,1	8,7	4,6
Crop products	125,8	139,0	146,7	10,4	5,5
Cereals and rice	123,9	134,9	135,3	9,5	0,3
Common wheat	120,9	130,5	128,1	:	−1,8
Durum wheat	128,1	146,3	155,4	:	6,2
Fodder barley	120,7	131,5	130,5	:	−0,8
Barley for brewing	129,4	141,4	134,8	:	−4,7
Oats	115,1	126,2	138,8	:	10,0
Maize	129,4	144,1	149,5	:	3,7
Paddy rice	161,4	161,0	185,7	:	15,3
Other	111,7	117,7	113,2	:	−3,8
Root and tuber crops	123,6	141,8	156,6	6,6	10,4
Ware potatoes	156,1	181,6	213,9	7,7	17,8
Sugarbeet	104,9	119,5	124,7	5,9	4,4
Other	115,0	121,4	123,7	4,4	1,9
Fresh vegetables	127,4	151,1	159,3	13,0	5,4
Fruits	131,5	132,8	153,4	12,5	15,5
Fresh fruits	134,4	134,2	153,8	:	14,6
Dried fruits	105,8	120,4	149,7	:	24,3
Wine/Must	122,8	127,1	132,0	11,7	3,9
Olives and olive oil	131,4	160,7	179,5	12,7	11,7
Seeds	123,1	150,9	157,2	9,8	4,2
Flowers and plants	115,2	124,2	120,8	7,2	−2,7
Other crop products	141,1	166,1	183,7	14,2	10,6
Animals and animal products	123,8	128,5	133,1	7,5	3,6
Animals (for slaughter and export)	126,8	128,9	133,5	7,1	3,6
Beef animals	125,7	129,3	128,7	7,8	−0,5
Calves	136,0	143,6	146,6	8,5	2,1
Pigs	126,3	119,9	127,6	4,4	6,4
Sheep and goats	132,0	146,0	151,6	12,2	3,8
Poultry	121,8	131,0	142,6	8,6	8,9
Other animals	134,0	146,0	154,6	12,8	5,9
Milk	121,3	130,2	132,4	8,1	1,7
Eggs	108,0	113,9	132,4	7,2	16,2
Other animal production	127,1	136,3	144,4	11,5	5,9

Source: Eurostat.

17 Purchase price of agricultural inputs

			Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/ België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	Ellas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Animal feed												
Barley	ECU/100 kg	1984	21,84	19,43	23,77	21,36	22,81	21,64	23,47	:	20,96	22,90
	% TAV	1984/1983	– 0,9	4,8	6,9	– 1,3	11,3	5,8	0,1	:	1,3	13,6
	% TAV	1983/1973	2,8	9,1	14,8	4,2	5,3	6,0	11,4	:	9,0	17,3
Oats	ECU/100 kg	1984	21,61	21,00	24,59	22,59	25,30	24,51	24,30	:	:	33.77
	% TAV	1984/1983	9,7	19,1	23,7	9,8	18,3	22,5	6,9	:	:	25,4
	% TAV	1983/1973	:	8,8	13,7	3,4	5,7	5,6	11,5	:	:	17,8
Maize	ECU/100 kg	1984	25,95	20,87	24,18	25,01	27,80	24,66	30,90	:	:	23,52
	% TAV	1984/1983	– 0,7	1,0	3,0	0,6	4,5	2,1	1,9	:	:	14,8
	% TAV	1983/1973	3,6	10,1	15,9	5,1	7,0	6,6	12,6	:	:	15,8
Toasted extracted soya bean meal	ECU/100 kg	1984	32,42	:	33,34	25,56	30,85	:	33,49	:	30,29	:
	% TAV	1984/1983	– 2,4	:	5,6	– 8,0	– 2,6	:	3,9	:	2,3	:
	% TAV	1983/1973	– 1,0	8,2	:	– 1,9	1,0	:	2,8	:	2,3	:
Fish meal	ECU/100 kg	1984	58,99	50,99	72,05	53,18	54,20	:	59,02	:	64,85	:
	% TAV	1984/1983	– 1,6	– 5,2	15,8	– 4,3	– 1,9	:	3,7	:	0,9	:
	% TAV	1983/1973	– 0,8	2,7	8,5	– 2,1	1,0	:	3,8	:	2,8	:
Meadow hay	ECU/100 kg	1984	:	8,27	16,45	15,73	10,17	:	9,52	:	:	:
	% TAV	1984/1983	:	– 9,8	25,7	– 3,9	4,3	:	– 8,5	:	:	:
	% TAV	1983/1973	:	9,0	19,8	7,7	8,4	:	13,5	:	:	:
Dried lucerne	ECU/100 kg	1984	:	14,18	22,22	17,12	19,13	:	25,28	:	:	24,35
	% TAV	1984/1983	:	– 8,7	11,7	–13,9	0,6	:	5,1	:	:	18,3
	% TAV	1983/1973	:	8,5	:	3,5	5,5	:	12,4	:	:	19,5
Dried sugarbeet pulp	ECU/100 kg	1984	19,82	15,80	23,89	21,04	20,11	:	22,69	17,22	:	13,20
	% TAV	1984/1983	2,1	–11,4	38,8	– 2,0	– 5,5	:	2,4	–15,0	:	23,6
	% TAV	1983/1973	3,5	11,0	14,4	4,1	6,5	:	11,7	:	:	:
Supplementary for dairy cows (stall-fed)	ECU/100 kg	1984	26,65	:	30,36	24,25	26,40	24,60	31,46	:	:	22,84
	% TAV	1984/1983	1,2	:	9,1	– 0,8	5,1	6,5	6,7	:	:	18,8
	% TAV	1983/1973	:	9,2	15,2	3,5	4,9	5,3	10,0	:	:	18,5
Complete for pigs being fattened	ECU/100 kg	1984	:	:	31,62	26,39	28,85	27,86	31,10	28,94	26,41	27,68
	% TAV	1984/1983	:	:	9,8	1,8	5,6	3,0	2,9	6,5	1,3	21,5
	% TAV	1983/1973	:	:	15,2	2,8	5,1	6,4	11,4	12,5	7,9	19,0

chickens being fattened	% TAV	1984/1983	:	:	6,0	5,7	9,1	9,1	3,4	:	:	15,2
	% TAV	1983/1973	1,8	:	15,3	2,7	4,8	5,5	10,3	:	:	18,4
Complete for 'battery' laying hens	ECU/100 kg	1984	28,58	:	33,12	29,49	30,97	30,28	30,76	31,59	:	27,42
	% TAV	1984/1983	2,7	:	9,7	3,2	5,2	10,2	3,1	6,4	:	18,8
	% TAV	1983/1973	1,7	:	14,1	3,6	5,2	5,7	10,5	12,2	:	18,0
Fertilizers (¹)												
Nitrate of ammonia	ECU/100 kg	1984	66,89	:	57,09	57,58	59,84	54,11	86,04	64,19	74,63	29,57
	% TAV	1984/1983	− 2,9	:	− 0,7	2,0	7,8	− 2,8	3,5	3,1	9,4	2,4
	% TAV	1983/1973	4,2	12,3	19,2	4,0	7,4	8,2	15,3	14,3	11,3	15,1
Thomas slag	ECU/100 kg	1984	10,77	:	13,52	13,20	9,64	3,47	:	:	:	:
	% TAV	1984/1983	5,7	:	16,5	8,8	3,6	19,6	:	:	:	:
	% TAV	1983/1973	7,6	12,5	19,3	10,6	12,6	4,7	:	:	:	:
Superphosphate	ECU/100 kg	1984	81,90	:	77,12	76,09	72,11	:	146,35	93,81	71,81	32,72
	% TAV	1984/1983	0,6	:	8,6	− 1,3	11,8	:	10,9	12,0	5,3	4,3
	% TAV	1983/1973	:	15,0	24,6	8,4	10,9	:	22,4	22,7	13,2	19,9
Potassium chloride	ECU/100 kg	1984	30,76	:	29,66	33,41	31,14	27,79	27,67	30,94	32,59	:
	% TAV	1984/1983	3,8	:	9,5	1,1	7,8	6,7	6,1	12,5	11,7	:
	% TAV	1983/1973	6,1	12,7	17,6	7,7	9,5	9,5	12,5	16,7	13,5	:
Fertilizers containing nutrients $N\text{-}P_2O_5\text{-}K_2O$ (17-17-17)	ECU/100 kg	1984	25,76	:	25,94	25,64	24,49	18,86	28,26	24,86	:	14,75
	% TAV	1984/1983	− 4,2	:	0,0	6,4	9,4	0,0	3,9	10,5	:	2,4
	% TAV	1983/1973	5,0	11,2	18,6	5,3	7,8	6,8	12,4	14,1	:	16,4
Fuels												
Diesel fuel for tractors	ECU/100 l	1984	33,85	: (²)	33,23	32,14	29,49	30,65	43,97	:	31,21	31,45
	% TAV	1984/1983	3,6	:	6,7	6,5	6,9	5,0	3,3	:	4,8	15,8
	% TAV	1983/1973	12,6	:	34,8	14,1	16,9	17,4	25,0	:	20,7	26,3
Heating fuel	ECU/100 l	1984	29,75	: (²)	44,49	29,88	29,40	:	39,89	38,63 (²)	31,10	31,45
	% TAV	1984/1983	5,5	:	11,0	6,9	7,1	:	10,3	7,3	5,3	15,8
	% TAV	1983/1973	13,0	22,5	44,0	15,8	17,4	:	25,2	28,9	21,1	26,3

Source: Eurostat.

Note : TAV calculated on the basis of prices in national currency.

(¹) Price for 100 kg of pure nutrient contents, except for fertilizers containing nutrient $N\text{-}P_2\text{-}O_5\text{-}K_2O$ (17-17-17) and Thomas slag: price per 100 kg of product.

(²) Including TAV (non-deductible).

18 Evolution in the indices of agricultural wages, in the EC indices of purchase price of inputs (1) and producer prices for agricultural products (excluding VAT)

(1980 = 100)

	Deutschland			France			Italia			Nederland			Belgique/België			Luxembourg		
	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (2)	Agricultural producer prices (3)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (2)	Agricultural producer prices (3)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (2)	Agricultural producer prices (3)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (2)	Agricultural producer prices (3)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (2)	Agricultural producer prices (3)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (2)	Agricultural producer prices (3)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Indices																		
1975	70,1	83,6	93,1	51,0	65,6	68,9	34,7	53,6	50,4	69,4	78,7	90,1	61,7	80,3	90,0	:	79,4	87,7
1976	77,3	90,7	101,4	59,2	69,6	78,1	43,5	65,1	61,2	75,7	86,7	102,0	70,7	89,3	103,8	:	86,8	95,1
1977	83,4	92,0	99,8	66,9	75,7	86,0	57,2	75,7	73,4	80,6	90,6	99,4	79,6	90,6	99,6	:	89,9	97,2
1978	87,8	89,0	96,7	76,3	79,7	88,7	67,6	80,8	80,9	88,9	86,2	95,2	86,3	87,5	95,6	:	88,5	94,9
1979	93,3	93,8	98,0	86,9	87,4	94,0	81,3	88,1	88,5	95,8	93,1	96,7	93,3	92,1	97,6	:	91,9	96,8
1980	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	:	100,0	100,0
1981	104,6	109,8	106,2	117,0	112,8	111,5	121,9	119,4	114,4	103,5	109,2	108,7	105,6	109,4	110,1	:	109,5	107,8
1982	110,0	113,8	109,5	132,2	126,2	126,7	142,8	133,4	131,9	109,8	114,2	112,4	110,9	121,0	123,8	:	118,7	124,1
1983	114,3	114,6	108,6	152,1	138,5	136,5	168,2	146,9	143,5	112,5	117,5	114,7	118,7	131,2	132,5	:	129,6	135,3
1984	118,4	117,1	107,2	162,7	148,8	141,0	186,6	160,0	153,4	114,6	121,5	116,8	125,7	139,2	135,0	:	138,1	133,8
1985 *	:	115,3	104,0	:	152,7	142,7	:	163,3	163,3	:	117,0	115,0	:	137,2	134,8	:	135,9	136,3
% TAV																		
1983/75	6,3	4,0	1,9	14,6	9,8	9,8	21,9	13,4	14,0	6,3	5,1	3,1	8,6	6,3	5,0	:	6,3	5,6
1984/83	3,6	2,2	−1,3	7,0	7,4	3,3	10,9	8,9	6,9	1,9	3,4	1,8	5,9	6,1	1,9	:	6,6	−1,1
1985/84 *	:	−1,5	−3,0	:	2,6	1,2	:	2,1	6,5	:	−3,7	−1,5	:	−1,4	−0,3	:	−1,6	1,9

18 *(1)*

	United Kingdom			Ireland			Danmark			Ellas			EUR 10		
	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (2)	Agricultural producer prices (3)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (2)	Agricultural producer prices (3)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (2)	Agricultural producer prices (3)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (2)	Agricultural producer prices (3)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (2)	Agricultural producer prices (3)
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Indices															
1975	49,9	54,7	62,9	47,9	54,6	57,1	60,4	69,7	72,0	35,0	47,9	44,3	:	65,9	68,1
1976	58,5	67,8	82,4	55,9	62,5	71,1	67,0	77,7	81,2	42,6	52,2	53,6	:	74,2	79,4
1977	63,5	78,3	84,3	64,8	75,8	87,0	78,4	83,2	84,5	52,6	59,1	60,9	:	80,8	84,8
1978	71,8	80,1	86,1	72,7	78,8	97,0	84,1	81,1	89,0	65,0	63,6	69,6	:	82,2	87,5
1979	83,5	89,3	94,9	84,1	88,2	102,0	92,4	86,8	90,5	79,9	76,2	81,8	:	89,4	93,1
1980	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	:	100,0	100,0
1981	111,9	110,0	110,9	116,5	114,4	118,0	109,7	117,3	112,1	120,1	123,8	124,3	:	113,3	112,0
1982	122,5	117,8	119,7	125,5	125,5	127,3	121,7	131,0	125,1	147,7	142,2	152,1	:	123,6	124,7
1983	135,5	126,0	125,9	142,8	137,3	135,6	129,5	139,0	131,1	172,8	177,5	178,9	:	133,0	133,0
1984	142,4	130,9	126,0	155,5	146,8	138,2	138,0	147,0	134,6	203,6	203,9	215,4	:	141,4	139,1
1985 *	:	133,0	123,8	:	150,9	134,6	:	142,3	131,7	:	234,4	252,0	:	143,3	143,0
% TAV															
1983/75	13,4	11,0	9,1	14,7	12,2	11,4	10,0	9,0	7,8	22,1	17,8	19,1	:	9,2	8,7
1984/83	5,1	3,9	0,1	8,9	6,9	1,9	6,6	5,8	2,7	17,8	14,9	20,4	:	6,3	4,6
1985/84 *	:	1,6	−1,8	:	2,8	−2,6	:	−3,2	−2,2	:	15,0	17,0	:	1,3	2,9

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 purchase prices for agricultural inputs is a Laspeyres index, whereas the implicit price (see Table 07) is a Paasche index. The difference between the figures in the two tables results primarily from the different index formulae.

(2) Index of the price of goods and services of current agricultural consumption.

(3) Annual index includes fruit and vegetables.

19 Evolution in the EC price index of feedingstuffs, fertilizers and soil improvement, energy

	Deutschland				France				Italia			
	Feeding-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil improvements	Energy and lubricants	Investments in machinery	Feeding-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil improvements	Energy and lubricants	Investments in machinery	Feeding-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil improvements	Energy and lubricants	Inves ments machin
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Indices												
1975	90,6	91,4	59,4	83,6	70,4	64,2	46,8	63,6	52,2	51,1	51,6	45,[illegible]
1976	102,8	92,4	63,9	87,5	75,2	63,8	52,3	70,1	65,4	58,0	61,6	53,9
1977	105,4	90,5	63,8	91,7	85,2	66,1	57,9	75,4	77,4	65,0	76,2	64,0
1978	96,4	90,5	63,9	94,0	86,5	72,7	62,4	81,6	82,6	71,2	77,3	72,3
1979	96,8	92,1	85,0	96,3	92,0	80,6	73,7	89,6	89,3	81,0	82,3	85,9
1980	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
1981	108,0	112,0	117,2	104,6	113,8	110,3	123,1	113,5	121,6	126,8	128,1	106,8
1982	108,8	117,9	122,9	111,4	126,9	120,7	143,7	129,3	131,2	158,3	158,4	118,1
1983	111,3	111,3	118,7	115,7	141,4	128,7	155,4	142,0	147,5	180,3	167,8	148,7
1984	114,1	109,5	123,2	119,2	152,8	137,9	166,3	152,1	160,4	177,0	178,2	184,9
1985 *	103,8	115,1	128,7	121,7	146,5	151,0	178,4	160,8	158,0	182,0	205,0	200,0
% TAV												
1983/75	2,6	2,5	9,0	4,1	9,1	9,1	16,2	10,6	13,9	17,1	15,9	15,9
1984/83	2,5	−1,6	3,8	3,0	8,1	7,1	7,0	7,1	8,7	−1,8	6,2	24,3
1985/84 *	−9,0	5,1	4,5	2,1	−4,1	9,5	7,3	5,7	−1,5	2,8	15,0	8,2

	United Kingdom				Ireland				Danmark			
	Feeding-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil improvements	Energy and lubricants	Investments in machinery	Feeding-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil improvements	Energy and lubricants	Investments in machinery	Feeding-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil improvements	Energy and lubricants	Investments i machine
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Indices												
1975	57,7	55,5	42,1	45,5	54,4	67,1	40,8	46,9	67,9	92,4	49,5	66,6
1976	72,9	59,4	51,8	55,7	65,4	68,2	49,9	61,0	81,8	80,9	53,4	71,2
1977	86,1	68,4	62,0	68,4	84,6	74,4	58,2	75,6	89,9	75,3	54,8	76,7
1978	83,5	79,2	64,3	77,7	86,1	78,4	56,6	86,0	83,5	77,7	56,2	83,8
1979	93,7	85,5	76,5	87,1	96,2	85,1	70,2	93,6	88,8	81,3	72,2	90,6
1980	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
1981	108,0	110,2	120,8	107,7	109,8	112,6	130,9	114,3	117,3	123,7	126,9	109,5
1982	113,9	115,5	137,5	115,9	117,9	119,5	149,2	134,4	129,0	148,3	144,5	124,3
1983	123,7	116,8	151,2	121,7	131,7	121,2	168,3	151,0	140,0	145,8	140,3	136,8
1984	127,0	120,2	155,1	124,5	138,2	134,5	179,5	164,3	147,0	166,5	144,1	141,6
1985 *	122,4	128,0	169,9	128,7	127,1	153,5	198,3	173,7	131,0	181,6	152,4	147,1
% TAV												
1983/75	10,0	9,8	17,3	13,1	11,7	7,7	19,4	15,7	9,5	5,9	13,9	9,4
1984/83	2,7	2,9	2,6	2,3	4,9	11,0	6,7	8,8	5,0	14,2	2,7	3,5
1985/84 *	−3,6	6,5	9,5	3,4	−8,0	14,1	10,5	5,7	−10,9	9,1	5,8	3,9

Source: Eurostat.

and lubricants, investments in machinery (excluding VAT; Ireland including VAT)

(1980 = 100)

Nederland				Belgique/België				Luxembourg			
Feed-ing-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil im-provements	Energy and lubricants	Invest-ments in machinery	Feed-ing-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil im-provements	Energy and lubricants	Invest-ments in machinery	Feed-ing-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil im-provements	Energy and lubricants	Invest-ments in machinery
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
83,5	82,3	50,9	74,9	84,7	82,2	57,0	72,7	86,0	79,0	63,1	72,9
92,6	87,1	58,8	79,9	95,0	87,9	60,6	81,0	93,2	85,2	67,2	80,9
96,3	88,3	64,5	86,5	96,9	87,1	63,3	85,1	97,2	86,0	69,1	85,0
87,6	89,6	68,4	91,4	90,5	84,4	62,8	88,5	93,1	84,0	68,6	87,9
95,1	89,8	78,7	95,9	94,8	89,0	72,1	94,1	94,4	88,8	81,1	93,2
100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
107,2	111,3	124,5	104,0	108,6	111,4	122,0	104,0	109,0	112,5	116,8	104,6
107,9	120,5	149,4	108,8	119,1	129,0	137,6	118,5	117,0	123,6	131,3	119,1
112,2	103,8	160,4	114,6	130,8	129,6	146,1	129,3	132,7	126,5	144,3	129,3
114,0	106,5	177,1	120,1	137,2	139,2	163,5	140,0	141,8	129,1	156,6	139,0
104,4	117,3	177,8	124,3	130,9	146,7	164,7	150,7	127,1	138,3	164,4	149,6
3,8	2,9	15,4	5,5	5,6	5,9	12,5	7,5	5,6	6,1	10,9	7,4
1,6	2,6	10,4	4,8	4,9	7,4	11,9	8,3	6,9	2,1	8,5	7,5
−8,4	10,1	0,4	3,5	−4,6	5,4	0,7	7,6	−10,4	7,1	5,0	7,6

Ellas				EUR 10			
Feed-ing-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil im-provements	Energy and lubricants	Invest-ments in machinery	Feed-ing-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil im-provements	Energy and lubricants	Invest-ments in machinery
38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
51,6	45,3	40,7	56,5	68,2	68,2	51,0	62,7
55,4	53,2	43,6	63,6	79,3	70,1	57,4	69,5
64,5	55,4	49,2	70,4	88,1	73,0	62,9	77,0
69,8	56,6	52,0	76,6	86,4	78,0	64,7	83,0
78,2	68,2	70,6	83,8	92,4	84,2	78,9	90,7
100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
132.4	111,1	121,2	123,6	113,6	113,6	122,0	108,4
158,6	111,1	132,3	141,8	121,3	125,6	138,1	119,4
202,0	149,4	157,6	177,6	132,9	130,7	145,4	133,3
234,6	153,1	177,7	209,4	140,9	135,1	154,6	146,9
270,0	157,0	210,0	244,0	135,4	144,6	167,5	155,2
18,6	16,1	18,4	15,4	8,7	8,5	14,0	9,9
16,1	2,5	12,8	17,9	6,0	3,4	6,3	10,2
15,1	2,5	18,2	16,5	−3,9	7,0	8,3	5,7

20 **Evolution of the indices of producer prices for agricultural products** (excluding VAT)

(1980 = 100)

	Deutschland			France			Italia			Nederland			Belgique/België			Luxembourg		
	Total	Crop products	Livestock products	Total	Crop products	Livestock products	Total	Crop products	Livestock products	Total	Crop products	Livestock products	Total	Crop products	Livestock products	Total	Crop products	Livestock products
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Indices (including fruit and vegetables)																		
1975	93,1	87,9	95,2	68,9	66,4	71,1	50,4	48,3	53,4	90,1	88,8	90,7	90,0	90,5	89,8	87,7	87,8	87,7
1976	101,4	102,2	101,0	78,1	79,4	76,9	61,2	58,4	65,1	102,0	110,2	97,8	103,8	119,2	96,7	95,1	105,6	93,2
1977	99,8	93,7	102,3	86,0	88,9	83,5	73,4	72,5	74,8	99,4	98,0	100,1	99,6	100,6	99,1	97,2	100,1	96,7
1978	96,7	93,7	97,9	88,7	88,0	89,2	80,9	80,9	81,0	95,2	90,4	97,6	95,6	93,7	96,4	94,9	92,3	95,3
1979	98,0	95,6	98,9	94,0	93,8	94,3	88,5	88,7	88,3	96,7	94,1	98,0	97,6	96,6	98,0	96,8	92,8	97,5
1980	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
1981	106,2	107,0	105,9	111,5	110,9	112,0	114,4	114,5	114,2	108,7	107,2	109,5	110,1	109,4	110,5	107,8	110,4	107,4
1982	109,5	105,7	111,0	126,7	126,6	126,7	131,9	131,4	132,5	112,4	105,5	116,0	123,8	119,7	125,6	124,1	106,6	127,2
1983	108,6	107,4	109,0	136,5	138,3	134,8	143,5	144,4	142,3	114,7	116,2	114,0	132,5	139,3	129,3	135,3	131,1	136,0
1984	107,2	106,8	107,4	141,0	142,7	139,6	153,4	154,6	151,6	116,8	121,4	114,4	135,0	141,8	131,9	133,8	114,5	137,2
1985 *	104,0	101,5	105,3	142,7	141,1	144,1	163,3	165,6	160,0	115,0	113,2	116,0	134,8	135,8	134,1	136,3	112,5	140,5
% TAV																		
1983/75	1,9	2,5	1,7	8,9	9,6	8,3	14,0	14,7	13,0	3,1	3,4	2,9	5,0	5,5	4,7	5,6	5,1	5,6
1984/83	−1,2	−0,6	−1,5	3,3	3,2	3,6	6,9	7,1	6,5	1,8	4,5	0,4	1,9	1,8	2,0	−1,1	−12,7	0,9
1985/84 *	−3,0	−5,0	−2,0	1,2	−1,1	3,2	6,5	7,1	5,5	−1,5	−6,8	1,4	−0,1	−4,2	1,7	1,9	−1,7	2,4

20 *(1)*

	United Kingdom			Ireland			Danmark			Ellas			EUR 10		
	Total	Crop products	Livestock products	Total	Crop products	Livestock products	Total	Crop products	Livestock products	Total	Crop products	Livestock products	Total	Crop products	Livestock products
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Indices (including fruit and vegetables)															
1975	62,9	70,5	59,1	57,1	63,4	56,1	72,0	68,3	73,4	44,3	43,1	47,2	68,1	62,9	72,2
1976	82,4	104,3	71,1	71,1	78,3	69,9	81,2	79,6	81,9	53,6	52,5	56,1	79,4	77,8	80,6
1977	84,3	94,4	79,2	87,0	88,3	86,8	84,5	80,5	86,1	60,9	60,1	62,7	84,8	82,4	86,7
1978	86,1	86,8	85,7	97,0	86,2	98,8	89,0	83,8	91,1	69,6	69,3	70,1	87,5	84,5	89,8
1979	94,9	100,4	92,1	102,0	101,1	102,1	90,5	90,3	90,5	81,8	81,3	83,0	93,1	91,8	94,1
1980	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
1981	110,9	112,4	110,1	118,0	109,8	119,3	112,1	109,6	113,1	124,3	119,9	135,0	112,0	112,4	111,7
1982	119,7	121,1	118,9	127,3	114,0	129,4	125,1	119,0	127,6	152,1	146,6	165,2	124,7	125,8	123,8
1983	125,9	137,1	120,1	135,6	130,5	136,4	131,1	134,1	130,0	178,9	172,3	194,6	133,0	139,0	128,5
1984	126,0	132,1	123,0	138,2	125,3	140,3	134,6	123,5	139,0	215,4	209,9	228,5	139,1	146,7	133,1
1985	123,8	122,8	124,4	134,6	108,2	138,9	131,7	116,9	137,6	252,0	243,7	271,7	143,0	150,9	137,0
% TAV															
1983/75	9,1	8,7	9,3	11,4	9,5	11,7	7,8	8,8	7,4	19,1	18,9	19,4	8,7	10,4	7,5
1984/83	0,1	−3,6	2,4	1,9	−4,0	2,9	2,7	−7,9	6,9	20,4	21,8	17,4	4,6	5,5	3,6
1985/84 *	−1,8	−7,0	1,1	−2,6	−13,6	−0,9	−2,2	−5,3	−1,0	17,0	16,1	18,9	2,9	2,9	2,9

Source: Eurostat.

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

		ECU/ha (1)			% TAV (1)	
		1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	Agricultural land	16 579	17 025	17 097	:	0,4
France	Arable land	3 318	3 289	3 260	7,8	−0,9
	Natural meadow	2 780	2 721	2 656	6,9	−2,4
Italia		:	:			
Nederland (2)	Arable land	8 996	10 185	8 362	10,6	−17,9
	Meadow	9 155	10 304	10 819	11,7	5,0
Belgique/België (3)	Arable land	9 363	9 285	9 532	4,7	2,7
	Meadow	8 161	8 117	8 062	5,1	−0,7
Luxembourg		:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom						
– England (4)	Agricultural land	6 212	6 415	6 312	8,7	−1,6
– Wales (4)	Agricultural land	3 930	4 634	4 453	10,5	−3,9
– Scotland (4) (5)	Agricultural land	3 032	3 381	3 779	11,2	11,8
– Northern Ireland (4)	Agricultural land	4 543	4 852	5 008	13,2	3,2
Ireland		:	:			
Danmark (5)	Agricultural land	3 819	3 910	4 419	6,3	13,0
Ellas	Agricultural land	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Converted at constant exchange rates (1984).
(2) Crop year.
(3) Weighted average of public and private sales.
(4) Market value of all agricultural land free for sale ('with vacant possession').
(5) Price of farms (land and buildings) of more than 8,1 ha (more than 20 acres).

22 Rent of agricultural land

	ECU/ha (1)			% TAV		Ratio rent/ market value (gross income) in %	
	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983	1983	1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Deutschland (2)	148,79	162,19	:	4,8	:	1,0	:
France							
- Arable land (3)	67,52	71,74	:	8,4	:	2,2	:
Italia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland							
- Arable land	176,35	186,26	204,09	7,8	9,6	1,8	2,4
- Meadow	148,61	152,58	160,50	6,5	5,2	1,5	1,5
Belgique/België							
- Arable land	100,88	103,05	106,44	3,1	3,3	1,1	1,1
- Meadow	100,59	102,88	105,54	2,9	2,6	1,3	1,3
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom (4)							
England	111,98	134,72	145,24	17,1	7,8	2,1	2,3
Wales	56,40	67,28	75,99	15,1	12,9	1,5	1,7
Scotland	74,29	84,00	92,82	16,2	10,5	2,5	2,5
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Danmark	165,72	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ellas							
- Arable land (5)	298,86	364,51	458,47	:	25,8	:	:

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Converted at constant exchange rates (1983).
(2) Biannual survey in 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981 and 1983. Eurostat estimate for the intermediate years.
(3) 1964 survey updated using a national accounting indicator (Insee).
(4) Prices for all kinds of land.
(5) The land is irrigated for the most part.

23 Agricultural prices and amounts of Community aid (beginning of marketing year)

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1972/73	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	% TAV 1984/85 / 1st year	% TAV 1983/84 / 1972/73	% TAV 1985/86 / 1984/85
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	160,31	355,42	357,70	357,70 (4)	5,2	7,5	0
	Single basic intervention price	141,36	312,08	312,08	312,08 (4)	4,7	7,5	0
	Threshold price	157,65	350,42	352,67	352,67 (4)	5,2	7,5	0
	Production aid	44,57/ha	99,81/77,36/ha	101,31/89,34/ha	101,31/89,34 (4)	5,3/4,5	7,6/5,1	0
2. Common wheat	Target price	137,58	261,43	259,08	254,98 (4)	4,2	6,0	–1,6
	Single basic intervention price	126,64	184,58	182,73	179,44 (4)	2,5	3,5	–1,8
	Threshold price	134,92	256,43	254,05	254,98 (4)	4,2	6,0	0,4
	Ref. price (breadmaking quality)	–	215,29	213,14	209,30 (4)	×	×	–1,8
3. Barley	Target price	126,03	238,17	236,30	232,61 (4)	4,6	6,0	–1,6
	Single basic intervention price	115,70	184,58	182,73	179,44 (4)	3,4	4,3	–1,8
	Threshold price	123,31	233,17	231,27	227,58 (4)	4,6	6,0	–1,6
4. Rye	Target price	127,48	238,17	238,37	234,61 (4)	4,5	5,8	–1,6
	Single basic intervention price	117,81	184,58	184,58	181,23 (4)	3,3	4,2	–1,8
	Threshold price	124,82	233,17	233,17	229,58 (4)	4,7	5,8	–1,5
5. Maize	Target price	123,01	238,17	236,30	232,61 (4)	4,6	6,2	–1,6
	Single basic intervention price	100,65	184,58	182,73	179,44 (4)	4,0	5,7	–1,8
	Threshold price	115,52	233,17	231,27	227,58 (4)	4,6	6,6	–1,6
Rice								
Marketing year: September-August Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
1. Paddy rice	Intervention price	157,16	306,53	314,19	314,19	4,5	6,3	0,0
2. Husked rice	Target price	225,69	523,16	539,49	548,37	5,4	7,9	1,6
Round-grain	Threshold price	250,89	516,64	533,63	541,63	5,5	6,8	1,5
Long-grain	Threshold price	275,16	516,64	533,63	541,63	5,5	5,9	1,5
3. Wholly milled								
Round-grain	Threshold price	327,02	684,05	707,62	720,69	5,8	6,9	1,9
Long-grain	Threshold price	385,29	750,67	777,13	791,81	6,4	6,3	1,9
4. Broken rice	Threshold price	156,56	314,78	312,21	307,23	5,0	6,6	–1,6
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	×	0.0

	......							
	Ireland	–	42,46	40,89	40,89	2,9	×	0,0
	United Kingdom	–	42,46	40,89	40,89	2,9	×	0,0
	From 1981/82:							
	Minimum price for 'A' sugarbeet							
	Community	–	40,07	40,07	40,07	4,4	×	0,0
	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: 'B' sugarbeet							
	Community	–	24,74	24,74	27,81	0,4	×	12,4
	Italia	–	30,33	27,26	27,81	0,4	×	2,0
	Ireland	–	29,38	26,31	27,81	0,4	×	5,7
	United Kingdom	–	29,38	26,31	27,81	0,4	×	5,7
2. Raw sugar	Intervention price							
	Community	239,98	443,40	443,40	448,50	4,4	5,7	1,2
	Italia	256,66	443,40	443,40	448,50	4,0	5,1	1,2
	French OD	241,91	443,40	443,40	448,50	4,3	5,7	1,2
	Ireland	216,40	443,40	443,40	448,50	4,6	6,7	1,2
	United Kingdom	178,80	443,40	443,40	448,50	5,8	8,6	1,2
	Threshold price	286,83	569,00	569,10	572,40	4,8	6,4	0,6
3. White sugar	Target price	296,80	562,80	562,80	570,30	4,7	6,0	1,3
	Intervention price							
	Community	282,17	534,70	534,70	541,80	4,7	6,0	1,3
	Italia	300,30	554,10	554,10	553,90	4,6	5,7	−0,04
	French OD	278,18	534,70	534,70	541,80	4,8	6,1	1,3
	Ireland	254,61	546,80	546,80	553,90	4,9	7,2	1,3
	United Kingdom	229,22	546,80	546,80	561,[illegible]0	5,6	8,2	2,6
	Threshold price	327,02	663,30	663,40	66[illegible],60	5,1	6,6	0,8
	Production levy	113,16	200,50	:		×	5,3	×
4. Molasses	Threshold price	38,69	69,00	69,00	69,00	3,7	5,4	0,0
Isoglucose	Production levy	–	:	:				
Olive oil								
Marketing year: November-October Beginning of single market: 1966/67	Target production price	1 507,56	3 194,20	3 162,30	3 225,60	2,9	7,1	2,0
	Representative market price	962,33	1 968,70	1 968,70	2 088,00	4,0	6,7	6,1
	Intervention price	874,68	2 299,20	2 276,20	2 276,20	5,4	9,2	0,0
	Threshold price	945,40	1 932,50	1 957,40	2 076,70	4,0	6,7	6,1
	Aid	545,24	702,60/405,20	695,60/550,40	709,50	2,8/49,0	2,3	2,0/28,9
Oilseeds								
Marketing year: Colza and rape seed: July-June Sunflower: October-September From 1972/73 September-August Soya: November-October Flax seeds: August-July Castor beans: October-November Beginning of single market: 1967/68 Soya: 1974/75 Flax seeds: 1976/77 Castor beans: 1978/79								
1. Colza and rape seed	Target price	252,07	482,20	472,60	464,10 (4)	3,9	6,1	−1,8
	Basic intervention price	244,81	438,00	429,20	421,50 (4)	3,5	5,4	−1,8

23 *(1)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1972/73	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	% TAV 1984/85 / 1st year	1983/84 / 1972/73	1985/86 / 1984/85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2. Sunflower	Target price	254,48	577,10	582,20	573,50	5,2	7,7	−1,5
	Basic intervention price	247,23	527,10	532,70	524,70	4,9	7,1	−1,5
3. Soya	Target price	:	561,70	561,70	575,80	7,1	×	2,5
	Minimum price	:	494,30	494,30	506,70	2,5	×	2,5
4. Flax seeds	Target price	:	545,90	548,60	554,1	5,8	×	1,0
Dried fodder								
Marketing year: Dehydrated potatoes: July-June Dehydrated lucerne: April-March Beginning of single market: 1974/75								
1. Dehydrated potatoes	Production aid	:	15,78/9,08	15,78	15,78	8,1	×	0,0
2. Dehydrated lucerne	Production aid	:	8,49	8,41	8,49	1,5	×	1,0
	Target price	:	178,94	177,15	178,92	3,6	×	1,0
Cotton (natural)								
Marketing year: August-July Beginning of single market: 1981/82	Target price	–	927,50	941,40	960,20	5,5	×	2,0
	Minimum price	–	881,20	894,4	912,30	5,5	×	2,0
Flax and hemp – ECU/ha								
Marketing year: August-July Beginning of single market: 1970/71								
1. Flax	Community aid	163,21	355,12/118,37	351,57/277,72	355,09	7,2/36,20	7,3/×	1,0/27,9
2. Hemp	Aid	139,03	322,52/107,51	319,29/252,22	322,48	8,9/43,0	7,9//×	1,0/27,9
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	:	142,00/84,00	156,00/120,00	156,00	7,0/29,7	×	0/30,0
2. Fibre flax (1)	Aid	:	196,00/114,00	216,00/166,00	216,00	7,6/53,8	×	0/30,1
3. Seed flax (1)	Aid	:	155,00/52,00	171,00/132,00	171,00	4,9/50,1	×	0/29,6

4. Grasses (1)	Aid	90,72 to 362,69	133,00 to 608,00 44,00 to 203,00	146,00 to 669,00 112,00 to 608,00	146,00 to 608,00	−3,5 to 5,2 45,5 to 53,0	2,9 to 4,8 ×	0 to −9,1 30,4 to 0
5. Legumes (1)	Aid	60,45 to 241,79	54,00 to 470,00 20,00 to 167,00	0 to 541,00 0 to 409,00	0 to 541,00	6,9 36,2	−1,0 to 6,2 ×	0 0 to 32,3
6. Hybrid maize (2)	Reference price	447,3 to 1 148,51	780,00 to 1 740,00	820,00 to 1 940,00	840 to 2 240	5,2 to 4,5	5,2 to 3,8	2,4 to 15,5
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	1,75	3,45	3,42	3,42	5,1	6,4	0
	Activating price	1,63	3,19	3,15	3,15	4,8	6,3	0
2. Type R II	Guide price	1,62	3,45	3,42	3,42	5,6	7,1	0
	Activating price	1,58	3,19	3,15	3,15	5,4	6,6	0
3. Type R III	Guide price	27,32	53,84	53,30	53,30	4,9	6,4	0
	Activating price	26,11	49,84	49,04	49,04	4,7	6,1	0
4. Type A I	Guide price	1,64	3,20	3,17	3,17	4,8	6,3	0
	Activating price	1,58	2,92	2,92	2,92	4,5	5,7	0
5. Type A II	Guide price	36,39	71,74	71,02	71,02	5,1	6,4	0
	Activating price	33,97	65,13	65,34	65,34	4,9	6,1	0
6. Type A III	Guide price	41,59	81,93	81,11	81,11	5,1	6,4	0
	Activating price	38,81	74,37	74,62	74,62	4,9	6,1	0
B – 1. Red wine	Reference price	2,22	4,48	4,48	4,48	5,5	6,6	0
2. White wine	Reference price	2,12	4,23	4,23	4,23	5,4	6,5	0
3. Liqueur wine	Reference price	5,20	69,00 to 99,30	69,00 to 99,30	69,00 to 99,30	×	×	0
4. Liqueur wine (processed)	Reference price	–	60,60 to 86,70	60,60 to 86,70	60,60 to 86,70	×	×	0
5. Wine (fortified for distillation)	Reference price	1,45	2,61	2,61	2,61	4,6	5,5	0
6. Grape must	Reference price	–	2,80	2,80	2,80	3,9	×	0
7. White wine (Riesling-Sylvaner)	Reference price	44,94	89,63	89,63	89,63	5,4	6,5	0
C – Grape juice								
1. White	Reference price	–	3,84	3,84	3,84	5,6	×	0
2. Other	Reference price	–	4,07	4,07	4,07	5,8	×	0
Hops – ECU/ha								
Marketing year: September-August Beginning of single market: 1971 Different varieties	Aid	181,34 to 906,71	250 to 300 143 to 170	300 221,5 to 235	:	−0,1 to −5,5 57,5 to 55,7	3,0 to −9,6 ×	×
Leaf tobacco – ECU/kg								
Harvest: January-December Beginning of single market: 1970								
No 1	Norm price	2,291	3,759	3,759	3,721	3,9	4,6	−1,0
	Intervention price	2,062	3,195	3,195	3,163	3,5	4,1	−1,0
	Derived intervention price	3,206	4,764	4,764	4,725	2,9	3,7	−0,8
	Premium	1,595	2,613	2,613	2,587	3,9	4,6	−1,0

23 (2)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1972/73	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	% TAV 1984/85 / 1st year	% TAV 1983/84 / 1972/73	% TAV 1985/86 / 1984/85
No 2	Norm price	2,767	4,514	4,604	4,604	4,0	4,5	0
	Intervention price	2,490	3,837	3,913	3,193	3,6	4,0	0
	Derived intervention price	3,609	5,428	5,518	5,518	3,1	3,8	0
	Premium	1,586	2,820	2,876	2,905	5,0	5,4	1,0
No 3	Norm price	2,605	4,403	4,491	4,491	4,4	4,9	0
	Intervention price	2,345	3,743	3,817	3,817	4,0	4,3	0
	Derived intervention price	2,973	4,969	5,052	5,052	3,9	4,8	0
	Premium	1,400	2,653	2,706	2,733	6,1	6,0	1,0
No 4	Norm price	1,792	3,507	3,507	3,472	5,4	6,3	−1,0
	Intervention price	1,613	2,981	2,981	2,951	4,9	5,7	−1,0
	Premium	1,237	2,426	2,426	2,402	5,5	6,3	−1,0
No 5	Norm price	1,893	3,463	3,463	3,428	4,8	5,6	−1,0
	Intervention price	1,703	2,944	2,944	2,914	4,4	5,1	−1,0
	Premium	1,333	2,199	2,199	2,177	4,4	4,7	−1,0
No 6a+b	Norm price	1,641	3,227	3,227	3,195	5,4	6,3	−1,0
	Intervention price	1,480	2,743	2,743	2,716	5,0	5,8	−1,0
	Premium	1,194	2,227	2,227	2,205	5,2	5,8	−1,0
No 17	Norm price	1,331	5,503	5,775	5,913	11,6	13,8	2,4
	Intervention price	1,198	4,678	4,909	5,026	11,1	13,2	2,4
	Derived intervention price	—	6,362	6,617	6,747	10,2	×	2,0
	Premium	0,829	2,785	2,841	2,869	10,2	11,6	1,0
No 18	Norm price	1,593	4,673	4,852	4,925	8,9	10,3	1,5
	Intervention price	1,434	3,972	4,124	4,186	8,4	9,7	1,5
	Derived intervention price	—	5,803	5,978	6,050	7,7	×	1,2
	Premium	1,043	2,477	2,527	2,552	7,7	8,2	1,0
No 7	Norm price	2,170	3,874	3,951	3,951	4,9	5,4	0
	Intervention price	1,954	3,293	3,358	3,358	4,5	4,9	0
	Derived intervention price	2,777	4,577	4,650	4,650	4,5	4,6	0
	Premium	1,330	2,230	2,275	2,298	6,9	4,8	1,0
No 8	Norm price	1,758	2,849	2,906	2,906	3,8	4,5	0
	Intervention price	1,583	2,422	2,470	2,470	3,4	3,9	0
	Derived intervention price	2,409	3,566	3,621	3,621	3,2	3,6	0
	Premium	0,832	1,574	1,605	1,621	5,0	6,0	1,0
No 9	Norm price	1,861	3,248	3,313	3,313	4,8	5,2	0
	Intervention price	1,676	2,761	2,816	2,816	4,4	4,6	0
	Derived intervention price	2,516	3,951	4,014	4,014	3,9	4,2	0
	Premium	1,007	1,749	1,784	1,802	5,8	5,1	1,0
No 10a+b+c	Norm price	1,801	2,741	2,741	2,741	3,6	3,9	0
	Intervention price	1,621	2,193	2,330	2,330	3,2	2,8	0
	Derived intervention price	2,260	3,138	3,294	3,294	3,4	3,0	0
	Premium	0,642	1,713	1,713	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

No 11a+b+c+d	Norm price	1,775	3,521	3,415	3,330	5,3	6,4	−2,5
	Intervention price	1,597	2,993	2,903	2,831	4,9	5,9	−2,5
	Derived intervention price	2,423	4,458	4,349	4,261	4,7	5,7	−2,0
	Premium	1,379	2,469	2,395	2,299	5,0	5,4	−4,0
No 12a+b	Norm price	1,410	1,901	1,844	1,798	2,4	2,8	−2,5
	Intervention price	1,268	1,616	1,567	1,528	2,0	2,2	−2,5
	Derived intervention price	1,845	2,436	2,380	2,336	2,3	2,6	−1,9
	Premium	0,959	1,394	1,352	1,298	3,6	3,5	−4,0
No 13	Norm price	2,621	3,645	3,645	3,609	2,5	3,0	−1,0
	Intervention price	2,359	2,916	3,098	3,068	2,1	1,9	−1,0
	Derived intervention price	3,809	4,691	4,901	4,866	2,0	1,9	−0,7
	Premium	1,735	2,685	2,685	2,658	4,6	4,0	−1,0
No 14a+b	Norm price	2,455	3,452	3,452	3,417	2,8	3,1	−1,0
	Intervention price	2,210	2,762/2,934	2,934	2,904	2,3	2/2,6	−1,0
	Derived intervention price	3,305	4,087/4,308	4,284/4,308	4,250/4,274	2,2/2,2	1,9/2,4	−0,8/−0,8
	Premium	1,605	2,556/2,488	2,556/2,488	2,530/2,463	4,6/4,4	4,3/4,1	−1,0/−1,0
No 15	Norm price	2,199	3,101	3,101	3,070	2,8	3,2	−1,0
	Intervention price	1,979	2,481	2,636	2,610	2,4	2,1	−1,0
	Derived intervention price	2,976	3,685	3,863	3,833	2,2	2,0	−0,8
	Premium	1,431	2,302	2,302	2,279	4,2	4,4	−1,0
No 16a+b+c	Norm price	11,618	16,410	16,410	16,246	3,1	3,2	−1,0
	Intervention price	10,456	13,949	13,949	13,809	2,6	2,7	−1,0
	Derived intervention price	15,805	21,273	21,273	21,113	2,6	2,7	−0,8
	Premium	6,721	9,912	9,912	9,813	3,6	3,6	−1,0
No 20a+b	Norm price	1,086	4,145	4,302	4,366	10,5	12,9	1,5
	Intervention price	0,977	3,523	3,657	3,711	10,0	12,4	1,5
	Derived intervention price	–	5,042	5,192	5,253	10,1	×	1,2
	Premium	0,265	2,190	2,234	2,256	18,3	21,2	1,0
No 19a+b	Norm price	:	3,240	3,321	3,357	5,8	×	1,1
	Intervention price	:	2,754	2,824	2,853	4,3	×	1,0
	Derived intervention price	:	4,179	4,256	4,290	13,2	×	0,8
	Premium	:	1,593	1,593	1,577	3,9	×	−1,0
No 21 (81/82)	Norm price	:	4,160	4,257	4,340	5,6	×	2,0
	Intervention price	:	3,536	3,618	3,689	4,1	×	2,0
	Derived intervention price	:	4,993	5,083	5,162	4,2	×	1,6
	Premium	:	2,256	2,256	2,279	4,6	×	1,0
No 22 (81/82)	Norm price	:	4,283	4,485	4,509	6,9	×	0,5
	Intervention price	:	3,642	3,778	3,833	5,1	×	1,5
	Derived intervention price	:	5,175	5,328	5,390	5,0	×	1,2
	Premium	:	2,332	2,379	2,403	5,5	×	1,0
Fruit and vegetables - ECU/100 kg (3)								
Marketing year: differs according to product Beginning of single marketing year: 1966/67								
1. Cauliflowers	Basic price	9,29	21,08	21,52	21,74	3,7	7,7	1,0
	Buying-in price	4,00	9,10	9,28	9,37	4,1	7,8	1,0
2. Tomatoes (open grown)	Reference price	15,95	76,72/69,81	76,60/67,40	82,20/64,21	3,8/×	14,0//×	7,3/−4,7
	Basic price	12,09	25,11/19,44	24,85/20,70	24,08/21,48	2,7/×	6,9/×	−3,1/3,8
	Buying-in price	5,14	10,57/8,19	10,46/8,73	10,14/9,05	2,9/×	6,8/×	−3,1/3,7

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1972/73	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	% TAV 1984/85 / 1st year	% TAV 1983/84 / 1972/73	% TAV 1985/86 / 1984/85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. Oranges (Group 1)	Reference price	20,79	22,85/20,79	21,19/17,31	:	−0,4/×	0,9/×	×
	Basic price	17,74	40,75/35,49	40,97/38,32	39,74	5,2/×	7,9/×	−3,0/3,7
	Buying-in price	11,86	26,50/23,08	26,63/24,31	25,83	4,8/×	7,6/×	−3,0/6,3
4. Mandarins	Reference price	21,52	23,87/21,72	25,72/21,00	:	1,0/×	0,9/×	×
	Basic price	21,02	45,41/41,99	45,64/43,93	44,26	5,6/×	7,3/×	−3,0/0,8
	Buying-in price	13,31	29,53/27,33	29,70/28,59	28,80	5,4/×	7,5/×	−3,0/0,7
5. Lemons	Reference price	21,79	32,47/29,54	39,08/32,03	45,56/36,05	3,5/×	3,7/×	16,6/12,6
	Basic price	20,67	41,43	41,65	40,38	7,0	6,5	−3,0
	Buying-in price	11,02	25,42	25,55	24,78	6,7	7,9	−3,0
6. Table grapes	Reference price	21,42	43,22/38,62	44,95/38,14	46,39/39,10	1,3/×	6,6/×	3,2/2,5
	Basic price	14,80	33,12	33,79	33,79	1,5	7,6	0
	Buying-in price	9,36	30,67	21,08	21,08	1,7	7,5	0
7. Apples	Reference price	17,87	43,65/38,81	45,40/39,93	47,44/36,43	5,5/×	8,2/×	4,5/−8,8
	Basic price	14,64	29,49	29,63	29,63	2,7	6,6	0
	Buying-in price	7,82	15,04	15,12	15,12	2,5	6,1	0
8. Pears	Reference price	16,52	40,02/36,35	42,54/37,03	44,77/34,84	3,4/×	8,4/×	5,2/−5,9
	Basic price	13,22	27,14	27,27	27,27	1,4	6,8	0
	Buying-in price	7,42	14,27	14,34	14,34	1,4	6,1	0
9. Peaches	Reference price	26,06	59,59/54,13	59,62/51,92	62,72/49,58	4,4/×	7,8/×	5,2/−4,5
	Basic price	21,60	46,35/37,48	46,78/40,02	45,88/41,50	4,6/×	7,2/×	−1,9/3,7
	Buying-in price	12,41	28,50/23,01	28,74/24,58	28,22/25,50	4,7/×	7,9/×	−1,8/3,7
10. Cherries	Reference price	40,06	99,33/90,39	107,31/94,43	113,39/96,16	4,7/×	8,6/×	5,7/1,8
11. Plums (Group 1)	Reference price	23,99	57,69/51,05	62,14/53,21	65,20/52,67	5,9/×	8,3/×	4,9/−1,0
12. Cucumbers	Reference price	33,75	72,34/65,82	73,42/64,23	90,61/61,64	1,4/×	7,2//×	23,4/−16,0
Products processed from fruit and vegetables - ECU/100 kg								
Marketing year: varies according to product Uniform beginning of marketing year: Tomato concentrates: 1975/76 Preserved pineapple: 1976/77 Other: 1978/79								
1. Preserved pineapple	Aid	:	52,46	49,51	51,07	4,0	×	3,2
	Minimum price	:	28,05	29,88	31,64	6,2	×	5,9
2. Tomato concentrates	Production aid	:	47,00/30,78	38,98/30,87	27,00/23,88	−0,1/×	×	−30,7/−22,6
	Minimum producer price	:	10,125/7,811	10,024/8,305	9,72/8,61	2,6/×	×	−3,0/3,7
3. Peeled tomatoes - whole	Production aid	:	14,07 to 19,60 / 10,28 to 15,01	11,21 to 15,21 / 6,68 to 9,16	9,08 to 12,41 / 6,32 to 8,31	−0,1 to 1,2 / ×	×	−19,0 to −18,4 / −5,4 to −9,3
	Minimum producer price		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]

– other	Production aid	:	6,89/5,04	7,06/4,21	4,75/3,32	4,2/×	×	−32,7/−21,14
	Minimum producer price	:	10,552/8,285	10,552/8,852	10,24/9,14	4,1/×	×	−3,0/3,3
4. Tomato juice	Production aid	:	10,44 to 20,12	6,35 to 15,51	3,56 to 10,24	−4,8 to 10,5	×	−43,9 to −34,0
			7,67 to 13,00	6,35 to 12,29	3,56 to 8,88	×		−43,9 to −27,8
	Minimum producer price	:	10,125/7,810	10,024/8,305	9,72/8,61	3,3/×	×	−3,0/3,7
5. Peaches in syrup	Production aid	:	23,93/14,06	22,23/13,18	19,50/12,46	0,3/×	×	−12,3/−5,5
	Minimum producer price	:	35,65/28,493	35,29/29,980	34,76/31,27	3,5/×	×	−1,5/4,3
6. Prunes	Production aid	:	66,90	59,36	52,11	9,0	×	−12,2
	Minimum producer price	:	172,19	172,19	172,19	5,2	×	0
Milk products								
Marketing year: April-March Beginning of single market: 1968/69								
1. Milk (3,7% FC)	Target price	142,29	274,30	274,30	278,40	5,1	6,1	1,5
2. Low-fat milk	Aid	19,95	96,00	106,00	80 to 110,0	11,7	15,4	−24,53/3,8
3. Butter	Intervention price							
	Community	2 176,12	3 578,60	3 197,00	3 132,00	2,7	4,6	−2,0
	Danmark	2 037,45	3 578,60	3 197,00	3 132,00	2,9	5,3	−2,0
	Ireland	1 875,21	3 578,60	3 197,00	3 132,00	3,4	6,1	−2,0
	United Kingdom	919,53	3 578,60	3 197,00	3 132,00	8,1	13,1	−2,0
4. Cheese – Gr. Pad (30-60 days)	Intervention price	1 720,94	3 612,80	3 817,50	3 889,30	6,0	7,0	1,9
(6 months)	Intervention price	2 037,69	4395,30	4 727,50	4 803,30	6,2	7,1	1,6
– Parm. Regg. (6 months)	Intervention price	2 216,34	4 802,60	5 216,10	5 291,90	6,3	7,3	1,5
5. Skimmed-milk powder	Intervention price	652,83	1 496,40	1 658,80	1 740,40	7,8	7,8	4,9
	Aid	213,02	645,00	730,00	600 to 900,00	13,2	10,6	−17,80/23,29
6. Pilot products	Serum powder – Threshold price	259,92	537,60	559,90	570,80	4,9	6,8	1,9
	Milk powder (15%) – Threshold price	810,00	1 716,20	1 864,20	1 955,70	6,8	7,1	4,9
	Milk powder (26%) – Threshold price	1 410,85	2 650,70	2 730,50	2 772,70	5,0	5,9	1,6
	Condensed milk (unsweetened) – Threshold price	597,83	1 024,30	1 016,50	1 026,30	3,8	5,0	1,0
	Condensed milk (sweetened) – Threshold price	799,12	1 336,90	1 336,90	1 360,20	3,7	4,8	1,7
	Butter – Threshold price	2 431,81	3 932,20	3 580,90	3 510,10	2,8	4,5	−2,0
	Emmentaler – Threshold price	2 055,58	3 903,90	3 903,90	3 961,30	4,9	6,0	1,5
	Blue-veined cheese – Threshold price	1 778,97	3 132,30	3 221,60	3 274,40	4,5	5,3	1,6
	Parm. Regg. – Threshold price	2 749,16	5 248,10	5 989,30	6 081,70	5,7	6,1	1,5
	Cheddar – Threshold price	1 886,57	3 473,40	3 504,70	3 554,10	4,7	5,7	1,4
	Gouda and other – Threshold price	1 691,33	3 110,60	3 212,20	3 267,40	4,9	5,7	1,7
	Lactose – Threshold price	519,85	955,90	930,70	945,60	3,7	5,7	1,6

23 (4)

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1972/73	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	% TAV 1984/85 / 1st year	% TAV 1983/84 / 1972/73	% TAV 1985/86 / 1984/85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Beef and veal								
Marketing year: April-March								
Beginning of single market: 1968/69								
1. Beef animals (live)	Guide price							
	Community	906,71	2 070,90	2 050,20	2 050,20	5,9	7,8	0
	Ireland+United Kingdom	730,45	2 070,90	2 050,20	2 050,20	6,7	9,9	0
	Intervention price							
	Community	:	1 863,80	1 845,20	1 845,20	2,7	×	0
	Ireland+United Kingdom	:	1 863,80	1 845,20	1 845,20	3,5	×	0
Pigmeat								
Marketing year: August-July								
Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
Pig carcasses	Basic price	997,39	2 503,87	2 033,30	2 033n30	5,0	8,7	0
	Sluice-gate price	670,56	1 284,30	1 568,70	1 534,60	4,8	8,8	−2,2
Eggs								
Marketing year: August-July								
Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
Eggs in shell	Sluice-gate price	569,30	940,50	1 033,10	1 033,10	3,1	4,7	0
Poultrymeat								
Marketing year: August-July								
Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
1. 70% chickens	Sluice-gate price	835,75	1 128,90	1 191,70	1 191,70	1,9	2,8	0
2. 70% ducks	Sluice-gate price	815,32	1 455,50	1 562,90	1 562,90	3,6	5,4	0
3. 75% geese	Sluice-gate price	631,19	1 652,10	1 763,50	1 763,50	5,8	9,1	0
4. 80% turkeys	Sluice-gate price	965,95	1 526,50	1 602,50	1 602,50	2,8	4,2	0
5. Guinea-fowl	Sluice-gate price	1 423,42	1 881,00	1 994,90	1 994,90	1,8	2,6	0
Silkworms – ECU/box of seed								
Marketing year: April-March								
Beginning of single market: 1972/73	Aid	36,27	106,00/84,01	107,59/95,08	108,67	9,5/8,4	10,2/7,9	1,0/14,3

Marketing year: July-June Beginning of single market: 1978/79	Activating price	:	517,60	512,40	506,40	6,9	×	−1,2
	Minimum purchase price (peas)	:	291,90	289,00	283,50	5,3	×	−1,9
	Minimum purchase price (beans)	:	291,90	289,00	273,50	5,3	×	−5,4
Sheep and goatmeat – ECU/100 kg								
Marketing year: April-March Beginning of single market: 1980/81	Basic price	:	432,36	428,04	428,04	5,5	×	0
	Intervention price	:	367,51	363,83	363,83	5,5	×	0
	Derived intervention price (Ireland)	:	347,70	344,22	344,22	5,7	×	0
	Reference price							
	Italia	:	441,76	428,04	428,04	2,0	×	0
	France	:	432,36	428,04	428,04	3,6	×	0
	Danmark	:	422,96	428,04	428,04	5,4	×	0
	Benelux	:	422,96	428,04	428,04	5,4	×	0
	Deutschland	:	422,96	428,04	428,04	5,4	×	0
	Ireland	:	421,40	428,04	428,04	5,7	×	0
	United Kingdom	:	416,07	428,04	428,04	6,8	×	0
	Ellas	:	441,76	428,04	428,04	3,6	×	0
	Northern Ireland	:	416,07	428,04	428,04	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. and 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 – top-cross 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 the Council decisions.

24 Expenditure on consumption of:
(a) foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco
(b) foodstuffs
(c) non-alcoholic beverages
(d) alcoholic beverages
(e) tobacco

	% of expenditure on final consumption by households (1) in 1983					Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco % TAV (prices of 1975)
	Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	Foodstuffs	Non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages	Tobacco	1982/1974
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	19,4	14,6	—	—	1,8	2,0
France	21,2	17,5	0,5	2,0	1,1	1,8 (4)
Italia	29,8	25,6	0,3	1,8	2,2	1,5 (5)
Nederland	19,6	15,1	0,5	2,1	1,9	2,8 (6)
Belgique/België	22,3	18,3	0,4	1,7	1,8	0,9
Luxembourg (2)	21,3	16,3	0,5	1,8	2,6	1,3
United Kingdom	20,2	14,7	0,5	1,9	3,0	0,2
Ireland (2)	41,2	23,1	1,4	12,4	4,3	0,9
Danmark	24,5	16,7	0,6	4,0	3,2	1,0
Ellas (2)	41,5	35,6	1,0	2,3	2,6	2,7
EUR 10 (2) (3)	31,2	26,7	0,5	2,1	2,1	:

Source: Eurostat — ESA.

(1) Within the economic territory.
(2) 1982.
(3) Calculated from data in national currencies converted into ECU at current rates.
(4) 1980/1974.
(5) Prices of 1970.
(6) 1979/1974.

25 Human consumption of certain agricultural products

(kg/head)

		EUR 10	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	UEBL/BLEU	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	Ellas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cereals (1)											
Total cereals (without rice)	»1973/74«	85	66	72	130	63	70	74	84	65	137
	»1982/83«	83	71	78	117	61	72	73	89	69	108
Wheat (1)	»1973/74«	77	47	71	125	57	68	69	79	40	135
	»1982/83«	73	50	72	110	54	69	63	80	46	106
Rye (1)	»1973/74«	4	14	0	0	4	1	0	0	20	0
	»1982/83«	4	13	0	0	4	1	0	0	17	0
Grain-maize (1)	»1973/74«	3	4	0	4	2	1	4	3	3	1
	»1982/83«	6	5	6	6	2	2	8	7	2	2
Total milled rice (2)	»1973/74«	2	2	3	4	2	1	2	1	1	5
	»1982/83«	3	2	4	5	2	2	3	2	2	5
Potatoes	»1973/74«	82	93	94	38	83	109	100	127	69	59
	»1982/83«	75	73	74	38	81	97	105	126	68	82
Sugar (3)	»1973/74«	37	35	38	30	44	33	46	47	49	25
	»1982/83«	34	35	35	26	37	36	38	41	42	28
Vegetables											
Total vegetables	»1973/74«	100	68	109	153	83	78	73	72	50	199
(incl. preserved veg.)	»1982/83«	107	69	118	164	90	78	82	81	60	199
of which:											
- Cauliflowers (4)	»1973/74«	5	3	5	7	6	4	6	3	3	4
	»1982/83«	5	3	5	6	6	4	6	5	3	4
- Tomatoes (4)	»1973/74«	23	13	15	36	13	16	15	9	11	116
	»1982/83«	:	13	20	44	15	18	13	9	13	122
Fruit (5)											
Total fresh fruit (including preserved fruit	»1973/74«	60	86	56	68	66	55	31	28	42	56
and fruit juice)	»1982/83«	59	78	56	71	57	53	34	30	35	77
of which:											
- Apples (4)	»1973/74«	18	22	17	15	36	24	12	10	14	21
	»1982/83«	19	22	17	22	34	20	12	16	17	23
- Pears (4)	»1973/74«	7	5	6	16	6	6	2	2	3	12
	»1982/83«	7	4	6	16	5	6	2	2	3	12
- Peaches (4)	»1973/74«	5	3	7	11	1	2	1	0	1	14
	»1982/83«	6	4	6	15	3	4	2	2	2	17
Citrus fruit											
Total citrus fruit	»1973/74«	24	24	18	35	29	18	15	10	12	50
	»1982/83«	29	28	21	39	88	21	14	14	9	55
of which:											
- Oranges (4)	»1973/74«	14	10	11	20	26	15	10	6	7	35
	»1982/83«	17	8	11	23	85	17	9	11	4	30
Wine (6)	»1973/74«	50	22	105	100	9	15	5	2	10	46
	»1982/83«	45	26	86	82	14	:	8	3	17	37

25 *(1)*

(kg/head)

		EUR 10	Deutsch-land	France	Italia	Neder-land	UEBL/ BLEU	United King-dom	Ire-land	Dan-mark	Ellas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Milk products											
Fresh products without cream	»1973«	97	86	83	69	143	90	144	226	145	0
	1983	102	88	95	83	137	87	132	192	161	65
Cheese	»1973«	11	11	15	11	10	9	6	3	10	15
	1983	13	13	19	14	13	11	6	3	11	20
Butter (fats)	»1973«	5	6	7	2	2	8	7	11	7	1
	1983	6	7	9	2	3	9	6	13	10	1
Margarine (pure fat)	»1973«	:	7	3	1	14	11	5	4	15	:
	1983	5	7	4	1	12	10	7	4	12	2
Eggs	»1973«	14	17	13	11	11	13	15	12	11	11
	1983	14	17	15	12	12	14	13	13	14	12
Meat (7)											
Total meat (without offal)	»1973«	75	82	87	62	63	82	70	74	57	57
	1983	88	97	108		75	96	72 (*)	98	80	79
of which:											
- Total beef and veal	»1973«	25	23	29	26	21	29	22	20	15	17
	1983	24	22	31	26	18	24	20	24	11	22
- Beef	»1973«	22	21	22	23	21	26	22	20	15	14
	1983	21	20	25	23	17	21	21	24	11	17
- Veal	»1973«	3	2	6	3	1	2	0,2	0,1	0,2	3
	1983	3	2	7	4	1	3	0,2	0,0	1	5
- Pigmeat	»1973«	32	49	33	16	32	38	27	31	35	13
	1983	37	58	38	26	41	43	25	34	51	21
- Poultrymeat	»1973«	12	9	14	15	7	9	12	12	6	12
	1983	14	9	16	19	12	15	15	16	10	16
- Sheepmeat and goatmeat	»1973«	4	0	3	1	0	1	9	11	0	15
	1983	4	1	4	1	0,4	2	7	7	0,4	14
Oils and fats											
Total fats and oils	»1973«	:	21	20	23	34	24	16	12	24	:
	1983	24	21	23	27	34	23	21	15	35	29
of which:											
- Vegetable	»1973«	:	5	11	19	4	4	5	5	2	:
	1983	13	6	13	23	6	5	11	8	19	21
- 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«	:	6	5	2	7	7	3	1	5	:
	1983	5	6	6	4	12	7	0,4	1	3	3

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.
(*) 1982, »1980/81«.

26 Degree of self-supply in certain agricultural products

(%)

		EUR 10	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	UEBL/ BLEU	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	Ellas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cereals											
Total cereals (excluding rice)	»1973/74«	91	82	170	68	26	43	68	68	102	80
	»1982/83«	109	80	177	81	29	51	106	84	108	105
Total wheat	»1973/74«	104	90	191	88	46	61	60	54	123	98
	»1982/83«	124	103	206	87	57	65	102	53	123	141
Rye	»1973/74«	98	98	124	81	83	94	30	50	104	100
	»1982/83«	97	96	103	86	37	76	85	0	119	100
Barley	»1973/74«	105	88	175	28	75	60	98	99	105	93
	»1982/83«	114	95	166	47	28	70	145	108	108	91
Oats	»1973/74«	97	92	107	73	154	87	99	92	99	100
	»1982/83«	98	94	110	83	120	76	98	100	92	99
Grain-maize	»1973/74«	55	18	160	51	0,4	2	0,1	0	0	42
	»1982/83«	78	36	154	83	0,1	5	0	0	0	77
Total milled rice	»1973/74«	71 (1)	0	21	187 (1)	0	0	0	0	0	97
	»1982/83«	69	0	7	208	0	0	0	0	0	106
Potatoes	»1973/74«	101	94	102	93	128	100	99	104	104	100
	»1982/83«	101	86	101	95	155	110	91	92	99	105
Sugar	»1973/74«	90	98	146	63	118	188	30	105	138	:
	»1982/83«	141	140	226	100	175	262	55	134	209	110
Fresh vegetables	»1973/74«	95	38	96	111	189	136	76	109	79	105
	»1982/83«	99	37	93	122	204	115	64	85	70	135
Fresh fruit (excluding citrus fruit)	»1973/74«	82	46	98	125	67	60	33	25	61	147
	»1982/83«	84	54	91	128	63	56	25	17	40	136
Citrus fruit	»1973/74«	47	0	1,4	116	0	0	0	0	0	135
	»1982/83«	45	0	3	109	0	0	0	0	0	135
Wine	»1973/74«	:	59	100	118	0	10	0	0	0	:
	»1982/83«	102	72	107	121	0	8	0	0	0	107
Milk products											
Fats	»1973«	:	106	116	81	246	101	58	171	229	:
	1983	:	132	126	:	307	106	88	242	235	85
Proteins	»1973«	:	113	124	75	130	114	96	162	140	:
	1983	:	136	123	:	122	96	109	161	185	86
Fresh milk products (excluding cream)	»1973«	100	99	101	100	101	106	100	100	101	0
	1983	101	103	101	98	94	120	100	100	105	99

(1) »1979«.

26 *(1)* *(%)*

		EUR 10	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	UEBL/ BLEU	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	Ellas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Whole-milk powder (2)	»1973«	231	89	308	0	427	259	74	2 100	763	0
	1983	317	143	652	14	564	171	389	1 800	2 600	0
Skimmed-milk powder	»1973«	143	183	157	1	60	195	186	753	172	0
	1983	133	273	135	0	56	112	229	561	224	0
Concentrated milk	»1973«	130	98	201	90	311	18	99	0	660	5
	1983	177	135	253	67	322	20	129	0	1 000	0
Cheese	»1973«	103	87	115	82	243	47	61	600	258	100
	1983	107	96	116	78	243	35	74	433	440	87
Butter (3)	»1973«	98	114	117	65	548	106	19	203	325	83
	1983	147	155	131	65	638	126	77	349	257	54
Margarine	»1973«	:	99	93	91	105	119	103	88	102	:
	1983	101	100	80	88	134	127	92	93	118	95
Eggs	»1973«	100	83	101	96	152	173	98	96	120	100
	1983	103	72	104	93	301	124	98	76	104	99
Meat (4)											
– Total (5)	»1973«	96	83	97	71	187	127	70	252	374	86
	1983	102(*)	90	100	77	228	120	78(*)	233	257	71
Total beef and veal	»1973«	96	90	111	53	115	90	70	555	268	71
	1983	105(*)	114	113	63	172	114	83(*)	560	414	37
Beef	»1973«	95	92	112	53	80	87	70	558	266	68
	1983	101(*)	117	113	62	118	114	82(*)	559	431	44
Veal	»1973«	103	76	108	52	1 185	126	73	0	400	84
	1983	109	80	110	68	906	117	133	0	100	11
Pigmeat	»1973«	100	87	87	75	209	174	65	151	447	94
	1983	102	87	82	75	252	149	71	122	401	72
Poultrymeat	»1973«	102	50	108	98	366	115	99	108	278	98
	1983	111	61	149	99	234	82	96	95	224	99
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	»1973«	66	54	72	57	463	33	49	132	50	84
	1983	75	44	75	63	350	24	72	160	33(:)	86
Oils and fats											
Total	»1973«	:	93	71	80	87	76	33	81	148	:
	1983	56	42	55	60	32	27	15	41	84	141
Vegetable	»1973«	:	96	63	80	130	66	33	15	138	:
	1983	45	13	38	56	2	2	18	2	11	155
Slaughterhouse fats	»1973«	:	105	99	85	69	91	44	396	112	:
	1983	89	115	92	84	58	73	22	200	139	93
Of marine animals	»1973«	:	11	0	0	0	0	8	29	260	:
	1983	20	9	0	2	0	0	6	200	214	0

Source: Eurostat.

(1) »1979«
(2) Includes whole-milk powder for Italy.
(3) Including butteroil.
(4) Including slaughterhouse fats.
(5) Excluding offal.
(*) 1982.
(:) 1984.

27 Intra-Community trade (by product) based on entries — EUR 10

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83 / 1981/82	1983/84 / 1982/83
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1)	18 275	18 568	19 420	1,6	4,6
- Common wheat	6 616	5 983	6 591	– 9,6	10,2
- Durum wheat	648	689	808	6,3	17,3
- Rye	116	119	122	2,6	2,5
- Barley	5 394	5 064	4 893	– 6,1	– 3,3
- Oats	301	308	278	2,3	– 9,7
- Maize	4 928	6 195	6 539	25,7	5,6
- Other (including sorghum)	272	210	184	–22,8	–12,4
Husked rice	100	120	132	20,0	10,0
Sugar (2)	1 204	1 359	1 459	12,9	7,4
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	22 144	20 017	21 357	– 9,6	6,7
Fresh fruit	3 980	3 633	3 960	– 8,7	9,2
Fresh vegetables	5 046	4 816	5 446	– 4,6	13,1
Colza and rape seed	661	1 023	:	54,8	:
Sunflower seed	249	410	:	64,7	:
	1982	1983	1984	1983 / 1982	1984 / 1983
Olive oil	53,3	159,4	142,1	199,1	–10,9
Soya:					
- seed	125,4	124,6	43,2	0,6	–65,3
- oil	465,7	470,6	492,9	1,1	4,7
- cake	2 595,0	2 265,0	2 699,6	–12,7	19,2
Lucerne meal	306,1	382,8	366,0	25,1	– 4,4
Fibres:					
- flax	139,4	149,4	163,8	7,2	9,6
- hemp	2,8	3,5	2,8	25	–20
Raw tobacco	96,0	101,1	99,8	5,3	– 1,3
Apples (fresh)	1 005,8	1 107,6	1 120,2	10,1	1,1
Pears (fresh)	222,7	256,5	246,7	15,2	– 3,8
Peaches	392,3	426,2	407,9	8,6	– 4,3
Oranges	242,3	216,3	219,7	–10,7	1,6
Lemons	62,5	88,2	57,3	41,1	–35,0
Tomatoes	468,2	488,5	519,3	4,3	6,3
Potatoes	2 475,9	2 527,6	2 352,9	2,1	– 6,9
Live plants (4)	1 452,0	1 606,3	1 803,8	10,6	12,3
Hops:					
- cones and powders	7,4	8,3	7,4	12,2	–10,8
- saps and extracts	0,7	0,8	0,8	14,3	0,0
Butter and butteroil	527,7	493,0	453,1	– 6,6	– 8,1
Cheese	794,3	805,5	853,4	1,4	5,9
Skimmed-milk powder (and whey)	923,9	1 277,9	1 374,9	38,3	7,6
Whole-milk powder	119,0	109,2	116,1	– 8,2	6,3
Condensed milk	241,4	307,4	246,8	27,3	–19,7
Casein	40,3	40,0	45,2	– 0,7	13
Beef and veal (5)	1 307,4	1 334,4	1 332,4	2,1	– 0,1
Pigmeat (5)	1 343,8	1 463,2	1 414,9	8,9	– 3,3
Poultrymeat (5)	339,3	353,0	353,7	4,0	0,2
Sheepmeat (5)	79,7	93,0	95,2	16,7	2,4
Eggs (6)	444,4	441,7	461,0	– 0,6	4,4

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Including derived products, except rice.
(2) Including the sugar contained in processed products.
(3) Including 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 (including preserves).
(6) In terms of shell weight (from 1977, albumin and its derivatives included).

28 **Intra-Community trade** (by product) **based on exits** **EUR 10**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83 / 1981/82	1983/84 / 1982/83
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1)	19 704	20 011	20 879	1,6	4,3
- Common wheat	6 688	6 173	6 868	− 7,7	11,3
- Durum wheat	597	765	975	28,1	27,5
- Rye	94	103	104	9,6	1,0
- Barley	5 604	5 202	4 345	− 7,2	−16,5
- Oats	226	234	231	3,5	− 1,3
- Maize	5 753	6 904	7 685	20,0	11,3
- Other (including sorghum)	298	214	200	−28,2	− 6,5
Husked rice	123	110	120	−10,6	9,1
Sugar (2)	1 120	1 395	1 599	24,6	14,6
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	22 686	19 771	19 872	−12,8	0,5
Fresh fruit	4 283	3 927	4 089	− 8,3	4,1
Fresh vegetables	5 957	5 369	6 095	− 9,6	13,5
Colza and rape seed	652	1 046	:	60,4	:
Sunflower seed	247	425	:	72,1	:
	1982	1983	1984	1983 / 1982	1984 / 1983
Olive oil	61,1	165,6	117,5	171,0	−29,0
Soya:					
- seed	200,8	115,2	78,6	−42,6	−31,8
- oil	475,6	482,1	499,0	1,4	3,5
- cake	2 590,9	2 282,0	2 816,7	−11,9	23,4
Lucerne meal	252,3	357,0	340,9	41,5	− 4,5
Fibres:					
- flax	136,3	149,2	165,8	9,5	11,1
- hemp	5,8	6,4	5,1	10,3	−20,3
Raw tobacco	92,8	91,2	95,5	− 1,7	4,7
Apples (fresh)	1 026,9	1 118,0	1 140,5	8,9	2,0
Pears (fresh)	223,5	263,4	245,7	17,9	− 6,7
Peaches	413,5	433,7	413,1	4,9	− 4,7
Oranges	238,9	219,5	216,1	8,1	− 1,5
Lemons	63,4	84,8	60,7	33,8	−28,4
Tomatoes	466,9	482,8	515,3	3,4	6,7
Potatoes	2 542,2	2 601,5	2 420,6	2,3	− 7,0
Live plants (4)	1 416,6	1 580,1	1 774,5	11,5	12,3
Hops:					
- cones and powders	8,8	9,5	8,4	8,0	−11,6
- saps and extracts	0,7	0,8	0,7	14,3	−12,5
Butter and butteroil	536,9	487,0	496,5	− 9,3	2,0
Cheese	804,4	825,5	892,0	2,6	8,1
Skimmed-milk powder (and whey)	963,8	1 284,9	1 353,1	33,3	5,3
Whole-milk powder	116,4	108,6	115,3	− 6,7	6,2
Condensed milk	236,8	259,8	239,6	9,7	− 7,8
Casein	34,2	36,5	39,0	6,7	6,8
Beef and veal (5)	1 330,9	1 345,7	1 407,6	1,1	4,6
Pigmeat (5)	1 344,0	1 466,7	1 432,6	9,1	− 2,3
Poultrymeat (5)	343,3	362,1	357,9	5,5	− 1,2
Sheepmeat (5)	77,8	89,4	93,0	14,9	4,0
Eggs (6)	432,3	446,6	464,8	3,3	4,1

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Including derived products, except rice.
(2) Including the sugar contained in processed products.
(3) Including 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 (including preserves).
(6) In terms of shell weight (from 1977, albumin and its derivatives included).

29 Community imports (by product) EUR 10

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83 / 1981/82	1983/84 / 1982/83
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1)	15 270	10 210	10 147	−33,5	− 0,6
- Common wheat	3 659	2 667	2 740	−27,1	2,7
- Durum wheat	1 390	1 210	790	−12,9	−34,7
- Rye	53	41	48	−22,6	17,1
- Barley	616	324	632	−47,4	95,1
- Oats	108	64	237	−40,7	270,3
- Maize	9 231	5 754	5 535	−37,7	− 3,8
- Other (including sorghum)	213	150	165	−29,6	10,0
Husked rice	469	483	529	3,0	9,5
Sugar (2)	1 572	1 277	1 511	−18,8	18,3
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	5 833	5 083	5 209	−12,9	2,5
Fresh fruit	4 019	3 943	4 089	− 1,9	3,6
Fresh vegetables	2 888	2 694	3 040	− 6,7	12,8
Colza and rape seed	145	136	:	− 6,2	:
Sunflower seed	913	562	:	−38,4	:
	1982	1983	1984	1983 / 1982	1984 / 1983
Olive oil	57,4	85,9	58,3	49,7	−32,1
Soya:					
- seed	12 084,6	10 525,2	9 451,2	−12,9	−10,2
- oil	42,8	16,5	27,1	−61,4	64,2
- cake	8 864,5	9 833,6	8 873,3	10,9	− 9,8
Lucerne meal	235,4	224,3	183,5	− 4,7	−18,2
Fibres:					
- flax	16,9	25,5	44,1	50,9	72,9
- hemp	5,6	5,2	7,3	− 7,1	40,4
Raw tobacco	413,9	435,9	423,6	5,3	− 2,8
Apples (fresh)	484,9	620,4	607,1	27,9	− 2,1
Pears (fresh)	95,5	109,9	100,8	15,1	− 8,3
Peaches	13,5	18,3	19,1	35,6	4,4
Oranges	1 658,5	1 606,4	1 729,4	− 3,1	7,7
Lemons	293,3	263,3	286,8	−10,2	8,9
Tomatoes	391,9	403,4	434,1	2,9	7,6
Potatoes	445,6	376,9	542,5	−15,4	43,9
Live plants (4)	260,3	283,7	323,0	9,0	13,9
Hops:					
- cones and powders	8,3	8,7	9,4	4,8	8,0
- saps and extracts	0,5	0,6	0,6	20	0,0
Butter and butteroil	108,6	104,9	88,7	− 3,4	−15,4
Cheese	103,5	100,2	103,9	− 2,9	3,7
Skimmed-milk powder (and whey)	27,6	20,6	25,8	−25,4	25,2
Whole-milk powder	1,0	1,3	1,3	30,0	0,0
Condensed milk	1,5	0,8	1,0	−46,7	25
Casein	10,3	11,9	18,4	15,5	54,6
Beef and veal (5)	260,5	261,8	231,7	0,5	−11,5
Pigmeat (5)	89,9	49,3	101,4	−45,2	105,7
Poultrymeat (5)	49,3	49,6	63,1	0,6	27,2
Sheepmeat (5)	266,5	231,3	230,1	−13,2	− 0,5
Eggs (6)	11,6	14,0	27,6	20,7	97,1

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Including derived products, except rice.
(2) Including the sugar contained in processed products.
(3) Including 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 (including preserves).
(6) In terms of shell weight (from 1977, albumin and its derivatives included).

30 **Community exports** (by product) **EUR 10**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83 / 1981/82	1983/84 / 1982/83
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1)	23 655	22 805	23 795	− 3,6	4,3
- Common wheat	14 393	13 952	15 276	− 3,1	9,5
- Durum wheat	1 378	1 490	1 243	8,1	−16,6
- Rye	55	7	51	−87,3	628,6
- Barley	6 067	5 719	4 989	− 5,7	−13,5
- Oats	32	34	7	6,3	−79,4
- Maize	1 700	1 593	2 209	− 6,3	38,7
- Other (including sorghum)	30	10	20	−66,7	100
Husked rice	47	0	0	×	0,0
Sugar (2)	5 775	4 998	4 458	−13,5	−10,8
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	11 095	8 649	7 758	−22,0	−10,3
Fresh fruit	987	1 087	878	10,1	−19,2
Fresh vegetables	3 204	2 701	3 199	−15,7	18,4
Colza and rape seed	4	49	:	1 125,0	:
Sunflower seed	0	21	:	×	:
	1982	1983	1984	1983 / 1982	1984 / 1983
Olive oil	42,9	55,1	76,5	28,4	38,8
Soya:					
- seed	4,3	10,8	8,2	151,2	−24,1
- oil	360,8	368,1	355,8	2,0	− 3,3
- cake	1 352,3	2 249,0	1 020,1	66,3	−54,6
Lucerne meal	27,8	7,9	8,8	−71,6	11,4
Fibres:					
- flax	35,4	38,7	48,4	9,3	25,1
- hemp	1,4	2,0	4,2	42,9	110
Raw tobacco	118,3	120,2	142,8	1,6	18,8
Apples (fresh)	217,2	196,8	185,6	− 9,4	− 5,7
Pears (fresh)	55,7	53,7	57,9	− 3,6	7,8
Peaches	74,6	90,6	78,0	21,4	−13,9
Oranges	190,1	197,7	154,4	4,0	−21,9
Lemons	145,3	113,6	108,8	−21,8	− 4,2
Tomatoes	42,9	42,0	42,4	− 2,1	1,0
Potatoes	913,6	785,3	862,9	−14,0	9,9
Live plants (4)	443,6	506,9	610,6	14,5	20,5
Hops:					
- cones and powders	14,4	15,4	14,1	6,9	− 8,4
- saps and extracts	1,6	1,6	1,7	0,0	6,3
Butter and butteroil	374,7	330,4	351,0	−11,8	6,2
Cheese	379,5	405,1	467,7	6,7	15,5
Skimmed-milk powder (and whey)	397,7	246,0	365,9	−38,1	48,7
Whole-milk powder	458,3	393,6	495,4	−14,1	25,9
Condensed milk	601,4	522,3	520,7	−13,2	− 0,3
Casein	44,3	49,2	54,8	11,1	11,4
Beef and veal (5)	424,8	530,8	662,2	25,0	24,8
Pigmeat (5)	51,4	101,2	162,7	96,9	60,8
Poultrymeat (5)	441,7	447,1	372,0	1,2	−16,8
Sheepmeat (5)	3,5	4,4	4,3	25,7	− 2,3
Eggs (6)	160,2	150,7	126,6	− 5,9	−16,0

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Including derived products, except rice.
(2) Including the sugar contained in processed products.
(3) Including 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 (including preserves).
(6) In terms of shell weight (from 1977, albumin and its derivatives included).

31 World exports and EC foreign trade in all products, agricultural products (1) and other products

EUR 10

(Mrd USD)

	1973	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 P	1984 P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World exports (2)								
All products	465,5	1 073,3	1 323,9	1 631,8	1 652,0	1 538,7	1 506,6	1 610,3
of which: agricultural products	98,6	171,7	216,0	245,8	247,6	224,5	220,7	233,2
other products	366,9	901,6	1 107,9	1 386,0	1 404,4	1 314,2	1 285,9	1 377,1
External EC trade (2)								
Exports								
- all products	100,1	223,3	268,1	310,5	297,7	280,7	269,8	277,1
of which: agricultural products	9,7	17,6	21,6	28,1	29,1	25,1	23,8	24,6
Imports								
- all products	105,5	231,9	303,8	382,1	339,2	314,9	293,3	301,5
of which: agricultural products	30,5	46,9	55,9	59,8	49,9	46,6	44,8	46,0
World exports of agricultural products as percentage of total world exports	21,2	16,0	16,3	15,0	15,0	14,6	14,6	14,5
EC exports of agricultural products as percentage of total EC exports	9,7	7,9	8,1	9,0	9,8	8,9	8,8	8,9
EC imports of agricultural products as percentage of total EC imports	28,9	20,2	18,4	15,7	14,7	14,8	15,3	15,3
Index changes (1973 = 100)								
World exports								
- all products	100,0	230,6	284,4	350,5	354,9	330,5	323,7	345,9
- agricultural products	100,0	174,1	219,1	249,3	251,1	227,7	223,8	236,5
- other products	100,0	245,7	302,0	377,8	382,8	358,2	350,5	375,3
External EC trade								
Exports								
- all products	100,0	223,1	267,8	310,2	297,4	280,4	269,5	276,8
- agricultural products	100,0	181,4	222,7	289,7	300,0	258,8	245,4	253,6
Imports								
- all products	100,0	219,8	288,0	362,2	321,5	298,5	278,0	285,8
- agricultural products	100,0	153,8	183,3	196,1	163,6	152,8	146,9	150,8

Source: 'Statistique du GATT' and Eurostat.

NB: When comparing statistical series of trade expressed in value terms, it is important to remember that because of exchange-rate movements, the use of one monetary unit rather than another may alter the apparent trend. For example, the relationship between the ECU and the USD changed between 1980 and 1981 by 24,7% and by 41,5% between 1981 and 1984.

(1) SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 232, 24, 261-265 + 268, 29, 4.

(2) Excluding intra-Community trade.

32 EC imports of agricultural products (1) from different groups of countries

EUR 10

	Mio EUA							% of total EUR 10						
	1973	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1973	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. World total (2)	40 361	74 993	79 530	86 976	95 923	102 579	116 314	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
2. Total EUR 10 intra-EC	15 841	34 548	37 034	42 016	48 066	51 891	57 763	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
3. Total EUR 10 extra-EC	24 520	40 445	42 496	44 721	47 595	50 362	58 264	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
4. USA	4 236	7 107	8 135	9 264	9 684	9 486	9 407	17,3	17,6	19,1	20,7	20,3	18,8	16,1
5. Japan	169	195	192	203	217	229	315	0,7	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,5
6. Western Europe (3)	2 519	4 180	4 511	4 511	4 748	5 344	5 901	10,3	10,3	10,6	10,1	10,0	10,6	10,1
7. Industrialized Commonwealth (4)	3 467	4 440	4 535	5 773	4 910	4 614	5 327	14,1	11,0	10,7	12,9	10,3	9,2	9,1
8. Yugoslavia	359	492	484	447	513	621	660	1,5	1,2	1,1	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,1
9. State-trading countries (class III)	2 519	2 970	3 244	3 320	3 464	3 618	4 144	10,3	7,3	7,6	7,4	7,3	7,2	7,1
10. Mediterranean area (5)	2 846	3 684	3 957	4 349	4 583	5 230	6 020	11,6	9,1	9,3	9,7	9,6	10,4	10,3
– Spain	987	1 538	1 701	1 845	2 005	2 319	2 708	4,0	3,8	4,0	4,1	4,2	4,6	4,6
– Portugal	184	290	347	332	364	404	455	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8
11. Latin America, Central and South	3 867	6 726	6 651	7 280	7 995	9 089	11 153	15,7	16,6	15.6	16,3	16,8	18,0	19,1
12. ACP (Lomé Convention)	2 680	5 660	5 700	5 247	5 858	6 509	8 541	10,9	14,0	13,4	11,7	12,3	12,9	14,7

Source: Eurostat — SITC.

(1) SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 232, 24, 261-265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.11 + 12.
(2) Not including secret, ships' stores, etc.
(3) Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Switzerland, Austria, Yugoslavia.
(4) Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa.
(5) Spain, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Malta, Cyprus, Israel, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Portugal, Turkey, Lebanon.

32.2 EC exports of agricultural products [1] to different groups of countries

(Mio ECU)

	EUR 9			EUR 10				% of total EUR 9 or 10						
	1973	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1973	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. World total [2]	22 639	49 679	55 983	68 681	73 694	78 775	90 490	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
2. Total EUR 9-10 intra-EC	15 258	34 164	36 271	42 294	47 799	51 605	58 642	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
3. Total EUR 9-10 extra-EC	7 381	15 290	19 521	26 055	25 576	26 766	31 211	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
4. USA	1 222	1 904	1 965	2 657	3 220	3 818	4 907	16,6	12,5	10,1	10,2	12,6	14,3	15,7
5. Japan	288	630	564	858	829	906	1 272	3,9	4,1	2,9	3,3	3,2	3,4	4,1
6. Western Europe [3]	1 725	3 091	3 477	4 125	4 259	4 482	5 025	23,4	20,2	17,8	15,8	16,7	16,7	16,1
7. Industrialized Commonwealth [4]	341	584	647	857	1 014	1 116	1 489	4,6	3,8	3,3	3,3	4,0	4,2	4,8
8. Yugoslavia	118	153	168	309	222	251	312	1,6	1,0	0,9	1,2	0,9	0,9	1,0
9. State-trading countries (class III)	747	1 337	2 365	3 880	3 035	3 241	2 977	10,1	8,7	12,1	14,9	11,9	12,1	9,5
10. Mediterranean area [5]	1 070	2 492	3 387	3 894	3 821	4 168	4 892	14,5	16,3	17,4	14,9	14,9	15,6	15,7
– Spain	199	464	493	543	575	784	744	2,7	3,0	2,5	2,1	2,2	2,9	2,4
– Portugal	63	125	148	173	167	132	163	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,5	0,5
11. Latin America, Central and South	259	593	843	1 039	814	656	701	3,5	3,9	4,3	4,0	3,2	2,5	2,2
12. ACP (Lomé Convention)	573	1 425	1 970	2 683	2 720	2 333	2 354	7,8	9,3	10,1	10,3	10,6	8,7	7,5

Source: Eurostat – SITC.

(1) SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 232, 24, 261-265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.11 + 12.
(2) Not including secret, ships' stores, etc.
(3) Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Switzerland, Austria, Yugoslavia.
(4) Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa.
(5) Spain, Greece, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Malta, Cyprus, Israel, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Portugal, Turkey, Lebanon (since 1981 Greece is not included).

32.3 EC trade of agricultural and food products according to the main client countries

(Mio ECU)

No	Main client countries (based on 1982)	Exports			Corresponding imports			Trade balance		
		1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	United States	3 220	3 818	4 907	9 684	9 486	9 407	−6 464	−5 668	−4 500
2	Switzerland	1 694	1 759	1 897	587	637	803	1 107	1 122	1 094
3	Soviet Union	1 425	1 825	1 714	919	878	903	506	947	811
4	Saudi Arabia	1 117	1 271	1 857	14	11	9	1 103	1 260	1 848
5	Nigeria	1 063	772	417	255	348	336	808	424	81
6	Algeria	941	967	1 083	14	15	23	927	952	1 063
7	Sweden	870	889	1 043	1 169	1 405	1 609	− 299	− 516	− 566
8	Japan	829	906	1 272	217	229	315	612	677	957
9	Austria	827	911	1 025	855	850	937	− 28	61	88
10	Egypt	644	860	1 232	167	232	287	477	628	945
11	Iraq	581	300	456	17	14	10	564	286	446
12	Spain	575	784	744	2 005	2 319	2 708	−1 430	−1 535	−1 964
13	Canada	538	603	840	1 688	1 664	1 752	−1 150	−1 061	−1 752
14	Poland	500	382	436	452	501	645	48	− 119	− 209
15	Iran	469	568	602	102	84	143	367	484	459
16	Libya	405	490	547	1	:	1	404	490	546
17	Morocco	326	216	171	403	433	433	− 77	− 217	− 262
18	Norway	321	352	386	538	659	685	− 217	− 307	− 299
19	Venezuela	302	177	240	6	24	38	296	153	202
20	Finland	279	270	307	909	979	952	− 630	− 709	− 645
21	United Arab Emirates	276	290	320	1	2	3	275	288	317
22	Australia	258	252	342	946	864	1 211	− 688	− 612	− 869
23	Lebanon	241	221	276	11	15	30	230	206	246
24	Hong Kong	240	277	303	32	28	35	208	249	268
25	Kuwait	224	223	272	2	3	6	222	220	266
A. Total of 25 countries		18 165	19 383	22 689	20 994	21 680	23 281	−2 829	−2 297	−1 429
B. Total of third counties		25 576	26 766	31 211	47 595	50 362	58 264	−22 019	−23 596	−27 053
% A/B		71,0	72,4	72,7						

Source: Eurostat — Siena.

32.4 EC trade of agricultural and food products according to the main supplier countries

(Mio ECU)

No	Main supplier countries (based on 1982)	Imports			Corresponding exports			Trade balance		
		1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	United States	9 684	9 486	9 407	3 220	3 818	4 907	−6 464	−5 668	−4 500
2	Brazil	3 329	4 124	5 115	82	78	67	−3 247	−4 046	−5 048
3	Spain	2 005	2 319	2 708	575	784	744	−1 430	−1 535	−1 964
4	Canada	1 688	1 664	1 752	538	603	840	−1 150	−1 061	− 912
5	Argentina	1 471	1 667	2 439	19	16	19	−1 452	−1 651	−2 420
6	Ivory Coast	1 359	1 392	1 842	175	180	191	−1 184	−1 212	−1 651
7	New Zealand	1 309	1 229	1 395	38	48	70	−1 271	−1 181	−1 325
8	Thailand	1 183	988	1 180	68	95	101	−1 115	− 893	−1 079
9	Sweden	1 169	1 405	1 609	870	889	1 043	− 299	− 516	− 566
10	Malaysia	1 127	1 351	1 743	80	98	109	−1 047	−1 253	−1 634
11	Colombia	1 013	1 054	1 230	34	31	18	− 979	−1 023	−1 212
12	South Africa	967	857	969	180	212	236	− 787	− 645	− 733
13	Australia	946	864	1 211	258	252	342	− 688	− 612	− 869
14	Soviet Union	919	878	903	1 425	1 825	1 714	506	947	811
15	Finland	909	979	952	279	270	307	− 630	− 709	− 645
16	Austria	855	850	937	827	911	1 025	− 28	61	88
17	China	834	979	1 151	160	228	36	− 674	− 751	−1 115
18	Indonesia	712	849	915	49	66	52	− 663	− 783	− 863
19	Turkey	666	763	804	45	66	150	− 621	− 697	− 654
20	Israel	627	663	794	179	180	202	− 448	− 483	− 592
21	Switzerland	587	637	803	1 694	1 759	1 897	1 107	1 122	1 094
22	India	560	607	790	166	55	255	− 394	− 552	− 535
23	Philippines	556	600	679	108	98	64	− 448	− 502	− 615
24	Cameroon	553	546	788	120	127	157	− 433	− 419	− 631
25	Norway	538	659	685	321	352	386	− 217	− 307	− 299
A. Total of 25 countries		35 566	37 410	42 801	11 510	13 041	14 932	−24 056	−24 369	−27 869
B. Total of third countries		47 595	50 362	58 264	25 576	26 766	31 211	−22 019	−23 596	−27 053
% A/B		73,8	73,7	73,5						

Source: Eurostat — Siena.

33 EC trade with ACP countries and overseas territories of Member States of the Community

EUR 10
(Mio ECU)

SITC codes	Products	Imports 1983	Imports 1984	Exports 1983	Exports 1984	Trade balance 1983	Trade balance 1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0–9	All products	20 480	25 702	17 177	17 799	−3 303	−7 903
0, 1, 21, 22 232, 24 261-265 + 268, 29, 4 592.11/12	Agricultural products (total)	6 533	8 570	2 489	2 549	−4 044	−6 021
00	Live animals	0	0	16	12	16	− 12
01	Meat	77	83	129	152	52	− 69
02	Milk and eggs	1	1	471	489	470	− 488
03	Fish	268	277	111	85	− 157	192
04	Cereals	64	45	507	689	443	644
05	Fruit and vegetables	464	522	133	123	− 331	− 399
06	Sugar and honey	563	718	377	297	− 186	− 421
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	3 052	4 338	35	39	−3 017	−4 299
08	Animal feed	141	93	34	38	− 107	− 55
09	Food products	1	1	180	155	179	154
11	Beverages	61	64	233	210	172	146
12	Tobacco	292	262	90	82	− 202	− 180
21	Hides	73	105	—	1	− 73	− 104
22	Oilseeds	91	132	1	1	− 90	− 131
232	Natural rubber	95	121	—	—	− 95	− 121
24	Timber and cork	636	695	4	3	− 632	− 692
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	266	440	3	3	− 263	− 437
29	Agricultural raw materials	103	109	17	21	− 86	− 88
4	Oils and fats	284	565	145	144	− 139	− 421
592.11 592.12	Starches, inuline Gluten	0	0	3	4	3	4

Source: Eurostat — SITC.

34 EC trade with Mediterranean countries

EUR 10

(Mio ECU)

SITC codes	Products	Imports			Exports			Trade balance		
		1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0–9	All products	31 935	33 776	41 771	39 030	42 404	46 630	7 095	8 628	4 859
0, 1, 21, 22 232, 24 261–265 + 268, 29, 4 592.11/12	Agricultural products (total)	4 583	5 230	6 020	3 821	4 168	4 892	– 762	–1 062	–1 128
00	Live animals	11	7	6	162	208	187	151	201	181
01	Meat	47	38	44	119	206	343	72	168	299
02	Milk and eggs	6	4	11	784	752	722	778	748	711
03	Fish	256	291	323	181	193	207	– 75	– 98	– 116
04	Cereals	22	16	28	952	1 129	1 178	930	1 113	1 150
05	Fruit and vegetables	2 701	2 978	3 422	197	236	280	–2 504	–2 742	–3 142
06	Sugar and honey	23	36	38	340	237	285	317	201	247
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	50	47	65	61	74	92	11	27	27
08	Animal feed	60	174	172	172	184	307	112	10	135
09	Food products	33	34	48	103	130	165	70	96	117
11	Beverages	495	491	492	182	172	179	– 313	– 319	– 313
12	Tobacco	59	65	72	90	87	95	31	22	23
21	Hides	25	25	47	85	94	161	60	69	114
22	Oilseeds	18	26	27	2	6	6	– 16	– 20	– 21
232	Natural rubber	1	1	–	1	2	2	0	2	2
24	Timber and cork	133	138	172	86	84	90	– 47	– 54	– 82
261–265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	312	482	635	49	71	59	– 263	– 411	– 576
29	Agricultural raw materials	215	233	274	110	118	131	– 105	– 115	– 143
4	Oils and fats	116	143	143	142	180	401	26	37	– 258
592.11 592.12	Starches, inuline Gluten	–	–	1	3	3	4	3	3	3

Source: Eurostat — SITC.

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

(Mio USD)

SITC codes	Products	EUR 10		United States of America		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Spain		Portugal	
		1978	1983	1978	1983	1978	1983	1978	1983	1978	1983	1978	1983	1978	1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0-9	All products	227 275	293 354	182 196	269 859	43 282	61 325	14 018	19 145	3 660	5 334	18 630	29 185	5 142	8 259
0, 1, 21, 22, 232, 24, 261-265, 268, 29, 4, 592.1	Agricultural and food products	46 038	44 833	22 327	25 997	4 114	5 110	1 022	1 379	287	380	3 727	4 483	1 085	1 577
0	Food products and live animals	26 734	26 604	14 508	16 679	2 981	3 688	599	813	194	254	2 007	2 373	646	848
00	Live animals	505	511	383	541	60	91	20	28	5	19	13	22	5	8
01	Meat	2 116	2 096	2 060	2 242	319	305	4	13	1	5	184	94	24	21
02	Milk and eggs	542	598	313	439	84	91	29	56	1	4	81	104	8	12
03	Fish	1 853	2 427	2 337	3 764	225	353	142	213	10	20	238	391	58	141
04	Cereals	2 987	2 021	172	341	158	249	17	38	5	29	611	908	358	486
05	Fruit and vegetables	6 879	6 846	2 109	3 358	1 097	1 527	110	163	52	75	161	149	16	28
06	Sugar and honey	1 096	877	1 017	1 447	226	233	14	14	56	44	38	30	56	59
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	7 510	5 995	5 923	4 142	598	539	223	210	57	49	521	457	41	54
08	Animal feed	3 084	5 011	94	165	125	162	20	37	1	3	134	169	75	30
09	Other food products	162	222	101	242	89	118	20	41	3	5	26	48	5	7
1	Beverages and tobacco	2 488	2 291	2 429	3 710	282	325	150	165	38	44	299	447	32	35
112	of which: Alcoholic beverages	715	708	1 918	2 876	251	257	78	85	23	29	57	90	16	7
21	Hides	1 428	1 191	253	194	116	157	2	3	3	2	205	143	20	37
22	Oilseeds	3 790	3 231	47	95	137	139	4	27	7	6	593	795	144	283
232	Natural rubber	698	682	756	736	79	91	—	30	—	8	—	91	—	11
24	Timber and cork	5 181	5 176	2 944	2 928	292	351	154	174	9	11	300	257	34	47
261-265+268	Natural textile fibres	2 796	2 809	213	251	98	105	9	32	5	7	111	216	164	274
29	Agricultural raw materials	1 106	1 201	616	814	120	169	34	47	13	16	83	95	19	21
4	Oils and fats	1 810	1 641	545	541	109	97	70	86	18	31	129	66	26	21

Source: EUR 10: Eurostat - SITC.
Other countries: Comtrade.

34.2 Exports of agricultural and food products by the EC and some other countries

(Mio USD)

SITC codes	Products	EUR 10		United States of America		Canada		Australia		New Zealand		Spain		Portugal	
		1978	1983	1978	1983	1978	1983	1978	1983	1978	1983	1978	1983	1978	1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0-9	All products	221 319	269 760	140 003	195 969	45 767	73 797	14 188	19 451	3 786	5 196	13 103	19 790	2 426	4 602
0, 1, 21, 22, 232, 24, 261-265, 268, 29, 4, 592.1	Agricultural and food products	16 933	23 828	33 045	40 453	8 440	13 050	4 574	7 052	2 090	3 687	2 691	3 290	485	646
0	Food products and live animals	10 852	16 374	18 254	24 039	4 264	7 948	4 011	4 663	1 738	2 630	1 975	2 428	186	257
	:														
00	Live animals	212	489	191	344	178	264	108	215	24	43	12	11	1	—
01	Meat	1 003	1 804	958	1 191	274	572	1 467	1 428	973	1 232	26	38	—	8
02	Milk and eggs	2 264	3 117	180	350	93	210	216	317	499	786	24	18	5	6
03	Fish	533	765	836	915	972	1 272	175	356	68	207	280	283	84	88
04	Cereals	2 274	3 940	11 621	15 126	2 319	4 864	1 227	1 453	14	37	53	82	5	5
05	Fruit and vegetables	1 131	1 629	1 884	2 438	155	321	161	202	94	200	1 381	1 620	83	102
06	Sugar and honey	1 166	1 473	126	138	67	99	566	573	8	9	31	35	2	13
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	1 060	998	164	192	38	51	22	33	11	13	98	83	2	1
08	Animal feed	625	1 247	1 925	2 805	149	230	53	66	34	77	41	209	2	29
09	Other food products	583	912	368	538	19	65	12	18	12	27	28	49	2	4
1	Beverages and tobacco	3 582	4 526	2 293	2 813	373	508	33	58	5	10	315	353	164	183
112	of which: Alcoholic beverages	2 937	3 508	91	131	279	404	17	39	2	7	300	336	163	180
21	Hides	417	545	915	1 010	169	183	329	222	174	127	4	13	5	6
22	Oilseeds	28	29	5 865	6 338	476	560	20	6	1	—	4	5	—	—
232	Natural rubber	8	8	17	21	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Timber and cork	258	324	2 005	2 287	2 946	3 558	14	178	72	80	27	60	98	101
261-265+268	Natural textile fibres	260	311	1 807	1 917	8	19	5	1 783	—	722	2	31	1	4
29	Agricultural raw materials	722	909	333	519	80	125	42	47	60	73	75	81	18	15
4	Oils and fats	766	736	1 537	1 486	118	136	120	75	40	44	289	318	13	80

Source: EUR 10: Eurostat - SITC.
Other countries: Comtrade.

34.3 Main trade balances of agricultural and food products in the Community

EUR 10
(Base 1983)

Positive trade balances					Negative trade balances				
Main countries	1983		1984		Main countries	1983		1984	
	Mio ECU	% of total	Mio ECU	% of total		Mio ECU	% of total	Mio ECU	% of total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Saudi Arabia	1 260	12,1	1 848	15,2	United States of America	−5 668	16,7	−4 500	11,6
Switzerland	1 122	10,8	1 094	9,0	Brazil	−4 045	11,9	−5 048	13,0
Algeria	952	9,1	1 060	8,7	Argentina	−1 651	4,9	−2 420	6,2
Soviet Union	948	9,1	812	6,7	Spain	−1 535	4,5	−1 963	5,1
Japan	677	6,5	957	7,9	Malaysia	−1 253	3,7	−1 635	4,2
Egypt	628	6,0	946	7,8	Ivory Coast	−1 212	3,6	−1 651	4,2
Libya	490	4,7	547	4,5	New Zealand	−1 181	3,5	−1 325	3,4
Iran	484	4,6	459	3,8	Canada	−1 061	3,1	− 911	2,3
Nigeria	424	4,1	81	0,7	Colombia	−1 023	3,0	−1 212	3,1
United Arab Emirates	288	2,8	317	2,6	Thailand	− 893	2,6	−1 079	2,8
Iraq	286	2,7	446	3,7	Indonesia	− 783	2,3	− 863	2,2
Hong Kong	249	2,4	268	2,2	China	− 751	2,2	−1 115	2,9
Kuwait	220	2,1	266	2,2	Finland	− 708	2,1	− 645	1,7
Lebanon	206	2,0	245	2,0	Turkey	− 698	2,1	− 654	1,7
North Yemen	200	1,9	266	2,2	Republic of South Africa	− 645	1,9	− 733	1,9
German Dem. Republic	163	1,6	119	1,0	Australia	− 612	1,8	− 869	2,2
Venezuela	153	1,5	202	1,7	India	− 552	1,6	− 535	1,4
Jordan	123	1,2	192	1,6	Sweden	− 516	1,5	− 566	1,5
Angola	117	1,1	166	1,4	Philippines	− 502	1,5	− 615	1,6
Syria	110	1,1	65	0,5	Israel	− 484	1,4	− 592	1,5
Total 20 countries	9 100	87,4	10 356	85,3	Total 20 countries	−25 773	75,9	−28 931	74,5
Total World	10 417	100	12 147	100	Total World	−33 936	100	−38 850	100

Source: Eurostat — Siena.

35 EC trade by product

EUR 10

SITC codes	Products	Mio ECU 1982	Mio ECU 1983	Mio ECU 1984	% TAV 1983/1982	% TAV 1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	EC imports					
0	Food products	28 382	29 884	33 643	5,3	12,6
04	of which: – cereals	2 507	2 270	2 461	– 9,5	8,4
05	– fruit and vegetables	7 617	7 690	8 826	1,0	14,8
011.1	– beef and veal	553	596	542	7,8	– 9,1
1	Beverages and tobacco	2 273	2 573	2 810	13,2	9,2
21	Skins and furs	1 453	1 338	1 619	– 7,9	21,0
22	Oilseeds	3 857	3 630	4 510	– 5,9	24,2
232	Natural rubber	647	767	920	18,5	19,9
24	Timber and cork	5 089	5 814	6 178	14,2	6,3
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	2 824	3 156	4 298	11,8	36,2
29	Agricultural raw materials	1 250	1 349	1 468	7,9	8,8
4	Oils and fats	1 808	1 843	2 803	1,9	52,1
592.11 592.12	Starches, gluten	11	8	15	–27,3	87,5
	Total	47 594	50 362	58 264	5,8	15,7
	EC exports					
0	Food products	17 672	18 394	21 120	4,1	14,8
04	of which: – cereals	4 110	4 425	5 532	7,7	25,0
05	– fruit and vegetables	1 695	1 830	2 036	8,0	11,3
011.1	– beef and veal	589	692	862	17,5	24,6
1	Beverages and tobacco	4 901	5 084	5 784	3,7	13,8
21	Skins and furs	564	612	718	8,5	17,3
22	Oilseeds	27	33	56	22,2	69,7
232	Natural rubber	6	9	9	50,0	–
24	Timber and cork	363	364	439	0,3	20,6
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	301	350	482	16,3	37,7
29	Agricultural raw materials	925	1 021	1 207	10,4	18,2
4	Oils and fats	752	827	1 343	10,0	62,4
592.11 592.12	Starches, gluten	65	73	52	12,3	–28,8
	Total	25 576	26 766	31 211	4,7	16,6

Source: Eurostat — SITC.

36 EC trade in agricultural and food products by economic zone — EUR 10

	Mio ECU			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984	1983/1982	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
Imports					
Intra-EC	48 066	51 891	57 763	8,0	11,3
Extra-EC	47 595	50 362	58 264	5,8	15,7
of which:					
I - Applicant countries	2 369	2 722	3 163	14,9	16,2
of which: - Spain	2 005	2 319	2 708	15,7	16,8
- Portugal	364	404	455	11,0	12,6
II - Industrial countries	22 734	23 313	25 093	2,5	7,6
of which: - USA	9 684	9 486	9 407	− 2,0	− 0,8
- Canada	1 688	1 664	1 752	− 1,4	5,3
- Japan	217	229	315	5,5	37,6
III - Developing countries	21 397	23 431	29 026	9,5	23,9
of which: - Argentina	1 471	1 667	2 439	13,3	46,3
- Brazil	3 329	4 124	5 115	23,9	24,0
- Morocco	403	433	433	7,4	—
IV - State-trading countries	3 464	3 618	4 144	4,4	14,5
of which: - Poland	452	501	645	10,8	28,7
- Hungary	533	566	640	6,2	13,1
- Romania	141	122	159	−13,5	30,3
Exports					
Intra-EC	47 799	51 605	58 642	8,0	13,6
Extra-EC	25 576	26 766	31 211	5,1	16,6
of which:					
I - Applicant countries	742	916	907	23,5	− 1,0
of which: - Spain	575	784	744	36,3	− 5,1
- Portugal	167	132	163	−21,0	23,5
II - Industrial countries	10 281	11 483	13 942	11,7	21,4
of which: - USA	3 220	3 818	4 907	18,6	28,5
- Switzerland	1 694	1 759	1 897	3,8	7,8
- Austria	827	911	1 025	10,2	12,5
III - Developing countries	12 260	12 041	14 292	− 1,8	18,7
of which: - Egypt	644	860	1 232	33,5	43,3
- Algeria	941	967	1 083	2,8	12,0
- Libya	405	490	547	21,0	11,6
IV - State-trading countries	3 035	3 242	2 977	6,8	− 8,2
of which: - USSR	1 425	1 825	1 714	28,1	− 6,1
- Czechoslovakia	197	144	169	−26,9	17,4
- Poland	500	382	436	−23,6	14,1

Source: Eurostat — SITC.

37 EC trade in agricultural and food products

EUR 10

	Imports					Exports				
	Mio ECU			% TAV		Mio ECU			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984	1983/1982	1984/1983	1982	1983	1984	1983/1982	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Intra										
Deutschland	12 193	13 309	14 332	9,2	7,7	7 039	7 602	8 839	8,0	16,3
France	7 304	7 790	8 706	6,7	11,8	10 105	11 433	12 944	13,1	13,2
Italia	8 203	9 030	9 862	10,1	9,2	3 460	3 598	4 129	4,0	14,8
Nederland	5 109	5 419	6 181	6,1	14,1	11 957	12 878	14 843	7,7	15,3
UEBL/BLEU	5 329	5 393	6 401	1,2	18,7	5 131	5 363	6 255	4,5	16,6
United Kingdom	6 881	7 597	8 519	10,4	12,1	3 838	3 947	4 424	2,8	12,1
Ireland	1 086	1 164	1 287	7,1	10,6	1 767	1 884	2 305	6,6	22,3
Danmark	996	1 078	1 241	8,2	15,1	3 839	3 897	3 735	1,5	−4,2
Ellas	965	1 111	1 234	15,1	11,1	664	1 003	1 168	51,1	16,5
EUR 10	48 066	51 891	57 763	8,0	11,3	47 800	51 605	58 642	8,0	13,6
Extra										
Deutschland	11 505	12 158	13 841	5,7	13,8	3 877	3 773	4 358	−2,7	15,5
France	7 695	8 254	9 140	7,3	10,7	6 541	7 157	8 054	9,4	12,5
Italia	7 458	7 563	9 057	1,4	19,8	2 369	2 278	2 767	−3,8	21,5
Nederland	5 883	6 506	7 871	10,6	21,0	4 051	4 263	4 845	5,2	13,7
UEBL/BLEU	2 913	3 240	3 776	11,2	16,5	1 165	1 187	1 740	1,9	46,6
United Kingdom	9 595	9 819	11 564	2,3	17,8	3 919	4 025	4 529	2,7	12,5
Ireland	349	366	417	4,9	13,9	829	946	1 012	14,1	7,0
Danmark	1 577	1 790	1 903	13,5	6,3	2 118	2 375	3 048	12,1	28,3
Ellas	620	667	695	7,6	4,2	706	762	858	7,9	12,6
EUR 10	47 595	50 362	58 264	5,8	15,7	25 575	26 766	31 211	4,7	16,6

Source: Eurostat – SITC.

39 EC trade with the two applicant countries for all products, and agricultural and food products

EUR 10

	Mio ECU						% TAV			
	Imports			Exports			Imports		Exports	
	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984	1983/1982	1984/1983	1983/1982	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All products										
Total for the '2'	12 929	14 771	18 671	14 353	15 103	16 474	14,2	26,4	5,2	9,1
of which:										
- Spain	10 376	11 659	14 648	10 432	11 410	12 850	12,4	25,6	9,4	12,6
- Portugal	2 553	3 112	4 023	3 921	3 693	3 624	21,9	29,3	– 5,8	–1,9
Agricultural and food products										
Total for the '2'	2 369	2 722	3 163	742	916	907	14,9	16,2	23,5	–1,0
of which:										
- Spain	2 005	2 319	2 708	575	784	744	15,7	16,8	36,3	–5,1
- Portugal	364	404	455	167	132	163	11,0	12,6	–21,0	23,5

Source: Eurostat – SITC.

40 EC trade with Greece and the two applicant countries for all products, and agricultural and food products

EUR 9

	Mio ECU						% TAV			
	Imports			Exports			Imports		Exports	
	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984	1983/1982	1984/1983	1983/1982	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All products										
Total for the '3'	15 319	17 911	22 311	20 309	21 005	23 138	16,9	24,6	3,4	10,2
of which:										
– Spain	10 259	11 584	14 483	10 394	11 386	12 813	12,9	25,0	9,5	12,5
– Greece	2 718	3 228	3 825	6 005	5 928	6 719	18,8	18,5	– 1,3	13,3
– Portugal	2 542	3 099	4 002	3 910	3 690	3 606	21,9	29,1	– 5,6	–2,3
Agricultural and food products										
Total for the '3'	2 998	3 691	4 322	1 753	1 994	2 276	23,1	17,1	13,7	14,1
of which:										
– Spain	1 994	2 306	2 695	554	774	727	15,6	16,9	39,7	–6,1
– Greece	640	982	1 173	1 042	1 089	1 389	53,4	19,5	4,5	27,5
– Portugal	364	403	454	157	130	161	10,7	12,7	–17,2	23,8

Source: Eurostat – SITC.

41 » 1982 « world production and trade in the principal agricultural products
The EC share of the world market

EUR 10

	World production (1 000 t)	World trade ([1]) (1 000 t)	(3/2)×100 Proportion of production traded	% of world trade: Imported by EC	% of world trade: Exported by EC	% of world trade: (6–5) Net EC share of world trade ([2])
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total cereals (except rice) ([3])	1 238 200	197 186	15,9	6,2	10,0	3,8
of which: – total wheat	459 475	101 184	22,0	4,2	15,2	11,0
Feed grain (except rice) ([3])	778 725	96 002	12,3	8,6	4,4	– 4,2
of which: – maize	415 738	67 584	16,3	11,1	0,2	–10,9
Oilseeds (by weight produced)	197 299	31 779	16,1	39,1	0,1	–39,0
of which: – soya	86 754	27 056	31,2	40,6	0,0	–40,6
Wine	33 658	2 743	8,1	19,8	40,0	20,2
Sugar	111 004	29 236	26,3	4,8	15,1	10,3
Total milk	439 813	256	0,1	1,6	60,5	58,9
Butter	7 382	809	11,0	13,6	47,8	34,2
Cheese	12 041	781	6,5	13,1	48,9	35,8
Milk powder (skimmed and whole)	6 345	1 635	25,8	0,1	49,6	49,5
Total meat (except offal)	137 122 ([4])	5 677 ([5])	4,1	11,9	17,4	5,5
of which: – beef and veal	45 089 ([4])	2 380 ([5])	5,3	7,5	18,4	10,9
– pigmeat	52 608 ([4])	700 ([5])	1,3	8,4	15,4	7,0
– poultrymeat	27 900 ([4])	1 442 ([5])	5,2	3,3	30,9	27,6
Eggs	28 608	452	1,6	2,7	31,0	28,3

Source: FAO (world production and world trade); Eurostat (% of 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.

42 Quantity and value of products in public storage

EUR 10

	Situation at 31.12.1982		Situation at 30.11.1983 (2)		Situation at 30.11.1984 (2)	
	Quantity (1 000 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	6 864,4	1 273,6	6 806,4	1 278,7	4 448,3	872,4
Non-breadmaking common wheat	23,2	4,3	14,0	2,7	2 014,9	390,8
Barley	1 680,9	304,9	1 672,9	322,5	1 636,4	319,7
Rye	298,5	57,9	311,5	63,1	441,4	91,9
Durum wheat	800,7	199,2	736,8	186,6	853,0	226,8
Sugar	–	–	–	–	42,9	25,7
Olive oil	181,4	287,8	120,7	174,5	167,3	272,6
Colza	38,6	14,8	–	–	58,4	26,2
Leaf tobacco	4,4	3,5	3,8	2,9	3,2	2,8
Processed tobacco	4,2	3,9	11,4	9,4	6,6	5,2
Packaged tobacco	28,9	35,4	15,4	18,9	4,5	5,6
Skimmed-milk powder	605,2	854,4	957,2	1 457,8	773,4	1 242,4
Butter	139,0	467,0	686,3	2 474,6	972,8	3 536,8
Beef carcasses	155,9	337,7	301,4	762,3	468,0	1 297,1
Boned beef	61,4	166,3	88,7	280,2	127,5	434,8
Total		4 010,6		7 034,5		8 750,8

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) The value in terms of ECU has 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 November of the following year.

43 EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure by sector

(Mio ECU)

Secteurs	1982 (1)	1983 (1)		1984 (1)		1985 (2)		1986 (3)	
	Mio ECU	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cereals	1 824,5	2 441,2	15,3	1 650,0	9,0	2 325,0	11,6	3 033,0	14,4
Refunds	1 064,9	1 525,0	9,6	918,3	5,0	1 034,0	5,1	1 574,0	7,5
Intervention, of which:	759,6	916,2	5,7	731,7	4,0	1 291,0	6,4	1 459,0	6,9
— production refund	135,4	129,7	0,8	175,5	1,0	170,0	0,8	172,0	0,8
— aid for durum wheat	165,8	218,5	1,4	200,3	1,1	237,0	1,2	246,0	1,2
— storage	453,4	565,6	3,5	355,8	1,9	884,0	4,4	1 041,0	4,9
Rice	50,3	92,9	0,6	47,8	0,3	90,0	0,4	102,0	0,5
Refunds	41,0	67,9	0,4	26,9	0,2	67,0	0,3	76,0	0,4
Intervention	9,3	25,0	0,2	20,9	0,1	23,0	0,1	26,0	0,1
Sugar	1 241,9	1 316,2	8,3	1 631,5	8,9	1 689,0	8,4	1 585,0	7,5
Refunds	744,0	758,1	4,8	1 190,0	6,5	1 239,0	6,2	1 119,0	5,3
Intervention, of which:	497,9	558,1	3,5	441,5	2,4	450,0	2,2	466,0	2,2
— refund of storage costs	489,9	550,5	3,5	429,8	2,3	430,0	2,1	432,0	2,1
Olive oil	493,1	675,3	4,3	1 096,4	5,9	897,0	4,5	1 074,0	5,1
Refunds	8,8	9,7	0,1	8,1	0,0	27,0	0,1	32,0	0,2
Intervention	484,3	665,6	4,2	1 088,3	5,9	870,0	4,3	1 042,0	4,9
Oils and fats	720,7	945,6	5,9	655,6	3,6	938,0	4,7	1 092,0	5,2
Refunds	3,8	3,7	0,0	0,4	0,0	5,0	0,0	4,0	0,0
Intervention, of which:	716,9	941,9	5,9	655,2	3,6	933,0	4,6	1 088,0	5,2
— colza, sunflower, rape seed	703,0	924,8	5,8	613,1	3,3	860,0	4,3	1 015,0	4,8
— soya beans	7,3	6,2	0,0	32,7	0,2	47,0	0,2	56,0	0,3
— flax seed	6,7	14,5	0,1	7,2	0,0	16,0	0,1	16,0	0,1
Protein products	82,8	142,3	0,9	215,6	1,2	272,0	1,4	273,0	1,3
Refunds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intervention, of which:	82,8	142,3	0,9	215,6	1,2	272,0	1,4	273,0	1,3
— peas, broad beans, field beans	41,1	84,6	0,5	139,4	0,8	207,0	1,0	213,0	1,0
— dried fodder	41,7	57,7	0,4	76,1	0,4	62,0	0,3	58,0	0,3
Textile plants and silk worms, of which:	116,4	160,0	1,0	108,0	0,6	213,0	1,1	239,0	1,1
— flax and hemp	19,5	19,3	0,1	19,2	0,1	28,5	0,1	31,0	0,1
— cotton	96,2	140,1	0,9	88,2	0,5	183,5	0,9	207,0	1,0
Fruit and vegetables	914,3	1 196,1	7,5	1 454,6	7,3	1 356,0	6,7	1 087,5	5,2
Refunds	59,5	58,1	0,4	58,6	0,3	77,0	0,4	77,0	0,4
— fresh	53,1	51,9	0,4	50,1	0,3	68,0	0,3	68,0	0,3
— processed	6,5	6,2	0,0	8,5	0,0	9,0	0,0	9,0	0,0
Intervention	854,8	1 138,0	7,1	1 396,0	7,6	1 279,0	6,4	1 010,5	4,8
— fresh	305,3	397,9	2,5	569,1	3,1	420,0	2,1	421,0	2,0
— processed	549,5	740,1	4,7	826,9	4,5	859,0	4,3	589,5	2,8
Wine	570,6	659,2	4,1	1 222,6	6,6	998,0	5,0	1 115,0	5,3
Refunds	31,9	20,2	0,1	18,6	0,1	35,0	0,2	44,0	0,2
Intervention, of which:	538,7	639,0	4,0	1 204,0	6,5	963,0	4,8	1 071,0	5,1
— aid for private storage	108,4	142,5	0,9	135,6	0,7	100,0	0,5	100,0	0,5
— other (especially distillation)	390,5	391,4	2,5	852,4	4,6	613,0	3,0	616,0	2,9
Obligatory distillation of the by-products of wine-making	9,0	63,1	0,4	88,6	0,5	88,0	0,4	92,0	0,4
Tobacco	622,6	671,3	4,2	776,4	4,2	841,0	4,2	850,0	4,0
Refunds	17,3	27,9	0,2	36,5	0,2	42,0	0,2	41,0	0,2
Intervention	605,3	643,4	4,0	739,9	4,0	799,0	4,0	809,0	3,8
Other sectors, of which:	53,4	55,6	0,3	51,5	0,3	54,0	0,3	53,0	0,3
— seeds	43,5	43,0	0,3	42,4	0,2	44,9	0,2	43,0	0,2
— hops	5,4	8,2	0,0	8,4	0,1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Intervention, of which:	1 806,4	3 069,3	19,3	3 498,3	19,0	4 227,0	21,0	3 791,0	18,0
— aids for skimmed milk	1 310,5	1 630,7	10,2	1 841,3	10,0	1 974,0	9,8	2 267,0	10,8
— skimmed milk storage	135,4	634,5	4,0	819,5	4,5	652,0	3,2	446,0	2,1
— butter storage	196,6	410,8	2,6	830,3	4,5	1 360,0	6,8	1 126,0	5,3
— butter disposal	414,1	496,4	3,1	450,1	2,4	282,0	1,4	163,0	0,8
— cost milk producers	−537,3	−527,4	−3,3	−749,2	−4,1	−620,0	−3,1	−547,0	−2,6
— extension of the markets	105,7	154,2	1,0	183,7	1,0	239,0	1,2	213,0	1,0
Beef and veal	1 158,6	1 736,5	10,9	2 546,8	13,9	2 460,0	12,2	2 405,0	11,4
Refunds	643,5	828,2	5,2	1 392,7	7,6	1 148,0	5,7	1 099,0	5,2
Intervention, of which:	515,1	908,3	5,7	1 154,1	6,3	1 312,0	6,5	1 306,0	6,2
public and private storage	341,5	632,4	4,0	814,5	4,4	1 059,0	5,3	1 096,0	5,2
— premiums for calving	74,4	103,0	0,6	152,4	0,8	106,0	0,5	83,0	0,4
— premiums for suckler cows	91,4	91,1	0,6	89,7	0,5	95,0	0,5	95,0	0,5
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	251,7	305,6	1,9	433,5	2,3	451,0	2,2	465,0	2,2
Refunds	—	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	p.m.	—	p.m.	—
Intervention	251,7	305,6	1,9	433,5	2,3	451,0	2,2	465,0	2,2
Pigmeat	111,6	145,0	0,9	195,9	1,1	163,0	0,8	219,0	1,1
Refunds	96,1	120,2	0,7	157,0	0,9	136,0	0,7	163,0	0,8
Intervention	15,5	24,8	0,2	38,9	0,2	27,0	0,1	56,0	0,3
Eggs and poultrymeat	103,9	123,3	0,8	69,8	0,4	124,0	0,6	129,0	0,6
Refunds	103,9	123,3	0,8	69,8	0,4	124,0	0,6	129,0	0,6
— eggs	24,2	30,4	0,2	20,4	0,1	35,0	0,2	38,0	0,2
— poultrymeat	79,7	92,9	0,6	49,4	0,3	89,0	0,4	91,0	0,4
Non-Annex II products	414,4	343,2	2,2	382,4	2,1	402,0	2,0	448,0	2,1
Refunds	414,4	343,2	2,2	382,4	2,1	402,0	2,0	448,0	2,1
Fishery products	34,0	25,7	0,2	15,6	0,1	24,1	0,1	41,3	0,2
Refunds	13,8	8,2	0,1	0,9	0,0	0,5	0,0	p.m.	—
Intervention	20,2	17,5	0,1	14,7	0,1	23,6	0,1	41,3	0,2
Total common organizations of markets	12 092,5	15 431,1	96,9	17 995,7	98,0	19 899,1	98,9	20 763,8	98,6
Accession compensatory amounts (ACA) in intra-Community trade	0,4	0,3	0,0	0,3	0,0	1,0	0,0	32,0	0,2
Monetary compensatory amounts (MCA)	312,7	488,3	3,1	375,9	2,0	109,0	0,5	144,0	0,7
— intra-Community trade	23,6	149,1	1,0	−39,6	−0,2	−13,0	−0,1	16,0	0,1
— extra-Community trade	289,1	339,2	2,1	415,5	2,2	122,0	0,6	128,0	0,6
Total common organizations of markets + ACAs + MCAs	12 405,6	15 919,7	100,0	18 371,9	100,0	20 009,1	99,4	20 939,8	99,5
Community compensation measures				—	—	120,0	0,6	113,5	0,5
Grand total	12 405,6	15 919,7 (4)	100,0	18 371,9 (5)	100,0	20 129,1 (6)	100,0	21 053,3	100,0

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) The items of expenditure are taken from the statements submitted by the Member States under the system of advances and are charged to a given financial year under Article 109 of the Financial Regulation.

(2) Budget, including transfers approved on the 19.7.1985.

(3) 1986 draft budget.

(4) This amount does not take into account a sum of −108,1 Mio ECU by way of accounts clearance for 1976/77. With this amount, the total becomes 15 811,6 Mio ECU.

(5) This amount does not take into account a sum of −25,5 Mio ECU by way of accounts clearance for 1978/79. With this amount, the total becomes 18 346,5 Mio ECU.

(6) This amount does not take into account a sum of −150,0 Mio ECU by way of accounts clearance for 1980/81. With this amount, the total becomes 19 979,1 Mio ECU.

44 Breakdown of appropriations by sector according to the economic nature of the measures - Financial

	1984 - Mio ECU (1)					
	Appropri-ations	Export refunds	Breakdown by economic nature of the measures			
			Interventions			
			Storage proper	Withdrawals from the mar-ket + similar operations	Price subsidies	Guidance premium:
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A - Cereals	1 650,0	918.3	314,3	–	417,4	–
Rice	47,8	26,9	–	–	20,9	–
Sugar	1 631,5	1 190,0	429,8	–	11,7	–
Olive oil	1 096,4	8,1	66,6	–	1 021,7	–
Oils and fats, of which:	655,6	0,4	2,1	–	653,1	–
- colza, rape seed, sunflower	613,5	0,4	2,1	–	611,0	–
- soya beans	32,7	–	–	–	32,7	–
- flax seed	7,2	–	–	–	7,2	–
Protein products, of which:	215,6	–	–	–	215,6	–
- peas, broad beans and field beans	139,4	–	–	–	139,4	–
- dried fodder	76,1	–	–	–	76,1	–
Textile plants, of which:	108,0	–	–	–	108,0	–
- flax and hemp	19,2	–	–	–	19,2	–
- cotton	88,2	–	–	–	88,2	–
Fruit and vegetables	1 454,6	58,6	–	446,1	949,9	–
Wine	1 222,6	18,6	135,6	852,4	216,0	–
Tobacco	776,4	36,5	28,2	–	711,7	–
Other sectors or agricultural products, of which :	51,5	–	–	–	51,5	–
- seeds	42,4	–	–	–	42,4	–
- hops	8,4	–	–	–	8,4	–
Milk and milk products	5 441,7	1 943,4	1 710,4	–	1 728,8	59,1
Beef and veal	2 546,8	1 392,7	814,5	–	187,2	152,4
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	433,5	–	–	–	433,5	–
Pigmeat	195,9	157,0	38,9	–	–	–
Eggs and poultrymeat	69,8	69,8	–	–	–	–
Non-Annex II products	382,4	382,4	–	–	–	–
Fishery products	15,6	0,9	–	14,7	–	–
Total A	17 995,7	6 203,6	3 540,4	1 313,2	6 727,0	211,5
%	100,0	34,5	19,6	7,3	37,4	1,2
B - Accession compensatory amounts in intra-Community trade	0,3	–	–	–	0,3	–
C - Monetary compensatory amounts						
- in intra-Community trade	– 39,6	–	–	–	– 39,6	–
- in extra-Community trade	415,5	415,8	–	–	–	–
Total A + B + C	18 371,9 (3)	6 619,1	3 540,4	1 313,2	6 687,7	211,5
%	100,0	36,0	19,3	7,1	36,4	1,2

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) The items of expenditure are taken from the statements submitted by the Member States under the system of advances and are charged to a given
(2) Budget, including transfers approved on the 19.7.1985.
(3) This amount does not take into account a sum of – 25,5 Mio ECU by way of accounts clearance for 1978/79.
(4) This amount does not take into account a sum of – 150,0 Mio ECU by way of accounts clearance for 1980/81 and a sum of 120,0 Mio ECU by way

year 1984 (1) - Financial year 1985 (2)**

(Mio ECU)

	1985 - Mio ECU (2)						
			Breakdown by economic nature of the measures				
			Interventions				
Total	Appropri-ations	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
731.7	2 325,0	1 034,0	884,0	—	407,0	—	1 291,0
20,9	90,0	67,0	—	—	23,0	—	23,0
441,5	1 689,0	1 239,0	434,0	—	16,0	—	450,0
1 088,3	897,0	27,0	22,0	—	848,0	—	870,0
655,2	938,0	5,0	10,0	—	923,0	—	933,0
613,1	875,0	5,0	10,0	—	860,0	—	870,0
39,7	47,0	—	—	—	47,0	—	47,0
7,2	16,0	—	—	—	16,0	—	16,0
215,6	272,0	—	—	—	272,0	—	272,0
139,4	207,0	—	—	—	207,0	—	207,0
76,1	62,0	—	—	—	62,0	—	62,0
108,0	213,0	—	—	—	213,0	—	213,0
19,2	28,5	—	—	—	28,5	—	28,5
88,2	183,5	—	—	—	183,5	—	183,5
1 396,0	1 356,0	77,0	—	298,0	981,0	—	1 279,0
1 204,0	998,0	35,0	100,0	613,0	250,0	—	963,0
739,9	841,0	42,0	34,0	—	765,0	—	799,0
51,5	54,0	—	—	—	54,0	—	54,0
42,4	44,9	—	—	—	44,9	—	44,9
8,4	9,0	—	—	—	9,0	—	9,0
3 498,3	6 602,0	2 375,0	2 233,0	—	1 955,0	39,0	4 227,0
1 154,1	2 460,0	1 148,0	1 059,0	—	147,0	106,0	1 312,0
433,5	451,0	—	—	—	451,0	—	451,0
38,9	163,0	136,0	—	—	27,0	—	27,0
—	124,0	124,0	—	—	—	—	—
—	402,0	402,0	—	—	—	—	—
14,7	24,1	0,5	0,2	22,9	0,5	—	23,6
11 792,1	19 899,1 (4)	6 711,5	4 776,2	933,9	7 332,5	145,0	13 187,6
65,5	100,0	33,7	24,0	4,7	36,9	0,7	66,3
0,3	1,0	—	—	—	—	1,0	1,0
−39,6	−13,0	—	—	—	−13,0	—	−13,0
—	122,0	122,0	—	—	—	—	—
11 752,8	20 009,1	6 833,5	4 776,2	933,9	7 319,5	146,0	13 175,6
64,0	100,0	34,2	23,9	4,6	36,6	0,7	65,8

financial year under Article 109 of the Financial Regulation.

the Community compensation measures.

45 Receipts from the common agricultural policy

(Mio ECU)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 **	1985 **	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Levies	1 535,4	1 264,9	1 522,0	1 347,1	1 259,9	1 081,5	1 584,9
Contributions, sugar	466,9	482,6	705,8	948,0	1 176,4	1 025,0	1 113,8
Total	2 002,3	1 747,5	2 227,8	2 295,1	2 436,3	2 106,5	2 698,7

Source: Commission des CE, DG de l'agriculture.

46 Expenditure of the Guarantee Section as a percentage of: – the Community's gross domestic product – Community expenditure on food

	GDP in the EC (Mrd ECU)	Expenditure on food in the EC (Mrd ECU)	EAGGF Guarantee Section					
			Mio ECU		% of GDP in the EC		% of Community expenditure on food	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
1	2	3	4	5	6 = 4/2	7 = 5/2	8 = 4/3	9 = 5/3
1978 (1)	1 569	346	8 672,7	6 393,8	0,55	0,41	2,5	1,8
1979 (1)	1 763	370**	10 440,7	8 297,2	0,59	0,47	2,8	2,2
1980 (1)	1 988	400**	11 314,9	9 312,5	0,57	0,47	2,8	2,3
1981 ** (2)	2 205	420**	11 141,2	9 393,8	0,51	0,43	2,6	2,2
1982** (2)	2 404	445**	12 405,6	10 177,8	0,52	0,42	2,8	2,3
1983** (2)	2 643		15 811,6	13 616,5	0,60	0,52		
1984** (2)	2 776		18 346,5	15 910,2	0,66	0,57		
1985** (2)	2 983		19 979,1	17 872,6	0,67	0,60		
1986** (2)	3 490		21 053,3	18 354,6	0,60	0,53		

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) EUR 9.
(2) EUR 10.

47 Aid granted from the Fund up to 31 December 1984

(1 000 ECU) (1)

Regulation No	Total	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	Ellas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					I — Direct action						
17/64	2 115 149	503 462	405 241	668 149	139 394	135 812	8 852	134 642	73 321	42 276	–
355/77	1 282 497	153 883	233 096	440 525	49 973	35 760	2 412	101 538	96 805	30 365	138 140
1760/78	134 808		34 165	100 643	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
269/79	229 837		74 130	155 707	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1362/78	265 435	–	–	265 435	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1852/78	103 622	4 886	13 478	28 155	3 453	852	–	19 808	20 114	4 829	8 047
2722/72	9 583	2 869	6 714	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1505/76	45 000	–	–	45 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2395/79	12 115	–	12 115	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1943/81	6 058	–	–	–	–	–	–	6 058	–	–	–
1938/81	30 825	30 825	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
458/80	59 862	2 626	51 798	5 438	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2968/83	14 073	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14 073
2908/83	64 131	3 200	12 833	22 184	2 069	3 953	–	9 803	3 078	4 616	2 395
Direct action total	4 372 995	701 751	843 570	1 731 236	194 889	176 377	11 264	271 849	193 318	86 086	162 655
					II — Indirect action						
In progress	2 409 112	502 580	563 003	122 129	99 231	43 499	9 202	581 950	311 506	93 847	82 165
Completed	353 467	58 991	45 289	177 468	10 061	9 200	7 946	40 341	1 873	2 298	–
Indirect action total	2 762 579	561 571	608 292	299 597	109 292	52 699	17 148	622 291	313 379	96 145	82 165
Grand total	7 135 574	1 263 322	1 451 863	2 030 833	304 181	229 076	28 412	894 140	506 697	182 231	244 820

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) The amounts shown in this table are expressed in u.a. up to 31 December 1977, in EUA from 1 January 1978 to 31 December 1980, and in ECU from 1 January 1981.

48 Projects financed by the EAGGF Guidance Section classified by EC region : 1978-84 (R/355/77)

Deutschland		France		Italia		Nederland		Belgique/België	
1		2		3		4		5	
Total	153 883	Total	233 097	Total	440 526	Total	49 973	Total	35 [illegible]
Multi-regional	–	Multi-regional	9 184	Multi-regional	18 083	Multi-regional	73	Multi-regional	[illegible]
Schleswig-Holstein	16 676	Ile-de-France	420	Piemonte	9 014	Groningen	724	Flandre Orientale Oost-Vlaanderen	5 [illegible]
Hamburg	2 582	Champagne-Ardennes	5 684	Valle d'Aosta	1 016	Friesland	3 566	Flandre Occidentale West-Vlaanderen	9 [illegible]
Niedersachsen	23 892	Picardie	2 912	Liguria	2 791	Drenthe	55	Anvers/Antwerpen	4 [illegible]
Bremen	144	Haute-Normandie	6 187	Lombardia	14 284	Overijssel	1 945	Limbourg/Limburg	2 [illegible]
Nordrhein-Westfalen	14 290	Centre	5 590	Trentino-Alto Adige	24 363	Gelderland	4 320	Brabant	4 [illegible]
Hessen	15 926	Basse-Normandie	6 591	Veneto	23 136	Utrecht	1 247	Hainaut/ Henegouwen	1 [illegible]
Rheinland-Pfalz	11 305	Bourgogne	2 783	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	698	Noord-Holland	9 284	Namur/Namen	4 [illegible]
Baden-Württemberg	35 145	Nord-Pas-de-Calais	11 012	Emilia-Romagna	47 796	Zuid-Holland	18 638	Liège/Luik	2 [illegible]
Bayern	31 611	Lorraine	2 971	Toscana	12 034	Zeeland	1 228	Luxembourg/ Luxemburg	[illegible]
Saarland	2 312	Alsace	4 116	Umbria	10 147	Noord-Brabant	6 775		
Berlin (West)	–	Franche-Comté	1 125	Marche	23 896	Limburg	1 992		
		Pays de la Loire	11 216	Lazio	28 675	Z.IJ. Polders	126		
		Bretagne	16 809	Campania	29 057				
		Poitou-Charentes	5 126	Abruzzi	24 627				
		Aquitaine	14 318	Molisè	2 293				
		Midi-Pyrénées	8 098	Puglia	36 374				
		Limousin	2 191	Basilicata	23 186				
		Rhône-Alpes	13 087	Calabria	37 733				
		Auvergne	1 527	Sicilia	40 634				
		Languedoc-Rousillon	80 748	Sardegna	30 689				
		Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	18 908						
		Corse	114						
		DOM	2 380						

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1 000 ECU)

Luxembourg		United Kingdom		Ireland		Danmark		Ellas	
6		7		8		9		10	
otal	2 412	Total	101 538	Total	96 805	Total	30 365	Total	138 140
ulti-regional	—	Multi-regional	138	Multi-regional	2 401	Multi-regional	102	Multi-regional	47 661
		North	4 966	Donegal	8 270	Storkøbenhavn	663	Nissi	4 853
		Yorkshire-Humberside	7 419	North-West	3 134	Øst for Storebælt ekskl Storkøbenhavn	4 064	Anatoliki Sterea	8 648
		East-Midlands	9 149	North-East	17 413	Vest for Storebælt	25 536	Ditiki Sterea	6 889
		East-Anglia	7 478	West	12 494	Grønland	—	Peloponissos	13 394
		South-East	10 688	Midlands	10 635			Thraki	696
		South-West	9 129	East	11 675			Anatoliki Makedonia	7 713
		West-Midlands	5 848	Midwest	6 456			Kentriki Makedonia	19 285
		North-West	3 830	South-East	13 226			Ditiki Makedonia	2 061
		Wales	5 765	South-West	11 101			Ipiros	10 377
		Scotland	18 990					Kentriki Sterea	1 812
		Northern-Ireland	18 138					Thessalia	10 513
								Kriti	4 238

49 'Marketing structures' projects financed by the EAGGF Guidance Section classified by major category

	Milk products	Meats	Wine	Fruit and vegetables	Flowers and plants	Fishery products	Cereals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Deutschland	29 965	14 613	26 290	27 900	4 695	1 733	19 532
France	7 847	52 635	77 172	56 496	1 858	5 119	7 899
Italia	25 059	15 229	81 131	175 578	2 169	33 984	39 851
Nederland	12 665	8 450	–	15 373	10 154	1 196	–
Belgique/België	5 586	9 643	–	10 822	110	1 180	3 299
Luxembourg	–	–	2 178	–	–	–	–
Ireland	15 602	45 547	–	3 311	356	9 787	6 179
Danmark	3 597	12 388	–	1 093	2 159	4 299	86
Ellas	11 850	25 679	16 440	20 050	3 970	1 359	45 919
United Kingdom	14 375	36 404	–	6 096	145	9 486	16 002
EUR 10	126 546	220 588	203 211	316 719	25 616	68 143	138 767

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

of operations: 1978-84 (R/355/77)

(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
—	11 385	1 671	—	169	15 929	153 882	801 129
153	12 587	902	1 632	—	8 797	233 096	961 290
6 352	464	—	21 093	25 503	14 110	440 525	1 329 689
—	321	1 813	—	—	—	49 972	397 423
961	576	1 945	—	—	1 639	35 760	205 483
23	211	—	—	—	—	2 412	10 978
7 183	—	5 599	—	—	3 240	96 804	347 826
2 195	1 809	1 022	—	—	1 717	30 365	209 248
—	1 927	2 222	8 152	—	572	138 140	354 920
2 229	1 703	6 059	—	—	9 038	101 537	501 745
19 096	30 983	21 233	30 877	25 672	55 042	1 282 493	5 119 731

50 Payments made towards socio-structural schemes of a general nature, schemes in less-favoured areas and schemes related to common organizations of markets

Schemes	1 000 ECU	1 000 ECU	1 000 ECU	1 000 u.a./EUA/ECU	
	1982 (1)	1983 (1)	1984 (1)	1975-1984 (1)	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
I — *General socio-structural*					
Directive 72/159/EEC	86 807	149 830	112 500	654 115	94,6
Directive 72/160/EEC	865	996	1 079	5 131	0,7
Directive 72/161/EEC	4 860	5 485	918	31 967	4,7
Total I	92 532	156 311	114 497	691 213	100
II — *Less-favoured areas*					
Directive 75/268/EEC	144 485	135 832	136 418	825 302	77,2
Directive 78/628/EEC	5 477	13 209	8 456	43 965	4,1
Directive 78/627/EEC	7 639	9 454	6 866	37 394	3,5
Directive 79/359/EEC	4 727	2 305	197	13 549	1,3
Directive 79/173/EEC	653	774	225	2 847	0,3
Directive 79/197/EEC	—	485	2 173	2 658	0,2
Regulation (EEC) No 1820/80	12 364	11 360	8 079	35 735	3,4
Regulation (EEC) No 1821/80	43	99	244	386	0,0
Regulation (EEC) No 1054/81	4 240	10 897	10 139	25 276	2,4
Directive 81/527/EEC	2 858	10 905	10 965	24 728	2,3
Regulation (EEC) No 1939/81	—	111	1 891	2 002	0,2
Regulation (EEC) No 1940/81	—	1 464	498	1 962	0,2
Regulation (EEC) No 1942/81	—	11 226	11 675	22 901	2,1
Regulation (EEC) No 1975/82	—	7 245	19 342	26 587	2,5
Regulation (EEC) No 1944/81	—	—	2 846	2 846	0,3
Regulation (EEC) No 2966/83	—	—	306	306	0,0
Total II	182 486	213 366	220 320	1 068 444	100
III — *Related to common organizations of markets*					
Regulation (EEC) No 1078/77	58 618	61 339	39 388	457 695	73,3
Regulation (EEC) No 1163/76	1 620	5 365	—	47 853	7,7
Regulation (EEC) No 2511/69	3 881	2 051	—	31 139	5,0
Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72	2 221	482	980	12 398	2,0
Regulation (EEC) No 1696/71	—	769	—	7 163	1,2
Regulation (EEC) No 3796/81	65	21	47	136	0,0
Regulation (EEC) No 456/80	22 354	22 070	14 586	60 986	9,8
Regulation (EEC) No 458/80	1 284	242	2 481	4 007	0,6
Regulation (EEC) No 270/79	91	—	—	91	0,0
Regulation (EEC) No 389/82	—	—	2 708	2 708	0,4
Total III	117 829	109 301	60 190	624 173	100
Total I+II+III	392 847	480 978	395 007	2 506 139	

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) 1975-77: u.a.; 1978-80: EUA, from 1.1.1981: ECU.

50.1 Public expenditure on agriculture in 1980

(1000 ECU)

Code		Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg (1979)	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Improvement of the structure of production:	1000	790 975	1 648 573	1 313 318	84 071	103 669	8 102	498 647	203 814	72 868
– Modernization of farms	1100	209 830	219 635	574 134	23 587	25 130	48	332 191	67 629	35 556 (1)
– Land mobility	1200	87 734	691 061	52 733	17 855	40 914	1 965	1 109	16 246	28 124
– Land improvement	1300	23 041	52 614	300 354	–	–	50	2 168	17 935	3 409
– Change of production	1400	–	17 948	16 381	1 126	280	–	–	–	2
– Improvement of production potential	1500	109 735	185 033	147 169	38 479	28 668	321	32 173	36 748	5 397
– Cooperation between farmers	1600	4 055	6 999	–	682	468	40	–	–	219
– Reduction of production costs	1700	332 389	341 149	176 166	2 343	957	3 418	3 798	1 019	157
– Development of less-favoured areas	1800	24 190	122 566	46 379	–	7 252	2 260	127 207	64 237	5
Natural disasters	2000	1 703	147 042	74 312	–	39 807	2 596	48	–	1 778
Development of rural areas:	3000	194 679	362 632	389 863	56 681	20 479	–	32 492	25 993	4 297
– Specific regional programmes	3100	134 564	72 427	67 278	47 136	–	–	3 809	7 552	–
– Rural infrastructure	3200	60 115	289 521	178 269	9 545	20 479	–	28 683	18 326	150
– Industrialization of rural areas	3300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	–
– Other programmes	3400	–	–	144 316	–	–	–	–	62	4 147
Processing and marketing:	4000	123 225	144 507	897 195	78 096	22 671	7 574	65 035	23 539	15 695
– At the producer stage	4100	25 516	7 022	49 438	1 950	–	1 789	5 602	–	–
– Enterprises	4200	7 240	113 785	354 710	25 885	17 362	5 483	16 896	20 353	1 638
– Product promotion	4300	64 530	3 827	5 352	33 353	3 216	123	966	–	–
– Quality control	4400	6 512	239	3 832	16 908	2 088	179	–	–	10 482
– Marketing services	4500	19 426	1 249	1 652	–	5	–	–	3 201	3 530
– Sales administration	4600	–	–	927	–	–	–	–	–	–
– Regional capital grants	4700	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
– Central bodies	4800	–	18 384	475 604	–	–	–	41 571	–	–

(1) Expenditure on farm modernization in less-favoured areas is included under code 1100 for the harmonization of data at Community level (notably UK and Ireland).

50.2 **Public expenditure on agricultural in 1980**

(1000 ECU)

Code		Deutsch-land	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg (1979)	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Market support:	5000	113 916	66 525	14 470	3 624	1 862	218	160 617	74 844	92 588
– Expenditure connected with the PAC	5100	95 532	1 114	7 142	–	–	6	91 903	13 268	–
– National market support	5200	–	60 798	7 195	2 729	–	–	68 714	4 361	–
– Consumption aids	5300	18 384	4 155	133	895	1 862	212	–	56 531	92 588
– Export aids	5400	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	685	–
Financial policy	6000	161	–	108 535	105	570	–	182	496	31
Income aids (not affected to other categories)	7000	20 166	17 095	1 236	–	–	–	18	–	–
Intellectual investment	8000	14 554	187 973	23 511	–	2 631	32	147 797	14 514	19 884
– Occupational training	8200	5 363	72 473	3 511	–	953	6	17 272	2 835	30
– Information	8300	6 929	111 379	11 617	–	457	26	126 523	11 551	19 517
– Accounting	8400	2 262	4 121	8 312	–	1 221	–	–	128	337
Other	11000	105 408	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(20 789)
Total (except 8100)		1 364 788	2 574 347	2 821 204	222 577	191 689	18 522	900 836	353 200	223 994 (1) 244 783 (2)
Research and development	8100	164 394	157 258	60 972	107 379	38 024	28	174 675	17 705	29 113
Total (including 8100)		1 529 182	2 731 605	2 882 176	329 956	229 713	18 550	1 075 511	370 905	253 107 (1) 273 896 (2)

Source: Study P 229 'Public expenditure in favour of agriculture'; details of the codes are explained in that study, available from the Commission.

Remark: These data must be prudently compared taking into consideration the different national agricultural contexts, because we cannot assimilate the amount of aids to their economic impact; here, the aggregated amounts are related to measures with clearly different economic roles.

Note: Social security expenditure and tax reductions are shown in special chapters on these points.

(1) Total without parafiscal charges.

(2) Total with parafiscal charges.

51.1 Employment in agriculture: Persons 'employed', and persons with an occupation in the sector

	Unit	Deutschland	France
1	2	3	4
A			
Persons employed in the sector 'Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing' (1)			
(1984)	1 000	1 370	1 659
evolution 1984/1983	%	−0,1	−2,2
evolution 1983/1970	% TAV	−3,8	−3,8
EUR 10 = 100	%	17,4	21,1
Share of the sector in total civilian employment (1984)	%	5,1	7,1
Share of salaried persons in the sector (1984)	%	18,3	17,1
Evolution of salaried employment in the sector			
1984/1983	%	2,0	−3,1
1983/1970	% TAV	−1,2	−5,1
Share of females in employment in the sector (1984)	%	48,8	34,0
B			
I — Persons with an occupation (2) in the sector 'Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing' (2)	1 000	1 490,2	1 790,2
II — Persons with an occupation in the sector 'Agriculture and hunting'		1 443,8	1 704,9
— Full-time employed		77,7	83,2
— Partial-time employed	1 000	22,2	16,8
III — Younger than 25 years with an occupation in the sector 'Agriculture and hunting'	%	12,6	7,9
IV — 65 years and older with an occupation in the sector 'Agriculture and hunting'	%	9,8	3,9
V — Younger than 25 years with an occupation: all economic sectors	%	18,7	14,6
VI — 65 years and older with an occupation: all economic sectors	%	1,3	1,0

Source: Eurostat.

A = Annual national employment estimates.
B = Community labour force sample survey 1983.
(1) Annual national employment estimates. Employed persons include all persons working for remuneration or self-employed as well as 'unpaid' family workers. Persons employed in more than one economic sector are counted only in the sector where they have their more important employment.

'Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing'

Italia	Nederland	Belgique/ België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	Ellas	EUR 10
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2 426	248	106*	7,3	622	182	205*	1 028	7 853
−4,0	−0,4	0*	−3,9	−1,0	−3,7	−1,4	− 2,2	−2,2
−3,5	−0,1*	−3,7	−4,7	−1,8	−3,3	−2,0	− 1,4*	−3,2
30,9	3,2	1,3	0,1	7,9	2,3	2,6	13,1	100,0
10,6	4,4	2,6	4,6	2,3	14,0	7,4	27,0	6,7
36,0	25,4	10,4*	14,3	54,7	11,5	25,9	3,9	24,7
−6,1	−1,6	0	0	−2,6	−4,5	1,9	−11,1	−3,8
−2,6	0*	−1,3	−0,7	−2,6	−4,3	−1,2	− 3,7	−2,8
34,8	17,7	20,8*	14,3	18,2	10,4	32,2	44,2	35,1
2 465,7	273,2	114,9	7,0	586,8	195,6	176,7	1 050,9	8 151,2
2 465,7 (3)	265,1	112,1	6,9	555,2	188,9	158,1	1 023,7	7 924,4 (3)
86,7 (3)	81,5	93,6	84,1	84,4	90,5	89,2	90,8	84,7
13,3 (3)	18,5	6,4	15,9	15,6	9,6	10,8	9,2	15,3
9,4 (3)	16,1	9,2	14,5	18,2	10,7	13,8	10,6	10,8
6,7 (3)	3,5	1,5	7,2	6,9	13,6	8,5	11,4	7,3
14,2	18,7	15,2	21,9	19,9	25,5	17,0	12,3	17,0
1,8	0,8	0,7	1,2	1,8	3,7	2,2	4,6	1,5

(3) Since the 1983 labour force survey 'persons with an occupation' includes all persons having an occupation during the reference week of the survey (during spring).
* Estimated figures.

51.2 Employment in agriculture: Persons working on agricultural holdings (¹)

		Unit	Deutschland	France
1		2	3	4
Total number of persons working on agricultural holdings (¹)	1977	× 1 000	2 084	2 881
	1979/80		1 983	2 659
EUR 10 = 100	1977	%	14	19
Total number of AWU (equivalent full-time workers)	1975	× 1 000	1 234	1 950
	1979/80		1 051	1 847
Average AWU/person in agriculture (¹)	1975	1	0,55	0,61
	1979/80		0,52	0,66
Full-time employed as % of total	1977	%	28	36
	1979/80		30	40
Persons working at least 50% of normal full-time as % of total	1975	%	45	57
	1979/80		42	65
Persons working less than 25% of normal full-time as % of total	1975	%	22	24
Persons of less than 35 years	1975	%	24	20
Persons of 65 years and older	1975	%	13	14
< 35 years old	1979/80		24	20
⩾ 65 years old	1979/80		12	14
Breakdown by type of labour:				
• Persons as % of all types				
- holders	1977	%	41	43
	1979/80		43	46
- family members of the holder	1977	%	55	48
	1979/80		52	46
- regularly employed non-family members	1977	%	5	9
	1979/80		5	8
- female	1977	%	41	39
	1979/80		40	38
• AWU as % of AWU from all types				
- holders	1975	%	47	48
	1979/80		91	8[illegible]
- family members of the holder	1975		45	35
	1979/80			
- regularly employed non-family members	1975	%	6	13
	1979/80		8	10
- irregularly employed non-family members	1975	%	2	4
	1979/80		1	4
Evolution of total labour input				
1981/1980		%	−1,0	−1,7
1980/1970		% TAV	−3,2	−2,5
Holders				
Number of persons	1977	× 1 000	848	1 241
	1979/80		845	1 214
Full-time holders as % of total	1977	%	46	55
	1979/80		44	55
'Main occupation' holders (²) as % of total	1977	%	54	70
	1979/80		52	70
'Dual active' holders (³) as % of total	1975	%	43	20
	1979/80		43	38
Holders of 65 years and older as % of total	1977	%	9	18
	1979/80		9	18

Source: Eurostat: 1975 and 1977 Community farm structure surveys and 'Sectoral income index'.

(¹) 'Total number of persons working on agricultural holdings', includes all persons who perform agricultural work on agricultural holdings, including family workers, working less than one-third of the normal working hours per week and persons who have their more important employment in another economic sector (the irregularly employed non-family workers are not included; however the AWU performed by them are known). Agricultural holdings include all holdings of at least 1 ha UAA and those of less than 1 ha UAA when they are economically significant.

Italia	Nederland	Belgique/ België	Luxem- bourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	Ellas	EUR 10
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5 373	322	200	14	648	443	243	2 977	15 185
5 301 (5)	302	186	12	724	469	234		
35	2,1	1,3	0,1	4,3	2,9	1,6	20	100
2 827	254	140	12	626	325	177	:	:
2 158 (5)	242	124	9	583	310	172		
0,46	0,75	0,63	0,78	0,76	0,67	0,73	:	:
0,41 (5)	0,77	0,66	0,73	0,80	0,66	0,73		
17	46	47	62	66	39	50	:	:
12,5 (5)	54	48	56	66	39	53	:	:
41	74	57	78	77	64	72	:	:
27 (5)	82	61	77	73	60	73		
39	10	27	11	14	20	14	:	:
16	27	19	27	27	26	17	:	:
19	7	10	18	12	16	13	:	:
18	28	19	24	30	28	18		
19	6	9	19	10	11	15		
49	47	63	39	34	51	53	32	43
53	48	61	42	35	48	52		
46	43	33	58	29	43	37	68	51
45	40	34	56	30	47	36		
5	11	3	3	37	7	10	0	×
2	11	4	2	35	6	11		
38	31	49	41	:	28	35	:	:
37	29	33	40	25	31	37		
43 } 83	53 } 84	68 } 95	41 } 95	36 } 57	54 } 89	57 } 85	:	:
37	33	27	55	24	36	28	:	:
8	11	4	4	32	8	11	:	:
5	12	4	4	36	7	15	:	
12	3	1	0	8	2	3	:	:
12	4	1	1	7	4	0		
−1,9	−1,9	−1,9	−1,0	−1,8	−1,4	−3,0	−0,5*	×
−2,6	−1,8	−4,8	−2,7	−1,5	−2,0	−3,2	:	:
2 617	151	127	5,4	222	224	127	957	6 520
2 816	146	114	5,1	251	224	123		
16	73	60	73	75	52	63	13	33
14	74	63	72	63	63	63		
41	88	68	85	83	74	75	44	54
29	88	71	83	76	75	79		
29	19	24	23	23	:	20	:	:
29	21	33	21	21	25	20		
30	11	12	23	18 (4)	23	18	:	:
27	11	12	24	18	17	18		

(2) 'Main occupation' holder: holder who performs agricultural work on his holding for at least 50% of normal full-working time.
(3) 'Dual active' holder: holder who has another gainful activity.
(4) 1975.
(5) Survey 1982.

52 'Persons employed' (1) in the sector 'Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing' — Evolution 1960-84

	× 1 000				% TAV			
	1960	1970	1980	1984	1980/1960	1970/1960	1980/1975	1984/1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Deutschland	3 623	2 262	1 436	1 370	−4,5	−4,6	−4,1	−1,2
France	4 189	2 821	1 841	1 659	−4,0	−3,9	−2,6	−2,6
Italia	6 611	3 878	2 925	2 426	−4,0	−5,2	−2,2	−4,6
Nederland	408*	289*	246	248	−2,5*	−3,4*	−1,3	0,2
Belgique/België	300	174	112	106	−4,8	−5,3	−3,8	−1,4
Luxembourg	21,9	13,0	8,5	7,3	−4,6	−5,1	−4,0	−3,7
United Kingdom	1 134	784	643	622	−2,8	−3,6	−0,8	−0,8
Ireland	390	283	212	182	−3,0	−3,2	−2,3	−3,7
Danmark	362	266	200	205*	−2,9	−3,0	−2,6	0,6
Ellas	2 019**	1 279**	1 016	1 028	−3,4**	−4,5*	−2,1*	0,3
EUR 10	19 058**	12 049**	8 640	7 853	−3,9*	−4,5*	−2,5*	−2,4

Source: Eurostat, annual national employment estimates.

(1) 'Persons employed' includes all persons working for remuneration or self-employed as well as unpaid family workers. Persons employed in more than one economic sector are counted only in the sector where they have their more important employment.

53.1 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
Deutschland	1 000 ha	1984	7 216	59,9	4 607	38,2
	% TAV	1984/73	−0,4		−1,3	
	% TAV	1984/83	−0,1		−0,4	
France	1 000 ha	1984	17 541	55,6	12 362	39,2
	% TAV	1984/73	0,4		−1,0	
	% TAV	1984/83	0,8		−1,4	
Italia	1 000 ha	1984	9 142	52,1	5 214	28,3
	% TAV	1984/73	−0,1		−0,5	
	% TAV	1984/83	−1,9		−1,7	
Nederland	1 000 ha	1984	843	41,6	1 141	56,3
	% TAV	1984/73	0,5		−0,9	
	% TAV	1984/83	1,2		−0,2	
Belgique/België	1 000 ha	1984	735	50,7	679	46,8
	% TAV	1984/73	−0,6		−0,7	
	% TAV	1984/83	−0,6		4,1	
Luxembourg	1 000 ha	1984	56	43,7	70	54,9
	% TAV	1984/73	−0,8		−0,1	
	% TAV	1984/83	1,2		−1,1	
United Kingdom	1 000 ha	1984	6 943	37,1	11 670	62,4
	% TAV	1984/73	−0,2		−0,2	
	% TAV	1984/83	0,5		−0,3	
Ireland	1 000 ha	1984	1 087	19,0	4 620	80,9
	% TAV	1984/73	1,3		1,6	
	% TAV	1984/83	0,4		0,0	
Danmark	1 000 ha	1984	2 627	91,4	233	8,1
	% TAV	1984/73	−0,1		−2,8	
	% TAV	1984/83	0,1		−1,3	
Ellas	1 000 ha	1984	2 925	31,7	5 271	57,1
	% TAV	1984/73	−0,1		0,0	
	% TAV	1984/83	0,0		0,0	
EUR 10	1 000 ha	1984	49 115	48,2	45 618	45,1
	% TAV	1984/73	0,0		−0,4	
	% TAV	1984/83	0,0		−0,7	

Source: Eurostat.
(1) 1983

Permanent crops		Total UAA		Woods and forests	
1 000 ha	% of the UAA of the country	1 000 ha	% of the UAA of EUR 10	1 000 ha	% of the area of country
8	9	10	11	12	13
182 −1,0 0,1	1,5	12 044 −1,0 −0,3	11,9	7 328 0,2 0,0	29,5
1 370 −1,6 0,0	4,3	31 527 −0,3 −0,1	31,1	14 606 0,0 0,0	26,6
3 368 0,3 8,2	19,2	17 552 −0,1 0,0	17,3	6 107 0,3 0,1	20,3
36 −1,6 5,7	1,8	2 026 −0,4 0,5	2,0	293 −0,2 0,0	7,9
14 −2,9 −0,2	1,0	1 450 −0,7 1,5	1,4	613 0,0 0,0	20,1
2 0,4 0,8	1,2	128 −0,3 0,0	0,1	82 −0,1 0,0	31,7
61 −2,9 −3,2	0,3	18 690 0,2 0,0	18,5	2 260 1,2 1,1	9,3
3 1,9 0,0	0,0	5 710 1,5 0,0	5,6	324 1,1 0,0	4,6
13 −1,8 3,3	0,5	2 873 −0,3 0,9	2,8	493 0,4 0,0	11,0
1 028 (1) 0,9 (1) −0,0 (1)	11,1 (1)	9 234 0,0 0,0	9,1	2 262 −2,4 0,0	22,5
5 822 (1) −0,5 (1) −2,3 (1)	5,7 (1)	101 234 −0,2 0,0	100,0	34 369 0,0 0,1	20,7

53.2 Area used for the principal agricultural products

			Cereals including rice	Root and tuber crops		
				Total	Potatoes	Sugarbeet
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	1 000 ha	1984	4 941	741	219	405
	% TAV	1984/73	– 0,6	– 3,7	– 6,9	1,3
	% TAV	1984/83	– 0,2	– 0,2	– 2,1	3,2
France	1 000 ha	1984	9 720	971	205	526
	% TAV	1984/73	– 0,1	–3,4	– 3,9	0,2
	% TAV	1984/83	3,5	1,0	0,7	7,2
Italia	1 000 ha	1984	4 865	377	124	211
	% TAV	1984/73	0,1	– 0,7	– 1,1	– 0,9
	% TAV	1984/83	– 0,9	3,0	– 0,8	– 1,3
Nederland	1 000 ha	1984	198	292	161	129
	% TAV	1984/73	– 3,5	0,4	0,2	0,9
	% TAV	1984/83	– 4,2	1,3	– 1,7	5,3
Belgique/België	1 000 ha	1984	361	177	44	117
	% TAV	1984/73	– 2,0	– 0,3	1,2	1,0
	% TAV	1984/83	– 3,5	5,7	3,5	7,3
Luxembourg	1 000 ha	1984	35	1	1	0
	% TAV	1984/73	– 1,9	– 6,1	– 5,4	–12,0
	% TAV	1984/83	11,8	13,7	9,2	–44,4
United Kingdom	1 000 ha	1984	4 016	508	198	199
	% TAV	1984/73	0,6	– 1,3	– 1,1	0,3
	% TAV	1984/83	1,4	0,8	1,9	– 0,1
Ireland	1 000 ha	1984	396	96	35	36
	% TAV	1984/73	1,1	– 1,4	– 2,9	1,5
	% TAV	1984/83	0,2	3,5	7,1	– 1,7
Danmark	1 000 ha	1984	1 682	238	31	74
	% TAV	1984/73	– 0,4	– 1,5	– 0,4	1,4
	% TAV	1984/83	4,5	2,1	0,0	2,8
Ellas	1 000 ha	1984	1 531 (1)	81 (1)	49 (1)	44 (1)
	% TAV	1984/73	0,1 (1)	– 0,2 (1)	– 1,2 (1)	0,8 (1)
	% TAV	1984/83	– 3,0 (1)	–15,2 (1)	– 8,3 (1)	–26,2 (1)
EUR 10	1 000 ha	1984	27 743	3 483	1 068	1 731
	% TAV	1984/73	– 0,1	– 2,2	– 3,1	0,5
	% TAV	1984/83	0,3	0,9	– 0,4	0,3

Source: Eurostat.
(1) 1983.

Oilseeds	Green fodder	Dry pulses	Fruit trees	Vines
8	9	10	11	12
254 8,1 9,7	1 175 2,8 6,4	16 – 4,0 27,8	50 – 3,3 1,9	101 0,5 0,9
956 8,9 4,4	5 092 1,0 – 2,3	230 14,9 12,5	207 – 2,5 – 0,1	1 076 – 1,7 – 1,7
96 16,0 15,2	2 711 – 0,1 1,0	185 – 3,4 – 2,3	807 1,0 – 0,3	1 129 – 1,1 – 0,5
16 1,0 –0,2	206 7,0 4,2	16 5,8 40,5	23 – 2,9 – 0,4	0 –13,2 –16,7
5 16,7 28,2	160 4,6 8,9	1 – 6,6 – 2,6	11 – 3,5 1,1	0 – 8,0 6,2
1 15,9 42,3	18 2,3 13,6	0 – 9,2 66,7	0 – 2,2 0,0	1 0,9 0,7
269 29,2 20,8	1 816 – 2,4 – 2,9	88 0,7 9,4	39 – 3,6 – 3,7	0 8,9 22,9
3 8,7 25,0	586 2,2 0,0	0 2,1 60,7	1 – 4,9 2,0	× × ×
196 12,3 17,4	393 – 1,5 – 1,7	59 27,1 168,2	7 – 3,9 – 1,2	× × ×
209 [1] 2,0 [1] 18,6 [1]	243 [1] – 4,4 [1] –31,0 [1]	52 [1] – 6,7 [1] –11,1 [1]	141 2,0 0,3	177 – 1,5 – 1,8
2 007 9,2 10,2	12 401 0,2 – 1,4	649 1,4 11,5	1 286 – 0,1 – 0,2	2 486 – 1,3 – 1,0

54 Number and area of farms (1)

	Farm size (in UAA)	Farms						Average size	UAA					
		Number			% of total 1975	% TAV		ha	1 000 ha			% of total 1980	% TAV	
		1975	1980	1983		1980/1975	1983/1980	1980	1975	1980	1983		1980/1975	1983/1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Deutschland	1 - < 5	311 683	275 788	232 217	34,5	−3,7	−3,4	×	802,7	659,5	596,4	5,4	−3,9	−3,3
	5 - < 10	178 981	149 122	136 032	19,8	−3,6	−3,0	×	1 301,6	1 086,0	991,3	8,9	−3,6	−3,0
	10 - < 20	211 711	181 298	167 041	23,4	−3,1	−2,7	×	3 073,8	2 635,2	2 429,3	21,6	−3,0	−2,7
	20 - < 50	176 123	177 878	173 053	19,4	0,1	−0,9	×	5 200,1	5 342,9	5 249,9	43,9	0,5	−0,6
	⩾ 50	26 234	31 292	34 770	2,9	3,6	3,6	×	2 083,8	2 448,8	2 716,5	20,2	3,3	3,5
	Total	904 732	797 378	743 813	100	−2,5	−2,3	15,3	12 462,0	12 172,4	11 983,9	100	−0,5	−0,5
France	1 - < 5	248 000	234 000	208 000	20,5	−1,2	−3,9	×	666,0	620,0	554,0	2,1	−1,4	−3,7
	5 - < 10	185 000	165 000	144 000	15,3	−2,3	−4,4	×	1 340,0	1 215,0	1 073,0	4,2	−1,9	−4,1
	10 - < 20	275 000	240 000	218 000	22,7	−2,7	−3,2	×	3 990,0	3 550,0	3 272,0	12,3	−2,3	−2,7
	20 - < 50	361 000	345 000	337 000	29,9	−0,9	−0,8	×	11 200,0	10 960,0	10 836,0	38,0	−0,4	−0,4
	⩾ 50	140 000	151 000	154 000	11,6	1,5	0,7	×	12 230,0	12 500,0	13 470,0	43,4	0,4	2,5
	Total	1 209 000	1 135 000	1 061 000	100	−1,3	−2,2	25,4	29 426,0	28 845,0	29 205,0	100	−0,4	0,4
Italia	1 - < 5	1 467 600	1 501 076 (3)	1 312 280 (4)	68,4	1,1 (5)	−2,7 (6)	×	3 413,6	3 512,8 (3)	3 022,5 (4)	21,6	1,4 (5)	−3,0 (6)
	5 - < 10	373 700	377 433 (3)	322 280 (4)	17,4	0,5 (5)	−3,1 (6)	×	2 570,1	2 572,6 (3)	2 229,4 (4)	15,8	0,1 (5)	−2,8 (6)
	10 - < 20	179 200	183 807 (3)	166 750 (4)	8,4	1,3 (5)	−1,9 (6)	×	2 436,7	2 485,3 (3)	2 278,9 (4)	15,3	1,0 (5)	−1,7 (6)
	20 - < 50	86 600	91 439 (3)	86 870 (4)	4,0	2,8 (5)	−1,0 (6)	×	2 559,4	2 738,9 (3)	2 594,8 (4)	16,8	3,5 (5)	−1,1 (6)
	⩾ 50	37 500	38 217 (3)	37 990 (4)	1,7	1,0 (5)	−0,1 (6)	×	5 207,9	4 961,3 (3)	5 279,6 (4)	30,5	−2,4 (5)	1,3 (6)
	Total	2 144 600	2 191 972 (3)	1 926 770 (4)	100	1,1 (5)	−2,6 (6)	7,4 (3)	16 187,7	16 270,9 (3)	15 405,0 (4)	100	0,3 (5)	−1,1 (6)
Nederland	1 - < 5	35 814	30 955	29 462	24,9	−2,9	−1,7	×	95,5	82,1	77,6	9,1	−3,0	−1,9
	5 - < 10	30 677	26 101	24 265	21,4	−3,2	−2,4	×	226,0	191,7	180,6	9,5	−3,2	−2,0
	10 - < 20	43 995	37 259	34 272	30,6	−3,3	−2,8	×	630,3	536,6	494,8	26,7	−3,2	−2,7
	20 - < 50	30 104	30 798	31 271	20,9	0,5	0,5	×	866,6	902,6	925,7	44,8	0,8	0,8
	⩾ 50	3 211	3 847	4 244	2,2	3,7	3,3	×	255,3	300,2	326,2	14,9	3,3	2,8
	Total	143 801	128 960	123 514	100	−2,2	−1,4	15,6	2 073,7	2 013,2	2 002,0	100	−0,6	−0,2
Belgique/België	1 - < 5	31 550	25 878	24 098	29,9	−3,9	−2,3	×	81,6	66,7	62,5	4,7	−4,0	−2,2
	5 - < 10	23 389	18 089	16 445	22,1	−5,0	−3,1	×	171,3	132,6	120,4	9,4	−5,0	−3,2
	10 - < 20	28 473	24 288	22 269	27,0	−3,1	−2,9	×	407,1	349,7	322,4	24,9	−3,0	−2,7
	20 - < 50	18 784	19 090	19 081	17,8	0,3	−0,0	×	548,5	566,0	570,4	40,2	0,6	0,3
	⩾ 50	3 361	3 836	4 122	3,2	2,7	2,4	×	253,8	292,0	315,1	20,8	2,8	2,6
	Total	105 557	91 181	86 015	100	−2,9	−1,9	15,4	1 462,3	1 407,0	1 390,8	100	−0,8	−0,4

	5 - < 10	680	515	411	12,2	−3,3	−7,1	×	3,0	3,8	3,0	2,9	−3,3	−7,0
	10 - < 20	1 030	679	606	18,4	−8,0	−3,7	×	15,2	10,1	9,0	7,8	−7,9	−3,8
	20 - < 50	2 290	1 807	1 502	40,9	−4,6	−6,0	×	75,4	61,8	52,2	47,6	−3,9	−5,5
	≥ 50	520	787	909	9,3	8,6	4,9	×	33,1	51,7	60,9	39,9	9,3	5,6
	Total	5 596	4 697	4 177	100	−3,4	−3,8	27,6	131,5	129,8	127,2	100	−0,3	−0,7
United Kingdom	1 - < 5	38 827	29 381	30 435	14,3	−5,4	1,2	×	112,9	82,9	83,1	0,5	−6,0	0,1
	5 - < 10	33 985	31 173	28 895	12,5	−1,7	−2,5	×	247,0	230,0	221,0	1,3	−1,4	−1,3
	10 - < 20	43 273	39 764	38 348	15,9	−1,7	−1,2	×	628,8	581,4	558,6	3,4	−1,6	−1,3
	20 - < 50	72 705	67 593	64 842	26,8	−1,5	−1,4	×	2 368,9	2 228,9	2 143,2	13,0	−1,2	−1,3
	≥ 50	82 753	81 331	80 944	30,5	−0,4	−0,2	×	14 093,8	13 999,2	13 880,5	81,8	−0,1	−0,3
	Total	271 543	249 242	244 464	100	−1,7	−0,6	68,7	17 451,4	17 123,2	16 886,4	100	−0,4	−0,5
Ireland	1 - < 5	34 400	33 900	34 200	15,1	−0,3	0,3	×	100,2	98,0	97,5	1,9	−0,4	−0,1
	5 - < 10	37 700	35 400	33 900	16,5	−1,3	−1,4	×	284,9	264,9	256,0	5,2	−1,5	−1,2
	10 - < 20	70 600	67 700	65 700	31,0	−0,8	−1,0	×	1 019,0	977,7	948,9	19,4	−0,8	−1,0
	20 - < 50	65 600	66 600	67 500	28,8	0,3	0,5	×	2 005,1	2 037,6	2 067,4	40,4	0,3	0,5
	≥ 50	19 600	19 700	19 700	8,6	0,1	0,0	×	1 667,4	1 670,2	1 666,8	33,1	0,0	−0,1
	Total	227 900	223 300	221 100	100	−0,4	−0,3	22,6	5 076,6	5 048,4	5 036,6	100	−0,1	−0,1
Danmark	1 - < 5	15 503	12 880	2 223	11,9	−3,6	−82,7	×	44,4	37,1	7,0	1,3	−3,5	81,1
	5 - < 10	25 072	20 503	17 334	19,3	−3,9	−5,5	×	183,4	150,0	127,0	5,2	−3,9	−5,4
	10 - < 20	36 702	30 838	26 915	28,3	−3,4	−4,4	×	530,2	447,5	391,1	15,4	−3,3	−4,4
	20 - < 50	42 438	40 356	37 920	32,7	−1,0	−2,1	×	1 290,7	1 248,7	1 187,7	43,0	−0,7	−1,7
	≥ 50	10 118	11 765	13 183	7,8	3,1	3,6	×	887,1	1 202,7	1 133,0	35,1	2,8	3,5
	Total	129 833	116 342	97 475	100	−2,2	−5,7	25,0	2 935,8	2 904,0	2 845,8	100	−0,2	−0,7
Ellas	1 - < 5	544 000 (2)	519 100 (3)		70,9 (3)	−0,9 (3)		×	1 310,0 (2)	1 127,1 (3)		39,0 (3)	−1,5 (3)	
	5 - < 10	155 200 (2)	150 560 (3)		20,6 (3)	−0,6 (3)		×	990,0 (2)	938,5 (3)		30,0 (3)	−1,1 (3)	
	10 - < 20	46 200 (2)	47 940 (3)		6,6 (3)	−0,6 (3)		×	565,0 (2)	571,0 (3)		18,3 (3)	0,2 (3)	
	20 - < 50	11 300 (2)	12 570 (3)		1,7 (3)	2,2 (3)		×	282,0 (2)	301,8 (3)		9,7 (3)	1,4 (3)	
	≥ 50	1 300 (2)	1 540 (3)		0,2 (3)	3,4 (3)		×	94,0 (2)	96,3 (3)		3,0 (3)	0,5 (3)	
	Total	758 000 (2)	731 710 (3)		100	−0,7 (3)		4,3	3 241,0 (2)	3 124,7 (3)		100	−0,7 (3)	
EUR 10	1 - < 5	2 728 000	2 645 000		46,6	−0,6		×	6 630,6	6 378,0		7,2	−0,8	
	5 - < 10	1 044 000	974 000		17,2	−1,4		×	7 319,0	6 787,0		7,6	−1,4	
	10 - < 20	936 000	853 000		15,0	−1,8		×	13 296,0	12 145,0		13,6	−1,8	
	20 - < 50	867 000	854 000		15,1	−0,3		×	26 397,0	26 390,0		29,6	0,0	
	≥ 50	325 000	344 000		6,1	1,1		×	36 806,0	37 339,0		41,9	0,3	
	Total	5 900 000	5 670 000		100	−0,8		15,7	90 448,0	89 039,0		100	−0,3	

Source: Eurostat; harmonized national data.
(1) Of 1 ha UAA and more.
(2) Interpolation between the surveys of 1971 and 1977-78.
(3) 1977 instead of 1980 (not yet available).
(4) 1982 instead of 1983 (not yet available).
(5) $\frac{1977}{1975}$
(6) $\frac{1982}{1977}$

55 Livestock headage

	Cattle (1)							
	Total				Of which dairy cows			
	1 000 head	as % of EUR 10	% TAV		1 000 head	as % of EUR 10	% TAV	
	1984	1984	1984/1973	1984/1983	1984	1984	1984/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Deutschland	15 688	20,0	0,8	0,9	5 582	22,4	0,2	−2,7
France	23 102	29,4	−0,3	−1,8	6 764	27,2	−1,2	−6,0
Italia	8 921	11,4	0,5	−3,3	3 024	12,1	−0,1	−1,5
Nederland	5 280	6,7	1,1	−1,5	2 437	9,8	1,1	−3,3
Belgique/België	2 993	3,8	0,3	1,2	990	4,0	−0,3	0,7
Luxembourg	221	0,3	0,6	0,5	71	0,3	−0,1	−2,7
United Kingdom	12 985	16,5	−1,3	−1,3	3 311	13,3	−0,6	−3,4
Ireland	5 835	7,4	−1,0	0,4	1 549	6,2	0,7	0,9
Danmark	2 704	3,4	−0,8	−6,0	948	3,8	−1,8	−4,0
Ellas	757	1,0	:	−1,7	224	0,9	:	−5,3
EUR 10	78 486	100	:	1,2	24 901	100	:	−3,4

55 *(1)*

	Pigs (1)				Sheep (1)			
	1 000 head	as % of EUR 10	% TAV		1 000 head	as % of EUR 10	% TAV	
	1984	1984	1984/1973	1984/1983	1984	1984	1984/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Deutschland	23 617	29,7	1,3	0,7	1 300	2,1	2,3	6,7
France	10 975	13,8	−0,4	−2,5	10 824	17,8	0,5	−3,6
Italia	8 976	11,3	0,8	−2,3	10 923	18,0	3,1	1,7
Nederland	11 799	14,8	5,0	7,2	910	1,5	3,0	4,0
Belgique/België	5 303	6,7	1,1	2,3	100	0,2	2,8	3,1
Luxembourg	70	0,1	−3,3	−1,3	5	0,0	−1,4	44,7
United Kingdom	7 793	9,8	−1,6	0,1	23 946	39,4	1,6	2,7
Ireland	1 020	1,3	−0,1	−3,2	2 690	4,4	−0,8	6,0
Danmark	8 960	11,3	0,6	−0,6	40	0,1	−3,0	2,6
Ellas	1 115	1,4	2,8	−4,5	10 029	16,5	1,7	0,7
EUR 10	79 627	100	1,0	0,6	60 767	100	1,5	1,2

Source: Eurostat.
(1) December census.

56 Cattle headage and number of holders (1984)

(%)

	EUR 10	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	Ellas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Average size of the headages	32,8	30,8	38,4	14,5	67,4	42,5	66,2	78,1	31,9	55,4	6,6
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	0,2	2,4	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	9,6
- Holders	10,2	5,2	4,1	21,0	2,2	5,8	2,0	2,5	2,2	5,0	38,5
3 - 4 - Animals	1,1	0,8	0,5	5,0	0,1	0,5	0,2	0,2	0,6	0,3	13,7
- Holders	10,5	7,1	5,3	20,6	2,7	5,9	2,8	3,4	5,4	4,4	25,9
5 - 9 - Animals	3,3	3,4	1,9	11,6	0,8	1,6	0,6	0,7	3,6	1,1	21,0
- Holders	16,0	15,3	10,6	25,3	7,4	9,9	6,1	7,6	16,5	8,8	21,2
10 - 14 - Animals	3,9	4,4	3,2	10,2	1,2	2,2	1,0	1,1	5,5	1,5	10,1
- Holders	10,9	11,5	10,2	13,0	6,8	7,8	5,7	7,0	15,0	7,1	5,8
15 - 19 - Animals	3,8	4,9	3,6	6,8	1,3	2,6	1,5	1,2	5,5	1,9	7,8
- Holders	7,3	9,0	8,2	5,9	5,3	6,6	6,0	5,7	10,5	6,3	3,1
20 - 29 - Animals	7,8	11,0	8,9	8,0	3,2	6,8	3,0	3,0	11,6	4,7	8,4
- Holders	10,6	14,0	14,2	4,9	8,8	12,0	8,2	9,6	15,4	10,6	2,4
30 - 39 - Animals	8,1	11,3	10,0	6,4	4,1	8,4	4,0	3,6	10,5	5,5	4,6
- Holders	7,8	10,2	11,2	2,8	8,1	10,4	7,8	8,2	9,9	8,8	0,9
40 - 49 - Animals	8,0	11,0	10,6	4,7	5,0	9,1	4,8	3,8	8,9	5,8	4,3
- Holders	6,0	7,7	9,2	1,5	7,6	8,7	7,1	6,8	6,5	7,3	0,7
50 - 59 - Animals	7,3	9,9	9,1	3,7	5,7	9,4	4,9	4,1	7,9	6,1	3,6
- Holders	4,4	5,6	6,4	1,0	7,0	7,4	6,0	5,9	4,7	6,2	0,4
60 - 99 - Animals	22,8	25,4	27,3	12,2	26,2	30,8	28,6	17,0	20,8	25,3	9,4
- Holders	9,8	10,5	13,7	2,4	22,6	17,2	24,1	17,1	8,8	18,0	0,8
100 - 199 - Animals	21,4	14,8	20,5	9,3	35,7	22,4	51,2	32,1	17,7	35,9	5,5
- Holders	5,3	3,6	6,1	1,0	18,3	7,5	24,2	18,0	4,3	14,9	0,3
200 - 299 - Animals	5,7	1,7	3,1	5,1	7,2	3,1	0,0	16,0	3,9	8,1	0,5
- Holders	0,8	0,2	0,5	0,3	2,1	0,6	0,0	5,2	0,5	1,9	0,0
⩾300 - Animals	6,3	0,9	1,3	14,7	9,4	2,9	0,0	17,2	3,3	3,6	1,6
- Holders	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,4	1,3	0,2	0,0	3,1	0,2	0,5	0,0

Source : Eurostat.

56.1 **Change in the structure of cattle farms, 1973-84**
(a) by Member State

	Holdings			Headage			Average headage per holding		
	1984 × 1000	% TAV 1984/1973	% TAV 1979/1973	1984 Mio	% TAV 1984/1973	% TAV 1979/1973	1973	1979	1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Deutschland	490	−3,6	−4,1	15,1	0,5	0,8	20	27	31
France	612	−3,9	−4,0	23,5	−0,2	−0,3	26	33	38
Italia	630	−3,6	−4,9	9,1	0,8	0,6	9	13	15
Nederland	80	−3,4	−3,6	5,4	0,8	0,6	44	57	67
Belgique/België	73	−3,7	−4,1	3,1	0,4	0,5	28	37	43
Luxembourg	3	−3,8	−3,7	0,2	1,0	1,6	41	56	66
United Kingdom	167	−2,5	−3,1	13,1	−1,3	−1,9	69	75	78
Ireland	182	−2,3	−2,5	5,8	−1,2	−1,0	29	32	32
Danmark	52	−5,1	−4,6	2,9	−0,4	0,4	34	46	55
Ellas	117	:	:	0,8	:	:	:	:	7
EUR 10	2 406	:	:	78,9	:	:	:	:	33

56.1 **Change in the structure of cattle farms, 1973-84** *(continued)*
(b) by herd size category (EUR 10)

Headage	Holdings				Headage			
	1984		% TAV		1984		% TAV	
	× 1 000	%	$\frac{1984}{1973}$ (1)	$\frac{1979}{1973}$ (1)	Mio	%	$\frac{1984}{1973}$ (1)	$\frac{1979}{1973}$ (1)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 - 2	244	10,2	−7,4	−8,7	0,4	0,5	−7,2	−8,8
3 - 4	252	10,5	−5,7	−6,0	0,9	1,1	−5,7	−6,0
5 - 9	385	16,0	−4,8	−5,3	2,6	3,3	−4,7	−5,2
10 - 14	261	10,9	−4,2	−5,0	3,1	3,9	−4,3	−4,9
15 - 19	176	7,3	−4,3	−4,8	3,0	3,8	−4,3	−4,6
20 - 29	255	10,6	−4,0	−4,4	6,7	7,8	−4,0	−4,3
30 - 39	187	7,8	−3,0	−3,5	6,4	8,1	−3,0	−3,5
40 - 49	144	6,0	−1,4	−0,8	6,4	8,0	−1,4	−0,7
50 - 59	106	4,4	−0,8	−1,5	5,8	7,3	−0,8	−1,6
60 - 99	237	9,8	1,8	3,0	18,0	22,8	1,9	3,1
100 - 199	128	5,3	4,2	4,5	16,9	21,4	4,1	4,3
200 - 299	19	0,8	2,4	−0,2	4,5	5,7	2,5	1,2
⩾ 300	10	0,4	4,6	4,8	4,9	6,3	4,3	5,7
All categories	2 406	100	4,0	−4,1	78,9	100	3,8	−0,2

Source: Eurostat.
(1) EUR 9.

57 Dairy cow headage and number of holders (1984)

(%)

	EUR 10	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	Ellas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Average size of the headages	15,7	13,9	16,8	7,2	40,2	20,1	27,4	57,1	17,8	28,3	3,1
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	2,0	1,8	1,0	8,6	0,3	0,6	0,2	0,1	1,7	0,3	30,7
- Holders	21,3	10,7	11,5	40,3	8,5	8,0	4,5	6,6	21,4	5,6	64,3
3 - 4 - Animals	2,8	2,8	1,7	11,1	0,3	0,9	0,5	0,1	1,6	0,4	23,9
- Holders	12,9	11,2	8,1	23,4	3,3	5,3	3,6	1,4	8,5	2,9	21,4
5 - 9 - Animals	7,6	12,0	7,1	16,8	0,8	5,2	2,4	0,4	5,9	2,4	20,4
- Holders	17,9	24,3	17,4	19,2	4,9	14,9	9,5	3,6	15,5	9,5	10,3
10 - 14 - Animals	9,3	14,8	12,0	10,3	1,7	9,9	4,8	0,9	8,8	5,5	7,0
- Holders	12,4	17,5	16,9	6,5	5,8	16,8	11,0	4,1	13,4	13,0	1,9
15 - 19 - Animals	9,3	14,6	13,4	5,7	2,7	11,0	5,8	1,5	7,8	6,7	4,5
- Holders	8,7	12,1	13,4	2,5	6,5	13,2	9,4	5,0	8,5	11,2	0,8
20 - 29 - Animals	17,4	23,8	23,5	12,0	9,1	22,5	18,3	4,8	16,8	15,9	5,5
- Holders	11,6	14,1	16,6	3,8	14,9	19,2	20,7	11,3	12,9	18,6	0,7
30 - 39 - Animals	12,3	13,4	15,5	6,4	10,0	17,8	24,1	7,0	14,8	17,1	3,9
- Holders	5,8	5,6	7,7	1,4	11,7	10,7	19,5	11,7	7,9	14,2	0,4
40 - 49 - Animals	9,6	7,4	11,6	4,7	12,3	12,7	17,5	8,1	10,8	16,1	1,6
- Holders	3,5	2,4	4,5	0,8	11,2	5,9	11,0	10,5	4,5	10,4	0,1
50 - 59 - Animals	6,8	4,2	6,6	3,5	12,7	7,7	26,5	8,1	7,7	11,1	1,1
- Holders	2,0	1,1	2,1	0,5	9,4	2,9	10,9	8,6	2,5	5,9	0,1
60 - 99 - Animals	13,6	4,9	6,8	9,8	35,1	9,6	0,0	29,7	15,9	18,4	0,8
- Holders	2,9	1,0	1,6	1,0	19,1	2,7	0,0	22,3	3,9	7,2	0,0
⩾100 - Animals	9,2	0,9	0,8	11,2	15,0	2,1	0,0	39,3	8,0	6,2	0,6
- Holders	1,0	0,1	0,1	0,6	4,7	0,3	0,0	14,9	1,0	1,3	0,0

Source: Eurostat.

57.1 **Change in the structure of dairy farms, 1973-84**
(a) by Member State

	Holdings			Headage			Average headage per holding		
	1984 × 1000	% TAV 1984/1973	% TAV 1979/1973	1984 Mio	% TAV 1984/1973	% TAV 1979/1973	1973	1979	1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Deutschland	397	−4,5	−5,2	5,5	0,1	0,1	9	12	13,9
France	427	−4,8	−4,8	7,2	−0,7	−0,5	11	14	16,8
Italia	424	−3,5	−3,7	3,1	0,1	0,1	5	6	7,2
Nederland	64	−4,3	−4,6	2,6	1,3	0,8	23	32	40,2
Belgique/België	49	−5,4	−6,1	1,0	−0,2	−0,3	12	17	20,1
Luxembourg	3	−6,7	−7,2	0,0	0,1	0,1	14	21	27,4
United Kingdom	58	−4,5	−6,2	3,3	−0,6	−0,9	38	53	57,1
Ireland	86	−5,0	−5,0	1,5	0,7	0,8	10	14	17,8
Danmark	35	−6,8	−7,0	1,0	−0,8	−0,2	15	23	28,3
Ellas	77	:	:	0,2	:	:	:	:	3,1
EUR 10	1 621	:	:	25,5	:	:	:	:	15,7

57.1 *(continued)*
(b) by herd size category (EUR 10)

Headage	Holdings				Headage			
	1984		% TAV		1984		% TAV	
	× 1 000	%	$\frac{1984}{1973}$ (1)	$\frac{1979}{1973}$ (1)	Mio	%	$\frac{1984}{1973}$ (1)	$\frac{1979}{1973}$ (1)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 - 2	346	21,3	−6,5	−6,8	0,523	2,0	−6,1	−6,5
3 - 4	209	12,9	−7,1	−7,4	0,724	2,8	−6,7	−6,9
5 - 9	290	17,9	−6,5	−6,7	1,939	7,6	−6,4	−6,5
10 - 14	202	12,4	−5,5	−6,5	2,378	9,3	−5,3	−6,3
15 - 19	142	8,7	−3,5	−2,6	2,374	9,3	−3,5	−2,6
20 - 29	188	11,6	−0,3	0,2	4,435	17,4	−0,1	0,6
30 - 39	93	5,8	2,7	4,1	3,139	12,3	2,8	4,4
40 - 49	56	3,5	5,1	5,7	2,439	9,6	5,2	6,3
50 - 59	32	2,0	6,6	7,4	1,737	6,8	6,5	6,9
60 - 99	47	2,9	6,5	6,2	3,468	13,6	6,3	6,5
⩾100	17	1,0	7,3	7,3	2,355	9,2	7,0	7,3
All categories	1 621	100	−4,4	−4,8	25,5	100	−0,1	−0,2

Source: Eurostat.
(1) EUR 9.

58 Pig headage and number of holders (1984)

(%)

	EUR 10	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	Ellas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Average size of the headages	42,0	47,8	53,6	9,7	283,7	151,8	51,1	277,0	114,5	179,4	16,0
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	1,8	0,7	1,5	10,7	0,0	0,1	0,4	0,1	0,5	0,0	5,7
- Holders	53,1	20,1	53,4	75,6	2,7	13,1	11,8	13,5	34,8	3,1	72,2
3 - 9 - Animals	2,2	3,1	1,5	7,8	0,1	0,4	2,8	0,2	0,8	0,3	4,1
- Holders	19,7	29,4	17,8	17,4	4,3	13,0	29,1	11,1	18,5	8,3	14,6
10 - 19 - Animals	2,3	3,8	1,8	5,3	0,2	0,8	3,2	0,5	2,2	0,8	3,4
- Holders	7,1	13,1	7,0	4,0	4,4	8,4	14,2	11,1	19,6	10,1	4,1
20 - 49 - Animals	5,4	10,6	3,7	4,9	1,3	3,4	12,0	1,8	3,3	3,8	9,6
- Holders	7,2	16,0	6,3	1,6	11,0	15,9	19,4	16,0	13,0	20,5	4,9
50 - 99 - Animals	7,3	13,7	5,1	2,4	4,0	7,1	17,7	2,9	2,7	6,8	7,1
- Holders	4,3	9,4	3,9	0,3	15,5	15,2	13,3	11,4	4,3	17,2	1,7
100 - 199 - Animals	11,6	18,4	10,4	3,1	10,1	12,9	18,0	5,4	3,1	12,1	10,7
- Holders	3,4	6,3	4,0	0,2	20,0	13,9	6,6	10,6	2,2	15,3	1,2
200 - 399 - Animals	17,4	21,8	19,5	6,6	19,2	19,6	45,2	9,7	6,2	19,7	12,7
- Holders	2,6	3,7	3,6	0,2	19,2	10,6	5,9	9,5	2,2	12,5	0,7
400 - 999 - Animals	29,4	23,4	37,4	23,3	39,9	31,1	0,0	23,0	16,6	36,4	12,5
- Holders	2,1	1,9	3,3	0,4	18,4	7,9	0,0	9,9	3,3	10,7	0,3
≥1 000 - Animals	22,7	4,6	19,0	35,8	25,2	24,5	0,0	56,2	64,6	20,1	34,1
- Holders	0,5	0,1	0,6	0,2	4,5	2,0	0,0	6,9	2,2	2,3	0,3

Source: Eurostat.

58.1 Change in the structure of pig farms, 1973-84
(a) by Member State

	Holdings			Headage			Average headage per holding		
	1984 ×1000	% TAV 1984/1973	% TAV 1979/1973	1984 Mio	% TAV 1984/1973	% TAV 1979/1973	1973	1981	1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Deutschland	470	– 4,9	– 5,7	22,446	1,0	1,5	26	44,1	47,8
France	210	– 9,1	– 7,1	11,251	–0,2	–1,4	21	44,2	53,6
Italia	947	– 1,9	– 2,0	9,187	1,1	1,2	7	9,0	9,7
Nederland	38	– 4,9	– 4,4	10,656	5,2	7,1	104	252,3	283,7
Belgique/België	35	– 6,4	– 6,9	5,314	1,4	1,7	68	136,1	151,8
Luxembourg	1	– 8,4	– 8,9	0,072	–2,2	–0,9	27	48,4	51,1
United Kingdom	28	– 8,0	–10,9	7,863	–1,6	–2,8	142	270,9	277,0
Ireland (1)	9	–12,7	–17,9	1,053	0,2	1,3	32	101,7	114,5
Danmark	52	– 6,7	– 5,5	9,253	1,0	1,8	82	157,9	179,4
Ellas	73	:	:	1,168	:	:	:	17,1	16,0
EUR 10	1 862	:	:	78,265	:	:	:	38,7	42,0

(1) EUR 9.

58.1 **Change in the structure of pig farms, 1973-84** *(continued)*
(b) by herd size category (EUR 10)

Headage	Holdings				Headage			
	1984		% TAV		1984		% TAV	
	×1000	%	1984/1973 (1)	1979/1973 (1)	Mio	%	1984/1973 (1)	1979/1973 (1)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 - 2	989	53,1	−3,6	−3,6	1,407	1,8	−3,2	−3,1
3 - 9	366	19,7	−4,6	−4,8	1,718	2,2	−5,0	−5,3
10 - 19	133	7,1	−6,9	−7,6	1,789	2,3	−7,1	−7,9
20 - 49	133	7,2	−8,1	−8,5	4,214	5,4	−8,1	−8,3
50 - 99	80	4,3	−6,5	−6,4	5,680	7,3	−6,3	−6,0
100 - 199	64	3,4	−3,8	−3,2	9,068	11,6	−3,8	−3,2
200 - 399	48	2,6	1,2	2,8	13,603	17,4	1,4	2,9
400 - 999	39	2,1	7,8	9,3	23,002	29,4	8,8	10,7
1 000	10	0,5	10,7	12,3	17,785	22,7	10,0	12,2
All categories	1 862	100	−4,4	−4,5	78,265	100	1,0	1,2

Source: Eurostat.
(1) EUR 9.

59 Agricultural produce sold through cooperatives (1984)

(%)

	Deutschland	France (1)	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg (1)	United Kingdom (1)	Ireland	Danmark (1979)	Ellas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Pigmeat	:	64 (2)	:	26	10	±25	13	23	92,4	4,0
Beef and veal	:	21 (2)	:	15	0	±25	10	14	70,8	7,0
Poultrymeat	:	45	:	27	0	:	2	10	49,7	22,6
Eggs	:	25	:	19	0	±10	28	2-5	67,7	15,5
Milk	:	52	:	87	65	86	–	94	88,0	20,7
Sugarbeet	–	17 (3)	:	63	0	:	–1	–	14,1	–
Cereals	50	67	:	55-60	20	:	20,2	33	47,2	–
All fruits	:	42	:	78	55	20	33	–	50,0	38,9
All vegetables	:	30 (4)	:	80	55	:	17	–	50,5	13,6

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) 1982.
(2) Including producer groups.
(3) Processed into sugar and alcohol.
(4) Potatoes excluded (seed potatoes: 65%; early potatoes and stored potatoes: 25%).

60 Agricultural produce sold under previously concluded contracts (1984)

(%)

	Deutschland (1)	France	Italia	Nederland (3)	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	Ellas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Pigmeat	14-15	25-30	:	50-55	55	10	50	:	–	:
Calves	14-15	25-30	:	85	90	:	–1	:	5	:
Poultrymeat	73	45-50	:	90-95	95	:	95	90	70	:
Eggs	20-25	15-20	:	50	70	:	65	10-15	75	:
Milk	27	1 (2)	:	90	0	:	–	10	–	6,6
Sugarbeet	100	100	:	100	100	:	100	100	99	100,0
Potatoes	0	8-10	:	70	15	:	13	4	40	1,8
Peas	95	90-95	:	95-100	98	:	95	100	100	9,4

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Including producer groups.
(2) Milk production is not subject to contracts. This price alone is determined by contract (almost 100% of farmers).
(3) The figures refer to the part of production grown under contract. Including deliveries as member of a cooperative.

61 Average annual interest rate (%) (1) (not taking into account interest-rate subsidies) payable on loans for farm investments (1973-85)

	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Deutschland											
– short term	10,3	7,8	8,0	5,7	8,5	11,0	14,0	13,0	:	8,0	:
– long term			7,0		7,8	10,0	13,0	12,0	:	9,5	:
France											
– short term	7,8	10,0	8,8	8,5	8,8	10,9	13,3	12,0	12,5	:	:
– medium term	9,1	11,0	9,3	9,0	9,3	11,3	13,5	13,0	12,7	:	:
– long term	9,5	11,4	11,0	10,4	10,4	11,6	13,5	13,5	13,0	:	:
Italia											
– medium term	8,2	14,2	16,8	:	14,6	15,6	18,3	21,0	20,2	18,3	16,8
– long term	9,3	13,6	15,5	15,0							
Nederland											
– short term	11,8	9,0	7,4	8,2	9,5	10,0	13,1	:	:	:	:
– medium term					11,0	10,0	11,2	:	:	:	:
– long term			8,8	8,5	9,6	11,3	11,8	:	8,9	:	:
Belgique/België											
– short term	8,8	11,0	9,0	9,5	10,5	13,3	14,1	14,5	13,0	12,8	12,2
– long term	9,2		10,0								
			10,3								
Luxembourg											
– short term	6,6	8,0	9,0	8,0	7,8	7,8	8,3	8,3	8,1	8,0	8,0
– medium and long term		9,0	8,5								
United Kingdom											
– short term	:	:	:	12,1	15,6	18,6	15,6	14,3	12,2	12,2	15,3
– medium term	12,4	13,6	14,3	13,7	14,5	16,4	16,1	15,5	14,4	13,7	14,1
– long term											
– fixed	11,1	14,8	14,3	13,7	14,5	16,4	16,1	15,5	14,4	13,7	14,1
– variable	11,8	13,7	13,3	12,0	16,5	19,0	15,6	14,3	11,7	11,6	14,5
Ireland											
– short term	:	:	12,8	10,8	15,0	16,8	16,4	18,0	15,6	14,3	15,1
– medium term	11,5	14,0	13,0	11,0	15,0	17,3	16,9	18,5	16,1	14,8	15,6
– long term	12,5	15,0	13,8	12,0	16,0	17,8	17,4	19,0	16,6	15,3	16,1
Danmark											
– medium term	13,6	15,7	16,6 (2)	16,8 (3)	16,1	20,4	19,9	19,9	14,6	14,9	15,4
– long term	14,0	16,4	17,0 (2)	17,9 (3)	17,1	20,4	20,6	21,4	15,1	14,5	13,1
Ellas											
– short term	6,0	7,0	7,5	9,5	11,0	13,7	13,6	:	13,0	13,0	13,0
– medium and long term	4,0	6,0	6,5	7,5	9,0	12,5	13,8	:	14,0	14,0	14,0

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) According to national definitions.
(2) Operating loans to producers.
(3) Mortgage loans to producers.

62 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		
	1981	1982	1983	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
Deutschland	2 686	2 539	3 051	69	26	5	5	13	82
France	6 845	5 340	4 873	64	26	10	4	31	65
Italia	1 241	1 020	564	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)
Nederland	29	38	899	73	17	10	(:)	(:)	(:)
Belgique/België	1 862	1 495	2 110	63	24	13	48	27	25
Luxembourg	17	59	92	12	77	11	2	13	85
United Kingdom	1 910	1 962	1 857	38	26	36	14	40	46
Ireland	2 180	2 735	584	90	8	2	46	39	15
Danmark	156	246	837	78	12	10	4	18	78
EUR 9	16 926	15 434	14 867	64	24	12	13	27	60
Ellas									
EUR 10									

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) A development plan may provide for various types of investment.

63 Results of Directive 72/160/EEC, 1975-83, concerning measures to encourage the cessation of farming and

	Number of beneficiaries		Transferee holdings		Area released		
	Premium and annuity	% eligible under EAGGF	Number	% with develop-ment plan	Total ha	% used for develop-ment plans	per 1 000 ha total UAA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Deutschland	36 040	9,6	79 559	31,3	353 908	40,5	27,7
France	50 081 (1)	3,5	88 487	2,5	799 752	3,8	25,8
Nederland	2 114	11,3	2 354	1,4	10 186	2,6	4,9
Belgique/België	1 991	7,4	4 010	4,7	16 319	10,6	11,9
Luxembourg (1)	326	—	1 051	—	3 788	0,3	29,1
United Kingdom	1 475	15,9	1 589	23,2	58 613	31,9	3,3
Ireland	609	17,1	632	29,9	10 784	11,3	2,1
EUR 9	92 636	6,8	177 682	15,7	1 253 350	15,6	17,5
Ellas							
EUR 10							

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Until 1982.

% breakdown of development plans (1983)										
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
5	8	67	19	1	38	95	86	37	1	10
8	10	51	26	5	32	91	67	87	29	—
(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)
19	21	54	5	1	13	97	59	80	6	3
42	18	24	4	12	12	65	12	9	0	
—	—	35	63	2	13	100	36	78	1	—
3	3	25	32	37	3	100	38	74	98	0
4	21	61	13	1	70	95	58	25	75	—
10	13	61	15	1	2	100	62	31	3	1
12	11	48	20	9	25	87	56	55	25	2

reallocation of utilized agricultural area for the purposes of structural improvement

Ratio of transferers to transferees 1983	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
	1983	1983	1983	1983	1983
9	10	11	12	13	14
1: 2,17	30,5	40,0	29,5	6,3	3,3
1: 1,74	33,5	33,7	32,8	4,0	9,5
1: 0,75	79,5	9,0	11,5	17,2	6,6
1: 2,47	49,3	40,8	9,9	12,7	3,8
1: 3,00	16,7	66,6	16,7	—	2,1
1: 0,63	9,1	9,1	81,8	238,9	—
1: 21,00	15,8	26,3	57,9	—	8,6
—	—	—	—	6,7	7,9

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

	Year	Title 1: Socio-economic counsellors				Basic training			
		Total	Freshly recrui-ted	Hav-ing com-pleted fur-ther train-ing	Total at all courses	Number	Age category		
							<30	30 - <40	≥40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Deutschland	1981	362	8	285	2 064	—	—	—	—
	1982	357	13	274	2 577	44	55	36	9
	1983	364	5	271	2 405	146	71	13	16
France	1981	18	—	:	50 500	48 182	44	28	28
	1982	:	—	—	57 225	55 095	47	28	25
	1983	:	—	—	57 364	56 087	43	30	27
Italia	1981	75 (1)	:	:	2 666 (1)	:	:	:	:
	1982	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1983	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland	1981	24	:	:	—	—	—	—	—
	1982	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1983	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	1981	45	2	(:)	7 199	82	91	4	5
	1982	43	—	—	6 715	125	92	5	3
	1983	47	1	—	7 784	145	93	4	3
United Kingdom	1981	7	—	1	91	23	83	13	4
	1982	5	5	—	60	22	91	5	5
	1983	10	—	—	67	26	73	23	4
Ireland	1981	:	:	:	1 019	:	:	:	:
	1982	:	—	—	958	909	45	27	28
	1983	:	—	—	1 054	1 041	63	23	14
Danmark	1981	4	—	2	673	147	84	12	4
	1982	4	—	4	876	214	85	10	6
	1983	4	—	—	1 090	159	76	13	11

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) EAGGF Report.

acquisition of occupational skills by persons engaged in agriculture (1983)

Title II: Attendance of training courses (1983)

Further training				Advanced training			
Number	Age category			Number	Age category		
	<30	30 - <40	≥40		<30	30 - <40	≥40
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2 064	82	13	5	—	—	—	—
2 533	83	13	1	—	—	—	—
2 259	83	12	5	—	—	—	—
1 366	85	12	3	952	96	4	0
1 279	84	12	3	851	92	7	1
1 277	89	10	1	891	95	5	0
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
250	98	2	1	6 867	47	22	31
163	96	2	1	6 427	52	21	27
189	97	2	1	7 450	53	20	27
3	33	67	—	65	91	9	—
—	—	—	—	38	87	13	—
1	100	—	—	40	98	2	—
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
49	29	35	37	—	—	—	—
13	69	23	8	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	526	87	10	3
—	—	—	—	662	84	8	8
67	18	31	51	864	80	12	8

65 Results of Directive 72/268/EEC on mountain and hill 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
Deutschland	82 495	76 380	75 539	54 537 336	635	722	1 094 262	36,3	49,8
France	139 574	139 160	137 055	138 618 453	974	1 011	2 762 791	42,9	50,2
Italia	123 132 (1)	123 132 (1)	(:)	(:)	412	(:)	(:)	—	(:)
Nederland	48	49	(:)	(:)	757	(:)	(:)	—	(:)
Belgique/België	10 045	9 807	9 520	9 557 324	984	1 004	302 725	42,4	31,6
Luxembourg	3 772	3 555	3 350	5 807 935	1 723	1 734	108 218	—	53,7
United Kingdom	43 402	43 913	43 558	137 955 181	3 122	3 167	2 115 366	45,0	65,2
Ireland	94 756	95 950	71 877	52 652 382	600	733	1 080 872	25,2	48,7
Ellas	174 699	191 109	196 989	74 178 767	332	377	1 298 200	—	57,1

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Estimates.

66 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 1984)

Product / Member State	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	Ellas	EUR 10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cereals	119	97	679	–	58	–	52	50	–	316	1 371
Potatoes	87	–	88	–	19	–	52	49	44	–	339
Oilseeds and oleaginous plants	–	104	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	277	446
Tobacco	2	–	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	104	186
Seeds	72	93	–	19	13	–	10	–	34	81	322
Fruit and vegetables	343	192	350	122	94	–	–	–	128	213	1 442
Wine	373	337	200	–	–	11	–	–	–	37	958
Ornamental plants and nurseries	43	40	40	113	6	–	82	36	–	14	374
Meat	61	212	–	40	76	–	140	207	172	–	908
Milk	345	209	–	94	96	–	218	185	265	9	1 421
Eggs and poultrymeat	9	137	19	24	20	–	33	4	6	–	252
Livestock production, mixed programmes	14	104	434	–	–	–	–	8	50	379	989
Fisheries	48	72	115	11	6	–	64	43	72	50	481
Others, including programmes involving more than one sector	10	122	–	–	10	–	255	–	–	–	397
Commercialization and transformation of agricultural products	–	–	175	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	175
Total	1 526	1 719	2 245	423	398	11	906	582	771	1 480	10 061

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.1.1 **Area, yield and production of cereals** (excluding rice)

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Common wheat															
Deutschland	1 577	1 654	1 629	0,3	– 1,5	54,7	54,4	62,7	2,0	15,3	8 630	8 993	10 213	2,3	13,6
France	4 728	4 713	4 970	2,2	5,5	52,9	51,8	65,1	1,3	25,7	24 987	24 397	32 342	3,4	32,6
Italia	1 625	1 576	1 474	–2,7	– 6,5	37,1	36,0	36,7	1,8	1,9	6 036	5 677	5 410	–0,9	–4,7
Nederland	131	148	143	0,7	– 3,4	73,9	70,4	78,9	3,0	12,1	967	1 043	1 131	3,7	8,4
Belgique/België	177	197	186	–0,5	– 5,6	58,7	53,0	69,5	0,8	31,1	1 038	1 043	1 294	0,1	24,1
Luxembourg	6	6	8		33,3	40,5	29,9	43,7		46,2	25	19	37		94,7
United Kingdom	1 663	1 695	1 965	4,0	15,9	62,0	63,7	76,3	3,8	19,8	10 317	10 802	14 990	8,0	38,8
Ireland	57	59	78	0,2	32,2	70,2	65,6	84,5	5,2	28,8	400	389	660	5,4	69,7
Danmark	181	243	334	7,0	37,5	66,7	63,7	73,2	3,7	14,9	1 207	1 548	2 446	11,1	58,0
Ellas	742	700	612	0,5	–12,6	30,2	21,1	28,3	0,3	34,1	2 236	1 477	1 734	0,8	17,4
EUR 10	10 887	10 992	11 339	1,1	3,7	51,3	50,4	61,6	2,2	22,2	55 843	55 387	70 256	3,4	26,9
Durum wheat															
France	115	112	125	–2,9	11,6	32,2	35,6	43,3	1,9	21,6	371	398	543	–1,1	36,4
Italia	1 701	1 757	1 806	1,4	2,8	17,2	17,3	25,4	0,2	46,8	2 933	3 040	4 595	1,6	51,1
Ellas	287	308	312	5,3	1,3	26,0	18,4	29,2	0,5	58,7	747	567	912	5,9	60,9
EUR 10	2 104	2 178	2 243	1,6	3,3	19,3	18,4	26,9	–0,3	46,2	4 052	4 005	6 050	1,8	51,1

M.1.1 *(1)*

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rye and meslin															
Deutschland	422	457	450	– 5,1	– 1,5	40,3	36,0	43,9	0,3	21,9	1 702	1 646	1 981	– 4,8	20,4
France	119	105	106	– 2,0	1,0	29,4	28,9	34,3	0,7	18,7	351	304	362	– 1,3	19,1
Italia	13	11	9	– 4,8	–18,2	24,2	23,7	26,1	1,4	10,1	31	27	24	– 3,1	–11,1
Nederland	6	7	6	–13,8	–14,3	44,6	38,7	42,9	1,3	10,9	26	26	25	–13,0	– 3,9
Belgique/België	7	6	7	–9,0	16,7	41,9	38,3	45,7	0,3	19,3	30	25	32	–8,4	28,0
Luxembourg	1	1	1		–	34,2	30,3	34,1		12,5	3	3	5		66,7
United Kingdom	6	7	6	3,4	–14,3	41,9	36,8	42,2		14,7	27	24	26	4,1	8,3
Ireland	0	0	0	–	–	0	0	0	–		0	0	0	–	–
Danmark	55	77	123	6,2	59,7	42,8	41,0	49,4	2,1	20,5	235	315	608	8,4	93,0
Ellas	3	6	7	1,8	16,7	19,4	17,5	20,0	3,8	14,3	7	10	15	5,2	50,0
EUR 10	634	677	716	–4,0	5,8	38,1	35,1	43,0	0,4	22,5	2 413	2 380	3 079	– 3,5	29,4
Barley															
Deutschland	2 021	2 035	2 006	2,0	– 1,4	46,8	44,0	51,3	1,1	16,6	9 460	8 944	10 284	3,1	15,0
France	2 388	2 143	2 113	– 2,6	– 1,4	42,0	40,9	54,6	0,5	33,5	10 036	8 773	11 543	– 2,2	31,6
Italia	352	385	434	6,6	12,7	30,5	30,9	37,2	3,5	20,4	1 074	1 188	1 618	10,2	36,2
Nederland	44	37	34	– 8,5	– 8,1	56,7	47,4	56,5	1,1	19,2	247	177	192	– 7,4	8,5
Belgique/België	131	139	136	–1,1	– 2,2	56,8	48,3	64,3	0,7	33,1	745	670	873	–1,0	30,3
Luxembourg	18	16	16		–	38,0	22,0	38,6		75,5	69	35	61		74,3
United Kingdom	2 222	2 144	1 967	– 0,6	– 8,3	49,3	46,5	55,1	1,6	18,5	10 956	9 980	10 830	1,0	8,5
Ireland	334	304	294	2,3	– 3,3	50,4	47,9	54,5	2,6	13,8	1 685	1 459	1 600	4,9	9,7
Danmark	1 485	1 360	1 191	– 0,6	–12,4	42,8	32,5	51,0	–1,4	56,9	6 357	4 423	6 072	– 2,0	37,3
Ellas	311	328	334	– 2,3	1,8	27,4	17,6	24,9	–1,6	41,5	852	578	831	– 3,8	43,8
EUR 10	9 307	8 891	8 524	– 0,5	– 4,1	44,6	40,7	51,5	0,7	26,5	41 481	36 228	43 905	0,2	21,2

M.1.1 *(2)*

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Oats and mixed cereals															
Deutschland	888	729	669	– 4,3	– 8,2	43,0	34,4	45,2	–0,6	31,4	3 777	2 489	2 973	– 5,0	19,5
France	649	546	553	– 4,7	1,3	34,8	32,6	42,1	0,2	29,1	2 218	1 750	2 331	– 4,7	33,2
Italia	218	207	191	– 1,4	– 7,7	16,4	15,1	22,7	– 1,4	50,3	356	313	433	– 2,7	38,3
Nederland	24	14	12	– 7,6	–14,3	57,5	45,2	48,0	0,3	6,2	136	61	58	– 7,7	– 4,9
Belgique/België	40	26	24	–8,9	– 7,7	45,5	38,0	48,9	–0,3	28,7	181	99	117	–10,5	18,2
Luxembourg	12	8	10		25,0	36,5	13,5	32,2		138,5	43	11	31		181,8
United Kingdom	139	116	115	–10,0	– 0,9	44,3	43,3	51,5	1,2	18,9	614	501	584	– 8,9	16,6
Ireland	23	22	24	– 7,9	9,1	44,7	45,5	57,2	3,4	25,7	101	100	140	– 4,8	40,0
Danmark	47	32	34	–14,4	6,3	40,9	29,5	46,5	–1,4	57,6	194	93	158	–15,8	70,0
Ellas	49	48	44	– 4,0	– 8,3	16,8	11,3	16,3	–2,8	44,3	82	53	72	– 6,9	35,9
EUR 10	2 088	1 747	1 674	– 5,2	– 4,2	36,9	31,2	41,1	–0,6	31,7	7 702	5 470	6 896	– 5,8	26,1
Maize															
Deutschland	160	169	182	4,8	7,7	65,8	55,3	56,5	0,2	2,2	1 054	934	1 026	5,0	9,9
France	1 650	1 685	1 724	– 1,4	2,3	63,3	62,5	59,9	1,3	– 4,2	10 446	10 525	10 321	– 0,2	– 1,9
Italia	1 006	982	963	1,0	– 1,9	67,5	68,2	70,4	2,0	3,2	6 793	6 699	6 781	3,0	1,2
Nederland	0	0	0	–	–	56,0	48,0	50,0	–1,6	4,2	1	2	1	–15,7	–50,0
Belgique/België	7	5	8	2,3	60,0	78,6	75,3	67,6	1,1	–10,2	52	39	53	3,7	35,9
Ellas	163	173	205	0,8	18,5	88,7	95,8	97,2	9,7	1,5	1 449	1 654	1 992	10,6	20,4
EUR 10	2 986	3 014	3 081	– 0,3	2,2	66,3	65,9	65,5	1,9	–0,6	19 796	19 852	20 174	1,6	1,6

M.1.1 *(3)*

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Other cereals															
France	63	71	78	– 3,0	9,9	48,4	44,5	44,9	2,7	0,9	305	316	350	– 0,4	10,8
Italia	21	25	22	20,1	– 12,0	48,6	43,6	47,7	1,5	9,4	102	109	105	21,9	– 3,7
Ellas	1	1	1	– 12,9	–	20,0	20,0	20,0	0,0	–	2	2	2	– 14,9	–
EUR 10	85	97	101	– 0,8	4,1	48,1	44,0	45,2	2,7	2,7	409	427	457	1,9	7,0
Total cereals (excl. rice)															
Deutschland	5 069	5 044	4 941	– 0,5	– 2,0	48,6	45,6	53,6	1,3	17,5	24 625	23 011	26 487	0,8	15,1
France	9 711	9 365	9 669	– 0,4	3,3	50,1	49,6	59,8	1,2	20,1	48 694	46 404	57 783	0,8	24,5
Italia	4 938	4 945	4 903	0,0	– 0,9	35,1	34,5	38,7	1,5	12,2	17 330	17 060	18 978	1,5	11,2
Nederland	204	206	195	– 3,8	– 5,3	67,6	63,5	72,2	3,5	13,7	1 379	1 308	1 407	– 0,4	7,6
Belgique/België	361	373	361	– 2,0	– 3,2	56,7	50,3	65,6	1,0	30,4	2 046	1 876	2 369	– 1,5	26,3
Luxembourg	37	31	35		12,9	38,1	21,9	38,3		74,9	141	68	134		97,1
United Kingdom	4 031	3 962	4 053	0,5	2,3	54,4	53,8	65,2	2,8	21,2	21 914	21 307	26 430	3,4	24,0
Ireland	414	386	396	0,9	2,6	52,8	50,5	60,6	3,2	20,0	2 186	1 948	2 400	4,2	23,2
Danmark	1 768	1 712	1 682	– 0,3	– 1,8	45,2	37,3	55,2	– 0,6	48,0	7 993	6 380	9 284	– 0,4	45,5
Ellas	1 558	1 564	1 516	0,5	– 3,1	34,5	27,8	36,7	2,5	32,0	5 378	4 343	5 560	2,9	28,0
EUR 10	28 092	27 588	27 751	– 0,2	0,6	46,9	44,8	54,4	1,5	21,4	131 685	123 705	150 832	1,3	21,9

Source: Eurostat.

M.1.2.a Supply/demand balance - durum wheat (1 August - 31 July) - common wheat

EUR 10

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83 / 1973/74	1983/84 / 1982/83
1	2	3	4	5	6
Durum wheat					
Usable production	4 491	4 052	3 884	2,00	– 4,15
Change in stocks	–237	–27	–271	—	—
Imports (1)	1 440	1 144	623	—	–45,54
Exports (1)	1 428	1 424	1 076	—	–24,44
of which intra-EC trade (1)	598	755	975	—	29,14
Internal use	4 740	3 799	3 702	– 2,00	– 2,55
of which:					
- animal feed	0	46	30	—	–34,78
- seed	410	395	424	3,49	7,34
- industrial use	0	0	0	—	—
- losses (market)	30	27	28	– 4,54	3,70
- human consumption (grain)	4 300	3 331	3 220	– 2,60	– 3,33
Human consumption (after processing)	3 073	2 358	2 310	– 4,17	– 2,04
Human consumption (kg/head)	11,3	8,7	8,5	– 2,96	– 2,30
Degree of self-supply (%)	94,7	106,7	104,9	4,13	– 1,69
Common wheat					
Usable production	49 728	55 720	55 192	3,95	– 0,95
Change in stocks	–1 659	3 541	–4 392	—	—
Imports (1)	3 589	2 477	2 463	—	– 0,57
Exports (1)	14 323	13 762	14 999	—	8,99
of which intra-EC trade (1)	6 686	6 173	6 868	—	11,26
Internal use	40 653	40 894	47 048	1,06	15,05
of which:					
- animal feed	13 550	14 862	20 140	2,71	35,51
- seed	1 954	2 032	2 142	0,76	5,41
- industrial use	401	551	656	15,55	19,06
- losses (market)	563	623	759	9,87	21,83
- human consumption (grain)	24 164	22 828	23 351	– 0,18	2,29
Human consumption (after processing)	17 985	17 079	17 453	0,09	2,19
Human consumption (kg/head)	66,3	62,7	64,0	– 0,48	2,07
Degree of self-supply (%)	122,3	136,3	117,3	2,87	–13,94

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Calculated on the basis of intra-export.

M.1.2.b **Supply/demand balance - barley** **EUR 10**
(1 August - 31 July) **- rye**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83 / 1973/74	1983/84 / 1982/83
1	2	3	4	5	6
Barley					
Usable production	39 442	41 362	36 137	1,88	−12,63
Change in stocks	−354	1 378	−1 543	—	—
Imports (1)	495	186	1 185	—	537,10
Exports (1)	5 946	5 581	5 542	—	− 0,70
of which intra-EC trade (1)	5 604	5 202	4 345	—	−16,47
Internal use	34 348	34 589	33 323	0,14	− 3,66
of which:					
- animal feed	26 963	27 211	25 537	−0,15	− 6,15
- seed	1 399	1 410	1 375	−0,54	− 2,48
- industrial use	5 110	5 084	5 525	−0,48	8,67
- losses (market)	796	804	802	8,87	− 0,25
- human consumption (grain)	80	80	84	−5,25	5,0
Human consumption (after processing)	44	44	48	−4,72	9,1
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,2	0,2	0,2	−4,41	—
Degree of self-supply (%)	114,8	119,6	108,4	1,74	− 9,36
Rye					
Usable production	2 475	2 414	2 385	−3,51	− 1,2
Change in stocks	−114	−101	−21	—	—
Imports (1)	75	57	66	—	15,79
Exports (1)	77	23	69	—	200,00
of which intra-EC trade (1)	94	103	104	—	0,97
Internal use	2 587	2 549	2 403	−3,53	− 5,73
of which:					
- animal feed	1 159	1 180	1 011	−5,52	−14,32
- seed	82	107	114	−4,76	6,54
- industrial use	39	37	36	−3,50	− 2,70
- losses (market)	63	61	63	−9,94	3,28
- human consumption (grain)	1 244	1 164	1 179	−1,34	1,29
Human consumption (after processing)	1 048	987	1 002	−1,48	1,52
Human consumption (kg/head)	3,9	3,6	3,7	−1,43	2,78
Degree of self-supply (%)	95,7	94,7	99,3	−0,02	4,86

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Calculated on the basis of intra-export.

M.1.2.c **Supply/demand balance - maize**
(1 August - 31 July) **- oats and mixed corn**

EUR 10

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83 / 1973/74	1983/84 / 1982/83
1	2	3	4	5	6
Maize					
Usable production	18 551	19 749	19 819	1,77	0,35
Change in stocks	−5	19	−967	–	–
Imports (1)	8 327	5 045	4 389	–	−13,00
Exports (1)	796	884	1 063	–	20,25
of which intra-EC trade (1)	5 753	6 904	7 685	–	11,31
Internal use	26 087	23 891	24 112	−2,14	0,93
of which:					
- animal feed	20 120	18 358	17 752	−2,65	− 3,30
- seed	182	156	202	−1,82	29,49
- industrial use	4 536	2 605	3 350	−5,17	28,60
- losses (market)	140	279	119	4,86	−57,35
- human consumption (grain)	1 109	2 493	2 689	9,89	7,86
Human consumption (after processing)	778	1 815	1 968	6,08	8,43
Human consumption (kg/head)	2,9	6,7	7,2	10,18	7,46
Degree of self-supply (%)	71,1	82,7	82,2	4,00	−0,60
Oats and mixed corn					
Usable production	7 118	7 681	5 428	−2,64	−29,33
Change in stocks	−27	53	−125	–	–
Imports (1)	184	137	284	–	107,30
Exports (1)	108	108	54	–	−50,0
of which intra-EC trade (1)	226	234	231	–	− 1,28
Internal use	7 221	7 658	5 783	−3,19	−24,48
of which:					
- animal feed	6 488	6 975	5 100	−3,31	−26,88
- seed	305	260	255	−6,34	− 1,92
- industrial use	0	0	0	–	–
- losses (market)	94	109	83	12,42	−23,85
- human consumption (grain)	334	315	345	0,40	9,52
Human consumption (after processing)	210	199	218	2,04	9,55
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,8	0,7	0,8	1,73	14,29
Degree of self-supply (%)	98,6	100,3	93,9	0,57	− 6,38

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Calculated on the basis of intra-export.

M.1.2.d **Supply/demand balance** - **other cereals** **EUR 10**
(1 August - 31 July) - **total cereals** (excluding rice)

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83 / 1973/74	1983/84 / 1982/83
1	2	3	4	5	6
Other cereals					
Usable production	474	423	442	2,49	4,49
Change in stocks	−1	−8	5	—	—
Imports (1)	187	146	149	—	2,05
Exports (1)	4	6	4	—	−33,33
of which intra-EC trade (1)	298	214	200	—	− 6,54
Internal use	658	571	582	−9,61	1,93
of which:					
- animal feed	633	546	566	−9,64	3,66
- seed	3	7	5	1,73	−28,57
- industrial use	0	0	0	—	—
- losses (market)	5	3	2	−5,52	−33,33
- human consumption (grain)	17	15	9	1,60	−40,00
Human consumption (after processing)	9	9	9	−3,15	—
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,0	0,0	0,0	—	—
Degree of self-supply (%)	72,1	74,1	76,0	13,40	2,56
Total cereals (excluding rice)					
Usable production	122 279	131 401	123 287	2,21	− 6,18
Change in stocks	−2 397	4 855	−7 314	—	—
Imports (1)	14 297	8 767	8 688	—	− 0,90
Exports (1)	22 682	21 362	22 336	—	4,56
of which intra-EC trade (1)	19 704	20 011	20 879	—	4,34
Internal use	116 294	113 951	116 953	−0,58	2,63
of which:					
- animal feed	68 913	69 178	70 136	−0,85	1,38
- seed	4 336	4 367	4 517	−0,32	3,43
- industrial use	10 107	8 273	9 566	−1,80	15,63
- losses (market)	1 691	1 907	1 857	8,27	− 2,62
- human consumption (grain)	31 248	30 226	30 877	−0,01	2,15
Human consumption (after processing)	23 147	22 491	23 005	0,03	2,29
Human consumption (kg/head)	85,4	82,6	84,4	−0,33	2,18
Degree of self-supply (%)	105,1	115,3	105,4	2,80	− 8,59

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Calculated on the basis of intra-export.

M.1.3 Market prices for domestic cereal production

		NC/100 kg			% TAV	
		1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1983/84 / 1973/74	1984/85 / 1983/84
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Common wheat of breadmaking quality	Deutschland	53,69	53,39	48,23	2,8	− 9,7
	France	129,81	133,76	129,86	7,9	− 2,9
	Italia	28 295	29 378	29 230	12,0	− 0,5
	Nederland	55,91	56,68	52,79	3,8	− 6,9
	Belgique/België	933,0	972,5	902,2	5,9	− 7,2
	Luxembourg	810,0	890	:	4,7	×
	United Kingdom	12,75	12,96	12,65	7,9	− 2,4
	Ireland	:	:	:	×	×
	Danmark	170,83	174,65	156,07	7,5	− 10,6
	Ellas	1 310,1	1 619,4	1 938,7	×	19,7
Rye	Deutschland	54,30	54,70	48,68	3,4	− 11,0
	France	:	:	:	×	×
	Italia	:	32 059	:	14,4	×
	Nederland	53,70	55,57	51,31	3,8	− 7,7
	Belgique/België	892,4	991,3	892,1	6,6	− 10,0
	Luxembourg	775,0	880	:	5,1	×
	United Kingdom	:	:	:	×	×
	Ireland	:	:	:	×	×
	Danmark	158,92	168,03	149,80	7,3	− 10,9
	Ellas	1 408,0	1 372,00	1 867,8	×	36,1
Barley	Deutschland	48,33	49,93	44,92	3,3	− 10,0
	France	121,83	127,99	128,33	8,6	0,3
	Italia	26 033	28 729	29 847	11,7	3,9
	Nederland	52,48	55,22	51,31	4,1	− 7,1
	Belgique/België	848,3	916,2	861,3	6,1	− 6,0
	Luxembourg	882,5	1 000,6	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	11,69	12,11	11,17	8,3	− 7,8
	Ireland	13,48	15,07	14,03	×	− 6,9
	Danmark	153,50	168,82	150,33	7,9	− 11,0
	Ellas	1 174,3	1 483	1 828,6	×	23,3
Oats	Deutschland	42,75	51,92	46,37	3,1	− 10,7
	France	108,00	:	:	×	×
	Italia	:	30 583	32 958	11,9	7,8
	Nederland	47,53	59,07	49,85	4,8	− 15,6
	Belgique/België	765,5	1 008,00	854,0	6,9	− 15,3
	Luxembourg	871,7	1 092,1	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	10,97	11,52	11,79	×	2,3
	Ireland	:	:	:	×	×
	Danmark	144,95	162,00	:	6,7	×
	Ellas	:	:	:	×	×
Maize	Deutschland	60,50	61,00	60,26	3,9	− 1,2
	France	137,33	138,96	151,24	10,5	8,8
	Italia	30 897	33 420	34 412	14,5	3,0
	Nederland	63,03	63,98	63,83	5,1	− 0,2
	Belgique/België	1 092,4	1 149,8	1 176,07	6,8	2,3
	Luxembourg	1 100,8	1 161,7	:	6,8	×
	United Kingdom	:	:	:	×	×
	Ireland	17,38	18,50	19,14	×	3,5
	Danmark	:	:	:	×	×
	Ellas	1 517,4	1 691,3	2 079,6	×	23,0
Durum wheat	France	:	:	182,81	×	×
	Italia	40 853	44 270	43 429	10,8	− 1,9
	Ellas	1 883,3	2 304,7	2 836,4	×	23,7

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.1.4 Prices received by cereal producers in the Community

			NC/100 kg			% TAV	
			1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1983/84 / 1973/74	1984/85 / 1983/84
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
Common wheat	Deutschland	DM	49,34	48,79	:	1,6	×
	France	FF	109,51	119,83	:	7,7	×
	Italia	LIT	30 906	30 950	:	11,7	×
	Nederland	HFL	51,6	52,80	:	3,1	×
	Belgique/België	BFR	861	929	:	5,5	×
	Luxembourg	LFR	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	UKL	11,40	12,71	:	7,3	×
	Ireland	IRL	11,09	13,24	:	8,2	×
	Danmark	DKR	153,43	168,23	:	6,9	×
	Ellas	DR	1 469	1 734	:	14,7	×
Rye	Deutschland	DM	46,72	47,91	:	2,2	×
	France	FF	93,48	104,58	:	7,1	×
	Italia	LIT	25 000	28 890	:	13,3	×
	Nederland	HFL	49,85	50,80	:	3,4	×
	Belgique/België	BFR	797	893	:	5,7	×
	Luxembourg	LFR	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	UKL	10,861	12,065	:	9,9	×
	Ireland	IRL	:	:	:	×	×
	Danmark	DKR	138,46	155,61	:	6,8	×
	Ellas	DR	:	:	:	×	×
Barley	Deutschland	DM	46,19	47,61	:	2,0	×
	France	FF	:	:	:	×	×
	Italia	LIT	26 700	29 200	:	12,5	×
	Nederland	HFL	49,60	52,85	:	3,8	×
	Belgique/België	BFR	774	865	:	5,8	×
	Luxembourg	LFR	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	UKL	10,835	11,848	:	7,7	×
	Ireland	IRL	10,23	12,90	:	10,0	×
	Danmark	DKR	146,96	160,03	:	7,4	×
	Ellas	DR	:	:	:	×	×
Oats	Deutschland	DM	43,23	45,65	:	1,7	×
	France	FF	87,24	101,12	:	7,0	×
	Italia	LIT	27 300	29 600	:	12,5	×
	Nederland	HFL	44,85	51,50	:	3,6	×
	Belgique/België	BFR	718	853	:	5,6	×
	Luxembourg	LFR	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	UKL	10,104	11,197	:	8,1	×
	Ireland	IRL	:	:	:	×	×
	Danmark	DKR	141,97	156,91	:	6,8	×
	Ellas	DR	1 629	1 929	:	13,9	×
Maize	Deutschland	DM	48,95	51,44	:	2,7	×
	France	FF	108,38	118,29	:	8,0	×
	Italia	LIT	27 731	31 925	:	14,4	×
	Nederland	HFL	:	:	:	×	×
	Belgique/België	BFR	:	:	:	×	×
	Luxembourg	LFR	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	UKL	:	:	:	×	×
	Ireland	IRL	:	:	:	×	×
	Danmark	DKR	:	:	:	×	×
	Ellas	DR	1 303	1 678	:	14,2	×

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.1.5 Cereal market prices as a percentage of the intervention price (¹)

	1984					1985						
	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Common wheat of breadmaking quality(²)												
Deutschland	100,88	98,57	96,01	96,18	96,51	100,72	100,22	101,33	103,62	104,71	104,76	99,96
France	97,30	97,55	97,43	98,35	97,48	96,88	96,06	98,00	100,95	101,30	92,83	82,63
Italia	110,86	108,61	107,36	105,58	105,22	104,08	103,11	104,03	104,51	102,90	99,61	94,95
Nederland	97,96	94,88	96,64	97,76	97,87	97,95	97,00	99,66	102,75	104,08	99,70	95,28
Belgique/België	100,80	98,80	97,64	97,62	97,27	97,09	95,81	97,21	101,46	103,73	101,86	98,99
United Kingdom	110,79	104,21	104,65	104,56	104,38	102,86	102,02	103,46	103,90	103,96	102,32	103,78
Danmark	—	92,67	91,40	92,64	93,79	96,90	95,73	96,48	98,03	100,44	—	—
Ellas	109,10	108,74	108,90	110,47	112,07	112,01	112,03	111,50	108,77	—	—	102,98
Common feed wheat												
Deutschland	99,45	95,18	91,09	92,48	94,31	98,97	98,93	99,59	103,34	105,79	102,82	100,82
United Kingdom	95,95	91,94	92,36	93,60	94,30	94,94	94,39	96,24	98,61	98,21	96,30	91,47
Durum wheat (³)												
France	—	97,24	91,24	86,68	81,03	75,52	78,61	74,83	71,45	—	—	—
Italia	90,79	89,74	92,88	93,35	93,29	92,86	93,75	94,31	93,29	92,28	—	—
Ellas	97,82	96,00	96,11	96,55	97,17	97,00	97,95	95,11	94,36	94,30	91,55	88,81
Barley												
Deutschland	94,67	94,30	92,50	92,06	92,39	96,57	95,87	94,98	95,63	95,52	92,16	84,92
France	99,36	98,10	99,09	98,65	97,29	98,38	98,73	98,45	97,85	94,84	85,60	78,94
Nederland	98,45	97,44	97,67	97,84	97,45	99,66	97,79	97,34	98,51	—	—	—
Belgique/België	96,77	95,31	96,21	96,77	96,72	97,22	95,12	95,65	96,80	95,12	89,73	85,92
United Kingdom	93,91	91,96	92,41	93,82	94,69	95,21	95,10	94,58	94,78	93,29	88,09	77,56
Danmark	95,92	91,39	90,14	90,02	90,25	92,04	91,16	91,19	92,13	92,58	89,38	—
Ellas	102,32	101,51	102,91	103,47	103,60	104,35	105,06	105,94	—	—	—	104,21
Rye												
Deutschland	102,57	100,65	98,88	98,58	98,52	102,75	102,41	102,32	102,19	101,73	100,98	92,67
Nederland	101,30	99,19	98,58	96,72	95,95	96,02	96,81	97,07	—	—	—	—
Danmark	—	92,39	91,14	90,60	90,46	92,14	91,50	91,30	—	—	—	—
Maize												
France	110,48	110,95	110,05	109,98	109,76	110,99	110,66	114,73	115,31	114,82	110,42	98,10
Italia	141,41	147,16	115,07	109,73	108,55	109,80	113,06	118,35	121,61	120,52	114,61	119,69
Ellas	—	—	114,35	115,23	115,72	115,06	114,54	113,05	115,01	118,26	119,39	115,37

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.

M.1.6 Cereals delivered to intervention

		1 000 t			% TAV	
		1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1983/84 / 1973/74	1984/85 / 1983/84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Common wheat	Deutschland	1 808	1 122	1 928	4,42	71,84
	France	2 712	1 496	3 195	—	113,57
	Italia	:	5	—	−30,84	—
	Nederland	206	17	95	−12,28	458,82
	Belgique/België	65	20	62	−24,02	210,00
	Luxembourg	:	—	2	—	—
	United Kingdom	491	24	3 243	—	—
	Ireland	:	—	19	—	—
	Danmark	372	303	493	—	62,71
	Ellas	:	—	—	—	—
	EUR 10	5 705	2 987	9 037	8,95	202,54
Rye	Deutschland	38	47	417	−11,35	787,23
	France	:	—	0	—	—
	Italia	:	—	—	—	—
	Nederland	:	—	—	—	—
	Belgique/België	:	—	—	—	—
	Luxembourg	:	—	—	—	—
	United Kingdom	:	—	—	—	—
	Ireland	:	—	—	—	—
	Danmark	3	—	186	—	—
	Ellas	:	—	—	—	—
	EUR 10	41	47	603	−11,45	1 182,98
Barley	Deutschland	569	293	1 294	− 1,70	341,64
	France	:	9	272	− 8,96	—
	Italia	:	—	—	—	—
	Nederland	4	—	—	—	—
	Belgique/België	:	1	58	—	—
	Luxembourg	:	—	—	—	—
	United Kingdom	1 201	377	1 171	—	210,61
	Ireland	103	—	104	—	—
	Danmark	355	7	237	—	—
	Ellas	:	—	—	—	—
	EUR 10	2 232	687	3 136	7,28	356,48
Durum wheat	Deutschland	:	—	—	—	—
	France	:	—	9	—	—
	Italia	227	316	488	—	54,4
	Nederland	:	—	—	—	—
	Belgique/België	:	—	—	—	—
	Luxembourg	:	—	—	—	—
	United Kingdom	:	—	—	—	—
	Ireland	:	—	—	—	—
	Danmark	:	—	—	—	—
	Ellas	363	—	65	—	—
	EUR 10	590	316	562	—	77,85

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.1.7 World production of cereals and production in the main exporting countries

	%			Mio t			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Wheat								
World	100	100	100	485,2	495,5	521,3	2,78	5,21
of which:								
- Ellas	0,6	0,4	0,5	3,0	2,0	2,7	1,82	35,00
- EUR 10	12,3	11,9	14,7	59,8	59,4	76,4	3,28	28,62
- Spain	0,9	0,9	1,2	4,4	4,3	6,0	0,98	39,53
- Portugal	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,4	0,3	0,5	-5,52	66,67
- USA	15,5	13,3	13,5	75,3	65,9	70,6	3,57	7,13
- Canada	5,5	5,4	4,1	26,7	26,6	21,2	5,08	-20,30
- Argentina	3,1	2,5	2,5	15,0	12,3	13,0	7,16	5,69
- Australia	1,8	4,4	3,5	8,9	21,0	18,5	5,84	-11,90
- Others	60,1	61,3	59,9	291,7	303,7	312,4	2,04	2,86
Other cereals (1)								
World	100	100	100	793,7	698,4	807,5	0,34	15,62
of which:								
- Ellas	0,3	0,3	0,3	2,4	2,3	2,6	3,70	13,0
- EUR 10	9,0	9,3	9,2	71,8	64,3	74,5	-0,26	15,9
- Spain	1,0	1,3	1,8	8,3	9,3	14,5	2,73	55,9
- Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- USA	31,6	19,7	29,4	251,1	137,5	237,4	-3,01	72,7
- Canada	3,3	3,0	2,7	26,6	21,0	22,0	0,29	4,8
- Argentina	2,4	2,6	2,2	18,8	18,3	18,0	0,82	- 1,6
- Australia	0,6	1,4	1,1	4,4	9,6	9,2	7,40	- 4,2
- Others	51,7	62,4	53,2	410,3	436,1	429,3	1,54	- 1,6

Source: FAO - Production Directory + Monthly Bulletin: Economics and Statistics.
(1) Excluding rice.

M.1.8 The Community's share of world cereal trade

		Mio t			% TAV		
		1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1982/1981	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Imports (1)							
Wheat and flour (wheat equivalent)	World	98,2	102,0	100,4	3,98	2,75	- 1,57
	EUR 10	4,5	4,4	3,2	- 3,91	- 2,22	-27,27
	%	4,6	4,3	3,2	- 7,65	- 4,35	-25,58
Other cereals (2)	World	104,7	92,0	88,6	3,67	-11,94	- 3,70
	EUR 10	10,6	7,8	5,9	- 8,87	-26,42	-24,36
	%	10,1	8,5	6,7	-11,87	-15,84	-21,18
All cereals (2)	World	202,9	194,0	189,0	3,83	- 4,83	- 2,58
	EUR 10	15,1	12,2	9,1	- 7,37	-19,21	-25,41
	%	7,4	6,3	4,8	-10,62	-14,86	-23,81
Exports (1)							
Wheat and flour (wheat equivalent)	World	99,3	97,9	100,4	2,99	- 1,81	2,55
	EUR 10	15,2	14,3	15,0	9,73	- 5,92	4,90
	%	15,3	14,6	14,9	6,48	- 4,58	2,05
Other cereals (2)	World	106,0	95,5	96,2	4,07	- 9,15	0,73
	EUR 10	5,8	5,5	6,6	4,82	- 5,17	20,00
	%	5,5	5,8	6,9	0,80	3,64	18,97
All cereals (2)	World	205,3	193,4	196,6	3,51	- 5,60	1,65
	EUR 10	21,0	19,8	21,6	8,13	- 5,71	9,09
	%	10,2	10,2	11,0	4,44	0,00	7,84

Source: FAO, but Eurostat for Community figures and Wheat Council for world wheat market from 1983.
(1) Excluding intra-EC trade.
(2) Excluding rice.

M.1.10 Consumer prices of bread

		National currency			% TAV	
		1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	DM/kg	2,89	2,88	3,02	4,7	4,9
France	FF/400 g	3,04	3,32	3,54	11,3	6,6
Italia	LIT/kg	1 350	1 558	1 755	15,2	12,6
Nederland	HFL/800 g	2,08	2,11	2,15	7,3	1,9
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	35,4	37,75	40,01	7,9	6,0
United Kingdom	pence/1 ¾ lbs	42,00	43,50	45,90	13,4	5,5
Ireland	pence/800 g	39,90	41,90	49,30	11,8	17,7
Danmark	DKR/300 g	4,04	4,27	4,52	9,9	5,9
Ellas	DR/920 g	30,0	34,9	42,5	×	21,8

Source: Eurostat.

Deutschland: Helles Mischbrot.
France: Pain parisien.
Italia: Pane.
Nederland: Waterwitbrood afh.
Belgique/België: Pain de ménage/Huishoudbrood.
United Kingdom: White, 1¾ lbs unwrapped loaf.
Ireland: White, unsliced.
Danmark: Franskbrød.
Ellas: Psomi lefko.

M.1.11 Consumer price indices - bread and cereals (in money and real terms)

EUR 10

	1980 = 100			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984	1984/1980	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
Money terms					
Deutschland	110,9	11[illegible]	116,1	3,8	1,8
France	126,3	140,3	151,4	10,9	7,9
Italia	136,3	154,8	170,2	14,2	9,9
Nederland	113,5	114,7	116,9	4,0	1,9
Belgique/België	111,3	120,5	130,9	6,9	8,6
Luxembourg	113,3	123,8	133,1	7,4	7,5
United Kingdom	115,3	120,1	125,4	5,8	4,4
Ireland	119,3	129,0	144,0	9,5	11,6
Danmark	124,4	132,0	141,5	9,1	7,2
Ellas	149,5	173,8	206,8	19,9	19,0
Real terms					
Deutschland	101,8	101,5	101,3*	0,8*	−0,2*
France	100,2	101,3	101,8*	0,4*	0,5*
Italia	97,7	96,5	96,3*	−0,9*	−0,3*
Nederland	101,5	100,7	100,0*	0,0*	−0,7*
Belgique/België	98,7	100,9	103,9*	1,0*	3,0*
Luxembourg	94,8	97,5	97,8*	−0,3*	0,3*
United Kingdom	96,4	95,5	95,9*	−1,0*	0,4*
Ireland	88,4	86,4	89,7*	−2,7*	3,8*
Danmark	101,6	99,7	102,1*	0,5*	2,4*
Ellas	100,6	97,7	98,2*	−0,5*	0,5*

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

M.2.1 Area, yield and production of rice (paddy)

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
France	5	7	9	41,2	128,6	54,0	50,9	42,2	154,7	82,9	27	38	38	67,8	100,0
Italia	178	184	180	96,8	97,8	54,2	56,0	56,1	127,6	100,2	1 010	1 030	1 010	123,4	98,1
Ellas	15	14	14	82,3	100,0	55,3	58,9	64,3	119,2	109,2	83	82	90	97,6	109,8
EUR 10	198	205	203	91,5	99,0	54,2	56,0	56,1	128,7	100,2	1 120	1 150	1 138	117,9	99,0

Source: Eurostat and communications from Member States.

M.2.2 Rice supply balance (1)

EUR 10

	1 000 t wholly milled rice			% TAV	
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83 / 1981/82	1983/84 / 1982/83
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	726	789	806	8,7	2,2
Changes in stocks	40	23	−6	−42,5	−126,1
Imports	882	624	592	−29,3	− 5,1
Exports	476	295	218	−38,0	− 26,1
Intra-Community trade (2)	473	556	690	17,5	24,1
Internal use	1 093	1 095	1 187	0,2	8,4
of which:					
- animal feed	90	102	122	13,3	19,6
- seed	32	32	32	0	0
- industrial use	35	41	40	17,1	− 2,4
- losses (market)	6	6	6	0	0
- gross human consumption	931	914	988	− 1,8	8,1
Human consumption in kg/head	3,4	3,4	3,6	0	5,9
Degree of self-supply (%)	66,5	72,0	67,9	8,3	− 5,7

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Broken rice included.
(2) Calculated on the basis of intra-import.

M.2.4 Average market prices (1) for paddy rice in surplus areas (2) compared with intervention prices

Month	Italia					
	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
1983						
September	47 300	115,07	49 500	120,42	47 050	114,46
October	47 050	113,28	49 500	119,18	47 250	113,76
November	49 125	117,07	50 000	119,16	48 750	116,18
December	52 700	124,32	51 500	121,49	51 900	122,44
1984						
January	52 950	123,67	52 000	121,45	53 200	124,25
February	52 950	122,44	52 375	121,11	53 400	123,48
March	53 800	123,19	52 165	119,45	54 065	123,80
April	56 590	128,32	55 500	125,85	57 400	130,16
May	56 200	126,21	57 400	128,91	58 300	130,93
June	57 850	128,68	63 300	140,81	61 825	137,52
July	59 770	131,70	67 200	148,10	65 700	144,77
August	59 050	130,10	67 200	148,10	63 900	140,80
September	—	—	57 250	127,24	50 500	112,24
October	50 700	111,61	57 250	125,92	51 000	112,25
November	52 900	115,16	58 500	127,46	53 750	117,01
December	52 900	113,98	60 250	129,82	56 300	121,43
1985						
January	54 100	115,46	60 250	128,51	56 950	121,49
February	54 500	115,70	62 100	131,15	57 950	122,42
March	56 400	117,97	63 500	132,80	61 700	128,98
April	56 900	117,81	67 100	139,03	63 200	130,85
May	56 800	116,46	67 100	137,68	63 200	129,58
June	57 300	116,36	67 100	136,36	63 150	128,21
July	57 800	116,26	66 200	133,18	56 950	114,55
August	57 800	116,26	65 100	131,04	53 500	107,61

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.

M.2.5 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)														
1974/75	408,0	400,0	385,1	385,2	368,2	356,3	342,6	333,3	328,7	323,6	311,9	333,6	356,9	−17,4
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	324,2	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
Long-grain rice (3)														
1974/75	374,8	372,0	373,8	361,8	332,7	320,3	308,6	298,9	280,1	272,3	265,5	294,1	321,1	−31,4
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

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).

M.3.1 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	
	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86 p	1984/85 / 1973/74	1985/86 / 1984/85 p	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86 p	1984/85 / 1973/74	1985/86 / 1984/85 p	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86 p	1984/85 / 1973/74	1985/86 / 1984/85 p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Deutschland (3)	403	423	415	1,6	−1,9	6,17	6,79	7,21	0,7	6,2	2 507	2 893	3 010	2,3	4,0
France (4)	466	509	474	0,5	−6,9	7,64	7,77	8,25	2,3	6,2	3 825	4 257	4 200	2,5	− 1,3
Italia	222	215	223	−0,7	3,7	5,60	5,93	5,61	2,7	− 5,4	1 244	1 274	1 250	1,9	− 1,9
Nederland	116	129	130	0,9	0,8	6,41	7,24	7,08	0,9	− 2,2	743	934	920	1,8	− 1,5
Belgique/België	114	120	125	1,2	4,2	6,86	7,01	7,20	0,2	2,7	782	841	900	1,4	7,0
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	196	196	200	0,4	2,0	5,42	6,70	5,75	2,5	−14,2	1 062	1 314	1 150	2,9	−12,5
Ireland	36	37	34	1,9	−8,1	5,47	6,00	5,29	0,2	−11,8	197	222	180	2,1	−18,9
Danmark	72	74	74	1,3	0	4,81	7,39	6,35	3,1	−14,1	346	547	470	4,5	−14,1
Ellas	38	30	43	2,1	43,3	7,82	7,30	7,44	1,8	1,9	297	219	320	3,8	46,2
EUR 10	1 663	1 733	1 718	0,7	−0,9	6,45	7,03	7,04	1,7	0,1	11 003	12 501	12 400	2,4	− 0,8

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: mainland France only; production: including the French overseas departments.

M.3.2 Sugar production by quota (1984/85)

(1 000 t white sugar)

	Basic quantity		Carry-over and production (p)					
	A Sugar	B Sugar	Quantity of sugar carried over to 1983/84	1984/85 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 1985/86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Deutschland	1 990	612	40	2 893	1 990	610	134	199
France (1)	2 996	806	147	4 257	2 860	759	356	429
Italia	1 320	248	1	1 274	1 275	—	—	—
Nederland	690	182	—	934	690	182	10	52
Belgique/België	680	146	—	841	680	145	16	—
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	1 040	104	—	1 314	1 040	104	120	50
Ireland	182	18	19	222	182	18	22	19
Danmark	328	97	—	547	328	97	122	—
Ellas	290	29	7	219	226	—	—	—
EUR 10	9 516	2 242	214	12 501	9 271	1 915	780	749

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Including French overseas departments.

M.3.3 Sugar supply balance (October/September) — EUR 10

	1 000 t white sugar			% TAV	
	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 p	1983/84 / 1982/83	1984/85 / 1983/84 p
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total production	13 942	11 003	12 501	−21,1	13,6
of which: C sugar production	2 425	950	780	−60,8	−17,9
Usable production (1)	11 517	10 053	11 721	−12,7	16,6
Change in stocks	445	−1 184	311	×	×
Imports (2)	1 493	1 543	1 500	3,3	− 2,8
Exports (1) (2)	3 091	3 466	3 410	12,1	− 1,6
Intra-Community trade	(1 384)	(1 610)	(1 650)	16,3	2,5
Internal use	9 474	9 314	9 500	− 1,7	2,0
of which:					
- animal feed	11	10	10	− 9,1	0
- industrial use	77	84	100	6,5	19,0
- human consumption	9 386	9 220	9 390	− 1,7	1,8
Human consumption (kg/head) (3)	34,5	33,9	34,4	− 1,7	1,5
Degree of self-supply (%) (4)	147,1	118,1	131,7	×	×

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Excluding C sugar.
(2) Excluding sugar traded for processing.
(3) Division between human consumption and the resident population at 1 January.
(4) Division between total production and domestic uses.

M.3.4 World supply balance and international trade in sugar

	1 000 t raw sugar			% TAV	
	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 p	1983/84 / 1973/74	1984/85 / 1983/84 p
1	2	3	4	5	6
(I) Supply balance (sugar marketing year Sept./August)					
Initial stock	33 219	38 605	40 186	8,3	4,1
Production	100 610	98 112	100 370	1,9	2,3
Imports	28 851	29 398	27 754	1,8	− 5,6
Availability	162 680	166 115	168 310	3,0	1,3
Exports	29 692	29 714	28 960	1,6	− 2,5
Consumption	94 383	96 215	98 330	1,8	2,2
Final stock	38 605	40 186	41 020	8,8	2,1
of which: as a % of consumption	40,9	41,8	41,7	×	
	1982	1983	1984	1983 / 1973	1984 / 1983
(II) International trade					
Imports/world	29 370	27 530	27 937	1,9	1,5
of which: EUR 10	1 470	1 516	1 572	−3,9	3,7
%	5,0	5,5	5,6	×	×
Exports/world	30 417	28 843	28 436	2,3	− 1,4
of which: EUR 10	5 615	4 910	4 393	8,9	−10,5
%	18,5	17,0	15,4	×	×

Source: (I) FO Licht — European Sugar Journal (for the supply). (II) International Sugar Organization (for the international trade).

M.3.5 Average world sugar prices (1)

	ECU/100 kg			% TAV (5)	
	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1983/84 / 1973/74	1984/85 / 1983/84
1	2	3	4	5	6
Paris Stock Exchange (2)	24,07	26,14	19,92	− 0,5	−23,8
London Stock Exchange (3)	19,29	26,39	14,90	2,0	−37,9
New York Stock Exchange (4)	16,60	20,43	11,30	−12,5	−51,9

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Arithmetic Ø 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.

M.3.6 World production of sugar and production of the main producing or exporting countries

	Raw sugar						% TAV	
	%			1 000 t				
	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100,-	100,-	100,-	101 432	96 912	99 200	2,0	2,4
of which:								
Europe								
EUR 10	15,3	12,7	13,4	15 515	12 305	13 271	2,0	7,9
Portugal	—	—	—	15	15	15	3,8	0
Spain	1,1	1,4	1,2	1 123	1 321	1 221	3,7	– 7,6
USSR	7,3	9,0	8,9	7 391	8 750	8 800	–0,8	0,6
America								
USA	5,3	5,4	5,4	5 418	5 215	5 342	1,4	2,4
Cuba	7,9	7,7	7,8	8 039	7 460	7 783	3,0	4,3
Dominican Republic	1,3	1,2	1,1	1 285	1 209	1 133	0,1	– 6,3
Mexico	2,7	3,2	3,3	2 739	3 076	3 308	0,8	7,5
Argentina	1,6	1,7	1,6	1 623	1 624	1 545	–0,1	– 4,9
Brazil	8,8	9,9	9,3	8 941	9 555	9 259	3,0	– 3,1
Asia								
India	9,0	8,7	6,7	9 126	8 452	6 635	7,1	–21,5
Peop. Rep. China	3,7	4,0	4,3	3 700	3 900	4 300	1,5	10,3
Philippines	2,7	2,2	2,6	2 709	2 112	2 578	0	22,1
Thailand	3,0	2,2	2,6	3 017	2 113	2 550	8,8	20,7
Africa								
South Africa	2,3	1,6	2,3	2 371	1 584	2 276	–1,9	43,7
Oceania								
Australia	3,6	3,4	3,7	3 652	3 256	3 627	2,1	11,4

Source: Statistical Bulletin of the International Sugar Organization (ISO).

M.3.7 Consumer prices of sugar

					% TAV	
		1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	DM/kg	1,90	1,96	1,98	3,8	1,0
France	FF/kg	4,87	5,36	5,75	10,3	7,3
Italia	LIT/kg	1 088	1 200	1 265	14,8	5,4
Nederland	HFL/kg	2,19	2,29	2,29	5,7	0
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	39,17	35,25	36,98	5,3	4,9
United Kingdom	pence/kg	43,40	46,30	47,60	15,5	2,8
Ireland	pence/kg	53,40	59,30	62,80	16,8	5,9
Danmark	DKR/kg	12,21	13,36	13,56	×	1,5
Ellas	DR/kg	43,35	50,54	52,25	×	3,4

Source: Eurostat.

Deutschland: Zucker (Raffinade) EWG Kl. I.
France: Raffiné, scié.
Italia: Zucchero semolato.
Nederland: Suiker.
Belgique/België: Sucre raffiné/Geraffineerde suiker.
United Kingdom: Granulated per 2 lb.
Ireland: Sugar.
Danmark: Melis (stødt).
Ellas: Zachari.

M.4.1 Fixed prices (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
	Budget 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	1983/84	219,985	212,528	217,375	220,917
	Representative market price	1983/84	196,87	196,87	198,66	200,45
	Intervention price	1983/84	229,92	229,92	231,71	233,50
	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
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	1983/84	197,986 (3)	202,834 (3)	202,685 (3)	203,486 (3
	Intervention price	1983/84	215,38	215,38	217,17	218,96
	Market price	1984/85	196,229	192,213	197,626	204,190
	Intervention price	1984/85	206,68	206,68	208,47	210,26

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Bari Chamber of Commerce.
N.B. The ratio olive oil/seed oils is based on wholesale prices and excludes the consumer subsidy effective from 1 April 1979.
(1) Calculated prices take account of monthly increments.
(2) In 1968/69, effects of the 2,7 ECU/100 kg processing levy applied in Italy is taken into account.
(3) For 3° acidity.
(4) Quotation of 28 August 1984 only.
(5) Quotation of 27 August 1985 only.

M.4.2 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
	1983/84	236,092	229,306	228,412	228,001
	1984/85	229,748	229,923	229,923	230,796
Milan - refined olive oil	1968/69	99,376	96,620	95,054	95,054
	1983/84	241,424	234,526	234,154	232,960
	1984/85	234,287	231,378	233,415	246,334
Milan - edible seed oils	1968/69	31,626	31,297	31,626	34,818
	1983/84	91,693	93,773	99,739	96,719
	1984/85	105,272	101,024	98,289	103,526
Ratio: olive oil (Bari)/edible seed oils (Milan)	1968/69	2,99	2,95	2,86	2,58
	1983/84	2,57	2,45	2,29	2,36
	1984/85	2,18	2,28	2,34	2,23

Source: Bari and Milan Chambers of Commerce.
N.B. The ratio olive oil/seed oils is based on wholesale prices and excludes the consumer subsidy effective from 1 April 1979.
(1) Quotation of 28 August 1984 only.
(2) Quotation of 27 August 1985 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
225,671	226,696	226,696	227,189	229,530	233,035 (4)	238,628	240,492	226,562
202,24	204,03	205,82	207,61	209,40	209,40	209,40	209,40	204,18
235,29	237,08	238,87	240,66	242,45	242,45	242,45	229,92	236,18
242,056	247,905	247,905	247,905	234,812	233,939 (5)	–	–	240,039
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
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
205,630 (3)	205,071 (3)	195,227	199,478	205,817	216,256 (4)	221,849	222,222	206,545
220,75	222,54	217,93	219,72	221,51	221,51	221,51	208,98	218,45
208,101	212,291	210,335	206,006	211,767	211,592 (5)	–	–	205,035
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
230,891	230,052	229,083	231,916	241,163	249,068 (1)	253,169	251,156	236,526
240,573	242,668	238,827	236,732	238,128	239,525 (2)	–	–	235,684
96,958	94,685	94,298	93,380	96,635	99,134	99,457	98,747	96,612
237,696	238,628	239,523	240,865	244,743	249,814	257,644	256,480	242,371
245,112	246,334	243,366	242,580	243,191	247,556	–	–	241,355
35,301	34,624	33,851	32,667	32,671	32,884	34,238	38,628	33,686
99,739	108,524	124,907	118,755	106,935	102,535	108,501	116,853	105,723
111,034	111,557	100,908	99,162	91,480	83,101	–	–	100,535
2,55	2,59	2,69	2,76	2,89	2,92	2,79	2,46	2,74
2,31	2,12	1,83	1,95	2,26	2,43	2,33	2,15	2,25
2,17	2,18	2,37	2,39	2,60	2,88	–	–	2,36

Turkey	t	1983/84	4 370	48	–	4 307	6	1	5	–	3	–
	t	1982/83	1 281	86	–	1 195	–	–	–	–	–	–
	t	1981/82	1 876	32	4	1 814	22	–	–	–	4	–
	% TAV	1983/84 / 1982/83	341	56	–	360	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tunisia	t	1983/84	23 310	–	10 450	12 860	–	–	–	–	–	–
	t	1982/83	13 985	–	8 427	5 556	–	–	2	–	–	–
	t	1981/82	46 170	–	9 452	36 718	–	–	–	–	–	–
	% TAV	1983/84 / 1982/83	167	–	124	231	–	–		–	–	–
Morocco	t	1983/84	933	12	73	801	23	24	–	–	–	–
	t	1982/83	323	27	13	204	9	70	–	–	–	–
	t	1981/82	2 842	13	107	2 667	–	55	–	–	–	–
	% TAV	1983/84 / 1982/83	288	44	562	393	256	34				
Other	t	1983/84	495	1	450	32	10	–	2	–	–	–
	t	1982/83	11	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	2	–
	t	1981/82	1 539	–	269	1 257	–	–	13	–	–	–
	% TAV	1983/84 / 1982/83	4 500	–	–	–	–	–	29	–	–	–

Source : Eurostat.

M.4.3 Olive-oil imports

			EUR 10	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	UEBL/BLEU	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	Ellas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Third countries	t	1983/84	49 258	559	14 715	33 068	251	279	315	53	18	–
	t	1982/83	36 803	644	14 885	20 599	357	295	17	4	2	–
	t	1981/82	61 497	525	15 844	43 874	464	235	533	10	12	–
	% TAV	1983/84 / 1982/83	134	87	99	161	70	95	1 853	1 325	900	–
Spain	t	1983/84	15 130	447	3 647	10 215	204	249	300	53	15	–
	t	1982/83	20 997	463	6 316	13 645	347	216	8	2	–	–
	t	1981/82	8 145	391	5 908	705	431	172	520	10	8	–
	% TAV	1983/84 / 1982/83	72	97	58	75	59	115	3 750	2 650	–	–
Portugal	t	1983/84	5 020	51	95	4 853	8	5	8	–	–	–
	t	1982/83	207	68	129	–	–	10	–	–	–	–
	t	1981/82	925	89	104	713	11	8	–	–	–	–
	% TAV	1983/84 / 1982/83	2 425	75	74	–	–	50	–	–	–	–

M.5.1 Area, yield and production of: – colza and rape seed – sunflower seed – cotton seed

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Colza and rape seed															
Deutschland	189,2	231,6	254,1	7,9	9,7	28,3	25,9	26,0	2,3	0,4	534,7	599,4	661,8	10,4	10,4
France	473,8	470,2	428,7	3,7	−8,8	25,0	20,6	31,6	0,3	53,4	1 184,7	967,1	1 353,5	3,9	40,0
Italia	0,1	0,2	1,2	−25,5	500	20,0	25,0	43,3	−0,2	73,2	0,2	0,5	5,2	−25,7	940
Nederland	10,8	13,2	13,2	− 1,4	0	30,8	28,8	28,6	0,8	− 0,7	33,3	38,0	37,8	− 0,7	−0,5
Belgique/België	1,4	3,9	5,0	15,8	28,2	32,1	25,6	21,2	1,0	−17,2	4,5	10,0	10,6	16,9	6
Luxembourg	0,4	0,6	0,8	11,6	33,3	32,5	18,3	25,0	−0,9	36,6	1,3	1,1	2,0	10,6	81,8
United Kingdom	174,5	222,3	268,6	32,1	20,8	33,3	25,3	34,4	1,2	36,0	581,0	563,0	925,0	33,7	64,3
Ireland	2,0	2,0*	2,5*	—	25	22,5	20,0*	20,8*	—	4	4,5	4,0*	5,2*	—	30*
Danmark	152,4	163,0	192,0	47,0	17,8	22,0	19,0	26,9	−0,6	41,6	335,0	309,0	517,0	12,8	67,3
Ellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EUR 10	1 004,6	1 107,0*	1 166,1*	7,9	5,3	26,7	22,5	30,2	0,9	34,2	2 679,2	2 492,1	3 518,1	8,9	41,2
Sunflower seed															
France	289,6	431,2	504,2	26,4	16,9	22,2	19,3	19,9	−0,6	3,1	643,9	832,8	1 002,0	25,7	20,3
Italia	53,5	61,6	75,4	15,8	22,4	17,7	21,3	20,6	1,9	− 3,3	94,5	131,0	155,2	18,0	18,5
Ellas	4,2	8,7	41,7	17,1	379,3	17,9	14,9	16,1	3,0	8,1	7,5	13,0	67,2	20,6	416,9
EUR 10	347,3	501,5	621,3	23,3	23,9	21,5	19,5	19,7	0,0	1,0	745,9	976,8	1 224,4	24,2	25,3
Cotton seed															
Italia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ellas	136,9	168,0	192,0	0,6	14,3	11,5	12,8	12,7	0	− 0,6	157,7	213,5	243,5	1,4	14,0
EUR 10	136,9	168,0	192,0	0,6	14,3	11,5	12,8	12,7	0	− 0,6	157,7	213,5	243,5	1,4	14,0

Source: Eurostat.

M.5.2 **Supplies of colza and rape** (seed, oil, cake) (July/June)

EUR 10

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 p.	1983/84 / 1973/74	1984/85 / 1983/84 p.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
Production	2 679	2 492	3 518	8,9	41,2
Imports	131	368	202		
Exports	10	10	68		
Availabilities	2 800	2 850	3 652	7,4	28,1
Oil					
Production					
- from Community seed	1 041	968	1 346		
- from imported seed	51	144	79		
Total colza-oil production	1 092	1 112	1 425	6,9	28,1
Oil imports	39	38	38		
Oil exports	229	230	438		
Change in stocks	:	:	:		
Availabilities	902	920	1 025	7,2	11,4
Cake					
Production	1 568	1 599	2 045	7,9	27,9
Imports	179	458	258		
Exports	3	5	24		
Availabilities	1 744	2 052	2 279	9,6	11,1
Derived calculations					
a) Avail. quantity of veg. oils and fats excl. olive oil	:	:	:	:	:
b) Avail. colza oil as proportion of a)	:	:	:	:	:
c) Internal colza oil production derived from Community seed as proportion of a)	:	:	:	:	:

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

M.5.3 **Internal and external trade – Colza and rape seed**

(1 000 t)

Member State	Intra-EC trade (1)		Imports		Exports	
	VII-XII 1983	VII-XII 1984	VII-XII 1983	VII-XII 1984	VII-XII 1983	VII-XII 1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	336	325	23	13	0	0
France	24	70	7	4	0	23
Italia	12	9	2	3	0	0
Nederland	119	113	21	47	1	2
UEBL/BLEU	20	156	1	3	0	16
United Kingdom	110	38	2	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	—	0	—
Danmark	0	0	0	0	8	1
Ellas	0	0	0	0	0	0
EUR 10	621	711	56	70	9	42

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Based on quantities entering.

M.5.4 Sunflower supplies (seed, oil, cake) (July/June) (1)

EUR 10

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 p	1983/84 / 1973/74	1984/85 / 1983/84 p
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
Production	746	977	1 224	24,3	25,3
Imports	566	386	488		
Exports	6	13	3	15,8	26,6
Availabilities	1 306	1 350	1 709		
Oil					
Production					
- from Community seed	281	366	488		
- from imported seed	215	147	195		
Total sunflower-oil production	496	513	683	11,8	33,1
Oil imports	159	106	148		
Oil exports	25	43	88		
Change in stocks	:	:	:		
Availabilities	630	576	743	4,4	29,0
Cake					
Production	562	581	701	15,8	20,7
Imports	761	890	821		
Exports	13	5	4		
Availabilities	1 310	1 466	1 518	15,4	3,5

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

(1) The commercial year runs from September to August.

M.5.5 Internal and external trade in sunflower seed

(1 000 t)

Member State	Intra-EC trade (1)		Imports		Exports	
	VII-XII 1983	VII-XII 1984	VII-XII 1983	VII-XII 1984	VII-XII 1983	VII-XII 1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	279	105	60	123	0	1
France	0	1	30	2	0	0
Italia	17	3	22	19	0	0
Nederland	117	110	34	12	3	0
UEBL/BLEU	78	60	9	15	0	0
United Kingdom	1	6	3	6	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	—	0	—
Danmark	0	1	1	1	0	0
Ellas	0	0	2	0	0	0
EUR 10	492	286	161	178	3	1

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Based on quantities entering.

M.6.1 **Production of dehydrated fodder** (excluding potatoes)

	t			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	95 611	102 470	85 475	6,3	– 16,6
France	768 400	780 000	785 000	1,5	0,6
Italia	174 500	176 000	160 000	6,4	– 9,1
Nederland	90 312	92 360	110 000	– 3,9	19,1
Belgique/België	–	–	–	–	–
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	55 000	55 000	56 150	– 10,5	2,1
Ireland	5 000	–	5 000	:	:
Danmark	140 000	132 000	165 000	– 9,3	25
Ellas	–	–	–	–	–
EUR 10	1 328 823	1 337 830	1 366 625	– 1,2	2,2

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.6.2 **Prices of dehydrated lucerne** (1)

(FF/100 kg)

	1973	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
January	45,00	82,50	51,17	55,10	75,20	68,75	81,88	93,50	122,75	87,33
February	45,00	81,71	50,00	56,60	74,07	67,50	82,75	97,83	124,75	85,25
March	43,00	79,00	50,55	57,46	:	65,00	89,05	97,13	122,13	
April	47,00	72,25	50,50	64,08	:	70,50	99,13	99,33	127,50	
May	43,50	68,75	50,50	71,00	64,17	75,00	94,63	104,33	115,00	
June	47,00	64,02	49,25	63,92	65,61	75,00	86,00	104,65	107,50	
July	50,50	60,75	49,13	62,39	64,43	75,50	87,25	104,65	90,25	
August	54,55	50,20	48,15	65,29	63,44	76,94	87,69	104,65	83,60	
September	42,50	51,13	47,22	67,16	64,19	77,31	87,31	112,25	82,00	
October	47,17	51,44	50,90	73,63	62,90	78,31	88,38	120,00	82,30	
November	48,83	51,78	52,55	73,75	66,40	79,64	89,50	118,00	84,25	
December	55,00	50,44	53,18	72,63	69,38	81,13	94,40	120,00	85,50	
Annual Ø	47,42	63,66	50,26	65,25	66,99	74,21	89,00	107,19	102,29	
Ø TAV as compared with previous year	43,7	– 3,4	– 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).

M.6.4 Community supplies of dehydrated fodder — EUR 10

	t			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
Production	1 328 823	1 337 830	1 366 625	− 1,2	2,2
Imports (1)	235 366	224 331	183 508	−10,0	−18,2
Exports (1)	27 803	7 912	8 811	−32,9	11,4
Availabilities	1 536 386	1 554 249	1 541 322	− 1,1	− 0,8

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

(1) Lucerne meal only.

M.7.1 **Area, production and yield of cotton** (teased and natural)

	Ellas					EUR 10				
	1982	1983	1984	% TAV 1983/1973	% TAV 1984/1983	1982	1983	1984	% TAV 1983/1973	% TAV 1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Area (1 000 ha)	136,9	168,0	192,0	0,6	14,3	136,9	168,0	192,0	0,6	14,3
Cotton (t)	315 869	402 506	452 370	2,6	12,4	315 869	402 506	452 370	2,6	12,4
Cotton (kg/ha)	2 307	2 300	2 356	0,8	2,4	2 307	2 300	2 356	0,8	2,4
Teased cotton (t)	101 000	129 795	147 294	2,0	13,5	101 000	129 795	147 294	2,0	13,5
Teased cotton (kg/ha)	738	773	767	0,3	−0,8	738	773	767	0,3	−0,8
Seed (t)	157 745	213 516	243 463	1,4	14,0	157 745	213 516	243 463	1,4	14,0
Seed (kg/ha)	1 152	1 276	1 268	0	−0,6	1 152	1 276	1 268	0	−0,6

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.7.2 Area, yield and production of fibre flax

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Flax straw															
France	39,8	42,2	50,4	1,6	19,4	85	78	80	0,4	2,6	338,3	329,2	403,2	2,0	22,5
Nederland	3,3	3,4	4,3	−3,8	26,5	83	68	87	−1,6	27,9	27,4	23,1	37,4	−5,3	61,9
Belgique/België	7,5	7,4	9,8	1,6	32,4	85	70	80	—	14,3	63,8	51,8	78,4	1,6	51,4
United Kingdom	0	0	0,3	×	×	×	×	70	×	×	×	×	2,1	×	×
EUR 10	50,6	53,0	64,8	0,5	22,3	84,9	76,2	80,4	0,2	5,5	429,5	404,1	521,1	1,3	29,0
Flax fibre															
France	39,8	42,2	50,4	1,6	19,4	15,8	14,7	17,3	−0,2	17,7	62,9	62,0	87,2	1,4	40,6
Nederland	3,3	3,4	4,3	−3,8	26,5	13,5	13,3	15,4	−1,3	15,8	4,5	4,5	6,6	−5,1	46,7
Belgique/België	7,5	7,4	9,8	1,6	32,4	14,5	12,5	15,0	−0,2	20,0	10,9	9,3	14,7	−0,2	58,1
United Kingdom	0	0	0,3	×	×	×	×	10,0	×	×	×	×	0,3	×	×
EUR 10	50,6	53,0	64,8	0,5	22,3	15,5	14,3	16,8	−0,6	17,5	78,3	75,8	108,8	0,6	43,5

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.7.3 Flax tow prices

	ECU/t (1)			% TAV (1)	
	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1983/84 / 1973/74	1984/85 / 1983/84
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België — water-retted					
Broken flax	902,1	:	:	:	:
Scutched flax					
— common	1 024,6	:	:	:	:
— average — low	1 359,2	1 781,7	1 793,3	6,7	0,7
— normal	:	:	2 077,1	:	:
— good	1 564,7	2 035,8	2 295,2	6,2	12,7
— superior	1 812,6	3 317,2	2 413,2	6,3	4,1

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.

M.7.4 Producer prices for flax seed

	ECU/t (1)			% TAV (1)	
	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1983/84 / 1973/74	1984/85 / 1983/84
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nederland	276,1	372,4	359,5	2,5	−0,3
Belgique/België	257,4	352,5	337,0	1,2	−0,3

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.

M.7.5 Imports of flax straw into Belgium

Sending Member State	t			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984	1983 / 1973	1984 / 1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
France	32 961	39 755	41 348	−0,9	4,0
Nederland	18 493	16 231	17 402	−1,9	7,2
EUR 10	51 454	55 986	58 750	−2,4	4,9

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.8 Seed production and related aid (1984)

CCT Heading No	Designation	100 kg											ECU/ 100 kg	ECU EUR 10
		Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/ België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	Ellas	EUR 10		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	1. *Ceres*													
10.06 A	Oryza sativa L.		12 000	377 000							14 297	403 297	14,6	5 888 136
	Triticum spelta L.	840				11 620						12 460	11	137 060
	2. *Oleagineae*													
12.01 A	Linum usitatissimum L. partim (fibre flax)		25 000		34 920	68 340						128 260	21,6	2 770 416
	Linum usitatissimum L. partim (seed flax)	48	500					10 830		20		11 398	17,1	194 906
	Cannabis sativa L. (monoica)		4 000									4 000	15,6	62 400
	3. *Gramineae*													
12.03 C	Agrostitis canina L.												60,8	9 789
	Agrostitis gigantea Roth												60,8	
	Agrostitis stolonifera L.	11			150							161	60,8	
	Agrostitis tenuis Sibth												60,8	
	Arrhenatherum elatius (L.)	654	–										51,3	
	Beauv. ex. J. et K. Presl.													
	Dactylis glomerata L.	28	22 000	16	375			1 250		18 190		41 859	41,6	1 741 334
	Festuca arundinacea Schreb.	4	15 000		7 260			14				22 278	45	1 002 510
	Festuca ovina L.		300		610	1 908				1 020		3 838	32,7	125 503
	Festuca pratensis Huds.	6 417	400		655			550		21 660		29 682	32,7	970 601
	Festuca rubra L.	1 940	5 500		38 310	544		400		81 830		128 524	28,2	3 624 376

	(high persistence)													
	Lolium perenne L. (new varieties and others)	11 722	13 000			1 428	20		2 720	101 230		130 120	20,8	2 706 496
	Lolium perenne L. (low persistence)	2 142	28 000		143 485			50 560		27 860		224 047	14,6	3 271 086
	Lolium x hybridum Hausskn.	221			30			14 500		9 210		51 961	16,1	836 572
	Phleum Bertolinii (DC)							100				100	40,9	4 090
	Phleum pratense L.	3 208	300	12	175		115	2 850		3 440		10 100	66,9	675 690
	Poa nemoralis L.				540							540	29,7	16 038
	Poa pratensis L.	33			37 000	253				30 710		67 996	29,7	2 019 481
	Poa trivialis L.									3 790		3 790	29,7	112 563
	4. *Leguminosae*													
07.05 A1	Pisum sativum L. partim (fodder peas)	56 813	310 000		83 000			200 000	2 500	252 410	3 505	908 828	0	–
07.05 A III	Vicia faba L. partim (field beans)	37 900	120 000		6 975			75 000				239 875	0	–
12.03 C	Medicago lupulina L.									1 410		1 410	24,3	34 263
	Medicago sativa L. (ecotypes)			44 980							1 130	46 110	16,2	746 982
	Medicago sativa L. (varieties)	5	60 000	8 165							7 413	75 583	26,7	2 018 066
	Trifolium alexandrinum L.										163	163	35	5 705
	Trifolium hybridum L.												35,1	–
	Trifolium incarnatum L.	72	3 000	18 385				550				21 457	35	750 995
	Trifolium pratense L.	630	23 000	275				270		1 810		26 265	38,6	1 013 829
	Trifolium repens L.	2								5 750		6 022	54,1	325 790
	Trifolium repens L. var. giganteum		20									20	54,1	1 082
			10	645										
	Trifolium resupinatum L.	5										660	35	23 100
	Vicia sativa L.	3 315	50 000					5 150				110 245	23,8	2 623 831
		189 152	799 030	449 612	388 795	100 673	3 760	435 879	8 964	815 050	78 288	3 269 203		45 174 638

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.9.1 Area under vines, yield and production of wine and must

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		hl/ha			% TAV		1 000 hl			% TAV	
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83 / 1972/73	1983/84 / 1982/83	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83 / 1972/73	1983/84 / 1982/83	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83 / 1972/73	1983/84 / 1982/83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Deutschland	89	89	90	1,3	1,1	84,1	181,2	148,2	5,9	−18,2	7 485	16 133	13 397	7,3	−17,0
France	1 078	1 064	1 048	−1,1	−1,5	53,5	75,1	65,4	4,2	−12,9	57 702	79 953	68 547	3,1	−14,3
Italia	1 108	1 095	1 026	0,1	−6,3	63,7	66,3	80,1	1,7	20,8	70 500	72 648	82 200	1,8	13,1
Nederland	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×
Belgique/België	0	0	0	0,0	0,0	×	—	—	×	×	4	3	2	−5,0	−33,3
Luxembourg	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	85,8	216,0	160,2	5,5	−25,8	97	256	185	6,2	−27,7
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0,0	0,0	×	—	—	×	×	2	9	20	24,6	122,2
Ireland	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×
Danmark	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×
Ellas (1)	92	91	88	−2,0	−3,3	50,8	41,7	49,6	0,5	18,9	4 689	3 806	4 351	−1,5	14,3
EUR 10	2 368	2 341	2 253	−0,5	−3,8	59,3	73,8	74,9	3,2	1,5	140 479	172 808	168 702	2,7	−2,4

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Excluding the quantities of wine produced by table grapes or grapes destined to be dried.

M.9.2 Wine supply balance

EUR 10

	1 000 hl			% TAV	
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83 / 1972/73	1983/84 / 1982/83
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	140 064	171 937	168 243	2,6	– 2,1
Change in stocks	– 14 992	12 846	– 853	×	×
Imports	5 833	5 083	5 209	×	2,5
Exports	11 095	8 649	7 758	×	– 10,3
Intra-Community trade	22 144	20 017	21 357	×	6,7
Internal uses:	149 794	155 525	166 547	0,5	7,1
– losses – production	417	513	461	– 3,7	– 10,1
– marketing	509	450	485	– 1,9	7,8
– processing	24 020	32 230	44 116	10,3	36,9
– human consumption	124 848	122 332	121 485	– 1,0	– 0,7
Human consumption (l/head)	46,0	44,9	44,6	– 1,2	– 0,7
Degree of self-supply (%)	103,1	128,1	130,0	3,6	1,5

Source: Eurostat.

M.9.3 **Producer prices (1) for table wines**

	ECU			% TAV (2)	
	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1983/84 / 1973/74	1984/85 / 1983/84
1	2	3	4	5	6
Type R I: Red, 10 to 12°, % vol./hl					
Bastia	2,532	2,371	2,345	×	−1,1
Béziers	2,640	2,560	2,491	2,9	−2,7
Montpellier	2,632	2,569	2,513	3,0	−2,2
Narbonne	2,635	2,556	2,504	2,8	−2,0
Nîmes	2,631	2,576	2,515	2,9	−2,4
Perpignan	2,706	2,651	2,573	2,9	−2,9
Asti	2,712	2,533	3,189	−0,2	25,9
Firenze	2,266	2,171	2,193	−1,2	1,0
Lecce	—	—	—	×	×
Pescara	2,360	—	2,654	×	×
Reggio Emilia	2,617	2,380	2,782	0,2	16,9
Treviso	2,505	2,420	2,428	1,1	0,3
Verona (local wines)	2,599	2,439	2,486	0,7	1,9
Heraklion	2,935	—	2,452	×	×
Patras	—	—	1,964	×	×
Type R II: Red, 13 to 14°, % vol./hl					
Bastia	2,519	2,327	2,288	×	−1,7
Brignoles	—	—	—	×	×
Bari	2,366	2,286	2,276	−0,2	−0,4
Barletta	—	—	—	×	×
Cagliari	—	—	2,654	×	×
Lecce	—	—	—	×	×
Taranto	2,398	2,249	2,275	0,5	1,2
Heraklion	—	—	—	×	×
Patras	—	—	—	×	×
Type R III: Red, Portuguese type, hl					
Rheinpfalz-Rheinhessen (Hügelland)	87,27	45,77	95,853	7,5	109,4
Type A I: White, 10 to 12°, % vol./hl					
Bordeaux	2,848	2,615	3,079	3,1	17,7
Nantes	2,712	2,534	2,825	3,6	11,5
Bari	2,293	2,047	2,076	1,5	1,4
Cagliari	—	—	2,154	×	×
Chieti	2,305	2,037	2,148	1,9	5,4
Ravenna (Lugo, Faenza)	2,459	2,318	2,322	1,4	0,2
Trapani (Alcamo)	2,172	2,030	1,995	2,0	−1,7
Treviso	2,683	2,478	2,610	1,4	5,3
Athena	2,141	2,415	2,310	×	−4,3
Heraklion	2,047	—	2,596	×	×
Patras	2,161	—	2,426	×	×
Type A II: White, Sylvaner type, hl					
Rheinpfalz (Oberhaardt)	33,37	35,67	60,920	5,4	70,8
Rheinhessen (Hügelland)	33,86	35,79	71,931	3,1	101,0
Moselle luxembourgeoise	—	—	—	×	×
Type A III: White, Riesling type, hl					
Mosel/Rheingau	57,02	76,88	72,737	6,7	−5,4
Moselle luxembourgeoise	—	—	—	×	×

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Ø weighted average market prices.
(2) Calculated on the basis of prices in ECU.

M.10.1 Area, yield and production of leaf tobacco by groups of varieties

		Area				
		ha			% TAV	
		1982	1983	1984	«1983» / «1973»	1984 / 1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dark air cured	Deutschland	1 502	1 482	1 516	−1,8	2,3
	France	14 412	11 761	10 864	−4,6	− 7,6
	Italia	12 855	13 220	13 882	11,0	5,0
	Belgique/België	495	523	527	−0,8	0,7
	EUR 10	29 294	26 986	26 789	0,3	− 0,7
Sun cured	Italia	18 605	19 448	19 601	−0,6	0,8
	Ellas	85 652	83 061	82 111	0,6	− 1,2
	EUR 10	104 257	102 509	101 712	0,4	− 0,8
Light air cured	Deutschland	1 179	1 151	1 140	−4,6	− 1,0
	France	473	1 341	1 701	9,8	30,7
	Italia	16 458	19 540	19 302	4,1	− 1,2
	Ellas	7 327	9 606	10 530	7,7	9,6
	EUR 10	25 437	31 638	32 673	4,6	3,3
Flue cured	Deutschland	349	346	381	0,9	10,1
	France	693	1 154	1 845	×	59,9
	Italia	11 565	13 346	15 487	11,4	16,0
	Ellas	27	44	72	5,2	63,6
	EUR 10	12 634	14 890	17 785	11,8	19,4
Fire cured	Italia	5 018	5 837	6 616	0,4	13,3
	France	—	—	4	×	×
	EUR 10	5 018	5 837	6 620	0,4	13,4
Other special tobaccos, etc.	Deutschland	5	5	5	×	0
	Italia	47	42	—	×	—
	EUR 10	52	47	5	×	−89,4
Raw tobacco	Deutschland	3 035	2 984	3 042	−2,7	1,9
	France	15 578	14 256	14 414	−3,1	1,1
	Italia	64 578	71 433	74 890	3,9	4,8
	Belgique/België	495	523	527	−1,1	0,8
	Ellas	93 006	92 714	92 713	1,1	− 0,1
	EUR 10	176 692	181 910	185 586	1,5	2,0

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

Yield					Production				
100 kg/ha			% TAV		t			% TAV	
1982	1983	1984	«1983» / «1973»	1984 / 1983	1982	1983	1984	«1983» / «1973»	1984 / 1983
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
28,4	23,3	25,5	−1,9	9,4	4 262	3 454	3 871	−3,8	12,1
28,6	26,0	28,7	0,7	10,4	41 149	30 635	27 310	−4,0	−10,9
21,7	19,6	20,0	2,9	2,0	27 906	25 911	27 707	14,2	6,9
43,3	39,7	38,9	1,0	− 2,0	2 141	2 078	2 054	0,2	− 1,2
25,8	23,0	24,2	0,0	5,2	75 458	62 078	60 942	0,1	− 1,8
13,1	13,9	13,6	2,5	− 2,2	24 423	27 008	26 583	1,9	− 1,6
12,6	10,3	13,5	2,6	31,1	108 185	85 233	110 685	3,2	29,9
12,7	10,9	13,5	2,6	23,4	132 608	112 241	137 268	2,9	22,3
26,8	23,7	23,9	−0,1	0,8	3 156	2 731	2 721	−4,6	− 0,4
24,7	22,4	22,4	1,8	0	1 170	3 006	3 809	12,1	26,7
33,1	32,0	33,6	−2,9	5,0	54 440	62 511	64 862	1,0	3,8
33,0	27,4	30,6	0,6	11,7	24 157	26 285	32 263	7,6	22,7
32,6	29,9	31,7	0,2	6,0	82 923	94 533	103 655	5,0	9,6
19,5	17,7	16,4	1,7	− 7,3	680	614	625	2,5	1,8
22,4	22,3	20,5	×	− 8,1	1 551	2 575	3 778	×	46,7
24,2	22,4	19,1	1,4	−14,7	27 969	29 932	29 601	12,8	− 1,1
14,8	16,6	19,4	−1,1	16,7	40	73	140	4,0	91,8
23,9	22,3	19,2	1,3	−14,0	30 240	33 194	34 144	13,3	2,9
20,3	18,3	18,7	0,8	2,2	10 196	10 663	12 389	1,2	16,2
—	—	25,0	×	×	—	—	10	×	×
20,3	18,3	18,7	0,8	2,2	10 196	10 663	12 399	1,2	16,3
28,0	20,0	26,0	×	30,0	14	10	13	×	30,0
17,9	9,3	—	×	—	84	39	—	×	—
18,8	10,4	26,0	×	150,0	98	49	13	×	−73,5
26,7	22,8	23,8	−1,0	4,4	8 112	6 809	7 230	−3,7	30,0
28,2	25,4	24,2	0,2	− 4,8	43 889	36 259	34 907	−2,7	− 3,7
22,5	21,8	21,5	1,8	− 1,4	145 018	156 064	161 142	5,8	3,3
43,3	39,7	38,9	1,1	− 2,0	2 141	2 078	2 054	0,0	− 1,2
14,2	11,8	15,4	3,0	30,5	132 382	110 540	143 088	4,1	29,4
18,8	17,2	18,8	1,8	9,3	331 523	312 758	348 421	3,4	11,4

M.10.2 Italy's exports of raw tobacco
Situation as at 1 July 1985

(t)

Harvest	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 p	1982 p	1983 p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
World total	51 631	54 212	47 870	43 886	42 643	53 890	63 557	71 583	69 880	66 871
Intra EUR 10 total	25 926	26 692	28 290	26 929	26 361	26 613	27 627	31 989	30 003	26 244
Deutschland	17 324	17 286	19 858	16 690	17 108	16 944	16 179	15 267	13 111	10 149
France	1 866	3 420	2 986	2 282	2 027	2 498	1 571	1 717	2 361	2 541
Nederland	4 867	4 508	3 454	6 327	5 574	5 298	7 274	10 215	7 969	6 838
UEBL/BLEU	1 761	1 268	1 351	879	864	822	1 234	1 779	2 694	2 044
United Kingdom	71	42	533	537	713	761	894	2 348	2 991	3 489
Ireland	—	137	29	180	41	138	8	277	421	628
Danmark	5	31	79	14	4	61	121	252	265	202
Ellas	32	—	—	20	30	91	346	134	191	353
Extra EUR 10 total	25 705	27 520	19 580	16 957	16 282	27 278	35 930	39 594	39 877	40 627
Portugal	435	895	549	670	966	1 208	727	571	795	1 072
Spain	75	161	118	13	15	32	—	5	742	1 467
Switzerland	2 083	2 474	1 821	2 320	1 770	1 186	1 689	710	1 252	1 410
Egypt	4 545	4 596	1 216	1 655	857	3 973	4 349	2 768	2 574	1 574
USA	11 264	9 576	5 789	5 816	5 639	9 212	9 061	9 203	6 869	4 177
Japan	3 878	3 615	2 121	1 691	821	1 816	1 674	2 509	2 410	1 901
Bulgaria	—	—	—	—	107	806	6 858	8 766	11 105	21 151
Others	3 457	6 203	7 966	4 792	6 107	9 045	11 558	15 062	14 130	7 875

Source: AIMA.

M.10.3 Quantities of tobacco delivered to intervention

	t — Harvest		% of commercial production	
	1983 p	1984	1983 p	1984
1	2	3	4	5
Basmas	1	328	0	1,8
Katerini	237	1 063	3,0	7,1
Kaba Kulak c.	789	1 762	4,5	6,4
Kaba Kulak n.c.	2	803	0	15,0
Tsebelia	2 270	1 618	13,3	9,3
Mavra	729	619	9,9	9,3
Total	4 028	6 193	5,8	6,7

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.10.4 EC share of world trade (1) in raw tobacco

	Source or destination in %	1 000 t			% TAV	
		1982 r	1983 r	1984 p	«1983» / «1973»	1984 / 1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Imports	World	1 429	1 388	1 334	0,89	−3,9
	EUR 10	413,9	435,9	423,5	−0,3	−2,8
	%	29,2	31,4	31,7	×	×
Exports	World	1 462	1 369	1 403	0,86	2,5
	EUR 10	118,3	120,2	142,8	7,5	18,8
	%	8,1	8,8	10,2	×	×

Source: Eurostat – World Tobacco 8/85.

(1) Excluding intra-EC trade.

M.10.5 World production of raw tobacco and production in principal exporting countries

	%			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1982 r	1983	1984	1982 r	1983	1984	«1983» / «1973»	1984 / 1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100	100	100	6 871	6 043	6 346	2,7	5,0
of which:								
– Ellas	1,9	1,8	2,2	132	111	140	4,0	26,1
– EUR 10	4,8	5,3	5,3	331	321	338	3,3	5,3
– Spain	0,6	0,7	0,7	43	43	46	5,8	7,0
– Portugal	0	0	0	2	3	4	11,6	33,0
– Turkey	3,0	3,9	3,0	208	234	191	1,8	−18,3
– USSR	4,5	6,4	5,8	307	385	371	1,7	− 6,6
– Bulgaria	2,2	2,4	2,4	152	146	150	0	2,7
– Zimbabwe	1,4	1,6	2,0	93	99	125	13,4	26,3
– Malawi	0,9	1,2	1,1	59	72	69	−0,8	− 4,2
– India	7,6	9,8	7,8	520	591	497	2,5	−15,9
– Rep. of Korea	1,7	1,7	1,5	115	101	94	−0,4	− 6,9
– USA	13,2	10,7	12,4	904	648	784	−0,6	21,0
– Canada	1,0	1,9	1,4	70	112	90	−1,5	−19,7
– Mexico	1,1	1,0	0,9	75	63	55	0,7	−12,7
– Brazil	5,5	6,3	6,3	378	378	401	19,3	6,1
– Argentina	1,0	1,2	1,2	69	71	75	−2,1	5,6
– Peop. Rep. China	31,7	22,9	26,0	2 179	1 381	1 650	7,0	19,5

Source: USDA — Foreign agriculture circular.

	Nederland	120	135	128	145,4	– 7,5
	Belgique/België	97	102	70	240,0	–31,4
	Luxembourg	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	United Kingdom	40	54	47	25,5	–13,0
	Ireland	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Danmark	3	4	3	–33,4	–25,0
	Ellas	127	146	117	19,6	–19,9
	EUR 10	2 444	2 431	2 315	0,7	– 4,8
Peaches	Deutschland	34	28	31	86,6	10,7
	France	355	393	370	–27,5	– 5,9
	Italia	1 372	1 418	1 324	20,5	– 6,7
	Nederland	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Belgique/België	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Ellas	467	468	499	55,4	6,6
	EUR 10	2 227	2 307	2 224	13,3	– 3,6
Table grapes	France	164	130	127	–44,0	– 2,4
	Italia	1 304	1 769	1 410	107,3	–20,3
	Nederland	1	1	1	–73,0	0,0
	Belgique/België	4	3	3	–71,5	0,0
	Ellas	416	448	532	×	18,7
	EUR 10	1 888	2 351	2 073	×	–11,9
Apricots	Deutschland	3	2	2	–55,6	0,0
	France	71	102	83	–29,2	–18,7
	Italia	168	154	198	38,7	28,5
	Ellas	96	136	103	×	–24,3
	EUR 10	338	394	387	×	– 1,8

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

M.11.1 Harvested production of orchard fruit

		1 000 t			% TAV	
		1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fruit (total)	Deutschland	4 249	2 610	3 264	53,2	25,0
	France	3 610	3 167	3 606	−11,2	13,8
	Italia	10 342	11 574	10 452	21,0	− 9,7
	Nederland	649	581	603	4,6	3,7
	Belgique/België	418	359	362	−15,6	0,8
	Luxembourg	10	5	6	−37,5	20,0
	United Kingdom	555	529	543	−19,2	2,6
	Ireland	14	12	14	−36,9	16,6
	Danmark	84	75	81	−20,3	8,0
	Ellas	2 776	2 815	3 059	47,7	8,6
	EUR 10	22 706	21 728	21 990	17,7	1,0
Apples	Deutschland	2 528	1 300	1 767	15,3	35,9
	France	1 977	1 574	1 952	−10,6	24,0
	Italia	2 603	2 032	2 218	− 0,9	9,1
	Nederland	490	403	431	−10,5	6,9
	Belgique/België	263	200	234	−15,7	17,0
	Luxembourg	8	3	5	−43,4	66,6
	United Kingdom	365	312	344	−29,9	10,2
	Ireland	9	8	10	−33,4	25,0
	Danmark	59	47	55	−36,5	17,0
	Ellas	266	311	335	6,5	7,7
	EUR 10	8 566	6 191	7 350	− 4,1	18,7
Pears	Deutschland	500	371	432	126,2	16,4
	France	428	414	453	− 2,2	9,4
	Italia	1 129	1 205	1 066	−23,3	−11,6

M.11.2 Harvested production of vegetables

		1 000 t			% TAV	
		1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Vegetables (total)	Deutschland	1 351	1 173	1 363	−16,4	16,1
	France	5 269	4 918	5 127	8,8	4,2
	Italia	11 094	12 718	13 269	22,6	4,3
	Nederland	2 783	2 530	2 824	23,2	11,6
	Belgique/België	859	835	911	−13,3	9,1
	Luxembourg	3	3	3	−25,0	0,0
	United Kingdom	3 382	3 149	3 100	2,7	− 1,6
	Ireland	217	205	204	46,4	− 0,5
	Danmark	257	213	215	3,9	0,9
	Ellas	3 739	3 667	3 761	3,2	2,5
	EUR 10	28 954	29 412	30 777	11,9	4,6
Cauliflowers	Deutschland	89	81	75	− 3,6	− 7,5
	France	506	542	536	26,9	− 1,2
	Italia	552	572	553	− 7,0	− 3,4
	Nederland	54	56	59	− 5,1	5,3
	Belgique/België	30	35	35	9,3	0,0
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	330	295	282	− 6,1	− 4,5
	Ireland	16	15	15	50,0	0,0
	Danmark	12	10	11	11,1	10,0
	Ellas	47	48	42	− 4,6	−12,5
	EUR 10	1 636	1 654	1 608	3,7	− 2,8
Tomatoes	Deutschland	27	26	21	−18,8	−19,3
	France	862	762	781	33,9	2,4
	Italia	4 278	5 790	6 550	74,9	13,1
	Nederland	473	475	488	30,8	2,7
	Belgique/België	118	125	145	4,1	16,0
	Luxembourg	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	United Kingdom	118	120	118	0,0	− 1,7
	Ireland	21	20	17	0,0	−15,0
	Danmark	17	16	17	−20,0	6,2
	Ellas	1 830	1 776	1 935	8,6	8,9
	EUR 10	7 744	9 110	10 072	47,1	10,5
Aubergines	France	27	28	29	3,7	3,5
	Italia	317	314	305	2,2	− 2,9
	Nederland	10	12	12	1 100,2	0,0
	Ellas	70	68	72	×	5,8
	EUR 10	424	422	417	×	− 1,2

Source : Eurostat.

Citrus fruit:						
Oranges	Italia	41,49	31,50	43,53	53,3	38,1
	Ellas	37,94	38,98	37,48	×	− 3,9
Mandarins	Italia	50,26	39,76	54,50	56,5	37,0
	Ellas	42,90	43,38	43,87	×	1,1
Lemons	Italia	42,13	44,99	39,85	31,2	−11,5
	Ellas	48,63	55,16	46,15	×	−16,4
Cauliflowers	Deutschland	22,24	30,61	26,56	98,1	−13,3
	France	25,97	30,05	34,04	59,9	13,2
	Italia	16,91	18,59	31,37	32,2	68,7
	Nederland	38,16	53,87	47,79	90,0	−11,3
	Belgique/België	38,45	57,14	51,56	111,1	− 9,8
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	37,90	45,22	34,88	113,5	−22,9
	Ireland	:	:	:	×	×
	Danmark	55,30	63,50	47,23	61,4	−25,7
	Ellas	39,53	33,80	50,90	×	50,5
'Round' tomatoes	Deutschland (1)	37,97	43,41	36,72	111,5	−15,5
	France (1)	37,62	46,93	48,36	57,1	3,0
	Italia (1)	25,21	30,17	36,33	54,7	20,4
	Nederland (2)	38,79	54,36	60,15	44,1	10,6
	Belgique/België (2)	64,93	68,65	75,56	47,0	10,0
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom (2)	41,52	58,51	69,30	25,6	18,4
	Ireland (2)	51,83	62,62	60,82	−5,9	− 2,9
	Danmark (2)	74,35	77,66	87,33	16,2	12,4
	Ellas (1)	40,52	37,56	44,11	×	17,4
Apricots	France	:	:	:	×	×
	Italia	58,38	53,98	58,68	×	8,7
	Ellas	:	46,61	69,39	×	48,8
Aubergines	France	:	:	:	×	×
	Italia	38,62	33,08	39,45	×	19,2
	Nederland	:	96,31	141,52	×	46,9
	Ellas	:	36,47	38,58	×	5,7

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

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

M.11.4 Producer prices of certain fruit and vegetables

		ECU/100 kg			% TAV	
		1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1983/84 / 1973/74	1984/85 / 1983/84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Apples 'Golden Delicious'	Deutschland	18,08	34,01	29,32	142,2	−13,8
	France	27,89	42,47	35,30	144,0	−16,9
	Italia	22,86	39,79	34,76	64,2	−12,7
	Nederland	26,88	40,76	37,54	145,2	− 7,9
	Belgique/België	22,75	38,32	28,20	179,7	−26,5
	Luxembourg	24,64	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	:	:	:	×	×
	Ireland	25,95	35,97	27,62	3,9	−23,3
	Danmark	22,68	41,01	25,79	63,5	−37,2
	Ellas	45,71	39,21	44,02	×	12,2
Pears	Deutschland	23,60	31,63	30,27	46,2	− 4,3
	France	34,00	45,50	36,28	99,9	−20,3
	Italia	31,99	28,14	32,97	50,6	17,1
	Nederland	46,22	54,19	55,44	51,4	2,3
	Belgique/België	41,40	46,31	45,44	47,6	− 1,9
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	42,30	48,92	51,32	22,2	4,9
	Ireland	:	:	:	×	×
	Danmark	:	39,09	25,32	×	−35,3
	Ellas	61,13	52,81	73,67	×	39,5
Peaches	France	60,02	58,05	58,02	100,7	− 0,1
	Italia	46,80	46,49	46,84	1,1	0,7
	Ellas	33,81	40,63	48,48	×	20,5
Table grapes	France	48,50	50,48	43,21	73,7	−14,5
	Italia	26,72	25,03	26,03	32,4	3,9
	Ellas	46,76	48,38	41,25	×	−14,8

	Ellas		–	40 132	–	21,23	–
		EUR 10	160 386	450 578	53 722	43,16	5,87
Table grapes	France		–	–	142	×	0,11
	Italia		–	–	–	×	×
	Ellas		–	–	–	×	×
		EUR 10	:	:	142	×	0,006
Apricots	France		128	105	221	0,10	0,27
	Italia		215	155	17	0,10	0,01
	Ellas		–	49 521	–	36,41	–
		EUR 10	343	49 781	238	12,41	0,06
Cauliflowers	Deutschland		3 250	641	324	0,79	0,43
	France		11 080	17 163	18 070	3,17	3,37
	Italia		16 891	10 064	8 235	1,76	1,49
	Belgique/België		678	32	120	0,09	0,34
	United Kingdom		8 209	599	8 357	0,20	2,96
	Ireland		–	–	–	×	×
	Ellas		–	–	–	×	×
		EUR 10	40 108	28 499	35 106	1,69	2,19
Tomatoes	Deutschland		17	21	3	0,08	0,01
	France		18 413	2 856	7 416	0,37	0,95
	Italia		3 327	4 377	3 777	0,08	0,06
	Nederland		31 742	21 078	15 587	4,43	3,19
	Belgique/België		565	69	7	0,06	0,00
	United Kingdom		54	181	131	0,15	0,11
	Ireland		262	240	340	1,20	2,–
	Ellas		–	880	1 268	0,05	0,07
		EUR 10	54 380	29 702	28 529	0,32	0,28
Aubergines	France		3	–	–	×	×
	Italia		29	151	31	0,05	0,01
	Ellas		–	–	–	×	×
		EUR 10	32	151	31	0,035	0,007

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.11.5 Quantities of fruit and vegetables delivered to intervention

		1 000 kg			% of harvested production	
		1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 p	1983/84	1984/85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Apples	Danmark	123	–	–	–	–
	Deutschland	93 721	3	8 697	0,00	0,49
	France	358 882	142	308 200	0,01	15,79
	Italia	566 366	91 121	161 962	4,48	7,30
	Nederland	54 548	270	10 240	0,07	2,38
	Belgique/België	30 394	299	9 865	0,15	4,21
	United Kingdom	22 231	5 943	21 559	1,90	6,27
	Ireland	183	–	940	–	9,40
	Ellas	20 484	27 520	64 993	8,85	19,40
	EUR 10	1 146 932	125 298	586 456	2,02	7,98
Pears	Deutschland	100	61	168	0,02	0,04
	France	21 855	16 883	13 884	4,08	3,06
	Italia	61 223	130 746	44 043	10,85	4,13
	Nederland	2 721	3 167	2 697	2,35	2,10
	Belgique/België	3 531	3 888	4 115	3,81	5,88
	United Kingdom	565	779	868	1,44	1,85
	Ellas	515	902	550	6,18	0,47
	EUR 10	90 510	156 426	66 325	6,47	2,87
Peaches	Deutschland	8	–	3	×	0,01
	France	16 320	23 934	34 744	6,14	9,39
	Italia	144 910	187 686	82 946	13,23	6,26
	Ellas	78 418	126 137	138 613	27,12	27,78
	EUR 10	239 656	337 757	256 306	14,50	11,52
Oranges	France	564	888	–	44,40	–
	Italia	10 160	461 509	25 600	20,07	1,36
	Ellas	116 190	224 133	–	33,60	–
	EUR 10	126 914	686 530	25 600	23,14	0,96
Mandarins	Italia	8 200	168 965	9 208	66,–	4,80
	Ellas	6 453	14 794	–	25,51	–
	EUR 10	14 653	183 759	9 208	58,52	3,67

M.11.6 Supplies of fresh fruit (1) — Market balance: fresh apples — EUR 10

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83 / 1972/73	1983/84 / 1982/83
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fresh fruit (without citrus fruit)					
Usable production	13 753	18 111	16 044	25,3	−11,5
Imports	7 999	7 576	8 048	4,4	6,2
Exports	4 967	4 806	4 837	46,8	0,6
Intra-EC trade	3 980	3 628	3 959	×	9,1
Change in stocks	−29	20	−7	×	×
Internal use	16 785	20 852	19 262	16,5	− 7,7
of which:					
- animal feed	139	459	244	113,4	−46,9
- losses (market)	1 326	1 683	1 429	45,1	−15,1
- industrial uses	128	1 054	1 169	167,5	10,9
- human consumption (gross)	14 901	17 327	16 169	9,0	− 6,7
Human consumption (kg/head)	55	64	59	6,6	− 7,9
Degree of self-supply (%)	82	87	83	8,7	− 4,6
Fresh apples					
Sales by commercial producers	4 406	7 143	5 326	40,9	−25,5
Imports	1 892	1 623	1 921	3,9	18,3
Exports	1 386	1 310	1 389	2,1	6,0
Intra-EC trade	1 294	1 055	1 251	×	18,5
Change in stocks	−227	172	−10	×	×
Internal use	5 139	7 284	5 855	39,1	−19,7
of which:					
- animal feed	7	300	25	×	−91,7
- losses (market)	211	470	355	×	−24,5
- industrial uses	29	914	411	×	−55,1
- human consumption (2)	4 891	5 600	5 164	×	− 7,8

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Including fruit preserves and juices.
(2) According to market balance.

M.11.7 Market balance: - fresh pears - fresh peaches

EUR 10

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83 / 1972/73	1983/84 / 1982/83
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fresh pears					
Sales by commercial producers	1 961	2 078	2 103	3,3	1,2
Imports	398	352	399	−13,4	13,3
Exports	305	345	416	− 8,5	20,5
Intra-EC trade	277	232	287	×	23,7
Change in stocks	−18	8	6	×	−25,0
Internal use	2 071	2 076	2 100	2,0	1,1
of which:					
- animal feed	25	36	38	×	5,5
- losses (market)	111	89	103	×	15,7
- industrial uses	47	39	104	×	166,6
- human consumption (1)	1 888	1 912	1 854	×	− 3,1
Fresh peaches					
Sales by commercial producers	2 106	2 139	2 406	12,9	12,4
Imports	367	390	428	×	9,7
Exports	431	488	521	×	6,7
Intra-EC trade	351	378	413	×	9,2
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	0,0
Internal use	2 042	2 042	2 313	15,6	13,2
of which:					
- animal feed	1	3	4	×	33,3
- losses (market)	337	187	244	×	30,3
- industrial uses	59	128	107	×	−16,5
- processing	288	317	440	×	38,3
- human consumption (1)	1 416	1 405	1 518	×	8,0

Source: Eurostat.

(1) According to market balance.

M.11.8 Supplies of – citrus fruit (1)
– fresh vegetables (2)

EUR 10

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83 / 1972/73	1983/84 / 1982/83
1	2	3	4	5	6
Citrus fruit					
Usable production	4 002	3 534	4 637	33,7	31,2
Imports	6 968	7 127	7 834	×	9,9
Exports	2 271	2 321	2 550	×	9,8
Intra-EC trade	1 468	1 566	1 887	×	20,4
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	0,0
Internal use	8 698	8 340	9 915	30,5	18,8
of which:					
- animal feed	108	60	142	×	136,6
- losses (market)	618	598	1 331	×	122,5
- industrial uses	53	42	151	×	259,5
- human consumption (gross)	7 918	7 640	7 998	×	4,6
Human consumption (kg/head)	29	28	29	×	3,5
Degree of self-supply (%)	46	42	47	×	11,9
Fresh vegetables					
Usable production	31 861	32 712	32 577	14,0	– 0,5
Imports	7 934	7 508	8 486	×	13,0
Exports	8 250	7 124	8 645	×	21,3
Intra-EC trade	5 046	4 814	5 446	×	13,1
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	0,0
Internal use	31 545	33 099	33 418	9,5	0,9
of which:					
- animal feed	268	331	265	×	–20,0
- losses (market)	3 145	3 400	3 413	×	0,3
- industrial uses	0	0	0	×	0,0
- human consumption (2)	28 122	29 354	29 726	×	1,2
Human consumption (kg/head)	104	108	109	×	0,9
Degree of self-supply (%)	101	99	98	×	– 1,1

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Including fruit preserves and juices.
(2) Including vegetable preserves and juices.

M.11.9 Market balance – cauliflowers – fresh tomatoes

EUR 10

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83 / 1972/73	1983/84 / 1982/83
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cauliflowers					
Sales by commercial producers	1 438	1 462	1 473	–1,6	0,7
Imports	258	246	267	×	8,5
Exports	252	247	286	×	15,7
Intra-EC trade	242	242	260	×	7,4
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	0,0
Internal use	1 440	1 460	1 458	×	– 0,2
of which:					
– animal feed	3	22	16	×	–27,3
– losses (market)	57	59	76	×	28,8
– industrial uses	0	0	0	×	0,0
– human consumption (1)	1 381	1 379	1 369	×	– 0,8
Fresh tomatoes					
Sales by commercial producers	7 324	7 707	8 803	59,3	14,2
Imports	905	866	913	×	5,4
Exports	458	518	528	×	1,9
Intra-EC trade	392	427	483	×	13,1
Internal use	7 950	8 057	9 214	53,5	14,3
of which:					
– animal feed	20	29	37	×	27,5
– losses (market)	203	237	247	×	4,2
– processing	4 631	4 498	5 814	×	29,2
– human consumption (1)	3 096	3 291	3 116	×	– 5,4

Source: Eurostat.

(1) According to market balance.

M.11.10 Market balance – processed tomatoes – processed peaches

EUR 10

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83 / 1972/73	1983/84 / 1982/83
1	2	3	4	5	6
Processed tomatoes					
Sales by commercial producers	4 631	4 498	5 809	141,0	29,1
Imports	1 282	1 271	1 594	×	25,4
Exports	3 316	2 594	3 776	×	45,5
Intra-EC trade	1 136	1 118	1 351	×	20,8
Change in stocks	−417	0	0	×	×
Internal use	2 885	3 406	N.D.	11,5	×
of which:					
– animal feed	0	0	0	×	×
– losses (market)	0	0	0	×	×
– human consumption (1)	2 885	3 406	N.D.	11,5	×
Human consumption (kg/head)	10,6	12,5	N.D.	8,6	×
Degree of self-supply	160,5	132,1	N.D.	61,8	×
Processed peaches					
Sales by commercial producers	288	318	440	146,5	38,3
Imports	179	201	197	×	−2,0
Exports	139	140	180	×	28,5
Intra-EC trade	118	135	124	×	−8,2
Change in stocks	−2	0	0	×	×
Internal use	329	378	455	11,8	20,3
of which:					
– animal feed	0	0	0	×	×
– losses (market)	0	0	0	×	×
– human consumption (1)	329	378	455	11,8	20,3
Human consumption (kg/head)	1,2	1,4	1,7	7,6	21,4
Degree of self-supply	87,5	84,1	96,7	120,1	14,9

Source: Eurostat.

(1) According to market balance.
N.D.: Not available.

M.12.1 Area, yield and production of hops

	Area					Yield					Production				
	ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		t			% TAV	
	1983	1984	1985 **	1984/1974	1985/1984	1983	1984	1985 **	1984/1974	1985/1984	1983	1984	1985 **	1984/1974	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Deutschland	19 785	19 628	19 563	−0,25	− 0,34	18,6	17,8	17,4	0,82	− 2,25	36 820	35 000	34 000	0,46	− 2,86
France	716	672	654	−5,71	− 2,68	18,5	20,3	19,2	2,03	− 5,42	1 325	1 365	1 257	−3,98	− 7,92
Belgique/België	813	760	710	−4,07	− 6,56	20,0	18,8	17,3	0,27	− 7,98	1 624	1 425	1 230	−3,57	−13,69
United Kingdom	5 622	5 090	4 747	−2,52	− 6,74	15,1	15,5	14,9	−0,06	− 3,88	8 507	7 900	7 050	−2,35	−10,76
Ireland	76	76	72	0,82	− 5,27	14,5	12,0	12,0	3,15	0	110	90	87	6,06	− 3,34
Ellas	25	25	20	−	−20,0	10,0	10,0	5,0	−	−50,0	25	25	10	−	−40,0
EUR 10	27 037	26 251	25 766	−1,05	− 1,85	17,9	17,5	16,9	1,48	− 3,43	48 411	45 805	43 634	−0,38	− 4,74

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.12.2 Market prices for hops

		50 kg			% TAV	
		1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1983/84 / 1973/74	1984/85 / 1983/84
1		2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	DM	319	361	368	1,69	1,93
France	FF	672	818	690	7,59	−15,65
Belgique/België	BFR	4 824	6 053	3 805	5,66	−37,14
United Kingdom	UKL	137	157	167	14,23	6,36
Ireland	IRL	234	429	244	23,10	−43,12
EUR 9 (not covered by contract)	ECU	65,18	91,85	69,61	1,95	−24,20
EUR 9 (under contract)	ECU	176,93	183,13	189,92	5,31	3,70
EUR 9 Total	ECU	141,17	163,39	164,47	−1,23	0,66
Ellas (1)	DR	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 10 (not covered by contract)	ECU	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 10 (under contract)	ECU	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 10 Total	ECU	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) The whole Greek crop (averaging only 25 t) is bought under contract by national breweries at undeclared prices.

M.12.3 Market balance — hops

		Unit	EUR 10					World				
			1983	1984	1985 **	% TAV 1983/1973	% TAV 1984/1983	1983	1984	1985 **	% TAV 1983/1973	% TAV 1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hops												
A	Area	1 000 ha	27,04	26,25	25,77	−4,10	−2,93	95,0	91,9	90,06	1,58	−3,27
B	Yield	t/ha	1,79	1,75	1,69	−0,03	−2,24	1,37	1,37	1,37	−0,58	0
C = A × B	Production: hops	1 000 t	48,41	45,82	43,62	−0,86	−5,36	130,3	126,4	123,2	0,97	−3,00
D	of which:											
E = C × D/100	— alpha acid	%	5,09	5,75	6,01	−3,54	12,96	5,8	6,0	6,0	−0,84	3,44
	— alpha acid	t	2 467	2 635	2 622	−4,36	6,80	7 550	7 584	7 328	0,11	0,45
	— minus estimated loss	t	2 390	2 552	2 491	−4,65	6,77	7 312	7 355	6 962	0,25	0,58
Beer												
F	Beer production (1)	Mio hl	237	237	237	0,43	0	987	997	997	2,51	1,01
G	of which:											
H = F × G × 1 000	— alpha acid	grams/hl	7,8	8,0	8,0	−3,59	2,56	7,1	7,1	7,1	−1,63	0
	— alpha acid	t	1 847	1 888	1 896	−3,16	2,21	7 008	7 079	7 078	0,79	1,01
	— minus estimated loss	t	1 789	1 826	1 836	−3,02	2,20	6 790	6 859	6 859	0,94	1,01
Alpha acid												
I = E − H	(Deficit)/surplus (2)	t	601	726	786	—	—	522	496	469	—	—
J	Stocks: — 1 September	t	1 425	2 151	2 877	—	50,94	6 012	6 534	7 003	—	8,68
K	Normal (= 4½ months)	t	671	685	688	—	2,08	2 546	2 572	2 572	—	1,02
L = J − K	Surplus	t	754	1 466	2 189	—	—	3 466	3 962	4 431	—	—

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Following year.
(2) Available for export.

M.13.1 Dairy herds and yields

Dairy cows (1)	1 000 head			% TAV	
	1983 p	1984 **	1985	1984/1974	1985/1984 p
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	5 530	5 735	5 582	0,3	−2,7
France	7 166	7 195	6 764	−1,4	−6,0
Italia	3 044	3 068	3 024	0,3	−1,5
Nederland	2 482	2 521	2 437	1,0	−3,3
Belgique/België	969	983	990	−0,1	0,7
Luxembourg	71	73	71	−0,3	−2,7
United Kingdom	3 353	3 429	3 310	−0,2	−3,5
Ireland	1 513	1 535	1 549	1,0	0,9
Danmark	1 014	988	948	−1,7	−4,0
Ellas	221	237	224	:	−5,5
EUR 10	25 363	25 765	24 900	:	−3,4

Yield of dairy cows (2)	kg/head			% TAV	
	1983 p	1984 **	1985	1984/1974	1984/1983 p
Deutschland	4 866	4 560		1,5	−6,3
France	3 859	3 850		1,7	−0,2
Italia	3 488	3 476		1,7	−0,3
Nederland	5 334	5 070		1,1	−4,9
Belgique/België	3 994	3 885		0,7	−2,7
Luxembourg	4 089	4 101		1,6	0,3
United Kingdom	5 138	4 721		1,4	−8,1
Ireland	3 727	3 784		2,3	1,5
Danmark	5 352	5 298		2,4	−1,0
Ellas	3 068	2 781		:	−9,4
EUR 10	4 398	4 242		:	−3,5

Source: Eurostat.

(1) At December of the previous year.
(2) Year production/herd of December of the previous year.

M.13.2 Production of milk from dairy herds and delivery of milk to dairies

Production of milk (1) from dairy herds	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1982 p	1983	1984**	1985	1983/1973	1984/1983 p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	25 465	26 913	26 151		2,4	−2,8
France	27 145	27 650	27 700		1,1	0,2
Italia	10 463	10 618	10 665		1,3	0,4
Nederland	12 708	13 240	12 782		3,5	−3,5
Belgique/België	3 804	3 872	3 819		0,7	−1,4
Luxembourg	279	290	299		2,0	3,1
United Kingdom	16 723	17 227	16 187		1,9	−6,0
Ireland	5 242	5 637	5 809		4,7	3,1
Danmark	5 217	5 427	5 234		1,4	−3,6
Ellas	705	678	659		0,5	2,8
EUR 10	107 751	111 860	10 935		2,0	−2,0

Delivery of milk (2) from dairy herds	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1982 p	1983	1984**	1985	1983/1973	1984/1983 p
Deutschland	23 670	25 176	24 304		1,6	−3,5
France	25 556	26 080	26 055		−1,2	−0,1
Italia	8 051	8 198	8 208		−1,7	0,1
Nederland	12 379	12 914	12 465		3,3	−3,5
Belgique/België	3 047	3 178	3 048		−1,6	−4,1
Luxembourg	272	283	293		1,5	3,5
United Kingdom (3)	16 277	16 787	15 767		0,2	−6,1
Ireland	4 949	5 341	5 581		1,9	4,5
Danmark	5 017	5 227	5 034		0,8	−3,7
Ellas	450	451	455		:	0,9
EUR 10	99 667	103 635	101 210		:	−2,3

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Excluding milk for suckling.
(2) Excluding deliveries of cream (in milk equivalent).
(3) Including direct sales of 211 t.

M.13.3 **Delivery to dairies of – milk from dairy herds/production** ([1]) (%)
– **cream** (in milk equivalent) (Mio t)

Delivery of milk from dairy herds	1973	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Deutschland	88,5	92,2	92,6	92,7	93,0	93,5	92,9
France	84,2	89,2	92,4	93,7	94,2	94,3	94,1
Italia	74,1	76,8	75,6	75,9	76,9	77,2	77,0
Nederland	95,1	97,0	97,1	97,3	97,4	97,5	97,5
Belgique/België	70,7	78,8	79,3	79,7	80,1	82,1	79,8
Luxembourg	94,6	96,6	97,2	97,1	97,5	97,8	97,9
United Kingdom	95,6	97,0	97,2	97,2	97,3	97,4	97,4
Ireland	88,3	93,4	93,8	94,0	94,4	94,8	96,1
Danmark	95,8	96,2	96,1	96,0	96,2	96,3	96,2
Ellas	:	:	:	59,8	63,8	66,5	69,0
EUR 10	:	:	:	92,0	92,5	92,9	92,6

Delivery of cream	1973	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
France	172	57	40	30	22	70	68
Italia	136	43	125	55	30	34	74
Belgique/België	162	66	63	55	49	47	41
Ellas	:	:	:	23	11	9	8**
EUR 10	:	:	:	163	112	160	191

Source: Eurostat.
([1]) Excluding deliveries of cream.

M.13.4 **Supply balance sheet - fresh products** (excl. cream) **- cream** **EUR 10**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fresh products (excl. cream)					
Usable production	27 915	27 886	:	0,8	:
Imports	12	11	12	18,6	9,1
Exports	131	163	179	5,0	9,8
Intra-Community trade	487	522	621	9,4	19,0
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	:
Total internal use	27 796	27 734	:	0,8	:
- human consumption	27 796	27 734	:	0,8	:
Human consumption kg/head/year	102,1	101,8	:	0,6	:
Self-supply (%)	100,4	100,5	:	0,0	:
Cream					
Usable production	758	782	:	4,6	:
Imports	0	0	0	×	×
Exports	3	4	6	0,0	59,7
Intra-Community trade	57	67	78	16,9	16,4
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	:
Total internal use	755	778	:	4,6	:
- human consumption	741	774	:	4,6	:
Human consumption kg/head/year	2,7	2,8	:	4,0	:
Self-supply (%)	100,4	100,5	:	0,0	:

Source: Eurostat.

M.13.5 **Production and consumption of fresh dairy products** (1)

Dairy production of fresh dairy products	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1982 p	1983**	1984**	1985	1983/1973	1984**/1983 p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	4 923	5 110	5 140		2,4	0,6
France	4 287	4 503	4 713		4,2	4,7
Italia	3 412	3 137	3 047		3,9	–2,9
Nederland	1 735	1 773	1 748		0,1	–1,4
Belgique/België	928	929	927		1,7	–0,2
Luxembourg	40	39	39		1,4	0,0
United Kingdom	7 143	7 090 #	7 029		–0,8 #	–0,9 #
Ireland	549	552	525		3,9	–4,9
Danmark	837	835	816**		8,3	–2,3
Ellas	314	311	312		:	0,3
EUR 10	24 168	24 279	24 297		:	0,1

Human consumption of fresh dairy products (kg/head/year)	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1982 p	1983	1984	1985	1983/1973	1984/1983 p
Deutschland	91	93	93		0,3	0,0
France	95	97	100		1,7	3,1
Italia	89	85	:		2,1	:
Nederland	140	141	:		–0,3	:
Belgique/België Luxembourg	88	91	89		0,0	–2,2
United Kingdom	133	134	131		–0,7	–2,2
Ireland	196	195	:		–1,5	:
Danmark	169	169	167		1,5	–1,2
Ellas	65	65	:		:	:
EUR 10	105	105	:		:	:

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Cream included.

M.13.6 Production in dairies of butter and cheese

Butter (1)	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1982 p	1983	1984**	1985	1983/1973	1984**/1983 p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	556	627	572		2,1	− 8,8
France	616	622	593		1,7	− 4,7
Italia	72	74	77		0,0	4,1
Nederland	266	306	266		6,1	−13,1
Belgique/België	72	80	86		1,8	− 7,5
Luxembourg	8	8	8		0,0	0,0
United Kingdom	217	241	207		9,8	−14,1
Ireland	138	163	165		6,9	1,2
Danmark	121	131	104		−1,1	−20,6
Ellas	2	2	2		:	0,0
EUR 10	2 067	2 254	2 080	1 965**	:	−7,7

Cheese (2)	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1982 p	1983	1984**	1985	1983/1973	1984**/1983 p
Deutschland	839	847	878		4,2	3,7
France	1 176	1 207	1 243		3,5	3,0
Italia	563	562	590		2,6	5,0
Nederland	484	489	519		4,1	6,1
Belgique/België	50	43	44		1,2	2,3
Luxembourg	2	3	3		8,4	0,0
United Kingdom	244	245	245		3,0	0,0
Ireland	56	52	54		2,9	3,8
Danmark	245	251	295		7,1	17,5
Ellas	105	103	103		:	1,0
EUR 10	3 765	3 802	3 974	4 020**	:	4,5

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Butteroil produced from cream included (in butter equivalent).

(2) Product weight.

M.13.7 **Production in dairies of whole-milk powder and skimmed-milk powder** (1)

Whole-milk powder (2)	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1982 p	1983	1984**	1985	1983/1973	1984/1983 p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	134	127	137		3,1	7,9
France	161	150	193		4,1	28,7
Italia	2	2	2		0,0	0,0
Nederland	234	220	251		6,5	14,1
Belgique/België	31	29	37		−0,3	27,6
Luxembourg	0	0	0		0,0	0,0
United Kingdom	34	35	53		4,8	51,4
Ireland	40	18	29		1,2	61,1
Danmark	80	78	99		7,5	26,9
Ellas	—	—	—		0,0	0,0
EUR 10	715	659	801		4,6	21,5

Skimmed-milk powder	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1982 p	1983	1984**	1985	1983/1973	1984/1983 p
Deutschland	607	720	600		3,8	−16,7
France	754	780	744		1,1	− 4,6
Italia	0	0	0		0,0	0,0
Nederland	214	260	171		6,1	−34,2
Belgique/België	125	145	116		3,4	−20,0
Luxembourg	13	12	13		0,9	8,3
United Kingdom	296	302	223		6,8	−26,2
Ireland	148	174	182		5,4	4,6
Danmark	45	56	16		0,7	−71,4
Ellas	0	0	0		0,0	0,0
EUR 10	2 201	2 449	2 065	1 900**	3,3	−15,7

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Product weight.

(2) Including partially-skimmed-milk powder and powder for babies.

M.13.8 Production in dairies of concentrated milk and casein (1)

Concentrated milk (a)	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1982 p	1983	1984**	1985	1983/1973	1984/1983 p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	561	501	503		1,7	0,4
France	132	134	133		−2,4	− 0,7
Italia	3	4	4		−5,4	0,0
Nederland	561	518	547		0,6	5,6
Belgique/België	8	8	9		1,3	12,5
Luxembourg	0	0	0		0,0	0,0
United Kingdom	225	194	184		−3,1	− 5,2
Ireland	0	36	36			0,0
Danmark	11	10	3		−1,8	−70,0
Ellas	21	27	16		:	−40,7
EUR 10	1 522	1 432	1 435		:	0,2

Casein (b)	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1982 p	1983	1984**	1985	1983/1973	1984/1983 p
Deutschland	17	21	20		4,1	− 4,8
France	41	39	40		5,9	2,6
Italia	—	—	—		×	×
Nederland	21**	23**	25		8,7**	8,7
Belgique/België	—	—	—		×	×
Luxembourg	—	—	—		×	×
United Kingdom	3	5	4		9,6	−20,0
Ireland	20	24	22		11,6	− 8,3
Danmark	7	11	12		×	9,1
Ellas	—	—	—		×	
EUR 10	109	123	123		8,2	0,0

Source: (a) Eurostat.
(b) EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Product weight.

M.13.9 Detailed breakdown of butter supplies (a) ([1]) — EUR 10

(1 000 t)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 **	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Opening stock								
- private aided by EC	78	187	101	112	137	194	161	–
- public (intervention)	117	231	271	128	10	112	692	–
Production								
- dairy (b)	1 919	1 955	1 941	1 913	2 067	2 263	2 080	–
- farm (b)	48	46	44	43	41	38	35	–
Imports	125	118	103	115	108	105	89	–
Total availability	2 287	2 537	2 460	2 311	2 363	2 712	3 057	–
Consumption								
- at normal prices ([2])	1 327	1 369	1 414	1 455	1 375	1 253	1 342	–
- at reduced prices ([3])	123	140	12	–	98	22	125	–
Special measures ([4])	140	157	198	170	184	229	233	–
Total consumption	1 590	1 666	1 624	1 625	1 657	1 506	1 700	–
Exports at world market prices	216	440	542	467	346	334	235	–
Food aid	63	59	54	63	54	21	59	–
Exports under special arrangements	–	–	–	–	–	–	114 ([5])	–
Total exports (b)	279	499	596	530	400	355	408	–
Closing stock								
- private aided by EC	187	101	112	137	194	161	108	–
- public (intervention)	231	271	128	10	112	692	841	–
Total closing stock	418	372	240	147	306	853	949	–

Source: (a) EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture (including butteroil in butter equivalent),
(b) Eurostat.

([1]) Product weight. Includes butteroil made from cream (in butter equivalent).
([2]) Prices currently subsidized by EAGGF in the United Kingdom, Ireland, Luxembourg and Denmark.
([3]) 1977: - Reg. No 2370/77 (Christmas butter),
1978: - Reg. No 1901/78,
1979: - Reg. No 1269/79.
([4]) Including (1000 t):

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
- Social measures	8	5	2	5	6	4	1	5	4	
- Armed forces and non-profit organizations	28	28	31	33	35	27	36	40	42	
- Butter concentrate	4	3	3	1	5	4	3	5	4	
- Sales to food industry	67	72	104	118	152	135	144	170	183	

([5]) Of which 87 physically exported.

M.13.10 Detailed breakdown of skimmed-milk powder supplies (a)

EUR 10

(1 000 t)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984**	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Opening stock								
- private	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- public (intervention)	965	674	227	230	279	576	983	:
Production								
- skimmed-milk powder (b) (1)	2 164	2 085	2 081	2 045	2 193	2 435	2 065	:
- buttermilk powder	45	51	48	41	39	48	40	:
Imports (b)	—	—	—	—				
Total availability	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Consumption at full market price	211	300	270	260	240	220	220	:
Subsidized consumption								
- animal feed (calves)	1 174	1 305	1 276	1 300	1 265	1 305	1 244	:
Special measures								
- deposit system	—	—	—	—				
- pigs and poultry	436	414	—	—	74	479	612	:
- pigs and poultry, direct aid	148	97	—	—				
Total consumption	1 969	2 116	1 546	1 560	1 579	2 004	2 076	:
Exports at world market prices	146	328	436	308	187	119	146	:
Food aid	123	176	144	193	164	73	167	:
Special measures — Reg. No 2054/76	150	132	—	—	—	—		
Total exports	419	636	580	501	351	192	313	:
Closing stock								
- private	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- public (intervention)	674	227	230	279	576	983	617	:
Total	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: (a) EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(b) Eurostat.

(1) Including buttermilk powder, powder incorporated directly in animal feed, milk powder for babies.
(2) DG VI estimate, independent of breakdown.

M.13.11 World trade in certain milk products - EC share (1 000 t)

A. - EXPORTS	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (4)	1984	1985**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Butter/butteroil (1) (3) (5)									
- World	630	600	820	920	860	800	715	760	:
- EUR 10	268	274	496	593	491	400	355	380	400
- Others	362	326	324	327	369	400	360	380	:
- EC share	42,5%	45,7%	60,5%	64,5%	57,1%	50,0%	49,7%	50,0%	:
Skimmed-milk powder (1) (2)									
- World	913	904	1 060	990	930	860	880	1 030	:
- EUR 10	420	418	634	578	501	352	192	312	350
- Others	493	486	426	412	429	508	688	718	:
- EC share	46,0%	46,2%	59,8%	58,4%	53,9%	40,9%	21,8%	30,3%	:
Cheese (3)									
- World	590	590	640	710	760	790	810	880	:
- EUR 10	208	214	255	307	360	380	405	468	420
- Others	382	376	385	403	400	410	405	412	:
- EC share	35,3%	36,3%	39,8%	43,2%	47,4%	48,1%	50,0%	53,2%	:
Whole-milk powder (2)									
- World	513	491	580	715	710	690	600	710	:
- EUR 10	324	331	381	524	537	458	394	495	480
- Others	189	160	199	190	173	232	206	215	:
- EC share	63,2%	67,4%	65,7%	73,4%	75,6%	66,4%	65,7%	69,7%	:
Condensed milk (3)									
- World	635	650	675	805	800	800	700	760	:
- EUR 10	497	485	476	561	582	601	522	521	520
- Others	138	165	199	244	218	199	178	239	:
- EC share	78,3%	74,6%	70,5%	69,7%	72,8%	75,1%	74,6%	68,6%	:
Casein									
- World	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- EUR 10	27**	32**	41**	52**	42**	59**	71**	75**	65**
- Others	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- EC share	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
B. - IMPORTS									
Butter/butteroil (1) (3) (5)									
- World	630	600	820	920	860	800	715	760	:
- EUR 10	120	125	118	103	115	109	105	89	81**
- Others	510	475	702	817	745	691	610	671	:
- EC share	19,0%	20,8%	14,4%	11,2%	13,4%	13,6%	14,7%	11,7%	:
Cheese (3)									
- World	590	590	640	710	760	790	810	880	:
- EUR 10	89	77	77	96	102	104	100	104	100**
- Others	501	513	563	614	658	686	710	676	:
- EC share	15,1%	13,1%	12,0%	13,5%	13,4%	13,2%	12,3%	11,8%	:
Casein									
- World	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- EUR 10	28	27	21	18	10	10	12	18	18**
- Others	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- EC 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: GATT base.

M.13.12 World (1) - butter production (2) - cheese production - casein production

Butter (2)	% 1982	% 1983	% 1984	1 000 t 1982	1 000 t 1983	1 000 t 1984	% TAV 1983/1973	% TAV 1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World:	100,-	100,-	100,-	7 360	7 770	7 770	3,7	- 0,9
- EUR 10	28,6	29,4	27,5	2 105	2 286	2 115	2,8	- 7,4
- Spain	0,2	0,2	0,2	17	13	17	:	30,8
- Portugal	0,1	0,1	0,1	4	4	7	:	75,0
- Australia	1,1	1,4	1,6	83	107	120	-5,4	12,1
- New Zealand	3,4	3,4	3,9	247	266	302	1,6	13,5
- USA	7,7	7,6	6,5	570	593	500	3,6	-15,7
- Canada	1,7	1,3	1,4	123	103	108	-1,1	4,9
- USSR	17,5	18,7	19,4	1 290	1 455	1 497	1,6	2,9
- Brazil	1,0	0,9	0,9	70	70	70	:	0,0
- Argentina	0,5	0,4	0,5	38	34	35	:	2,9
- India	9,5	9,4	9,6	698	730	740	:	1,4
- Others	28,7	27,1	28,4	2 115	2 109	2 189	:	3,8
Cheese								
World:	100,-	100,-	100,-	10 400	10 650	10 900	5,5	2,3
- EUR 10	37,9	37,5	38,1	3 942	3 991	4 150	4,1	4,0
- Spain	1,1	1,2	1,2	116	124	130	:	4,8
- Portugal	0,2	0,3	0,2	22	28	25	:	-10,7
- Australia	1,5	1,5	1,5	160	156	159	4,5	1,9
- New Zealand	1,2	0,9	1,1	125	96	121	0,3	26,0
- USA	19,8	20,3	19,4	2 059	2 165	2 120	5,9	- 2,1
- Canada	1,6	1,7	1,8	170	183	193	4,9	5,5
- USSR	6,7	7,0	7,1	699	744	777	3,4	4,4
- Brazil	0,6	0,6	0,6	59	59	60	:	1,7
- Argentina	2,3	2,3	2,3	239	248	250	:	0,8
- India	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- Others	27,0	26,8	26,7	2 809	2 856	2 915	:	2,1
Casein								
World:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- Ellas	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- EUR 10	:	:	:	109	123	123	8,3	0,0
- Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- Australia	:	:	:	8	11	13	-6,2	18,2
- New Zealand	:	:	:	47	65	63	4,6	- 3,1
- USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- Canada	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- USSR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- Poland	:	:	:	36	44	50	:	13,6
- Argentina	:	:	:	2	2	2	:	0,0
- Norway	:	:	:	4	4	4	:	0,0
- Austria	:	:	:	2	2	2	:	0,0
- Others	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Product weight.
(2) Including butteroil made from cream in butter equivalent.

M.13.13 **World - whole-milk powder and skimmed-milk powder production (1)**
- concentrated milk production (1)

Whole-milk powder	%			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- EUR 10	:	:	:	715	659	808	6,1	- 7,7
- Spain	:	:	:	23	21	21	:	0,0
- Portugal	:	:	:	—	—	—	:	—
- Australia	:	:	:	58	43	42	1,5	- 2,3
- New Zealand	:	:	:	131	104	138	9,0	32,7
- USA	:	:	:	46	49	55	3,4	12,2
- Canada	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:
- USSR	:	:	:	200	235	270	2,3	14,9
- Brazil	:	:	:	170	180	200	:	11,1
- Argentina	:	:	:	69	84	75	:	-10,7
- India	:	:	:	—	—	—	—	—
- Others	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Skimmed-milk powder								
World:	100,0	100,0	100,0	4 440	4 980	4 570	2,6	- 8,2
- EUR 10	49,7	49,2	45,1	2 201	2 449	2 063	2,8	-15,8
- Spain	0,6	0,5	0,6	26	27	27	:	0,0
- Portugal	0,2	0,2	0,2	9	9	9	:	0,0
- Australia	1,8	2,2	3,0	82	111	137	-1,2	23,4
- New Zealand	3,9	3,6	4,9	175	177	226	-0,7	27,7
- USA	14,4	13,9	11,5	640	691	526	5,2	-23,9
- Canada	3,9	2,4	2,8	173	122	130	-1,4	6,6
- USSR	7,3	8,8	10,1	326	437	460	11,8	5,3
- Brazil	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- Argentina	0,5	0,3	0,4	21	17	16	:	-5,9
- India	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- Others	17,7	18,9	21,4	787	940	976	:	3,8
Concentrated milk								
World:	100,0	100,0	100,0	4 720	4 690	4 750	1,7	1,3
- EUR 10	32,2	30,5	30,2	1 522	1 431	1 435	0,1	0,3
- Spain	2,0	2,2	2,3	95	105	110	-1,9	4,8
- Portugal	0,0	0,0	0,0	2	2	2	:	0,0
- Australia	1,5	1,4	1,5	73	65	69	1,3	6,2
- New Zealand	0,1	0,1	0,1	5	5	4	:	-20,0
- USA	18,5	18,3	18,4	872	859	875	-1,6	1,9
- Canada	4,6	4,3	4,5	216	203	214	4,9	5,4
- USSR	11,3	11,7	11,8	535	550	560	3,1	1,8
- Brazil	0,7	0,8	0,8	35	36	36	:	0,0
- Argentina	0,1	0,2	0,1	6	8	6	:	-25,0
- India	7,2	7,2	7,4	340	340	350	:	2,9
- Others	21,6	23,2	22,9	1 019	1 086	1 089	:	0,3

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Product weight.

26)

M.13.14 Quantities of skimmed milk and skimmed-milk powder intended for animal feed and of skimmed milk converted into casein and caseinates for which a subsidy has 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	
	1983 p	1984 **	1985	1983/1976	1984/1983	1983	1984 **	1985	1983/1976	1984/1983	1983	1984	1985	1983/1976	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Deutschland	2 016	2 522	–	3,9	25,1	231	196	–	–0,6	–15,2	790	798	–	6,7	1,0
France	99	102	–	–0,6	3,0	568	577	–	3,2	1,6	1 444	1 366	–	15,2	– 5,4
Italia	91	94	–	24,2	3,3	174	149	–	1,9	–14,4	–	–	–	–	–
Nederland	97	109	–	31,9	12,4	232	241	–	–0,1	3,9	910	993	–	8,0	9,1
Belgique/België	350	346	–	–3,9	– 1,1	41	32	–	3,6	–22,0	–	–	–	–	–
Luxembourg	0	0	0	×	0,0	1	1	–	0,0	0,0	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	1 103	1 198	–	40,9	8,6	24	18	–	4,2	–25,0	175	158	–	22,6	– 9,7
Ireland	363	519	–	57,6	43,0	31	28	–	5,7	– 9,7	917	825	–	29,6	–10,0
Danmark	799	694	–	–7,4	–13,1	14	13	–	–6,3	– 7,1	436	468	–	47,3	7,3
Ellas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EUR 10	4 918	5 585	4 100**	4,4	13,6	1 317	1 255	1 070**	1,6	– 4,7	4 671	4 607	4 600**	14,7	– 1,4

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Normal aid + special aid.
(2) Product weight.

M.13.15 **Community butter and skimmed-milk powder stocks (1) on 1 April**

Butter (2)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1983	1984	1985	1984/1979	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	123	296	372	12,3	25,7
France	72	188	105	48,5	–44,1
Italia	1	2	–	×	×
Nederland	77	192	183	25,5	– 4,7
Belgique/België	5	29	6	14,1	–79,3
Luxembourg	–	–	1	×	×
United Kingdom	29	120	140	27,9	16,7
Ireland	24	67	70	×	4,5
Danmark	9	13	12	7,6	– 7,7
Ellas	–	–	–	×	×
EUR 10	340	907	890	0,4	– 1,9
Skimmed-milk powder (2)					
Deutschland	394	485	328	5,5	–32,4
France	30	20	–	17,3	×
Italia	10	50 (3)	–	44,3	×
Nederland	14	49	10	×	–79,6
Belgique/België	4	10	–	–25,6	×
Luxembourg	–	–	–	×	×
United Kingdom	115	163	43	41,2	–73,6
Ireland	68	76	21	33,4	–72,4
Danmark	14	28	4	7,0	–85,7
Ellas	–	–	–	×	×
EUR 10	648	881	405	11,9	–54,0

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Stocks referred to in Article 6 of Regulation No 804/68 (butter: public and private storage; skimmed-milk powder: public storage).
(2) Product weight.
(3) Transfer from Germany to Italy.

M.13.16 Intervention measures in 1984 for - butter - 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 a storage contract
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	185	53	—	17	70	77
France	102	66	57	9	132	31
Italia (3)	—	1	—	—	1	2
Nederland	89	14	51	8	73	70
Belgique/België	15	17	—	5	22	11
Luxembourg	1	1	—	—	1	—
United Kingdom	73	29	1	6	36	23
Ireland	40	6	4	5	15	7
Danmark	—	4	3	—	7	4
Ellas	—	—	—	—	—	—
EUR 10 (3)	507	190	117	50	357	226

Skimmed-milk powder (2)	Taken into storage	Release from storage			
		To the Community market	For export	For food aid	Total
Deutschland	301	311	—	70	381
France	—	26	—	—	26
Italia (3)	—	48	—	—	48
Nederland	11	38	—	10	48
Belgique/België	—	9	—	1	10
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	62	147	—	8	155
Ireland	17	67	—	6	73
Danmark	—	11	—	4	15
Ellas	—	—	—	—	—
EUR 10 (3)	390	656	—	99	755

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 double counting the EUR 9 and EUR 10 totals exclude the data for Italy.

M.13.17 Consumer prices: - milk
- cheese
- butter

					% TAV	
		1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Milk (1)						
Deutschland	DM/l	1,24	1,25	1,23	3,0	-1,6
France	FF/l	3,35	3,72	4,03	10,7	8,3
Italia	LIT/l	788	894	964	17,6	7,8
Nederland	HFL/l	1,40	1,42	1,40	5,6	-1,4
Belgique/België	BFR/l	19,25	20,75	22,31	6,8	7,5
United Kingdom	pence/pint	20,20	20,90	21,50	12,9	2,9
Ireland	pence/pint	16,50	18,68	21,10	12,5	13,0
Danmark	DKR/l	4,44	4,40	4,87	8,2	10,7
Ellas	DR/640 g	23,75	27,42	31,33	×	14,3
Cheese (2)						
Deutschland	DM/kg	11,94	12,08	12,06	3,2	-0,2
France	FF/kg	37,53	41,15	43,36	10,1	5,4
Italia	LIT/kg	12 996	15 353	18 584	15,2	21,0
Nederland	HFL/kg	12,00	12,22	12,49	4,7	2,2
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	194,00	215,00	225,37	6,3	4,8
United Kingdom	pence/lb	113,80	115,30	116,80	12,3	1,3
Ireland	pence/lb	128,00	138,10	147,80	15,2	7,0
Danmark	DKR/kg	46,83	48,12	50,27	9,6	4,5
Ellas	DR/kg	225,21	258,61	288,79	×	11,7
Butter (3)						
Deutschland	DM/250 g	2,58	2,55	2,53	2,3	-0,8
France	FF/kg	26,19	27,49	28,10	6,8	2,2
Italia	LIT/kg	7 097	8 097	8 489	13,6	4,8
Nederland	HFL/250 g	2,62	2,78	2,54	3,3	-8,6
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	185,00	205,00	203,5	5,4	-0,7
United Kingdom	pence/lb	99,20	99,10	100,50	13,1	1,4
Ireland	pence/lb	75,00	83,70	92,90	10,4	11,0
Danmark	DKR/kg	31,54	33,07	35,97	8,6	8,8
Ellas	DR/kg	300,69	344,64	402,00	×	16,6

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Deutschland: Frische Vollmilch 3,5%, in standfesten Packungen.
France: Pasteurisé: lait entier.
Italia: Latte.
Nederland: Gepasteuriseerde volle melk (fles).
Belgique/België: Lait entier en bouteille — Volle melk in flessen.
United Kingdom: Milk, ordinary per pint, natural fat, pasteurized.
Ireland: Milk, natural fat, pasteurized.
Danmark: Sødmælk.
Ellas: Gala.

(2) Deutschland: Edamer oder Gouda — 40/45% Fett.
France: Emmenthal français.
Italia: Parmigiano.
Nederland: Belegen Goudse kaas.
Belgique/België: Gouda 45%.
United Kingdom: Cheese, Cheddar type.
Ireland: Cheese, natural.
Danmark: Ost 45%, 'Danbo'.
Ellas: Tiri skliro.

(3) Deutschland: Dt. Markenbutter in ¼-kg-Packungen.
France: Beurre laitier en plaques.
Italia: Burro.
Nederland: Roomboter.
Belgique/België: Beurre de laiterie — Melkerijboter.
United Kingdom: Butter, home product.
Ireland: Butter.
Danmark: Smør saltet.
Ellas: Voutiro.

M.13.18 **Consumer price index - milk, butter, cheese**
(in money and real terms)

	1980 = 100			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984	1983/1975	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
Money terms					
Deutschland	110,2	113,3	112,5	2,8	−0,7
France	172,2	138,0	147,3	8,8	6,7
Italia	135,4	156,0	172,7	15,1	10,7
Nederland	111,8	112,8	112,0	3,7	−0,7
Belgique/België	118,3	131,4	137,0	5,4	4,3
Luxembourg	118,3	131,3	135,7	4,6	3,4
United Kingdom	121,6	126,7	129,1	13,0	1,9
Ireland	119,9	134,5	149,5	10,0	11,2
Danmark	126,7	131,8	146,1	8,2	10,8
Ellas	163,9	192,5	221,1	16,5	14,9
Real terms					
Deutschland	101,2	100,8	98,2	−0,7	−2,6
France	101,3	99,7	99,0	−0,5	−0,7
Italia	97,1	97,2	97,7	−0,2	0,5
Nederland	100,0	98,9	95,8	−1,1	−3,0
Belgique/België	105,0	110,1	108,7	0,3	−1,3
Luxembourg	105,0	110,0	107,7	−1,1	−2,1
United Kingdom	101,7	100,1	98,8	2,0	−1,3
Ireland	88,8	90,1	93,1	−2,2	3,3
Danmark	103,4	99,5	105,5	0,2	6,0
Ellas	110,3	108,1	105,0	8,9	−2,4

Source: Eurostat.

M.13.19 **Quotas on milk deliveries**

	Quotas 1984/85	Deliveries 2.4.1984-31.3.1985	Difference	Quotas 1985/86
Deutschland	23 487	23 466	– 21	23 423
France	25 585	25 584	– 1 (3)	25 494
Italia	8 323 (1)	8 270	– 53 (3)	8 798
Nederland	12 052	12 208 (2)	156	11 979
Belgique/België	3 163	3 051	–112	3 131
Luxembourg	293	291	– 2	291
United Kingdom	15 552	15 305	–247	15 395
Ireland	5 583	5 586	3	5 583
Danmark	4 932	4 912 (2)	– 20	4 882
Ellas	472	440	– 32 (3)	467
EUR 10	99 442 (1)	99 113	–329	99 395

(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: 9.4.1984 - 7.4.1985.
(3) Provisional.

M.14.1 Cattle numbers
(December of previous year)

	1 000 head			% TAV	
	1983	1984	1985	»1984« / »1975«	1985 / 1984
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	15 098	15 552	15 688	0,8	0,9
France	23 656	23 519	23 102	−0,3	−1,8
Italia	9 127	9 221	8 921	0,9	−3,3
Nederland	5 192	5 359	5 280	1,4	−1,5
Belgique/België	2 896	2 958	2 993	0,3	1,2
Luxembourg	219	220	221	0,6	0,4
United Kingdom	13 177	13 157	12 977	−1,2	−1,4
Ireland	5 783	5 812	5 835	−4,2	0,4
Danmark	2 857	2 876	2 704	−0,9	−6,0
Ellas	785	769	757	−1,6	−1,6
EUR 10	78 791	79 443	78 478	0,1	−1,2

Source: Eurostat.

M.14.2 Beef and veal supply balance — EUR 10

	1 000 t (1)			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984	»1983« / »1977«	1984 / 1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross domestic production	6 663	6 928	7 533	0,9	8,7
Net production	6 656	6 916	7 499	1,1	8,4
Changes in stocks	20	178	365	:	105,1
Imports (2)	374	384	360	11,8	−6,3
Exports (2)	392	500	694	31,9	38,8
Intra-Community trade (3)	1 398	1 412	1 406	8,4	−0,4
Internal use (total)	6 618	6 622	6 800	0,3	2,7
Gross consumption (kg/head/year)	24,4	24,3	25,0	0,0	2,9
Degree of self-supply (%) (1)	100,7	104,6	110,8	1,0	5,9

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).

M.14.3 **Net beef and veal production** (adult bovine animals and calves) (1)

		1 000 t (2)			% TAV	
		1982	1983	1984	»1983« / »1974«	1984 / 1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Adult bovine animals	Deutschland	1 402	1 413	1 526	1,6	8,0
	France	1 394	1 449	1 606	1,2	10,8
	Italia	951	987	1 002	0,8	1,5
	Nederland	286	297	351	2,1	18,2
	Belgique/België	241	248	272	−0,3	9,7
	Luxembourg	8	9	10	0,0	11,1
	United Kingdom	961	1 046	1 141	0,1	9,1
	Ireland	346	352	388	1,3	10,2
	Danmark	228	236	243	1,1	3,0
	Ellas	78	79	78	0,1	−1,3
	EUR 10	5 895	6 116	6 617	1,0	8,2
Calves	Deutschland	69	73	83	1,1	13,7
	France	352	362	385	1,1	6,4
	Italia	154	160	180	3,2	12,5
	Nederland	134	154	164	3,7	6,5
	Belgique/België	33	34	38	3,4	11,8
	Luxembourg	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
	United Kingdom	5	6	6	−6,5	0,0
	Ireland	1	1	1	0,0	0,0
	Danmark	2	3	4	−3,2	33,3
	Ellas	12	7	7	−9,9	0,0
	EUR 10	762	800	868	1,6	8,5
Beef and veal	Deutschland	1 471	1 487	1 609	1,6	8,2
	France	1 745	1 811	1 992	1,2	10,0
	Italia	1 104	1 147	1 182	1,1	3,0
	Nederland	420	450	515	2,6	14,4
	Belgique/België	274	282	310	0,1	9,9
	Luxembourg	8	9	9	−1,3	0,0
	United Kingdom	966	1 052	1 147	0,0	9,1
	Ireland	348	353	389	1,3	10,2
	Danmark	230	239	247	1,0	3,3
	Ellas	90	85	85	1,5	−1,2
	EUR 10	6 656	6 916	7 485	1,1	8,2

Source: Eurostat.

N.B.: These figures do not correspond to gross domestic production; for this see Table M.22.1.

(1) Total slaughterings of animals including those of foreign origin.

(2) Carcass weight.

M.14.4 Slaughterings of adult bovine animals and calves (1)

		1 000 head			% TAV		Average weight in kg/carcass			% TAV	
		1982	1983	1984	»1983« / »1974«	1984 / 1983	1982	1983	1984	»1983« / »1974«	1984 / 1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Adult bovine animals	Deutschland	4 708	4 684	5 139	1,1	9,7	297,9	301,8	296,9	1,5	– 1,6
	France	4 302	4 444	4 914	0,7	10,6	323,9	326,1	326,8	1,2	0,2
	Italia	3 554	3 627	3 675	0,5	1,3	267,5	272,1	272,6	0,8	0,2
	Nederland	1 003	1 044	1 246	2,0	19,3	285,0	284,2	281,7	2,1	– 0,9
	Belgique/België	693	684	738	– 1,7	7,9	347,9	361,8	368,5	–0,3	1,8
	Luxembourg	26	31	33	– 5,3	6,4	283,6	287,7	303,0	0,1	5,3
	United Kingdom	3 535	3 811	4 163	– 0,8	9,2	271,9	274,4	274,0	0,1	– 0,1
	Ireland	1 228	1 254	1 395	– 0,3	11,2	279,6	280,7	278,1	1,2	– 0,9
	Danmark	981	1 002	1 035	0,3	3,3	232,5	235,7	234,7	1,1	– 0,4
	Ellas	358	349	351	– 0,4	0,6	218,7	221,2	222,2	0,1	0,4
	EUR 10	20 388	20 930	22 689	0,3	8,4	289,0	292,2	291,6	1,0	– 0,2
Calves	Deutschland	628	647	708	– 1,5	9,4	109,5	113,4	117,2	1,2	3,3
	France	3 173	3 199	3 338	– 0,2	4,3	110,8	113,1	115,3	1,3	1,9
	Italia	1 239	1 315	1 459	1,0	10,9	124,3	121,9	123,3	3,2	1,1
	Nederland	1 145	1 198	1 258	2,2	5,0	117,2	128,2	130,3	3,8	1,6
	Belgique/België	271	268	290	1,7	8,2	122,2	128,3	131,0	3,5	2,1
	Luxembourg	0	0	0	0,0	0,0	198,1	104,9	105,6	0,0	0,7
	United Kingdom	94	117	133	–12,0	13,7	49,1	51,2	45,1	–6,6	–11,9
	Ireland	8	7	7	6,4	0,0	153,8	131,1	142,8	0,2	8,9
	Danmark	39	51	56	– 2,3	9,8	53,4	62,7	71,4	–3,1	13,9
	Ellas	79	57	57	– 4,1	0,0	110,1	112,2	122,8	–9,8	9,4
	EUR 10	6 676	6 859	7 306	– 0,1	6,5	114,0	116,5	118,8	1,6	1,9

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Total slaughterings of animals of national and foreign origin.

M.14.5 **Market prices (1) for beef and veal**

		ECU/100 kg (2)			% TAV (3)	
		1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Adult bovine animals	Deutschland	153,818	157,717	151,460	2,3	−4,9
	France	172,312	174,489	164,118	7,0	−0,5
	Italia	171,327	169,853	163,702	12,2	2,8
	Nederland	145,581	146,763	138,117	2,7	−6,5
	Belgique/België	172,924	167,794	157,368	4,5	−2,6
	Luxembourg	176,713	176,828	169,623	4,8	−0,3
	United Kingdom	150,539	146,907	149,418	16,1	1,7
	Ireland	142,851	145,440	146,185	18,2	5,1
	Danmark	151,637	154,225	152,268	6,9	0,4
	Ellas	182,706	180,003	172,450	×	11,8
	EUR 10 (4)	160,478	161,267	155,540	3,5	−3,6
Calves	Deutschland	219,329	224,553	215,702	1,2	−4,8
	France	253,560	254,160	235,962	7,0	−1,8
	Italia	230,465	231,471	224,134	11,3	3,3
	Nederland	218,024	221,899	207,500	2,2	−7,1
	Belgique/België	241,197	241,206	219,544	4,7	−5,5
	Luxembourg	156,281	148,885	143,286	−0,3	0,0
	United Kingdom	182,854	179,336	179,336	12,6	0,0
	Ireland	212,697	215,037	211,539	18,3	2,8
	Danmark	162,750	169,845	164,592	6,4	−1,5
	Ellas	234,493	220,949	204,702	×	8,1
	EUR 10 (4)	222,829	224,158	213,805	2,7	−4,6

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.

M.14.6 Consumer price of beef and veal

		1982	1983	1984	% TAV 1983/1973	% TAV 1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	DM/kg	37,78	38,73	35,73	3,8	−7,7
France	FF/kg	66,35	73,14	77,47	8,8	5,9
Italia	LIT/kg	10 923	11 856	12 370	13,0	4,3
Nederland	HFL/kg	14,99	15,14	22,95	4,5	51,6
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	464,0	487,50	500,02	5,5	2,6
United Kingdom	pence/lb	267,90	279,8	293,4	12,5	4,9
Ireland	pence/lb	260,90	277,4	297,2	12,9	7,1
Danmark	DKR/kg	57,58	59,79	61,82	8,7	3,4
Ellas	DR/kg	360,81	:	:	×	×

Source: Eurostat.

Deutschland: Lendenfilet.
France: Faux-filet paré.
Italia: Carne bovina s. o.
Nederland: Runderbiefstuk.
Belgique/België: Entrecôte/tussenribstuk.
United Kingdom: Sirloin steak.
Ireland: Sirloin steak.
Danmark: Oksekød.
Ellas: Kréas voos.

M.14.7 World production and production of principal beef and veal-producing/exporting countries (1)

	% 1982	% 1983	% 1984	1 000 t 1982	1 000 t 1983	1 000 t 1984	% TAV »1983«/»1975«	% TAV 1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	44 920	47 600	46 249	−2,0	1,2
- Ellas	0,2	0,2	0,2	90	86	85	−4,4	−1,2
- EUR 10	14,8	15,1	16,2	6 656	6 916	7 499	1,1	8,4
- Spain	0,9	0,9	0,8	420	422	390	0,0	−7,6
- Portugal	0,3	0,2	0,3	123	118	117	5,4	−0,8
- USA	23,2	23,5	23,6	10 425	10 748	10 929	−1,5	1,7
- USSR	14,9	15,3	15,5	6 700	7 010	7 150	0,3	2,0
- Brazil	5,3	5,2	4,7	2 385	2 359	2 153	−0,1	−8,7
- Argentina	5,7	5,2	5,5	2 551	2 384	2 558	−2,9	7,3
- Uruguay	0,9	1,0	0,7	407	442	310	−1,3	−29,9
- Australia	3,7	3,1	2,7	1 678	1 412	1 248	−5,4	−11,6
- New Zealand	1,2	1,1	0,9	519	510	434	−2,9	−14,9
- Peop. Rep. China	0,6	0,7	–	266	315	–	–	–
- Canada	2,3	2,2	2,2	1 032	986	997	−2,9	1,1
- Mexico	1,4	1,4	1,5	626	655	696	0,7	6,3
- Colombia	1,4	1,2	1,3	614	564	599	−0,5	6,2
- Poland	1,4	1,3	1,4	639	610	651	−2,2	6,7
- Yugoslavia	0,7	0,8	0,8	343	345	350	0,4	1,4
- Japan	1,0	1,1	1,2	481	495	535	6,2	8,1
- South Africa	1,3	1,4	1,4	599	632	664	3,7	5,1

Source: FAO and other international organizations.

(1) Net production.

M.14.8 Beef and veal — EC trade by species

Description	Imports						Exports					
	1983			1984			1983			1984		
	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)												
— Veal	216,3	1 970,1	2 186,4	175,5	1 919,7	2 095,2	4,1	1 969,6	1 973,7	4,1	1 985,3	1 989,4
— Adult bovine animals	247,7	872,2	1 119,9	218,5	928,3	1 146,8	339,6	935,0	1 274,6	295,7	958,7	1 254,4
— Pure-bred breeding animals	40,7	4,1	44,8	33,8	3,4	37,2	53,8	3,4	57,2	66,9	3,0	69,9
Total live animals	504,7	2 846,4	3 351,1	427,8	2 851,4	3 279,2	397,5	2 908,1	3 305,6	366,7	2 947,0	3 313,7
(2) *Live animals* converted to meat weight (per 1 000 tonnes carcass weight)	63,7	256,8	320,5	54,3	267,6	321,9	103,0	262,0	365,0	96,0	276,0	372,0
(3) *Meat* (1 000 tonnes carcass weight)												
— Fresh or chilled from:												
Veal	5,5	130,9	136,4	1,9	128,2	130,1	9,9	91,7	101,6	7,6	87,0	94,6
Adult bovine animals	81,0	866,5	947,5	82,4	855,5	937,9	134,7	905,6	1 040,3	178,4	943,6	1 122,0
— Frozen	152,6	122,9	275,5	128,4	129,0	257,4	316,0	131,4	447,4	463,1	150,9	614,0
— Salted or in brine, dried or smoked	0,4	0,6	1,0	0,6	0,8	1,4	0,8	0,7	1,5	1,1	0,7	1,8
— Prepared and preserved (cooked or uncooked)	144,4	34,0	178,4	146,8	24,9	171,7	38,3	36,3	74,6	44,2	26,3	70,5
Total beef and veal (2+3)	447,6	1 411,7	1 859,3	414,4	1 406,0	1 820,4	602,8	1 427,6	2 030,4	790,4	1 484,5	2 274,9

Source: Nimexe.

Coefficients: Live animals: Carcass weight = live weight × 0,50.
Boneless meat / Prepared and preserved meat } Product weight × 1,3 = carcass weight.

M.14.9 Beef and veal — Commercial evolution with third countries

(1 000 tonnes carcass weight)

Reporting countries	1978	%	1979	%	1980	%	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%	1984	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Exports														
Deutschland	33,4	19,8	134,7	39,8	167,9	26,1	143,7	21,7	78,2	16,3	101,7	16,9	193,9	24,5
France	44,2	26,2	62,9	18,6	150,4	23,4	179,9	27,2	169,3	35,2	169,5	28,1	196,5	24,8
Italia	5,1	3,1	13,2	3,9	47,5	7,4	46,7	7,0	33,4	7,0	40,8	6,8	61,4	7,8
Nederland	28,2	16,8	32,3	9,5	79,3	12,3	74,4	11,2	21,3	4,4	37,4	6,2	61,3	7,8
UEBL/BLEU	16,4	9,8	10,9	3,2	11,5	1,8	11,3	1,7	3,1	0,7	5,0	0,8	14,7	1,9
United Kingdom	6,0	3,6	9,8	2,9	28,2	4,4	35,7	5,4	24,6	5,1	44,7	7,4	49,3	6,2
Ireland	17,6	10,5	32,6	9,6	118,7	18,4	130,3	19,7	119,7	24,9	160,6	26,7	148,2	18,8
Danmark	17,1	10,2	42,4	12,5	40,0	6,2	40,1	6,1	30,7	6,4	43,1	7,1	65,2	8,2
Ellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	0,0	—	0,0	—	—	0,0	0,0	0,0
EUR 10	168,2	100	338,9	100	643,6	100	662,2	100	480,3	100	602,8	100	790,5	100
Imports														
Deutschland	101,0	24,6	95,7	23,2	91,2	25,7	88,2	24,2	101,1	23,0	101,7	22,7	95,6	23,1
France	19,5	4,8	10,7	2,6	12,6	3,6	9,8	2,7	8,7	2,0	8,9	2,0	10,6	2,5
Italia	116,5	28,4	139,3	33,8	124,1	35,0	106,0	29,1	144,8	32,9	137,9	30,8	133,5	32,2
Nederland	27,6	6,8	27,7	6,7	21,8	6,1	17,1	4,7	18,1	4,1	17,9	4,0	15,7	3,8
UEBL/BLEU	11,9	2,9	10,5	2,6	6,8	1,9	8,9	2,5	10,0	2,3	10,6	2,4	6,2	1,5
United Kingdom	132,1	32,2	127,8	31,0	97,7	27,5	128,8	35,4	142,7	32,4	151,4	33,8	141,7	34,2
Ireland	0,0	—	0,0	—	0,0	—	0,0	—	0,0	—	—	0,0	0,0	0,0
Danmark	1,2	0,3	0,5	0,1	0,8	0,2	1,1	0,3	1,0	0,2	0,7	0,2	0,6	0,2
Ellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,1	1,1	13,8	3,1	18,5	4,1	10,5	2,5
EUR 10	409,8	100	412,3	100	355,1	100	364,0	100	440,2	100	447,6	100	414,4	100

Source: Nimexe — Siena.

N.B.: As of 1981: EUR 10. Previous years: EUR 9.

Coefficients: Live animals: Carcass weight = live weight × 0,50.
Boneless meat / Prepared and preserved meat } Product weight × 1,3 = carcass weight.

M.15.1 **Pig numbers**
(December of previous year)

	1 000 head			% TAV	
	1983	1984	1985	1984/1974	1985/1984
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	22 478	23 449	23 617	1,4	0,7
France	11 709	11 251	10 975	−0,2	−2,5
Italia	9 132	9 187	8 976	1,1	−2,3
Nederland	10 590	11 008	11 799	4,8	7,2
Belgique/België	5 113	5 182	5 303	0,9	2,3
Luxembourg	74	71	70	−3,5	−1,4
United Kingdom	8 205	7 782	7 802	−1,8	0,3
Ireland	1 081	1 053	1 020	0,2	−3,1
Danmark	9 504	9 016	8 960	0,8	−0,6
Ellas	1 218	1 168	1 115	3,5	−4,5
EUR 10	79 104	79 168	79 637	1,0	0,6

Source: Eurostat.

M.15.2 **Pigmeat supply balance** **EUR 10**

	1 000 t (1)			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984*	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross domestic production	10 183	10 518	10 548	2,4	0,3
Imports - Live animals	43	5	42	×	740
Exports - Live animals	16	1	0	×	×
Intra-Community trade	334	386	373	×	−3,4
Net production	10 211	10 522	10 590	2,4	0,6
Changes in stocks	−9	+12	−15	0,9	−125,0
Imports	111	69	120	−11,0	73,9
Exports	226	367	420	1,0	14,4
Intra-Community trade	1 698	1 732	1 676	4,7	−3,2
Internal use	10 097	10 224	10 275	2,2	0,5
Gross consumption in kg/head/year	37,3	37,6	37,7	0,9	0,3
Degree of self-supply (%)	101	103	102	0,1	−1,0

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Carcass weight.

M.15.3 Net pigmeat production ([1])

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	3 151	3 218	3 234	2,0	0,5
France	1 806	1 808	1 819	1,7	0,6
Italia	1 108	1 166	1 220	5,4	4,6
Nederland	1 211	1 248	1 306	4,4	4,6
Belgique/België	672	689	730	1,6	6,0
Luxembourg	8	9	9	0,0	0,0
United Kingdom	958	1 007	942	0,3	– 6,5
Ireland	155	161	139	1,1	–13,7
Danmark	986	1 043	1 035	3,1	– 0,8
Ellas	146	149	149	4,5	0,0
EUR 10	10 202	10 498	10 583	2,4	0,8

Source: Eurostat.

([1]) Animals of national and foreign origin.

M.15.4 Number of pigs slaughtered ([1])

	1 000 head			% TAV		Average carcass weight in kg			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Deutschland	37 379	38 087	38 652	2,2	1,5	84,3	84,5	83,7	–0,3	–0,9
France	20 488	20 551	20 776	1,7	1,1	88,2	88,0	87,6	0,0	–0,5
Italia	10 542	10 999	11 447	4,1	4,1	105,1	106,0	106,6	1,2	0,6
Nederland	14 349	14 833	15 511	4,3	4,6	84,4	84,1	84,2	0,0	0,1
Belgique/België	7 968	8 017	8 324	1,1	3,8	84,3	85,9	87,7	0,5	2,1
Luxembourg	117	134	126	0,9	– 6,0	70,1	67,2	71,4	0,3	6,3
United Kingdom	14 991	15 989	14 906	0,6	– 6,8	63,9	63,0	63,2	–0,3	0,3
Ireland	2 363	2 502	2 224	1,7	–11,1	65,6	64,3	62,5	–0,7	–2,8
Danmark	14 416	15 125	14 785	2,9	– 2,2	68,4	69,0	70,0	0,2	1,4
Ellas	2 331	2 287	2 262	4,1	– 1,1	62,6	65,2	65,9	0,4	1,1
EUR 10	124 943	128 524	129 019	2,3	0,4	81,7	81,7	82,0	0,1	0,4

Source: Eurostat.

([1]) Animals of national and foreign origin.

M.15.5 Market prices for pigmeat (1)

	ECU/100 kg (2)			% TAV (3)	
	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	155,616	141,457	145,236	−0,5	0,4
France	174,605	163,218	165,748	4,8	5,8
Italia	181,760	170,341	179,942	11,1	8,5
Nederland	151,129	147,674	152,713	1,0	2,0
Belgique/België	171,615	153,927	162,295	2,4	6,0
Luxembourg	189,929	172,489	172,376	3,3	0,5
United Kingdom	149,615	140,600	162,168	8,2	15,3
Ireland	154,532	148,555	151,171	10,0	4,4
Danmark	152,219	148,231	169,716	4,5	14,9
Ellas	181,290	192,317	196,314	×	10,9
EUR 10 (4)	161,187	151,342	159,847	×	5,6

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Representative markets.
(2) Slaughtered weight - Class II.
(3) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.
(4) Weighted Ø ECU/100 kg.

M.15.6 Consumer price of pigmeat

					% TAV	
		1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	DM/kg	12,46	12,30	11,61	2,3	−5,6
France	FF/kg	40,45	42,27	43,81	7,5	3,6
Italia	LIT/kg	7 071	7 783	7 981	13,4	2,5
Nederland	HFL/kg	15,46	14,88	14,39	2,5	−3,3
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	217,00	225,25	227,75	4,5	1,1
United Kingdom	pence/lb	123,80	122,20	135,50	9,2	10,9
Ireland	pence/lb	258,40	272,40	296,30	14,2	8,8
Danmark	DKR/kg	86,93	89,90	128,69	10,3	43,1
Ellas	DR/kg	242,40	280,80	308,80	:	10,0

Source: Eurostat.

Deutschland: Kotelett.
France: Filet de porc.
Italia: Carne suina senz'osso.
Nederland: Haaskarbonade.
Belgique/België: Côte de porc/varkensrib.
United Kingdom: Loin (with bone).
Ireland: Steak.
Danmark: Mellemkam uden spæk.
Ellas: Fileto hirino.

M.15.7 World production and gross domestic production of principal pigmeat-producing exporting countries

	%			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	52 108	54 167	55 422	2,9	2,3
- EUR 10	19,5	19,4	19,1	10 173	10 499	10 565	3,0	0,6
- Spain	2,1	2,1	2,1	1 114	1 120	1 160	6,7	3,6
- Portugal	0,3	0,3	0,3	182	183	180	3,5	− 1,6
- Peop. Rep. China	26,2	26,0	27,5	13 664	14 106	15 240	4,0	8,0
- USA	12,3	12,7	11,9	6 435	6 864	6 615	1,8	− 3,6
- USSR	10,1	10,5	10,6	5 245	5 705	5 900	1,0	3,4
- Poland	2,8	2,6	2,2	1 462	1 396	1 200	−2,0	−14,0
- Japan	2,7	2,6	2,6	1 427	1 430	1 435	4,3	0,3
- GDR	2,3	2,3	2,3	1 200	1 232	1 255	2,5	1,9
- Brazil	1,9	1,8	1,6	970	949	860	1,7	− 9,4
- Canada	1,6	1,6	1,7	851	880	920	3,6	4,5
- Yugoslavia	1,6	1,5	1,6	817	819	870	9,0	6,2
- Romania	1,7	1,8	1,7	908	948	930	4,2	− 1,9
- Hungary	1,9	2,1	2,2	1 001	1 135	1 220	9,6	7,5
- Czechoslovakia	1,4	1,5	1,5	743	795	815	1,8	2,5

Source: FAO.

M.16.1 Laying hens

	1 000 head			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	53 800	51 300	51 400	−2,4	0,2
France	74 800	71 700		0,7	
Italia	49 527	47 480	51 046	−0,5	7,5
Nederland	29 408				
Belgique/België	12 292	11 977	11 604	−2,7	−3,1
Luxembourg	90	90	90	−6,4	0
United Kingdom	55 448	52 080	51 608	−2,3	−2,8
Ireland	3 134	3 140	3 291	−2,4	4,8
Danmark	4 634	4 475	4 185	−1,5	−6,5
Ellas	17 360	17 623	16 715	0,9	−5,2
EUR 10	300 493				

Source: Eurostat.

M.16.2 Number of utility chicks hatched from laying hens

	1 000 head			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	40 979	40 729	41 122	−0,8	1,0
France	54 731	46 276	48 119	3,0	4,0
Italia	28 059	24 834	20 838	−2,1	−16,1
Nederland	38 853	44 031	44 460	9,3	1,0
Belgique/België	14 386	15 478	16 233	1,5	4,9
Luxembourg	0	0	0	×	×
United Kingdom	41 074	36 184	35 053	−3,9	− 3,1
Ireland	2 429	2 159	2 223	0,3	3,0
Danmark	4 387	4 025	4 154	−2,2	3,2
Ellas	3 904	3 091	3 008	:	− 2,7
EUR 10	228 801	216 806	215 209	:	− 0,7

Source: Eurostat.

M.16.3 **Production of eggs in shell** (total eggs)

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984 **	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	771	759	760	−1,5	0,1
France	950	908	908	2,1	0
Italia	658	664	641	0,9	−3,5
Nederland	643	645	677	8,1	5,0
UEBL/BLEU	195	189	184	−2,2	−2,6
United Kingdom	804	783	771	−0,9	−1,5
Ireland	35	37	37	0	0
Danmark	83	81	80	1,0	−1,2
Ellas	125	126	123	1,8	−2,4
EUR 10	4 264	4 192	4 181	0,9	−0,3

Source: Eurostat.

M.16.4 **Egg supply balance** (total eggs) **EUR 10**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984 **	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	4 264	4 192	4 181	1,0	− 0,3
Change in stocks	5	−2	0	×	×
Imports	33	38	36	−3,8	− 5,3
Exports	162	173	133	15,8	−23,1
Intra-Community trade	507	505	543	6,7	7,5
Internal use	4 128	4 057	4 084	0,6	0,7
of which:					
- eggs for hatching	232	225	211	2,5	− 6,2
- industrial use	11	11	11	0	0
- losses (market)	12	11	10	−6,2	− 9,1
- human consumption	3 873	3 810	3 852	0,5	1,1
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	14,2	14,0	14,1	0,2	1,4
Degree of self-supply (%)	103,3	103,3	102,4	0,4	− 0,9

Source: Eurostat.

M.16.5 Market prices for eggs (¹)

	ECU/100 pieces			% TAV (²)	
	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	5,266	5,796	6,270	– 1,0	5,3
France	5,042	6,507	7,204	2,5	16,1
Italia	6,287	6,916	7,755	10,9	17,6
Nederland	4,334	4,286	5,433	0,3	7,5
Belgique/België	3,784	5,623	5,957	0,6	11,6
Luxembourg	6,455	7,180	7,844	2,0	13,0
United Kingdom	5,022	4,988	7,608	2,1	23,5
Ireland	8,256	7,590	7,842	5,6	7,0
Danmark	7,597	7,468	8,231	4,8	11,2
Ellas	9,693	9,351	13,144	×	56,9

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(¹) Deutschland: Köln: Großhandelseinkaufspreis, frei Nordrhein-Westfälische Station.
France: Paris-Rungis: prix de gros à la vente, franco marché.
Italia: Milano: prezzo d'acquisto del commercio all'ingrosso, franco mercato.
Nederland: Groothandelsverkoopprijs.
Belgique/België: Kruishoutem: prix de gros à l'achat, franco marché, groothandelsaankoopprijs, franco markt.
Luxembourg: Prix de gros à la vente, franco détaillant.
United Kingdom: Eggs Authority: packer to producer price.
Ireland: Dublin: wholesale selling price.
Danmark: Engrospris.
Ellas: Wholesale price.

(²) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currency.

M.16.6 Consumer prices for eggs

					% TAV	
		1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	DM/piece	0,26	0,26	0,27	0,7	3,8
France	FF/piece	0,70	0,80	0,92	6,5	15,0
Italia	LIT/piece	143	170	197	11,8	15,9
Nederland	HFL/piece	0,24	0,25	:	0,8	×
Belgique/België	BFR/piece	4,50	4,92	5,67	3,4	15,2
United Kingdom	pence/piece	6,89	6,63	7,35	7,8	10,9
Ireland	pence/piece	7,63	6,80	9,67	7,8	42,2
Danmark	DKR/piece	1,17	1,23	1,29	7,2	4,9
Ellas	DR/piece	7,01	7,92	11,75	×	48,4

Source: Eurostat.

Deutschland: Dt. Frischeier, Kl. A Gewichtsklasse 3.
France: Frais emballés.
Italia: Uova fresche.
Nederland: Eieren.
Belgique/België: Oeufs/eieren.
United Kingdom: Eggs, large.
Ireland: Eggs.
Danmark: Æg.
Ellas: Avga.

M.17.1 Number of utility chicks of table strains hatched

	1 000 head			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	263 143	236 326	237 051	2,3	0,3
France	667 101	619 030	604 033	5,6	− 2,4
Italia	390 451	359 181	289 510	2,1	−19,4
Nederland	346 420	348 096	339 558	1,3	− 2,5
UEBL/BLEU	95 391	86 836	88 735	0,7	2,2
United Kingdom	444 389	445 153	467 867	2,7	5,1
Ireland	24 895	24 707	26 849	0,3	8,7
Danmark	83 155	80 698	80 983	1,3	0,4
Ellas	65 517	63 939	67 705	:	5,9
EUR 10	2 380 458	2 263 962	2 202 288	:	− 2,7

Source: Eurostat.

M.17.2 Gross domestic production of poultrymeat

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984 **	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	379	344	351	1,9	2,0
France	1 333	1 284	1 247	4,5	−2,9
Italia	1 040	1 043	1 020	2,5	−2,2
Nederland	419	397	410	1,1	3,0
UEBL/BLEU	134	126	126	1,2	0
United Kingdom	809	800	825	1,7	3,4
Ireland	49	49	52	2,4	6,1
Danmark	110	112	110	2,0	−1,8
Ellas	157	160	154	3,5	0,7
EUR 10	4 430	4 315	4 295	2,7	−0,4

Source: Eurostat.

M.17.3 Poultrymeat supply balance — EUR 10

	1 000 t (1)			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984**	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross domestic production	4 397	4 311	4 295	2,9	– 0,4
Imports – live birds	3	2	3	–14,0	50,0
Exports – live birds	3	1	1	×	×
Intra-Community trade	58	59	52	9,4	–11,9
Net production	4 397	4 312	4 297	2,9	– 0,3
Changes in stocks	99	34	–12	×	×
Imports	64	60	78	– 0,8	30,0
Exports	426	442	379	12,2	–14,3
Intra-Community trade	313	326	350	2,0	7,4
Internal use (total)	3 937	3 897	4 003	2,2	2,8
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	14,4	14,3	14,7	1,9	2,8
Degree of self-supply (%)	111,7	110,6	107,2	0,7	– 3,1

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Carcass weight.

M.17.4 Market prices for chickens (1)

	ECU/kg (2)			% TAV (3)	
	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	1,242	1,298	1,463	–0,3	10,8
France	1,184	1,302	1,321	6,6	6,6
Italia	1,107	1,265	1,160	8,7	–4,1
Nederland	1,149	1,160	1,346	–1,2	14,8
Belgique/België	1,437	1,488	1,558	2,4	8,1
Luxembourg	1,659	1,588	1,538	2,1	0
United Kingdom	1,491	1,593	1,667	8,0	4,7
Ireland	2,106	2,094	2,175	10,5	7,4
Danmark	1,386	1,385	1,606	3,8	17,0
Ellas	1,816	1,921	2,062	×	20,5

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Deutschland: BML - Hähnchen bratfertig, 70%, Großhandelsverkaufspreis.
France: Paris-Rungis: poulets classe A (moyens), 83%, prix de gros à la vente.
Italia: Forli: polli allevamento intensivo, prezzi d'acquisto all'ingrosso, peso vivo.
Nederland: LEI: kuikens 70% - Groothandelsverkoopprijs.
Belgique/België: Poulets 70%, prix de gros à la vente/kuikens 70%, Groothandelsverkoopprijs. A partir de juillet 82 prix franco frontière/vanaf 31 juli 82 prijs franco grens.
United Kingdom: London: chickens, 83%, wholesale price.
Ireland: Chickens, 70%, wholesale price.
Danmark: Kyllinger, 70%, slagterie til detailhandel.
Ellas: Chondriki timi, 70%.

(2) Slaughtering weight.
(3) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.

M.17.5 Consumer prices for chickens

					% TAV	
		1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	DM/kg	5,31	5,16	5,27	1,6	2,1
France	FF/kg	18,74	19,56	20,55	9,7	5,1
Italia	LIT/kg	3 422	3 650	3 844	12,5	5,3
Nederland	HFL/kg	6,98	6,88	6,92	2,7	0,6
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	116,0	126,0	137,8	4,8	9,4
United Kingdom	pence/lb	72,20	74,3	78,1	4,8	5,1
Ireland	pence/lb	:	:	:	×	×
Danmark	DKR/kg	:	:	:	×	×
Ellas	DR/kg	133,26	157,58	189,02	×	20,0

Source: Eurostat.

Deutschland: Brathähnchen.
France: Poulet industriel effilé.
Italia: Pollame (Gallina).
Nederland: Braadkuiken - vers.
Belgique/België: Poulet/braadkuiken.
United Kingdom: Chicken, fresh 4 lbs.
Ellas: Lianiki timi.

M.18 Output of silkworm cocoons and number of boxes of silkworm eggs used

		Quantity			% TAV	
		1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Silkworm cocoons (in kg)	France	3 922	3 516	3 336	11,8	–5,1
	Italia	84 326	105 157	150 307	–13,6	42,9
	Ellas	65 000	34 597	54 801	11,4	58,4
	EUR 10	153 248	143 270	208 444	–12,0	45,5
Boxes of silkworm eggs	France	188	167	167	11,9	–
	Italia	3 377	3 729	4 083	–13,3	9,5
	Ellas	2 729	1 564	2 515	13,4	60,8
	EUR 10	6 294	5 460	6 765	–10,0	23,9

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.19.1 **Sheep and goat numbers**
(December)

Sheep	1 000 head			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	1 172	1 218	1 300	1,8	6,7
France	12 251 (1)	11 231	10 824	0,9	– 3,6
Italia	10 493	10 745	10 923	3,2	1,4
Nederland	910	875	910	2,9	4,0
Belgique/België	83	97	100	2,7	3,1
Luxembourg	4	4	5	–4,0	25,0
United Kingdom	22 930	23 317	23 946	1,4	2,7
Ireland	2 424	2 537	2 690	–1,4	6,0
Danmark	37	39	40	–3,5	2,6
Ellas	9 830 (1)	9 962	10 029	1,8	0,7
EUR 10	60 134	60 024	60 767	1,6	1,2
Goats					
Deutschland	36	36	36	–0,6	0,0
France	1 208	1 042	962	1,2	– 7,7
Italia	1 105 (1)	1 223	1 176	2,6	– 3,8
Nederland (2)	30	32	33	10,5	3,1
Belgique/België	7	6	6	4,1	0,0
Luxembourg	0	0	1	0,0	100,0
United Kingdom	47	48	49	14,0	2,1
Ireland	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
Danmark	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
Ellas	4 660	5 356 (1)	5 432	1,8	1,4
EUR 10	7 093	7 743	7 695	1,9	0,6

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Change in the statistical method.
(2) May census.

M.19.2 Gross domestic sheepmeat and goatmeat production

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984 (1)	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	20	22	22	6,3	0,0
France	184	174	170	3,1	– 2,3
Italia	52	51	54	4,8	5,9
Nederland	19	21	18	7,7	– 14,3
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	5	4	4	2,3	0,0
United Kingdom	266	297	295	2,1	– 0,7
Ireland	42	40	42	– 0,5	5,0
Danmark	1	1	1	0,0	0,0
Ellas	121	119	129	1,6	8,4
EUR 10	710	729	735	2,4	0,8

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Estimate.

M.19.3 Sheep and goats slaughtered

	1 000 head			% TAV		Average carcass weight in kg			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984	»1983«/»1974«	1984/1983	1982	1983	1984	»1983«/»1974«	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Deutschland	1 269	1 323	1 339	5,6	1,2	21,1	21,1	20,1	– 1,6	– 4,7
France	9 900	9 337	9 105	2,9	– 2,5	19,1	19,1	19,1	0,3	0,0
Italia	7 527	7 638	8 047	2,7	5,4	9,0	8,8	8,6	– 0,4	– 2,3
Nederland	522	458	391	– 2,1	– 14,6	24,3	24,4	23,0	– 0,5	– 5,7
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	306	382	343	11,2	– 10,2	24,3	22,3	20,4	0,3	– 8,5
United Kingdom	13 899	15 068	14 851	1,6	– 1,5	19,0	19,0	19,2	– 0,3	1,1
Ireland	1 676	1 624	1 683	– 0,7	3,6	24,2	25,2	24,3	0,0	– 3,6
Danmark	23	19	25	– 2,6	31,6	20,4	20,5	23,3	– 3,9	13,6
Ellas	11 288	11 366	11 499	0,3	1,2	10,6	10,6	11,3	0,9	6,6
EUR 10	46 410	47 215	47 283	0,7	0,1	15,6	15,7	15,7	0,0	0,0

Source: Eurostat.

M.19.4 Sheepmeat and goatmeat supply balance — EUR 10

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984	1983/1982	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross domestic production	710	729	735	2,6	0,8
Imports — live animals (1)	18	19	20	5,6	5,3
Exports — live animals (1)	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
Intra-Community trade (1)	15	21	18	40,0	−14,3
Net production	728	748	755	2,7	0,9
Changes in stocks	14	15	16	7,1	6,6
Imports (2)	262	233	229	−11,1	− 1,7
Exports (2)	4	5	5	25,0	0,0
Intra-Community trade (3)	80	94	96	17,5	2,1
Internal use	972	961	963	−1,1	0,2
Gross consumption (kg/head/year)	3,5	3,5	3,5	2,9	0,0
Degree of self-supply (%)	73,0	75,8	76,3	3,8	0,6

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

(1) Carcass weight.

(2) Carcass weight - All trade with the exception of live animals.

(3) All trade in carcass weight, including that of live animals (figures based on imports).

M.19.5 Imports of sheepmeat (1)

EUR 10	t			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984	1983/1982	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total imports (2)					
- Spain	441	233	614	− 47,2	163,5
- Portugal	—	—	—	—	—
- New Zealand	223 798	194 347	200 350	− 13,1	3,1
- Argentina	14 410	12 269	11 347	− 14,9	− 7,5
- Australia	11 451	16 205	8 284	41,5	−48,8
- Hungary	12 003	10 812	10 654	− 9,9	− 1,5
- Bulgaria	3 197	3 450	2 920	7,9	−15,4
- Poland	4 732	6 038	6 192	27,6	2,5
- Yugoslavia	4 455	4 553	4 944	2,2	8,6
- Uruguay	2 772	219	656	− 92,1	199,5
- GDR (2)	195	0	77	−100,0	100,0
- Romania	− 12,7	−13,6			
- Other countries	3 273	3 001	1 839	− 8,3	−38,7
Grand total	281 374	251 692	248 365	− 10,5	−1,3

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture - Nimexe.

(1) Live animals included.

(2) Excluding trade between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic.

M.19.6 Market prices (1) for sheepmeat

	ECU/kg (2)			% TAV (3)	
	1982	1983	1984	1983/1982	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	3,554	3,536	3,403	−3,1	−4,7
France	3,914	4,272	4,049	13,4	0,2
Italia	4,541	4,465	4,294	2,7	2,5
Nederland	3,494	3,678	3,832	3,3	3,5
Belgique/België	4,112	4,232	4,222	8,0	3,7
United Kingdom	2,702	2,596	2,845	−3,9	9,6
Ireland	3,317	3,428	3,239	6,7	−1,2
Danmark	2,737	2,831	3,086	4,6	10,8
Ellas	5,211	4,966	5,082	8,4	19,4

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Deutschland: country Ø : 'lambs carcasses of' 'L'-Mastlämmer quality.
France: country Ø for 'carcasses d'agneaux de boucherie'.
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'.
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).
United Kingdom: Ø market prices for sheep qualifying for guaranteed prices (pence/kg net on the hoof).
Ireland: country Ø: 70% prime quality,
30% second quality.
Danmark: country Ø: lambs 1st quality.
Ellas: country Ø: 76 % amnos galaktos,
24 % amnos.

(2) Slaughter weight.
(3) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.

M.19.7 Sheepmeat and goatmeat — EC trade by species

Description	Imports						Exports					
	1983			1984			1983			1984		
	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	0,2	11,2	11,4	0,1	3,6	3,7	1,2	7,1	8,3	1,2	9,1	10,3
Goats	0,4	2,2	2,6	0,4	0,5	0,9	2,0	2,4	4,4	1,5	1,0	2,5
– *Other live animals*												
Sheep	1 670,8	1 041,2	2 712,0	1 732,8	971,0	2 703,8	3,8	1 064,7	1 068,5	10,1	1 006,1	1 016,2
Goats	6,0	16,4	22,4	8,9	9,4	18,3	0,9	12,8	13,7	1,4	10,4	11,8
Total live animals	1 677,4	1 071,0	2 748,4	1 742,2	984,5	2 726,7	7,9	1 087,0	1 094,9	14,2	1 026,6	1 040,8
(2) *Live animals converted to meat weight* (per 1 000 tonnes carcass weight)	18,7	20,7	39,4	19,6	17,9	37,5	0,2	21,1	21,3	0,3	18,2	18,5
(3) *Meat* (1 000 tonnes carcass weight)												
– Fresh or chilled	11,3	70,5	81,8	9,9	75,5	85,4	3,6	66,0	69,6	3,3	72,3	75,5
– Frozen	221,5	1,1	222,6	218,8	1,3	220,1	0,7	1,7	2,4	0,9	2,0	2,9
– Salted or in brine, dried or smoked	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
– Prepared and preserved	0,2	2,0	2,2	0,1	1,1	1,2	0,2	8,9	9,1	0,3	6,8	7,1
Total sheepmeat and goatmeat (2+3)	251,7	94,3	346,0	248,4	95,8	344,2	4,7	97,7	102,4	4,8	99,3·	104,1

Source: Nimexe.

Coefficients: Live animals: Carcass weight = live weight × 0,47.
Boneless meat / Prepared and preserved meat } Product weight × 1,7 = carcass weight.

M.19.8 Sheepmeat and goatmeat (total) — Commercial evolution with third countries

(1 000 tonnes carcass weight)

Reporting countries	1978	%	1979	%	1980	%	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%	1984	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Exports														
Deutschland	1,0	13,0	0,1	1,3	0,2	2,1	0,2	3,0	0,2	6,2	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,8
France	1,7	20,7	2,2	26,1	2,4	29,8	0,9	14,3	1,0	26,2	1,0	20,9	1,3	24,7
Italia	0,6	8,0	1,9	21,7	1,2	14,9	0,5	7,5	0,1	2,8	0,0	0,3	0,0	1,1
Nederland	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,7	0,2	3,1	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,5	0,0	1,3	0,0	1,9
UEBL/BLEU	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,0	1,2	0,0	1,2
United Kingdom	4,3	53,5	4,0	47,0	3,8	47,6	4,4	72,6	2,2	59,6	3,4	72,2	3,2	64,1
Ireland	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,7	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,1
Danmark	0,3	3,3	0,2	2,7	0,2	2,0	0,1	2,2	0,1	2,7	0,1	1,8	0,1	2,9
Ellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,7	0,2	3,2
EUR 10	8,0	100	8,6	100	8,0	100	6,0	100	3,7	100	4,7	100	4,8	100
Imports														
Deutschland	19,4	7,0	22,7	8,2	19,1	7,9	20,4	9,0	26,6	9,5	31,3	12,4	26,8	10,8
France	5,9	2,1	6,0	2,2	2,2	0,9	6,5	2,9	6,8	2,4	6,3	2,6	7,2	2,9
Italia	23,8	8,6	26,6	9,6	22,8	9,4	20,9	9,2	21,6	7,7	19,9	7,9	20,9	8,4
Nederland	1,1	0,4	1,5	0,5	1,6	0,6	1,4	0,6	1,0	0,4	0,7	0,3	1,2	0,5
UEBL/BLEU	6,1	2,2	8,2	3,0	7,1	2,9	2,8	1,3	3,0	1,1	1,9	0,7	3,2	1,3
United Kingdom	218,4	78,8	208,4	75,5	187,5	77,5	162,4	71,9	206,8	73,7	169,9	67,5	170,4	68,6
Ireland	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Danmark	2,5	0,9	2,7	1,0	1,9	0,8	2,4	1,0	2,0	0,7	1,8	0,7	2,3	0,9
Ellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,3	4,1	12,8	4,5	19,9	7,9	16,4	6,6
EUR 10	277,3	100	276,2	100	242,1	100	225,9	100	280,6	100	251,7	100	248,4	100

Source: Nimexe - Siena.
N.B.: As of 1981: EUR 10. Previous years: EUR 9.
Coefficients: Live animals: Carcass weight = live weight × 0,47.
Boneless meat / Prepared and preserved meat } Product weight × 1,3 = carcass weight.

Belgique/België	Molasses	106	104	69	– 7,6	–33,7
	Cereals and other	15	23	24	8,7	4,3
	Total	121	127	93	– 6,1	–26,8
Luxembourg		2	1	1	0,0	0,0
United Kingdom	Molasses	139	182	146	4,3	–19,8
	Cereals	341	312	272	1,5	–12,8
	Total	480	494	418	2,4	–15,4
Ireland	Molasses	:	:	:	×	×
	Cereals	:	:	:	×	×
	Lactose	:	:	:	×	×
	Total	97	:	106	×	×
Danmark	Molasses	90	93	86	4,3	– 7,5
	Potatoes	33	24	10	2,9	–58,3
	Cereals	8	6	24	–13,6	300,0
	Total	131	123	120	1,6	– 2,4
Ellas	Molasses	121	90	87	×	– 3,3
	Dried grapes	70	93	60	×	–35,5
	Figs	22	20	12	×	–40,0
	Vinous	142	135	128	×	– 5,2
	Other	21	7	33	×	371,4
	Total	376	345	320	×	– 7,2
EUR 10		7 959	10 264	9 821	4,8	– 4,3

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Or marketing year ending during the calendar year.
(2) Quantities taken over by the 'Service des Alcools' (excluding potable spirits).
(3) From beet or molasses.

M.20.a **Output of ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin**

		1 000 hl pure alcohol			% TAV	
		1982 (1)	1983 (1)	1984 (1)	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	Molasses	190	157	135	– 6,5	– 14,0
	Potatoes	528	449	369	– 2,0	– 17,8
	Cereals	72	70	80	– 5,1	14,3
	Fruit and other	32	99	50	12,7	– 49,5
	Total	822	775	634	– 2,6	– 18,2
France	Molasses	654	847	765	2,9	– 9,7
	Beet	1 713	1 643	1 381	2,9	– 15,9
	Vinous (2)	422	2 181	2 035	20,2	– 6,7
	Fruit	2	114	76	×	– 33,3
	Sugar cane	250	267	266	18,2	– 0,4
	Other	80	16	66	7,2	312,5
	'Libérés' (3)	[450]	[601]	[360]	×	– 40,1
	Total	3 121	5 068	4 589	8,3	– 9,5
Italia	Molasses	962	901	905	– 0,9	0,4
	Vinous	1 021	1 608	1 809	15,5	12,5
	Potatoes	–	–	–	×	×
	Other	251	275	200	– 4,1	– 27,3
	Total	2 234	2 784	2 914	4,5	4,7
Nederland	Molasses	542	519	590	– 0,4	13,7
	Cereals	33	28	36	– 0,7	28,6
	Total	575	547	626	– 0,4	14,4

M.20.b.1 Area, yield and production of potatoes

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Deutschland	238	224	219	−7,36	−8,0	296	253	332	−1,18	31,2	7 049	5 669	7 272	−8,43	28,3
France	210	204	206	−4,31	−1,9	315	265	302	−1,34	14,0	6 610	5 404	6 226	−3,01	15,2
Italia	148	149	139	−1,98	−6,1	178	160	193	−0,12	20,6	2 634	2 378	2 680	−2,12	12,7
Nederland	165	163	160	0,37	−3,0	377	332	417	−1,02	25,6	6 219	5 412	6 673	−0,58	23,3
Belgique/België	45	42	44	−1,73	−2,2	352	278	367	−0,14	32,0	1 583	1 166	1 614	−1,92	38,4
Luxembourg	1	1	1	−6,70	0	340	270	360	−1,05	33,3	34	27	36	−7,20	33,3
United Kingdom	192	195	199	−1,29	2,1	355	300	369	−0,06	23,0	6 818	5 850	7 343	−1,21	25,5
Ireland	37	32	35	−3,97	9,4	299	225	356	−2,13	58,2	1 105	720	800	−5,97	11,1
Danmark	35	30	31	−0,64	3,3	353	278	362	1,65	30,2	1 236	835	1 121	0,93	34,3
Ellas	49	33	49	−5,13	48,5	181	245	200	5,17	−18,4	888	809	980	0,28	21,1
EUR 10	1 120	1 073	1 083	−3,26	0,9	305	263	321	−0,22	22,1	34 176	28 270	34 746	−3,44	22,9

Source: Eurostat.

M.20.b.2 Area, yield and production of new potatoes

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Deutschland	21	19	20	−6,45	5,3	253	223	270	0	21,1	531	424	540	−6,53	27,4
France	26	23	23	−2,62	0	169	181	194	0,40	7,2	440	417	446	−2,28	7,0
Italia	29	30	27	1,84	−10,0	144	154	164	2,19	6,5	418	462	443	4,24	− 4,1
Nederland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	4	4	4	−2,20	0	223	188	223	−1,05	18,6	89	75	89	−4,10	18,7
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	1	−6,70	0
United Kingdom	24	16	24	−3,56	50,0	184	201	165	0,02	−17,9	441	322	395	−3,71	22,7
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Danmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ellas	16	13	16	−3,20	23,1	188	297	186	6,72	−52,6	300	386	342	3,30	−13,4
EUR 10	120	105	114	−1,41	8,6	185	199	198	0,68	− 0,5	2 220	2 087	2 256	−0,74	8,1

Source: Eurostat.

M.20.b.3 **Potato supply balance** **EUR 10**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83 ** / 1981/82	1983/84 / 1982/83
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	33 282	33 960	29 032	2,0	14,5
Change in stocks	−74	259	−68		
Imports	498	394	696	−20,9	76,6
Exports	1 074	1 021	847	− 4,9	−17,0
Intra-Community trade	3 346	3 513	3 677	5,0	4,7
Internal use	32 779	33 074	29 222	0,9	−11,6
of which:					
- animal feed	3 463	3 857	1 962	11,4	−49,1
- seed	2 650	2 573	2 553	− 2,9	− 0,8
- industrial use	571	456	342	−20,1	−25,0
- alcohol	571	456	342	−20,1	−25,0
- processing	4 381	4 029	3 331	− 8,0	−17,3
- losses (marketing)	1 428	1 438	1 012	0,7	−29,6
- human consumption	20 286	20 722	20 022	2,1	− 3,4
Human consumption (kg/head/year) (1)	74,6	76,2	73,5	2,1	− 3,5
Degree of self-supply (%) (1)	101,5	102,7	99,3	1,2	− 2,9

Source: Eurostat.
(1) EUR 9.

M.20.b.4 **Potatoes : – Total production**
– Quantities processed

	Total production (1)			Industrial processing for human consumption (2)							
	1 000 t			% of total production			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Deutschland	7 049	5 669	7 272	17,5	21,4	17,1	1 231	1 216	1 245	3,1	2,4
France	6 610	5 404	6 226	6,1	9,3	8,2	400	500	508	4,2	1,6
Italia	2 634	2 378	2 680	5,7	5,7	7,1	150 (b)	135	190	×	40,7
Nederland	6 219	5 412	6 673	14,9	18,5	15,1	928	1 000	1 005	4,8	0,5
UEBL/BLEU	1 617	1 193	1 650	10,5	14,2	15,0	169	169	248	×	46,7
United Kingdom	6 818	5 850	7 343	14,4	21,2	16,0	985	1 240	1 174	1,9	–5,3
Ireland	1 105	720	800	2,3	3,5	–	25 (b)	25	0	×	–
Danmark	1 236	835	1 121	2,8	4,2	3,1	35 (b)	35	35	×	–
Ellas	888	809	980		×		–	–		×	–
EUR 10	34 176	28 270	34 746		×	12,7	4 043	4 320	4 405		2,0

Source : (1) Eurostat.
(2) EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture and European Union of Processing Industries.

M.20.c Honey supply balance

	EUR 10	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	UEBL/ BLEU	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	Ellas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1982/83										
Usable production (1 000 t)	55	18	13	6	0	1	3	0	2	12
Imports	112*	67	8	10	8	5	20	1	3	1
Exports	8*	11	2	0	3	1	1	0	0	1
Intra-Community trade	11*	1	0	3	2	1	3	0	1*	0
Internal use:										
– human consumption	160	74	19	16	6	5	22	1	5	12
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	0,6	1,2	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,3	1,0	1,2
Degree of self-supply (%)	34,5	24,3	68,4	37,5	0	20,0	13,6	0	40,0	100
1983/84										
Usable production (1 000 t)	64	19	18	7	1	1	3	0	3	12
Imports	110	70	7	9	8	4	19	1	2	1
Exports	6	11	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	1
Intra-Community trade	11	3	0	2	3	1	2	0	0	0
Internal use:										
– human consumption	168	78	23	16	7	5	21	1	5	12
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	0,6	1,3	0,4	0,3	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,3	1,0	1,2
Degree of self-supply (%)	38,2	24,4	78,3	43,8	14,3	20,0	14,3	0	60,0	100

Source: Eurostat.

M.20.d Internal and external trade in wood and wood products — EUR 10

			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)	1982	31 301	8 940	12 065	3 184	– 5 756
		1983	32 940	10 134	12 039	3 499	– 6 635
		1984	33 531	10 972	13 382	3 926	– 7 046
		»1983«	32 591	10 015	12 495	3 536	– 6 479
		»1983«		(100)		(100)	
	Intra EUR 10	1982	7 796	2 022	7 897	2 062	40
		1983	7 892	2 204	7 996	2 256	52
		1984	8 877	2 503	8 864	2 533	30
		»1983«	8 188	2 243	8 252	2 284	41
		»1983«		(22,4)		(64,6)	
	Extra EUR 10	1982	23 505	6 918	4 168	1 122	– 5 796
		1983	25 048	7 930	4 043	1 243	– 6 687
		1984	24 654	8 469	4 518	1 393	– 7 076
		»1983«	24 402	7 772	4 243	1 252	– 6 519
		»1983«		(77,6)		(35,4)	
47: Papermaking material	World (Intra + Extra)	1982	10 117	4 120	2 345	407	– 3 713
		1983	10 862	4 126	2 495	446	– 3 680
		1984	11 770	5 683	3 179	709	– 4 974
		»1983«	10 916	4 643	2 673	521	– 4 122
		»1983«		(100)		(100)	
	Intra EUR 10	1982	1 733	346	1 698	310	– 36
		1983	1 851	358	1 799	334	– 24
		1984	2 304	546	2 267	512	– 34
		»1983«	1 963	417	1 921	385	– 32
		»1983«		(9,0)		(73,9)	
	Extra EUR 10	1982	8 384	3 774	647	97	– 3 677
		1983	9 011	3 768	696	112	– 3 656
		1984	9 466	5 137	912	197	– 4 940
		»1983«	8 954	4 226	752	136	– 4 091
		»1983«		(91.0)		(26,1)	
48: Paper and paper board, articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paper board	World (Intra + Extra)	1982	16 462	12 034	7 854	8 102	– 3 932
		1983	18 002	13 095	8 557	8 868	– 4 227
		1984	19 675	15 747	9 859	10 955	– 4 792
		»1983«	18 046	13 625	8 757	9 308	– 4 317
		»1983«		(100)		(100)	
	Intra EUR 10	1982	6 235	5 907	6 191	5 729	– 178
		1983	6 846	6 437	6 697	6 191	– 246
		1984	7 537	7 695	7 390	7 377	– 318
		»1983«	6 873	6 680	6 759	6 432	– 248
		»1983«		(49,0)		(69,1)	
	Extra EUR 10	1982	10 227	6 127	1 663	2 373	– 3 754
		1983	11 156	6 658	1 860	2 677	– 3 981
		1984	12 138	8 052	2 469	3 578	– 4 474
		»1983«	11 174	6 946	1 998	2 876	– 4 070
		»1983«		(51,4)		(30,9)	
Total	World	»1983«	61 553	28 283	23 925	13 365	– 14 918
	Intra	»1983«	17 024	9 340	16 932	9 101	– 239
	Extra	»1983«	44 530	18 944	6 993	4 264	– 14 680

Source: Eurostat – Nimexe.

!9)

M.21.1 Products used for animal feeding
1983/84

(1 000 t)

	EUR 10	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	UEBL/BLEU	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	Ellas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Cereals		15 986	11 792		2 668		10 596		5 456	
2. Feed cake (1)		6 216	4 684		3 653		2 845		2 106	
of which: soya		2 773	3 906		1 762		1 557		1 289	
3. Animal meal		685	418		270		460		200	
of which: fish		146	66		33		238		85	
meat and similar		539	352		237		222		115	
4. Dehydrated fodder (lucerne etc.)		237	530		181		70		29	
5. Milk powder (skimmed and other)		226	777		706		20		25	
6. Legumes (field beans etc.)		116	282		524		181		22	

Source: Eurostat - Fodder supplies (provisional).

(1) Excluding olive residues - civil year.

M.21.2 Products used for animal feeding in the EC

EUR 10	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83 / 1981/82	1983/84 / 1982/83
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Cereals	68 910	68 908*		0	
2. Feed cake ([1])	23 953	24 848*		3,7	
of which: soya	15 959	15 904*		−0,3	
3. Animal meal	2 399	2 333*		−2,8	
of which: fish	707	704*		−0,4	
meat and similar	1 692	1 629*		−3,7	
4. Dehydrated fodder (lucerne etc.)	1 550	1 442*		−7,0	
5. Milk powder (skimmed and other)	1 754	1 672*		−4,7	
6. Legumes (field beans etc.)	689	1 079*		56,6	

Source: Eurostat – Fodder supplies (provisional).
([1]) Excluding olive residues.

M.21.3 Feed requirements expressed in fodder units

EUR 10

EUR 10	Mio FU			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984	1983 / 1978	1984 / 1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
Beef cattle	172,8	174,1	172,0	0	−1,2
Pigs	50,9	52,3	52,8	2,1	1,0
Poultry	32,3	31,7	31,2	1,7	−1,6
Other (sheep, goats, horses, asses)	27,9	28,9	29,0	0,6	0,3
Total	283,9	287,0	285,0	0,6	−0,7

ource: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.21.4 Industrial production of compound feedingstuffs

		1 000 t			% TAV	
		1982	1983	1984	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cattle feed	EUR 9	29 221	31 944	29 645	6,6	−7,2
	Ellas	:	:	:	:	
	EUR 10	:	:	:	:	
Pig feed	EUR 9	26 793	26 879	26 543	2,3	−1,3
	Ellas	:	:	:	:	
	EUR 10	:	:	:	:	
Poultry feed	EUR 9	21 919	21 127	21 249	1,5	0,6
	Ellas	:	:	:	:	
	EUR 10	:	:	:	:	
Other feed	EUR 9	3 464	3 542	3 701	5,8	4,5
	Ellas	:	:	:	:	
	EUR 10	:	:	:	:	
Total	EUR 9	81 397	83 492	81 138	3,6	−2,8
	Ellas	:	:	:	:	:
	EUR 10	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture; FEFAC.

M.21.5 Production of the compound feedingstuffs industry by category of animal and by Member State (1984)

(1 000 t)

	Pigs	Poultry	Cattle (1)	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	6 192	3 351	7 109	567	17 219
France	4 440	5 525	3 683	1 320	14 968
Italia	2 442	4 048	3 770	740	11 000
Nederland	6 579	3 212	6 000	249	16 040
UEBL/BLEU	2 524	986	1 376	129	5 015
United Kingdom	2 099	3 330	4 803	512	10 744
Ireland	441	277	1 151	68	1 937
Danmark	1 826	520	1 753	116	4 215
EUR 9	26 543	21 249	29 645	3 701	81 138
Ellas	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 10	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture; FEFAC.

(1) Including milk replacer feed for calves.

M.21.6 Use of cereals in compound feedingstuffs

	% of production of compound feedingstuffs			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984	1983/1974	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Deutschland	22,3	21,6	23,4	3 836	3 830	4 028	−1,1	−0,2
France	42,4	47,7	48,2	6 506	7 256	7 213	3,2	11,5
Italia	55,2	53,3		6 000	6 000		6,2	0
Nederland	16,5	15,3	16,2	2 425	2 360	2 597	−3,8	−2,7
UEBL/BLEU	28,0	27,4		1 400	1 388		−4,7	−0,9
United Kingdom	40,7	43,6		4 813	5 338		0	10,9
Ireland	41,1	68,5		750	1 411		5,8	88,1
Danmark	35,8	37,5		1 650	1 700		5,0	3,0
EUR 9	33,5	35,1		27 240	29 283		1,4	7,5
Ellas	:	:		:	:		:	:
EUR 10	:	:		:	:		:	:

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture; FEFAC.

M.21.7 Use of cake in compound feedingstuffs

	% of production of compound feedingstuffs			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984	1983/1974	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Deutschland	35,6	31,1		6 128	5 520		6,8	− 9,9
France	21,7	18,0		3 331	2 741		2,6	−17,7
Italia	24,9	24,0		2 700	2 700		10,3	0
Nederland	16,1	22,8		2 373	3 521		3,6	48,4
UEBL/BLEU	21,5	24,2		1 076	1 226		1,7	13,9
United Kingdom	17,5	16,7		2 073	2 039		8,9	− 1,6
Ireland	16,8	14,6		306	302		12,2	− 1,3
Danmark	43,8	44,5		2 020	2 017		6,0	− 0,1
EUR 9	24,6	24,03		20 007	20 066		5,7	0,3
Ellas	:	:		:	:		:	:
EUR 10	:	:		:	:		:	:

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture; FEFAC.

M.21.8 cif offer price (Rotterdam) for soya cakes

(ECU/100 kg)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
January	20,96	12,73	14,08	22,72	17,58	18,45	19,00	23,14	23,74	23,69	30,73	24,60
February	17,91	11,40	14,92	23,31	16,69	18,44	17,75	23,24	24,07	23,54	27,40	23,97
March	17,26	11,31	15,84	24,54	18,17	18,27	17,58	23,46	24,10	23,32	27,94	24,81
April	14,79	12,30	15,26	29,63	19,00	18,41	17,94	24,91	25,40	24,74	27,09	24,21
May	13,38	11,82	17,25	27,32	19,04	18,63	17,36	25,05	24,30	24,60	26,97	22,53
June	12,59	11,92	21,08	22,82	17,29	20,14	16,24	24,30	23,06	24,65	24,58	21,22
July	14,49	13,00	21,68	17,47	16,92	18,46	17,33	24,56	22,24	25,98	23,18	
August	16,19	14,70	19,82	16,33	16,39	17,29	18,41	25,18	22,15	32,88	22,33	
September	15,87	14,59	20,55	17,87	16,54	17,37	20,89	24,58	22,11	33,48	22,32	
October	17,98	14,14	19,23	21,55	17,10	17,45	22,79	23,24	21,56	31,52	24,06	
November	14,97	13,24	19,84	18,03	17,63	18,54	25,94	21,56	23,95	31,31	24,52	
December	14,17	13,69	20,91	19,50	18,28	19,20	23,40	22,35	23,71	31,80	25,72	
Annual Ø	15,90	12,92	18,31	21,75	17,57	18,37	19,60	23,82	23,38	27,63	25,56	
Ø TAV compared with previous year	−36,1	−18,7	41,7	18,8	−19,2	4,5	6,7	21,5	−1,9	18,2	−7,5	

Source: Eurostat.

M.22.1 Gross production of meat in the Community

EUR 10	% of total			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984 p.	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Meat (1)								
- Pigmeat	42,5	42,7	41,8	10 183	10 518	10 548	2,4	0,3
- Beef and veal	27,8	28,3	29,9	6 663	6 928	7 533	2,4	8,7
- Poultrymeat	18,4	17,6	17,0	4 397	4 311	4 295	2,7	−0,4
- Sheepmeat and goatmeat	2,9	2,9	2,9	696	721	725	2,4	0,6
- Horsemeat	0,2	0,2	0,2	58	59	59	0,5	0
- Other	2,2	2,2	2,1	523	530	530	0,8	0
Total	94,0	93,9	93,9	22 520	23 067	23 690	2,4	2,7
Edible offals	6,0	6,1	6,1	1 438	1 491	1 550	2,6	4,0
Total	100	100	100	23 958	24 558	25 240	2,5	2,8

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Carcass weight.

M.22.2 Meat consumption

EUR 10	% of total			kg/head			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984 p	1983/1973	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Meat (1)								
- Pigmeat	42,0	42,3	42,0	37,3	37,6	37,7	2,0	0,3
- Beef and veal	27,7	27,4	27,6	24,4	24,3	25,0	0	2,9
- Poultrymeat	16,3	16,1	16,2	14,4	14,3	14,7	1,9	2,8
- Sheepmeat and goatmeat	3,9	3,9	3,9	3,4	3,5	3,5	0	0
- Horsemeat	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,7	−1,3	0
- Other	2,5	2,5	2,4	2,2	2,2	2,2	0,5	0
Total	93,2	93,0	92,9	82,4	82,6	83,8	1,2	1,5
Edible offals	6,8	7,0	7,1	6,0	6,2	6,4	2,0	3,2
Total	100	100	100	88,4	88,8	90,2	1,3	1,6

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Carcass weight.

M.22.3 Net balance of external trade (1) in meat (2) and degree of self-supply in the EC

EUR 10	Net balance						Degree of self-supply (%)	
	1 000 t			% of total				
	1982	1983 p	1984 **	1982	1983	1984 **	1973	1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Meat								
- Pigmeat	88	222	278	– 38,1	277,5	86,9	101,4	102,1
- Beef and veal	40	155	376	– 17,3	193,8	117,5	85,0	110,8
- Poultrymeat	363	357	291	– 157,1	446,3	90,9	103,3	107,2
- Sheepmeat and goatmeat	– 277	– 247	– 244	119,9	– 308,8	– 76,2	61,0	75,9
- Horsemeat	– 133	– 124	– 121	57,6	– 155,7	– 37,8	25,0	31,1
- Other	– 84	– 80	– 80	36,4	– 100,0	– 25,0	87,9	86,9
Total	– 3	283	500	1,3	353,8	156,3	93,0	103,5
Edible offals	– 228	– 203	– 180	98,7	– 253,8	– 56,3	85,2	89,6
Total	– 231	80	320	100	100	100	92,4	102,5

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Exports – imports.
(2) Including live animals, in carcass weight equivalent.

M.22.4 Consumer price indices - Meat
(in money and real terms)

EUR 10

	1980 = 100			% TAV	
	1982 (1)	1983 (1)	1984 (1)	1983/1975	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
Money terms					
Deutschland	112,3	113,6	112,6	2,9	−0,9
France	129,6	139,0	147,3	9,0	6,0
Italia	138,5	152,2	162,2	13,1	6,6
Nederland	114,2	114,6	113,6	3,9	−0,9
Belgique/België	109,7	118,2	122,8	5,0	3,9
Luxembourg	124,5	134,9	139,7	6,5	3,6
United Kingdom	118,1	118,9	123,5	9,1	3,9
Ireland	132,4	137,8	144,7	11,8	5,0
Danmark	126,3	129,7	142,0	7,8	9,5
Ellas	171,0	205,8	234,8	17,8	13,8
Real terms					
Deutschland	103,1	101,1	98,3	−0,6	−2,8
France	102,8	100,4	99,0	−0,4	−1,4
Italia	99,3	94,8	92,0	−1,9	−3,0
Nederland	102,1	100,5	97,2	−0,9	−3,3
Belgique/België	97,3	99,0	97,5	−0,1	−1,5
Luxembourg	104,1	106,2	102,6	0	−3,4
United Kingdom	98,7	94,6	94,5	−1,5	−0,1
Ireland	98,1	92,3	90,1	−0,7	−2,4
Danmark	103,1	97,9	102,5	−0,2	4,7
Ellas	115,1	115,6	111,3	2,0	−3,7

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Partially estimated by Eurostat.

M.23 Apparent human consumption of fats subdivided by: – base materials (pure fat) – processed products consumed (pure fat)

(1983)

	Base materials					Total	Processed products consumed						
	Vegetable fats and oils	Fats and oils of land animals	Fats and oils of marine animals	Total (without butter)	Butter		Margarine	Other prepared fats and oils	Other fats and oils of land animals	Other fats and oils of marine animals	Edible oils	Total (without butter)	Butter
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1 000 t													
EUR 10	4 413	1 376	378	6 167	1 298	7 465	1 296	417	1 235	2	3 217	6 167	1 298
Deutschland	798	386	52	1 236	331	1 567	408	116	381	–	331	1 236	331
France	837	324	21	1 182	405	1 587	167	19	320	–	676	1 182	405
Italia	1 237	220	2	1 459	100	1 559	29	20	220	2	1 188	1 459	100
Nederland	178	208	84	470	40	510	155	65	170	–	80	470	40
UEBL/BLEU	104	93	26	223	75	298	95	6	74	–	48	223	75
United Kingdom	860	85	168	1 113	261	1 374	348	154	25	–	586	1 113	261
Ireland	40	9	1	50	39	89	14	6	3	–	27	50	39
Danmark	119	24	24	167	42	209	59	3	15	–	90	167	42
Ellas	240	27	–	267	5	272	21	28	27	–	191	267	5
%													
EUR 10	59	18	5	83	17	100	17	6	17	0+	43	83	17
Deutschland	51	25	3	79	21	100	26	7	24	–	21	79	21
France	53	20	1	74	26	100	11	1	20	–	43	74	26
Italia	79	14	0+	94	6	100	2	1	14	0+	76	94	6
Nederland	35	41	16	92	8	100	30	13	33	–	16	92	8
UEBL/BLEU	35	31	9	75	25	100	32	2	25	–	16	75	25
United Kingdom	63	6	12	81	19	100	25	11	2	–	43	81	19
Ireland	45	10	1	56	44	100	16	7	3	–	30	56	44
Danmark	57	11	11	80	20	100	28	1	7	–	43	80	20
Ellas	88	10	–	98	2	100	8	10	10	–	70	98	2
kg/head/year													
EUR 10	16	5	1	23	5	27	5	2	5	0+	12	23	5
Deutschland	13	6	1	20	5	26	7	2	6	–	5	20	5
France	15	6	0+	22	7	29	3	0+	6	–	12	22	7
Italia	22	4	0+	26	2	27	1	0+	4	0+	21	26	2
Nederland	12	14	6	33	3	35	11	5	12	–	6	33	3
UEBL/BLEU	10	9	3	22	7	29	9	1	7	–	5	22	7
United Kingdom	15	2	3	20	5	24	6	3	0+	–	10	20	5
Ireland	11	3	0+	14	11	25	4	2	1	–	8	14	11
Danmark	23	5	5	33	8	41	12	1	3	–	18	33	8
Ellas	24	3	–	27	1	28	2	3	3	–	19	27	1

Source : Eurostat.

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