Commission of the European Communities

The Agricultural Situation in the Community

1984 Report

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

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BRUSSELS • LUXEMBOURG • 1985

This publication is also available in the following languages:

DA	ISBN	92-825-4684-5
DE	ISBN	92-825-4685-3
GR	ISBN	92-825-4686-1
FR	ISBN	92-825-4688-8
IT	ISBN	92-825-4689-6
NL	ISBN	92-825-4690-X

Cataloguing data can be found at the end of this publication

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities

ISBN 92-825-4687-X

Catalogue number: CB-41-84-765-EN-C

Printed in Belgium

Foreword

Published in conjunction with the Eighteenth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities (1984), this Report is the tenth Report on the Agricultural Situation in the Community published by the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities. It was completed on 25 October 1984 and adopted by the Commission on 16 November 1984.

It has three parts. The first covers the main events of 1984: the general economic and political context, changes on the agricultural markets, the economic situation for farmers and consumers, the Community's external relations as far as they concern agriculture, developments in policy on agricultural structures, the financing of the common agricultural policy, and the harmonization of national agricultural legislation within the Community framework.

The second part comprises three articles on key agricultural issues; while they do not attempt to deal with what is often a rich and complex subject-matter in any great detail, these contributions provide summary information on subjects of current interest. The items this year concern:

- income disparities in agriculture in the Community;
- the outlook of the supply of and demand for agricultural products in the Community to 1990;
- Community imports of food and other agricultural products.

The third 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 policy, agricultural structures in the Community, and the market for the Community's agricultural products.

The three parts of the Report are designed to complement one another, since the user reading one chapter will often at the same time be consulting the corresponding tables in the Annex or parts of one of the articles; footnotes provide cross-referencing.

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 1984

1. A start was made in 1984 on implementing the proposals which the Commission had put forward in the latter half of 1983 [1] for the adaptation of the common agricultural policy to current economic conditions.

Firstly, when the 1984/85 agricultural prices were adopted, the Council also adopted provisions helping to streamline the common agricultural policy: these included a realistic policy on the prices, dismantlement of monetary compensatory amounts, implementation of milk quotas, extension of the guarantee threshold system, rationalization of certain aids and premiums and a stronger Community preference; in the course of the year it adopted a number of instruments helping to impart new life to the policy on structures; lastly, it adopted a Resolution undertaking to complete the harmonization of national laws in the agricultural field.

2. While the main aspect of 1984 was the importance of these political decisions, there was also a significant increase in output of a number of product groups.

Supported into the summer by particularly favourable weather, production of certain crops (cereals, oilseeds) soared well beyond previous records. The pattern of livestock production was more varied: beef/veal, which had shown an increase of 3% in 1983, again rose sharply (by 5%), partly because of culling due to the new milk quotas; the new milk production control system yielded a reduction in deliveries immediately in 1984 (— 2%), and should yield a larger reduction in 1985. Production of pigmeat, poultrymeat and eggs is estimated at much the same as for 1983.

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[1] Supplement 4/83 — Bull. EC.

3. Farmgate prices of agricultural products increased slightly (5.6%), but by less than those of inputs (7.6%). In view of the expansion in production, however, farm incomes will no doubt have risen in real terms, but it is likely that trends differ very widely from one type of farming to another.

4. Disposal of those products output of which increased will certainly raise formidable problems, particularly for those administering the budget. 1984 was a year in which difficulties with regard to the financing of the common agricultural policy increased, because the Community's own resources were exhausted. A supplementary and amending budget, covered partly by additional financing, had to be adopted to make good the shortfall in appropriations which the Commission had foretold in the first quarter of the year.

Main events of the past 12 months

Date	Event
14.11.1983	The Council amends the basic regulation on the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables, under the arrangements for adjusting the current regulations in respect of Mediterranean products.
12.12.1983	The joint research programmes and the coordination of agricultural research are approved by the Council for 1984-88. The overall appropriation is 30 million ECU and the Council will decide as to any increase on the basis of a Commission report by 30 April 1986.
19.12.1983	The Council extends until 31 December 1984 the Regulation concerning the use of the ECU in the common agricultural policy.
5.1.1984	Pending a Council decision on the renewal of the Community policy on agricultural structures, the Commission submits to the Council a proposal for a regulation prohibiting, for a six-month period, the payment by Member States of investment aids in the dairy sector.
17.1.1984	The Commission lays before the Council its proposals for agricultural prices and related measures for 1984/85; they are complemented by the programme for rationalizing the common agricultural policy dated 29 July 1983. Average increase in common prices, 0.8% (in ECU); substantial dismantlement of monetary compensatory amounts, fixing of guarantee thresholds for certain products and quotas in the dairy sector.
14.2.1984	Parliament adopts the draft treaty instituting the European Union (Spinelli Report).

Main events of the past 12 months

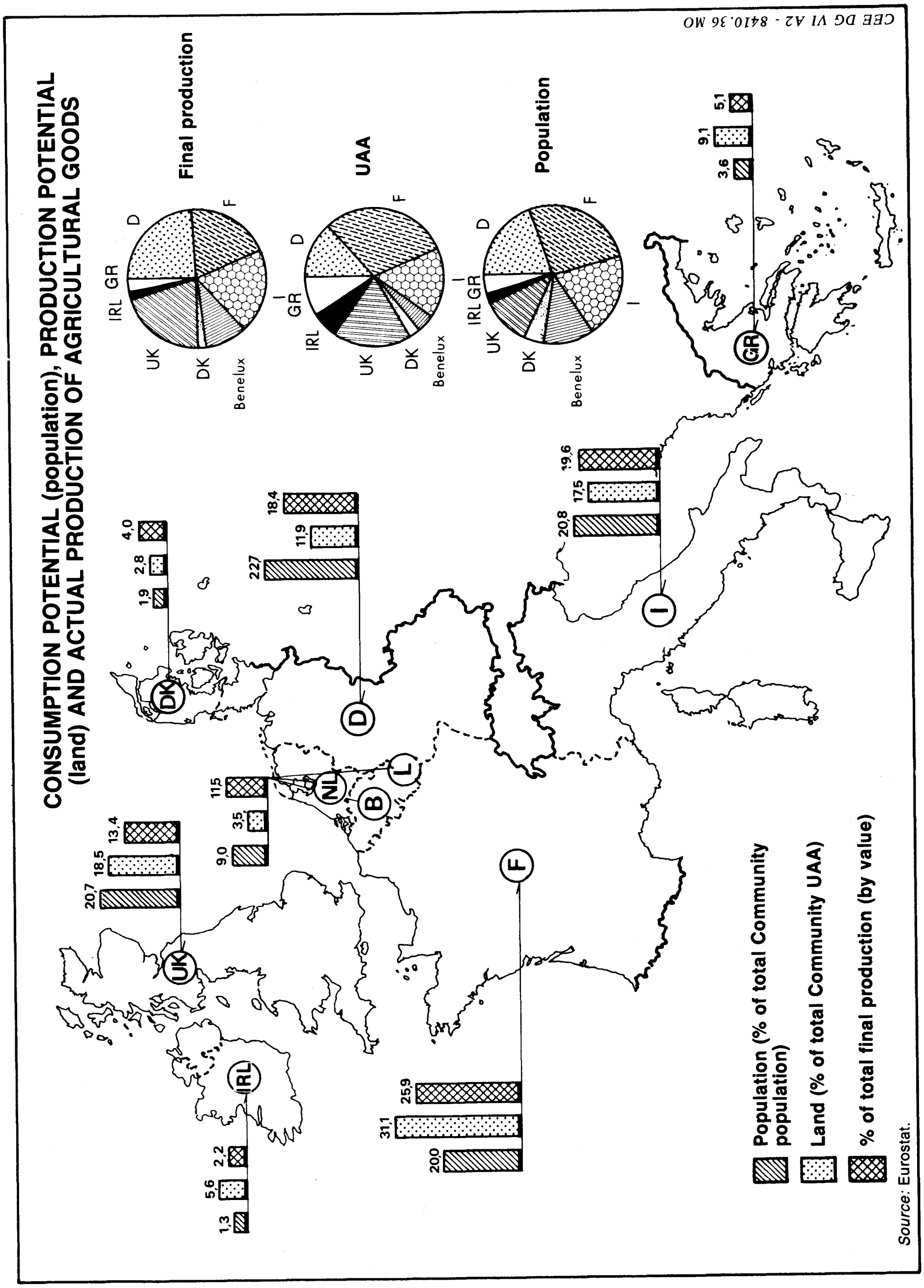
Date	Event
28.2.1984	The Council extends until 30 June 1984 the three 1972 socio-structural directives, with the interest subsidy schemes deriving from these, and suspends the dairy sector investment aid facility from 1 March 1984 until an agreement on control of milk production is reached.
6.3.1984	In connection with the future financing of the Community, the Commission lays before the Council a communication on budgetary discipline, with special provisions for agriculture, and a communication on new own resources.
13.3.1984	The Council decides to grant Portugal a second batch of non-reimbursable pre-accession aids totalling 50 million ECU, for the improvement of agricultural structures.
19 and 20.3.1984	The European Council, meeting in Brussels, makes substantial progress, endorsing the 'package deal' on the reform of the common agricultural policy accepted by the Ministers of Agriculture on 11 to 13 and 16 and 17 March 1984. The European Council finds that there is no majority in favour of the tax on oils and fats other than butter, but it approves the principles for financial and budgetary discipline and an increase from a maximum of 1% to a maximum of 1.4% of the VAT rate applied to the common basis of assessment for the purposes of VAT revenue accruing to the Community as own resources. Final agreement is however not reached, as the Council failed to settle the United Kingdom budget adjustment for 1984 and subsequent years.
22.3.1984	The Commission amends its original proposals for the 1984/85 prices to take account of the agreements reached in the Council.
30.3.1984	The Commission refers to the Council a report, with proposals, on the exploratory conversations it held in 1983 and early 1984 with the prospective member countries and non-member Mediterranean countries with a view to the future relations of the latter with the enlarged Community.
31.3.1984	The Council adopts the agricultural prices for 1984/85 and the CAP rationalization measures: average change in prices in ECU: –0.5%, but the effect of the agrimonetary measures is to yield an average increase of 3.3% in the prices when expressed in national currencies; extension to new products of the guarantee thresholds principle (sunflower, durum wheat, dried grapes); rationalization of aids and premiums for various products; introduction of a milk quota system. Also, the Council adopts or undertakes to adopt decisions strengthening Community preference with regard to several products. The Commission is authorized to start consultations with the GATT countries enjoying exemption from customs duties — bound in GATT — on certain grain substitutes, with a view to partial and temporary suspension of this concession; the items concerned are maize starch residues (mainly 'corn gluten feed'), spent grains from brewing and distilling and maize cake. The Council also adopts a mechanism to prevent any changes in central rates leading to the creation of positive MCAs. The existing positive MCAs will be dismantled in three stages: beginning of 1984/85, on 1 January 1985, at latest beginning of 1987/88.

Main events of the past 12 months

Date	Event
13.4.1984	Community funds totalling 700 million ECU are approved for a Portuguese agriculture development programme to last six years from the date Portugal joins.
18.4.1984	The Commission lays before the Council a proposal to use additional financing to cover 1984 requirements. These would be reimbursable advance payments from the Member States, earning interest at the market rate.
7.5.1984	The Council adopts the overall 1984 food aid quantities: cereals, 927 663 tonnes, then 200 000 tonnes; milk powder 122 500 tonnes; butteroil, 32 760 tonnes; sugar 13 500 tonnes; seed and olive oil, 20 000 tonnes; other products, a maximum equivalent to 147 000 tonnes.
10.5.1984	The Council establishes a working programme for the harmonization of national legislation on veterinary medicine, plant health and animal feed.
19.6.1984	The Council adopts, for a 10-year period from 1 January 1985 onwards, an amendment of the Regulation on 'common measures' to improve the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed.
25 and 26.6.1984	The European Council, meeting at Fontainebleau, reached overall agreement on unresolved issues; the guidelines for the future financing of the Community are approved. It also endorsed the objective of early conclusion of the accession negotiations with Spain and Portugal; in this context, it laid down guidelines with regard to fisheries and wine and with regard to the equilibrium between agriculture and industry. The European Council also approved national aid by Germany to its farmers to offset income losses which might arise from the accelerated dismantlement of the positive MCAs.
6.7.1984	The Commission sends to the budget authority (Council and Parliament) preliminary draft amending and supplementary budget No 1 for 1984.
9.7.1984	The Commission sends to the Council and Parliament an amendment to the proposal for a decision of May 1983 on the Community's own resources system, further to the agreement obtained in the European Council held in Fontainebleau on 25 and 26 June 1984.
9.7.1984	The Commission sends to the Council and Parliament an amendment of its April 1984 proposal for covering the 1984 budget deficit. The idea of interest-bearing loans is replaced by advance payments against new own resources, interest free. The same device of advance payments against own resources is proposed for the 1985 budget.
12.7.1984	The Council adopts the new arrangements for imports of New Zealand butter into the United Kingdom for 1984-85. For the first three years, the annual quantities are set at 83 000 and 79 000 tonnes respectively.
16.7.1984	The Council adopts three regulations strengthening supervision machinery for olive oil, in particular with regard to production aid.
25.7.1984	The Commission sends to the Council a Communication concerning the improvement of the operation of the common organization of the wine market; it also adopts immediate and medium-term measures for wine and measures for the support of the beef/veal market and a reduction in stocks of milk products.
15.9.1984	The Council revises, in accordance with the relevant legislation, the 'basket' of currencies making up the ECU, at the end of five years of operation. The weighting of each currency is adjusted; the drachma, like sterling, is given a theoretical central rate.

Main events of the past 12 months

Date	Event
2.10.1984	The Council adopts draft supplementary and amending budget No 1/84 (1 833 million ECU); it also submits to Parliament a draft 1985 budget within the limits of the present own resources and undertakes to meet by 1 October 1985, by means of a supplementary budget, the additional budget requirements which will arise in 1985.
10.10.1984	The Commission adopts the broad outlines of a declaration on action which will be undertaken to reduce stocks of milk products: operation 'Christmas butter', reinforcement of efforts in favour of exports to third countries (very old butter). In addition, the Commission adopts measures to make more flexible the first part of the supplementary levy on milk deliveries which was decided in March.
22 and 23.10.1984	The Council amplifies the Community's position in respect of several major aspects of the negotiations for the accession of Spain and Portugal: vegetable oils and fats, social affairs; sugar (Portugal), tariff disarmament for manufactures (Spain).
25.10.1984	Parliament adopts amending and supplementary budget No 1/84.



CONSUMPTION POTENTIAL (population), PRODUCTION POTENTIAL (land) AND ACTUAL PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL GOODS
Final production
UAA
Population
IRL
GR
D
F
I
UK
DK
Benelux
NL
B
L
1,3
5,6
2,2
20,7
18,5
13,4
9,0
3,5
11,5
1,9
2,8
4,0
22,7
11,9
18,4
20,0
31,1
25,9
20,8
17,5
19,6
3,6
9,1
5,1
Population (% of total Community population)
Land (% of total Community UAA)
% of total final production (by value)
Source: Eurostat.
CEE DG VI A2 - 8410.36 MO

Figure 1

II — The general environment

The economic situation in the Community

5. Information available in the autumn confirmed the recovery in world economic activity in 1984 predicted in the last Report. In the United States the economy expanded at a faster rate than originally forecast, but the third quarter of 1984 saw the first signs of a downturn in the rate of growth.

6. The revival of economic activity, which spread to a growing number of industrialized countries in 1984, should spread further in 1985, but actual growth rates may not be as high: for the OECD area without the Community, GDP growth rates, running at about 6% in 1984, can be put at 3% for 1985. World trade increased sharply in 1984, in the wake of the rise in demand in North America and the increase in imports by other developed countries. The developing countries' prospects for trade and economic growth improved as a result.

Because of the mounting deficit on the United States' external account, the dollar may well come under pressure and the movement against this currency is unlikely to be fully offset by a further increase in interest rates.

7. A number of developing countries which had run into difficulties with regard to external indebtedness seem to have started making the appropriate adjustments to their economies. The process inevitably entails a period during which their economic activity will slow down and domestic demand will decline.

Until the end of 1985 at least, the price of crude oil will, it is felt, remain more or less constant in dollar terms. Likewise, the price in dollars of raw materials excluding energy could be almost unchanged in 1984, followed by a rise of slightly more than 2% in 1985. Barring major political upheavals, a sharp rise in the price of raw materials is unlikely to occur in the coming months.

8. Developments in the international economic environment have proved beneficial to the Community economy. The outlook has shown a definite improvement since 1983. However, economic performance in the Community is still, generally speaking, modest when compared with that of the other OECD countries. Real GDP growth, which spurted towards the end of 1983, reached an estimated annual rate of about 2.2% for 1984. The gross domestic product could show an increase of 2.3% in real terms in 1985; this increase is, however, partly the result of a technical reaction to the strikes which occurred in 1984 and does not point to an underlying increase in economic activity. According to the Commission's estimates, the increase in the GDP may essentially be accounted for by a slight increase in private consumption and fixed investments and a greater contribution in real terms by the goods and services account.

9. With economic activity in the Community showing a modest improvement, the rate of inflation dropped sharply, and the economies of the Member States tended to converge more closely, both as regards growth and as regards inflation. The implicit price index of private consumer's expenditure declined from 6.3% in 1983 to an estimated 5.1% in 1984, with 4.3% predicted for 1985. This general trend reflects improved control of price movements in all the Member States except the United Kingdom, where the inflation rate is already relatively low and is unlikely to show any substantial change. In 1985 Greece should be the only Member State with two-digit inflation.

10. In contrast with these achievements, the outlook on the Community's labour market is substantially less satisfactory. Despite the predicted labour productivity gains of 2.2% in 1984 and 2.1% in 1985, economic growth would probably just suffice in 1985 to stop the contraction of employment, but as the labour force will expand, unemployment is in fact bound to increase, to rates averaging 11.4% in 1985. In 1985, unemployment is likely to be higher than in 1983 in all Member States except Denmark.

Development of the common policies

11. In 1984 decisions of major importance were taken in many fields of Community activity.

There were developments of particular interest in three areas — the budget, regional policy, and research and innovation.

The Community's budget problems

12. Meeting in Brussels and Fontainebleau, the European Council reached an agreement on the future financing of the Community. The maxiumum VAT rate for accruals of Community resources was raised from 1% to 1.4% as at 1 January 1986, and may be increased to 1.6% as of 1 January 1988, subject to a Council decision adopted unanimously and ratified by the national parliaments; the agreement also covers principles of budgetary and financial discipline, in particular with regard to agricultural expenditure, and establishes a mechanism, which will operate for the same duration as the new scheme for the Community's own resources, for the calculation of the budgetary compensation to be paid to the United Kingdom.

13. On 2 October, the Council adopted a draft amending the supplementary budget for 1984, to be financed partly from advance payments from the member countries, to cope with expenditure until the end of the year. It also laid before Parliament a draft 1985 budget kept within the present own resources, and adopted a statement undertaking to meet, by 1 October 1985, the supplementary budgetary requirements arising.

Reform of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)

14. The new ERDF Regulation, [1] which enters into force on 1 January 1985, brings major improvements over the present Regulation. It stresses explicitly the need for strengthened coordination of the Community policies among themselves and between Community regional policy and the national regional policies. It introduces greater operating flexibility, replacing the quota system by a system of 'indicative ranges'.

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(1) OJ L 169, 28. 6. 1984.

It also provides for increased use of financing by programme, instead of financing by project, and steps up sharply the rates of Community co-financing, while simplifying their application. It broadens the scope for ERDF intervention to assist small and medium-sized undertakings, with a view to promoting fuller exploitation of the 'endogenous' development potential of the regions. It also takes a first step towards the definition of a legal framework for integrated operations.

Research, development and innovation

15. Since 1983, the Community has had a new facility for the implementation of its research and development strategy: the framework programmes. These programmes established Community priorities for specified periods, identifying specific targets, weighting the relative importance of the operations, organizing an operational management structure and providing for independent assessment. The first framework programme has been established for 1984-87. (1)

16. On 28 February, the Council adopted the Esprit programme. This programme, scheduled to last 10 years, should enable Europe to make good the ground it has lost in a sector of strategic importance, that of information technologies. It involves close cooperation between the Community's industry, universities, and research institutes and laboratories. For the first five years, Esprit represents a financial commitment of 1 500 million ECU, half from the Community budget and half from the industries concerned. During this first stage, research will concentrate on the generic information technologies and on two areas of implementation (office automation and computer-integrated manufacture).

(1) The objectives of the first framework programme are the following: promotion of agricultural and industrial competitiveness, better management of raw materials and energy resources, strengthening development aid, and an improvement in living and working conditions and in the effective exploitation of the Community's scientific and technical potential.

III — Reform of the CAP and the 1984/85 price review ([1])

Introduction

17. The decisions taken by the Council (Ministers for Agriculture) on 30 and 31 March marked an important turning point in the history of the CAP and came as the culmination of three years of effort by the Commission to adapt the common agricultural policy to the new economic circumstances. However, not all the reforms proposed by the Commission were adopted by the Council. For that reason, and because of the delay in the Council's decisions and the deterioration in the market situation, extra resources were needed to finance the CAP in 1984. On 25 October the Parliament adopted a supplementary budget for 1984.

18. The EEC agricultural policy has not been the only agricultural policy to undergo reform. In recent years most of the developed countries have been confronted with a need to control production by reshaping their agricultural policies in a manner which allows for both technical progress and changes in consumer habits while avoiding damage to the agricultural economy and penalization of farmers and farm workers.

Need for reform of the common agricultural policy

19. The CAP must be reformed mainly because of the past development of the agricultural sector. European agriculture has entered a critical phase

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([1]) For more details, see 'Agricultural prices 1984/85 and rationalization of the CAP — Council Decisions', *Green Europe*, Newsflash, No 27, April 1984.

owing to the changes which have taken place over the past 20 years. The imbalance between supply and demand is becoming more pronounced on a number of markets. This phenomenon, which had long been masked by the growth in demand, became apparent with the economic crisis of the 1970s and the decline of world trade in 1982. Within a period of 10 years, i.e. between 1973 and 1982, the value of the Community's agricultural output rose by 18% in real terms whereas agricultural labour declined by 31%. Such productivity gains far exceed those achieved in other sectors of the economy: in the same period, industrial output rose by only 9% in real terms and the industrial labour force contracted by only 9%. During the same 10 years, overall self-sufficiency in agricultural products rose from 79% to 87%. The Community, which in the 1970s was gradually approaching self-sufficiency in wheat, beef/veal and sugar, has now become a net exporter of all these products. Moreover, its production surpluses in terms of internal demand are now structural, not incidental. In 1982/83, the self-sufficiency rates for sugar, wine, cereals, milk products and all meats were 147%, 125%, 117%, 118% and 100% respectively. This situation is all the more disturbing when one considers that agricultural productivity is expected to continue to rise whereas overall demand for food products in the Community will not increase as rapidly as in the past. Between 1973 and 1982, the proportion of household expenditure accounted for by food fell from 22% to 18%. However, when Spain and Portugal join, the Community will have 50 million new consumers.

20. The rising quantities of agricultural products available for export were the second argument in the case for a reform of the CAP, since if trade slows down, stocks increase, as the following table of stocks shows:

(tonnes)

	End 1982	End 1983
Wheat	6 300 000	6 800 000
Butter	306 000	853 000
Milk powder	576 000	983 000
Beef	230 000	407 000

On the world agricultural markets there is a wide gap between the increasing needs of the world population (4 500 million in 1980, more than

6 000 million in the year 2000) and actual commercial demand. The world economic recession is reflected in an increasing food shortage in the developing countries, a stagnation in world trade in agricultural products and, therefore, increased competition between exporters. Developing countries and the Eastern European countries, which currently account for more than 60% of our agricultural and food exports compared with only 43% in 1973, face mounting public and private debt and payment difficulties caused by the rise in interest rates.

21. The very steep rise in EAGGF expenditure is the third factor explaining the need to reform the CAP. The Community can no longer afford to allow EAGGF expenditure to rise unchecked as it has done in the past (by nearly 25% a year between 1975 and 1979 and by nearly 30% in 1980, whereas in those same years the Community's own resources increased by only somewhere between 8% and 13%). The ceiling of the Community's own resources was reached in 1984 and, simultaneously with the decision to increase its own resources, the Community decided to prevent agricultural expenditure from rising faster than general revenue. No one questions the right of farmers and food processors and distributors, who account for roughly 18% of the working population, to obtain their fair share of public finance, which, so far, they have always received, but the Community budget must also serve the development of new common policies, the lack of which is often harmful to European agriculture.

Reform of the CAP: Background

22. The original guidelines for the reform of the common agricultural policy were set out in the Commission's report (COM(81)300 of 24 June 1981) on the mandate of 30 May 1980. They were defined in greater detail in the memorandum entitled 'Guidelines for European agriculture' submitted on 23 October 1981 by the Commission in COM(81)608 final, which served as the basis for the Commission's proposals for agricultural prices and related measures in 1982/83 and 1983/84.

23. At its meeting in Stuttgart of 17 to 19 June 1983, the European Council held an overall discussion on interrelated questions: the future financing of the Community, the development of the new Community policies, the enlargement of the Community, the need for greater budgetary discipline and the problems experienced by certain Member States with regard to the Community budget. In its final declaration, the European Council confirmed the fundamental principles of the CAP while urging that it be adapted in such a way that its objectives could be achieved in a more coherent manner. The Commission responded in its communication 'Common agricultural policy: Commission proposals' (COM(83)500 final), sent to the Council on 28 July 1983.

24. In the following four months an exceptional structure was set up within the Council to undertake negotiations, the results of which were to be submitted to the European Council in Athens on 6 December 1983. Unfortunately, the December meeting of the European Council did not yield any compromise: there was neither a decision nor a declaration. It was in this very uncertain atmosphere that the Commission presented to the Council its proposals for agricultural prices for 1984/85 (COM(84)20 final of 17 January 1984). In that document it pointed out that the Council had to take decisions within an overall context (i.e. not only in the matter of prices but with regard to all the problems dealt with in its memorandum of 28 July 1983) and within a very tight schedule (i.e. by March 1984 at the latest).

The decisions

25. The negotiations entered their decisive phase at the beginning of March 1984. By its meeting of 31 March 1984, the Council had hammered out an overall agreement on the rationalization of the CAP and the agricultural prices for 1984/85. The agreement can be summed up in six main points:

(i) the principle of the guarantee thresholds is confirmed and extended to other products;

(ii) control of milk production through quotas;

(iii) restoration of a single market by dismantling the monetary compensatory amounts;

(iv) a realistic policy on prices;

(v) rationalization of the aids and premiums for various products;

(vi) compliance with Community preference.

Guarantee thresholds

26. Three years ago the Commission concluded, in its report on the May 1980 mandate, that 'it is neither economically sensible nor financially possible to give producers a full guarantee for products in structural surplus'. Since then, the Council has approved the Commission's proposals for guarantee thresholds for various products (milk, cereals, rape, processed tomatoes) in addition to those already being operated (sugar and cotton). Beyond the thresholds, the farmers cannot expect the Community to provide the same guarantees for their output. In its decision of 31 March the Council not only extended the guarantee threshold system to certain other products (sunflower, durum wheat, dried grapes) but also stressed the need to apply it to the market organizations for surplus products or products liable to boost expenditure. The products affected by the application of the guarantee thresholds account for roughly 35% of the value of output and about 60% of expenditure on the common organizations of the markets.

Guarantee thresholds for 1984/85

Milk	99.024 million tonnes	Sunflower	1.0 million tonnes
Cereals (except durum wheat)	121.32 million tonnes	Products processed from tomatoes	4.7 million tonnes
Durum wheat	4.6 million tonnes	Dried grapes	65 000 tonnes (currants)
Rape	2.41 million tonnes	Processed grapes	93 000 tonnes (sultanas)
		Wine (1)	100 million hl

(1) Commission proposal contained in COM(84) 539 final, 28 September 1984.

Milk

27. Reluctant to impose further linear reductions in the intervention price, which would have had to be particularly drastic to be effective, the Commission proposed new rules for the application of the guarantee threshold, which the Council adopted. They consist in the introduction, for a five-year period, of a system of quotas corresponding to the 1981 deliveries plus 1% (except in the case of Ireland and Italy, for which the quantities guaranteed are equal to the 1983 deliveries) and a levy on deliveries exceeding the quotas. The levy is 75% or 100% of the target price for milk depending on whether the Member State has opted for quota management at farm or dairy level. The final overall quantity guaranteed is 98 152 000 tonnes. However, for 1984/85 and to facilitate transition to the new system, the quantity guaranteed is 99 024 000 tonnes plus a Community reserve of 335 000 tonnes allocated to Ireland, Luxembourg and the UK (Northern Ireland).

Monetary compensatory amounts

28. The Commission proposed that existing MCAs be phased out altogether in two stages. The Council decided to dismantle the positive MCAs in three stages. By the end of the first two stages (conversion of positive MCAs into negative MCAs at the beginning of 1984/85 and dismantlement by five points of the German MCAs on 1 January 1985), four fifths of the positive MCAs will have been dismantled in less than one year; they will have disappeared completely by the beginning of 1987/88 at the latest. In addition, the negative MCAs for Italy and Greece will be eliminated at the beginning of 1984/85, with a small negative MCA being retained for France.

In addition, technical changes in the method of calculation will have the effect of reducing the MCAs on many products, in particular pigmeat.

The Ministers also adopted new arrangements whereby parity changes in the European Monetary System can no longer entail the creation of positive MCAs.

These decisions constitute an important step towards the restoration of single prices on the Community agricultural markets.

Agricultural prices in 1984/85 (Table 23) ([1])

29. The Council's decisions endorse the Commission's view that the market situation requires a very cautious policy on prices. In fact, for the first time ever, the average level of prices in ECU adopted by the Council (−0.5%) actually falls short of the level proposed by the Commission (+0.8%).

([1]) The tables mentioned in this Report will be found in Part XII (Agricultural developments).

However, if the effect of the agri-monetary measures is included (dismantlement of the positive and negative MCAs), the average increase in agricultural support prices when expressed in national currencies will be 3.3% for the Community as a whole. The general inflation rate in the Community having been estimated at 5.1% for 1984, these decisions leave no doubt as to the Council's determination to implement a restrictive prices policy. As for the impact on retail food prices, the decisions will add just over 1% to food prices for the Community as a whole.

Average increase in common agricultural prices over previous year

	1982/83			1983/84			1984/85		
	Common prices in:		Inflation 1982 (3)	Common prices in:		Inflation 1983 (3)	Common prices in:		Inflation 1984 (3)
	ECU (1)	national currency(2)		ECU (1)	national currency(2)		ECU (1)	national currency(2)	
BR Deutschland	10.3	6.9	4.7	4.1	2.0	3.2	− 0.6	− 0.6	1.9
France	10.1	13.8	12.5	4.0	9.4	10.0	− 0.6	+ 5.0	7.5
Italia	10.5	16.1	17.5	4.5	8.7	15.0	− 0.4	+ 6.4	10.2
Nederland	10.5	8.2	5.7	4.0	2.6	1.9	− 0.5	− 0.5	2.5
Belgique/België	10.4	16.3	7.0	4.4	7.7	5.9	− 0.6	+ 3.9	5.5
Luxembourg	10.6	16.5	7.9	3.9	7.2	7.6	− 0.5	+ 4.0	6.8
United Kingdom	10.1	10.1	7.2	4.1	4.1	5.1	− 0.6	− 0.6	4.1
Ireland	10.5	10.5	16.0	4.2	9.0	10.4	− 0.6	+ 3.9	7.6
Danmark	10.2	13.7	10.5	4.0	4.7	7.6	− 0.7	+ 1.5	5.5
Ellas (4)	13.4	19.7	23.8	5.6	25.8	19.8	+ 0.4	+ 17.6	18.3
EUR 10	10.4	12.2	9.0	4.2	6.9	6.4	− 0.5	+ 3.3	4.7

(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.

30. With regard to the relativities between the prices, as expressed in ECU, for the various products, the Council broadly endorsed the 'modulated' approach proposed by the Commission. For some Mediterranean products, it approved increases exceeding the Community average.

Incidence on prices expressed in ECU and in national currencies for the main products

(%)

Products	Change of prices in ECU	Change of prices in national currencies resulting from the 1984/85 price decisions
Common wheat	- 1.0	+ 3.4
Durum wheat	0	+ 7.8
Barley	- 1.0	+ 1.6
Maize	- 1.0	+ 5.4
Beet	0	+ 3.5
Olive oil	- 1.0	+ 8.8
Table wine	- 1.0	+ 5.4
Apples	+ 0.5	+ 4.9
Tomatoes	- 1.0	+ 6.6
Milk	0	+ 2.9
Beef/veal	- 1.0	+ 2.3
Pigmeat	- 1.0	+ 1.2
Sheepmeat	- 1.0	+ 5.0
Average all products	- 0.5	+ 3.2

The effect on farm incomes cannot be assessed without taking account of the longer-term outlook and productivity gains. If this year's decisions are seen together with those for the three preceding years, the increase in agricultural support prices as expressed in their own currencies has, for most Member States, actually either exceeded the general level of inflation or has not fallen short of general inflation more than by a margin offset by productivity gains normally achieved in farming. In only two Member States (Italy and Ireland) have high inflation rates run well ahead of the improvements in agricultural support prices.

Aids and premiums

31. Another aspect of the Commission's plan consisted in a thorough review of aids and premiums financed under the CAP. In certain cases this expenditure was no longer fully justified, and given the serious shortage of funds a careful review was called for. Consequently, the Commission proposed that some aids be modified or discontinued altogether. While not accepting all the proposals, the Council adopted major decisions concerning the following products:

(i) Milk: a 75% reduction in the aid to butter consumption, which does not in fact affect consumer prices because of the parallel reduction in the butter intervention price; extension of other aids to the disposal of butter and concentrated milk.

(ii) Beef/veal: retention of the suckler cow premium, the only Community scheme specifically designed to encourage beef/veal production; adaptation of the variable premium paid in the United Kingdom and the calf premium.

(iii) Sheepmeat: new rules relating to the payment of the ewe premium.

(iv) Cereals: adaptation of the compensatory allowances, which will yield substantial savings.

(v) Proteins: decisions concerning aids to peas and field beans, soya and lupin seeds.

(vi) Fruit and vegetables: reduction in the aids to fruit preserved in syrup; limitation of aids for processed tomatoes.

Community preference

32. It has always been the Commission's concern to ensure a fair distribution of the sacrifices adjustment entails. This means that all those involved (farmers, consumers, processors, taxpayers, Member States and non-member countries) must accept the discipline entailed by the efforts to safeguard the agricultural policy. In this context it is important to remember that, at the proposal of the Commission, the Council has made a number of commitments concerning compliance with the principle of Community preference. The products concerned are the following:

(i) Cereals: adoption of a mandate for negotiation with non-member countries on the stabilization of imports of cereals substitutes.

(ii) Milk: reduction in the quantity of butter imported from New Zealand.

(iii) Beef/veal: revision downwards of the 'balance sheets' for imports from non-member countries for 1984.

(iv) Sheepmeat: postponement of a decision on the variable premium, pending the outcome of negotiations with non-member countries on a minimum import price.

With regard to exports of agricultural products, the Commission takes the view that guarantee thresholds and, in particular, involvement of producers in disposal costs would enable exports to be developed on a sound basis. It maintains its proposal concerning long-term contracts for the supply of agricultural products to non-member countries.

Prospects for agricultural policies in the industrialized countries

33. Agricultural surpluses are no longer incidental in nature as they were in the past, when they were chiefly the result of unpredictable weather conditions, and in recent years all industrialized countries have had to restrain agricultural output. Policies relating to the control of market supply are also hampered by difficulties unknown in the past, which are the result of the general proliferation of surpluses. Measures to limit production can no longer be devised purely in terms of the product group concerned. The measures taken have therefore to be planned far more in terms of agricultural policy as a whole.

34. The years to come are a challenge for the agricultural sector both in the Community and in the other industrialized countries. Economic recovery, if it continues, will, admittedly, tend to spur on the demand for certain food products, but only to a limited extent. Production will still have to be curbed. The Member States will still be committed to tight budgetary policies which will restrict their ability to increase support for agriculture although in their determination to combat inflation the authorities will resist price increases which would ultimately have to be borne by the consumer. Lastly, the worsening employment situation will continue to limit opportunities for redeployment of labour outside the agricultural sector.

IV — Agricultural production and income

Agricultural production in 1984

35. For agriculture, 1984 was dominated by a new record for cereals and oilseed crop production. Growing conditions were very good, except for a prolonged dry spell in the north-west of the Community, and a wet autumn.

Total production, especially of crops, is up significantly on 1983, although this was a relatively poor year for agriculture. For wheat and oilseeds production is over 20% up on 1983. Milk production, despite the quotas, is expected to show only a small decline, so still remaining above the 1982 production level.

36. The structure of output in terms of value of production is given for 1982 in Figure 2. The medium-term overview of production of the main product groups appears in Table A.

37. For cereals, following the poor harvest in 1983, an increase of 22% has been achieved. This is a record crop of about 150 million tonnes for EUR 10 and for all Member States (except Germany), being 13% above the previous record harvest in 1982. Amongst the different crops, wheat production is up by 28%, barley 21%. Most of the increase in production is due to yield. An average yield of 7.6 tonnes of wheat/ha was reached in the United Kingdom. Indeed, the area of barley sown was less in 1984 than in 1983, although the total area sown increased slightly for the second year in succession. The most dramatic rise was in durum wheat production (+59%) and the highest increase in cereal output occurred in Italy. The shifts from barley to wheat, and from spring to winter barley, continued. Italy was an exception with more barley grown at the expense of common wheat.

38. There was a significant rise also in sugar beet production (+13%) together with a small increase in the sown area (+3%). All producing countries except Greece increased the area sown, and most of the production increase came from France, the Netherlands and Germany.

Potato production too went up significantly (+19%) compared to 1983, with a small (+1%) increase in area. Italy increased the area planted by 14%, whilst there were fewer plantings in the United Kingdom and the Netherlands.

39. For the oilseed crops, production increased by 34% on average. Both increased yields and area sown (up 10%) contributed to the extra production. Oilseed rape showed a 39% increase in output. The area sown continued to increase rapidly in the United Kingdom. The switch from rape to sunflower production has been evident again in 1984, especially in France. Sunflower seed now accounts for 25% of oilseed production. Greek cotton output rose by 11%.

40. Amongst top-fruit crops a large, 7 million tonne, apple crop has been recorded; this is just above the average of the last 5 years. Only the United Kingdom and Ireland had production falls, but increases of over 20% occurred in Luxembourg, France, Denmark and Germany. Pear production dropped by 10%, mostly due to a fall in Italian output (–14%).

41. Overall, the stone fruits showed a slight increase in production over 1983 (+1%). There was a record peach harvest (especially high in Italy), but a fall in apricot production, particularly in Greece.

42. A fall of about 9% occurred in wine production, which was below average. The largest decrease was in Germany (–30%), but Greek production — though not a large proportion of total production — rose by 9%.

43. After a continuing increase during the first quarter of 1984, milk production fell during the rest of the year, and is expected to show a drop of 1% for the Community, following a drop of 3% in cow numbers. The Netherlands and United Kingdom alone are expected to have a significant drop in output, the latter due to very dry summer grazing conditions. Only Ireland will show an important increase in production.

44. Beef production increased for the second year running in 1984, by 5%, almost reaching the 1975 level. The slaughter of cow and heifer beef as a result of the introduction of milk quotas has accounted for an important part of the increase. Cow slaughterings were especially high in Germany, France and the United Kingdom (up by as much as 17% in Germany).

45. Sheepmeat production rose by 3%, continuing the trend of 1983. An important influence was the continued increase in sheep numbers in the United Kingdom (+3% in 1984).

46. Pig production remained unchanged in the Community (+0.5%). However, the breeding herd has been contracting in 1984, and is expected to decrease to below the 1982 size (except in the Netherlands, where it has been expanding) so that a fall in production is anticipated after the end of 1984.

47. Egg production showed a recovery in the second half of 1984 after a slump during the first half, and overall production was unchanged relative to 1983 (+0.4%). However, the Netherlands showed a significant upturn in output.

48. Poultrymeat production too was almost unchanged compared to 1983 (−0.6%). However, more turkeys were produced again in 1984, but the increase in output was less than in 1983.

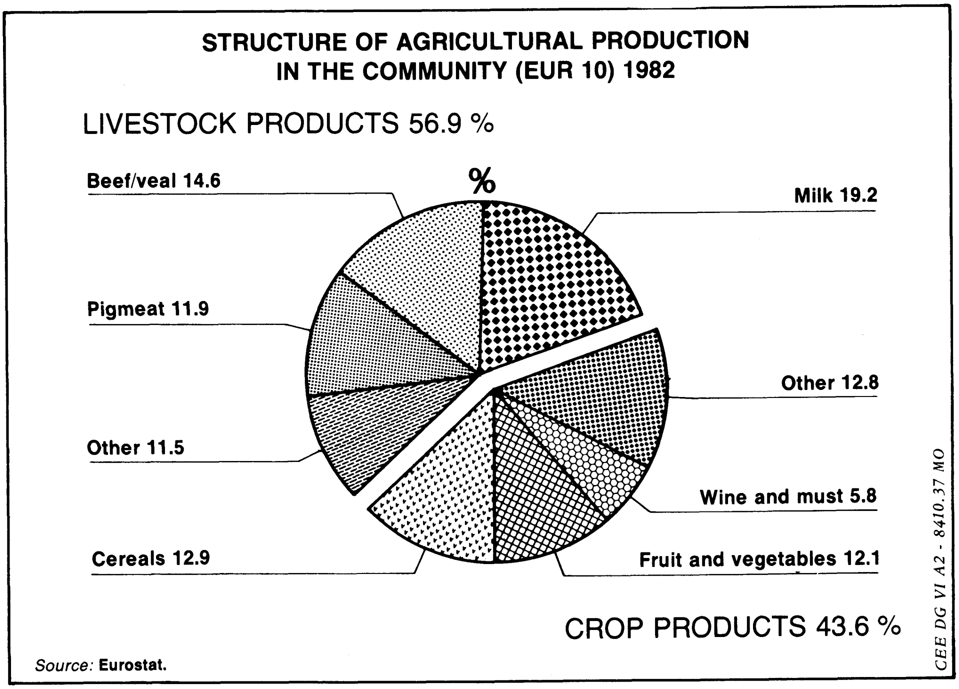


Figure 2

Production in the medium term

49. Total volume of production dropped slightly in 1983 after rising almost 20% between 1975 and 1982 (Table A). Volume output should show a further upturn in 1984. Cereals and milk, the two major products of the EC, took the lead up to 1983, with production increases of 29% and 22% respectively since 1975. With the bumper 1984 harvest cereals will show an average 4.7% increase in volume per annum.

Table A: Output by volume of the major agricultural products — EUR 10

Volume index at constant prices (base 100 = average 1974-76)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (prov.)	Annual rate of change		
						1984/83 (1)	1983/82	average 1983/75
Milk	111	114	114	118	122	- 1	3.4	2.5
Beef and veal	106	106	106	105	109	5	3.8	1.1
Pigmeat	117	120	120	122	125	0	2.0	2.8
Cereals	123	133	128	143	129	22	- 10.8	3.2
Fruit and vegetables	106	105	105	112	107	:	- 4.4	0.8
All products	112	114	114	119	117	:	- 1.7	2.0

Source: Eurostat, Economic accounts for agriculture.
(1) DG VI estimates.

Prices

Producer prices

50. In 1984, farmgate prices are estimated to have increased by 5.6% in nominal terms in the Community; the prices of crop products improved by 7.0%, those of livestock products by 4.3%; the price increases fell short of those for 1983.

Changes from one Member State to another partly reflect differences in inflation rates. In real terms, prices declined in all Member States except Denmark, Greece (increases) and the Netherlands (stable) (Table B).

Table B: Product and input prices and inflation in 1983 and 1984

	Change 1984/83 (estimates)			Change 1983/82			Average annual change 1979-83		
	output	input	inflation (¹)	output	input	inflation (¹)	output	input	inflation (¹)
D	– 1.4	3.6	1.9	– 1.2	0.5	3.2	2.3	5.1	4.1
F	5.1	9.5	7.5	8.9	9.7	10.0	9.4	12.4	11.7
I	6.8	10.7	10.3	9.6	12.1	15.0	12.8	14.5	17.7
NL	2.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	3.5	1.9	4.3	5.9	4.6
B	2.7	6.2	5.5	8.0	8.5	5.9	7.9	9.0	5.8
L	0.4	7.1	6.8	8.0	9.2	7.6	8.2	9.2	7.8
UK	1.6	4.8	4.1	5.6	6.4	5.1	7.2	9.0	10,9
IRL	3.5	6.4	7.6	6.5	10.1	10.4	7.4	12.3	14.9
DK	7.0	8.1	5.5	4.9	5.8	7.6	9.8	12.7	9.3
GR	19.3	14.5	18.3	17.2	22.2	19.8	21.5	22.9	21.0
EUR 10	5.6	7.6	4.7	7.6	7.9	6.4	9.6	10.7	8.8

Source: Eurostat.
(¹) Index of implicit price of gross domestic product.

51. In the medium term producer prices (Tables B and C) went up in all countries. The highest rates of increase were in the high inflation countries. However, in real terms prices fell in all countries except Belgium, Luxembourg and Greece. For the other countries, the margin at which producer prices lagged behind the general price level was greatest in Ireland, Italy, the United Kingdom and France.

Table C: Index of agricultural producer prices (¹)

Implicit price index
All agricultural output (base 100 = average EUR 9 for 1974-76)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (prov.)
BR Deutschland	106	108	114	117	116
France	137	146	162	181	197
Italia	177	201	225	261	294
Nederland	109	113	123	126	129
Belgique/België	109	113	123	137	149
Luxembourg	113	118	124	146	156
United Kingdom	152	161	178	190	196
Ireland	182	178	211	228	247
Danmark	127	141	157	175	183
Ellas	183	227	279	345	407
EUR 10	140	151	168	187	200

Source: Eurostat — Agricultural economic accounts; 1983 = sectoral income index.
(¹) Net of VAT.

Input prices

52. In 1984, prices of agricultural inputs (intermediate consumption) went up at similar rates to 1983 (see Table B). This meant a small increase (2.8%) in real terms. Only in Denmark was there a significant real increase in input prices (2.5%); and only in Greece was there a significant fall (–3.2%) in real terms. The opposing, although slight, changes in real input and output prices mean that the input/output price ratio for agriculture will have worsened slightly during 1984.

Table D: Index of agricultural input prices (¹) (²)

Implicit price index
(base 100 = average EUR 9 for 1974-76)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (prov.)
BR Deutschland	114	122	134	139	116
France	135	155	175	196	197
Italia	166	191	223	255	294
Nederland	119	128	139	144	129
Belgique/België	117	126	137	152	149
Luxembourg	116	127	139	152	156
United Kingdom	165	185	204	219	196
Ireland	165	189	219	239	247
Danmark	123	142	168	187	183
Ellas	160	216	266	304	407
EUR 10	137	154	174	191	204

Source: Eurostat — Agricultural economic accounts; 1983 = sectoral income index.

(¹) Net of VAT.

(²) Intermediate consumption inputs — feedingstuffs, seeds, fertilizers, sprays and farm overheads; but excluding paid wages and depreciation.

In the medium term, the price of intermediate consumption inputs (Tables B and D) increased in real terms in all Member States, with the exception of Italy, the United Kingdom and Ireland.

53. Prices of investment goods — principally agricultural machinery and buildings — have generally risen faster than those for intermediate consumption. They have also gone up in real terms. Between 1979 and 1983 the average annual increase was 11.2%, compared to 10.7% for intermediate consumption.

Incomes in agriculture [1]

1983 and 1984

54. The significant fall in farm incomes [2] in 1983 probably came to a halt in 1984. A slight increase in real terms is expected. A major influence on incomes in 1984 was the very large crop harvest, which despite lower prices boosted producer returns. For livestock producers the disincentive to continue to increase the volume of milk produced, reductions in inputs, and small increases in milk prices lessened the fall in dairy incomes. However, incomes from fat cattle are probably down despite a significant increase in slaughterings.

55. In 1983 (Figure 4) large falls in average real income occurred in Germany (–22%), Luxembourg (–20%) and Denmark (–18%), particularly caused by poor crop harvests and exacerbated by a fall in prices. Only in Ireland (+4.5%) and Italy (+1.4%) did average incomes rise. In Ireland this was due principally to increased livestock output; in Italy a rise in crop output was the main factor. However, it is certain that variations of income within countries have been greater than those between the averages of Member States. [3]

(1) On the same subject, see also 'Income disparities in agriculture in the Community' (pp. 123-137).

(2) Net value-added per person employed in agriculture.

(3) For more details on changes in 1983 and their causes, see 'Agricultural incomes in the European Community in 1983', *Green Europe,* Newsflash No 26, 1984.

Medium-term trends

56. Between 1979 and 1983 average agricultural income ([1]) in the Community had fallen a little below the general price level (Table E), with the exception of 1982. The indices in the table indicate the main cause to be the increase in the value of inputs (+145%) exceeding those for production (+121%) between »1974« ([2]) and 1983. This is true for both quantity and price, though the higher price of inputs relative to products has been the more important factor.

Figure 3 shows the increasing share of inputs (intermediate consumption) in the value of agricultural output since 1975.

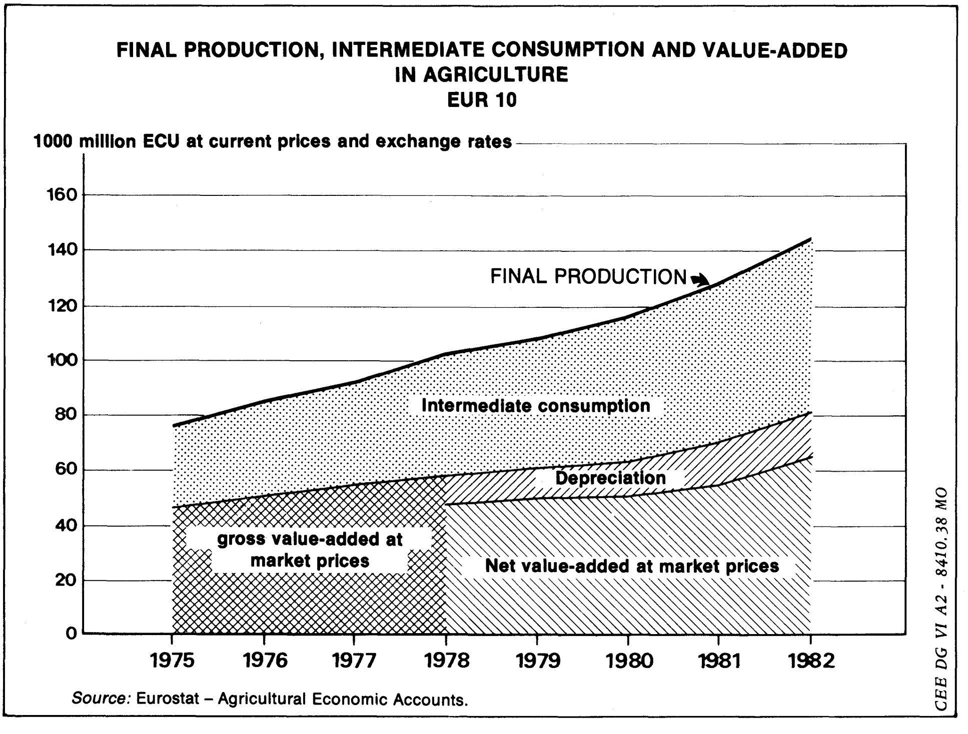


Figure 3

([1]) Net value-added per person employed in agriculture.

([2]) The average result for 1973-75.

Table E: Indices of incomes, production and inputs in agriculture

(base 100 = average 1973-75)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Production:					
Price	140.2	147.4	161.9	174.4	189.1
Quantity	111.1	113.5	113.8	118.6	116.8
Inputs (intermediate consumption):					
Price	142.4	155.1	178.8	190.0	198.5
Quantity	120.5	121.4	119.1	121.0	123.4
Income (1) — Nominal	159.4	165.4	184.1	221.9	219.2
Price level (2)	163.1	180.9	197.6	215.5	229.3

Source: Eurostat — Agricultural economic accounts; 1983 = sectoral income index.

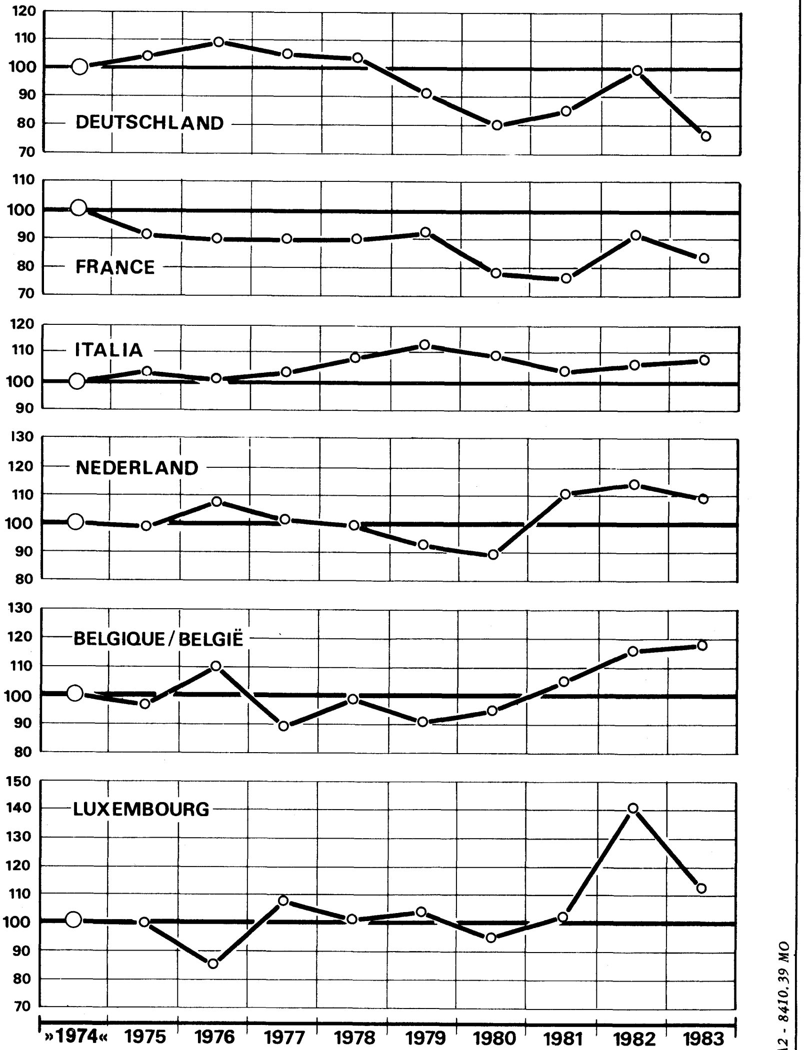
(1) Net value-added per person engaged in agriculture.

(2) Index of implicit price of gross domestic product.

57. The change in real incomes for 1974-83 is given in Figure 4. Although the picture for EUR 10 is very even, there have been considerable variations from this trend in Member States. Relative to the average income in 1973-75, Greece, Denmark and Italy have been most consistently above this level. Greece experienced the largest increase (+35% up to 1983), but only joined the Community in 1981; however, Denmark and Luxembourg suffered large drops in income in 1983. The Netherlands and Belgium showed a fall in the first half, followed by a recovery from 1981 to above »1974« levels; Germany and Ireland showed the opposite behaviour. Only in France and the United Kingdom was there a persistent, though slow, fall in incomes, those for 1983 being respectively 83% and 86% of the »1974« results.

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

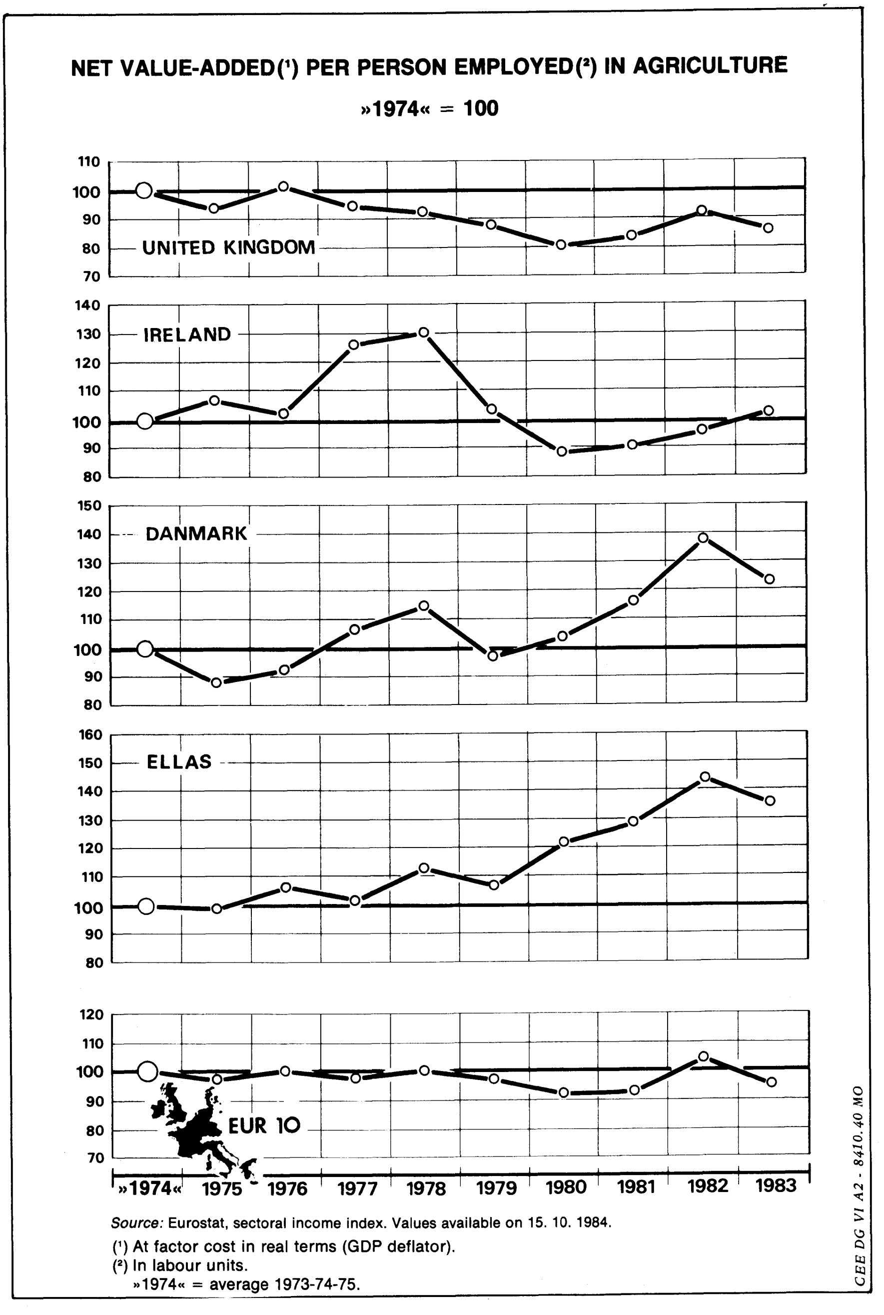
»1974« = 100



Source: Eurostat – Sectoral income Index. Values available on 15. 10. 1984.

(¹) At factor cost in real terms (GDP deflator).
(²) In labour units.
»1974« = average 1973-74-75.

Figure 4.1



NET VALUE-ADDED(1) PER PERSON EMPLOYED(2) IN AGRICULTURE
»1974« = 100
UNITED KINGDOM
IRELAND
DANMARK
ELLAS
EUR 10
»1974«
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
110
100
90
80
70
140
130
120
150
160
Source: Eurostat, sectoral income index. Values available on 15. 10. 1984.
(1) At factor cost in real terms (GDP deflator).
(2) In labour units.
»1974« = average 1973-74-75.
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Figure 4.2

Incomes and type of farming

58. Absolute incomes [1] for the most important types of farming in each Member State are shown in Figure 5. Incomes are generally higher for all types in 1981 and 1982 than for the average of 1976-78, though there was a decline for the main farm types in Germany in 1981.

The changes in income are influenced by the different inflation rates in Member States. Very noticeable are the big differences in absolute levels between Member States, irrespective of the type of farming. France, Italy and Greece have very low absolute average incomes per person compared to Denmark, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Belgium. The highest incomes are for persons working on specialist 'field crops' farms (code 12). Detailed results from the FADN for 1981/82 and 1982/83 are given in Chapter XII (Tables 13.1 and 13.2).

Use of capital on European farms

59. Average capital intensity of farming varies considerably amongst Member States. In Figure 6, average capital use, indebtedness and interest for each country, per hectare of agricultural land, is presented. [2] The criterion used is operating capital, that is, the total of livestock, deadstock, permanent crops and capital necessary for current production (the value of land and buildings is excluded). [3]

The Netherlands is shown as having the highest capital intensity (approximately 4 500 ECU/ha in 1981), over four times the lowest-intensity country, Ireland. These are not surprising results for these two countries. The Netherlands have an intensive agriculture characterized by intensive

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

(2) The same ECU exchange rates are used throughout, so that national trends are not distorted by the change in national/ECU exchange rates.

(3) For the United Kingdom information is presented for England and Wales only.

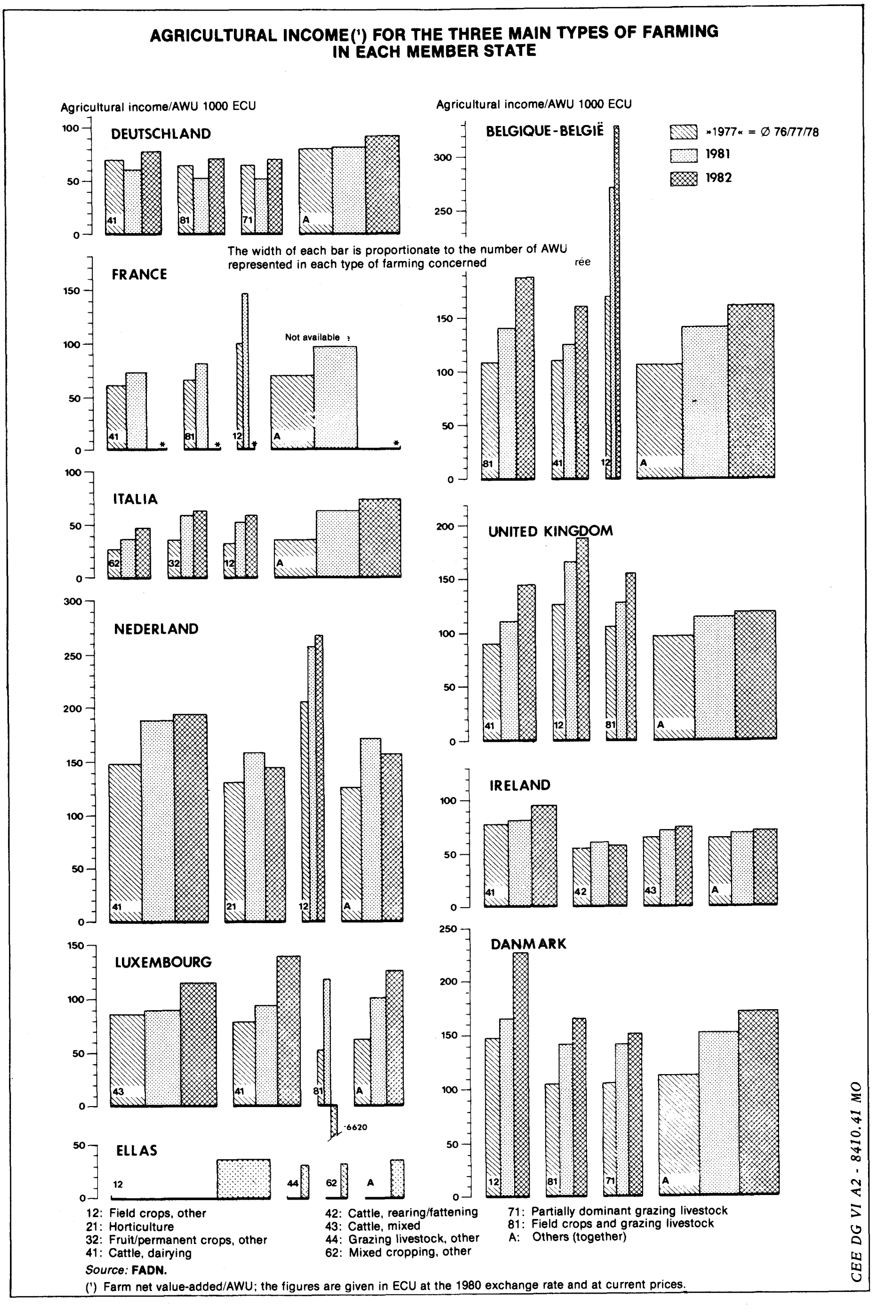
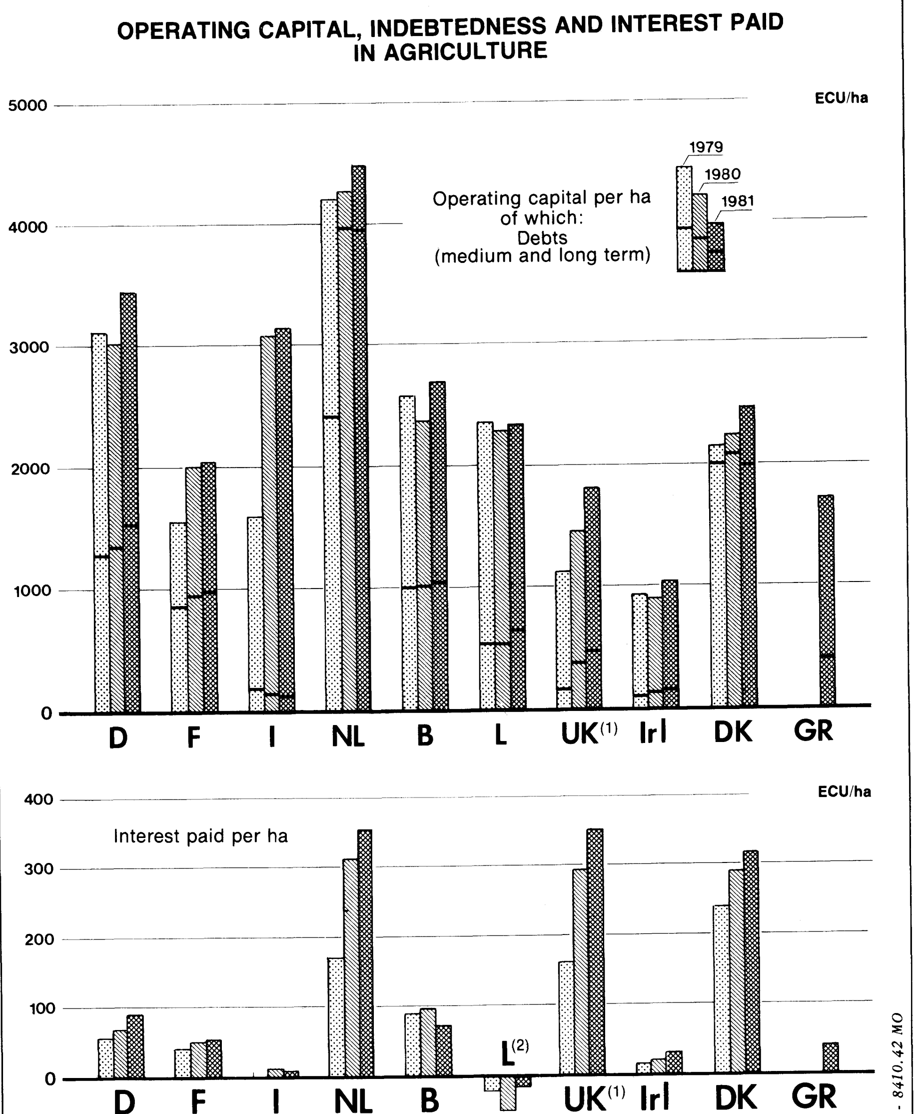

AGRICULTURAL INCOME(¹) FOR THE THREE MAIN TYPES OF FARMING IN EACH MEMBER STATE
Agricultural income/AWU 1000 ECU
»1977« = Ø 76/77/78
1981
1982
DEUTSCHLAND
FRANCE
ITALIA
NEDERLAND
LUXEMBOURG
ELLAS
BELGIQUE-BELGIË
UNITED KINGDOM
IRELAND
DANMARK
The width of each bar is proportionate to the number of AWU represented in each type of farming concerned
Not available
-6620
12: Field crops, other
21: Horticulture
32: Fruit/permanent crops, other
41: Cattle, dairying
42: Cattle, rearing/fattening
43: Cattle, mixed
44: Grazing livestock, other
62: Mixed cropping, other
71: Partially dominant grazing livestock
81: Field crops and grazing livestock
A: Others (together)
Source: FADN.
(¹) Farm net value-added/AWU; the figures are given in ECU at the 1980 exchange rate and at current prices.
CEE DG VI A2 - 8410.41 MO

Figure 5

dairying, pig farming and horticulture, all with high capital requirements per hectare. Amongst the other capital intensive farming countries are Germany and Italy. In Germany there is a concentration of pig farms, and there was heavy investment in machinery in the late 1970s. In Italy the widespread occurrence of permanent crops (especially top fruit, vines and olives) and irrigation accounts for the relatively high level of capital investment. The two countries with the lowest capital intensity are the United Kingdom [1] and Ireland. In both countries extensive livestock farming (especially beef, cattle and sheep) would bring down the level. In addition the large average size of farm in the United Kingdom can mean a lower capital use per hectare, as farms' fixed costs are normally spread over a larger area of production.

Only a short time series is presented in Figure 6, as this information has only recently been available in the FADN. However, there has been a nominal increase in operating capital intensity in all countries up to 1981/82, and in real terms in Germany, France, Denmark and the United Kingdom.

[1] For the United Kingdom information is presented for England and Wales only.



(1) England and Wales only.
(2) As interest subsidies are paid in a single sum for the total duration of the loan, the amount can exceed that of annual interest payments.

Source: **FADN.**

Figure 6

Indebtedness

60. Absolute debts per hectare are highest in the Netherlands (see Figure 6), standing at almost twice those of the next Member State, Denmark, and ten times that of the lowest, Ireland. Member States divide into a high debts group — the Netherlands, Denmark and Germany — and the remaining seven countries. From an economic point of view it is the proportion of debts to capital which is the important criterion, this indicating how much of a farm's operating capital is owed by the farmer to banks or other lending institutions. This ratio is very high for two countries, the Netherlands and Denmark, where debts represent respectively 81% and 89% of operating capital. With still higher ratios, although a long way behind, are Germany and France with 45% and 48% respectively. Irish and Italian farmers are relatively debt-free, with ratios of 4% and 15% respectively.

61. Farmers with a high level of borrowing are usually making high interest payments. A look at Figure 6 shows that this relationship holds, with Dutch and Danish farmers subject to very high interest payments per hectare. Relative to farm incomes, the situation was rather different for the two countries: in 1981 Dutch farmers were paying 19% of their income (farm net value-added) as interest, and Danish farmers a massive 58% of income. Italian farmers had low interest costs per hectare, and in Luxembourg there was a special situation of negative interest paid balance (see footnote to Figure 6). Irish farmers had noticeably high interest charges considering their low level of debts. This is probably because most of the debts were accumulated just before the 1979-81 period, when the proportion of interest in the repayment charges would be highest.

62. In this brief consideration of capital use in farming it is very important to remember that all the figures used in Figure 6 are national averages, and that the situation for individual farms may differ widely within any Member State, depending on the investment decisions and personal situation of individual farmers.

V — Markets for agricultural products

Introduction

63. Detailed figures on developments in the markets for the individual agricultural products of the Community are presented in 'The situation of the agricultural markets — 1984 Report' [1] and in the tables labelled 'M' of this Report and in a previous chapter (Agricultural production and income) of this Report.

64. This chapter reviews the main developments in agriculture and the agricultural markets since the Commission published its proposal for the 'Adjustment of the common agricultural policy' in July 1984 (COM(83)500 final, 28 July 1983). This review confirms the necessity to complete the adaptation of the common agricultural policy which the Council began on 31 March 1984.

65. Adaptation of the CAP became necessary because the incentives offered to producers were no longer consistent with the present and the foreseeable needs of the markets. Demand for many agricultural products is either stagnant or declining while the productive potential of European agriculture continues to increase. The three main approaches used to effect adaptation of common market organization are:

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(1) Published as a 'COM' document at the end of 1984. The long-term outlook of supply and demand for agricultural products of the Community is presented in a separate article in this report (pp. 139-155).

(i) the extension of guarantee thresholds to agricultural products where market imbalances exist, are likely to exist and/or where expenditure is growing rapidly;

(ii) the pursuit of a restrictive price policy with particular attention being paid to the development of a more realistic hierarchy of prices;

(iii) the improvement of market management through the development of more flexible instruments available at short notice.

The following review shows the extent to which these three lines of policy are now being implemented, but also the extent to which they need to be pressed further.

Milk (Tables M.13)

General

66. Four major factors have influenced the milk market. For a decade the productive potential of the dairy herd has grown by some 2.5 % per annum, the demand for milk and milk products has shifted from modest growth to stagnation or decline. During the 1980s, the world market for dairy products has contracted and the resulting build-up of stocks has further depressed prices. In addition, for a number of years the change in the relative value of the fat and protein components of milk has not been reflected in support prices.

67. The size of the dairy herd (about 25 million cows) has not altered significantly since the 1960s. However, improvements in farm structure, the genetic characteristics of cows, the greater availability of cheap feedingstuffs and improved farm management pushed deliveries of milk to dairies up from 81 million tonnes in 1973 to 104 million tonnes in 1983. During this period consumption rose from 76 million tonnes in 1973 to a peak of 85 million tonnes in 1981, followed by a fall to 82 million tonnes in 1983.

The decline in net exports from a peak of 16 million tonnes milk equivalent in 1980 to 10 million tonnes in 1983 has resulted in increased stocks held in the form of butter and skimmed-milk powder.

68. Experience has shown that the restrictive price policy, far from slowing the rate of increase in milk production, acted as a further stimulus to increase production as producers struggled to maintain their incomes by expanding their output. The increases in dairy support prices were below the rate of inflation in 1981, 1982 and 1983, yet deliveries of milk continued to rise.

Before quotas

69. During 1983, milk deliveries continued to increase to total 104 million tonnes in 1983 (105 million tonnes during the 1983/84 marketing year). Without the introduction of quotas, deliveries were expected to increase by a further 3% in 1984 (an increase of 3% was recorded for the first quarter of 1984 compared with the first quarter of 1983).

70. Production of butter and skimmed-milk powder rose by 10% in 1983 (that is to say, at three times the rate of increase of milk deliveries), while production of whole-milk powder and condensed milk declined. The production of cheese and fresh milk products rose slightly. Consumption of almost all dairy products fell slightly in 1983. The world market for dairy products contracted sharply in 1983. Both the quantities sold and the prices obtained fell. The net loss to the Community (despite increased sales of cheese) represented a loss of some two million tonnes in milk equivalent with the brunt being borne by exports of skimmed-milk powder (down by 45%) where the expansion of non-commercial transactions mainly influenced by the USA has become the dominant market characteristic. The result was a dramatic build-up of stocks. Community stocks of butter (including those in private storage for which an aid is paid) rose from less than 400 000 tonnes in January 1983 to 850 000 tonnes on 1 January 1984 and 900 000 tonnes on 31 March. Stocks of skimmed-milk powder also increased from less than 600 000 tonnes in January 1983 to nearly 1 million by January 1984 before falling to 900 000 tonnes at 31 March.

Quotas

71. The substantial imbalance in the dairy sector finally convinced the Council that price policy alone (unless carried to politically unacceptable extremes) could not cope with the ever-increasing gap between supply and demand. After some delay and some adjustments, the Council adopted the Commission's proposals for a super-levy system. The operation of this system, which is administered by national authorities within the framework of Community rules, is described in detail in Regulation (EEC) No 1371/84 of the Commission. The objective is to cut back deliveries of milk to 99 million tonnes in the 1984/85 marketing year and 98 million tonnes in subsequent years. Sales direct from the farm are governed by analogous legislation.

After quotas

72. Because of the delay in introducing the super-levy system and the stagnation or decline in demand both at home and abroad, it is clear that the Council's decisions in isolation are insufficient to bring about a return to a balanced market. Moreover, the costs of stocks (storage costs, depreciation) as well as the downward pressure that such stock levels exert on prices required a significant effort to halt the rise in stock levels and if possible to reduce them to more reasonable levels. The Council adopted a new scheme for the subsidized disposal of semi-skimmed milk for animal feed on 17 July. Since this measure alone was insufficient, the Commission decided in July 1984 to increase its own efforts to dispose of dairy produce. The additional measures envisaged by the Commission are:

(i) the sale of old butter for processing into 'ghee' at a discount, followed by sales to what until recently had been traditional markets in the Middle East;

(ii) the sale out of intervention of older butter (at least six months old) for export;

(iii) the extension to other food industries of the possibility of purchases of reduced-price butter;

(iv) a further effort to make butter available at lower prices to consumers.

73. As the graph below illustrates, the implementation of the super-levy system together with the additional disposal schemes proposed by the

Commission offer the prospect of improving the balance on the Community dairy market. These projections take account of the increased demand in certain Member States which can be expected due on the one hand to the standardization of the rules of payment for purchases into intervention and, on the other hand, the adjustment of the relative values of the protein and butter fat components of milk.

74. Nevertheless, the Commission decided that exceptional measures were needed to reduce the level of stocks in the shorter term. Two specific measures have been engaged, the so-called 'Christmas butter' scheme and particular disposal measures for very old butter to non-traditional outlets. Despite the substantial cost, the subsidized sale to European consumers of some 200 000 tonnes of butter at half the intervention price is being undertaken; 84% of this butter will be provided from intervention stocks. The cost-effectiveness of this measure should be higher than for similar operations carried out in the past, due to the 10% decrease in butter prices at the beginning of the 1984/85 marketing year. The disposal of very old butter held in intervention provides particular marketing difficulties. The Commission has reason to believe that opportunities exist to create a market for such very old butter (produced before April 1983), notably in the USSR, provided the price is competitive with other oils and fats. The Commission has set as a precondition for such sales that significant quantities of butter (at least 50 000 tonnes) should have been exported at a normal price, in which case a similar quantity of very old butter may be exported at a special price to the same destination. The Commission has reported these measures bilaterally to its trading partners and to the GATT according to the normal procedure.

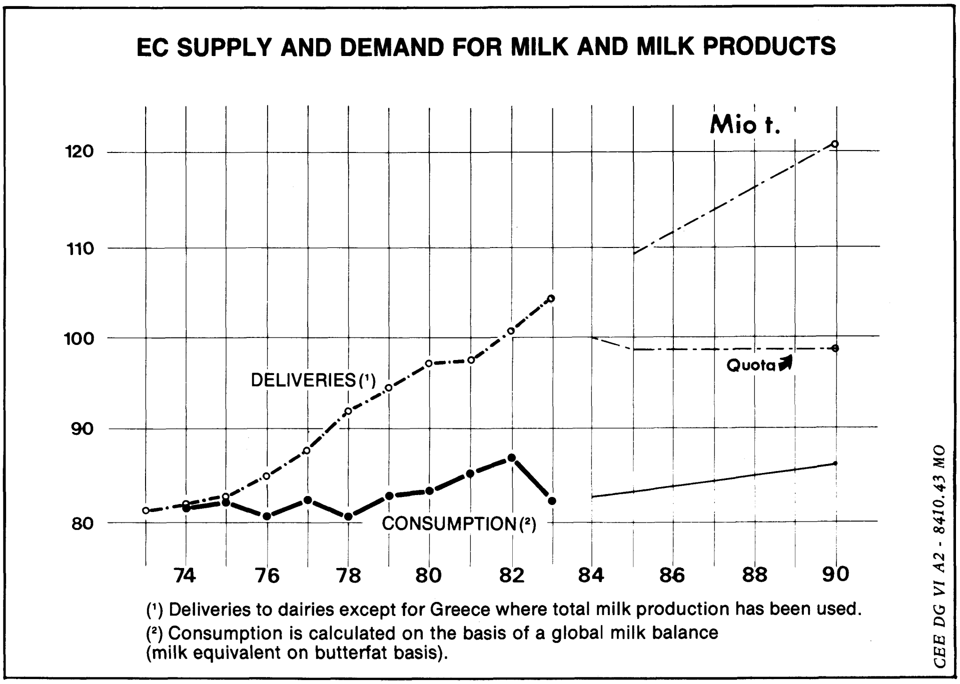

Figure 7

75. The improved outlook for the dairy sector reflects the implementation of the three main approaches set out in the introduction to this chapter required for the adaptation of the CAP. However, the graph highlights the continued dependence of the Community on the existence of substantial export outlets in order to maintain a balanced market for milk and milk products.

The meat markets (Tables M.14 to M.20)

76. The Community meat markets are dominated by beef and pigmeat with significant consumption of sheepmeat and poultrymeat. While the patterns of livestock supply are specific to each meat, demand is integrated and there is increasing substitution between meats.

The beef market (Tables M.14)

77. Beef supply is characterized by a pluriannual cycle whose last trough occurred in 1982. Production in 1983 increased from 6.7 million tonnes in 1982 to 6.9 million tonnes and is expected to be at least 7.2 million tonnes in 1984. Increased availabilities in 1984 are primarily due to the cyclic pattern, with a modest increase attributable to increased cow culling taking place from the autumn onwards.

78. Market prices for beef have not increased significantly over the last year. While calf prices have remained firm, cattle prices have been depressed. The low prices for beef have reflected the high level of self-sufficiency. There has been a steady build-up of stocks (255 000 tonnes in January 1983, 432 000 tonnes in January 1984 and 603 000 tonnes in October 1984), which has also depressed market prices.

79. The year 1984 was characterized by limited availability of beef in the other main exporting countries. In consequence, gross exports of Community beef were expected to reach a record level (probably more than 800 000 tonnes) despite reduced levels of export refunds. In response to the persistent depressed state of the market, in August the Commission introduced greater flexibility into the operation of intervention and a specially attractive private storage scheme to relieve the pressure on a depressed market. The result was that in spite of adverse market conditions, the fall in market prices was arrested.

80. An important related measure was adopted by the Council on 31 March. For an experimental period of three years, the Community will progressively apply a common classification scale for beef bought in. After a few months of operation, the result has been a significant step towards common price levels in the various regional markets.

81. The Council insisted on the renewal of the variable beef premium for the British beef market, which the Commission had proposed should lapse. In order to reduce the potentially distorting effect of this system on the Community and export markets, a 'clawback' system was introduced in May

1984. The Commission will report to the Council on the operation of the revised system in time for the 1985/86 price review.

The sheepmeat market (Tables M.19)

82. In October 1983, the Commission completed a review of the sheepmeat market. (1) As a result the Commission proposed a number of changes in the market organization. In the event, the Council failed to follow the majority of these recommendations, notably the proposal to fix the regime on a calendar year basis a year ahead, in order that producers would be better able to plan production and the introduction of a ceiling on the variable premium in the UK together with a minimum import price system.

83. The Council did adopt a revised seasonal scale designed to provide an incentive to market lambs in Great Britain outside the period of glut in the summer months. This adaptation is designed to encourage more orderly marketing of sheepmeat throughout the year and is intended to benefit producers in all Member States. It is too early to say that the scheme has been an unqualified success. However, from the information available to date, total British producers' returns since the new scale was installed have certainly not declined. At the time of writing this Report, it is premature to say precisely what seasonal scale will be proposed for the next marketing year. It would seem prudent to study the results of the autumn marketing before arriving at conclusions. However, due consideration will be given to the argument that the drop in the seasonal scale at the beginning of the summer is unnecessarily abrupt.

The pigmeat market (Tables M.15)

84. Pigmeat supply is characterized by a shorter cycle than that which prevails in the beef sector. At the end of 1983, market prices on an over-supplied market were reaching a disturbingly low level in some areas. In

(1) COM(83)585 final.

response, the Commission introduced a private storage scheme in January 1984 which successfully absorbed the temporary glut and ensured that adequate supplies were available later in the year when the downturn in the production cycle was expected. Over an 18-month period, pig producers' incomes had therefore been squeezed by relatively low market returns and input costs which had risen due to the steady increase in the value of the US dollar; however, they benefited in the last half of 1984 from the beneficial effects and from the decreasing costs of Community-produced feedstuffs.

85. A notable improvement in the integration of the European market has taken place over the period covered by this Report, with the progressive demobilization of the monetary compensatory amounts applicable in this market organization. The maximum net MCA payable on an intra-Community shipment has fallen from 17.4 points in March 1983 to 9.8 points in November 1983, to 6.8 points in November 1984 and will fall to 4.4 points in January 1985.

Cereals (Tables M.1)

General

86. The bulk of cereals produced and consumed in the Community are wheat and barley where the Community has a net export balance. Significant quantities of maize are produced although substantial imports are required in order to meet domestic demand. Since 1973, the area devoted to grain production has increased modestly while yields have risen significantly with a greater proportion of wheat being produced for animal feed. Since the late 1970s there has been a substantial increase in the use made of imported cereal substitutes, notably manioc and corn gluten feed. Given the modest increase in demand for animal feed, the cereals market has been depressed.

87. The imports of manioc and brans and molasses have recently been stabilized or contained. However, the increase in imports of corn gluten feed is at present uncontrolled and the Community has initiated discussions with the main supplier (the USA) with a view to setting a more orderly framework for imports in order to avoid intolerable pressure on the Community feed market.

88. It has long been a tenet of Commission policy that the gap between Community prices and those applied by its main competitors should be reduced. The Commission proposed the rapid establishment of a more appropriate price relationship between different qualities of wheat and that higher quality standards should be established for both wheat and barley. Substantial progress was made in 1984.

The 1983/84 marketing year

89. Disposal of the substantial wheat harvest of 1983 was assisted by an improved market for animal feed. The improvement came in part from the strong dollar, lower US maize and soya harvests which raised the price of competing supplies, and in the Community a smaller barley crop and lower prices for feed wheat. This favourable combination allowed the record carry-over of commercial stocks of over 10 million tonnes. Exports were limited to 13 million tonnes, representing a cautious interpretation of our GATT obligations, with the innovation that a modest quantity of denatured wheat (for animal feed) was exported.

The 1984/85 marketing year

90. The guarantee threshold which operates — retroactively — in the cereals sector was not triggered during the 1984 price review. Support prices were reduced by 1% in ECU terms but they increased significantly in national currency and the Council failed to adopt the proposed improvements in quality standards proposed by the Commission. The Commission's own powers have since been used to *define* standards, if not to improve them.

1984 saw ideal growing conditions for high-yielding varieties of wheat in the Community. As a result this year's harvest produced a record crop and average market prices were significantly below the nominal intervention price. Fortunately a significant improvement in export markets, attributable to another poor harvest in the USSR, provided an outlet for some of the surplus production, while the high value of the dollar rendered Community grain more competitive than ever before. The outlook for the remainder of the marketing year is therefore one where low prices offset by buoyant demand should enable the Community to dispose of most of this year's harvest, while stocks return to a higher level than is desirable in terms of market management for 1985/86: high carryover stocks combined with further increases in plantings could bring severe problems if combined with a high-yielding harvest and a lower dollar.

Wine (Tables M.9)

91. The market organization for wine was under stress during the 1983/84 marketing year. Despite very high expenditure for the distillation of surplus table wines, market prices remained at low levels (around 70%) in relation to the guide price. During the 1983/84 marketing year, approximately one-third of table wine production was withdrawn from the market.

92. At the time of the 1984/85 price review the Council of Ministers was not convinced that the wine sector was facing major difficulties and contented itself with freezing the guide prices (and thereby the distillation prices) for table wines. One proposal to reduce the financial burden for the EAGGF (estimated to exceed 1 000 million ECU in 1984) in the wine sector was adopted — the abolition of short-term storage aids for wine. However, the economic effect of this measure was attenuated by the authorization granted to producer Member States to operate a comparable nationally-financed scheme for one year.

93. These decisions were taken against the background of forecast supply balance sheets for the wine sector based on Member States' returns which indicated the end-of-year stocks of table wine at around five months' supply — a normal volume to carry over to the next marketing year. However, this proved to be a very serious underestimate and in view of the depressed state of the wine market at that time, the Commission was requested to implement the measure of 'exceptional distillation' (a high-price distillation for up to 5 million hl of wine) to support producer's incomes. The Commission was unable to accede to this request. Two main reasons justified such a refusal: the insufficiency of available EAGGF funds, the full allocation for 1984 being already committed, but more importantly, the judgment that such an action would be ineffective in the face of a market in serious imbalance.

94. In May, a special Management Committee meeting held with the encouragement of the Council failed to establish the true level of availabilities on the wine market. The Commission was forced to conclude that official estimates of supplies and opening stocks of table wines which totalled some 160 million hl represented a serious underestimate. Market prices remained depressed despite a series of distillation measures which totalled 35 million hl, a figure which included a massive 22 million hl of voluntary distillation at 65% of the guide price.

95. Confronted by declining demand (currently 90 million hl), there emerged a Council consensus that action is necessary if the market organization for wine is to operate to the satisfaction of producers and consumers and at a sustainable cost to the budget.

The Commission has therefore made proposals for an adaptation of the existing wine regime [1] which it earnestly hopes will be adopted by the Council, despite the sacrifices which will have to be made by producers in each Member State. The proposals fall under three main headings: structural adaptation to reduce the productive potential, a more realistic price policy and improved market management; in addition, it is proposed that sugaring and enrichment should be curtailed and/or phased out. By the time of publication the Council, after consultation of the Parliament, should have decided on the adoption of Commission proposals. In this publication, it should be recorded that the Commission has taken the two decisions which

(1) COM(84)440 final, COM(84)515 final, COM(84)517 and COM(84)539 final.

lie within its power in order to contribute to the adaptation of this market organization. In the first instance, when evaluating the state and prospects of the wine market, the Commission will no longer restrict itself to governmental sources since experience has shown that these sources can be unreliable. For distillation, the Commission has established limits on access to voluntary distillation (which will allow up to about 10 million hl to benefit from future operations). Additional distillation, in the form of obligatory distillation which takes place at a lower price, may then be applied in a more equitable way.

VI — The consumer

Influence of the general economic environment on the consumer

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

(i) a growth rate which has improved but not enough to improve the employment situation or ensure a lasting recovery of purchasing power;

(ii) worsening unemployment, with 12.8 million unemployed in October 1984 (11.4% of the labour force) compared with 12.1 million in October 1983.

Changing consumption patterns (Table 25) ([1])

97. The growth in the Community population has for a number of years been very low (0.2% between 1982 and 1983); 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.

([1]) For a detailed analysis of and long-term trends in the consumption of foodstuffs, see 'The outlook of the supply of and demand for agricultural products in the Community to 1990' (p. 139-153 of this Report).

98. 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 other than citrus, beef/veal, sheepmeat, butter and eggs;

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

The table below shows average per capita consumption of main food products, and maximum and minimum values in the Community.

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/veal	25	France	32	Danmark	12
pigmeat	37	Deutschland	58	Ellas	18
poultrymeat	14	Italia	18	Danmark	9
sheepmeat and goatmeat	4	Ellas	13	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: averages for 1981, 1982, 1983.
[1] EUR 9 only.

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.

99. Certain disparities in taxation in the Member States may reinforce these differences. For example, the rates of VAT payable on foodstuffs, and of excise duties on alcoholic drinks, vary from one Member State to another. In some Member States, VAT also varies from one product to another. The greatest differences between Member States are in the rate of VAT applicable to alcoholic drinks:

Belgium: 6% on beer, 25% on wines and spirits,

France: 18.6% on wines and spirits,

FR of Germany: 13% on wines and spirits,

Italy: 8% on wines and spirits.

The rate of excise duty charged in addition in several cases is very variable, from one Member State to another and from one alcoholic beverage to another. It should, however, be noted that there are no Community rules that require Member States to limit the level of excise duties charged on wine. Under Community law Member States are free to set the duty at whatever rate they judge appropriate, subject only to the condition that the ratio between the charges on wine and those on competing products does not involve protection of national production of any category of alcoholic drink. The Commission appreciates the efforts made by the United Kingdom; on 14 March 1984 that country reduced excise duty on wines, in accordance with a decision of the Court of Justice of the European Communities.

Security of supply (Table 26)

100. In 1984 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 ensures reliable supplies of most foodstuffs.

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

Exceeding 100%		Around 100%		Below 100%	
Whole-milk powder	396	Oats	98	Rice	90
Concentrated milk	161	Potatoes	101	Fresh fruit	83
Skimmed-milk powder	143	Eggs	102	Sheepmeat and goatmeat	74
Sugar	124	Fresh milk products	101	Grain maize	67
Butter	122	Beef/veal	103	Citrus fruit	45
Wheat	119	Pigmeat	101	Vegetable oils and fats (2)	24
Barley	113	Fresh vegetables	100		
Poultrymeat	110	Wine	102		
Cheese	107				
Rye	107				

(1) Crop products: average for 1980/81, 1981/82, 1982/83; livestock products: average for 1981, 1982, 1983.
(2) 1981/82.

101. 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 in turn meant very reasonable consumer prices for pigmeat, poultry-meat, eggs, edible oils, margarine and other vegetable fats.

102. The Community made a number of commercial agreements with countries or groups of countries in all parts of the world, for one or more products in each case. As regards in particular the special arrangements for imported butter from New Zealand, the Council adopted in July the new quotas up to 1986: 83 000 tonnes for 1984, 81 000 tonnes for 1985, and 79 000 tonnes for 1986. The decision on the quantities to be imported under these arrangements in 1987 and 1988 is to be taken before 1 August 1986.

5)

Before 1 August 1988, the Council will have to decide whether to retain the special arrangements or to abolish them from 1989.

Household expenditure on food consumption (Table 24)

103. The percentage of household expenditure on foodstuffs, drinks and tobacco fell in the Community in 1982: [1] 17.7% as against 18.2% in 1981. A similar movement occurred in the percentage of expenditure on foodstuffs alone: 14.1% in 1982 and 14.5% in 1981.

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.

104. The percentage of expenditure on foodstuffs in the household budget varies considerably from one Member State to another. 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 17%), 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.

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[1] Most recent year for which figures are available.

Household expenditure on food consumption in 1982
(as a percentage of total household consumer expenditure)

Items of expenditure	D	F	I	NL	B	L (¹)	UK	IRL (¹)	DK	GR
Foodstuffs	14.7	17.5	25.9	15.3	17.5	16.4	15.2	23.9	17.4	35.6
Drinks	2.9	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.6	14.0	4.4	3.3
Tobacco	1.7	1.1	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	3.1	4.4	3.3	2.6
Foodstuffs, drinks and tobacco	19.3	21.1	30.2	19.8	21.4	20.6	20.9	42.3	25.1	41.5

Source: Eurostat.
(¹) 1981 figures.

Producer and consumer prices (Table 15)

105. The impact of the 1984/85 farm price increases on consumer prices was estimated overall at about 1%. The actual effect in each Member State is also a function of agri-monetary adjustments and the situation of the agricultural markets.

106. For a number of years agriculture has helped to curb inflation. Farmgate prices as a whole have risen substantially more slowly than food prices in the shops and much less than those of certain services or manufactures.

Apart from 1976, when the drought forced up crop product prices sharply, farmgate price movement has consistently lagged behind that of retail food prices and consumer prices overall, except in 1982 when the rates of increase were much the same. The agricultural price policy guidelines approved by the Council in March 1984 should benefit consumers through the maintenance of only moderate increases in food prices.

Consumer prices of foodstuffs and producer prices of agricultural produce
1975-83
EUR 10

(Indexes: 1975 = 100)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
General index of consumer prices:									
Index	100	111.0	123.2	132.6	146.4	167.4	188.9	209.7	227.5
Annual rate of increase (%)	—	11.0	11.0	7.6	10.4	14.3	12.8	11.0	8.5
Index of consumer prices of foodstuffs: (1)									
Index	100	113.5	128.8	138.1	150.9	168.2	189.9	211.9	229.0
Annual rate of increase (%)	—	13.5	13.5	7.2	9.3	11.5	12.3	11.6	8.1
Index of agricultural producer prices (all products):									
Index	100	117.1	126.2	131.0	139.9	151.1	168.5	187.3	201.6
Annual rate of increase (%)	—	17.1	7.8	3.8	6.8	8.0	11.5	11.2	7.6
Index of producer prices of crop products:									
Index	100	124.3	133.5	137.9	150.3	165.0	183.3	203.8	227.0
Annual rate of increase (%)	—	24.3	7.4	3.3	9.0	9.8	11.1	11.2	11.4
Index of producer prices of livestock products:									
Index	100	112.1	121.2	126.3	132.7	141.5	158.2	175.9	184.0
Annual rate of increase (%)	—	12.1	12.1	4.2	5.1	6.6	11.8	11.2	4.6

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

World market prices and Community supplies

107. 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, has led to a substantial increase in world prices — in ECU terms

— of certain agricultural products. The system of levies on imports into the Community has prevented this increase from affecting Community prices and so has protected consumers from rises of up to 20 or 30%.

Special measures benefiting consumers

108. A number of measures adopted in 1984 in relation to the agricultural market organizations should have positive effects for consumers. For milk and milk products, the Commission adopted, in late July 1984, a set of additional measures to help dispose of products in stock, on both the internal and the export markets. As for the Community market, the Commission decided to take the necessary steps to extend the subsidy for the use of butter in pastry products and ice-cream, to sugar confectionery, sandwich spreads and certain fish preserves; this could involve some 20 000 tonnes of butter. The Commission has also decided to reintroduce an aid for the sale of 'Christmas butter'. Finally, it has decided to support operations to promote the consumption of milk products.

For beef/veal, the Commission adopted a number of measures to dispose of large stocks; the measures include a further chance for Member States to grant aid for the purchase of beef/veal at reduced prices by certain underprivileged social groups (those receiving social security benefits, especially unemployment benefit). This kind of aid, 50% subsidized by the Community, was also introduced in 1974/75.

The Commission also proposed to the Council that support for the table wine information and promotion campaigns should be maintained. This has been approved in principle and is already possible in several Member States.

Finally, the Community has maintained its consumer subsidy scheme for olive oil, under which aid is granted so that olive oil can be sold at prices competitive with those for seed oils.

109. In 1984 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)

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

(i) the Commission's proposals for tightening up 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) for provisions relating to health production measures applicable to imports of meat from non-Community countries;

(iii) the ongoing effort to eradicate livestock diseases.

Consultation of consumer organizations

110. As in previous years, the Commission and its staff held regular consultations with groups of consumer organizations at Community level. Consultations take place within the Consumers' Consultative Committee (CCC), and the agricultural advisory committees, on which consumers are represented, on the implementation of Community legislation. Commission staff also took an active part in various meetings organized by consumer organizations.

111. Since it was set up, the Consumers' Consultative Committee has adopted some 20 opinions and 10 resolutions on the common agricultural policy. In particular, it has called for the prohibition of the use in livestock farming of all natural and artificial substances having a hormonal action.

The consumer organizations have criticized proposals submitted by the Commission in July 1983 for a reform of the common agricultural policy; they consider the proposals inadequate to achieve the aim of radical reform. Similarly, the Consumers' Consultative Committee has accused the Com-

(1) In this connection, see the Chapter entitled 'Harmonization of laws', p. 117 of this Report.

mission of insufficient consultation of consumer organizations when preparing a proposal, adopted by the Council, authorizing the offer or supply, for direct human consumption, of wines from the United States which have been improved or preserved using techniques not allowed by Community legislation.

On the other hand, the Committee generally endorsed the Commission's proposals for prices and related measures for 1984/85; it felt that they came close to the approach it had been recommending for several years.

VII — The Community's external relations

Overall survey

112. A major feature of 1984 was the intensification of negotiations for the accession of Spain and Portugal to the Community; the European Council, at its meeting at Fontainebleau, reaffirmed that the negotiations had to be completed by the end of the year. Another important event was the end of negotiations, started in 1983, for the conclusion of the Third Lomé Convention, which will enter into force in 1985.

At the same time the Community took an active part in all dealings with non-member countries, whether multilateral or bilateral, which could affect its food and agricultural policies.

Accession negotiations

113. Work on the accession of Spain and Portugal continued steadily in the negotiating conference being held with each of these two countries. These negotiations are rendered especially complex, compared with previous accessions, by the importance of agriculture in both countries' economies, the impact Spanish and Portuguese agriculture will have on the enlarged Community's farm sector, the difficulties in implementing the CAP in the applicant countries, and the particular sensitivity of certain sectors, in Spain and Portugal and in the Community.

Generally speaking, the problems arising result from the fact that both Spain and Portugal possess:

(i) a livestock sector with inadequate production structures, caused by the large number of small farms, concentrated in areas where production is difficult;

(ii) a contrastingly dynamic Mediterranean products sector which has undergone secure development within national frontiers under highly favourable climatic conditions.

In addition to this general situation, there are various specific problems regarding, for example, prices and aids and the situations of the sugar sector in Portugal and the cereals sector in Spain. These different factors led the Community to propose in the negotiations that, to take account of particular circumstances, the transition arrangements should not only provide for the mechanisms which have now become standard but should also include a special period for implementing the basic mechanisms of the CAP in certain sectors of Spanish and Portuguese agriculture, or a trade supervision mechanism.

In the meanwhile the Community is itself engaged in a process of revision of its agricultural policy, with measures for producer co-responsibility and guarantee thresholds to allow output of certain products to be controlled. This process has meant that the Community has not yet been able to start negotiations on the wine chapter. The result is that the applicant countries have had no opportunity to make an overall appraisal of the agriculture chapters as a whole.

At the present stage, the negotiations with Spain have enabled positions to be clarified as to both the general framework for transition and details of the various transitional measures to be implemented. Negotiations with Portugal have enabled the general outline of the agreement to be settled: the general transition arrangements will consist of a standard type of transition for some products and phased transition arrangements for others, the definitive list of which must be agreed in the negotiations. As a general rule, the transitional measures will be applied for a maximum of 10 years.

The negotiations for the accession of Spain and Portugal are being expedited so as to reach the goal which has been set, the admission of these two countries to the Community in 1986.

Relations with developing countries

114. In 1984, Saint Christopher and Nevis, a former overseas territory of the United Kingdom, became the 64th ACP (Africa, Caribbean, Pacific) State associated with the Community through the Lomé Convention. It secured a transfer from the arrangements for sugar originating in overseas countries and territories to those provided for in the sugar protocol annexed to the Convention. The Ivory Coast also acceded to this Protocol in 1984, with effect from 1 June 1983.

The Convention, signed in Lomé on 31 October 1979, expires on 28 February 1985. The negotiations for a Third Lomé Convention, which have been in progress since 1983, have as their object the establishment of an overall agreement between the ACP countries and the Community, thus giving fresh impetus to their relations, while adapting the Convention to changes in the economic situation and attempting to render the overseas aid granted and the instruments for granting it more effective. The negotiations made significant progress during the reporting period.

115. With these negotiations under way, the Council decided upon improvements to the Community's Generalized System of Preferences for 1984 in the crustaceans and tropical fruit preparations sectors. In 1983, agricultural imports under this system exceeded 1 600 million ECU.

Relations with Mediterranean countries

116. In a report to the Council on the exploratory talks which it held with Mediterranean non-member countries linked to the Community by cooperation or association agreements and with the countries applying for accession, the Commission presented proposals for the implementation of an overall Mediterranean policy for the enlarged Community. ([1])

These proposals take into account the possible impact of enlargement on the relations established under the overall Mediterranean approach since 1972, and also economic trends since the entry into force of the agreements. In the agricultural sector, the Commission proposes that for the products covered

([1]) COM(84)107 final.

by the agreements in force, and up to quantities corresponding to the Mediterranean partners' traditional exports, the preferential arrangements should provide for adapting the protection mechanisms of the common agricultural policy.

These proposals are still under discussion in the Council, but a final decision will not be taken until the accession negotiations have been completed.

International organizations

117. The 10th ministerial meeting of the World Food Council was held from 11 to 15 June in Addis Ababa. It examined progress since the 1974 World Food Conference, the food situation in Africa, and the measures to be taken to eliminate hunger in the world before the end of the century.

The Community's representative explained the initiatives taken by the Community to combat hunger in the world (food strategies, activities on particular topics). He argued for action to help stabilize markets in agricultural products.

The main conclusions of this meeting, which will be communicated to the General Assembly of the United Nations, were to stress the importance of suitable food policies in the developing countries, of improving international trade in agricultural products and of stepping up outside financial and technical aid for food and agricultural development programmes. In this context, the importance of replenishing the IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development) was emphasized.

118. The subjects discussed in the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in 1984 mainly involved world food security, rural development, food aid and trade in agricultural products.

The Community took part in the Regional Conference for Europe, in Council meetings, and in the work of 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.

Among the conclusions of the Regional Conference for Europe (Reykjavik, 17 to 21 September 1984), a resolution was adopted on the conservation and protection of forest resources in Europe. (1)

119. Activities under the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) on agricultural trade were mostly concentrated on the work of the Committee on Trade in Agriculture, which was set up by the Ministerial Conference in November 1982. The Committee was instructed to present its recommendations for liberalization of trade in agricultural products by November 1984. The Community was actively involved in this work, seeking especially to ensure a balanced approach between export and import measures, and also to take every opportunity of improving the existing rules while discussing the possible introduction of new ones.

International agreements on agricultural commodities

120. The third session of the United Nations Conference for the negotiation of a new International Sugar Agreement was held in Geneva from 12 June to 5 July 1984. Great differences between the main partners (Australia, Brazil, the EEC and Cuba) in their perceptions of the world market prevented an agreement containing any economic provisions from being negotiated. An administrative agreement was concluded, however, entering into force on 1 January 1985. The Commission is recommending to the Council that the Community accede to this agreement.

121. The Community continued to take an active part in the work of the International Wheat Council, the 100th meeting of which was held, exceptionally, on 25 and 26 June 1984 in Ottawa (Canada), and in that of the Food Aid Committee, under the International Wheat Agreement.

122. Finally, the International Olive Oil Council, on which the Community is represented, decided to extend the International Olive Oil Agreement, which was to expire on 31 December 1984, pending the negotiation of a new agreement.

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(1) See also the Chapter 'Agricultural structures' in this Report (p. 99-102).

Food aid

123. On 7 May 1984, the Council laid down implementing rules for food aid policy and management in 1984. The Community decided to make available 1 127 663 tonnes of cereals instead of the 927 000 tonnes provided for in the Food Aid Convention. Direct contributions from the Community's Member States amounted to an additional 723 337 tonnes of cereals. The Community also granted:

122 500 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder,
32 760 tonnes of butteroil,
approximately 13 500 tonnes of sugar,
20 000 tonnes of vegetable oil,

and other products (dried fish, red beans, etc.) of a quantity equivalent to 147 000 tonnes of cereals.

Bilateral relations

124. The year 1984 has been characterized by strong pressures for increased protection of the domestic market in the United States and for the adoption of measures and policies to stimulate US agricultural exports.

This was reflected in petitions for the introduction of antidumping and countervailing duties on wine imports from the Community, the adoption of the 'Wine Equity Act of 1984', the opening of an inquiry into the interference of tobacco imports with the system of support for the domestic tobacco industry and extensive recourse to various export subsidization programmes.

The 'Wine Equity Act' is based on the idea that conditions of access to markets should be essentially balanced for narrowly defined sectors. The Community made clear its serious objections to this idea which is inconsistent with the very concept on which the open trade system established under the GATT is based, namely the concept of overall reciprocity. The 'Wine Equity Act', moreover, amended existing US legislation so as to extend the conditions under which countervailing and antidumping duties may be imposed on imported wine. The amended legislation is inconsistent with the relevant GATT Code to which the United States has subscribed.

The Community asked for the opening of negotiations with the USA with a view to stabilizing the imports into the Community of corn gluten feed and similar products. The US administration has made clear its strong opposition to any amendment of the Community's present import regime for these products but the negotiations were opened in July in accordance with the rules of the GATT. These negotiations were still in progress at the end of 1984.

The Community requested consultations with the USA with regard to a new programme for subsidization of exports of cereals introduced by the USA in July 1984.

A series of bilateral disputes between the Community and the USA concerning agricultural trade which were brought before the GATT in 1983 remained unsolved by the end of 1984 because of the divergences of views of the contracting parties with regard to the interpretation of certain basic provisions of the GATT.

125. In April 1984, the Government of Japan published its fifth package of import liberalization measures; most of the provisions were to enter into force on 1 April 1985. Reductions in tariffs on pigmeat and certain food industry products, as well as the elimination of quantitative restrictions on preserved pigmeat and raw tobacco products, could favour Community agricultural exports. However, the Community is urging certain further measures, relating to Japan's veterinary and plant health policies and certain barriers in the wine, biscuits and confectionery product sectors.

126. Negotiations were held with Australia and New Zealand on amending the agreements on imports into the Community of certain cheeses. The most important changes are the following:

(i) suspension of the minimum price system,

(ii) increase in the special levy,

(iii) strengthening of administrative cooperation, notably regarding the regular exchange of market information.

127. The temporary joint discipline agreements between Finland, Norway and Austria and the Community were also amended in 1984; the measures adopted concern trade in cheese.

128. In order to make an effective contribution to the prevention of fraud in the wine sector, the Community concluded an agreement with Switzerland — a large-scale importer and a significant country for transit traffic — enabling fraud prevention services in the Member States to collaborate directly with their Swiss counterparts.

Agreements and measures relating to specific products

129. The Community held negotiations with non-member countries which had signed voluntary restraint agreements covering their exports of sheepmeat and goatmeat or of live sheep and goats to certain markets in the Community considered to be sensitive (France and Ireland), with a view to extending the arrangements, since the economic conditions which had led to these markets being recognized as sensitive had not changed. For the majority of countries concerned, the new commitment was entered into for the period of the current voluntary restraint agreements.

130. In order to take account of the difficulties on the beef and veal market, the Community fixed imports of young bovine animals and frozen beef for processing under the annual estimates for 1984 at slightly below the previous year's levels, after consulting the exporting countries concerned.

131. Finally, the Commission concluded an arrangement with the Polish authorities for improving the import price of certain soft fruit preparations for 1984/85.

VIII — Agricultural structures

Introduction

132. The persistence of the economic recession in the Community continues to inhibit the development of all economic sectors. In agriculture the very context in which structural adaptation of farming takes place has been altered by inflation and unemployment, the two most damaging aspects of the recession. Not only has farm enlargement been made a very costly process due to increasing farmland prices but the cost structure of farming has also been increased considerably. Thus, the modernization of farms, in line with the objectives of the Community's agricultural structures policy, has become an extremely difficult proposition in these circumstances. Then, too, because of the growing levels of unemployment generally, industry's appeal to surplus farm labour is no longer a potent force in the promotion of structural change. As a result structural change in agriculture has slowed down substantially during the past decade.

A detailed analysis of the structural situation of agriculture in the Community has been given in previous reports and need not be repeated here. Instead, since 1984 marks the end of 10 years of implementation of the common agricultural structures policy, and since proposals leading to a significant alteration of this policy are currently under discussion by the Council, it is appropriate that this chapter should be mainly concerned with an account of the implementation of the policy so far and a relatively detailed description of the main provisions of the new policy proposals.

However, before these items are discussed, some of the more important aspects of the structural problem in agriculture are briefly outlined. Such an outline should form a logical background to the subsequent policy discussion. In addition, this chapter includes a description of the

Community's programme on the coordination of agricultural research and a section on forestry.

Structural aspects of the Community's agriculture

(Tables 51 to 61)

133. Some of the more important aspects of the structural situation in agriculture which merit discussion in this general context relate to changes in recent years in the main factors of production: labour, land and capital.

Labour (Tables 51.1, 51.2 and 52)

134. Within agriculture the most profound effect of the recession is reflected in the slowdown in the drift from the land. With unemployment in the general Community economy now standing at more than 12 million, alternative jobs have become very hard to find. In the circumstances, farm labour migration, historically a significant contributor to the structural evolution of agriculture, has lost a lot of momentum: the annual rate of migration in EUR 10, which registered 4.5% per year on average during the 1960s, dropped to 2.5% between 1975 and 1980 and to 2.3% between 1980 and 1982. Given the persistence of the economic recession, it is more than likely that the greater proportion of those persons leaving farming are to be found among the ranks of the unemployed rather than in alternative employment.

In the period 1980-82 the annual decline in the agricultural labour force was most pronounced in Italy (6.7%), Luxembourg (6.5%) and in Ireland (3.8%). At the same time the number of persons employed in farming increased in the Netherlands (0.4%), Denmark (1.7%) and in Greece (6.6%).

135. The share of agriculture in total civilian employment amounts to 6.9% in EUR 9 and 7.6% in EUR 10. The United Kingdom would appear to have the youngest agricultural population in the Community, some 18% of those whose main occupation is farming being under 25 years of age. The average for EUR 10 is 10%, that is much less than in total civilian employment. Ireland has the oldest farm population with 14.3% of those whose main occupation is farming being over 65 years of age; this figure is more than twice the Community average (6.8%).

Land (Tables 53.1, 53.2 and 54)

136. With the slowdown in urban/industrial development, the loss of land to agriculture has tended to lose momentum in recent years. During the period 1968-73 the loss amounted to an annual 0.5% of total utilized agricultural area (UAA). However, during the period 1973-82 the corresponding figure was no more than 0.2%.

137. In EUR 10, farms over 50 ha comprise no more than 6% of total farms but occupy some 42% of total UAA. These figures give ample indication of the degree of structural imbalance in the Community's agriculture. Farms of 1 to 5 ha are by far the largest group in both EUR 9 (43% of total) and EUR 10 (47%). These relatively high figures are directly accounted for by the very large number of very small farms in Italy and Greece. In both Member States, which together account for roughly half of the farms in the Community, some 70% of all farms of 1 ha or more are smaller than 5 ha.

Capital (Tables 09 and 61)

138. Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture has declined in absolute terms since 1978 in Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark. It has increased in France, Italy, Luxembourg, Ireland and Greece. [1] However a clearer comparative picture of the situation among Member States is obtained when capital formation is expressed as a percentage of total gross value-added in agriculture. Thus, between 1973 and 1979, gross fixed capital formation, measured in this way, increased in the first group of Member States mentioned above, but declined significantly thereafter.

By contrast, in the other Member States, with the exception of Greece, it tended to increase progressively throughout the decade 1973-82. In Greece, it

(1) Statistics for gross fixed capital formation in the United Kingdom are not available.

remained relatively static throughout, representing no more than 13 to 14% of total gross value-added in agriculture during the period under review. These latter figures are symptomatic of the comparative weakness of agricultural structures in this Member State.

139. The structural situation of agriculture is thus extremely diversified as between one Member State and the other. It is for this reason that the structures policy, which began as a series of 'horizontal' measures in 1972, has since then become progressively more regionalized in character. It has thus become a more effective instrument in providing solutions to the varied problems of agricultural structure throughout the Community.

Implementation of the common agricultural structures policy
(Tables 62 to 66)

140. The following brief outline of the operation of the common agricultural structures policy to date relates first of all to the three basic Directives of 1972, [1] to Directive 75/268/EEC on mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas, to the various regional measures which have been adopted by the Council since 1978, and to Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 on common measures to improve the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed.

Modernization of farms (Table 62)

141. By the end of 1982 a total of 188 000 farm development plans had been approved in the Community as a whole, of which roughly 20% were in the less-favoured areas. About 85% of the farms receiving aid justify between 1 and 3 man-work units; only 15% provide employment for a larger number. On more than 95% of farms, the earned income was lower than the comparable non-agricultural income at the time when the development plan was drawn up; one out of every two farms was earning less than 80% of the comparable income.

(1) Directive 72/159/EEC on the modernization of farms; Directive 72/160/EEC concerning measures to encourage the cessation of farming and the reallocation of utilized agricultural area for the purpose of structural improvement; and Directive 72/161/EEC on the provision of socio-economic guidance for and the acquisition of occupational skills by persons engaged in agriculture.

The extent to which the Directive has been implemented varies from one Member State to another. In the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark, farms with approved development plans represent 20% of all 'main occupation' holdings. In the United Kingdom and Ireland the corresponding figure was about 15%, in France it was only 4%, while in Italy it was less than 1%. A number of factors have led to this situation but the main reasons for the wide differences in the Directive's implementation have probably been the particularly slow start made in France and Italy in addition to administrative weakness in the agricultural sector as well as the nature of the agricultural structures themselves. The percentage of development plans which provided for an increase in the area of the farm was under 15% in most Member States. In Germany and France, however, the corresponding figures were 40% and 30% respectively.

After a very slow start, the number of plans approved annually in the Community as a whole rose steadily from 11 300 in 1974 to 29 300 in 1978. Since 1980 (21 700 plans approved) there has been a sharp decline, with only 15 400 approved in 1982.

The downward trend since 1979 is mainly attributable to the less favourable situation as regards agricultural incomes, which means that farmers are less willing or able to make substantial investments in their holdings. Another factor has been the increase in financing costs due to higher interest rates. In addition to this, larger sums have had to be invested to achieve the comparable earned income in these less favourable circumstances.

Cessation of farming (Table 63)

142. By the end of 1982, 89 200 farmers had ceased farming under Directive 72/160/EEC and thereby released 1 220 000 ha of land for structural improvement. Of the total area released in the Community, 66% is in France and 27% in Germany. In fact, only in these two Member States (and in Luxembourg) has the Directive made a meaningful contribution towards the process of structural improvement. Furthermore a much higher than average percentage of holdings in these Member States have increased their areas under development plans. The Directive stipulates that the areas released must be allocated to holdings with a development plan if the cessation annuity is to be eligible for reimbursement by the Community. In practice, however, only about 6% of all cases (accounting for about 15% of the UAA released) have qualified for financial assistance from the EAGGF. The fact that the number of farmers taking over released land (170 300) is almost twice as high as the number of farmers releasing land (89 200) clearly shows that the structural impact of the Directive has not been very effective.

The narrow scope for the implementation of this Directive derives mainly from the very strict conditions concerning the allocation of areas released through farmer retirement. Difficulties encountered in practice in bringing about the necessary correspondence in time and space between modernizing and retiring farmers account for the comparatively low percentage of annuities that were eligible for reimbursement. Little incentive was provided at Community level by the amount of the annuity itself: the amount of the annuity which is eligible for assistance from the EAGGF has not been increased since the Directive was first introduced in 1972, although the Commission has proposed such an increase to the Council on several occasions since then. The number of farmers retiring under the Directive showed a steady decline from 15 900 in 1975 to only 8 400 in 1979, although it rose again, to 12 200, in 1982.

Socio-economic guidance and vocational training (Table 64)

143. Germany and the Netherlands account for about three-quarters of the socio-economic counsellors who have been trained and have entered into service pursuant to Title I of Directive 72/161/EEC. Only in Germany has there been any large-scale provision of further training for these counsellors. France, on the other hand, has done most to provide vocational training for farmers and farm workers. However, wider use of the Directive is now also being made in Belgium, Germany, Italy and Ireland. In all Member States most of those attending the courses are under 30 years of age. The provision of basic, advanced and specialized courses differs widely from one Member State to another. In France, for example, the emphasis is placed on basic courses, in Germany on advanced courses and in Belgium on specialized courses.

Regional and specific schemes

144. Since 1975, Community policy on agricultural structures has concentrated increasingly on specific schemes in poor rural areas. The aim is to improve the economic balance, compensate large areas which receive proportionately less in the way of aids from the EAGGF Guarantee Section and make across-the-board measures more effective in these regions.

Mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas (Table 65)

145. The Member States have reinforced their commitment to the less-favoured areas by increasing the appropriations for the payment of compensatory allowances. The number of farms qualifying and the amount per farm and per livestock unit have been increased. In 1982, 683 105 holdings, i.e. 35% of all those situated in less-favoured areas, received compensatory allowance payments. The average amount per holding was 745 ECU.

In 1984, the Council approved an adjustment to and extension of the list of less-favoured areas in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Italy. The less-favoured areas now account for 43.3% of the Community's UAA.

Other specific measures

146. In Ireland the scheme for the stimulation of agricultural development in the less-favoured areas of the West [1] is well under way. By the end of 1983, 29 900 hectares had been improved; the procedures for the subdivision of land held in common ownership had been initiated for a total of 5 400 ha; afforestation work had commenced on 1 520 ha and 563 farm development plans had been approved. Drainage operations under the programme to

(1) OJ L 180, 14. 7. 1980.

accelerate such operations in the western region (1) have been completed over an area of 100 000 ha and have been started on 50 000 ha.

147. As far as Italy is concerned, the budget for the acceleration and guidance of collective irrigation works in the Mezzogiorno (2) has been allocated (five specific programmes approved); the schemes will be carried out and the EAGGF will pay its financial contribution in the years ahead. Once the Commission had approved the framework programme for the adaptation and modernization of the structure of production of beef/veal, sheepmeat and goatmeat, (3) the regions were requested to produce specific programmes; nine regional bodies have so far had their programmes approved, which indicates that the implementation phase has begun in these regions.

148. In France the programme for the acceleration and guidance of collective irrigation works in Corsica (4) has been seriously delayed and the rate of implementation is behind the schedule specified in the programme; the main reason for the delay is a shortage of funds in the member countries. There has also been some delay in the implementation of the programme to accelerate the restructuring and conversion of vineyards in certain Mediterranean regions (5) and the programme on the development of agriculture in the overseas departments. (3)

149. In Germany the scheme to improve infrastructure in certain less-favoured agricultural areas (3) has been extremely successful; aid applications exceed the appropriations for this five-year-measure. In the three years since the scheme came into operation, Community aid totalling 30.7 million ECU was earmarked for 95 projects, i.e. 68% of the total appropriations. Similarly, in France and Italy projects submitted under the programme to improve infrastructure in certain rural areas (6) far exceed the funds available; the budget has been shared out among 774 projects (195 in France and 479 in Italy).

(1) OJ L 206, 29. 7. 1978.
(2) OJ L 166, 23. 6. 1978.
(3) OJ L 197, 20. 7. 1981.
(4) OJ L 38, 14. 2. 1979.
(5) OJ L 206, 29. 7. 1978.
(6) OJ L 204, 28. 7. 1981.

150. In the United Kingdom the programme for the stimulation of agricultural development in the less-favoured areas of Northern Ireland (1) is making rapid headway. By the end of 1983, 1 700 km of farm roads had been built and 125 000 hectares of land improved; 313 holdings had implemented an improvement plan.

151. In Greece the measures for the acceleration of agricultural development in certain regions (2) have got off to a good start, apart from investment in small stock farms under individual improvement plans. In addition, 142 cotton producer groups (3) have been recognized and EAGGF aid has been granted for the purchase of 205 cotton harvesters; other provisions of the Regulation in question, however, such as launching aid for groups and recognition of associations of groups, have not so far been effective. Two 'common measures' were renewed and combined with a supplementary budget in 1984; these concern the development of agricultural advisory services and the acceleration of collective irrigation operations. (4)

152. Lastly, in Italy, Greece and France, the programmes approved by the Commission for improving the production and marketing of Community citrus fruit (5) are ambitious (518.75 million ECU in Italy, 172 million ECU in Greece and 21.21 million ECU in France). All the aids towards the measures provided for by the Regulation will be eligible for Community financing.

Improvement of the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed (Table 66)

153. The Member States had submitted a total of 158 programmes, 138 of which had been approved by the Commission by the end of 1983. Nearly

(1) OJ L 197, 20. 7. 1981.
(2) OJ L 214, 22. 7. 1982.
(3) OJ L 51, 23. 2. 1982.
(4) OJ L 125, 12. 5. 1984.
(5) OJ L 140, 20. 5. 1982.

45% of the investment envisaged under these programmes relates to milk and milk products, fruit and vegetables, and meat, in that order.

It is clear from the number of programmes presented by the Member States that this Regulation is of particular importance for the processors and distributors. The aids available cover only a very limited part of the total investment requirement in this sector, however: aid granted by the EAGGF Guidance Section up to 1983 for approved projects totalled 1 064 million ECU, while the total investment provided for by the programmes approved by the Commission came to 8 500 million ECU. It is therefore clear that the allocation of funds for the Regulation is inadequate and should be increased.

Integrated development programmes

154. The integrated development programme for the Western Isles of Scotland (1) is well under way in all the relevant fields and is an example of how the Community's structural funds can be dovetailed together to achieve its objectives. Under the integrated development programme in the department of Lozère, France, (1) the agricultural schemes have met with some success: 1 200 farmers are involved in the programme, carrying out hydraulic works, land, pasture and infrastructure improvement and animal housing projects. As far as the promotion of farm tourism is concerned, a few projects involving rural holiday accommodation have received investment aid. It is estimated that by the end of the programme half of the holdings will have received aid from the resources available. The involvement of the other Community funds, however, is not yet in evidence.

Integrated Mediterranean programmes

155. On 16 August 1983, the Commission sent the Council a proposal for a Regulation instituting integrated Mediterranean programmes. (2) This

(1) OJ L 197, 20. 7. 1981.

(2) The Agricultural Situation in the Community — 1983 Report, points 127 to 143.

document was revised on 6 September 1984 (1) to take account of certain amendments of the Parliament and to ensure that the proposal is in accord with measures adopted in the meantime.

156. In this connection a number of schemes in preparation for the implementation of the programmes were adopted on 21 December 1983, for a total cost of 5.8 million ECU. (2) Alongside a number of studies and research projects, 10 pilot actions were approved. These are schemes covering limited geographical areas, based on a global 'multi-sectoral' approach involving combinations of contributions from the various Community structural funds. The aim of the actions is to test the methods which will be used in implementing the integrated Mediterranean programmes. As regards agriculture, there are schemes for general improvements in farming (land improvement, infrastructure, etc.) and some involving investment in farms and in the processing, marketing and promotion of agricultural products. The forestry sector is also receiving aid under several programmes. The implementation of these pilot actions is to continue for two years. The integrated programmes are in the following regions: the inland areas of Corsica and the department of Hérault (Languedoc-Roussillon) in France; the area of Ogliastra, Sardinia, the inland areas of Viterbo, and two rural areas of Abruzzi in Italy; and on the islands of Lesbos and Limnos, in the prefecture of Ioannina, the prefecture of Evritania and the Prespa area in Greece.

The new policy on agricultural structures

General survey

157. In October 1983 the Commission presented a set of proposals to the Council for a revised policy on agricultural structures. The Council has now adopted the new measures to improve the processing and marketing of agricultural products; the other proposals were still under discussion on 1 October.

(1) COM(84)499 final.
(2) OJ L 44, 15. 2. 1984.

158. As regards its basic principles, the new Community structures policy reflects first and foremost the fact that the market situation rules out any improvement in agricultural incomes via increased production. The policy aims to allow for the effects of the current socio-economic situation on the development of holdings. It also accords special attention to the particular needs of those regions suffering from natural handicaps.

159. The guidelines proposed by the Commission have been presented earlier. [1] Below is a detailed description of the measures being discussed in the Council and those already adopted concerning the processing and marketing of agricultural products.

Main features of the new policy

160. The specific details of the principal aid systems under the new policy are as follows:

Farm investment

161. 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 farm which shows that the investments to be undertaken are profitable, and that they will bring about a lasting and substantial improvement in the economic situation of the farm, particularly in its labour income,

(iv) keep simplified farm accounts.

162. The investment aid may take the form of a capital grant or its equivalent in terms of an interest-rate subsidy. The level of aid for fixed assets may, at a maximum, amount to 35% of the value of the investment in

[1] The Agricultural Situation in the Community — 1983 Report, points 144 to 151.

normal farming areas and 45% in less-favoured areas, and to 20% and 30% respectively in the cases of other investments. Furthermore, given the particularly high interest rates charged in Italy, Ireland and Greece, provision is made to increase the value of the maximum aid, applicable in these Member States, by 10% of the total investment for a period of 30 months from the entry into force of the new policy. The maximum eligible investment is limited to 60 000 ECU per man-work unit subject to an overall maximum of 120 000 ECU per farm. In the case of group-operated holdings, this latter figure may be raised to 360 000 ECU.

Restrictions on investment aid

163. No aids shall be granted for investments which lead to an increase in output of products already in surplus on Community markets. The Council acting on a proposal from the Commission will in due course define the products which fall within this aid restriction. In the case of milk production, aid shall not be granted in respect of investments which bring the level of production over the reference quantity provided for by Regulation (EEC) No 854/84 adopting general rules for the application of the levy referred to in Article 5(c) of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 in the milk and milk products sector. In any case, the investment must not serve to raise the number of dairy cows to more than 40 per man-work unit or 60 per farm or by more than 15% in the case of farms with more than 1.5 man-work units. Aid in the case of pig production is subject to the condition that the investment does not raise the number of places for fattening pigs to more than 550 per farm.

In the case of group-operated holdings the above limits may not exceed 120 cows and 1 650 pig places.

No aid shall be permitted for poultry and egg production.

Other horizontal aid measures

164. 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. Provision is also made for the financing by the Community of pilot schemes to demonstrate to farmers the real possibilities of production systems, methods and techniques for achieving the aims of the new system of aid for farm investment. In addition, there is provision for the financing of measures necessary for the dissemination, at Community level, of information on the work done and experience gained in the improvement of agricultural structures, and for the financing of studies to assess the economic efficiency of measures to be implemented under the new policy.

National aids

165. National aids may be granted in excess of the amounts of investments already specified in the case of the farm improvement plan but only in so far as they apply to the construction of farm buildings, to the relocation of farm buildings where this is done in the public interest, and to land improvement operations, provided that these aids satisfy the other conditions specified with regard to the farm improvement plan and are in conformity with Articles 92 to 94 of the EEC Treaty.

Where national aids are granted to farmers other than those who implement a farm improvement plan, such aids must be at least 25% less than the amounts granted for the latter, with the exception of aids granted for energy saving, the protection and improvement of the environment and land improvements. In all cases, however, the maximum investment to which these aids apply shall be limited to 60 000 ECU per man-work unit and 120 000 per farm.

Young farmers

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

(i) an installation premium related to the actual cost of the first installation, which may, however, not exceed 15 000 ECU at a maximum. The granting of this premium is subject to the condition that the young farmer practises farming as a main occupation, that his occupational skills will have reached a satisfactory level within two years of his installation, and that the farm can provide adequate work for at least 0.5 man-work units;

(ii) additional investment aid of up to 25% of the amount normally granted for improvement plans, provided that the young farmer submits such a plan within 5 years of his installation and fulfils the necessary conditions as regards occupational qualifications.

Education and training

167. With a view to providing systems of vocational training for persons engaged in agriculture, especially the young ones, which can be tailored to the requirements of modern agriculture, the provisions which applied under Directive 72/161/EEC are strengthened. In effect, the maximum expenditure per training course participant which is eligible for Community aid is substantially increased. Young farmers are required to complete training courses of at least 150 hours in order to fulfil the conditions attached to the granting of the special installation aid. A special aid is also provided for the establishment of training centres to assist less-favoured areas.

Less-favoured areas

168. The provisions of Directive 75/268/EEC are strengthened in a number of respects:

(i) the maximum level of investment in farm tourism and crafts which is eligible for Community financing is increased to 35 000 ECU. Member States may, however, increase this amount to a maximim of 52 000 ECU where the production of products for which there are no normal market outlets is significantly reduced;

(ii) the maximum eligible joint investment for fodder production, and for the improvement and equipment of pastures are substantially increased while the scope of this measure is extended to cover other operations;

(iii) the compensatory allowance shall apply per ha of new forest plantations during each of the first 15 years after planting.

169. Finally, in order to help remove particularly serious structural or infrastructural handicaps in the regions which appear on the Community's list of less-favoured areas within the meaning of Articles 2 and 3 of Directive 75/268/EEC, a framework is provided whereby specific measures, designed to overcome these handicaps, may in due course be adopted by the Council acting on a proposal from the Commission.

Forestry

170. With a view to encouraging the development of forestry on 'main occupation' farms, special aids are provided towards investments in on-farm forestry operations. These include aid for afforestation, for the improvement of existing woodland and for certain ancillary works such as fire protection, the provision of water points and forest roads.

Processing and marketing of agricultural products

171. On 19 June 1984, the Council adopted, for a period of 10 years, Regulation (EEC) No 1932/84 (1) amending both Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 concerning the marketing and processing of agricultural products and Regulation (EEC) No 1820/80 on the stimulation of agricultural development in the less-favoured areas of the West of Ireland.

The basic principles of these Regulations remain unchanged, but a number of adjustments have been made, aimed primarily at broadening and improving the content of the Regulation; the main ones are the following;

(i) the possibility, in connection with projects for the processing of agricultural products, of granting aid for the purchase of certain equipment for the harvesting of basic products, provided that such purchases are profitable for agricultural producers and the costs involved represent only a limited proportion of the investment under the projects concerned;

(1) OJ L 180, 7. 7. 1984.

(ii) confirmation of the need to create new and additional outlets for agricultural products. This is reflected by particular emphasis on programmes and projects relating to new processing techniques, pilot projects for the development of new products and by-products and for energy saving and recycling residues;

(iii) the relaxation under certain conditions of the eligibility criteria for projects relating to the processing of basic agricultural products into products not listed in Annex II to the EEC Treaty (nomenclature of agricultural products);

(iv) the introduction of provisions designed, on the one hand, to take fuller account of economic trends in the execution of projects and, on the other, to allow for financial difficulties besetting persons implementing projects, by reason of inflation and/or high interest rates for funds they have to borrow to raise their own contribution towards the financing of the project.

The new Regulation also makes a few adjustments to the regional variation in the rates of financial contribution towards projects to be carried out in regions where the economic situation is particularly difficult or likely to have special difficulties to contend with when Spain and Portugal join.

Lastly, the Regulation lays down that the Council is to specify the estimated cost of funding the measure before 1 January 1985.

Research and development

172. On 12 December 1983 the Council adopted a Decision on joint research programmes and programmes for coordinating agricultural research for the period 1984-88. (1)

The content of these programmes, described previously, (2) did not undergo any major changes during the negotiations preceding the Council decision. The budget of 65 million ECU originally proposed by the Commission was,

(1) OJ L 358, 22. 12. 1983.
(2) The Agricultural Situation in the Community — 1983 Report, points 300 to 303.

however, not accepted by the Council: the allocation for the execution of these five-year programmes is 30 million ECU.

In view of this cut, the Commission has endeavoured, during this first year of implementation of the Decision, to select priorities within each of the programmes and to see whether some sub-programmes could be carried out simply by coordination of national research projects.

This selection procedure is inevitably leading to the shelving of programmes to which the entire Community and particularly the Commission had attached great importance during the discussions in the Standing Committee on Agricultural Research.

173. The Commission has undertaken to report to the Council in detail after the first two years of implementation of the programmes on the work undertaken, with emphasis on the research which, due to lack of funds, has not been carried out effectively enough. The programmes currently most affected by the lack of appropriations relate to improvement of animal and plant productivity, less-favoured regions not covered by the Mediterranean agriculture programme and the food processing industry. Some programmes such as 'energy in agriculture' and 'Mediterranean agriculture' should be able to proceed normally although they also will be slightly affected by the budget cut.

174. During 1984, as requested by Parliament, the Commission has also been looking into the possibility of implementing a research programme aimed at scaling down agricultural surpluses. The joint work done by the Commission departments concerned has illustrated the need for a preparatory phase during which the situation in the various sectors concerned (milk, sugar, starch, etc.) could be studied. This preparatory phase would also include a research seminar providing an opportunity to review the state of scientific knowledge about the processing of crop products for various possible uses (food, energy, the fine chemicals industry, etc.).

This preliminary phase, which is expected to take a year, has an appropriation of 1 million ECU and should lead in 1985 to a proposal for a Council decision on a 'multiannual' research programme commencing in 1986.

Forestry schemes

175. The Community's woodlands are on the whole more productive than many others in the world, but they satisfy only a very small proportion of the Community's requirements as regards forest products. They do not therefore make a sufficient contribution towards the Community's external trade balance. Their role in protecting biological systems is being increasingly recognized and their sociological function is being highlighted by economic growth, population clustering in certain areas and by social progress. All these factors are reasons for the Community to pay greater attention to forestry.

The conservation and extension of the Community's woodlands and the use of forestry in the service of economic development — without interfering with the basic equilibrium of the Community — are thus issues which are preoccupying the Community institutions more and more. In this connection, the Community offers a far better forum for solving several current forestry problems than the individual Member States on their own.

176. In response to this situation, the Commission, after devoting 1982 to producing a forestry action programme and presenting in 1983 a set of proposals on forestry and the timber industry to the Council, concentrated, in 1984, on preparing Council decisions, while at the same time seeing that the schemes already under way were being properly managed.

177. Against the background of difficulties prevailing in 1984, it was not possible to obtain Council approval of most of the proposals put forward. However, the progress made by the various groups responsible for preparing the Council decisions does suggest that the points raising special difficulties in some proposals can soon be overcome and that 1985 will be the year of decisions on forestry.

178. Some schemes are particularly urgent if a disastrous situation is to be avoided, e.g. fire prevention and protection and action on acid rain, which is causing the decay or destruction of vast areas of woodlands in many parts of the Community. This damage calls for Community-scale action, and the Commission laid specific proposals before the Council as far back as 1983. In order to facilitate the decision and speed up the implementation of the measures once adopted, the Commission amended its original proposal after

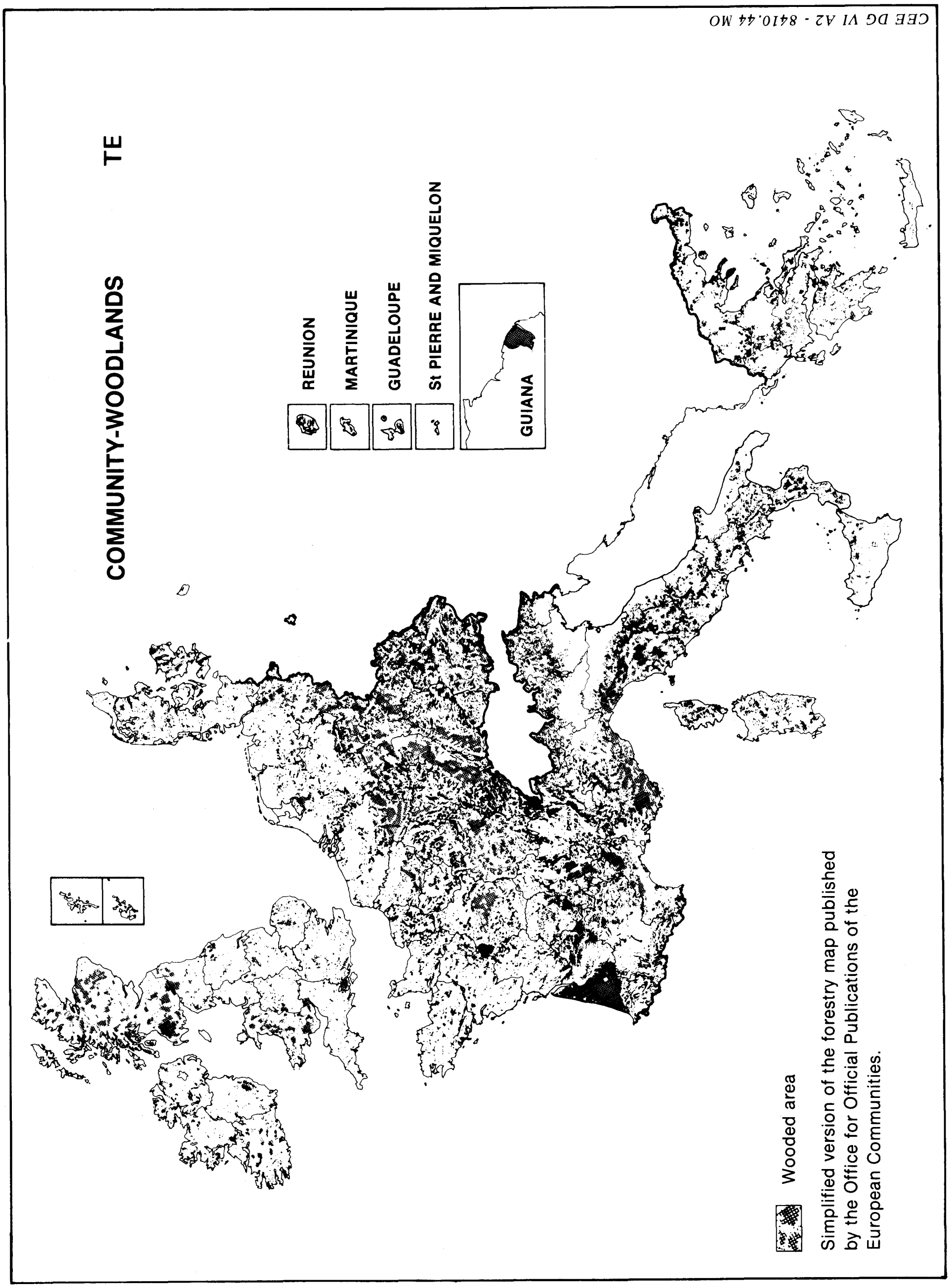
COMMUNITY-WOODLANDS
TE
REUNION
MARTINIQUE
GUADELOUPE
St PIERRE AND MIQUELON
GUIANA
Wooded area
Simplified version of the forestry map published by the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities.
CEE DG VI A2 - 8410.44 MO

Figure 8

Parliament had delivered its opinion. It also initiated a series of preparatory schemes to make it easier, when the time comes, to implement the provisions the Council is to adopt.

179. The situation of surpluses on some agricultural markets is another reason for Community action to provide farmers with alternatives to producing those products which are in structural surplus. The afforestation of suitable farmland is also the subject of the forestry section of the Commission's proposals for a new policy on agricultural structures.

180. Community action on forestry is also one aspect of the efforts to promote regional development and combat unemployment in the current economic crisis; the part of the proposal dealing with forestry in connection with integrated Mediterranean programmes is in line with this objective.

181. There is also an urgent need to develop a concerted policy aimed at improving relations between all those engaged in forestry and the processing of forest products; this should be of great benefit to all the sectors concerned, not least the forestry industry. In setting up an Advisory Committee, which met for the first time in 1984, the Commission has established the information and consultation framework it needs if progress is to be made in this area.

182. In the hope of speeding up the adoption of the new Regulation on the improvement of the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed, the Commission eventually decided not to include first-stage processing of forestry products in this legislation. It did, however, state that it would be putting forward new proposals on the matter in due course.

183. The first phase of application of Regulation (EEC) No 269/79 establishing a common measure for forestry in certain Mediterranean zones of the Community was due to expire on 31 December 1984. The objectives of this 'common measure' have been incorporated into the proposal on integrated Mediterranean programmes. As a decision has not yet been reached on the integrated programmes and to ensure the esential continuity in this top priority forestry scheme, the Commission has proposed that the scheme be renewed as it stands for a further year pending the Council decision on the integrated Mediterranean programmes.

184. The Community can be given credit for a particular effort on forestry research in 1984. It will be recalled that the programme on wood as a renewable resource is already under way; the budget authorized for the environmental research programme, which will have important repercussions on forestry research since it covers, among other things, the effects of atmospheric pollution on forest ecosystems, has been extended. The decision to devote part of the budget for the third agricultural research programme to forestry research projects is a valuable addition to the range of Community schemes for the development of forestry research. The need to improve internal coordination on the matter because of the large number of schemes in progress led to the formation of an *ad hoc* Group of Experts on Forestry Research under the Standing Committee on Agricultural Research (SCAR).

185. After the policy study phase (1982) and the proposal phase (1983), 1984 represents a transitional stage devoted to the preparation of Council decisions; 1985 should be the year of decisions and see the start of their implementation.

So Community action on forestry, after many vicissitudes, should now get off to a good start. It is true that the action will not take the form of measures deriving from a specific policy on forestry; what is being done is the result of the Community's desire that the forestry sector should play a full part in the development of other policies and be more closely dovetailed into the process of European integration.

IX — Financing of the common agricultural policy (CAP)

The EAGGF and its financial resources

General

186. 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 under 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 also enjoys revenues, namely the ordinary levies charged on imports into the Community of agricultural products coming under EEC market organizations and the special levies charged under the EEC sugar market organization. These funds accrue to the Community as its own resources.

Since 1977, Community dairy farmers have 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. The funds obtained contribute to EAGGF guarantee expenditure in the dairy sector and are used to finance certain specific operations. In 1983, the levy yielded 527.4 million ECU; for 1984, the accounts totalled 365 million ECU by 31 July. In view of the scale of the milk surpluses, a supplementary levy was introduced in 1984 when the production quotas were started.

Financing of the CAP in 1984: problems arising

187. Because of unforeseeable developments on the internal and international markets and in the tempo of payments, the EAGGF guarantee appropriations often have to be adjusted upwards or downwards during the year. In 1982, unused appropriations came to 1 459 million ECU, but in 1983 the original appropriations (14 087 million ECU) had to be supported by the adoption of a supplementary budget appropriating an extra 1 761 million ECU.

Further difficulties arose in 1984 with regard to financing because the Community's own resources were approaching the VAT 1% ceiling set by agreement among the Member States.

The original appropriations for EAGGF guarantee spending for 1984 of 16 542.9 million ECU, including fisheries (42.9 million ECU) and the 350 million ECU entered in Chapter 100, soon proved inadequate, for the following four reasons:

(a) Transfers of 1983 expenditure to 1984

One action taken by the Commission to deal with the 1983 budget difficulties had been to suspend payment of advances to operators in the fourth quarter of 1983, and this entailed transfers to 1984 of a total of 675 million ECU: 170 million ECU for export refunds and 505 million ECU for the various premiums and aids paid within the Community.

(b) The financial implications of the Council's decisions on prices and related measures adopted on 31 March 1984 for 1984/85

The decisions on prices and related measures eventually adopted by the Council entailed additional expenditure of about 187 million ECU (allowing for the failure to adopt the proposal for a tax on oils and fats other than butter), although the Commission's proposals would have yielded substantial savings.

(c) Current market developments

The factor which served most to boost expenditure was the unfavourable market situation. When submitting its price proposals in January 1984, the Commission had already drawn attention to the deterioration in the current situation on the markets. Thereafter, it worsened further in respect of a number of product groups, including sugar, fruit and vegetables, wine and beef/veal (see below, 'Expenditure and revenue').

(d) The need for special action to reduce stocks

Because production was rising sharply, particularly of milk and beef/veal, stocks reached critical thresholds and disposal problems became acute. To cope with this and restore better balance, a stock disposal scheme, to be staggered over several years, starting in 1984, had to be planned.

On 25 October, the Parliament adopted an amending and supplementary budget endorsing most of the Commission's proposals designed to cover the appropriations shortfall, of 1 833 million ECU. This figure broke down as follows:

(i) 1983 expenditure shifted to 1984:	675 million ECU,
(ii) price decisions and related measures:	187 million ECU,
(iii) current market developments:	971 million ECU.

The supplementary budget brought total available appropriations for EAGGF guarantee spending for 1984 to 18 376 million ECU. (1)

In Regulation (EEC) No 2682/84, (2) the Commission adjusted the timing of the sugar levies; as a result about 200 million ECU accrued before the end of 1984 as own resources.

(1) The figures given always include expenditure under the fisheries market organization.

(2) OJ L 254, 22. 9. 1984.

Expenditure and revenue

188. The table below shows EAGGF expenditure over six years and also shows net CAP expenditure, i.e. after deduction of ordinary levies and sugar levies. The table shows that expenditure was no longer slowing down in 1982, and gathered further momentum once again in 1983 and again in 1984.

The EAGGF guarantee appropriations proposed by the Commission for 1985 came to 19 346 million ECU, including fisheries (31 million ECU). On 2 October 1984, the Council adopted a draft budget keeping within the own resources available at the time; without criticizing the soundness of the Commission's expenditure estimates, it cut the appropriations to 18 000 million ECU, a figure smaller than that for 1984. It also undertook to respond, by 1 October 1985, to any additional budgetary needs arising in 1985, by adopting a supplementary budget.

Expenditure

(million ECU)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 (3)	1985 (5)
EAGGF Guarantee	11 314.9	10 980.2 (1)	12 405.6	15 811.6 (2)	18 400.9 (4)	18 024.1
EAGGF Guidance (payments)	603.1	576.4	650.0	728.0	619.9	657.7
Total gross expendi ture	11 918.0	11 556.6	13 055.6	16 539.6	19 020.8	18 681.8
Ordinary levies	1 535.4	1 264.9	1 522.0	1 347.1	1 946.7	1 387.9
Sugar levies	466.9	482.5	705.8	948.0	1 225.3	986.9
Total net expenditure	9 915.7	9 809.2	10 827.8	14 244.5	15 848.8	16 307.0

(1) Allowing for the reduction in expenditure of 161 million ECU because of sums disallowed when the 1974 and 1975 accounts were cleared.
(2) Allowing for the reduction in 108.1 million ECU because of sums disallowed when the 1976 and 1977 accounts were cleared.
(3) Amending and supplementary budget No 1/84.
(4) This total does not allow for an amount of 25 million ECU in sums disallowed when the 1978 and 1979 accounts were cleared.
(5) Draft Council budget of 2 October 1984, including fisheries (24.1 million ECU), see also the second paragraph of point 188.

189. Various aspects of the Community's commercial policy, 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 (83 000 tonnes in 1984);

(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.

The 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.

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

(%)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 (1)	1985 (2)
EAGGF	73.1	64.7	63.1	60.6	69.9	72.0
of which Guarantee Section	69.4	61.5	59.9	58.0	67.6	69.5

(1) On the basis of supplementary and amending budget No 1/84.
(2) On the basis of the Council's draft budget.

Community revenue from 1980 to 1985

(million ECU)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 (1)	1985 (2)
Customs duties	5 905.8	6 392.3	6 815.3	6 988.7	7 883.5	8 096.2
Ordinary levies and sugar levies	2 002.3	1 747.5	2 227.8	2 295.1	3 171.9	2 374.8
VAT	7 258.5	9 187.8	12 000.5	13 699.0	14 377.0	14 985.2
VAT rate (%)	0.73	0.79	0.92	1.00	1.00	0.98
Financial contributions	—	151.4	197.0	217.7	224.2	236.2
Own resources	15 166.6	17 479.0	21 240.6	23 200.5	25 656.6	25 692.4
Additional financing	—	—	—	—	1 003.4	p.m. (3)

(1) Amending and supplementary budget No 1/84.
(2) Council draft budget.
(3) The Council has undertaken to cover any additional needs by further appropriations.

The EAGGF Guarantee Section

Main features

191. The EAGGF Guarantee Section finances the expenditure incurred under the EEC market organizations — refunds on exports to non-member countries and intervention designed to stabilize the markets. Depending on the products, intervention may take the form of production aids for premiums, price compensation aids, compensation for withdrawal of products from the market, or storage aids.

This expenditure is financed through advance payments transferred every month by the Commission to the Member States; the latter then distribute the funds among the various paying agencies. Subsequently, the payments and the accounts of the paying agencies are audited by the Community authorities to enable them to 'clear the accounts'.

192. In 1984, the EAGGF regulations were amended in two ways:

(i) Council Regulation (EEC) No 1716/84 [1] updated the list of intervention schemes financed by the EAGGF Guarantee Section;

(ii) Council Regulation (EEC) No 1717/84 [1] adjusted the procedures for EAGGF financing of certain intervention measures.

Towards the end of 1983, the Commission had also adapted, by Regulation (EEC) No 3184/83, [2] the rules governing the operation of the advance payments system for EAGGF guarantee expenditure. In December 1983 it also adopted Regulation (EEC) No 3617/83, [3] altering the method to be used and the rate of interest to be applied for the calculation of interest costs on national funds immobilized because of public storage. In November 1983, the interest rate had been reduced from 9 to 8 %.

193. Also, as in each previous year, a calculation was made of the value of the agricultural products held in intervention stock at the end of the year to be carried over to the following year. As Table 42 shows, a much

(1) OJ L 163, 21. 6. 1984.
(2) OJ L 320, 17. 11. 1983.
(3) OJ L 358, 22. 12. 1983.

larger sum was immobilized for this purpose at the end of 1983 than at the end of 1982, the figure rising from 4 010.6 million ECU to more than 7 034 million ECU. (1)

This increment was accounted for mainly by milk products, particularly butter and, though to a lesser extent, skimmed-milk powder, and stored beef.

194. The Commission having adopted in February clearance decisions for 1978 and 1979, the staff concentrated on 1980 and 1981; it should be possible to adopt clearance decisions covering 21 000 million ECU during the 1984/85 winter. Work on 1982 is also in hand.

195. In the first half of the year, the national authorities detected and notified the Commission of 124 cases of irregularities concerning a total amount of 3 384 588 ECU, of which 213 838 ECU have been recovered. Most of the irregularities were in connection with the milk non-marketing and dairy herd conversion premiums (74%) and cereals (13%).

Agricultural regulations with financial implications

196. During the year, a number of regulations, with financial effects, were adapted, including:

(i) the agricultural prices, with the effects of the adjustments of the monetary compensatory amounts, were increased by modest amounts. Allowing for the effects of the measures adjusting the market organizations, additional EAGGF guarantee expenditure, following the Council's decisions of 31 March 1984, can be estimated at 187 million ECU;

(ii) a milk quota system was introduced ensuring dairy farmers reasonable prices for limited quantities; beyond these an additional levy must be paid;

(iii) the guarantee thresholds system, already applied to milk products, cereals (except durum wheat), rape, processed tomatoes and, in a different form, sugar and cotton, was extended to further products: sunflower, durum wheat and dried grapes.

(1) As at 30 November 1983, pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 3184/83.

In other words, where, for any of these products, farmers exceed the thresholds, they forfeit the Community's full guarantee, a rule which tends to reduce EAGGF expenditure;

(iv) as each year, a large number of measures having financial implications were adopted, either by Council regulations or under the Commission's management function, adjusting the operation of a number of EEC market organizations, in particular with regard to milk products, beef/veal, wine and processed fruit and vegetables.

Expenditure trends

General trend (Tables 43 to 46)

197. The original appropriations in the 1984 budget for the EAGGF Guarantee Section were 16 542.9 million ECU, including 350 million ECU in Chapter 100.

As in 1983, the rate of consumption of appropriations in the early months of 1984 was particularly rapid: while the annual average of appropriations, calculated on the basis of the original appropriations, was 1 378.6 million ECU, on the other hand payments made in the period up to the end of July came to 1 550.3 million ECU. This last figure includes the effects of the shifting of 1983 expenditure to 1984; exclusion of this spending would reduce the monthly rate of payments in respect of 1984 to 1 453.8 million ECU.

This situation, mainly a matter of current market movements in 1984, is accounted for by the sharp increase in intervention expenditure for almost all products, including milk products, beef/veal, fruit and vegetables and wine, despite a slowdown in both refund expenditure on cereals (because of the relatively high world prices) and expenditure for aids, notably for oilseeds and cotton.

198. Comparison of the original appropriations in the 1984 budget and the total of expenditure and estimates from 1 January to 31 October 1984 shows that while utilization of appropriations was lower in respect of certain products, such as cereals and rice and oilseeds, in other areas there were substantial increases.

These included:

(i) Sugar: partly because of the high refund rate necessitated by low world prices and an increase in quantities exported because of efforts to reduce stocks and partly because of an increase in storage costs due mainly to the decision to carry over 200 000 tonnes of sugar from 1983/84 to 1984/85.

(ii) Olive oil: further to an increase in production aids because annual production was reviewed upwards and payments were speeded up.

(iii) Fruit and vegetables: with regard to fresh fruit and vegetables, there was a sharp increase in expenditure on heavy withdrawals of citrus fruit, apples, pears and peaches, because of bumper harvests.

With regard to processed products, booming production entailed an increase in expenditure on production aids for processed tomato products.

(iv) Vine products: expenditure increased because of an increase in quantities under storage contracts, in aids to musts following an increase in the quantities concerned, and because of an increase in the volume of table wine sent to distillation because availabilities exceeded forecasts.

(v) Tobacco: because of an increase in the payment of the premiums for tobacco, generally clustered in the early part of each year, and of the shifting to 1984 of expenditure on advance payments of premiums.

(vi) Milk products: the shortfall in appropriations for milk products was mainly due to the Commission's action to reduce stocks: given the size of these and the Council's decision to set quotas higher than those proposed by the Commission, the latter planned strengthening traditional disposal measures and the introduction of new schemes for reducing stocks. The cost of these arrangements is partly offset by a reduction in the quantities exported, in particular butter and butteroil, and by increased financial contributions from the dairy farmers.

(vii) Beef/veal: because of an increase in expenditure on refunds due to the expansion of exports, partly offset by a reduction in the refund rate, and because of spending on mounting stocks, larger quantities have been bought in than predicted. Also, the Council renewed for 1984/85 the variable slaughter premium for adult bovines and the additional premium for suckler cows in Ireland and Northern Ireland.

As a result, the Commission submitted a proposed amending and supplementary budget, most parts of which were adopted by the Parliament on 25 October 1984 (cf. point 187 above).

The economic nature of schemes financed: a changing pattern of expenditure

199. Examination of the economic nature of the expenditure estimates at the end of 1984 (Table 44), shows that export refunds should account for about 36.5% of the 1984 appropriations, a percentage rather lower than that for 1983 (34.9%).

200. As for intervention expenditure, the largest share of this kind of expenditure was once again accounted for by price-compensating aids, covering aids paid on the Community's internal market to bridge the gap between what the consumer pays and what the farmer gets, and to ensure competitivity with products imported from outside the Community.

The share of expenditure planned for this type of aid should decline in relative terms, despite an increase in absolute figures, falling to 36.9% of the 1984 appropriations (41.2% in 1983). On the other hand, as a result of an increase in the Community production of a number of items and of disposal difficulties on the internal and world markets, storage expenditure is estimated at 19.5% of the 1984 appropriations, compared with 18.2% for 1983, and expenditure on withdrawals and similar operations is put at 6.2% of the 1984 appropriations, compared with 4.5% for 1983.

The EAGGF Guidance Section

Financing: general features

201. The EAGGF 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 the objectives set out in Article 39(1)(a) of the Treaty, including adjustments to structures necessary for the proper operation of the common market. Article 39(1)(a) lays down the objective 'to increase agricultural productivity by promoting technical progress and by ensuring the rational development of agricultural production and the optimum utilization of the factors of production, in particular labour'. 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 annual expenditure, although the appropriations made available are still a great deal smaller than those for the guarantee expenditure. However, for 1983, the effective commitments [1] came close to 1 000 million ECU (943 million ECU), representing an increase of more than 25% over 1982.

202. The Guidance Section operates on the basis of special legal instruments (Council regulations, directives and decisions) for each scheme financed. From the point of view of management, there are two types of scheme:

(i) 'indirect measures', in respect of which the Guidance 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 to grant assistance therefore establishes a direct link between the Community and the beneficiary, and the aid is paid to the beneficiary and not to the Member State.

(1) Budget appropriations and re-utilization of old appropriations cancelled.

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

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

Type of scheme	Commitment appropriations									
	1981		1982		1983		1984 [1]		1985 [2]	
	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%
1. Projects for the improvement of agricultural structures	169.7	24.4	184.9	24	226.8	25	164.0	21	227.5	32
2. General socio-structural measures	116.0	16.7	92.5	12	156.3	17	93	11	90.9	13
3. Regionalized measures	260.9	37.5	323.7	43	375.9	42	387.6	49	251.5	35
4. Market-related measures	129.1	18.6	132.5	18	106.9	12	78.9	10	71.0	10
5. Structural measures in the fisheries sector	19.4	2.8	25.4	3	38.6	4	69.3	9	70.2	10
Total	695.1	100	759.0	100	904.5	100	792.8	100	711.1	100

[1] Budget.
[2] Draft 1985 budget.

204. In 1983, as in previous years, the scheme for the improvement of the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed [2] was again the most important measure from the point of view of appropriations committed. 259 million ECU were allocated to this scheme, including about 181 million ECU for the 'horizontal' scheme, 56 million ECU in appropriations reserved for action in certain regions of southern Europe and 12 million ECU for appropriations for action in western Ireland. Of these amounts, 50 million ECU came from appropriations recovered from projects scaled down or not executed at all and 29 million ECU from additional appropriations approved on an exceptional basis for the least prosperous Member States.

205. Directive 72/159/EEC [3] on the modernization of farms involved expenditure of 149.8 million ECU, compared with 86.8 million ECU in 1982. This scheme is now the second largest; this is, however, due to the fact that

[1] See also the Chapter 'Agricultural structures' in this report (p. 81-102).
[2] OJ L 51, 23. 2. 1977, p. 1.
[3] OJ L 36, 23. 4. 1972, p. 1.

the 1983 figures covered two years of reimbursement in the United Kingdom.

206. The third largest scheme, in financial terms, was that under Directive 75/268/EEC (1) on mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas, for which 135.8 million ECU was reimbursed to the Member States, against 144.5 million ECU in 1982 and 196.7 million ECU in 1981.

The leading beneficiary of this scheme is still the United Kingdom (36.1 million ECU), ahead of France and Ireland (31.0 million ECU and 27.8 million ECU), followed, at some distance, by Greece and Italy (13 million ECU and 12.5 million ECU).

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

(i) expenditure remains very high on special schemes in the Mediterranean regions, namely irrigation (Regulation (EEC) No 1362/78), (2) agricultural infrastructure (Regulation (EEC) No 1760/68), (3) and re-afforestation (Regulation (EEC) No 269/79), (4) involving a total contribution of 146 million ECU;

(ii) heavy expenditure on various schemes connected with wine-growing, in particular with a view to restructuring and conversion (Regulations (EEC) Nos 456/80 (5) and 458/80 (6) and Directives 78/627/EEC (7) and 79/359/EEC (8)) of 48.5 million ECU;

(iii) expenditure of the same high order for the share (61 million ECU) financed by the EAGGF Guidance Section of the milk non-marketing and dairy herd conversion premiums (Regulation (EEC) No 1078/77 (9)).

Outlook for the Guidance Section

208. As the table at point 203 shows, the draft 1985 budget points to substantially different tendencies from those of the past. The amount appro-

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

priated for projects for improving agricultural structures is sharply increased (by more than 39%), following the adaptation and amplification of Regulation (EEC) No 355/77, approved on 19 June 1984 by the Council under Regulation (EEC) No 1932/84. [1]

With regard to regionalized schemes, on the other hand, the reduction in appropriations is largely due to the completion of special schemes launched in 1978 and 1979 for certain less-favoured Mediterranean regions. The Commission has now proposed that this type of operation be fitted into the integrated Mediterranean programmes.

(1) OJ L 180, 7. 7. 1984, p. 1.

X — Harmonization of laws

209. 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 competition; 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.

Programme of work

210. On 10 May, the Council adopted, in the form of a Resolution, a programme of work for the harmonization of laws on veterinary medicine, plant health, animal feed, and seeds and propagation material. The timetable provides for the gradual adoption, in 1984, 1985 and 1986, of a large number of legal instruments, many of which have been before the Council for some years; implementation of this programme has provided a guide structure for the Commission's proposals and the Council's work.

Public health

211. On 13 June, the Commission laid before the Council a report and a proposed amendment of the rules concerning the use in livestock farming of certain substances having a hormonal action. [1] Only substances having no harmful effects for consumers should be authorized; the Commission also proposes that the control arrangements should be coordinated and tightened up.

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[1] OJ C 170, 29. 6. 1984.

212. The Commission also proposed to the Council the adoption of agreed fundamental principles for the financing of health inspection and control of fresh meat. The responsibility of the Member States' authorities is stressed and it is provided that the person on whose behalf the animal is slaughtered or the import is carried out should contribute to the cost of inspection. The amended proposal concerning poultrymeat is based on the same principles.

213. In the same field, the Commission referred to the Council proposals, concerning the microbiological inspection of fresh meats, annual examination of staff handling meat and meat products and health protection and health inspection in connection with the importing of meat products from non-member countries.

214. The Commission also adopted many implementing decisions, notably in connection with the management of the Community arrangements applying to meat imports from non-member countries. In addition, it carried out preparatory work for the introduction of slaughterhouse inspection arrangements in the Community.

Animal health

215. With classical swine fever spreading, the Commission proposed that action to be taken in connection with trade in live pigs where the sickness is suspected or actually diagnosed should be tightened up, and that it should be possible to make regional measures compulsory where the disease is becoming a serious epidemic. Without adopting a final decision, the Council endorsed these guidelines, as to principle; the health protection situation prompted the Council and the Commission to adopt a number of safeguard decisions. The Commission also sent to the Council proposals concerning rules to be applied where African swine fever is diagnosed.

216. Major progress has been made with regard to the control of bovine brucellosis, and the Commission proposed the introduction of new modern methods of diagnosis. The Council renewed until the end of 1985 — when the eradication scheme comes to a close — the rules allowing exceptions in trade in cattle.

217. The Council failed to agree on the proposal for amending the rules relating to intra-Community trade in animals and meat in connection with efforts to control foot-and-mouth disease, and renewed for six months the present derogations.

Animal nutrition

218. In the field of animal feedingstuffs the Council continued actively throughout the year its examination of the proposal for a third amendment of the basic additives Directive 70/524/EEC but again without reaching agreement. This proposal seeks to provide a better control of the identity and distribution of additives on the market and thereby to increase the protection of the consumer of animal products. The Commission, for its part, adopted a series of measures to keep up to date the Community lists of additives authorized under Directive 70/524/EEC and of newer protein sources subject to the so-called 'bioproteins' directive adopted in 1982.

219. On 11 September 1984 the Commission transmitted to the Council a proposal to extend Community provisions governing undesirable substances in feedingstuffs, where necessary, to raw materials used in their manufacture and also to improve the labelling of straight and compound feedingstuffs in the interest of better information for the livestock farmer concerning the quality of the products available.

Plant health

220. In the plant health field, the Council adopted on 28 June 1984 one of the proposals referred to in the 1983 Report relating to the technical guarantees necessary for the different products in order to prevent the spread of harmful organisms, such as fire blight, San José scale and the leaf miner. These measures will strengthen the protection of the Community against the introduction of harmful organisms from outside, adjust the protection of the different regions within the Community to the real risks to which they may be exposed and remove certain restrictions on intra-Community trade which have proved to be too strict.

221. The Council continued its examination of the proposal to improve the overall structure of the Community plant health regime, particularly as regards the rules to be applied to intra-Community trade in plants and plant products imported from non-member countries and measures to facilitate intra-Community trade by further reduction of the incidence of import checks and the standardization of certificates.

222. With regard to pesticides, the Council made some progress towards resolving the main questions of principle surrounding the Commission's long-standing proposals on the fixing of maximum residue levels in cereals, products of animal origin and feedingstuffs to protect consumer health. It is hoped that these will now be adopted shortly since problems in intra-Community trade involving residues continue to arise.

Seeds and propagating material

223. During the year the Council at first temporarily extended the validity of the system of equivalence applicable to seeds and propagating material imported from non-member countries and later renewed the equivalences on the basis of new conditions.

National expenditure on agriculture

224. In 1984, the Council authorized a number of national aids normally incompatible with the common market in connection with the arrangements fixing the agricultural prices and related measures for 1984/85.

(i) To take account of the effects of the revaluation of the 'green' rate for the mark at 1 January 1985, Germany was authorized to pay German farmers from 1 July 1984 onwards aids equal to 5% of the prices of the agricultural products, through the VAT machinery. Compensation granted may, however, not exceed the effects of the dismantlement of the monetary compensatory amounts.

(ii) France, Italy and Greece were also authorized to retain for 1984/85 the short-term private storage aid for table wines and musts, as a one-year transitional period had proved necessary before the aid could be discontinued.

225. The great bulk (about 90%) of the aids notified to the Commission raised no problems under the rules of competition in the EEC Treaty. When assessing the compatibility of the draft aid schemes (or amendments thereto), the Commission referred to the guidelines it had sent to the Member States: aids the amount of which depends on the prices and quantities of products, production units (area, herd of cattle, etc.), and aids in regard to specific products. It also bore in mind general policy desiderata with regard to the environment and energy saving. It endeavoured to ensure that aid schemes are not introduced to step up production of sensitive items such as sugar, isoglucose, and products based on cows' milk.

226. Despite many appeals to the Member States, the Commission noted that too many aid schemes are not reported in good time, so that it is not able to make its assessment before they enter into force. On several occasions, it was compelled to take the initiative, following complaints or requests for information from associations directly concerned, and had to ask the Member States to provide information on aid schemes introduced without prior notification.

227. By the end of 1984 the experts should have completed the work they have been carrying out for the Commission on assessing how much was spent on agriculture by public authorities from 1975 to 1980.

XI — A — Income disparities in agriculture in the Community

Introduction

228. It is no secret that incomes vary widely in agriculture, but the disparities are still difficult to measure with sufficient accuracy and it is even more difficult to pinpoint causes. The Community agricultural production system forms a mosaic the various parts of which react directly or indirectly to their natural and socio-economic environments, which are of course by no means uniform.

229. Among the possibilities available, the statistical source chosen is the data provided by the Community's farm accountancy data network (FADN). ([1]) The use of individual accounts provided details beyond the usual groupings of farms by State or by region and enables income disparities between groups of holdings belonging to differing types of farming or size classes to be analysed.

([1]) The FADN musters data from a sample of Community holdings. In 1981/82, the latest marketing year for which full figures are available for the whole of the Community, the FADN figures, weighted on the basis of the 1975 survey of farm structures (1977 for Greece), covered actual conditions for more than 3 million holdings on about 74 million hectares, employing the equivalent of 5.5 million full-time workers (AWU).

230. Prior to an analysis of the results given below, it should be borne in mind that agricultural income, [1] the only income observed, is not the same thing as farmers' incomes, which may include accruals from other origins, such as other work or income transfers.

Disparities in agricultural income

231. One approach to differences in incomes between farmers consists in measuring differences between 'average' farmers from group to group; it is these differences between averages which are described as 'disparities'.

Disparities between Member States

232. An obvious yardstick is that of disparities between the Member States. The chart below shows the average agricultural incomes in each Member State, measured against the Community average.

[1] The concept of individual agricultural income used is farm net value-added per annual work unit (AWU). The farm net value-added is obtained by deducting, from gross production plus premiums and subsidies, farmers' intermediate consumption of goods and services, taxes and charges linked to production and to production inputs and depreciation of equipment and buildings. This income remunerates all labour, capital and management. It is an indicator of the economic performance of all the assets contributing to the formation of agricultural production. This micro-economic indicator is quite close to the macro-economic concept of net value-added at factor cost. To permit aggregation at Community level and to facilitate comparisons between Member States and with other publications, the results are calculated in ECU at current exchange rates.

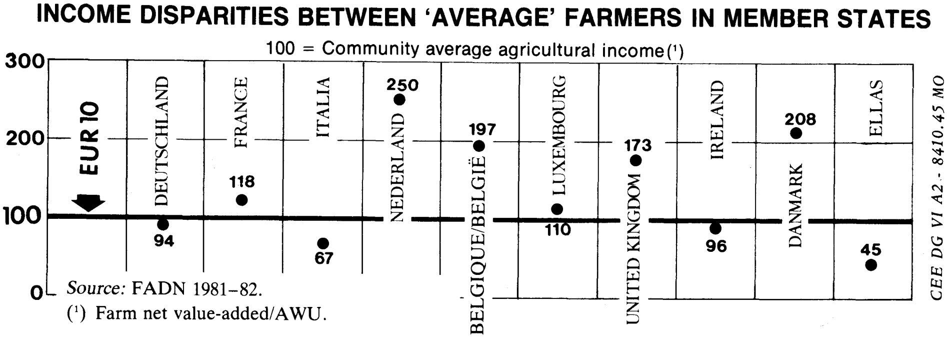


Figure 9

233. The Netherlands, Denmark, Belgium and the United Kingdom are the countries in which farm incomes are highest. French and Luxembourg farmers have incomes rather above the Community average, while Germany and Ireland are just a little below average. The lowest agricultural incomes are in Italy and Greece.

234. One of the factors accounting for the wide differences between the Member States is depreciation. Depreciation is very heavy in Germany and Luxembourg, and this encroaches on farmers' incomes there as compared with those operating at the same technical and economic levels in other countries.

However this may be, we may note that the strongest 'average' farmer (The Netherlands) is more than five times as well off as the weakest (Greece). Dutch farmers enjoy incomes running at two and a half times the Community average.

235. Another important observation is that of the income disparities within each Member State between farmers who are 'well off' and farmers whose incomes are low. For this purpose, the table below shows the average income of the 25% of the farmers at the top of the income scale (highest quartile) and that of the 25% at the bottom of the scale (lowest quartile).

Average agricultural income in highest quartile ([1]) and lowest quartile ([2]) in the Community
100 = average Community farm income

	D	F	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DK	GR	EUR 10
Average income in highest quartile	210	249	163	453	362	219	327	197	380	90	236
Average income in lowest quartile	- 11	30	9	92	79	- 30	41	24	76	15	12

Source: FADN 1981/82.
Agricultural income: farm net value-added/AWU.
([1]) Quarter of those working in agriculture (AWU) at the top of the income scale.
([2]) Quarter of those working in agriculture (AWU) at the bottom of the income scale.

The 'range' between the average income of the 25% 'richest' farmers and that of the 25% 'poorest' farmers, for the Community, is from 1 to 20.

The countries in which the ranges are relatively narrowest are Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Greece, in that order ('range' close to or below 1 to 5). The 'ranges' for France, the United Kingdom and Ireland are about 1 to 10, Italy has a 'range' near to the Community 'range', but Germany and Luxembourg — because of the number of negative incomes in 1981/82 — have much wider ranges.

236. The income disparities, measured between averages from one Member State to another, are wide, but they are the composite effect of a large number of factors, some strengthening, some offsetting, each other: size, structure and specialization of holdings, natural conditions, economic environment of the farms, skills of the farmers, etc.; further factors are differences in economic, financial, fiscal and social policy from one Member State to another, which directly influence costs and profits.

The figures given above are broad aggregations for the whole Member State. The nature and scale of disparities in agricultural incomes cannot be properly pinpointed without an examination of smaller groups of farmers.

Disparities between holdings according to type of farming

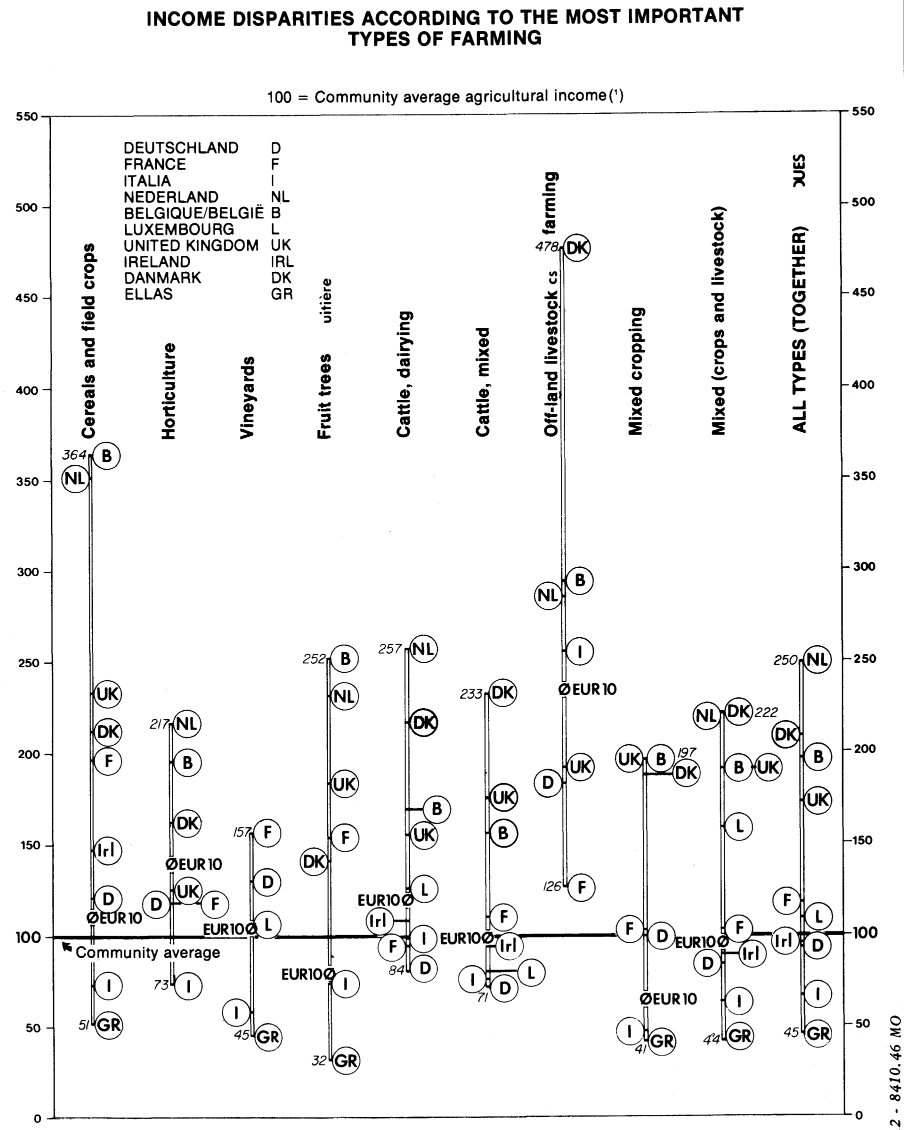
237. Some types of farming pay much better than others. Figure 9 shows the average incomes for nine groups of farms according to type of farming, for each Member State of the Community. As before, the results are given in relation to the average agricultural income of all Community holdings.

Field crops, fruit, flowers and vegetables (horticulture) and off-land livestock farming yield above-average incomes, not only for the Community as a whole but also for the individual countries, with a few exceptions. Beef/ veal and sheep farming and non-specialized farming (mixed crops, mixed livestock) generally show lower incomes.

238. The lowest incomes are those earned by Luxembourg and German cattle farmers, Italian wine-growers and Greek crop and livestock farmers. Easily the highest earners are the Belgian, Dutch, French, British and Danish crop farmers, Belgian and Dutch horticulturists, Belgian, Dutch and British fruit growers, Dutch and Danish dairy farmers and, generally, pig farmers.

Among the less-specialized farmers, those in the Benelux, Denmark and the United Kingdom have relatively satisfactory incomes, but German, Italian, Irish, Greek and even French mixed farmers have lower incomes.

At Community level, the income disparity between holdings according to type of farming ranges from 1 (mixed farming) to 3.6 (off-land livestock farming); within each Member State, the widest gaps between 'average farmers' grouped according to type of farming are equal to or smaller than this range, except in Italy, where the range is wider. The range between the lowest point and the highest point in the chart — combination of the 'Member State' and 'type of farming' effects — is 1 to 15.



Source: FADN 1981-82.

(1) Farm net value-added/AWU.

Figure 10

Disparities according to size of farm (1)

239. As the table below shows, the gap between economic size groups, at Community level, can be as much as 1 to 7.8.

The gap between extremes obtained by combination of the 'country' and the 'economic size' effects becomes 1 to 20. The table thus shows the influence on income of structural differences in the commercial farming sector in the Community.

Levels of agricultural income (1) related to economic size of holdings

100 = average Community agricultural income

Size	D	F	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DK	GR	EUR 10
Small 1– 2 ESU	(2)	(2)	30	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	49	(2)	33	33
2– 4 ESU	(2)	21	45	(2)	(2)	(2)	28 (3)	74	(2)	46	46
Medium											
4– 8 ESU	35	66	70	(2)	104	(2)	90	103	108	63	68
8–16 ESU	79	107	113	163	155	79	125	137	164	93	109
Large 16–40 ESU	138	165	172	263	245	133	175	186	253	127	179
40 and over ESU	189	238	240	371	417	210	248	305	354	(2)	259

Source: FADN 1981/82.
ESU = European size unit.
(1) Farm net value-added/AWU.
(2) Not represented in the FADN sample.
(3) Northern Ireland only.

240. In Italy, the United Kingdom and Ireland, the gap between the extremes is close to the Community figure, but it is wider in France. Generally speaking — although the sample does not include all the size classes — the larger the holding, the higher the income.

(1) The analysis concerns the economic size of holdings measured by an economic criterion: the standard gross margin (SGM). Use of this criterion enables all the holdings to be classified by a single yardstick, whatever their types or production. Economic size is expressed in European size units (ESU); one holding has an economic size of 1 ESU if its SGM is 1 000 ESU.

Disparities between regions (1)

241. The results obtained from the FADN data broadly confirm the findings of other studies already carried out by the Commission on regional disparities. (2)

The map shows that the highest farm incomes are in England, Scotland, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium and the Paris Basin. The lowest are in Italy and in Greece.

Brittany, Emilia-Romagna, Ireland, Lorraine and Rhineland-Palatinate, Franche-Comté and Rhône-Alpes are at the Community average; Luxembourg, Alsace, Burgundy, West and South-East France, Northern Germany, Lombardy and Wales are just above average; and the section below the average is accounted for by Southern Germany, Northern Ireland, South-West France, the centre of Greece and a number of a regions in the Po Valley, the centre of Italy, Sicily and Sardinia.

Income disparities between regions

100 = average Community farm net value-added/AWU

	D	F	I	NL (1)	B (1)	L (1)	UK	IRL (1)	DK (1)	GR	EUR 10
Region effect	77 to 131	79 to 220	31 to 132	250	197	100231 10	-84 to 208	96	208	41 to 55	31 to 250

Source: FADN 1981/82.
(1) In the FADN, this Member State is a single 'region'.

(1) The study covered 69 FADN divisions.

(2) Study of the regional effects of the common agricultural policy — EC Commission — Regional policy series — Study No 21, 1981. The regions of Europe. Second periodic report on the social and economic situation and development of the regions of the Community (COM(84)40 final/2).

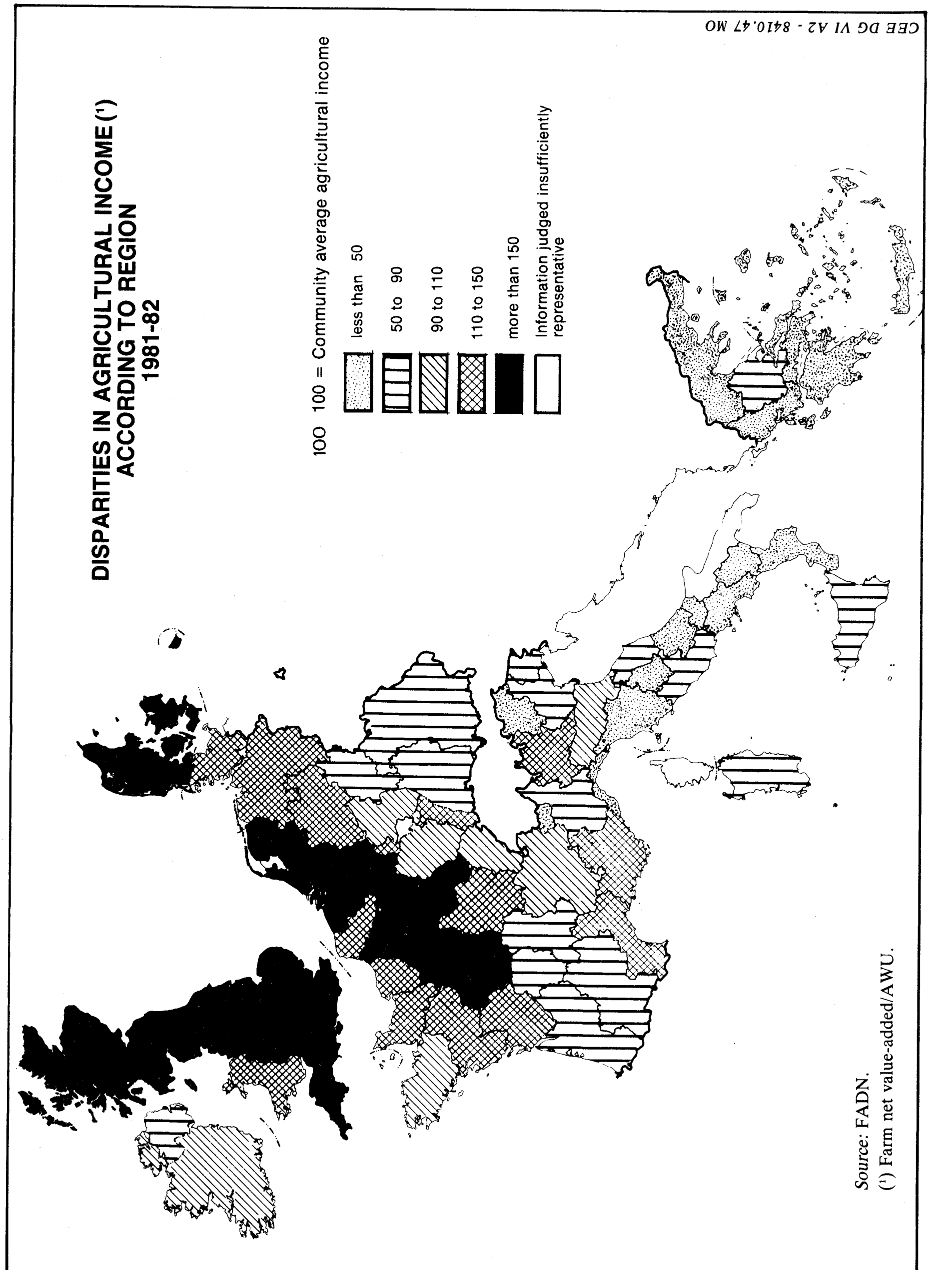

DISPARITIES IN AGRICULTURAL INCOME (¹)
ACCORDING TO REGION
1981-82
100 100 = Community average agricultural income
less than 50
50 to 90
90 to 110
110 to 150
more than 150
Information judged insufficiently representative
CEE DG VI A2 - 8410.47 MO
Source: FADN.
(¹) Farm net value-added/AWU.

Figure 11

242. The widest gap between regions is between Basilicata and the Netherlands: Dutch farmers are eight times better off than farmers in this part of Italy. At Community level the 'region' effect is pronounced. It is obvious that the combination of the 'region' and 'type of production' of 'economic size' effects widens the 'range' because of the more extensive breakdown, giving ratios of 1 to 40, nearly double the widest ratios found at national level.

243. The 'region' effect varies according to type of farming. The disparities from one region to another are greatest for specialized types of farming such as field crops, trees or livestock farming, but also for mixed cropping or mixed livestock; but the disparities for pig and poultry farmers are small. The 'region' factor strengthens the disparities between types of farming but, on the whole, the differences it leads to within the same type of farming are smaller than the differences noted between the various types of farming, and also smaller than the differences due to the 'economic size' effect.

244. The 'region' effect is not only substantial but also complex, and cannot be accounted for solely by 'natural' effects such as soil and climate. It combines the 'type of farming' and 'economic size' effects but also interacts with other factors such as markets, technical and economic support, farming skills, the socio-economic environment of farmers and the lack of alternative employment.

A tentative conclusion

245. The above material shows that factors such as the type of farming, the region and the economic size of the holding are important contributors to farm income disparities. Their effects, masked where disparities within Member States are considered, are clear when isolated.

Incomes can be roughly ranked by type of farming; in respect of economic size of holdings, the ranking is fairly rigid; the greater the economic potential of a holding, the higher the incomes per AWU. Of all the effects, the 'region' factor is the most pronounced; however, while there are regions with high farm incomes, it is difficult to distinguish regions consistently in the lead — except the Netherlands — whatever the type of farming, and regions always lagging behind; in the regions well up the league table, there are low-income farmers, and vice versa.

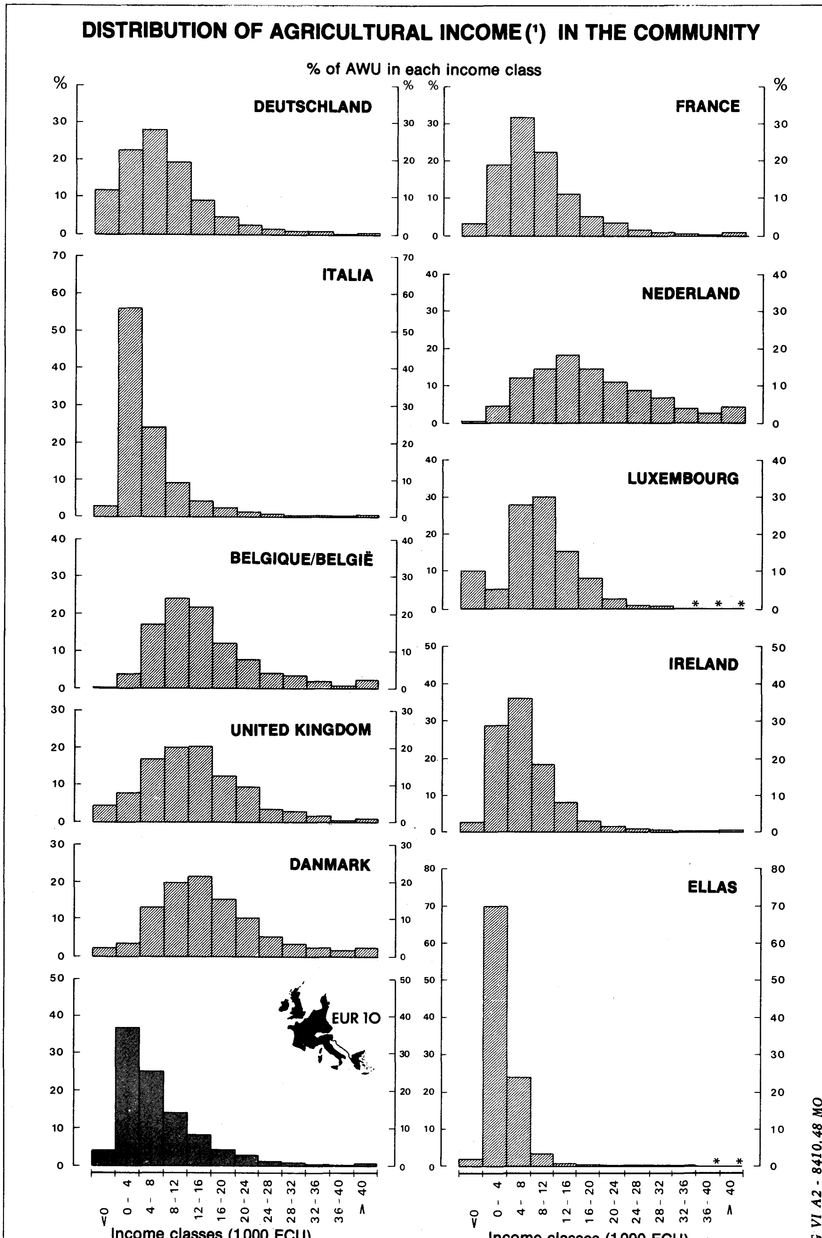
Distribution and dispersion of farm income

246. Information on average incomes alone is not sufficient, and information is needed on the 'scatter' of farming results around the average. For this purpose, two criteria have been used: income distribution (the breakdown of farmers and farmworkers according to income classes) and income dispersion (the deviations of the individual figures within a given group from the average for the group).

Distribution of farm income

247. At Community level, 34% of farmers enjoyed, in 1981/82, incomes exceeding 8000 ECU (Figure 12). Forming a third of the total of farmers and farmworkers, these individuals none the less accounted for 56% of the land, 62% of the livestock, 57% of the operating capital and 63% of total indebtedness; they bought 63% of the industry's inputs and produced 66% of its total final production. Their work accounted for 71% of the overall volume of farm net value-added in the holdings observed.

248. In eight Member States (i.e. except Luxembourg and Greece), there are 'agricultural undertakings' capable of achieving individual incomes of more than 40 000 ECU. The other extreme is that of the farmers — nearly 40% — 'receiving' negative incomes in 1981. These farmers actually consumed more in the way of goods and services and borrowings than their gross production.



Source: FADN, 1981-82.
(1) Farm net value-added/AWU.
** Classes not represented.*

Figure 12

There is some evidence that in certain cases farmers may have gone beyond the efficiency threshhold in their efforts to improve equipment and step up inputs of goods and services from outside the farm.

A more refined analysis would also be of value in this context in identifying the costs the amounts of which show the widest dispersion and in indicating at what income levels are found the holdings whose costs are highest or lowest — in other words, in identifying that combination of costs most likely to yield the best incomes.

Dispersion of farm incomes

249. Observation of individual figures shows wide deviations from the averages. The Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Greece and the United Kingdom (apart from Northern Ireland) are relatively homogeneous; incomes show the widest dispersions in Germany and Italy. In France, Luxembourg and Greece, dispersion roughly matches that of the Community as a whole.

250. Within a single type of farming, there are wide deviations, except among off-land livestock farmers (pigs, poultry). With regard to size classes, the figures for the largest holdings tend to greater homogeneity than those for the average-sized holdings. There are also low-income farmers in 'prosperous' regions just as there are 'poor' farmers in types of farming regarded as profitable, and the reverse is just as often the case.

Changes in income disparities

251. Within the 1976/81 period, agricultural incomes in real terms declined in 1979 and 1980, and the decline was particularly marked in certain regions. [1] During this period, income disparities seem to have generally stabilized; however, they grew wider as between holdings of differing economic sizes.

[1] As for all the above comments, the income indicator used is farm net value-added/AWU. The change in the indicator at Community level is the weighted average of the rates of change in each Member State; the weightings used are the respective shares of farm net value-added of each Member State in the farm net value-added of the Community. The deflator used is the GDP deflator.

Changes at Community level in disparities in average farm incomes, according to effect, 1976-81

Year	Income disparity according to effect				Geographical level
	Country	Type of farming	Economic size	Region	
1976	1 to 3.5	1 to 2.9	1 to 7.1	1 to 7.6	EUR 9
1977	1 to 3.7	1 to 3	1 to 7	1 to 7.3	
1978	1 to 3.3	1 to 2.4	1 to 6.2	1 to 7.7	
1979	1 to 3.1	1 to 3.0	1 to 6.9	1 to 5.1	
1980	1 to 3.1	1 to 3.2	1 to 7.0	1 to 5.0	
1981	1 to 3.7	1 to 3.1	1 to 8.1	1 to 8.1	
1981	1 to 5	1 to 3.6	1 to 7.8	1 to 8.1	EUR 10

Source: FADN.

252. Whilst changes are observable with regard to types of farming — e.g. horticulturists and wine-growers saw their incomes ease down in relative terms while sheep and cattle farmers made gains — it is clear that although some ground lost was made good, the hierarchy in average performances between types of farming, economic size units and regions has not changed substantially, the old disparities tend to persist.

At regional level, the main feature is the promotion into the highest average incomes in the Community of the United Kingdom regions, and the decline of the German regions; in the lower classification, 3 Greek regions join the 10 Italian regions already at the bottom of the league table.

253. With regard to the dispersion of farmers' incomes within a single Member State or a single region, wherever this can be properly observed there is an impression of an accentuation between the extremes. Does this mean that commercial farming is tending to split into two groups, 'traditional' farmers and farm managers, in the modern sense of this word, possessing not only ample equipment but also the definite ability to optimize the combination of different assets, to anticipate market movements and adapt promptly to changes in the economic and financial environment?

254. With growing dispersion, there is also a greater variation in farm income from one year to the next, especially for certain types of farming (pigs, poultry, cereals, etc.). It would seem that the farmers achieving the best incomes are also those who have to contend with the widest income fluctuations. The growing short-time instability in incomes must be interpreted on the basis of changes in the factors determining income, i.e. the volume of production and farmgate prices on the one hand, and the prices and the quantities of inputs on the other, with income reflecting these changes all the more closely the larger the share of paid costs in the value of final production.

The growing short-term instability of incomes constitutes a further aggravation of the traditional uncertainties that beset the farming community.

Conclusion

255. Farm income disparities are wide, and their causes are complex. They are a result of the combined or opposing effect of many factors peculiar to agriculture — economic potential, type of farming, skills of farmers, etc. — or external to farming, such as the general socio-economic environment. They cannot be described satisfactorily by figures aggregated at Member State level. Taken in isolation, certain factors engender income disparities wider than those observed at national level only.

256. Farm incomes vary a great deal in relation with the economic size of the holding. Nominal incomes are relatively better for larger holdings than for small farms, and this consolidates the disparity between farmers and is reflected at the level of the 'regions'.

257. Measurement of the disparities — differences between averages — does not suffice to describe income differences between farmers. Whatever the production sector, or region, there are always high-earning farmers and differences between individual and average incomes within a single group are often wide. Both within the Member States and within the regions, many differences between situations of individual farmers persist.

258. The common agricultural policy, which, originally, was based on market organization instruments, has not prevented the persistence of income disparities among farmers, but there is no evidence that it has aggravated these disparities in recent years. Disparities from region to region remain wide, and it is clear that the beneficial effects of the common agricultural policy on incomes have not been spread evenly over the regions; this raises special problems in so far as the regions in question are often those which already have general economic difficulties to contend with and therefore offer little in the way of alternative employment.

259. However, one must keep in mind that the present article is only a first analysis of income disparities in agriculture: a 'mechanical' treatment of the accounting information collected by FADN.

To present these facts and show the largeness of the disparities: these were the objectives followed. Detailed investigations will be necessary to explain the observed phenomena, to analyse the causes of the disparities and to measure their respective influence on agricultural income; it is in this way that the analysis should be followed up.

XI — B — The outlook of the supply of and demand for agricultural products in the Community to 1990

Introduction

260. The supply and demand for agricultural products are subject to many influences of natural, economic and political nature. The most important influences are taken into account by specific projections, while other factors are assumed to remain unchanged. The forecasts presented below are based on long-term trends in the agricultural sector, combined with some explicit hypotheses. By their nature, forecasts are not always accurate, but they are a necessary part of modern decision-making.

In recent years the Commission has underlined the need for the institutions of the Community to take a longer-term view of the development of the agricultural policy. [1] It is for this reason that the Commission includes each year in its price proposals an evaluation of the outlook of supply and demand for the main agricultural products in the Community, and the fixing of guarantee thresholds for different products is integrated into that framework.

261. The aim of this chapter is to give a brief account of the way in which forecasts are made at the Community level, and of the latest estimates for 1990. It must be emphasized that such forecasts by their nature are subject to continuous review and revision, and that in certain respects the evaluation given for 1990 in this chapter differs from that given in the Commission's

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(1) 'Guidelines for European agriculture' COM(81)608 of 21 October 1981, paragraph 12.

price proposals for 1984/85, [1] prepared early in 1984; likewise the Commission reserves the right to revise its forecasts in the context of future price proposals to take account of the latest information and developments.

262. Another factor to be mentioned is enlargement of the Community. During the period concerned it is expected that Spain and Portugal will join the Community and that the agricultural policy will apply to 12 countries. This new enlargement will not only change the market situation for most agricultural products, but will require changes in the common agricultural policy itself. However, in order to set reasonable limits to the analysis, the present forecasts have been made principally on the basis of a Community of Ten.

The forecasting method

Estimating trends

263. The method used is that of estimating trends in time series data over a long period (normally 1960 to 1982, but a shorter base may only be available for some products), then projecting these trends into the future. The 'trend' method can be criticized, but the fact that these relationships persist in spite of great changes in economic conditions, technology, farm structure and exogenous influences gives this approach a certain amount of credibility. There is no guarantee that results from the various other methods available will be any more reliable in predicting the future. In addition, in a political context, the trend approach is easily understood and the implications more readily grasped. As will be seen, certain trends are rejected for entirely rational reasons, so the method is only an aid to estimation and not the last word on the future.

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(1) Commission proposals on the fixing of prices for agricultural products and related measures (1984/85): COM(84)20 of 20 January 1984.

Factors influencing the supply of and the demand for agricultural products

264. The elements which are taken into account in estimating the *supply* of agricultural products are those of land area and use, livestock numbers, yields per hectare or per animal and the prices of farm products. Analysis of changes taking place in these factors during the past two decades shows up the outstanding importance of yields per hectare and per animal in the overall development of supply. The important variables relating to individual products are discussed in the specific section concerned.

265. With regard to the *demand* for agricultural products, the principal elements are those of population, private consumption expenditure, the consumer price of different foods and the consumption per head of each food:

(i) The population of the Community grew by 0.8 % per year in the 1960s, by 0.4% per year in the 1970s and is forecast to grow by only 0.2% per year to 1990. The population of the Community of the Ten was 272 million in 1983 and is forecast to become 275 million in 1990. The addition of Spain and Portugal would raise these figures to 320 million in 1983 and 326 million in 1990, but would not change the forecast rate of increase.

(ii) Private consumption expenditure per head on the Community territory increased by about 4% per year in the 1960s, 3% per year in the 1970s, but is forecast to increase by only some 2% per year up to 1990.

(iii) In general food prices have evolved in a similar way to overall consumer prices. However, an examination of the evolution of consumer prices for specific food products shows up some considerable divergences. Such relative price changes explain to some extent the shifts in consumer demand for certain foods; this is seen especially in the substitution of one type of meat for another.

(iv) Eating habits vary widely between consumers in different Member States of the Community, so that average consumption per head of specific foods exhibits a very wide divergence from one country to another.

Assumptions on agricultural policy

266. In making estimates of future supply on the basis of past data, it is necessary to assume that no fundamental changes in agricultural policy will take place. This simplifying assumption avoids the need to work on a multiplicity of alternative policy scenarios and their associated probabilities. However, the conclusion from some projections is that policy changes are necessary and the decisions of the Council of Ministers on 31 March 1984 in the dairy sector was an example (introduction of quotas for milk deliveries). In this sector, projections from the past are no longer valid, and this will be examined in due course.

Similarly, when looking at demand, it is assumed that there will be no fundamental change in agricultural or other relevant policies which would disrupt the trends.

The forecasts for individual products for the Community of the Ten

Cereals

267. The total area of cereals in the Community has been stable at around 27 million hectares for many years. Within the total area, that of individual cereal types has shown considerable change, with wheat, barley and maize increasing, while rye and oats have decreased. Projections of these trends have little meaning, as the two latter products tend to insignificant areas, although a certain demand for those products will continue. Estimated areas in 1990 have therefore to be arrived at by informed judgment and those assumed are 12.7 million ha of common wheat, 2.3 million ha of hard wheat, 0.5 million ha of rye, 8 million ha of barley, 1.5 million ha of oats and

3 million ha of grain maize. Using the best forecasts of yields per hectare, namely 6.10 tonnes/ha for common wheat, 2.40 tonnes/ha for hard wheat, 4.25 tonnes/ha for rye, 5.00 tonnes/ha for barley, 4.00 tonnes/ha for oats and 7.80 tonnes/ha for grain maize, the total cereal production of the Community becomes 154.5 million tonnes in 1990.

Demand for cereals for human consumption represents one quarter of all consumption and is 90% wheat. Consumption per head of wheat is stable at about 76 kg per head net; combined with the population forecast for 1990, wheat demand for humans would be the equivalent of 32 million tonnes gross. Use of cereals for animal feed (60% of total usage) is subject to several influences; the level of animal production, the competitivity of cereals against other products which substitute for cereals, and now the economics of using cereals for producing milk when the marginal revenue from that milk could be drastically reduced if it exceeds delivery quotas. On balance, it seems that the most likely outcome will be an animal feed demand increase of some 4 million tonnes to 74 million tonnes in 1990. With other uses relatively stable (seed 4.3 million tonnes, losses 1.7 million, industry and processing 10 million tonnes) it could be concluded that total usage will be around 122 million tonnes, leaving a quantity of cereals available for export of nearly 33 million tonnes. There is, however, a possibility that industrial use of cereals for a whole range of derived products could expand substantially, if certain regulatory difficulties could be overcome. At present only about 5% of cereals are used by industry in the Community. On present trends in Europe (and these are probably too low) an increase of 30% in industrial use could be expected by 1990, to give around 7%.

Sugar

268. The area of sugar beet increased steadily from 1.3 million ha in 1960 to 2.0 million ha in 1981, and fell back under new regulations to 1.7 million ha in 1983 and 1984. It is expected that the area sown will stabilize, but it should be noted that the quota is on the quantity of sugar produced and not on the area sown. Yields of sugarbeet have increased and are expected to continue to do so by about 1% per year; yields of sugar per hectare have increased by some 1.5% per year. It could be concluded that the area sown should tend to decline under the quotas; there is a possibility that in future, a certain quantity of sugar will be used for industrial purposes as a raw material, on condition that certain regulatory difficulties can be resolved.

Production in 1990 can be expected to be of the order of 11 to 12 million tonnes, on the hypotheses of current quotas continuing after July 1986, and low prices on world markets. Human consumption of sugar per head has been stable for many years at about 35 to 36 kg per year; this is likely to decline slightly, but as the population is increasing gradually it could be concluded that total human consumption will remain stable at about 9.4 million tonnes. There is, however, a complication in this situation in the form of the rapid development of synthetic sweeteners. This development is likely to increase in its influence on consumption, but has not so far been quantified.

Potatoes

269. The area of potatoes grown has declined steadily from about 3 million ha in 1960 to some 1.1 million in 1983; a projection of this trend would result in potatoes almost disappearing, which is clearly illogical. Over the same period, yields per hectare have increased by 50% or 1.8% per year, to reach 30.4 t/ha in 1982; this trend is likely to continue. Demand for potatoes exhibits differing evolution in the various Member States, but falling substantially in Germany, France and Belgium while being stable in Italy, the Netherlands, Ireland and Denmark, and recently increasing in the UK and Greece. Overall, the Community trend of consumption per head is downwards, and with a rising population, human demand in 1990 is likely to be of about 19.5 million tonnes: of this quantity, probably about 55% will be of fresh potatoes and 35% of processed products. Production of potatoes exceeds this amount quite considerably, as a significant proportion goes for seed (8%), animal feed (10 to 15%), losses in store (4%), and processing into starch, alcohol and so on (13% in 1981/82). This latter category will certainly increase in future. The production in 1990 will therefore probably be of the order of 35 million tonnes, to cover all needs, and self-sufficiency maintained at 100%.

Beef

270. The quantity of beef produced is principally dependent upon the number of breeding cows in the herd, along with other elements such as average carcass weight, viability of calves and so on. In fact, the ratio of beef production to the number of cows, when combined with the prices of certain other farm products, gives a reasonable means of forecasting beef production. Clearly, it is first necessary to forecast the number of cows, and until 1984, it could have been assumed that the population was more or less stable, as it has been for many, many years. However, the application of milk quotas in the dairy sector (where 80% of the cows are found) has disturbed this stability. Different estimates are available of the number of dairy cows which will be slaughtered, the number of replacement heifers which become beef, and the increase (if any) in the beef breeding herd. On balance, it seems reasonable to conclude that:

(i) There will be an initial increase in slaughterings of cows in 1984 and 1985. This will be less in percentage of the population than the percentage reduction in deliveries required by the quotas, as less intensive feeding of concentrates will reduce individual yields.

(ii) With yields increasing less rapidly than in the past (due partly to the above factor) there will nevertheless be some requirement to reduce the dairy herd, in order not to exceed the quota. This can be estimated at 1.5% per year.

(iii) There will be a limited increase in the beef breeding herd as some producers switch from dairy to beef production — especially in less favoured areas.

(iv) There is considerable uncertainty as to whether or not average carcass weights will continue to follow the increasing trend of recent years; it is here assumed that this *will* be so.

The conclusion from these elements is that between 1984 and 1987 beef production will increase, due principally to a temporary increase in slaughterings of adult animals, but by 1990 the total breeding herd will be reduced to some 30 million head, producing around 7.2 million tonnes of beef and veal.

Demand for beef is subject to the usual influences of population growth and changes in private expenditure, but is also particularly sensitive to the relative consumer price of beef and other competing meats; in this regard the situation of beef is expected to deteriorate as the prices of pork and poultrymeat continue to be lower and to fall even further while that of beef has tended to increase in real terms. A level of demand of 7.0 million tonnes can probably be expected by 1990.

Sheepmeat

271. The supply of sheepmeat, which reached its lowest point in 1969 at 523 000 tonnes, was following a trend of gradual increase reaching a peak in 1980 (720 000 tonnes). It was in 1980, in October, that the common organization of the market came into force and this new regime is likely to stimulate increases in sheepmeat production within the Community. On this basis, the forecast of sheepmeat supply in 1990 is of just over 800 000 tonnes.

On the demand side, average consumption per head has fluctuated around a mean over the last decade of 3.5 kg/year; this disguises increasing consumption trends in Germany, France, Italy and the Netherlands and decreasing trends in the UK and Ireland. Future consumption trends are difficult to estimate as it is uncertain if the present market support system will reverse the downward trend in the UK. The lower growth rate of consumer's expenditure, the relatively high price of sheepmeat and the fact that consumers will substitute cheaper meats for more expensive ones tends to indicate that average consumption may remain at 3.7 kg/head or even fall in the future. This being so, consumption in 1990 could be about 1.0 million tonnes.

Pigmeat

272. The expansion of pigmeat production in the Community from 1960 to 1982 was very rapid, increasing by more than 2.5% per year on average over that time. A simple extrapolation of that trend would result in some 12.1 million tonnes of pigmeat in 1990 but this is unlikely to happen. At present, the pigmeat market is limited to internal demand and a certain quantity exported. Consumption per head has increased considerably, favoured by the very competitive price of pigmeat compared with beef and sheepmeat, and also by the more limited increase in the purchasing power of consumers. These influences will persist and consumption per head, which was 37.7 kg/head in 1982, can be expected to be 41 kg in 1990. To the resulting internal demand of 11.3 million tonnes, can be added 100 000 to 200 000 tonnes which is the net quantity which will probably be exported in 1990, giving a total supply of 11.4 to 11.5 million tonnes.

Poultrymeat

273. Production of poultrymeat expanded rapidly, in a similar way to pigmeat, at a rate of almost 6% per year from 1960 to 1982. Once again, an extrapolation of this trend is not realistic, as the market is contrained to internal demand and a certain limited export potential. As with pigmeat, the demand for poultrymeat is favoured by its very competitive price, especially in times of relative economic stringency, when substitution with higher priced meats occurs to a greater degree. Thus consumption, which was 14.6 kg per head per year in 1982, is expected to reach 16 kg per head in 1990; this represents a total internal demand of 4.4 million tonnes. To this can be added some 350 000 tonnes which, on the basis of present net export figures, will be exported, giving a total of about 4.75 million tonnes supply in 1990.

Total meat

274. In addition to beef and veal, sheepmeat, pigmeat and poultrymeat, there is a consumption of horsemeat, game, rabbit etc. and offals, which in 1982 gave of total consumption of all meats of 88.6 kg per head per year. The consumption of horsemeat has declined in recent years, that of offals increased, while game and other meats remain fairly constant. The total projected consumption of traditional meats is about 86 kg per head. Adding the other meat and meat by-products, leads to the conclusion that total meat consumption in 1990 will be about 95 kg per head per year in that year, or

26 million tonnes in total. Total supply of all meats should be at about the same level.

Eggs

275. Production of eggs expanded very rapidly in the 1960s (+3% per year) and has now slowed down to a rate of increase imposed by the very gradual expansion of the market. Consumption per head of 14.2 kg per year in 1982 is expected to increase to between 14.5 and 14.6 kg by 1990, representing an internal human demand of 4.0 million tonnes. To this should be added 0.3 million tonnes of eggs for replacement stock and 0.12 million tonnes for net export, giving total supply of about 4.4 million tonnes in 1990.

Milk and milk products

276. On 31 March 1984, the Council decided to apply quotas to deliveries of milk of 99 024 000 tonnes [1] in 1984/85 and of 98 152 000 tonnes [1] from 1985/86 to 1988/89. The regime of production control has thus been decided for 5 years; the future will depend upon the attitude of producers and the evolution of the market. It could be that control measures will still be in existence. It may be assumed that initially average yields will decline as use of concentrated feed, at least for marginal production, is reduced. A certain number of cows and heifers will be fattened and slaughtered, and the proportion of milk produced which is delivered to dairies will also decline slightly. Thereafter, average yields will increase due to continuing genetic improvement and better management, but at a rate more in line with the long-term trend, since intensive feeding will be less prevalent than before. To respect the quotas, the dairy herd may need to decline at a rate equivalent to the long-term increase in yields (1.5%), and deliveries will be at or about the quota quantity (98.2 million tonnes).

[1] These figures do not include the reserve of 335 000 tonnes agreed by the Council in its decision.

On the demand side, a continuing increase in demand for cheese and cream (highly correlated with consumer expenditure) contrasts with a decline in demand for butter. For fresh milk products a long term decline seems to have reversed in 1981, and the outlook is uncertain, and liquid milk itself seems to be increasing in consumption per head.

Taken all together, with demographic and economic forecasts, consumption in 1990 will be of about 87 million tonnes in milk equivalent.

Fruit and vegetables

277. A complete economic analysis of the fruit and vegetable sector is a complex and demanding exercise due to the number of products involved and the frequently imperfect data available. The estimates are based on trends seen in the data available at Community level, (i.e. limited to products for which consumption data exists) and are summarized in the table below.

Fruit and vegetables: supply and demand 1982 and 1990, according to trends for the Community of the Ten

	Consumption per head (kg)		Total consumption million tonnes		Production million tonnes	
	1982	1990	1982	1990	1982	1990
Apples	18.0	22.0	4.9	6.1	4.4	6.9 (3)
Pears	7.0	7.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0 (3)
Peaches (1)	6.4	7.3	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.4
Total fresh fruit	54.9	60.0	14.9	16.6	13.7	16.8
Oranges, clementines, etc.	17.5	18.5	4.8	5.1	2.3	3.4 (3)
All citrus fruit	29.2	32.1	7.9	8.8	4.0	4.3 (2)
Tomatoes of which:	11.4	11.9	3.1	3.3	7.3	(9.9) (3)
processed tomatoes	10.5	13.3	2.9	3.6	4.6	(6.9) (3)
Cauliflowers	5.1	(4.7)	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4 (3)
All vegetables	103.1	113	28.0	31.2	31.8	36.1

(1) As fresh fruit and processed fruit.
(2) From trend of harvested production.
(3) From trend of market balances.
N.B. Figures in brackets, resulting from trends, are considered unlikely to be realized; for tomatoes, restrictive measures will limit production.

Wine

278. Although the wine harvest varies greatly from one year to another, there is a tendency for production to increase (annual trend since 1971/72 of +1.0% for all wine, and of +0.29% for table wine).

On the assumption that the measures decided in 1982, and those adopted at the beginning of 1984, were applied, for the 1990 horizon a slight reduction in table wine production could be forecast (to around 117 million hl) and a slight increase in the production of other wines (reaching about 45 million hl). Thus the total quantity of wine produced would be around 160 million hl.

Unlike production, internal utilization of wine shows a clear tendency to decline, at an annual rate of −0.75%. If one extrapolates this trend up to the 1990/91 marketing year, one arrives at an internal use of 130 million hl (compared with 136.2 million hl in 1981/82). This figure is confirmed when consumption per head and population change are taken into account, but could be slightly higher when income change is included in the estimation.

Tobacco

279. If there is no change in the policy applied in the tobacco sector, it is estimated that the total area planted to tobacco (currently 175 000 ha in the Community, particularly in France, Greece and Italy) will stay the same. However, as a result of increases in yields, tobacco production could still increase, and by 1990 the harvest could be of the order of 313 000 tonnes of baled tobacco (annual rate of increase since 1972: +1.2%).

Consumption of cigarettes is in decline, so that total consumption of tobacco is following a negative trend. It is probable that internal demand for tobacco will continue to decline in future (from 568 400 tonnes in 1981/82 to 500 000 tonnes by 1990). At present, only about 34% of total production is of the 'light air cured' and 'flue cured varieties' and represent quantities for which there is an internal market demand. These varieties will increase in their importance and the rate of self-sufficiency will increase from 48% to 63%.

Self-supply of the Community

280. The degree of self-supply, defined as domestic production as a percentage of total domestic use, has exhibited varying degrees of change in recent years, according to the product in question.

With several products, there is a chronic tendency for production to increase much faster than demand. Such products are beef, milk, sugar, wine and cereals. The adoption of quotas on milk deliveries has limited the increase in production but not resolved a position of supply exceeding internal demand. That decision has also had consequences for beef production creating a considerable short-term increase in supply, but an improved balance in the longer term. Present trends, if they continue to the end of the decade, will result in excesses of production over Community demand of:

11 million tonnes of milk,
1.5 million tonnes (or more) of sugar,
30 million hl of wine,
33 million tonnes of cereals,
0.2 million tonnes of beef.

Degree of self-supply (%) of major agricultural products

EUR 10

	1973	1982	1990
Total cereals	90	105	127
Potatoes	101	101	100
Sugar	92	154	122
Wine	90	94	123
Total meat	92	100	100
Total beef and veal	85	102	103
Pigmeat	101	101	101
Sheep and goatmeat	61	72	89
Poultrymeat	103	112	108
Milk products	108	118	113
Eggs	99	103	102
Tobacco	:	48	63

281. In the context of this analysis, it should be noted that the demand being examined is that within the European Community; there is also a demand for EC agricultural products in countries outside the Community, but this export demand is influenced by such factors as world harvests (especially that in the USSR), volatile market prices, exchange rates, export policies of major producers, terms of credit and so on. These things are extremely difficult to predict and the resulting forecasts are less reliable than those for internal Community demand.

World population is rising to a forecast 5 300 million in 1990, of which 4 000 million will be in 90 developing countries. (1) The GDP growth of these countries was expected to rise at a much higher rate than that of developed countries. In view of recent developments in the indebtedness of developing countries and adverse shifts in the terms of trade, (2) the less optimistic scenario assumed by the FAO forecasts seems more likely.

There will nevertheless be an increase in GDP and in demand in developing countries. Demand for food in these countries is expected to exceed supply and the resulting net import trade in 1990 is forecast as 67.3 million tonnes of cereals and 16.7 million tonnes of milk and dairy products, which, along with other imports, represents a total of USD 11 400 million (1975 dollar value). With regard to cereals, other forecasts indicate that the deficit of developing countries could be above the level cited by FAO.

The International Wheat Council (3) has predicted rates of change in production, use and trade, which imply that by 1990 developing countries' needs could be in excess of 100 million tonnes of cereals, of which 60% could be wheat.

In addition to developing countries, important markets for cereals are found in the USSR and other centrally planned economies. IWC forecasts for the

(1) *Agriculture: Toward 2000,* FAO 1981.

(2) *Commodity review and outlook,* FAO 1984.

(3) *Long-term grain outlook,* International Wheat Council, 1983.

USSR, Eastern Europe and Cuba show a forecast decline in imports of these countries, but imply a continuing deficit in 1990 of 38 million tonnes of cereals. Asian centrally planned economies would require 19 million tonnes of cereals in the same year. Total world trade in grains is increasing and would be of the order of 235 million tonnes by 1990 (compared with 209 million tonnes in 1979-81).

The Community will continue to supply its share of the world market in agricultural products and expects to increase its exports in line with international trade.

Conclusions

282. The foregoing analysis of trends, both in the Community and on world markets, indicates that while for some products supply and demand are developing in harmony, for others a certain disequilibrium is continuing.

Faced with such a situation, the Community will pursue its efforts to adapt the common agricultural policy to this evolution. The pursuit of the rationalization of the CAP should ensure the participation of the Community in world markets on a sound basis, that is to say, with increasing competitiveness and a lower cost.

This policy does not imply the abandonment of the principles of the CAP and its achievements. On the contrary, it will provide, for the future, the realization of the fundamental objectives of the CAP in a manner compatible with the economic realities of the 1980.

XI — C — Community imports of food and other agricultural products

Introduction

283. There is a certain amount of controversy surrounding the Community's rules on food and other agricultural imports: some observers argue that excessive protection at the frontiers is keeping alive an industry parts of which are inefficient, while others think that heavy deficits in the Community's food and agricultural trade balance show that the Community market is too open to outside suppliers. This article aims to set out the facts and elucidate this long-running debate.

Analysis of Community food and other agricultural imports (¹)

Overall situation

284. In 1983, food and other agricultural imports entering the Community totalled in value 50 354 million ECU. In the same year Community exports

(¹) For the purposes of this article 'food and other agricultural products' means the following divisions and groups of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC): 00 = live animals; 01 = meat; 02 – dairy products and eggs; 03 = fish; 04 = cereals; 05 = fruit and vegetables; 06 = sugar and honey; 07 = coffee, tea, cocoa and spices; 08 = feedingstuffs for animals; 09 = miscellaneous food preparations; 11 = beverages; 12 = tobacco; 21 = hides, skins and fur skins, undressed; 22 = oilseeds, oil nuts and oil kernels; 232 = crude rubber; 24 = wood, lumber and cork; 261 to 265 + 268 = natural textile fibres; 29 = crude animal and vegetable materials not elsewhere specified; 4 = oils and fats. Imports are expressed in value cif and exports in value fob.

of these products amounted to 26 693 million ECU, making for a deficit of 23 661 million ECU.

In 1965, the food and other agricultural imports of the Six totalled 9 876 million ECU; in 1972, they amounted to 13 993 million ECU (an annual imcrease of 5.2%). Between 1973 and 1980, the Nine's imports rose from 24 140 million ECU to 42 210 million ECU, an annual increase of 8.1%. The imports of the Ten, which totalled 44 721 million ECU in 1981, rose by an annual average of 6.3% from 1981 to 1983. (1) The proportion of Community imports made up of food and other agricultural imports, about 20% in the 1970, fell to about 15% by 1980. This was in fact mainly because of the leap in the prices of energy products imported into the Community, which therefore, for this reason alone, increased their share of spending on imports relative to all the other Community imports. Since 1980, the share of food and other agricultural goods in total imports has remained stable, which means that these imports have increased at the same pace as Community imports as a whole.

Over the same period, the Community's food and other agricultural exports also increased, but to a lesser extent in terms of absolute value, even if their growth was definitely faster in relative terms. The deficit, in terms of value, increased steadily, from 16 990 million ECU in 1973 to 22 689 million ECU in 1980 (the Nine) and over 23 500 million in 1983, but it contracted in real terms.

The Community remains by far the largest importer of food and other agricultural products in the world. Its share of the world total, which has been slightly decreasing over the past few years, is close to 20%. By way of comparison, that of Japan is about 11%, that of the United States about 10% and that of the USSR about 9%. Canada imports just over 2% of the world's food and other agricultural imports, while Australia and New Zealand account for 0.6% and 0.2% respectively. (2)

The main food and other agricultural items imported by the Community

285. The table below shows, in decreasing order of magnitude, the value of imports into the Community of the various products in 1983, together with the value of exports and the external trade balance for each item.

(1) Values in current ECU.

(2) 1981 data — *Source:* FAO.

Community imports, exports and external trade balance for food and other agricultural products in 1983

(million ECU)

Product	Imports		Exports		Balance — Value
	Value	%	Value	%	
Fruit and vegetables	7 690	15,3	1 831	6.9	— 5 859
Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	6 735	13.4	1 122	4.2	— 5 613
Wood and cork	5 814	11.6	364	1.4	— 5 450
Feedingstuffs	5 629	11.2	1 401	5.2	— 4 228
Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit	3 630	7.2	33	0.1	— 3 597
Natural textile fibres	3 156	6.3	350	1.3	— 2 806
Fish	2 726	5.4	860	3.2	— 1 866
Meat	2 354	4.7	2 027	7.6	— 327
Cereals	2 270	4.5	4 425	16.6	2 155
Oils and fats	1 843	3.7	827	3.1	— 1 016
Tobacco	1 757	3.5	947	3.5	— 810
Crude agricultural products not elsewhere specified	1 349	2.7	1 021	3.8	— 328
Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed	1 338	2.7	612	2.3	— 726
Sugar and honey	985	2.0	1 655	6.2	670
Beverages	816	1.7	4 137	15.5	3 321
Crude rubber	767	1.5	9	0.0	— 758
Milk products and eggs	672	1.3	3 501	13.1	2 829
Live animals	574	1.1	549	2.1	— 25
Miscellaneous food preparations	249	0.5	1 024	3.8	775
Total	50 354	100	26 693	100	— 23 661

Source: Eurostat — Siena; rounded figures, EUR 10 — 1983.

286. The Community's food and agricultural imports are relatively concentrated: out of the 19 groups of products analysed, the four largest items taken together account for over half the total, and the first seven for over 70%. They fall into the following clear categories:

(i) agricultural raw materials other than for processing into food or feed;
(i) fruit and vegetables;
(ii) tropical products;
(iv) feedingstuffs;
(v) animal and vegetable oils and fats and the basic products for manufacture thereof,

representing nearly three-quarters of total food and other agricultural imports.

287. The kind of products imported by the Community contrasts sharply with those exported: the imports are mainly of basic products for industrial processing or for use in livestock farming and the exports are mainly of processed products. Generally speaking, the Community imports only small quantities of the categories of product of which it is a heavy exporter, and vice versa; meat and cereals, and, to a lesser extent, fruit and vegetables and tropical products are the main exceptions to this rule.

288. There is an import surplus of the marjority of the items in questions; only beverages, milk products and eggs, miscellaneous food preparations and sugar and honey show an export surplus; imports and exports of animals are virtually in balance; the list of main imports in descending order of magnitude is reflected in the negative balance for the first seven categories of product, which together account for nearly 70 % of imports. Most of the deficits are very heavy.

289. Apart from cereals (decrease) and coffee, cocoa, tea and spices (no change), all the Community's food and other agricultural imports increased in terms of absolute value from 1977 to 1983.

Over the same period, 'coffee, tea, cocoa and spices' and 'fruit and vegetables' changed places as first and second items on the list of imports; tobacco and natural textile fibres moved up the table, but the largest increase was for feedingstuffs and fish (imports of which doubled in absolute value). The items at the bottom of the table (sugar and honey onwards), wood and cork and meat maintained their positions; there was a relative decline in imports of cereals and hides.

The trends in the categories mask more varied changes from one product to another: in terms of value, imports of manioc (included under 'fruit and vegetables') increased by 160% from 1977 to 1982 before declining slightly when voluntary restraint agreements were concluded with the main suppliers. Again in terms of value, imports of corn gluten feed (included under 'feedingstuffs') rose by 230% from 1977 to 1983, to 683 million ECU.

290. Amplifying the above details, the following analysis relates only to agricultural products which are subject to an EEC market organization ('organized' products) giving a general picture of trade in temperate-zone agricultural products, which the Community is in a position to produce. These products are generally listed under subheadings to the items examined above and although they sometimes bear the same name as those items they are not identical to them.

Community imports, exports and external trade balance for 'organized' agricultural products in 1983

(million ECU)

Product	Imports		Exports		Balance — Value
	Value	%	Value	%	
Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit, fats and oils, residues and oilcakes	8 774	34.1	1 354	7.6	— 7 420
Fruit and vegetables	4 354	17.0	1 417	7.9	— 2 937
Cereals and rice, manioc, preparations of cereals	3 220	12.5	4 320	24.4	1 100
Fish, crustaceans, molluscs and preparations thereof	2 726	10.6	859	4.9	— 1 867
Raw tobacco	1 686	6.6	240	1.4	— 1 446
Sugar and honey	937	3.6	1 428	8.1	491
Pis and pigmeat	811	3.1	882	5.0	71
Cattle, beef and veal	802	3.1	937	5.3	135
Milk products	650	2.5	3 336	18.9	2 786
Wines	609	2.4	1 394	7.8	785
Sheep, goats and their meat	501	1.9	16	0.1	— 485
Flowers, etc.	284	1.1	507	2.9	223
Seeds	151	0.6	162	0.9	11
Poultry and poultrymeat	144	0.5	548	3.1	404
Flax, hemp and hops	49	0.1	135	0.3	86
Dehydrated fodder	34	0.1	1	0.0	— 33
Eggs	21	0.1	165	1.0	144
Regulated products	25 753	100	17 701	100	— 8 052

Source: Eurostat — Table compiled by the Directorate-General for Agriculture of the Commission of the European Communities; rounded figures, EUR 10 — 1983.

291. The products coming under EEC market organizations which figure most prominently in Community imports are oilseeds and oleaginous fruit, fats and oils and the by-products of their extraction, fruit and vegetables, cereals and the like, marine products and tobacco. Overall, the largest share of imports is accounted for by animal feedingstuffs, whether compound or the raw materials for their manufacture: cereals and cereal substitutes, oilseeds and cake, fishmeal, etc. Calculations done by the Statistical Office of the European Communities show that, in 1982, for the Community of Nine, these imports were equivalent to the production of 9.9 million ha or 10% of the Community's utilized agricultural area.

The development of Community production in this sector would allow a significant reduction of the EEC's agricultural and other food imports.

There is a balance of trade deficit with respect to 'organized' products, mostly because of heavy imports of major items. However, in contrast with the picture for external trade in all food and other agricultural products, a number of items show a positive balance. Most of these are traditional Community export items, imports of which are modest: milk and milk products, wine, sugar, eggs and poultry. Cereals and the like are a special case, since the Community both imports and exports large quantities, but the products in question are grouped under the same heading.

Between 1977 and 1983, imports of all 'organized' agricultural products increased in absolute value, except cereals, which decreased, and eggs, flax, hemp, hops and dehydrated fodder, which showed little change. The relative ranking of imports remained practically unchanged. The proportion of imports of food and other agricultural products accounted for by imports of 'organized' agricultural products, about 55% in 1973, fell to about 50% in 1977 and has remained more or less constant since then, as shown by the table below; this means that imports of products in the latter period have developed at the same annual rate as imports of all food and other agricultural products.

Imports into the Community of 'organized' agricultural products and of all food and other agricultural products between 1977 and 1983

(thousand million ECU)

Imports	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
'Organized' agricultural products (value)	19.44	18.54	19.94	20.60	23.58	25.01	25.75
Food and other agricultural products (value)	37.68	36.13	40.15	42.21	44.72	47.60	50.36
'Organized' agricultural products/ foods and other agricultural products (%)	51.6	51.3	49.7	48.8	52.7	52.5	51.1

Source: Eurostat — Table compiled by the Directorate-General for Agriculture of the Commission of the European Communities — from 1977 to 1980: EUR 9; from 1981 to 1983: EUR 10. The inclusion of Greek imports in the figures for 1981-83 has no effect on the percentage given in the third line of the table.

The Community's suppliers

292. The Community imports substantial quantities of food and other agricultural products from a very large number of countries in every continent and at every level of economic development: over 70 countries exported more than 100 million ECU worth of these products each to the Community in 1983. The top 10 countries in descending order were the United States, Brazil, Spain, Argentina, Canada, Sweden, the Ivory Coast, Malaysia, New Zealand and Colombia, which each exported over 1 000 million ECU worth of such products.

293. In 1983, industrialized countries (FAO Category I) accounted for 46.3% of the Community's food and other agricultural imports, and the countries with planned economies (Category III) for 7.2%. The first place, however, was taken by the developing countries (Category II), with 46.5%; the ACP countries associated with the Community under the Lomé Convention exported roughly 13% of the total.

In the same year, the Mediterranean countries, [1] Spain, Portugal and Turkey, some of which belong to Category I and others to Category II, and with which the Community has special relations under trade and cooperation agreements, together accounted for 10.4% of the Community's agricultural and food imports.

294. This is not the place for a full list of all the suppliers of each of the agricultural and food products imported by the Community. In the case of some products, two or three countries supply virtually all the Community's imports; in others the top 20 suppliers account for less than half of total imports; generally speaking, the Community's sources of supply are very diversified. To sum up, it can be said that:

(i) from the industrialized countries, the Community imports mainly timber and cork (Sweden, Finland, USA, Austria), oilseeds (USA, Canada), fish (Norway, Canada, USA, Iceland), cereals (USA, Canada), hides and skins (Finland, USA, Australia, Canada, Sweden), beverages (Spain, Portugal, Austria, USA), milk products (New Zealand, Switzerland, Austria) and live animals (USA, Austria).

(ii) the developing countries supply the Community mainly with fruit and vegetables (Thailand), coffee, cocoa, tea and spices (Brazil, Ivory Coast, Colombia, Kenya, Nigeria), oils and fats (Malaysia, Philippines, Indonesia, Senegal), tobacco (Zimbabwe), sugar (Mauritius, Fiji, Guyana), and crude rubber (Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Ivory Coast).

(iii) the State-trading countries export some meat (Hungary, Yugoslavia), natural textile fibres (China) and live animals (Yugoslavia, Hungary, Poland).

295. Over the past 10 years, the most striking development has been the emergence of the Third World as the Community's largest supplier of food and other agricultural products: their share has increased by over five percentage points. Today, the Community takes nearly 30% of their food and other agricultural exports and is thus their number one client for these products. In this trend can be seen the effects of the Community's move to open its market more to the developing countries, in accordance with the recommendations of the international organizations.

[1] Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Cyprus and Israel.

Meanwhile, the shares of the industrialized and State-trading countries have fallen slightly, to the same extent in both cases; the share of the United States, however, which is the Community's largest supplier, has increased by two percentage points.

Import arrangements for food and other agricultural products entering the Community

The general arrangements

296. Designed as a coherent whole, the EEC market organizations have phased out national protection arrangements to achieve free movement of goods within the Community. At the same time, common arrangements have been made for imports of agricultural products from outside the Community. These arrangements are intended to embody the principle of 'Community preference', whereby the Member States must turn first to the Community market for their supplies. The instruments introduced under this system vary according to the nature of the products: they reflect the degree of self-sufficiency and the outlook for production when each market organization was set up, and they take account of the Community's obligations under international law.

297. In the case of most of the agricultural items produced in the Community — cereals and rice, sugar, olive oil, milk and milk products and sheepmeat — a system of levies at the frontier has been introduced which depends on the instruments selected for the various market organizations: the intervention price, the target price and the threshold price [1] [2] or their equivalents.

The price of an import entering the Community under this scheme must be adjusted to the level of the threshold price by payment of a levy equal to the

(1) The intervention price is the price at which the intervention agencies must buy-in all the products offered to them. The target price is the price which the EEC market organization aims to ensure for the farmer. The threshold price is determined in such a way that the selling price of the imported product is equal to the target price, allowing for transport and marketing costs.

(2) The import levy on sheepmeat is subject to a ceiling in return for voluntary restraint commitments on the part of the suppliers.

difference between the threshold price and the 'third country' offer price. The levy, an innovation under the Community system, is thus a variable duty and, as such, is an 'unbound' type of customs duty (see below).

As the threshold price, which is the practical expression of the Community preference principle, remains stable throughout a marketing year, the levy system preserves the Community from world price fluctuations, whether they are due to variations in yields, movements in the currencies in which world prices are expressed or speculation in commodities.

298. A special combination of instruments of commercial policy is seen in the joint use of the levy system and that of customs duties. There are two variants:

(i) In case of poultry products and pigmeat [1] there are two distinct components: a cereal component and an industrial component. The cereal component in these products attracts the cereal levy, which represents the variable component of external protection; the industrial component is covered by a standard type of customs duty, which represents the fixed component. These two components are always applied together.

(ii) In case of imports of live cattle — apart from pure-bred breeding animals — and fresh, chilled and frozen beef/veal for direct human consumption; the normal system is based on an *ad valorem* customs duty and on an additional variable levy calculated by reference to the market prices recorded in the Community.

299. For some products (wine and some fruit and vegetables), given the special characteristics of their markets, external protection takes the form of customs duties and a system of reference prices. If the offer prices of non-member countries (for wine) or the entry prices (for some fruit and vegetables) are below the reference prices, a 'countervailing' charge is made.

300. Lastly, in the case of other products (tobacco, oils other than olive oil, some fruit and vegetables, etc.), the Common Customs Tariff alone is

(1) A similar system also applies to certain processed agricultural products.

applied. The customs duties vary, of course, from product to product; for major agricultural products (oilseeds), they are zero.

301. There are usually no quantitative restrictions on agricultural imports into the Community. There are, however, provisions in all the agricultural regulations for implementing measures to protect the Community market against serious disturbances (safeguard clauses) provided that the rules of international trade in agricultural products are observed.

Conversely, in exceptional cases of shortages on its markets, the Community has reduced or waived its import levies and imposed export levies.

Preferential systems and trade agreements

302. Alongside its general arrangements, the Community allows favourable conditions of access for a large number of countries in accordance with bilaterial and multilateral agreements. These provisions concern the developing countries, the member countries of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and a few individual countries or groups of countries for certain products. They apply in particular to certain agricultural products originating in the countries which have applied to join the Community (Spain and Portugal).

303. The most important preferential systems apply to the developing countries with which the Community has fostered privileged relations over the years. The main instruments are the Lomé Convention, under which 64 ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific) States are associated with the Community and the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), which involves over 120 independent States, including the ACP States, and some 20 dependent territories.

304. The Lomé Convention allows agricultural products from the ACP States to enter the Community free of customs duty, provided such duty is the only charge applicable to these products. For some products which are subject to a levy, the Community grants a reduction in the levy, provided certain conditions are met in particular cases. For instance, the threshold price for rice must be maintained, and an export charge is imposed directly by the country of origin in the case of beef/veal, so that the Community price level is safeguarded and the supplier countries ensured of extra income. The Community has also undertaken for an unlimited period to purchase and import specified quantities of sugar originating in certain ACP States at a guaranteed price negotiated annually within the range of prices received by Community producers, up to a total of 1.3 million tonnes of white sugar equivalent a year.

305. The Community's Generalized System of Preferences extends to over 300 processed agricultural products. Depending on the product, it allows entry free of duty or at a reduced rate of duty, without restriction on quantity, except for a few products (soluble coffee, cocoa butter, tinned pineapple and tobacco). Since 1 January 1983, all agricultural products from the least advanced countries have been able to enter the Community at zero duty and free of quantitative restriction.

306. Lastly, the Community allows the Mediterranean countries reductions in customs duties on certain fruit and vegetables, sometimes between certain dates, a reduction subject to compliance with the reference price for wine and a reduction in the levy, offset by an export charge in the case of olive oil and rice, and without an export charge in the case of durum wheat.

Scale of each system

307. The following table shows the 1982 breakdown of the Community's agricultural and food imports by the system applied and by origin of the products.

(% of total)

Origin / Type of charge	Levy (1)	Positive duty (2)	Zero duty (3)	Total
Category I (industrialized countries)	12.6	34.2	53.2	100
Category II (developing countries)	9.4	34.2	56.4	100
of which: ACP	4.5	0.1	95.4	100
Mediterranean countries	5.9	69.1	25.0	100
Category III (State-trading countries)	17.6	25.5	56.9	100
All origins	11.3	33.8	54.9	100

Source: Eurostat — 1982 figures, processed by the Statistical Office and the Directorate-General for Agriculture of the Commission of the European Communities.
(1) Cases in which the levy is the only instrument applicable to imports.
(2) Imports subject to a customs duty or a combination of customs duty and levy or countervailing charge.
(3) No duty charges.
ACP: African,Caribbean and Pacific States. Mediterranean countries: Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Cyprus and Israel.

Nearly 55% of the Community's food and other agricultural imports escape duty altogether. As a result of the preferential agreements, imports from the developing countries enjoy the most favourable terms. Among these countries, the ACP States occupy a special place in that almost all their imports enter at zero duty.

The percentage of zero-dutied food and other agricultural imports from the industrialized countries is slightly below the average for all origins taken together. But the proportions vary greatly from one partner to another, according to the pattern of their exports to the Community: for instance, only 22.5% of Switzerland's agricultural and food exports to the Community enter at zero duty, but the percentage for the United States is 66.4%. It must be stressed, however, that — unlike the reductions or exemptions from duty enjoyed by the developing countries — those relating to goods originating in the industrialized countries were granted only in return for trade advantages (or concessions) granted by these countries to the Community.

The Community's food and other agricultural imports and the rules of international trade

308. As the Community is a Contracting Party to the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), its policy on food and other agricultural imports is largely determined by the obligations stemming from the General Agreement and the commitments it has entered into on a reciprocal basis in the various multilateral negotiations.

International trade rules on imports

309. Among the main GATT rules, tariff concessions in the form of 'bound' customs duties and the most-favoured-nation cluase are undoubtedly the most important.

310. A country accepting a bound duty undertakes not to increase the duties on imports of the product concerned; this constitutes a concession on the part of that country. In practice, concessions are negotiated with the countries concerned in exchange for equivalent concessions.

The GATT Contracting Parties can thus no longer increase at will the customs duties on the products they have bound. In order to restore tariff freedom to a bound product, a Contracting Party must normally first go through the procedure of 'unbinding' it, i.e. negotiate with its partners new concessions of a sufficient value to replace the unbound concession.

When a customs union is created or extended, the GATT requires that the situation be reviewed with the aim of restoring balance as regards concessions. Where the entire new system established by the customs union entails a disadvantage for a third country, compensation must be granted.

311. The most-favoured-nation clause requires each Contracting Party to accord immediately and unconditionally any advantage, favour, privilege or immunity granted to any country to all the GATT Contracting Parties. Consequently, tariff concessions, although negotiated on a bilateral basis, are in fact multilateral; this rule very substantially increases the scope and rigidity of tariff binding.

312. In addition to these two basic rules, the GATT includes other provisions which can influence the import policies of the Contracting

Parties, in particular those relating to quantitative restrictions (which are prohibited, apart from limited exceptions), safeguard clauses and subsidies.

313. Apart from the permanent rules, three rounds of multilateral trade negotiations — in 1962 (Dillon Round), from 1964 to 1967 (Kennedy Round) and from 1973 to 1979 (Tokyo Round) — have led to exchanges of tariff concessions. More recently, in 1982, a Committee was set up to prepare recommendations for a uniform interpretation of the meaning and scope of the GATT rules on import arrangements and export subsidies, or similar provisions.

Implications for the Community's imports of agricultural and food products

314. In framing its policy on agricultural and food imports, the Community has had to take account of the obligations entered into individually by its Member States before they become members. The special nature of some instruments hitherto unknown in international trade, e.g. variable levies, which are not by nature suited to international contractual commitments, has meant that the Community has had to pay for its freedom to act in certain sectors with tariff concessions on other products; such arrangements were negotiated when the Community was founded and on the two occasions when new members joined.

In exchange for introducing levies in major sectors (cereals, milk products, meat, etc.), the Community has had to accept the binding of exemption from customs duties for, among other things, oilseeds, by-products thereof and corn gluten feed, and to agree to substantial reductions for tobacco, citrus fruit, grapes, vegetable oils, animal fats, etc. All the other Contracting Parties benefit from these concessions negotiated with the principal exporters of the products on which the Community has introduced levies, under the most-favoured-nation clause.

315. The Community has also played its part in the liberalization of trade called for in the various rounds of multilateral negotiations, with concessions relating primarily to its imports of tobacco, meat, cheese, fruit and vegetables in exchange for concessions received from its GATT partners on Community exports of cheese, spirits, processed agricultural products, etc.

316. In their present form, the food and other agricultural import arrangements result from the negotiations which have taken place since the Community was created. The levies applied to imports of most of the agricultural products which are also produced in the Community are counterbalanced by concessions in the form of bound — zero or reduced — duties on a series of other products. Altogether, bound customs duties apply to about 70% of the Community's imports; bound zero duties represent 20% of that total. The significance of these products in Community agricultural and food imports is clear — in particular oilseeds, oils and fats and feedingstuffs.

Conclusion

317. The method the Community has chosen to ensure a reasonable income for its farmers has been mainly that of guaranteed market prices; the basic system it applies to its food and other agricultural imports logically reflects this policy option. Thus protected against fluctuations in world prices, it has been able to improve substantially its rate of self-sufficiency in food.

The Community nevertheless remains the worlds's leading importer of food and other agricultural products. It must continue to import some of these either because it is unable to produce them itself (tropical goods) or because it has signed undertakings to provide improved access to its markets under the GATT or other multilateral agreements or bilateral agreements.

It must be stressed that the concessions granted to industrialized countries are matched by equally valuable concessions to the Community, whether in the form of trade advantages as regards its exports or in terms of the Community's freedom to apply special import arrangements to the products which make up the bulk of its agricultural production.

All the industrialized countries protect their agriculture in one way or another. If only because of the instability of the markets, currency fluctuations or speculation on commodities, the agricultural sector requires special trade rules, which have been part and parcel of the multilateral GATT system since its inception, 10 years before the Community was set up. The machinery implemented by the Community has been judged to comply with the rules of international trade; it also has the merit of clarity and stability and applies to only a minority share of food and other agricultural imports, especially in the case of the most novel aspect, the levy.

318. In its policy on food and other agricultural imports, the Community is concerned to achieve fuller cooperation to counteract the deterioration of world prices and to ensure respect for its international rights, particularly where Community action to control its own production justifies an adjustment to its external protection.

The multiple and sometimes novel forms of trade relations it has established with various groups of countries bear witness to its willingness to develop agricultural trade with due regard to legitimate mutual interests and while paying particular attention to the interests of the developing countries. The Community will continue to contribute towards the harmonious expansion of world trade and, to that end, will cooperate in the appropriate bodies in seeking solutions to the problems still outstanding in this area.

XII — Agricultural development

Statistical information

N.B. 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

Remark: The following tables of *The Agricultural Situation in the Community - 1983 Report,* have not been repeated:
31.1, 32.1, 35.1, 36.1, 38
M.6.3, M.11.3, M.20.d.2

Key to symbols and abbreviations

Statistical symbols

—	Nil
0	Less than half a unit
×	Not applicable
:	Not available
.	Not fixed
..	No prices quoted
#	Uncertain
p	Provisional
*	Eurostat estimate
**	CEC estimate, Directorate-General for Agriculture
r	Revised
s	Secret
∅	Average
»1968«	∅ (1967, 1968, 1969)
»1979«	∅ (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
TOM	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 prices into national currencies are, as before, fixed by the Council.
- At the time of the 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. × 3,40 = DM 340 becomes 121 ECU × 2,81 = DM 340.
- For the recording of world market prices, offer prices are converted at the market rates.

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

- at constant exchange rates, i.e. at the exchange rates obtaining during a specific period (e.g. 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.

Indicative currency parities ([1])

	1983 central rates 1 ECU = ... national currency		1983 1 ECU = ... national currency Average market rate ([2])	Green rates ([3]) used for converting 1982/83 prices and amounts 1 ECU = ... national currency	1983 1 USD = ... national currency ([4]) Average market rate
1	2		3	4	5
	Beginning	End			
DM	2,33	2,24	2,271	2,575	2,552
FF	6,61	6,87	6,771	6,196 - 6,372	7,608
LIT	1350,0	1403	1349,9	1289,0	1516,7
HFL	2,58	2,53	2,537	2,756	2,851
BFR/LFR	44,97	44,90	45,44	42,98 - 44,37	51,06
UKL	(0,5605)	(0,5871)	0,5870	0,6187	0,6596
IRL	0,6910	0,7257	0,7150	0,6851 - 0,6910	0,8034
DKR	8,23	8,14	8,132	8,184 - 8,234	9,137
DR	:	:	78,09	:	87,74
USD	:	:	0,890	:	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.

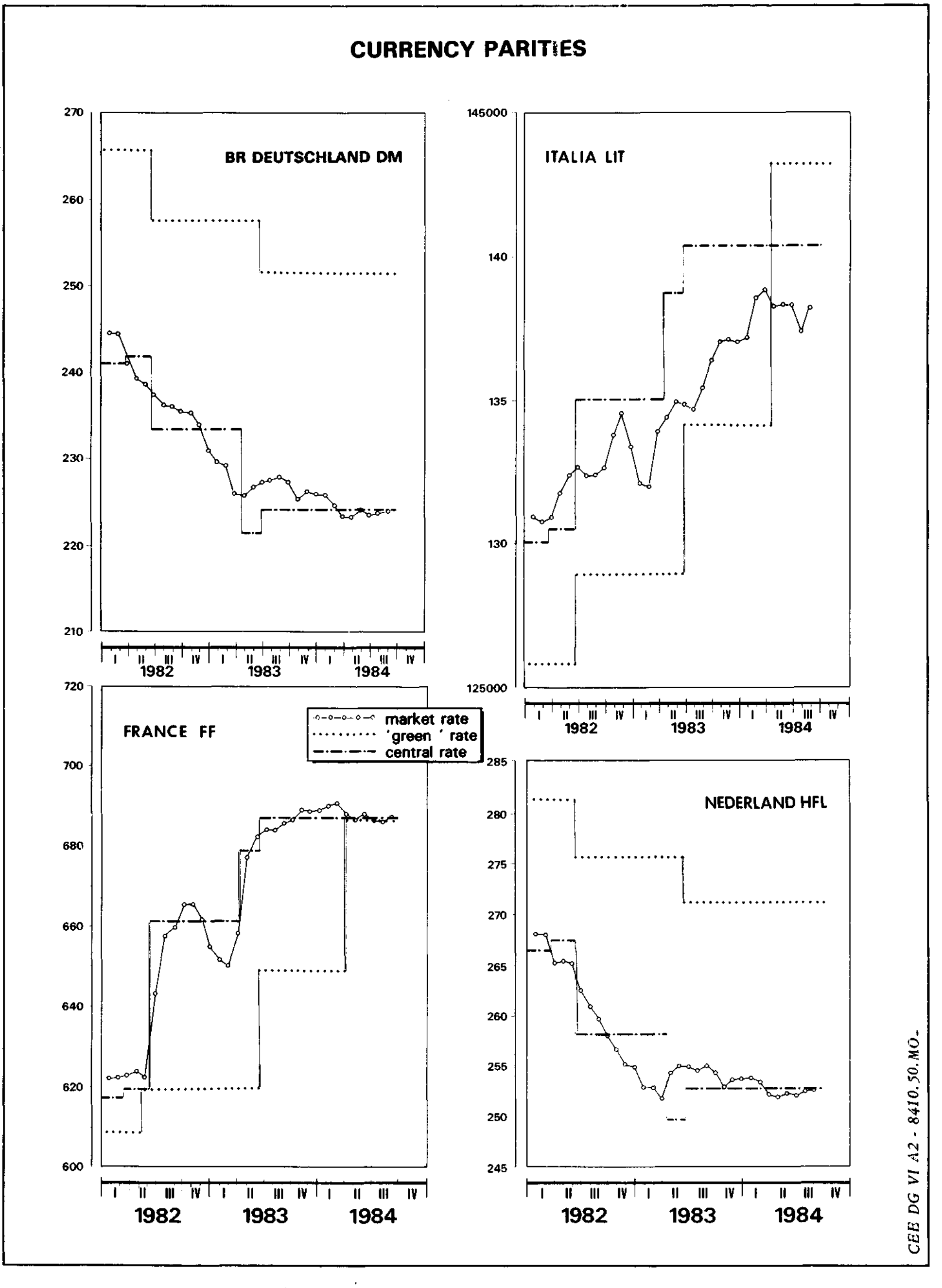
CURRENCY PARITIES
BR DEUTSCHLAND DM
ITALIA LIT
FRANCE FF
NEDERLAND HFL
market rate
'green' rate
central rate
1982
1983
1984
CEE DG VI A2 - 8410.50.MO.

Figure 13.1

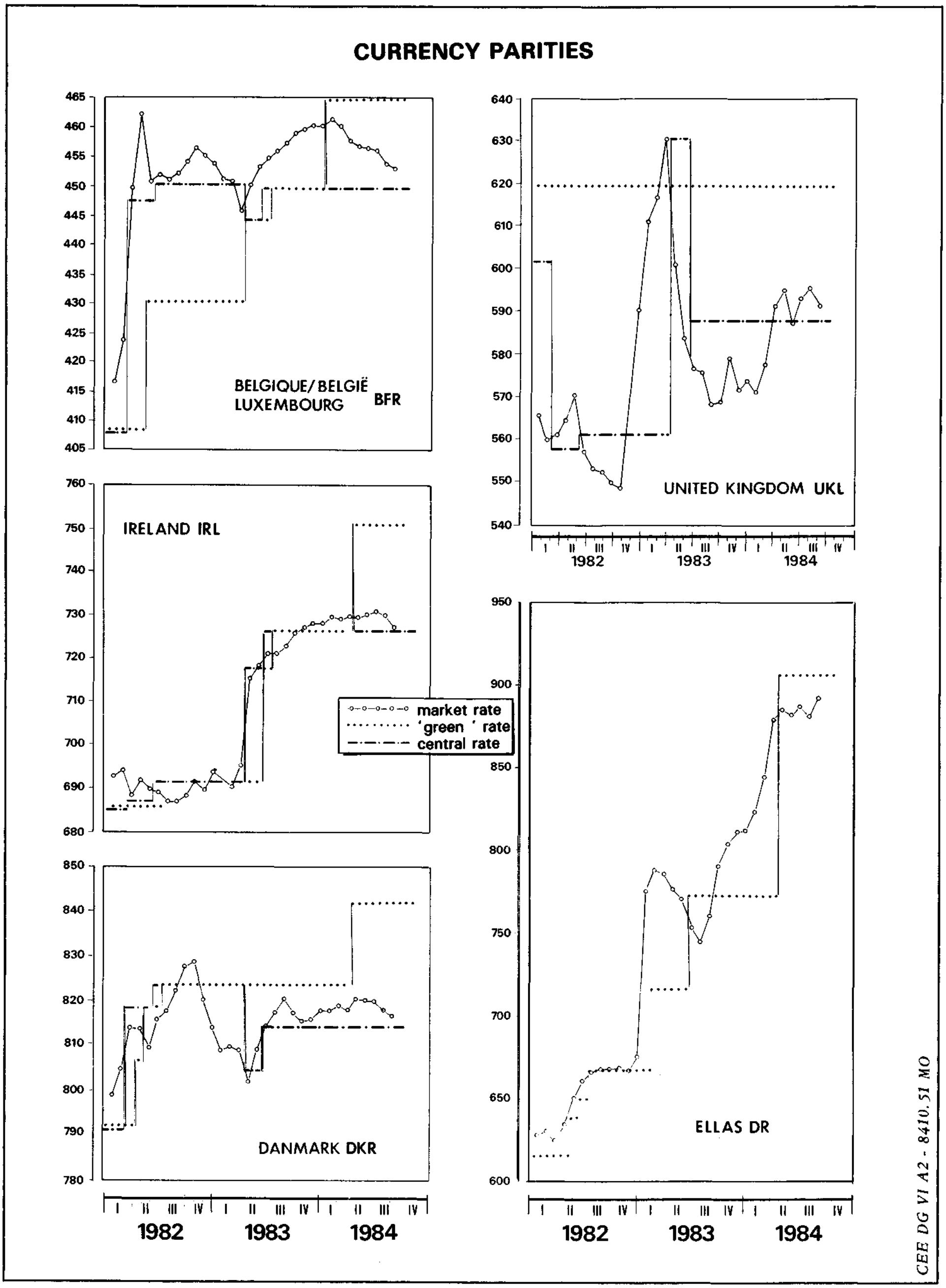
CURRENCY PARITIES
BELGIQUE/BELGIË LUXEMBOURG BFR
UNITED KINGDOM UKL
IRELAND IRL
market rate
'green' rate
central rate
DANMARK DKR
ELLAS DR
1982
1983
1984
CEE DG VI A2 - 8410.51 MO

Figure 13.2

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

1. The statistic % TAV $\frac{\text{Year T+N}}{\text{Year T}}$ 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:

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

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	Ellas	EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A – Gross value-added at factor cost and at current prices (excl. forestry and fisheries)	1973	5,4	19,0	5,2	3,1	7,1	8,6	5,7	4,2	3,9	2,9	18,2	6,7
	1981	3,6	16,8	3,4	1,9	3,9	6,4	4,3	2,5	2,7	2,1	11,0	5,1
	1982	3,8	17,4	3,6	2,2	4,3	6,3	4,5	2,6	3,5	2,3	10,5	5,5
	1983	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
B – Employment (1)	1973	8,8 (4)	33,2 (4)	8,3 (5)	7,1	10,8	17,8	5,5 (5)	3,8	7,8	2,9	24,6	9,4
	1981	7,9	30,7	6,9	5,4	8,3	13,0	4,8	2,9	5,2	2,6	17,5	8,4
	1982	7,6	28,9	6,7	5,4	8,1	12,1	4,9	2,9	4,8	2,7	17,1	8,4
	1983	7,6	30,0	6,7	5,4	7,9	12,0	4,9	2,9	4,7	2,7	16,8	8,4
C – Total gross fixed capital formation (excl. forestry and fisheries) (2)	1973	:	8,7	:	2,6	4,3	5,2	5,1	3,0	3,7	:	14,5	6,2
	1981	:	9,0	:	2,5	3,4	6,4	4,5	2,0	3,5	:	10,4	5,6
	1982	:	8,7	:	2,7	3,4	6,2	4,5	2,2	3,8	:	8,9	3,9
	1983	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
D – Exports by value (3)	1973	9,4	38,9	9,2	5,2	21,1	9,2	26,3	11,0		8,7	46,0	40,3
	1981	9,7	28,6	9,6	6,3	18,2	7,8	23,5	11,6		7,7	46,1	37,0
	1982	8,9	31,3	8,7	6,1	17,6	7,9	24,2	11,9		7,6	32,0	37,6
	1983	8,8	35,1	8,7	6,0	18,1	7,3	23,7	11,3		7,6	29,6	34,3
E – Imports by value (3)	1973	28,8	18,1	28,6	12,8	18,8	30,5	19,6	16,5		27,4	18,1	15,5
	1981	14,7	14,6	14,6	14,8	12,6	16,4	16,9	13,4		15,9	15,3	15,6
	1982	14,8	15,6	14,8	14,9	12,7	17,8	17,2	13,9		15,6	14,7	14,8
	1983	15,3	16,4	15,4	14,8	13,6	18,4	17,3	13,8		15,3	14,9	15,5

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) 1977.
(5) 1975.

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 1983 (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	1983/1973 (2)	1983/1982 (2)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Final production	Deutschland	61 311	112,4	27 003	:	100,0	3,9	– 3,8
	France	257 536	142,4	38 036	:	100,0	9,6	6,8
	Italia (Mrd)	43 122	146,9	31 944	:	100,0	17,0	14,6
	Nederland	32 750	126,8	12 908	:	100,0	6,9	3,2
	Belgique/België	215 534	131,9	4 743	:	100,0	5,3	7,6
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	11 125	127,3	18 952	:	100,0	11,8	1,6
	Ireland	2 451	146,5	3 428	:	100,0	14,6	12,2
	Danmark	47 853	137,0	7 136	:	100,0	9,9	0,9
	EUR 9	×	×	:	:	:	:	:
	Ellas	557 273	173,4	7 136	:	100,0	19,0	14,1
	EUR 10	×	×	:	:	:	:	:
Intermediate consumption	Deutschland	34 555	112,7	15 219	:	56,4	5,9	4,4
	France	117 011	142,3	17 282	:	45,4	13,7	10,5
	Italia (Mrd)	13 215	153,1	9 790	:	30,6	19,7	13,0
	Nederland	17 030	117,4	6 712	:	52,0	7,9	5,6
	Belgique/België	124 781	131,8	2 846	:	57,9	6,7	11,0
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	6 207	129,1	10 575	:	55,8	12,7	7,3
	Ireland	1 169	151,1	1 636	:	47,7	19,2	14,6
	Danmark	27 099	139,3	3 332	:	56,6	11,6	8,5

	EUR 9	×	×	:	:	:	:	:
	Ellas	133 744	182,8	1 712	:	24,0	22,9	24,2
	EUR 10	×	×	:	:	:	:	:
Gross value-added at market prices	Deutschland	26 756	112,1	11 784	:	43,6	1,7	−12,6
	France	140 525	142,6	20 755	:	54,6	7,2	3,9
	Italia (Mrd)	29 907	144,4	22 154	:	69,4	16,0	15,3
	Nederland	15 720	139,0	6 196	:	48,0	6,0	0,7
	Belgique/België	90 753	131,9	1 997	:	42,1	3,7	3,2
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	4 918	125,0	8 378	:	44,2	10,7	− 4,8
	Ireland	1 281	142,5	1 792	:	52,3	11,7	10,2
	Danmark	20 754	134,2	2 552	:	43,4	7,9	− 7,4
	EUR 9	×	×	:	:	:	:	:
	Ellas	423 529	170,6	5 424	:	76,0	18,0	11,2
	EUR 10	×	×	:	:	:	:	:
Net value-added at factor cost	Deutschland	17 038	104,6	7 504	:	27,8	−1,5	−21,2
	France	110 833	143,0	16 369	:	43,0	6,2	2,7
	Italia (Mrd)	26 134	140,7	19 360	:	60,6	15,2	15,5
	Nederland	13 070	140,4	5 151	:	39,9	5,2	0,0
	Belgique/België	83 317	133,8	1 834	:	38,7	3,3	2,9
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	3 975	132,0	6 772	:	35,7	9,7	− 3,1
	Ireland	1 140	158,2	1 594	:	46,5	11,2	13,4
	Danmark	15 312	139,2	1 883	:	32,0	7,1	−11,6
	EUR 9	×	×	:	:	:	:	:
	Ellas	423 262	176,7	5 420	:	76,0	18,2	10,5
	EUR 10	×	×	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat — Agricultural accounts.

(1) The figures are calculated from series based on data exclusive of VAT.
(2) EUR 9 and EUR 10 are calculated on the basis of current prices and current exchange rates. The figures by country are calculated on the basis of figures in national currency (at current prices).

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

(1983 (p))

	EUR 10	Ellas	EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/ België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Products with common market organization												
Wheat	:	6,1	:	4,8	10,4	6,2	1,6	4,4	:	10,8	1,7	5,3
Rye	:	0,0	:	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	:	0,0	0,0	0,9
Oats	:	0,0	:	−0,3	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2	:	0,2	0,2	0,1
Barley	:	0,7	:	2,9	2,6	2,2	0,3	2,0	:	7,6	5,0	5,6
Maize	:	4,0	:	0,2	4,6	1,2	0,0	0,0	:	0,0	0,0	0,0
Rice	:	0,4	:	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Sugarbeet	:	1,4	:	3,4	2,4	1,5	2,1	4,3	:	1,9	2,4	1,7
Tobacco	:	5,3	:	0,1	0,3	1,1	:	0,1	:	0,0	0,0	0,0
Olive oil	:	7,5	:	0,0	0,0	4,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Oilseeds	:	0,1	:	1,0	2,1	0,3	0,2	0,0	:	1,7	0,1	2,5
Fresh fruit (1)	:	8,4	:	3,6	3,7	7,2	1,5	3,9	:	2,1	0,3	0,6
Fresh vegetables	:	11,4	:	2,0	6,7	13,8	8,8	9,3	:	6,0	2,7	1,5
Wine and must	:	2,2	:	3,0	9,8 (3)	7,9	:	2,2	:	..	0,0	0,0
Milk	:	9,3	:	27,5	17,7	12,0	28,8	28,8	:	22,9	35,5	26,1
Beef and veal	:	4,1	:	18,4	16,5	10,2	11,5	18,7	:	15,6	34,8	12,3
Pigmeat	:	4,3	:	18,9	6,6	6,3	17,1	21,6	:	8,0	7,2	28,2
Seeds	:	:	:	0,5	:	:	1,3	0,1	:	0,2	0,0	0,0

Textile fibres	:	6,0	:	:	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,2	:	0,0	0,0	0,0
Hops	:	0,0	:	0,4	0,0	:	..	0,1	:	0,2	0,0	0,0
Silkworms	:	0,0	:	0,0	:	0,0	0,0	:	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	:	8,4	:	0,3	2,0	0,8	0,6	0,7	:	3,7	3,2	0,0
Eggs	:	2,4	:	3,2	2,4	2,6	4,2	3,6	:	4,6	1,1	1,2
Poultrymeat	:	3,2	:	1,5	5,0	6,3	3,5	2,8	:	5,6	2,6	1,9
Quality wine	:	:	:	:	6,3	:	:	..	:	:	0,0	0,0
Other fruit and vegetables (2)	:	8,9	:	0,0	0,5	5,5	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,2
Sub-total	:	93,9	:	91,9	95,9	92,6	84,7	90,2	:	92,2	96,7	88,2
Products with no common market organization												
Potatoes		2,8		1,7	1,3	1,5	4,3	3,5	:	4,2	1,2	1,6
Other		3,3		6,4	4,8	7,4	15,3	6,3	:	3,6	2,1	10,2
Sub-total	:	6,1	:	8,1	6,1	8,9	19,6	9,8	:	7,8	3,3	11,8
Grand total	100,0	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	:	7,1	:	27,0	38,0	31,9	12,9	4,7	:	19,0	3,4	5,9

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.
(3) Including quality wine.

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

(1983 (p))

	EUR 10	Ellas	EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Wheat	100	6,3	93,7	12,2	38,4	18,5	1,7	1,8	0,0	18,5	0,5	2,0
Rye	100	0,0	100,0	77,8	5,0	1,0	1,5	0,8	0,1	0,9	0,0	12,9
Oats	100	0,7	99,3	45,5	24,3	2,2	5,4	2,0	0,3	12,7	1,1	5,7
Barley	100	1,6	98,4	18,8	23,0	1,1	1,0	1,8	0,1	33,9	3,8	15,0
Maize	100	9,0	91,0	4,3	61,8	25,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Rice	100	7,1	92,9	0,0	1,8	91,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Sugarbeet	100	2,8	97,2	28,7	26,6	10,3	8,5	6,3	:	10,8	2,4	3,6
Tobacco	100	47,8	52,2	2,8	15,1	33,7	:	0,6	:	0,0	0,0	0,0
Olive oil	100	42,5	57,5	0,0	0,4	57,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Oilseeds	100	0,4	99,6	16,0	50,5	3,7	1,3	0,1	0,0	19,3	0,0	8,6
Fresh fruit (1)	100	10,0	90,0	19,3	16,7	40,1	3,3	2,4	0,0	7,5	0,2	0,5
Fresh vegetables	100	8,0	92,0	4,7	21,0	39,6	10,0	4,1	0,0	10,9	0,8	0,7
Wine and must	100	1,8	98,2	16,4	55,8	25,7	:	:	0,3	:	0,0	0,0
Milk	100	2,4	97,6	23,3	23,0	11,9	12,1	2,8	0,2	15,6	3,8	5,0
Beef and veal	100	1,5	98,5	21,6	28,6	14,6	6,7	3,9	0,2	14,7	5,1	3,2
Pigmeat	100	2,1	97,9	30,7	15,3	11,6	13,3	6,3	0,1	9,7	1,4	9,4
Seeds	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Textile fibres	100	79,5	20,5	:	17,7	0,0	:	1,9	:	0,0	0,0	0,0
Hops	100	0,0	100,0	64,8	2,1	:	:	3,1	:	29,6	0,3	0,0
Silkworms	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Sheepmeat and goatmeat	100	23,7	76,3	3,1	26,8	9,8	2,4	0,7	:	29,4	4,1	0,0
Quality wine	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sub-total	100	5,0	95,0	19,6	26,9	18,2	7,6	3,1	0,1	13,1	2,4	4,2
Eggs	100	4,4	95,6	19,5	19,9	17,2	11,1	3,5	0,0	21,9	0,9	1,7
Poultrymeat	100	4,2	95,8	6,9	30,9	27,9	7,1	2,2	0,0	17,7	1,5	1,7
Other fruit and vegetables (2)	100	29,3	70,7	0,3	8,5	57,8	1,0	0,4	0,0	2,7	0,0	0,1
Sub-total	100	8,5	91,5	10,0	23,4	29,4	7,4	2,3	0,0	16,6	1,0	1,4
Products with no common market organization												
Potatoes	100	6,5	93,5	12,5	17,3	16,2	16,2	3,4	0,1	24,8	1,2	1,9
Other	100	1,7	97,7	17,7	19,1	24,2	19,2	3,2	0,0	7,3	0,8	5,6
Sub-total	100	3,4	96,6	16,3	19,1	22,5	18,4	3,3	0,1	11,9	0,9	4,6
Grand total	100	5,1	94,9	18,4	25,8	19,6	8,3	3,1	0,1	13,4	2,2	4,0

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.

05 Percentage breakdown of intermediate consumption in each Member State

(1983 (p))

	EUR 9	Ellas	EUR 10	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/ België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Seeds and seedlings	:	4,2	:	3,4	1,3	4,4	2,6	4,0	:	4,6	2,2	3,3
Animal feed	:	18,8	:	36,7	33,9	57,9	62,9	56,2	:	45,6	42,1	53,8
Fertilizers and soil improvement	:		:	13,3	18,6	11,9	6,9	8,0	:	13,8	19,9	10,5
Products for crop protection	:	7,7	:	2,9	10,7	4,1	1,6	3,5	:	3,2	:	4,3
Pharmaceuticals				:	2,2	:		1,3		1,2	:	:
Energy	:	22,8	:	16,3	6,6	10,5	9,4	8,4	:	9,3	10,5	7,5
Cattle	:		:	0,7			0,4	2,0	:	0,9	0,5	0,0
Farm implements, upkeep, repairs	:	16,6	:	14,7	14,9	11,3 (1)	9,6	6,0	:	13,4	4,9	11,4
Services	:	3,0	:	10,9 (1)	7,2		6,5	5,8	:	7,4	4,5	0,0
Other	:	5,0	:	1,2	2,6		0,1	4,9	:	0,6	15,5	9,3
Under-compensation VAT	:	0,0	:	0,0	1,2	:	0,0	0,0	0,0	:	:	0,0
Intermediate consumption as percentage of final production	:	24,0	:	56,4	45,4	30,6	52,0	57,9	:	55,8	47,7	56,6

Source: Eurostat — Agricultural accounts.

(1) 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	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nominal							
Deutschland	92,4	96,9	98,9	100,0	106,6	107,9	108,1
France *	69,5	87,7	94,3	100,0	111,5	124,3	135,9
Italia	49,3	79,0	87,9	100,0	113,8	131,7	145,9
Nederland	89,3	95,6	95,1	100,0	109,5	112,1	114,2
Belgique/België	87,4	93,2	94,4	100,0	107,6	117,6	127,6
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	62,3	85,3	95,2	100,0	110,1	117,0	120,7
Ireland *	55,5	94,1	100,2	100,0	117,0	129,3	139,7
Danmark	70,9	89,4	90,6	100,0	112,3	124,8	129,6
EUR 9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ellas	45,4	68,8	82,7	100,0	120,0	147,7	174,8
EUR 10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Real							
Deutschland	112,1	105,2	103,3	100,0	102,4	99,0	96,1
France *	112,7	108,4	105,8	100,0	99,5	98,5	98,2
Italia	110,2	110,4	106,1	100,0	96,2	94,4	90,9
Nederland	119,7	104,9	100,6	100,0	103,8	100,2	100,1
Belgique/België	114,6	101,3	98,1	100,0	102,2	104,2	106,8
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	124,4	117,0	114,0	100,0	98,6	97,8	96,0
Ireland *	107,9	121,8	121,8	100,0	99,9	95,8	93,6
Danmark	107,1	104,0	98,1	100,0	101,5	102,1	98,7
EUR 9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ellas	93,1	96,0	97,2	100,0	100,6	99,4	98,2
EUR 10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

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	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nominal							
Deutschland	82,2	87,6	92,5	100,0	108,2	110,2	114,2
France *	62,9	78,0	86,4	100,0	113,5	126,1	137,9
Italia	52,3	74,1	83,0	100,0	123,1	138,8	154,5
Nederland	80,5	88,3	93,9	100,0	108,9	113,0	115,1
Belgique/België	79,5	87,6	92,5	100,0	108,9	120,5	131,3
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	54,5	79,5	89,3	100,0	109,6	117,2	123,4
Ireland *	54,7	78,5	88,1	100,0	115,7	129,5	140,0
Danmark	70,5	80,6	86,1	100,0	116,9	130,2	138,6
EUR 9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ellas	46,4	58,4	74,3	100,0	120,7	138,0	167,3
EUR 10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Real							
Deutschland	99,8	95,2	96,5	100,0	103,9	101,2	101,6
France *	101,9	96,4	96,9	100,0	101,3	100,0	99,7
Italia	117,0	103,6	100,1	100,0	104,1	99,5	96,2
Nederland	107,9	96,4	99,3	100,0	103,3	100,9	100,9
Belgique/België	104,2	95,2	96,1	100,0	103,4	106,9	109,9
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	108,9	109,1	107,1	100,0	98,1	98,0	98,2
Ireland *	106,2	101,9	100,6	100,0	98,8	95,9	93,8
Danmark	106,5	93,7	93,2	100,0	105,7	106,6	105,6
EUR 9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ellas	95,5	81,5	87,5	100,0	101,2	92,9	94,0
EUR 10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

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	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Deutschland	113,9	114,5	110,3	110,6	107,0	100,0	98,5	97,9	94,7
France *	127,5	114,4	114,2	112,4	109,1	100,0	98,2	98,5	98,5
Italia	106,7	96,5	100,5	106,6	105,9	100,0	92,4	94,9	94,5
Nederland	114,0	113,7	108,9	108,3	101,3	100,0	100,5	99,3	99,2
Belgique/België	111,2	111,8	103,4	106,5	102,1	100,0	98,8	97,5	97,2
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	119,7	121,4	109,6	107,3	106,5	100,0	100,5	99,9	97,4
Ireland *	131,5	110,3	114,8	119,6	113,8	100,0	101,1	99,8	99,7
Danmark	112,0	104,4	101,4	111,0	105,2	100,0	96,0	95,8	93,5
EUR 9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ellas	112,3	108,6	110,9	117,8	111,2	100,0	99,5	107,0	104,4
EUR 10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

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: 1973-83

(1980 = 100)

		1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Deutschland	GFCF	65,7	83,3	97,3	102,9	106,8	100,0	92,5	101,2	115,2
	GVA	100,6	114,6	112,6	113,0	105,0	100,0	108,4	125,5	108,5
	GFCF/GVA (%)	23,8	26,6	31,6	33,3	37,1	36,5	31,2	29,5	38,8
France	GFCF	60,2	78,1	77,0	90,9	89,6	100,0	106,2	124,6	142,3
	GVA	70,6	78,2	83,8	92,1	100,9	100,0	109,3	136,9	142,4
	GFCF/GVA (%)	18,4	21,5	19,8	21,3	19,1	21,6	20,9	19,6	21,6
Italia	GFCF (²)	23,8	51,0	60,6	70,8	80,7	100,0	115,0	125,0	137,1
	GVA	32,7	51,9	62,4	73,4	86,7	100,0	110,4	125,6	144,8
	GFCF/GVA (%)	15,9	21,4	21,2	21,1	20,3	21,8	22,7	21,7	20,6
Nederland	GFCF	57,6	60,2	85,4	102,9	131,6	100,0	82,5	86,8	96,5
	GVA	77,8	98,6	98,6	101,0	97,6	100,0	124,2	136,5	137,5
	GFCF/GVA (%)	22,9	18,9	26,8	31,6	41,8	31,0	20,6	19,7	21,7
Belgique/België	GFCF	76,7	91,6	97,2	120,2	103,4	100,0	80,3	100,0	99,1
	GVA	90,5	105,8	91,2	100,3	96,5	100,0	110,9	126,5	130,9
	GFCF/GVA (%)	16,9	17,3	21,3	23,9	21,4	19,9	14,5	15,8	15,1
Luxembourg	GFCF	74,6	121,0	40,5 (³)	88,1	105,8	100,0	112,5	153,7	:
	GVA	86,5	82,1	97,7	98,7	103,8	100,0	111,5	154,4	:
	GFCF/GVA (%)	28,7	49,0	13,8 (³)	29,7	33,9	33,2	33,6	33,1	:
United Kingdom	GFCF	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	GVA	45,3	71,5	76,6	82,7	90,6	100,0	112,3	129,9	128,4
	GFCF/GVA (%)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Ireland	GFCF	43,9	76,0	104,6	131,4	144,2	100,0	138,4	125,1	104,5
	GVA	48,4	73,9	101,0	114,6	104,7	100,0	114,3	137,5	155,1
	GFCF/GVA (%)	23,3	26,4	26,6	29,5	35,4	25,7	31,1	23,4	17,3
Danmark	GFCF	54,7	80,9	94,4	114,6	125,8	100,0	68,4	:	:
	GVA	62,2	68,5	82,2	94,3	89,0	100,0	118,1	150,0	140,0
	GFCF/GVA (%)	28,8	38,6	37,6	39,8	46,3	32,7	18,9	:	:
Ellas	GFCF	41,5	50,5	61,0	68,3	88,9	100,0	111,3	137,4	151,3
	GVA	32,6	52,3	55,7	69,2	76,9	100,0	124,4	159,3	177,2
	GFCF/GVA (%)	18,6	14,1	16,0	14,4	16,9	14,6	13,1	12,6	12,5

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, from LFR 864 million (1976) to LFR 54 million (1977) in building investment.

10 Volume of final production, crops and livestock

		Current prices in 1983 (p)		% TAV (1)	
		Mio NC	Mio ECU	1983/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6
Final production	Deutschland	61 311	27 003	1,5	− 3,9
	France	257 536	38 036	1,0	− 2,3
	Italia (2)	43 122 (4)	31 944	1,8	3,4
	Nederland	32 750	12 908	3,8	1,3
	Belgique/België	215 534	4 743	0,1	− 0,9
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	11 125	18 952	1,4	− 1,5
	Ireland	2 450	3 428	2,2	3,9
	Danmark	47 853	5 885	2,3	− 2,8
	EUR 9	×	:	:	:
	Ellas	557 273	7 136	1,7	− 3,6
	EUR 10	×	:	:	:
Crops	Deutschland	18 029	7 940	0,6	−18,1
	France	123 194	18 195	0,7	− 7,3
	Italia (3)	25 273 (4)	18 722	1,3	4,9
	Nederland	10 997	4 334	3,2	− 2,0
	Belgique/België	72 201	1 589	− 0,6	− 8,3
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	4 168	7 100	2,5	− 7,3
	Ireland	364	510	2,0	− 6,2
	Danmark	12 680	1 559	2,6	−20,5
	EUR 9	×	:	:	:
	Ellas	376 224	4 818	2,5	−4,8
	EUR 10	×	:	:	:
Livestock	Deutschland	43 223	19 037	1,9	4,1
	France	134 380	19 847	1,8	1,3
	Italia (3)	17 543 (4)	12 996	2,7	1,4
	Nederland	21 756	8 575	4,1	3,2
	Belgique/België	143 333	3 154	0,5	3,4
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	6 843	11 658	0,9	2,1
	Ireland	2 087	2 918	2,2	5,9
	Danmark	35 173	4 325	2,2	5,4
	EUR 9	×	:	:	:
	Ellas	181 049	2 319	0,2	− 0,8
	EUR 10	×	:	:	:
A — Cereals (excluding rice)	Deutschland	5 148	2 267	1,4	−20,4
	France	46 313	6 840	1,5	− 3,9
	Italia (3)	3 781 (4)	2 801	1,0	− 4,6
	Nederland	637	251	0,2	− 3,8
	Belgique/België	14 100	310	− 1,0	−15,4
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	2 066	3 519	5,0	− 7,7
	Ireland	170	237	5,0	−12,2
	Danmark	5 703	701	2,0	−33,5
	EUR 9	×	:	:	:
	Ellas	60 143	770	5,5	−20,1
	EUR 10	×	:	:	:

10 *(1)*

1	2	Current prices in 1983 (p) Mio NC 3	Current prices in 1983 (p) Mio ECU 4	% TAV (1) 1983/1973 5	% TAV (1) 1983/1982 6
B — Total beef and veal	Deutschland	11 257	4 958	1,8	5,0
	France	42 453	6 270	1,3	4,6
	Italia (3)	4 407 (4)	3 265	3,0	2,7
	Nederland	3 768	1 485	1,8	5,4
	Belgique/België	40 380	889	0,2	5,6
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	1 734	2 954	−0,2	4,1
	Ireland	853	1 193	0,9	6,4
	Danmark	5 905	726	0,9	6,1
	EUR 9	×	:	:	:
	Ellas	23 012	295	−5,1	2,7
	EUR 10	×	:	:	:
C — Milk	Deutschland	16 872	7 431	2,5	5,9
	France	45 485	6 718	1,8	1,4
	Italia (3)	5 174 (4)	3 833	1,4	1,3
	Nederland	9 423	3 714	3,7	3,1
	Belgique/België	39 330	866	1,6	6,5
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	2 544	4 334	2,1	2,8
	Ireland	870	1 217	5,0	7,9
	Danmark	12 484	1 535	1,4	4,1
	EUR 9	×	:	:	:
	Ellas	51 944	665	0,7	−2,4
	EUR 10	×	:	:	:
D — Pigmeat	Deutschland	11 595	5 107	1,9	3,8
	France	16 941	2 502	1,7	0,7
	Italia (3)	2 999 (4)	1 999	4,9	1,9
	Nederland	5 593	2 204	5,1	2,8
	Belgique/België	46 512	1 024	−0,3	−1,7
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	894	1 523	−0,1	0,4
	Ireland	176	247	0,3	1,0
	Danmark	13 496	1 660	3,0	5,9
	EUR 9	×	:	:	:
	Ellas	24 133	309	3,5	−3,9
	EUR 10	×	:	:	:
E — Eggs and poultrymeat	Deutschland	2 882	1 269	−0,9	−4,7
	France	19 107	2 822	3,7	−4,4
	Italia (3)	3 823 (4)	2 832	1,8	0,0
	Nederland	2 513	990	6,9	0,5
	Belgique/België	13 808	304	0,4	5,3
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	1 133	1 929	0,6	−1,7
	Ireland	90	125	0,7	1,2
	Danmark	1 483	182	1,7	0,0
	EUR 9	×	:	:	:
	Ellas	31 298	401	2,5	1,0
	EUR 10	×	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat — Agricultural accounts.

(1) The figures are calculated from series at constant prices (1980) for the period 1973 to 1983. 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 9 and 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 »1981« and 1973 (1)**

	Final production at 1975 prices	Gross value-added at 1975 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	1,6	1,6	−3,6	−1,1	5,4	5,4	2,8	2,8
France*	1,0	0,2	−3,1	−0,3	4,2	3,3	1,3	0,4
Italia	1,9	1,4	−3,2	−0,1	5,2	4,7	1,9	1,4
Nederland	4,0	4,6	−0,9 (2)	−0,5	5,3 (2)	6,1 (2)	4,5	5,1
Belgique/België	0,1	0,3	−3,2	−1,0	3,4	3,6	1,1	1,3
Luxembourg	:	:	−4,6	−0,4	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	1,4	3,6	−1,6	−0,2	3,0	5,2	1,7	3,8
Ireland*	2,0	1,0	−3,3	1,8 (3)	5,5	4,4	0,0	−1,0 (3)
Danmark	2,6	3,0	−1,0	−0,4	3,6	4,1	2,9	3,4
EUR 9	:	:	−2,8 (4)	−0,2	:	:	:	:
Ellas	2,2	1,5	−0,7 (5)	0,0	3,8 (5)	3,8 (5)	2,2	1,5
EUR 10	:	:	−2,5 (5)	−0,2	:	:	:	:

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

(1) The figures are calculated from series based on figures exclusive of VAT.
(2) »1982«/1975.
(3) »1981«/1973.
(4) »1982«/1975.
(5) »1982«/1977.

12 Development (in volume) of – the final value of agricultural production
– intermediate consumption
– gross value-added (at market prices)

(1980=100)

	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Final production									
Deutschland	90,0	90,6	95,5	98,9	99,1	100,0	99,7	108,3	104,0
France*	95,1	88,3	88,2	94,5	99,9	100,0	99,2	107,3	104,8
Italia	83,9	86,8	87,9	91,1	96,7	100,0	99,5	97,4	100,7
Nederland	76,6	83,4	87,4	93,3	97,4	100,0	105,2	109,6	111,1
Belgique/België	102,2	94,7	96,8	99,8	100,1	100,0	101,7	104,3	103,4
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	91,6	85,5	92,1	96,0	97,0	100,0	99,9	107,1	105,5
Ireland*	84,6	87,6	95,6	101,6	100,5	100,0	97,9	101,0	104,9
Danmark	84,3	85,4	93,8	96,4	99,5	100,0	102,8	108,8	105,7
EUR 9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ellas	83,4	91,2	87,0	94,3	91,1	100,0	101,6	102,9	99,2
EUR 10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Intermediate consumption									
Deutschland	84,3	89,0	93,2	96,0	101,2	100,0	95,8	98,0	98,7
France*	84,4	85,7	87,8	93,6	98,8	100,0	100,9	102,1	103,2
Italia	74,3	80,6	85,8	93,1	97,8	100,0	97,5	97,6	99,1
Nederland	73,7	82,0	85,0	90,5	95,2	100,0	98,6	98,4	102,0
Belgique/België	99,8	100,0	101,0	100,8	101,4	100,0	99,5	98,5	100,4
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	102,5	99,4	100,5	100,3	102,2	100,0	97,5	102,7	104,6
Ireland*	77,7	76,8	84,6	96,2	110,3	100,0	103,3	101,9	107,9
Danmark	81,7	87,8	89,9	97,9	104,9	100,0	97,7	98,6	100,5
EUR 9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ellas	71,5	85,4	90,7	94,1	95,9	100,0	103,6	106,7	109,3
EUR 10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gross value-added									
Deutschland	97,4	92,7	98,6	102,7	96,2	100,0	104,8	121,6	110,9
France*	103,7	90,3	88,6	95,2	100,7	100,0	97,9	111,5	106,2
Italia	87,9	89,3	88,7	90,3	96,3	100,0	100,4	97,3	101,3
Nederland	80,5	85,2	90,4	96,9	100,3	100,0	113,5	124,0	122,8
Belgique/België	105,5	87,3	90,9	98,5	98,3	100,0	104,8	112,3	107,4
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	78,2	68,3	81,7	90,7	90,7	100,0	102,8	112,4	106,5
Ireland*	90,5	97,0	105,1	106,2	92,1	100,0	93,3	100,2	102,3
Danmark	87,6	82,5	98,7	94,4	92,7	100,0	109,3	121,7	112,3
EUR 9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ellas	86,9	92,9	85,9	94,4	89,6	100,0	101,0	101,8	96,3
EUR 10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat.

Farm accountancy data network — notes to accompany the tables

In the 1981/82 accounting year the FADN collected accounts from 32 433 agricultural holdings. These holdings have a labour input of at least 0,75 AWU and together account for about 62% of all agricultural holdings and 83% of agricultural production in the Community.

The accounting year starts between 1 January and 1 July, the exact date varying between Member States. The results for 1982/83, for example, relate to a 12-month period beginning between 1 January and 30 June 1982.

Type of farming. The farm types selected correspond to the 17 principal types of farming in the Community classification (typology). Types are divided into specialist and mixed. The proportions represented by the different farm enterprises in each type are given in Table 67.

Number of holdings represented. 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.

Total production. This is equal to the value of total production during the accounting year. Included are 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.

Supplies and services. All inputs, including home-grown feed and seed, machinery and building maintenance costs, but excluding depreciation, wages and rent.

Gross farm income. Total output less supplies and services. Grants, subsidies and taxes directly related to production, and the VAT balance, are included.

Depreciation. Provision for depreciation of machinery and buildings owned by the holder, calculated on the basis of replacement cost.

Farm net value-added. Gross farm income after deduction of depreciation, land taxes and insurance.

13.1 FADN results for the main types of farms

	Number of farms				Average size			
	represented at 10.9.1984		in the sample at 10.9.1984		UAA (ha)		Livestock units	
	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11 Cereals								
Deutschland	10 202	6 210	64	67	31,8	42,7	7,9	7,1
France (1)	34 857	34 506	308	291	64,1	63,5	6,0	5,1
Italia (1)	60 845	53 360	832	849	19,4	20,3	1,9	1,8
Nederland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgique/België	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	12 773	12 851	268	368	120,6	116,6	38,5	36,9
Ireland	1 125	2 783	29	31	63,5	36,8	12,4	4,5
Danmark	8 771	8 698	124	299	34,0	33,5	17,3	12,2
Ellas (1)	4 855	15 393	22	145	9,2	11,8	5,7	3,9
EUR 10 (1)	133 514	133 891	1 649	2 052	42,7	42,0	8,2	7,2
12 Field crops, other								
Deutschland	25 108	27 807	399	439	44,1	41,0	17,4	17,6
France (1)	50 475	47 327	698	577	53,6	54,3	13,6	14,5
Italia (1)	168 012	133 475	1 627	1 344	7,4	8,6	0,6	0,8
Nederland	11 713	10 680	263	255	37,4	39,2	4,2	4,8
Belgique/België	4 138	4 141	88	89	43,3	45,1	24,4	22,2
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	15 865	14 633	282	337	129,0	129,6	50,5	49,3
Ireland	1 244	1 109	17	19	30,8	37,3	12,9	18,6
Danmark	11 988	12 016	291	413	43,3	45,0	30,3	28,8
Ellas (1)	143 071	133 183	1 230	1 645	5,6	6,0	1,5	1,4
EUR 10 (1)	431 614	384 371	4 895	5 118	21,1	22,8	6,5	7,0
31 Vineyards								
Deutschland	9 062	10 834	94	124	5,0	5,8	0,0	0,4
France (1)	59 773	56 701	518	450	14,5	15,5	0,8	1,0
Italia (1)	84 212	80 697	877	850	5,0	5,2	0,2	0,1
Nederland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgique/België	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Luxembourg	130	339	22	25	5,9	9,4	0,3	1,9
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Danmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ellas (1)	6 758	7 215	192	298	5,0	3,5	0,4	0,4
EUR 10 (1)	159 935	155 786	1 703	1 747	8,5	8,9	0,4	0,5
32 Fruit/permanent crops, other								
Deutschland	–	4 217	–	72	–	8,7	–	1,1
France (1)	12 025	12 070	172	141	14,2	14,4	0,9	0,5
Italia (1)	192 039	178 394	1 961	1 974	6,1	6,0	0,3	0,3
Nederland	4 387	4 352	101	103	6,6	6,7	0,9	0,8
Belgique/België	2 090	1 936	28	47	6,5	6,6	0,0	0,0
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	1 981	1 978	43	45	29,3	31,2	3,9	4,7
Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Danmark	866	871	51	75	10,8	11,6	0,1	0,9
Ellas (1)	68 464	64 554	585	759	5,1	4,8	0,6	0,6
EUR 10 (1)	282 770	268 372	2 944	3 216	6,4	6,3	0,5	0,5

Source: FADN (weighted on the basis of the 1975 farm structure survey).

NB: For the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg, the United Kingdom (without Northern Ireland) and Denmark

(1) 1982/83 results for Italia and Ellas are provisional; all results not available for France and EUR 10.

of farm		Average results per farm								Farm net value-added (1 000 ECU/AWU)	
ESU		Total output (1 000 ECU)		Supplies and services (1 000 ECU)		Depreciation (1 000 ECU)		Farm net value added (1 000 ECU)			
81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
11,7	15,5	35,5	52,3	25,6	31,2	7,0	9,9	2,9	11,2	2,3	7,8
22,9	22,5	59,9	67,2	30,4	30,4	7,9	8,5	21,6	28,3	15,9	21,3
6,5	6,9	18,9	22,5	7,7	9,5	1,8	2,2	9,4	10,9	6,8	7,4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36,0	35,0	123,6	134,9	61,2	65,2	18,5	17,5	43,8	52,2	17,2	20,9
14,5	6,5	49,9	34,9	25,2	16,1	8,1	11,0	16,7	7,8	12,7	6,2
13,5	13,3	35,5	38,2	20,7	20,8	4,4	4,7	10,3	12,6	12,3	19,2
2,1	2,9	13,0	19,1	7,4	7,8	1,1	1,5	4,5	9,7	3,1	5,9
14,4	14,0	42,0	47,1	21,1	21,9	5,6	5,9	15,3	19,3	10,6	12,9
24,0	23,3	72,3	78,5	43,0	44,3	10,1	11,1	19,2	23,1	11,4	12,9
25,4	25,6	61,8	68,2	31,2	32,9	7,4	7,6	23,3	27,7	14,2	16,9
5,2	5,9	13,6	15,8	4,1	5,2	1,1	1,4	8,3	9,3	5,0	5,5
29,3	30,9	81,9	92,1	37,0	44,2	7,3	8,4	37,5	39,5	26,2	28,9
29,8	31,0	84,2	90,4	38,4	37,9	5,0	5,3	40,8	47,3	27,2	30,6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51,0	52,2	188,2	202,3	92,3	100,3	25,7	25,7	70,2	76,4	17,5	19,3
8,0	9,5	30,4	39,3	14,8	19,6	2,7	4,6	12,9	15,1	9,6	10,9
22,5	22,7	72,9	79,5	38,1	40,6	7,1	7,8	27,7	31,2	17,6	22,9
3,8	3,8	12,0	13,6	3,5	3,9	1,0	1,2	7,5	8,5	3,8	4,0
11,2	12,1	32,8	38,1	14,8	17,2	3,6	4,1	14,3	16,8	7,8	8,8
12,5	12,9	50,5	56,3	20,9	21,3	7,3	7,4	22,3	27,5	9,7	12,5
16,6	17,3	43,6	55,2	14,6	15,3	5,6	6,3	23,3	33,6	11,7	16,4
4,4	4,4	11,4	14,0	3,0	3,4	1,8	1,9	6,6	8,7	4,4	5,6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14,4	10,8	47,4	43,4	19,6	13,2	8,1	8,2	19,7	22,0	8,0	10,4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,4	3,6	9,5	11,5	2,2	2,3	1,4	1,5	5,9	7,7	3,4	4,3
9,5	9,7	25,6	31,9	8,3	8,9	3,5	3,9	13,7	19,1	7,8	10,6
—	22,5	—	62,6	—	31,4	—	8,8	—	22,4	—	7,4
15,3	16,4	56,6	61,7	17,1	18,9	7,1	7,8	32,4	35,0	12,2	11,3
5,6	5,7	13,6	14,2	3,2	3,8	1,4	1,5	8,9	8,9	5,5	5,7
29,6	28,2	70,0	75,7	21,9	27,8	8,0	8,5	40,1	39,3	17,4	16,3
14,7	17,9	50,8	54,3	9,3	13,5	5,3	5,1	36,2	35,6	19,2	15,3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
52,3	55,0	130,5	114,3	49,8	56,4	14,7	20,5	65,9	37,4	13,7	7,4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20,0	22,7	54,8	73,2	24,8	32,7	4,5	4,8	25,5	35,7	10,5	13,6
2,8	2,7	8,0	10,7	1,9	2,6	1,3	1,3	4,7	6,8	3,0	3,5
6,2	6,6	16,6	18,5	4,5	5,5	1,9	2,2	10,3	10,7	6,0	6,0

the results do not include farms of less than 4 ESU. Results for groups containing less than 10 farms in the sample are not given.

13.1 FADN results for the main types of farms *(continued)*

	Number of farms				Average size			
	represented at 10.9.1984		in the sample at 10.9.1984		UAA (ha)		Livestock units	
	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
41 Cattle dairying								
Deutschland	96 147	91 569	983	1 214	22,0	23,0	37,4	38,9
France (1)	177 328	157 408	1 517	1 345	28,7	30,2	35,8	37,8
Italia (1)	83 348	72 523	1 344	1 335	13,6	14,4	20,1	22,1
Nederland	54 862	55 601	481	506	19,7	19,6	66,0	64,6
Belgique/België	11 908	11 879	182	194	16,9	17,9	42,0	43,8
Luxembourg	802	775	59	143	41,2	40,8	58,6	60,1
United Kingdom	45 046	44 408	556	724	47,4	49,2	86,6	88,7
Ireland	52 066	48 924	456	532	27,2	28,2	35,5	37,2
Danmark	17 226	17 145	471	489	23,3	23,6	54,0	54,0
Ellas (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EUR 10 (1)	538 783	500 233	6 050	6 483	25,2	26,4	41,7	43,9
42 Cattle, rearing/fattening								
Deutschland	2 616	1 539	17	24	23,0	32,6	34,3	59,1
France (1)	35 605	34 003	413	357	42,3	42,5	44,8	46,4
Italia (1)	9 400	7 754	154	176	16,3	21,7	23,4	28,8
Nederland	1 289	—	13	—	11,1	—	95,4	—
Belgique/België	1 919	1 972	21	20	23,8	27,6	45,2	52,1
Luxembourg	—	40	—	12	—	50,7	—	81,5
United Kingdom	22 490	23 217	108	121	60,2	55,7	69,6	67,7
Ireland	49 948	49 906	365	316	30,7	30,9	28,3	30,2
Danmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ellas (1)	—	629	—	17	—	5,0	—	28,8
EUR 10 (1)	123 573	119 471	1 105	1 053	37,8	38,2	41,3	43,0
43 Cattle, mixed								
Deutschland	25 757	26 236	341	390	24,1	25,3	40,2	41,5
France (1)	40 085	37 553	183	171	39,7	41,2	47,1	50,0
Italia (1)	34 793	28 883	604	553	14,2	13,5	17,5	18,9
Nederland	—	2 164	—	14	—	16,3	—	61,3
Belgique/België	10 010	9 199	83	91	24,5	25,8	46,5	49,8
Luxembourg	1 385	1 390	31	110	43,5	47,1	59,6	66,7
United Kingdom	6 266	7 571	52	46	76,8	69,3	111,2	102,0
Ireland	34 707	30 765	115	109	29,2	30,2	33,4	37,7
Danmark	903	1 057	22	23	29,3	30,5	67,9	69,7
Ellas (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EUR 10 (1)	155 674	144 828	1 440	1 509	29,2	30,6	39,1	42,8
61 Mixed cropping, other								
Deutschland	21 410	22 463	129	175	27,9	28,2	29,9	29,8
France (1)	33 714	30 745	234	211	26,7	28,9	15,3	17,5
Italia (1)	202 665	165 734	1 366	1 316	8,2	9,1	2,7	2,8
Nederland	1 612	—	12	—	22,7	—	37,8	—
Belgique/België	3 905	3 066	41	43	22,5	21,6	30,3	28,1
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	3 627	4 091	55	58	137,7	110,4	138,0	101,6
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danmark	5 115	5 114	52	62	27,9	25,1	40,2	35,3
Ellas (1)	40 856	40 970	384	429	5,5	5,7	2,0	2,0
EUR 10 (1)	312 904	273 794	2 273	2 301	13,3	14,4	8,5	9,2

Source: FADN (weighted on the basis of the 1975 farm structure survey).

NB: For the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg, the United Kingdom (without Northern Ireland) and Denmark,

(1) 1982/83 results for Italia and Ellas are provisional; all results not available for France and EUR 10.

of farm		Average results per farm								Farm net value-added (1 000 ECU/AWU)	
ESU		Total output (1 000 ECU)		Supplies and services (1 000 ECU)		Depreciation (1 000 ECU)		Farm net value added (1 000 ECU)			
81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
13,2	13,7	39,5	47,1	24,3	27,5	5,6	6,6	9,6	13,0	6,4	8,6
11,6	12,1	32,6	36,4	17,1	18,6	4,0	4,5	11,4	13,3	7,0	8,3
7,2	8,0	33,1	41,7	16,3	19,4	1,8	2,1	15,0	20,2	7,3	9,8
25,3	25,5	74,7	82,3	42,3	46,9	5,0	5,5	27,4	29,9	19,2	21,1
12,5	13,0	39,1	43,1	18,6	19,3	3,0	3,0	17,4	20,7	12,6	15,0
20,3	20,5	56,3	61,4	31,1	30,7	8,8	9,8	16,4	20,8	9,4	13,1
18,1	18,5	87,3	98,6	52,8	58,3	10,1	9,8	24,5	30,5	11,7	14,6
6,6	7,0	22,4	26,5	10,5	12,0	1,6	2,3	10,4	12,3	8,0	9,4
17,1	17,2	60,1	66,4	35,4	38,8	4,5	5,1	20,1	22,4	16,2	18,0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12,9	13,5	42,8	50,0	23,8	27,1	4,3	4,9	14,7	18,0	9,0	11,1
10,9	15,5	37,7	59,6	25,0	42,2	6,8	10,6	6,0	6,8	5,8	5,1
11,3	11,5	29,6	32,0	11,9	13,8	3,9	4,3	13,7	13,9	8,7	9,2
6,9	8,1	39,8	49,1	18,1	24,0	1,9	2,3	19,9	22,8	10,7	11,8
30,5	—	53,9	—	30,2	—	3,1	—	20,6	—	17,0	—
11,2	12,3	32,4	39,7	18,1	22,1	3,1	2,7	11,2	14,9	9,6	12,6
—	19,0	—	55,7	—	30,2	—	13,2	—	12,3	—	8,4
7,6	7,6	35,1	34,4	19,9	19,4	6,5	6,1	8,6	8,9	5,9	6,1
3,8	3,9	11,5	12,8	4,6	5,1	1,0	1,6	6,0	6,1	5,9	5,7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	2,8	—	17,6	—	9,6	—	0,9	—	7,0	—	3,4
7,4	7,5	24,5	26,1	11,4	12,5	3,1	3,4	10,0	10,1	7,5	7,6
14,0	14,2	40,7	48,2	25,9	28,4	6,5	7,6	8,3	12,2	5,5	7,7
13,4	14,1	35,4	40,7	17,6	20,3	4,2	4,6	13,6	15,8	8,2	9,5
5,8	6,3	27,0	34,1	13,3	15,6	1,7	2,1	12,0	16,4	5,7	8,0
—	21,2	—	63,9	—	37,5	—	3,3	—	23,0	—	16,8
14,1	15,0	40,0	45,8	19,4	20,9	3,2	3,4	17,4	21,5	11,6	13,9
20,1	21,5	52,7	60,3	29,9	31,2	13,5	11,3	9,3	17,8	5,9	10,7
20,8	19,0	93,0	92,3	51,9	50,7	10,5	11,3	30,6	30,2	13,1	13,0
5,5	6,1	17,4	21,1	7,4	9,2	1,1	1,9	8,9	9,9	7,1	7,3
19,9	20,2	70,6	77,0	40,9	45,7	5,7	6,5	24,0	24,8	17,4	17,7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,5	11,4	33,5	40,4	17,6	20,6	3,6	4,4	12,3	15,3	7,4	9,1
17,3	17,9	53,6	62,6	34,3	37,5	7,2	9,3	12,1	15,8	7,6	8,9
14,6	15,7	38,4	47,5	18,5	21,1	5,3	5,7	14,6	20,7	7,7	10,8
4,5	4,9	12,2	15,0	4,5	5,3	1,4	1,7	6,2	8,0	3,4	4,4
28,6	—	97,0	—	53,6	—	7,0	—	36,4	—	16,6	—
19,4	19,7	57,0	61,2	28,8	27,5	3,7	3,6	24,6	30,1	14,7	17,2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
74,5	58,8	264,9	212,8	147,9	115,1	30,3	24,4	86,8	73,3	14,7	14,1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15,2	14,4	54,8	53,9	31,9	32,6	4,2	4,8	18,6	16,5	14,1	13,4
2,7	2,7	9,0	11,3	2,7	3,3	1,0	1,1	5,2	6,9	3,0	3,5
7,5	8,1	22,0	26,8	10,5	12,2	2,6	3,1	8,9	11,4	4,9	6,0

the results do not include farms of less than 4 ESU. Results for groups containing less than 10 farms in the sample are not given.

13.1 FADN results for the main types of farms *(continued)*

	Number of farms				Average size			
	represented at 10.9.1984		in the sample at 10.9.1984		UAA (ha)		Livestock units	
	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
71 Partially dominant grazing livestock								
Deutschland	70 928	68 984	518	586	21,7	22,3	39,7	41,3
France (1)	45 021	36 370	198	156	28,2	27,5	35,9	38,0
Italia (1)	83 189	75 453	716	679	10,6	10,7	9,4	9,8
Nederland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgique/België	5 348	5 851	41	47	18,7	18,8	49,1	46,6
Luxembourg	226	245	12	20	37,7	40,7	59,1	68,1
United Kingdom	2 930	2 807	26	28	63,5	74,3	128,3	161,4
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danmark	16 418	16 406	119	115	22,5	21,5	55,0	51,7
Ellas (1)	7 769	8 670	27	68	4,7	6,1	8,7	8,7
EUR 10 (1)	235 263	216 582	1 669	1 708	18,9	19,0	29,9	31,7
81 Field crops and grazing livestock								
Deutschland	76 550	70 524	638	724	27,6	28,1	31,4	31,9
France (1)	99 803	94 634	879	769	41,7	42,4	33,3	33,5
Italia (1)	134 508	108 452	1 390	1 284	13,3	14,3	9,9	11,2
Nederland	4 394	4 385	29	25	28,4	26,0	36,3	36,5
Belgique/België	14 328	13 903	210	165	25,7	26,4	38,2	38,9
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	16 716	16 935	333	359	120,4	118,4	120,5	118,9
Ireland	9 155	8 229	66	76	38,0	40,5	32,3	36,4
Danmark	16 530	16 438	217	211	33,0	32,1	45,0	44,8
Ellas (1)	15 425	15 489	92	157	6,2	7,5	12,6	12,6
EUR 10 (1)	387 733	349 260	3 862	3 772	29,8	31,6	28,4	30,3
All types (2)								
Deutschland	399 566	397 503	3 837	4 669	24,3	24,8	35,9	37,1
France (1)	659 009	609 096	5 840	5 040	34,1	35,3	29,5	30,4
Italia (1)	1 141 626	986 909	11 976	11 393	10,0	10,6	6,2	6,7
Nederland	113 700	113 409	1 560	1 530	17,5	17,3	56,0	56,7
Belgique/België	68 178	67 801	958	1 021	20,0	20,2	44,5	43,9
Luxembourg	3 016	3 211	146	320	39,9	41,2	55,1	58,7
United Kingdom	160 806	162 049	2 197	2 670	104,1	110,9	92,0	89,9
Ireland	171 664	163 594	1 169	1 201	30,9	31,7	32,7	34,8
Danmark	88 965	90 162	1 747	2 159	28,6	28,0	46,5	45,1
Ellas (1)	332 894	335 843	3 003	4 245	5,3	5,7	4,0	4,3
EUR 10 (1)	3 139 424	2 929 577	32 433	34 248	23,4	24,9	24,3	25,7

Source: FADN (weighted on the basis of the 1975 farm structure survey).

NB: For the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg, the United Kingdom (without Northern Ireland) and Denmark,

(1) 1982/83 results for Italia and Ellas are provisional; all results not available for France and EUR 10.

(2) Including types of farming not shown separately.

of farm		Average results per farm								Farm net value-added (1 000 ECU/AWU)	
ESU		Total output (1 000 ECU)		Supplies and services (1 000 ECU)		Depreciation (1 000 ECU)		Farm net value added (1 000 ECU)			
81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
14,0	14,4	43,6	51,7	29,6	32,8	5,8	6,8	8,2	12,1	5,5	7,8
12,2	12,6	34,4	39,6	18,7	21,0	4,1	4,4	11,6	14,2	6,7	8,3
4,4	4,5	16,3	20,4	7,5	8,8	1,5	1,6	7,3	9,9	3,8	5,1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16,3	16,2	50,3	51,7	25,6	25,4	3,4	3,0	21,3	23,3	12,9	13,4
19,7	21,0	63,5	69,4	36,3	38,8	9,2	13,4	17,9	17,2	9,3	9,4
21,8	27,6	115,9	162,2	71,2	100,5	11,4	13,1	33,3	48,6	12,2	15,2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15,6	15,3	58,0	59,6	35,6	37,0	4,1	4,6	18,3	17,9	14,6	14,8
2,7	2,7	9,8	12,0	3,5	5,2	0,8	0,7	5,5	6,1	2,4	2,9
10,1	10,6	33,3	39,8	19,8	22,8	3,7	4,2	9,8	12,8	5,7	7,4
15,2	15,5	44,6	52,2	28,7	31,4	7,1	8,2	8,8	12,6	5,7	7,9
15,8	15,9	40,9	45,8	22,1	23,9	5,2	5,5	13,6	16,4	7,9	9,7
5,5	6,2	20,9	27,1	9,8	12,1	1,7	2,0	9,4	13,0	4,7	6,3
26,5	25,0	71,1	71,2	38,8	42,2	5,4	5,0	26,9	24,0	16,5	15,2
18,8	19,2	53,7	60,1	27,5	28,9	3,2	3,2	23,0	28,0	14,2	17,5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33,9	33,6	140,7	157,4	78,7	87,0	18,3	18,7	43,7	51,7	13,5	15,8
7,9	8,6	25,1	29,7	12,8	15,9	2,4	3,7	9,8	10,1	6,7	7,1
17,9	17,8	55,3	61,3	32,2	35,4	4,7	5,3	18,4	20,6	14,7	16,6
2,8	2,8	13,9	17,3	6,2	7,6	0,9	1,1	6,8	8,6	3,5	4,3
12,5	13,3	39,0	46,7	21,5	24,9	4,6	5,3	12,8	16,5	7,0	9,0
15,9	16,4	49,9	58,2	32,1	35,5	6,7	7,9	11,1	14,8	7,0	9,0
15,5	16,0	40,5	46,4	19,9	21,9	5,1	5,5	15,5	19,0	9,0	11,0
5,5	5,8	17,2	20,7	6,8	8,1	1,5	1,7	8,9	10,9	5,0	6,1
28,4	28,4	87,6	95,1	49,6	55,8	6,7	7,4	31,3	31,9	18,7	19,3
17,7	18,3	55,4	58,0	28,8	28,0	3,7	3,6	22,9	26,3	14,8	16,7
19,4	19,9	54,7	61,3	30,2	31,3	11,0	11,0	13,5	19,0	8,2	11,3
25,8	26,3	110,0	114,5	61,3	64,2	13,6	13,3	35,0	37,1	13,2	14,1
5,5	5,8	18,2	21,1	8,3	9,5	1,4	2,1	8,6	9,4	7,2	7,5
17,7	17,4	63,4	68,3	37,6	40,4	5,2	5,8	20,6	22,0	15,6	17,5
3,3	3,3	10,8	13,5	3,5	4,5	1,0	1,2	6,3	7,8	3,4	3,8
11,2	11,8	35,1	40,8	18,2	20,8	3,8	4,4	13,1	15,6	7,5	8,8

the results do not include farms of less than 4 ESU. Results for groups containing less than 10 farms in the sample are not given.

13.2 Results according to economic size of farm (1981/82 and 1982/83 accounting years)

Economic size of farm (European size units)	Number of farms in the sample		Average size of farms: Utilized agricultural area (ha)		Average size of farms: Labour input (AWU)		Average results per farm: Total output (1 000 ECU)		Average results per farm: Supplies and services (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 (1000 ECU)	
	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83	81/82	82/83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Deutschland ([1])																
< 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 - < 8	185	170	13,9	13,7	1,3	1,4	20,5	25,6	13,6	15,8	3,7	4,5	3,2	5,3	2,6	3,8
8 - < 16	1 172	1 338	21,1	21,1	1,5	1,5	40,9	46,4	26,0	27,6	6,1	7,1	8,8	11,8	5,9	7,6
16 - < 40	2 226	2 807	36,3	36,9	1,9	1,9	81,9	93,3	53,2	58,0	9,6	11,0	19,2	24,3	10,3	13,0
≥ 40	254	354	59,5	58,9	3,1	3,2	163,5	174,7	102,2	108,2	16,9	18,4	44,3	48,1	14,1	15,1
All farms	3 837	4 669	24,3	24,8	1,6	1,6	49,9	58,2	32,1	35,5	6,7	7,9	11,1	14,8	7,0	9,0
All farms > 4	3 837	4 669	24,3	24,8	1,6	1,6	49,9	58,2	32,1	35,5	6,7	7,9	11,1	14,8	7,0	9,0
France ([1]) ([3])																
< 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 - < 8	648	508	19,8	20,3	1,5	1,5	18,9	20,0	8,9	9,3	2,6	2,9	7,4	7,9	5,0	5,3
8 - < 16	2 317	2 064	30,6	30,9	1,7	1,6	35,1	38,9	17,3	18,4	4,5	4,7	13,3	15,8	8,0	9,6
16 - < 40	2 599	2 233	48,8	48,7	2,0	2,0	63,6	71,6	31,9	34,0	7,7	8,0	24,1	29,5	12,3	15,0
≥ 40	276	235	92,3	90,5	2,7	2,6	121,1	131,7	58,7	61,0	14,7	15,1	47,7	55,6	17,8	21,3
All farms	5 840	5 040	34,1	35,3	1,7	1,7	40,5	46,4	19,9	21,9	5,1	5,5	15,5	19,0	9,0	11,0
All farms > 4	5 840	5 040	34,1	35,3	1,7	1,7	40,5	46,4	19,9	21,9	5,1	5,5	15,5	19,0	9,0	11,0
Italia ([3])																
< 4	4 232	3 971	5,7	6,0	1,5	1,5	8,3	9,7	3,2	3,6	0,9	1,1	4,2	5,1	2,8	3,3
4 - < 8	3 584	3 350	12,6	12,4	2,0	1,9	19,7	22,3	7,5	8,5	1,9	2,1	10,3	11,7	5,3	6,1
8 - < 16	2 504	2 427	19,8	19,5	2,3	2,3	36,2	40,3	13,9	15,4	2,8	3,1	19,5	21,8	8,4	9,3
16 - < 40	1 267	1 250	33,4	34,4	3,1	3,0	75,4	84,8	31,3	33,7	4,7	5,1	39,5	45,9	12,8	15,2
≥ 40	389	395	70,6	73,9	5,1	4,8	185,9	217,2	85,7	102,0	8,3	8,9	91,9	106,3	17,9	22,1
All farms	11 976	11 393	10,0	10,6	1,8	1,8	17,2	20,7	6,8	8,1	1,5	1,7	8,9	10,9	5,0	6,1
All farms > 4	7 744	7 422	18,4	18,6	2,3	2,3	34,9	39,8	14,0	15,8	2,6	2,9	18,3	21,0	8,1	9,4
Nederland ([1])																
< 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 - < 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 - < 16	134	122	10,9	10,5	1,3	1,3	47,7	50,8	28,3	31,5	3,1	3,4	16,3	15,9	12,2	12,3
16 - < 40	786	750	19,1	18,9	1,6	1,6	91,6	99,5	52,6	58,8	7,0	7,7	32,1	33,1	19,7	20,1
≥ 40	634	651	36,4	36,2	3,1	3,0	223,0	242,7	118,3	134,1	18,8	21,0	86,0	87,6	27,8	29,1
All farms	1 560	1 530	17,5	17,3	1,7	1,7	87,6	95,1	49,6	55,8	6,7	7,4	31,3	31,9	18,7	19,3
All farms > 4	1 560	1 530	17,5	17,3	1,7	1,7	87,6	95,1	49,6	55,8	6,7	7,4	31,3	31,9	18,7	19,3
Belgique/België ([1])																
< 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 - < 8	59	48	8,5	9,3	1,2	1,2	21,7	24,3	10,9	12,3	1,5	1,3	9,3	10,7	7,8	8,6
8 - < 16	271	287	16,5	16,5	1,5	1,5	40,8	42,2	21,1	20,1	2,7	2,6	17,1	19,5	11,6	13,0
16 - < 40	543	577	26,9	26,4	1,8	1,8	80,5	81,8	42,6	39,4	5,6	5,3	32,4	37,1	18,3	21,0
≥ 40	85	109	51,9	54,4	2,2	2,3	154,8	169,1	77,6	82,3	10,0	10,5	67,1	76,2	31,1	33,1
All farms	958	1 021	20,0	20,2	1,6	1,6	55,4	58,0	28,8	28,0	3,7	3,6	22,9	26,3	14,8	16,7
All farms > 4	958	1 021	20,0	20,2	1,6	1,6	55,4	58,0	28,8	28,0	3,7	3,6	22,9	26,3	14,8	16,7

Luxembourg (1)																
< 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4 - < 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8 - < 16	29	40	29,7	33,2	1,5	1,5	37,6	44,2	19,2	22,5	9,7	7,6	8,7	14,1	5,9	9,5
16 - < 40	111	251	50,5	53,8	1,8	1,9	71,7	84,3	41,5	43,6	12,2	15,1	17,9	25,6	9,9	13,8
⩾ 40	–	28	–	72,6	–	2,9	–	168,2	–	76,0	–	19,2	–	73,0	–	24,9
All farms	146	320	39,9	41,2	1,7	1,7	54,7	61,3	30,2	31,3	11,0	11,0	13,5	19,0	8,2	11,3
All farms > 4	146	320	39,9	41,2	1,7	1,7	54,7	61,3	30,2	31,3	11,0	11,0	13,5	19,0	8,2	11,3
United Kingdom (2)																
< 4	47	42	26,2	23,9	1,1	1,1	15,8	16,8	10,5	9,9	4,2	3,4	1,0	3,5	0,9	3,2
4 - < 8	208	244	50,4	52,4	1,4	1,4	32,2	30,6	18,1	16,6	4,8	4,9	9,3	9,1	6,7	6,6
8 - < 16	482	566	73,1	72,3	1,8	1,8	56,7	60,0	32,4	34,3	7,5	7,4	16,9	18,2	9,3	10,1
16 - < 40	796	995	136,4	127,2	2,9	2,8	123,9	132,0	70,9	76,2	15,1	14,5	37,9	41,3	13,1	14,5
⩾ 40	664	823	219,0	291,5	6,7	6,6	357,8	369,9	193,1	201,3	41,4	41,0	123,3	127,6	18,5	19,3
All farms	2 197	2 670	104,1	110,9	2,7	2,6	110,0	114,5	61,3	64,2	13,6	13,3	35,0	37,1	13,2	14,1
All farms > 4	2 150	2 628	109,4	117,6	2,8	2,8	116,4	121,9	64,8	68,3	14,3	14,0	37,3	39,6	13,5	14,4
Ireland																
< 4	455	404	20,0	20,6	1,0	1,1	7,9	9,3	2,8	3,7	0,5	1,1	4,6	4,6	4,6	4,3
4 - < 8	294	306	36,4	35,4	1,3	1,3	20,1	21,6	8,6	9,7	1,5	2,1	10,1	9,8	7,7	7,5
8 - < 16	283	320	52,3	52,2	1,6	1,6	40,0	44,2	20,4	21,0	3,2	4,3	16,4	18,8	10,3	11,5
16 - < 40	127	160	88,2	90,4	2,2	2,3	81,7	93,9	44,1	47,3	6,7	8,6	31,0	37,9	13,9	16,4
⩾ 40	10	11	143,6	141,4	3,5	3,8	236,1	225,4	121,7	110,4	17,4	20,3	97,0	94,8	27,7	24,7
All farms	1 169	1 201	30,9	31,7	1,2	1,3	18,2	21,1	8,3	9,5	1,4	2,1	8,6	9,4	7,2	7,5
All farms > 4	714	797	47,0	46,7	1,5	1,5	33,4	36,9	16,3	17,5	2,6	3,6	14,5	15,9	9,7	10,4
Danmark (1)																
< 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4 - < 8	63	278	13,6	11,7	0,9	0,7	24,4	23,3	15,0	14,7	2,0	2,1	7,4	6,4	8,1	8,9
8 - < 16	425	559	20,7	20,8	1,1	1,1	43,8	47,6	26,6	28,8	3,7	4,2	13,6	14,6	12,3	13,3
16 - < 40	825	863	40,3	39,9	1,6	1,6	94,7	103,6	56,2	61,6	7,6	8,5	30,9	33,5	18,9	21,0
⩾ 40	434	459	99,1	100,8	3,1	3,3	226,5	256,6	125,7	140,5	18,1	20,9	82,7	95,1	26,4	28,7
All farms	1 747	2 159	28,6	28,0	1,3	1,3	63,4	68,3	37,6	40,4	5,2	5,8	20,6	22,0	15,6	17,5
All farms > 4	1 747	2 159	28,6	28,0	1,3	1,3	63,4	68,3	37,6	40,4	5,2	5,8	20,6	22,0	15,6	17,5
Ellas (3)																
< 4	1 803	2 412	4,7	5,0	1,8	2,0	9,4	12,0	3,0	3,9	0,9	1,1	5,5	7,0	3,0	3,5
4 - < 8	832	1 293	8,1	9,1	2,1	2,3	16,9	20,4	5,7	7,2	1,4	1,8	9,8	11,4	4,7	5,1
8 - < 16	306	448	11,6	12,8	2,3	2,3	25,9	28,0	8,1	11,3	2,0	2,3	15,7	14,4	6,9	6,3
16 - < 40	60	86	20,6	18,9	2,6	2,4	43,4	38,4	15,3	14,5	3,3	3,1	24,8	20,8	9,5	8,6
⩾ 40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All farms	3 003	4 245	5,3	5,7	1,9	2,0	10,8	13,5	3,5	4,5	1,0	1,2	6,3	7,8	3,4	3,8
All farms > 4	1 200	1 833	9,3	10,3	2,1	2,3	19,6	22,8	6,5	8,4	1,6	1,9	11,5	12,5	5,3	5,5
EUR 10 (3)																
< 4	6 537	6 829	6,9	7,2	1,5	1,6	8,6	10,4	3,2	3,8	0,9	1,1	4,5	5,5	2,9	3,5
4 - < 8	5 879	6 205	17,9	18,0	1,6	1,6	20,3	22,6	9,7	10,6	2,5	2,8	8,2	9,3	5,1	5,7
8 - < 16	7 923	8 171	27,8	27,8	1,7	1,7	39,3	43,4	21,0	22,5	4,6	5,0	13,7	15,9	8,2	9,5
16 - < 40	9 340	9 972	48,5	47,8	2,1	2,1	81,3	89,9	45,2	48,8	8,4	9,0	27,7	32,1	13,4	15,6
⩾ 40	2 754	3 071	110,7	129,7	4,1	4,1	214,9	232,1	113,7	123,2	21,7	22,6	79,5	86,3	19,3	21,2
All farms	32 433	34 248	23,4	24,9	1,7	1,8	35,1	40,8	18,2	20,8	3,8	4,4	13,1	15,6	7,5	8,8
All farms > 4	25 896	27 419	33,1	34,3	1,9	1,9	50,6	57,0	27,0	29,9	5,5	6,1	18,1	21,0	9,8	11,3

Source : FADN. (weighted on the basis of the 1975 farm structure survey).
(1) The FADN does not include farms of less than 4 ESU in these countries.
(2) All farms of less than 4 ESU in the UK are in Northern Ireland.
(3) 1982/83 results for Italia and Ellas are provisional; all results are not available for France and EUR 10.

14.1 Rate of value-added tax (VAT); producer prices for agricultural products (1) at 1 July 1984

(%)

		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	–
	All crop products	–	2,4
	(2,9% on sales of fruit, vegetables and wine through producer groups)		
	All livestock products	–	3,5
	(4,7% on sales of eggs, poultry and pigs through producer groups)		
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	2,0	2,0
	Other livestock including poultry and fish, raw wool, horsehair, bristles, feathers, hides and skins	23,0	2,0
	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.

14.2 Rate of value-added tax (VAT); purchase price of agricultural inputs at 1 July 1984

(%)

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 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
	Solid fuels, diesel fuel for heating, diesel fuel for tractors, heating and lighting gas, 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
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 (1)

		% TAV		% TAV for each month of 1983/84 compared with the corresponding month of 1982/83									
		1982/1973	1983/1982	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)	3,8	1,6	2,9	2,7	2,8	2,7	2,8	3,2	2,6	2,5	2,3	2,7
	(b)	2,8	−1,2	−1,3	−1,8	−1,8	−2,0	1,3	2,5	2,5	0,5	1,8	1,1
France	(a)	11,2	9,2	10,4	10,1	10,1	10,1	10,1	10,0	9,7	10,1	10,1	10,0
	(b)	8,4	8,9	8,3	7,2	8,1	9,1	11,1	12,1	12,1	10,3	6,0	10,1
Italia	(a)	14,9	11,7	9,3	9,6	9,5	9,4	9,6	9,6	9,6	9,8	9,6	9,6
	(b)	14,6	9,6	9,4	10,0	12,1	12,8	12,4	13,8	16,0	15,4	17,3	14,6
Nederland	(a)	5,3	0,1	1,8	2,5	3,0	3,0	3,7	4,3	4,7	4,2	3,6	3,9
	(b)	3,2	1,9	2,0	3,1	3,9	3,0	7,0	7,2	8,5	6,9	6,1	6,5
Belgique/België	(a)	6,5	8,4	9,6	9,9	10,1	8,1	8,3	9,7	10,3	10,4	10,1	9,5
	(b)	4,8	8,0	8,9	7,9	8,4	8,5	14,4	14,3	14,0	5,4	3,6	10,0
Luxembourg	(a)	7,0	8,0	7,5	7,5	7,3	8,0	7,9	8,8	8,9	9,3	9,1	8,7
	(b)	5,3	7,6	4,2	3,5	3,3	2,5	4,2	3,3	4,1	6,3	4,7	4,2
United Kingdom	(a)	13,9	3,1	5,2	6,0	6,5	6,2	6,4	7,1	7,4	7,9	7,2	7,0
	(b)	11,3	5,6	9,1	9,0	8,6	8,7	9,2	11,8	11,5	10,2	2,9	9,1
Ireland	(a)	14,3	7,3		9,7			11,6			15,9		13,8
	(b)	12,5	6,5	7,9	7,8	7,6	6,1	9,1	11,7	12,4	11,2	4,3	9,1
Danmark	(a)	10,4	5,3	5,3	5,3	6,3	6,2	7,7	9,7	9,1	9,1	10,0	8,6
	(b)	7,8	4,9	6,3	6,5	5,0	4,3	9,0	9,8	9,6	10,2	9,6	8,8
EUR 9	(a)	11,1	7,1	7,9	8,2	8,3	7,9	8,1	8,4	8,5	8,7	8,5	8,4
	(b)	8,7	6,7	6,8	6,6	7,4	7,8	9,6	10,9	11,5	10,0	8,0	9,6
Ellas	(a)	18,0	18,1	19,4	16,7	17,5	19,5	18,1	15,0	11,6	16,6	22,0	17,1
	(b)	17,6	17,2	19,5	19,5	22,5	19,9	18,1	13,2	13,2	16,2	19,5	16,7
EUR 10	(a)	11,6	8,1	8,9	8,9	9,1	8,9	9,0	9,0	9,1	9,4	9,6	9,2
	(b)	9,2	7,6	7,8	7,6	8,5	8,7	10,2	11,1	11,6	10,5	8,9	10,2

Source: Eurostat.

(1) 'Fruit and vegetables' excluded in monthly series and included in annual series.

16 Producer prices for agricultural products (excluding VAT) in the European Communities EUR 10

	Index 1975 = 100			% TAV	
	1981	1982	1983	1982 / 1973	1983 / 1982
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	168,5	187,3	201,6	9,2	7,6
Crop products	183,3	203,8	227,0	10,7	11,4
Cereals and rice	176,7	194,6	212,2	10,4	9,1
Common wheat	178,6	192,5	208,0	9,8	8,0
Fodder barley	161,8	177,7	195,7	9,4	10,1
Barley for brewing	157,1	178,7	195,8	9,0	9,6
Maize	188,0	210,8	235,4	11,7	11,7
Other	186,1	211,5	229,6	12,1	8,6
Root and tuber crops	130,4	154,8	175,8	9,5	13,6
Ware potatoes	125,0	166,3	193,5	10,4	16,3
Sugarbeet	135,4	145,1	162,1	8,7	11,7
Other	128,9	138,4	145,5	6,1	5,1
Fresh vegetables	205,6	225,8	262,0	12,6	16,0
Cauliflowers	250,3	235,4	248,2	12,6	5,4
Lettuces	169,6	172,2	213,2	7,9	23,8
Tomatoes	213,7	245,5	299,0	13,3	21,8
Carrots	179,8	151,0	192,9	10,1	27,7
Other	206,7	233,1	264,2	13,0	13,4
Fresh fruit	235,0	252,7	274,6	13,6	8,7
Dessert apples	252,1	211,4	300,1	10,0	42,0
Dessert pears	189,8	281,7	254,5	14,8	– 9,6
Cherries	197,9	237,6	225,0	12,7	– 5,3
Plums	172,3	174,7	166,6	12,1	– 4,7
Strawberries	195,6	218,8	223,5	15,1	2,1
Citrus fruit	406,3	389,0	436,3	16,0	12,2
Other	183,3	228,6	220,8	13,2	– 3,4
Wine	194,5	225,5	230,4	7,7	2,2
Olives and olive oil	186,0	211,5	256,0	15,0	21,0
Seeds	167,1	177,5	206,3	10,4	16,3
Flowers and plants	155,3	160,3	183,5	7,1	14,4
Other crop products	211,6	247,3	291,1	13,1	17,7
Animals and animal products	158,2	175,9	184,0	8,1	4,6
Animals for slaughter	156,6	175,8	180,0	7,7	2,4
Large animals	155,0	174,4	177,4	7,5	1,7
Beef animals	167,4	189,7	202,6	8,5	6,8
Calves	163,2	184,1	191,3	8,6	3,9
Pigs	134,1	150,5	143,8	5,1	– 4,5
Sheep	218,8	244,6	267,1	12,7	9,2
Other	188,4	218,8	226,5	10,8	3,5
Poultry	166,5	182,3	196,1	8,9	7,6
Chickens	175,2	190,8	207,2	9,6	8,6
Other	139,2	155,3	161,0	6,5	3,7
Other	184,0	202,4	213,1	11,5	5,3
Milk	157,3	177,2	191,3	9,5	8,0
Eggs	172,5	164,6	178,1	5,1	8,2
Other animals and animal production	179,7	204,0	212,1	8,7	3,9

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	1983	21,74	18,21	22,74	21,52	20,49	20,46	23,59	:	20,72	22,81
	% TAV	1983/1982	1,8	8,2	10,3	3,8	2,4	19,7	7,3	:	5,8	24,4
	% TAV	1982/1973	3,0	9,2	15,3	4,2	5,6	4,5	11,9	:	9,4	16,5
Oats	ECU/100 kg	1983	19,41	17,89	20,34	20,46	21,39	20,01	22,86	:	:	30,45
	% TAV	1983/1982	0,9	13,2	6,8	5,5	9,3	17,5	6,4	:	:	26,0
	% TAV	1982/1973	:	8,2	14,5	3,2	5,3	4,3	12,1	:	:	16,9
Maize	ECU/100 kg	1983	25,75	20,97	24,03	24,71	26,61	24,16	30,49	:	:	23,18
	% TAV	1983/1982	0,2	8,5	15,6	3,3	7,5	10,1	9,3	:	:	27,1
	% TAV	1982/1973	4,0	10,3	15,9	5,3	6,9	6,3	12,9	:	:	14,6
Toasted extracted soya bean meal	ECU/100 kg	1983	32,73	35,51	32,29	27,63	31,68	:	32,44	:	29,59	:
	% TAV	1983/1982	9,4	20,3	16,2	14,7	19,3	:	9,6	:	9,9	:
	% TAV	1982/1973	− 2,1	6,9	:	− 3,6	− 0,9	:	2,1	:	1,5	:
Fish meal	ECU/100 kg	1983	59,10	54,60	63,65	55,26	55,26	:	57,56	:	:	:
	% TAV	1983/1982	17,5	31,0	24,8	24,3	27,3	:	13,5	:	:	:
	% TAV	1982/1973	− 2,7	− 0,1	7,1	− 4,5	− 1,6	:	2,9	:	:	:
Meadow hay	ECU/100 kg	1983	:	9,30	13,39	16,28	9,75	:	10,48	:	:	:
	% TAV	1983/1982	:	14,6	30,0	9,3	12,1	:	12,8	:	:	:
	% TAV	1982/1973	:	8,4	18,7	7,5	8,0	:	13,6	:	:	:
Dried lucerne	ECU/100 kg	1983	:	15,77	20,35	19,79	19,03	:	24,21	:	:	23,28
	% TAV	1983/1982	:	19,9	18,4	5,2	13,8	:	4,5	:	:	47,9
	% TAV	1982/1973	:	7,2	:	3,4	4,6	:	13,4	:	:	16,7
Dried sugarbeet pulp	ECU/100 kg	1983	19,13	18,10	17,61	21,36	21,29	:	22,32	20,56	:	12,08
	% TAV	1983/1982	10,4	33,3	20,2	15,1	25,5	:	7,6	27,8	:	25,2
	% TAV	1982/1973	2,7	8,8	13,8	3,0	4,6	:	12,2	:	:	:
Supplementary for dairy cows (stall-fed)	ECU/100 kg	1983	25,96	28,68	28,47	24,32	25,13	23,11	29,66	:	:	21,74
	% TAV	1983/1982	− 0,2	10,5	12,9	3,7	9,6	8,5	7,2	:	:	24,9
	% TAV	1982/1973	:	9,0	15,4	3,4	4,4	5,0	10,3	:	:	1 ,8
Complete for pigs being fattened	ECU/100 kg	1983	:	27,50	29,47	25,78	27,32	27,05	30,41	27,58	26,11	25,77
	% TAV	1983/1982	:	12,3	14,3	4,0	9,8	24,5	8,1	10,3	10,0	25,6
	% TAV	1982/1973	:	:	15,3	2,7	4,6	4,5	11,8	12,7	7,6	18,3

Complete for chickens being fattened	ECU/100 kg	1983	31,11	34,45	32,79	32,48	33,85	32,35	36,63	:	:	26,92
	% TAV	1983/1982	0,5	11,8	17,0	3,3	9,5	10,5	8,2	:	:	16,1
	% TAV	1982/1973	2,3	:	15,2	2,6	4,3	4,9	10,5	:	:	18,6
Complete for 'battery' laying hens	ECU/100 kg	1983	27,42	27,80	30,89	28,42	29,43	27,49	30,02	30,10	:	:
	% TAV	1983/1982	2,3	10,9	13,1	4,0	10,3	10,9	8,8	10,4	:	:
	% TAV	1982/1973	1,7	:	14,2	3,5	4,6	5,1	10,7	12,4	:	:
Fertilizers (¹)												
Nitrate of ammonia	ECU/100 kg	1983	67,90	63,49	58,84	56,16	55,53	55,64	83,64	61,23	68,37	32,66
	% TAV	1983/1982	−10,4	4,2	18,4	−15,6	− 5,7	− 2,3	:	− 1,8	0,5	36,7
	% TAV	1982/1973	6,0	13,2	19,3	6,5	8,9	9,4	:	15,8	12,6	12,9
Thomas slag	ECU/100 kg	1983	10,04	6,94	11,88	12,06	9,31	2,91	:	:	:	:
	% TAV	1983/1982	8,1	15,8	30,1	12,5	20,5	18,8	:	:	:	:
	% TAV	1982/1973	7,5	12,2	18,1	10,4	11,8	4,1	:	:	:	:
Superphosphate	ECU/100 kg	1983	:	68,64	72,68	76,70	64,50	:	132,79	85,43	68,29	35,47
	% TAV	1983/1982	:	8,1	10,7	− 3,9	5,1	:	:	4,8	− 3,5	91,7
	% TAV	1982/1973	:	15,8	26,3	9,8	11,6	:	:	25,0	15,2	13,8
Potassium chloride	ECU/100 kg	1983	29,22	26,60	27,72	32,87	28,91	26,28	26,17	28,11	29,22	:
	% TAV	1983/1982	3,3	10,6	5,9	2,2	10,4	13,0	:	3,4	8,0	:
	% TAV	1982/1973	6,4	12,9	18,9	8,3	9,4	9,2	:	18,4	14,1	:
Fertilizers containing nutrients $N\text{-}P_2O_5\text{-}K_2O$ (17-17-17)	ECU/100 kg	1983	26,50	24,09	:	23,96	22,38	18,86	27,38	23,15	:	16,30
	% TAV	1983/1982	− 6,9	7,2	:	−11,6	− 5,2	0,0	:	0,7	:	36,6
	% TAV	1982/1973	6,4	11,6	+20,8	7,4	9,4	7,6	:	15,9	:	14,4
Fuels												
Diesel fuel for tractors	ECU/100 kg	1983	32,21	53,69	31,88	30,01	27,60	29,18	64,87	:	29,84	30,73
	% TAV	1983/1982	− 5,1	7,5	10,3	− 5,6	− 1,9	6,9	12,2	:	− 1,1	22,3
	% TAV	1982/1973	14,8	:	36,2	16,6	19,2	18,7	18,4	:	23,4	26,7
Heating fuel	ECU/100 kg	1983	27,80	38,33	41,00	27,79	27,44	:	36,39	37,08	29,58	30,73
	% TAV	1983/1982	− 8,3	6,4	42,3	− 6,8	− 2,0	:	12,3	13,3	− 1,4	22,3
	% TAV	1982/1973	15,6	24,4	36,0	18,6	19,8	:	26,8	31,1	23,9	26,7

Source: Eurostat.

(¹) Price for 100 kg of pure nutrient contents, except for fertilizers containing nutrient NKP (17-17-17) and Thomas slag: price per 100 kg of product.

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)

	Deutschland			France			Italia			Nederland			Belgique/België			Luxembourg		
	Farm wages	Price of inter-mediate consump-tion (2)	Agricul-tural producer prices (3)	Farm wages	Price of inter-mediate consump-tion (2)	Agricul-tural producer prices (3)	Farm wages	Price of inter-mediate consump-tion (2)	Agricul-tural producer prices (3)	Farm wages	Price of inter-mediate consump-tion (2)	Agricul-tural producer prices (3)	Farm wages	Price of inter-mediate consump-tion (2)	Agricul-tural producer prices (3)	Farm wages	Price of inter-mediate consump-tion (2)	Agricul-tural producer prices (3)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Indices																		
1973	80,9	89,1	91,3	66,6	71,8	87,5	57,1	68,6	76,3	68,5	92,6	95,0	68,3	86,1	91,3	:	82,2	91,7
1975	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	:	100	100
1976	110,3	106,7	108,8	116,0	106,7	114,5	125,1	122,2	122,3	109,0	111,2	113,2	114,6	111,7	117,2	:	109,4	109,0
1977	119,0	110,5	107,6	131,1	116,2	124,6	164,7	141,8	147,5	116,0	115,9	111,4	129,1	114,0	111,8	:	113,7	111,3
1978	125,3	107,7	104,2	149,4	122,7	129,0	194,6	152,1	162,3	128,0	111,3	106,8	140,0	110,7	107,6	:	112,0	110,1
1979	133,2	114,0	105,7	170,4	134,7	137,4	234,2	166,2	176,7	138,0	119,1	108,6	151,4	116,7	108,6	:	116,4	112,5
1980	142,7	121,7	108,2	195,9	154,7	145,5	287,9	190,6	200,9	144,0	128,2	113,1	162,2	126,0	113,2	:	126,7	117,5
1981	149,3	133,7	114,3	229,2	175,0	161,7	351,0	222,8	225,3	147,0	139,2	123,1	171,3	137,1	124,0	:	139,0	127,3
1982	157,0	138,6	117,0	259,0	196,1	181,0	411,0	255,1	260,5	155,0	144,4	126,3	180,0	152,1	137,3	:	151,7	142,7
1983*	163,1	139,3	115,6	297,9	215,2	197,1	484,0	286,0	285,6	162,0	149,5	128,3	188,1	165,0	148,3	:	165,4	154,0
1984*	169,0	144,3	114,0	:	235,7	207,1	:	316,5	305,0	:	154,2	131,9	:	175,2	152,3	:	177,2	154,7
% TAV																		
1982/73	7,6	5,0	2,8	16,3	11,8	8,4	22,3	15,7	14,6	9,5	5,1	3,2	11,4	6,5	4,8	:	7,0	5,0
1983/82	3,9	0,5	−1,2	15,0	9,7	8,9	17,8	12,1	9,6	4,5	3,5	1,9	4,5	8,3	8,0	:	9,2	7,9
1984/83*	3,6	3,6	−1,4	:	9,5	5,1	:	10,7	6,8	:	3,1	2,5	:	6,1	2,7	:	7,1	0,5

18 *(1)*

	United Kingdom			Ireland			Danmark			EUR 9			Ellas			EUR 10		
	Farm wages	Price of inter-mediate consump-tion (2)	Agricul-tural producer prices (3)	Farm wages	Price of inter-mediate consump-tion (2)	Agricul-tural producer prices (3)	Farm wages	Price of inter-mediate consump-tion (2)	Agricul-tural producer prices (3)	Farm wages	Price of inter-mediate consump-tion (2)	Agricul-tural producer prices (3)	Farm wages	Price of inter-mediate consump-tion (2)	Agricul-tural producer prices (3)	Farm wages	Price of inter-mediate consump-tion (2)	Agricul-tural producer prices (3)
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Indices																		
1973	63,7	71,3	72,4	68,0	60,7	78,8	74,4	78,8	89,8	:	78,1	84,8	:	65,9	80,1	:	77,8	84,6
1975	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	:	100	100	100	100	100	:	100	100
1976	117,1	123,3	128,6	116,8	115,7	126,1	110,9	108,1	112,9	:	112,7	116,9	121,7	109,4	121,0	:	112,6	117,1
1977	127,2	142,4	133,7	135,4	140,7	153,9	129,8	115,3	118,1	:	122,8	125,6	150,2	123,4	138,1	:	122,8	126,2
1978	143,9	146,5	137,8	151,7	146,6	173,3	139,2	114,0	124,7	:	125,4	129,8	185,6	133,3	157,0	:	125,6	131,1
1979	167,2	164,9	152,1	175,6	165,0	182,2	152,9	122,7	127,1	:	136,6	137,6	228,2	160,1	185,3	:	137,1	139,9
1980	200,3	184,6	160,7	208,8	188,6	178,0	165,5	142,4	140,7	:	152,7	147,4	285,5	209,7	226,5	:	154,1	151,1
1981	224,3	204,5	177,9	243,2	216,5	211,1	181,6	167,7	157,0	:	171,8	163,0	343,0	259,1	279,4	:	173,9	168,5
1982	245,7	219,0	190,1	262,1	238,6	227,6	201,4	187,4	175,9	:	188,0	179,6	421,8	298,6	344,6	:	190,7	187,3
1983**	271,4	233,0	200,8	298,0	262,6	242,5	214,4	198,5	184,5	:	201,8	191,7	493,4	365,0	404,0	:	205,7	201,6
1984*	:	244,2	204,0	:	279,4	251,0	228,4	214,3	197,5	:	216,5	199,6	:	417,9	482,0	:	221,2	212,8
% TAV																		
1982/73	16,2	13,3	11,3	16,2	16,4	12,5	11,7	10,1	7,8	:	10,2	8,7	:	18,3	17,6	:	10,5	9,2
1983/82	10,5	6,4	5,6	13,7	10,1	6,5	6,5	5,9	4,9	:	7,4	6,7	17,0	22,2	17,2	:	7,9	7,6
1984/83*	:	4,8	1,6	:	6,4	3,5	6,5	8,0	7,1	:	7,3	4,1	:	14,5	19,2	:	7,5	5,6

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

(1) The EC index of 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			
	Feedingstuffs	Fertilizers and soil improvements	Energy and lubricants	Investments in machinery	Feedingstuffs	Fertilizers and soil improvements	Energy and lubricants	Investments in machinery	Feedingstuffs	Fertilizers and soil improvements	Energy and lubricants	Investments in machinery
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Indices												
1973	104,5	73,0	78,9	83,1	83,8	61,1	60,9	73,4	73,4	51,5	50,0	62,4
1975	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1976	113,5	101,6	107,1	104,7	107,3	99,0	112,0	110,1	124,9	113,8	121,4	116,7
1977	116,3	99,6	107,2	109,5	121,3	102,5	124,4	118,5	147,6	127,1	147,4	138,5
1978	106,6	99,6	107,6	112,3	123,1	112,6	133,9	128,2	157,8	139,5	150,1	155,3
1979	107,0	101,6	139,4	114,9	131,0	124,2	159,1	140,9	170,8	159,1	162,5	184,2
1980	110,4	110,5	161,7	119,5	142,2	154,1	218,4	157,2	193,6	196,5	205,3	216,1
1981	120,9	123,3	187,8	124,5	161,7	170,3	270,5	178,4	227,2	238,9	275,7	251,0
1982	120,8	129,6	198,9	132,5	180,2	186,1	315,9	203,1	254,2	315,2	320,1	277,3
1983*	122,9	122,9	192,5	137,4	201,1	198,8	341,0	223,0	289,6	364,5	353,6	313,8
1984*	127,9	124,0	198,1	141,5	228,2	214,1	358,4	240,6	325,5	349,6	381,9	392,3
% TAV												
1982/73	1,6	6,6	10,8	5,3	8,9	13,2	20,1	12,0	14,8	22,3	22,9	18,0
1983/82	1,7	−5,2	−3,2	3,7	11,6	6,8	8,0	9,8	13,9	15,7	10,5	13,2
1984/83*	4,1	0,9	2,9	3,0	13,5	7,7	5,1	7,9	12,4	−4,1	8,0	25,0

	United Kingdom				Ireland				Danmark			
	Feedingstuffs	Fertilizers and soil improvements	Energy and lubricants	Investments in machinery	Feedingstuffs	Fertilizers and soil improvements	Energy and lubricants	Investments in machinery	Feedingstuffs	Fertilizers and soil improvements	Energy and lubricants	Investments in machinery
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Indices												
1973	79,4	59,3	56,3	62,9	71,2	45,7	47,2	63,3	96,0	48,7	55,8	73,0
1975	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1976	125,1	105,2	123,1	122,4	120,1	102,8	122,5	130,2	115,3	88,8	107,9	106,6
1977	148,2	118,1	147,4	149,8	155,6	112,4	142,9	161,6	125,9	83,1	110,9	115,5
1978	144,4	137,0	152,1	169,6	158,7	119,1	138,8	183,9	118,4	85,5	113,6	127,5
1979	163,4	147,2	181,9	188,6	177,2	130,5	172,5	199,9	126,7	89,8	146,0	138,1
1980	174,7	173,5	238,7	217,7	184,3	154,5	246,0	213,7	144,7	109,9	202,7	153,0
1981	188,1	191,5	288,5	234,8	202,4	171,7	322,5	244,4	170,4	136,7	258,9	168,4
1982	198,8	197,2	328,9	254,4	217,3	182,2	367,7	287,4	187,3	163,8	300,2	196,0
1983*	213,9	198,2	362,6	271,7	243,1	185,9	415,4	322,4	201,9	160,0	297,4	217,1
1984*	225,0	203,6	361,5	279,0	251,0	208,0	444,0	356,0	221,1	179,4	297,4	226,4
% TAV												
1982/73	10,7	14,3	21,7	16,8	13,2	16,6	25,6	18,3	7,7	14,4	20,6	11,6
1983/82	7,6	0,5	10,2	6,8	11,9	2,0	13,0	12,2	7,8	−2,3	−0,9	10,8
1984/83*	5,2	2,7	−0,3	2,7	3,3	11,9	6,9	10,4	9,5	12,1	0,0	4,3

Source: Eurostat.

and lubricants, investments in machinery (excluding VAT; Ireland including VAT)

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
101,4	78,9	64,1	80,7	94,0	69,1	62,4	80,0	89,7	75,1	70,9	80,3
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
110,9	106,2	115,3	109,1	112,5	108,0	106,4	111,2	108,5	107,9	106,7	125,8
114,7	107,5	127,5	117,0	114,9	107,4	111,2	116,8	113,4	108,8	109,5	132,1
104,9	109,0	134,4	122,2	107,9	104,2	110,0	121,1	108,8	106,3	108,2	138,1
113,9	109,7	154,2	128,3	112,3	109,7	137,3	128,5	110,1	112,4	130,3	144,8
120,0	122,2	202,5	135,3	118,4	122,9	179,7	137,8	116,7	126,9	164,1	155,3
127,8	136,6	257,7	141,8	128,7	136,3	209,7	144,3	126,9	142,7	193,4	162,9
129,5	146,9	303,2	153,1	141,0	159,0	244,9	164,4	136,1	157,2	217,1	185,6
135,1	125,8	326,1	162,8	155,1	164,3	246,1	178,4	154,6	160,4	237,4	201,1
137,3	128,5	364,4	168,4	165,4	177,3	258,6	194,3	169,0	161,0	258,3	219,0
2,8	7,1	18,8	7,4	4,6	9,7	16,4	8,3	4,7	8,5	13,2	9,7
4,3	– 14,3	7,5	5,3	10,0	3,3	0,5	8,5	13,5	2,1	9,3	8,3
1,6	2,1	11,8	3,4	6,6	7,9	5,1	8,9	9,3	0,4	8,8	8,9

EUR 9				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	Feed-ing-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil im-provements	Energy and lubricants	Invest-ments in machinery
38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
88,5	63,0	66,1	74,3	70,7	81,0	50,0	:	88,2	63,4	65,1	:
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
116,1	102,0	112,7	110,7	107,4	117,5	107,2	112,8	115,9	102,4	112,4	110,8
129,0	105,8	122,9	122,1	125,4	122,6	118,9	125,0	128,9	106,1	122,6	122,2
126,7	113,3	126,2	131,6	137,2	125,1	124,2	136,3	127,0	113,6	126,0	131,7
136,0	122,0	153,4	143,2	153,8	150,6	173,3	149,1	136,3	122,6	154,5	143,4
147,2	144,8	194,5	158,4	194,6	220,9	278,2	178,4	148,2	146,4	199,3	158,9
164,9	163,2	238,0	174,4	257,3	245,4	302,9	219,2	166,8	164,9	241,7	175,5
177,4	181,3	268,3	193,1	309,1	245,4	335,7	251,1	180,2	182,7	272,1	194,4
193,9	188,2	281,4	209,6	378,7	333,4	397,2	318,6	197,8	191,2	288,0	212,1
210,8	195,5	293,7	228,7	442,3	343,7	446,1	375,0	215,7	198,6	302,3	232,1
8,0	12,5	16,9	11,2	17,8	13,1	23,6	:	8,3	12,5	17,2	:
9,3	3,8	4,9	8,6	22,5	35,9	18,3	26,9	9,7	4,6	5,8	9,1
8,7	3,9	4,4	9,1	16,8	3,1	12,3	17,7	9,0	3,9	5,0	9,5

20 **Evolution of the indices of producer prices for agricultural products** (excluding VAT)

	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)																		
1973	91,3	83,5	94,6	87,5	87,0	90,2	76,3	79,2	72,4	95,0	90,1	97,5	89,7	80,8	93,9	91,7	78,9	94,3
1975	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1976	108,8	115,9	106,3	114,5	122,1	108,2	122,3	122,9	121,5	113,2	124,5	107,5	116,7	135,2	108,2	109,0	120,6	106,5
1977	107,6	107,5	107,7	124,6	133,1	117,7	147,5	153,2	139,8	111,4	113,9	110,2	111,8	114,0	110,9	111,3	114,0	110,7
1978	104,2	107,9	102,9	129,0	132,7	125,9	162,3	169,9	151,9	106,8	104,9	107,8	107,4	107,9	107,2	110,1	115,0	109,0
1979	105,7	110,4	104,0	137,4	142,7	133,0	176,7	185,4	164,8	108,6	108,2	108,8	109,5	110,5	109,0	112,5	119,3	111,0
1980	108,2	116,2	105,3	145,5	151,0	140,9	200,9	211,1	186,9	113,1	118,2	110,5	113,2	116,1	111,8	117,5	133,2	114,1
1981	114,3	122,6	111,3	161,7	167,3	157,2	225,3	234,2	213,1	123,1	127,2	121,0	124,0	125,0	123,6	127,3	146,7	123,0
1982	117,0	119,4	116,0	181,0	184,3	178,3	260,6	269,4	248,5	126,3	121,8	128,6	137,3	132,7	139,4	142,7	128,9	145,7
1983	115,6	119,4	114,2	197,1	206,4	189,5	285,6	295,1	272,7	128,7	133,0	126,5	148,3	157,9	143,9	154,0	149,2	155,1
1984*	114,0	117,0	112,9	207,1	218,9	197,4	305,0	311,3	296,4	131,9	140,7	127,5	152,3	158,5	149,4	154,7	133,1	159,4
% TAV																		
1982/73	2,8	4,1	2,3	8,4	8,7	7,9	14,6	14,6	14,7	3,2	3,4	3,1	4,8	5,7	4,5	5,0	5,6	4,9
1983/82	−1,2	0,0	−1,6	8,9	12,0	6,3	9,6	9,6	9,7	1,9	9,2	−1,6	8,0	19,0	3,2	7,9	15,8	6,5
1984/83*	−1,4	−2,0	−1,1	5,1	6,0	4,2	6,8	5,5	8,7	2,5	5,8	0,8	2,7	0,4	3,8	0,5	−10,8	2,8

20 (1)

	United Kingdom			Ireland			Danmark			EUR 9			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	Total	Crop products	Livestock products
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Indices (including fruit and vegetables)																		
1973	72,4	65,3	76,3	78,8	69,4	80,3	89,8	85,3	91,5	84,8	81,7	87,6	80,1	80,4	79,6	84,6	81,6	87,4
1975	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1976	128,6	143,7	120,4	126,1	123,7	126,5	112,9	117,4	111,3	116,9	124,5	111,9	121,0	121,8	119,1	117,1	124,3	112,1
1977	133,7	130,9	135,2	153,9	138,5	156,4	118,1	118,3	118,0	125,6	132,9	120,9	138,1	140,3	133,4	126,2	133,5	121,2
1978	137,8	121,8	146,5	173,3	134,9	179,5	124,7	123,2	125,2	129,8	136,0	125,7	157,0	160,6	149,5	131,0	137,9	126,3
1979	152,1	141,4	157,9	182,2	159,4	185,9	127,1	133,1	124,9	137,6	147,1	131,4	185,3	189,0	177,5	139,9	150,3	132,6
1980	160,7	141,2	171,1	178,0	157,1	181,4	140,7	147,3	138,2	147,4	159,4	139,6	226,5	232,5	213,8	151,1	165,0	141,5
1981	177,9	159,0	188,1	211,1	172,8	217,3	157,0	160,2	155,8	163,0	175,6	154,8	279,4	274,9	288,9	168,5	183,3	158,2
1982	190,1	167,0	202,5	227,6	179,2	235,5	175,9	175,3	176,1	179,6	192,2	171,4	344,6	340,8	352,6	187,3	203,8	175,9
1983	200,8	192,6	205,2	242,5	205,6	248,5	184,5	196,9	180,0	191,7	212,2	178,2	404,0	402,6	407,1	201,6	227,0	184,0
1984*	204,0	201,7	205,0	251,0	207,0	259,0	197,5	209,0	193,2	199,6	222,6	184,6	482,0	485,1	476,3	212,8	243,0	191,9
% TAV																		
1982/73	11,3	11,0	11,5	12,5	11,1	12,7	7,8	8,3	7,5	8,7	10,0	7,7	17,6	17,4	18,0	9,2	10,7	8,1
1983/82	5,6	15,3	1,3	6,5	14,7	5,5	4,9	12,3	2,2	6,7	10,4	4,0	17,2	18,1	15,4	7,6	11,4	4,6
1984/83*	1,6	4,7	−0,1	3,5	0,7	4,2	7,1	6,1	7,3	4,1	4,9	3,6	19,2	20,5	17,0	5,6	7,0	4,3

Source: Eurostat.

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

		ECU/ha (1)			% TAV (1)	
		1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	Agricultural land	17 285	16 342	16 782	:	2,7
France	Arable land	3 353	3 367	3 338	8,8	−0,9
	Natural meadow	2 850	2 821	2 762	8,0	− 2,1
Italia		:	:	:	:	:
Nederland (2)	Arable land	10 169	8 945	10 129	10,3	13,2
	Meadow	9 775	9 105	10 248	11,6	12,6
Belgique/België (3)	Arable land	10 460	9 363	9 286	5,3	−0,8
	Meadow	8 896	8 162	8 118	5,7	−0,6
Luxembourg		:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom						
- England (4)	Agricultural land	5 823	6 250	6 901	9,3	10,4
- Wales (4)	Agricultural land	3 608	3 954	4 284	9,7	8,4
- Scotland (4) (5)	Agricultural land	3 124	3 094	4 003	11,3	29,4
- Northern Ireland (4)	Agricultural land	4 935	4 571	4 882	13,9	6,8
Ireland		:	:	:	:	:
Danmark (5)	Agricultural land	4 374	3 825	3 917	6,8	2,4
Ellas	Agricultural land	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Converted at constant exchange rates (1983).
(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 %	
	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982	1982	1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Deutschland (2)	146,66	159,88	159,88	5,3	0,0	1,0	1,0
France							
- Arable land (3)	61,57	68,34	72,62	8,6	6,3	2,0	2,2
Italia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland							
- Arable land	166,72	175,39	185,24	8,0	5,6	2,0	1,8
- Meadow	141,49	147,80	151,74	6,9	2,7	1,6	1,5
Belgique/België							
- Arable land	99,15	100,88	103,06	3,2	2,2	1,1	1,1
- Meadow	98,68	100,60	102,89	3,0	2,3	1,2	1,3
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:		
United Kingdom (4)							
England	99,42	112,67	126,00	17,0	11,8	1,8	1,8
Wales	47,15	56,74	65,43	14,6	15,3	1,4	1,5
Scotland	63,00	74,67	85,13	16,5	14,0	2,4	2,1
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Danmark	136,38	166,01	:	:	:	4,3	:
Ellas							
- Arable land (5)	292,39	340,05	414,76	:	22,0	:	:

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Converted at constant exchange rates (1983).
(2) Biannual survey in 1975, 1977, 1979 and 1981; 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	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	% TAV 1983/84 / 1st year	% TAV 1982/83 / 1972/73	% TAV 1984/85 / 1983/84
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	339,20	355,42	357,70	5,5	7,8	0,6
	Single basic intervention price	141,36	298,36	312,08	312,08	5,0	7,8	0
	Guaranteed min. price to producer	185,94	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Threshold price	157,65	334,20	350,42	352,67	5,5	7,8	0,6
	Production aid	44,57/ha	92,85/66,14/ha	99,81/77,36/ha	101,31/89,34/ha	5,6/3,9	7,6/4,0	1,5/15,5
2. Common wheat	Target price	137,58	250,61	261,43	259,08	4,5	6,2	–0,9
	Single basic intervention price	126,64	179,27	184,58	182,73	2,8	3,5	–1,0
	Threshold price	134,92	245,61	256,43	254,05	4,5	6,2	–0,9
	Ref. price (breadmaking quality)	–	209,10	215,29	213,14	4,6	–	–1,0
3. Barley	Target price	126,03	228,27	238,17	236,30	4,9	6,1	–0,8
	Single basic intervention price	115,70	179,27	184,58	182,73	3,7	4,5	–1,0
	Threshold price	123,31	223,27	233,17	231,27	5,0	6,1	–0,8
4. Rye	Target price	127,48	228,27	238,17	238,37	4,8	6,0	0,1
	Single basic intervention price	117,81	179,27	184,58	184,58	3,5	4,3	0
	Threshold price	124,82	223,27	233,17	233,17	5,0	6,0	0
5. Maize	Target price	123,01	228,27	238,17	236,30	5,0	6,4	–0,8
	Single basic intervention price	100,65	179,27	184,58	182,73	4,4	5,9	–1,0
	Threshold price	115,52	223,27	233,17	231,27	5,0	6,8	–0,8
Rice								
Marketing year: September-August Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
1. Paddy rice	Intervention price	157,16	290,55	306,53	314,19	4,6	6,3	2,5
2. Husked rice	Target price	225,69	496,69	523,16	529,41	5,6	8,2	3,1
Round-grain	Threshold price	250,89	490,50	516,64	533,63	5,6	6,9	3,3
Long-grain	Threshold price	275,16	490,50	516,64	533,63	5,6	6,0	3,3
3. Wholly milled								
Round-grain	Threshold price	327,02	647,31	684,05	707,62	6,0	7,1	3,4
Long-grain	Threshold price	385,29	710,22	750,67	777,13	6,6	6,3	3,5
4. Broken rice	Threshold price	156,56	301,41	314,78	312,21	5,3	6,8	4,3
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		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]

	Italia	–	41,84	43,41	40,89	6,3	×	– 5,8
	Ireland	–	40,89	42,46	40,89	6,4	×	– 3,7
	United Kingdom	–	40,89	42,46	40,89	6,4	×	– 3,7
	From 1981/82:							
	Minimum price for 'A' sugarbeet							
	Community	–	38,53	40,07	40,07	6,7	×	0
	Italia	–	41,05	42,59	42,59	9,2	×	0
	Ireland	–	40,10	41,64	41,64	6,4	×	0
	United Kingdom	–	40,10	41,64	41,64	6,4	×	0
	From 1981/82: 'B' sugarbeet							
	Community	–	23,79	24,74	24,74	0,7	×	0
	Italia	–	26,31	30,33	27,26	0,6	×	– 10,1
	Ireland	–	25,36	29,38	26,31	0,6	×	– 10,4
	United Kingdom	–	25,36	29,38	26,31	0,6	×	– 10,4
2. Raw sugar	Intervention price							
	Community	239,98	426,30	443,40	443,40	4,7	5,9	0
	Italia	256,66	426,30	443,40	443,40	4,3	5,2	0
	French OD	241,91	426,30	443,40	443,40	4,6	5,8	0
	Ireland	216,40	426,30	443,40	443,40	6,2	7,0	0
	United Kingdom	178,80	426,30	443,40	443,40	7,9	9,1	0
	Threshold price	286,88	547,20	569,00	569,10	5,1	6,7	0
3. White sugar	Target price	296,80	541,20	562,80	562,80	5,0	6,2	0
	Intervention price							
	Community	282,17	514,10	534,70	534,70	5,0	6,2	0
	Italia	300,30	533,50	554,10	554,10	4,9	5,9	0
	French OD	278,18	514,10	534,70	534,70	5,1	6,3	0
	Ireland	254,61	526,20	546,80	546,80	6,6	7,5	0
	United Kingdom	229,22	526,20	546,80	546,80	7,5	8,7	0
	Threshold price	327,02	637,90	663,30	663,40	5,4	6,9	0
	Production levy	113,16	192,80	200,50		4,2	5,5	
4. Molasses	Threshold price	38,69	65,10	69,00	69,00	3,9	5,3	0
Isoglucose	Production levy	–	:	:	:	×	×	×
Olive oil								
Marketing year: November-October								
Beginning of single market: 1966/67	Target production price	1 507,56	3 027,70	3 194,20	3 162,30	3,2	7,2	– 1,0
	Representative market price	962,33	1 595,00	1 968,70	:	4,3	5,2	×
	Intervention price	874,68	2 179,30	2 299,20	2 276,20	5,8	9,6	– 1,0
	Threshold price	945,40	1 558,80	1 932,50	:	4,2	5,1	×
	Aid	545,24	666,00/256,50	702,60/405,20	695,60/550,40	3,0/– 0,3	2,0/– 7,3	– 1,0/35,8
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	463,90	482,20	472,60	4,3	6,3	– 2,0
	Basic intervention price	244,81	421,30	438,00	429,20	3,9	5,6	– 2,0

23 *(1)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1972/73	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	% TAV 1983/84 / 1st year	% TAV 1982/83 / 1972/73	% TAV 1984/85 / 1983/84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2. Sunflower	Target price	254,48	544,40	577,10	582,20	5,5	7,9	0,9
	Basic intervention price	247,23	497,30	527,10	532,70	5,1	7,2	1,1
3. Soya	Target price	:	527,40	561,70	561,70	8,0	x	0
	Minimum price	:	464,10	494,30	494,30	8,5	x	0
4. Flax seeds	Target price	:	515,00	545,90	548,60	6,5	x	0,5
5. Castor beans	Target price	:	663,90	663,90	:	5,5	x	x
Dried fodder								
Marketing year: Dehydrated potatoes: July-June Dehydrated lucerne: April-March Beginning of single market: 1974/75								
1. Dehydrated potatoes	Production aid	:	14,89/5,73	15,78/9,09	–	9,0/2,5	x	–
2. Dehydrated lucerne	Production aid	:	8,01	8,49	8,41	1,8	x	–0,9
	Target price	:	168,81/162,70	178,94	177,15	4,1	x	–1,0
Cotton seed - ECU/ha								
Marketing year: August-July Beginning of single market: 1971/72	Aid	96,72	–	–	–	x	x	x
Cotton (natural)								
Marketing year: August-July Beginning of single market: 1981/82	Target price	–	858,80	927,50	941,40	10,5	x	1,5
	Minimum price	–	815,90	881,20	903,20	10,5	x	2,5
Flax and hemp - ECU/ha								
Marketing year: August-July Beginning of single market: 1970/71								
1. Flax	Community aid	163,21	335,02/83,76	355,12/118,37	351,57/277,12	7,8/–0,9	7,5/–6,5	–1,0/134,1
2. Hemp	Aid	139,03	304,26/76,07	322,52/107,51	319,29/252,22	9,7/0,8	8,1/–5,9	–1,0/134,6
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	:	142,00/55,00	142,00/84,00	156,00/120,00	6,7/–0,1	x	9,9/42,9
2. Fibre flax (1)	Aid	:	196,00/49,00	196,00/114,00	216,00/166,00	7,3/1,7	x	10,2/45,6

4. Grasses (1)	Aid	96,72 to 362,69	133,00 to 608,00 33,00 to 152,00	133,00 to 608,00 44,00 to 203,00	146,00 to 669,00 112,00 to 608,00	2,7 to 4,4 −6,4 to −4,7	3,2 to 5,3 −10,2 to −8,3	9,8 to 10,0 154,5 to 199,5
5. Legumes (1)	Aid	60,45 to 241,79	54,00 to 470,00 15,00 to 143,00	54,00 to 470,00 20,00 to 167,00	0 to 541,00 0 to 409,00	−0,9 to 5,7 −8,8 to −3,0	−1,1 to 6,9 −13,0 to −5,1	− to 15,1 − to 144,9
6. Hybrid maize (2)	Reference price	447,3 to 1 148,51	740,00 to 1 570,00	780,00 to 1 740,00	820,00 to 1 940,00	5,2 3,8	5,2 3,2	5,1 to 11,5
Wine - ECU/degree-hl or hl (according to type)								
Marketing year: mid-December-mid-December Beginning of single market: 1969/70								
A - 1. Type R I	Guide price	1,75	3,27	3,45	3,42	5,5	6,5	−0,9
	Activating price	1,63	3,02	3,19	3,15	5,3	6,4	−1,3
2. Type R II	Guide price	1,62	3,27	3,45	3,42	6,1	7,3	−0,9
	Activating price	1,58	3,02	3,19	3,15	5,9	6,7	−1,3
3. Type R III	Guide price	27,32	51,03	53,84	53,30	5,4	6,4	−1,0
	Activating price	26,11	47,24	49,84	49,04	5,2	6,1	−1,6
4. Type A I	Guide price	1,64	3,02	3,20	3,17	5,3	6,3	−0,9
	Activating price	1,58	2,75	2,92	2,92	4,9	5,7	0
5. Type A II	Guide price	36,39	68,00	71,74	71,02	5,5	6,5	−1,0
	Activating price	33,97	61,73	65,13	65,34	5,2	6,2	0,3
6. Type A III	Guide price	41,59	77,66	81,93	81,11	5,5	6,4	−1,0
	Activating price	38,81	70,49	74,37	74,62	5,2	6,1	0,3
B - 1. Red wine	Reference price	2,22	4,30	:	:	x	6,8	x
2. White wine	Reference price	2,12	4,04	:		x	6,7	x
3. Liqueur wine	Reference price	5,20	66,00 to 72,00	:	:	x	28,9 to 30,1	x
4. Liqueur wine (processed)	Reference price	–	58,00 to 83,00	:	:	x	x	x
5. Wine (fortified for distillation)	Reference price	1,45	2,58	:	:	x	5,9	x
6. Grape must	Reference price	–	2,73	:	:	x	x	x
7. White wine (Riesling-Sylvaner)	Reference price	44,94	85,53	:	:	x	6,6	x
C - Grape juice								
1. White	Reference price	–	3,68	:	:	x	x	x
2. Other	Reference price	–	3,90	:	:	x	x	x
Hops - ECU/ha								
Marketing year: September-August Beginning of single market: 1971 Different varieties	Aid	181,34 to 906,71	250,00 to 300,00 89,50 to 105,00	:	:	x	3,3 to −10,5 −6,8 to −19,4	x
Leaf tobacco - ECU/kg								
Harvest: January-December Beginning of single market: 1970								
No 1a+b	Norm price	2,291	3,513	3,759	3,759	4,2	4,4	0
	Intervention price	2,062	2,986	3,195	3.195	3,7	3,8	0
	Derived intervention price	3,206	4,430	4,764	4,764	3,7	3,3	0
	Premium	1,595	2,419	2,613	2,613	4,2	4,3	0

23 (2)

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1972/73	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	% TAV 1983/84 / 1st year	% TAV 1982/83 / 1972/73	% TAV 1984/85 / 1983/84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No 2	Norm price	2,767	4,199	4,514	4,604	4,1	4,3	2,0
	Intervention price	2,490	3,569	3,837	3,913	3,7	3,7	2,0
	Derived intervention price	3,609	5,031	5,428	5,518	3,8	3,4	1,7
	Premium	1,586	2,599	2,820	2,876	5,2	5,1	2,0
No 3	Norm price	2,605	4,096	4,403	4,491	4,6	4,6	2,0
	Intervention price	2,345	3,482	3,743	3,817	4,1	4,0	2,0
	Derived intervention price	2,973	4,606	4,969	5,052	4,8	4,5	1,7
	Premium	1,400	2,445	2,653	2,706	6,4	5,7	2,0
No 4a+b	Norm price	1,792	3,262	3,507	3,507	5,8	6,2	0
	Intervention price	1,613	2,773	2,981	2,981	5,3	5,6	0
	Premium	1,237	2,236	2,426	2,426	5,9	6,1	0
No 5	Norm price	1,893	3,236	3,463	3,463	5,2	5,5	0
	Intervention price	1,703	2,751	2,944	2,944	4,8	4,9	0
	Premium	1,333	2,036	2,199	2,199	4,9	4,3	0
No 6	Norm price	2,142	–	–	–	×	×	×
	Intervention price	1,928	–	–	–	×	×	×
	Premium	1,087	–	–	–	×	×	×
No 7a+b	Norm price	1,641	3,016	3,227	3,227	5,8	6,3	0
	Intervention price	1,480	2,564	2,743	2,743	5,4	5,6	0
	Premium	1,194	2,062	2,227	2,227	5,6	5,6	0
No 8a+b+c	Norm price	1,331	4,944	5,503	5,775	12,1	14	4,9
	Intervention price	1,198	4,202	4,678	4,909	11,6	13,4	4,9
	Derived intervention price	–	5,727	6,362	6,617	10,2	×	4,0
	Premium	0,829	2,567	2,785	2,841	10,8	12	2
No 9a+b	Norm price	1,593	4,254	4,673	4,852	9,3	10,3	3,8
	Intervention price	1,434	3,616	3,972	4,124	8,8	9,7	3,8
	Derived intervention price	–	5,281	5,803	5,978	8,9	×	3,0
	Premium	1,043	2,283	2,477	2,527	8,1	8,1	2,0
No 10	Norm price	2,170	3,604	3,874	3,951	5,2	5,2	2,0
	Intervention price	1,954	3,063	3,293	3,358	4,7	4,6	2,0
	Derived intervention price	2,777	4,239	4,577	4,650	4,7	4,3	1,6
	Premium	1,330	2,055	2,230	2,275	7,2	4,4	2,0
No 11a	Norm price	1,758	2,650	2,849	2,906	3,9	4,2	2,0
	Intervention price	1,583	2,253	2,422	2,470	3,5	3,6	2,0
	Derived intervention price	2,409	3,300	3,566	3,621	3,3	3,2	1,5
	Premium	0,832	1,451	1,574	1,605	5,2	5,7	2,0
No 11b	Norm price	1,861	3,021	3,248	3,313	5,0	5,0	2,0
	Intervention price	1,676	2,568	2,761	2,816	4,5	4,4	2,0
	Derived intervention price	2,516	3,658	3,951	4,014	4,1	3,8	1,6
	Premium	1,007	1,621	1,749	1,784	6,1	4,9	2,0
No 12a+b+c	Norm price	1,801	2,550	2,741	2,741	3,9	3,5	0
	Intervention price	1,621	2,040	2,193	2,330	3,0	2,3	6,2
	Derived intervention price	2,260	2,905	3,138	3,294	3,3	2,5	5,0

[illegible]	Norm price	1,775	3,380	3,521	3,415	6,0	6,7	−3,0
	Intervention price	1,597	2,878	2,993	2,903	5,5	6,1	−3,0
	Derived intervention price	2,423	4,245	4,458	4,349	5,3	5,8	−2,4
	Premium	1,379	2,351	2,469	2,395	5,7	5,5	−3,0
No 14a+b	Norm price	1,410	1,828	1,901	1,844	2,9	2,6	−3,0
	Intervention price	1,268	1,554	1,616	1,567	2,4	2,1	−3,0
	Derived intervention price	1,845	2,310	2,436	2,380	2,7	2,3	−2,3
	Premium	0,959	1,328	1,394	1,352	4,2	3,3	−3,0
No 15	Norm price	2,621	3,439	3,645	3,645	2,7	2,8	0
	Intervention price	2,359	2,751	2,916	3,098	1,8	1,5	6,2
	Derived intervention price	3,809	4,380	4,691	4,901	1,8	1,4	4,5
	Premium	1,735	2,509	2,685	2,685	4,9	3,8	0
No 16a+b	Norm price	2,455	3,257/3,257	3,452	3,452	3,0	2,9	0
	Intervention price	2,210	2,606/2,768	2,762/2,934	2,934	2,0/2,5	1,7/2,3	6,2/0
	Derived intervention price	3,305	3,824/4,032	4,087/4,308	4,284/4,308	2,0/2,5	1,5/2,0	4,8/0
	Premium	1,605	2,389/2,325	2,556/2,488	2,556/2,488	4,9/4,7	4,1/3,8	0/0
No 17	Norm price	2,199	2,925	3,101	3,101	3,0	2,9	0
	Intervention price	1,979	2,340	2,481	2,636	2,1	1,7	6,2
	Derived intervention price	2,976	3,447	3,685	3,863	2,0	1,5	4,8
	Premium	1,431	2,151	2,302	2,302	4,5	4,2	0
No 18a+b+c	Norm price	11,618	15,336	16,410	16,410	3,3	2,8	0
	Intervention price	10,456	13,036	13,949	13,949	2,8	2,2	0
	Derived intervention price	15,805	19,747	21,273	21,273	2,8	2,3	0
	Premium	6,721	9,178	9,912	9,912	3,9	3,2	0
No 19a+b	Norm price	1,086	3,776	4,145	4,302	11	13,3	3,8
	Intervention price	0,977	3,210	3,523	3,657	10,5	12,6	3,8
	Derived intervention price	—	4,592	5,042	5,192	8,8	×	3,0
	Premium	0,265	2,018	2,190	2,234	19,7	22,5	2,0
No 20	Norm price	:	2,968	3,240	3,321	10,5	×	2,5
	Intervention price	:	2,523	2,754	2,824	7,4	×	2,5
	Derived intervention price	:	3,820	4,179	4,256	7,9	×	1,8
	Premium	:	1,489	1,593	1,593	8,0	×	0
No 21	Norm price	:	3,818	4,160	4,257	10,3	×	2,3
	Intervention price	:	3,245	3,536	3,618	7,1	×	2,3
	Derived intervention price	:	4,572	4,993	5,083	7,7	×	1,8
	Premium	:	2,108	2,256	2,256	9,5	×	0
No 22	Norm price	:	3,906	4,283	4,485	11,7	×	4,7
	Intervention price	:	3,320	3,642	3,778	8,5	×	3,7
	Derived intervention price	:	4,715	5,175	5,328	8,7	×	3,0
	Premium	:	2,149	2,332	2,379	10,2	×	2,0
Fruit and vegetables – ECU/100 kg (3)								
Marketing year: differs according to product								
Beginning of single marketing year: 1966/67								
1. Cauliflowers	Basic price	9,29	19,81	21,08	21,52	3,8	7,9	2,1
	Buying-in price	4,00	8,54	9,10	9,28	4,3	7,9	2,0
2. Tomatoes (open grown)	Reference price	15,95	67,88/63,80	76,72/69,81	151,369	4,1/3,5	15,6/14,9	97,3/116,8
	Basic price	12,09	24,38/17,36	25,11/19,44	24,85/20,70	3,1/1,4	7,3/3,7	−1,0/6,5
	Buying-in price	5,14	10,27/7,36	10,57/8,19	10,46/8,73	3,3/1,7	7,2/3,7	−1,0/6,6

23 (3)

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1972/73	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	% TAV 1983/84 / 1st year	% TAV 1982/83 / 1972/73	% TAV 1984/85 / 1983/84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. Oranges (Group 1)	Reference price Basic price Buying-in price	20,79 17,74 11,86	22,85/21,47 38,27/30,87 24,88/20,07	22,85/20,79 40,75/35,49 26,50/23,08	 40,97/38,32 26,63/24,31	0/−0,6 5,4/4,6 5,0/4,2	0,9/0,3 8,0/5,7 7,7/5,4	 0,5/8,0 0,5/8,0
4. Mandarins	Reference price Basic price Buying-in price	21,52 21,02 13,31	23,87/22,43 43,04/38,16 28,00/24,84	23,87/21,72 45,41/41,99 29,53/27,33	 45,64/43,93 29,70/28,59	0,6/0,1 5,9/5,4 5,7/5,2	1,0/0,4 7,4/6,1 7,7/6,4	 0,5/4,6 0,5/4,6
5. Lemons	Reference price Basic price Buying-in price	21,79 20,67 11,02	30,52/28,68 38,91 23,87	32,47/29,54 41,43 25,42	39,08/32,03 41,65 25,55	2,6/2,2 7,4 7,1	3,4/2,8 6,5 8	20,4/8,4 0,5 0,5
6. Table grapes	Reference price Basic price Buying-in price	21,42 14,80 9,36	42,93/38,55 31,10 19,41	43,22/38,62 33,12 20,67	44,95/38,14 33,79 21,08	1,1/0,4 1,6 1,8	7,2/6,1 7,7 7,6	4,0/−1,2 2,0 2,0
7. Apples	Reference price Basic price Buying-in price	17,87 14,64 7,82	38,97/36,62 28,49 14,53	42,65/38,81 29,49 15,04	45,40/39,93 29,63 15,12	5,5/4,9 2,9 2,6	8,1/7,4 6,9 6,4	6,4/2,9 0,5 0,5
8. Pears	Reference price Basic price Buying-in price	16,52 13,22 7,42	36,39/34,13 26,21/27,69 13,79/14,57	40,02/36,35 27,14 14,27	42,54/37,03 27,27 14,34	3,3/2,7 1,4 1,5	8,2/7,5 7,1/7,7 6,4/7,0	6,3/1,9 0,5 0,5
9. Peaches	Reference price Basic price Buying-in price	26,06 21,60 12,41	56,06/51,62 43,49/33,02 26,76/20,31	59,59/54,13 46,35/37,48 28,50/23,01	59,62/51,92 46,78/40,02 28,74/24,58	4,6/4,0 5,2/3,8 5,2/3,9	8,0/7,1 7,2/4,3 8,0/5,0	0,1/−4,1 0,9/6,8 0,8/6,8
10. Cherries	Reference price	40,06	92,25/86,71	99,33/90,39	107,31/94,43	4,5/3,9	8,7/8,0	8,0/4,5
11. Plums (Group 1)	Reference price	23,99	54,08/50,02	57,69/51,05	62,14/53,21	5,8/5,1	8,5/7,6	7,7/4,2
12. Cucumbers	Reference price	33,75	64,73/60,67	72,34/65,82	73,42	1,5/0,5	6,7/6,0	1,5/11,5
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 Minimum price	: :	53,67 26,34	52,46 28,05	49,51 29,88	4,7 5,4	× ×	−5,6 6,5
2. Tomato concentrates	Production aid Minimum producer price	: :	45,53/33,49 9,878/7,056	47,00/30,78 10,125/7,811	38,98/30,87 10,024/8,305	3,6/−4,8 5,0/−0,3	× ×	−17,1/0,3 −[illegible]
3. Peeled tomatoes – whole	Production aid	:	13,58 to 18,74 12,85 to 16,61	14,07 to 19,60 10,28 to 15,01	11,21 to 15,21 6,68 to 9,16	4,6 to 6,7 −1,8 to 1,1	×	−20,3 to −22,4 −35,0 to −39,0
	Minimum producer price	:	12,45 to 16,52 [illegible]	12,763 to 16,929 [illegible]	12,763 to 16,760 [illegible]	5,0 to 5,0 [illegible]	×	0 to −1,0 [illegible]

– other	Production aid	:	6,65/6,30	6,89/5,04	7,06/4,21	4,6/–1,7	×	2,5/–16,5
	Minimum producer price	:	10,30/7,59	10,552/8,285	10,552/8,852	5,0/0	×	0/6,8
4. Tomato juice	Production aid	:	10,08 to 19,50 10,08 to 14,34	10,44 to 20,12 7,67 to 13,00	6,35 to 15,51 6,35 to 12,29	4,1 to 18,8 –2,1 to 8,8	×	–39,2 to –22,9 –17,2 to –5,5
	Minimum producer price	:	9,88 to 10,30 7,06 to 7,24	10,125/7,810	10,024/8,305	4,1/–1,1	×	–1,0/6,3
5. Peaches in syrup	Production aid	:	22,77/16,34	23,93/14,06	22,23/13,18	1,9/–8,4	×	–7,1/–6,3
	Minimum producer price	:	35,65/26,70	35,65/28,493	35,29/29,980	4,5/–0,1	×	–1,0/5,2
6. Prunes	Production aid	:	67,68	66,90	59,36	13,5	×	–11,3
	Minimum producer price	:	167,99	172,19	172,19	6,3	×	0
Milk products								
Marketing year: April-March Beginning of single market: 1968/69								
1. Milk (3,7% FC)	Target price	142,29	268,10	274,30	274,30	5,4	6,5	0
2. Low-fat milk	Aid	19,95	63,00	96,00	106,00	11,8	12,2	10,4
3. Butter	Intervention price							
	Community	2 176,12	3 497,00	3 578,60	3 197,00	3,6	4,9	–10,7
	Danmark	2 037,45	3 497,00	3 578,60	3 197,00	4,8	5,6	–10,7
	Ireland	1 875,21	3 497,00	3 578,60	3 197,00	5,5	6,4	–10,7
	United Kingdom	919,53	3 497,00	3 578,60	3 197,00	12,0	14,3	–10,7
4. Cheese								
– Gr. Pad (30-60 days)	Intervention price	1 720,94	3 530,40	3 612,80	3 817,50	6,0	7,4	5,7
(6 months)	Intervention price	2 037,69	4 295,10	4 395,30	4 727,50	6,1	7,7	7,6
– Parm. Regg.	Intervention price	2 216,34	4 693,00	4 802,60	5 216,10	6,1	7,8	8,6
(6 months)	Storage price	26,36	:	:	:	×	×	×
5. Skimmed-milk powder	Intervention price	652,83	1 462,30	1 496,40	1 658,80	7,6	8,4	10,9
	Aid	213,02	620,00	645,00	730,00	13,3	11,3	13,2
6. Pilot products	Serum powder – Threshold price	259,92	525,60	537,60	559,90	5,0	7,3	4,1
	Milk powder (15%) – Threshold price	810,00	1 677,70	1 716,20	1 864,20	6,7	7,6	8,6
	Milk powder (26%) – Threshold price	1 410,85	2 591,00	2 650,70	2 730,50	5,1	6,3	3,0
	Condensed milk (unsweetened) – Threshold price	597,83	1 001,50	1 024,30	1 016,50	4,2	5,3	–0,8
	Condensed milk (sweetened) – Threshold price	799,12	1 302,30	1 336,90	1 336,90	4,0	5,0	0
	Butter – Threshold price	2 431,81	3 843,90	3 932,20	3 580,90	3,6	4,7	–8,9
	Emmentaler – Threshold price	2 055,58	3 817,10	3 903,90	3 903,90	5,3	6,4	0
	Blue-veined cheese – Threshold price	1 778,97	3 061,70	3 132,30	3 221,60	4,6	5,6	2,9
	Parm. Regg. – Threshold price	2 749,16	5 129,60	5 248,10	5 989,30	5,2	6,4	14,1
	Cheddar – Threshold price	1 886,57	3 395,10	3 473,40	3 504,70	5,0	6,1	0,9
	Gouda and other – Threshold price	1 691,33	3 040,40	3 110,60	3 212,30	5,0	6,0	3,3
	Lactose – Threshold price	519,85	934,50	955,90	930,70	4,1	6,0	–2,6

23 *(4)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1972/73	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	% TAV		
						1983/84 / 1st year	1982/83 / 1972/73	1984/85 / 1983/84
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	1 918,70	2 070,90	2 050,20	6,4	7,8	−1,0
	Ireland+United Kingdom	730,45	1 918,70	2 070,90	2 050,20	9,1	10,1	−1,0
	Intervention price							
	Community	:	1 726,80	1 863,80	1 845,20	3,0	×	−1,0
	Ireland+United Kingdom	:	1 726,80	1 863,80	1 845,20	7,2	×	−1,0
2. Calves (live)	Guide price							
	Community	1 139,44	–	–	–	×	×	×
	Ireland+United Kingdom	904,90	–	–	–	×	×	×
Pigmeat								
Marketing year: November-October								
Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
Pig carcasses	Basic price	997,39	1 946,80	2 503,87	2 033,30	6,7	6,9	−18,8
	Sluice-gate price	670,56	1 271,90	1 284,30	1 568,70	3,8	6,6	22,1
Eggs								
Marketing year: August-October								
Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
Eggs in shell	Sluice-gate price	569,30	904,70	940,50	1 033,10	2,7	4,7	9,8
Poultrymeat								
Marketing year: November-October								
Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
1. 70% chickens	Sluice-gate price	835,75	1 088,10	1 128,90	1 191,70	1,7	2,7	5,6
2. 70% ducks	Sluice-gate price	815,32	1 413,90	1 455,50	1 562,90	3,3	5,7	7,4
3. 75% geese	Sluice-gate price	631,19	1 609,00	1 652,10	1 763,50	5,8	9,8	6,7
4. 80% turkeys	Sluice-gate price	965,95	1 497,00	1 526,50	1 602,50	2,6	4,5	5,0
5. Guinea-fowl	Sluice-gate price	1 423,42	1 836,80	1 881,00	1 994,90	1,5	2,6	6,1
Silkworms – ECU/box of seed								
Marketing year: April-March								
Beginning of single market: 1972/73	Aid	36,27	100,00/73,02	106,00/84,01	107,59/95,08	9,3/7,3	10,7/7,2	1,5/13,2

Beans and field beans								
Marketing year: July-June								
Beginning of single market: 1978/79	Activating price	:	476,00	517,60	512,40	8,5	×	−1,0
	Minimum purchase price	:	274,10	291,90	289,00	6,6	×	−1,0
Sheep and goatmeat - ECU/100 kg								
Marketing year: April-March								
Beginning of single market: 1980/81	Basic price	:	409,82	432,36	428,04	7,8	×	−1,0
	Intervention price	:	348,35	367,51	363,83	7,8	×	−1,0
	Derived intervention price (Ireland)	:	329,57	347,70	344,22	8,0	×	−1,0
	Reference price							
	Italia	:	427,64	441,76	428,04	5,6	×	−3,1
	France	:	409,82	432,36	428,04	7,8	×	−1,0
	Danmark	:	392,00	422,96	428,04	10,3	×	1,2
	Benelux	:	392,00	422,96	428,04	10,3	×	1,2
	Deutschland	:	392,00	422,96	428,04	10,3	×	1,2
	Ireland	:	389,04	421,40	428,04	10,8	×	1,6
	United Kingdom	:	378,94	416,07	428,04	12,4	×	2,9
	Ellas	:	427,64	441,76	428,04	8,6	×	−3,1
	Northern Ireland	:	378,94	416,07	428,04	9,8	×	2,9

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.

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 1982					Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco % TAV (volume)
	Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	Foodstuffs	Non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages	Tobacco	1982 / 1974
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	19,3	14,7	:	:	1,7	1,6
France	21,1	17,5	0,5	2,0	1,1	1,9 (4)
Italia	30,2	25,9	0,3	1,8	2,2	1,4
Nederland	19,7	15,3	0,6	2,0	1,9	2,4 (6)
Belgique/België	21,4	17,5	0,4	1,7	1,8	1,0
Luxembourg (2)	20,6	16,4	0,5	1,9	1,8	0,9 (4)
United Kingdom	20,8	15,2	0,5	2,1	3,1	0,2
Ireland (2)	42,3	23,9	1,5	12,5	4,4	1,3 (4)
Danmark	25,1	17,4	0,6	3,8	3,2	1,0
EUR 9 (2) (3)	22,1	17,5	0,3	1,6	1,9	1,1 (4)
Ellas	41,5	35,6	1,0	2,3	2,6	2,7 (5)
EUR 10 (2) (3)	17,7	14,1	0,3	1,2	1,5	:

Source: Eurostat — ESA.

(1) Within the economic territory.
(2) 1981.
(3) Calculated from data in national currencies converted into ECU at current rates.
(4) 1980/1973.
(5) Prices of 1970.
(6) 1979/1973.

25 Human consumption of certain agricultural products

(kg/head)

		EUR 10	Ellas	EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	UEBL/BLEU	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cereals (1)												
Total cereals (without rice)	»1973/74«	85	137	83	66	72	130	63	70	74	84	65
	»1981/82«	84	126	82	69	77	122	60	72	69	87	68
Wheat (1)	»1973/74«	77	135	75	47	71	125	57	68	69	79	40
	»1981/82«	75	123	73	50	73	117	53	70	61	79	45
Rye (1)	»1973/74«	4	0	4	14	0	0	4	1	0	0	20
	»1981/82«	4	0	4	14	0	0	4	1	0	0	16
Grain-maize (1)	»1973/74«	3	1	3	4	0	4	2	1	4	3	3
	»1981/82«	4	3	4	4	3	5	2	1	6	6	3
Total milled rice (2)	»1973/74«	2	5	2	2	3	4	2	1	2	1	1
	»1981/82«	3	5	3	2	4	4	2	2	3	2	2
Potatoes	»1973/74«	82	59	83	93	94	38	83	109	100	127	69
	»1981/82«	76	77	76	76	75	40	81	101	104	128	68
Sugar (3)	»1973/74«	37	25	38	35	38	30	44	33	46	47	49
	»1981/82«	35	27	35	36	35	28	39	35	40	42	43
Vegetables												
Total vegetables (incl. preserved veg.)	»1973/74«	100	199	96	68	109	153	83	78	73	72	50
	»1981/82«	105	193	102	67	117	161	88	72	80	81	60
of which:												
– Cauliflowers (4)	»1973/74«	5	4	5	3	5	7	6	4	6	3	3
	»1981/82«	5	4	5	3	5	6	6	4	6	4	3
– Tomatoes (4)	»1973/74«	23	116	19	13	15	36	13	16	15	9	11
	»1981/82«	24	108	20	12	19	42	15	16	12	12	13
Fruit (5)												
Total fresh fruit (including preserved fruit and fruit juice)	»1973/74«	60	56	60	86	56	68	66	55	31	28	42
	»1981/82«	60	70	60	81	53	72	70	57	33	31	35
of which:												
– Apples (4)	»1973/74«	18	21	18	22	17	15	36	24	12	10	14
	»1981/82«	20	23	20	23	15	24	39	23	12	14	17
– Pears (4)	»1973/74«	7	12	7	5	6	16	6	6	2	2	3
	»1981/82«	7	12	7	4	6	18	5	6	2	2	3
– Peaches (4)	»1973/74«	5	14	5	3	7	11	1	2	1	0	1
	»1981/82«	6	17	6	4	6	15	2	4	2	1	2
Citrus fruit												
Total citrus fruit	»1973/74«	24	50	23	24	18	35	29	18	15	10	12
	»1981/82«	28	56	27	28	20	37	81	20	13	14	9
of which:												
– Oranges (4)	»1973/74«	14	35	13	10	11	20	26	15	10	6	7
	»1981/82«	16	30	16	7	11	23	77	16	9	10	5
Wine (6)	»1973/74«	50	46	50	22	105	100	9	15	5	2	10
	»1981/82«	46	41	46	25	89	85	13	:	8	3	16

25 *(1)*

(kg/head)

1	2	EUR 10 (3)	Ellas (4)	EUR 9 (5)	Deutschland (6)	France (7)	Italia (8)	Nederland (9)	UEBL/BLEU (10)	United Kingdom (11)	Ireland (12)	Danmark (13)
Milk products	»1973«	97	0	100	86	83	69	143	90	144	226	145
Fresh products without cream	»1982«	100(*)	43(*)	102(*)	86	93	85(*)	136	86	134(*)	189(*)	161
Cheese	»1973«	11	15	10	11	15	11	10	9	6	3	10
	»1982«	13(*)	19(*)	12(*)	13	19	14(*)	13	11	6	3(*)	11
Butter (fats)	»1973«	5	1	5	6	7	2	2	8	7	11	7
	»1982«	5(*)	1(*)	5(*)	6	8	2(*)	3	7	5	11(*)	8
Margarine (pure fat)	»1973«	:	:	5	7	3	1	14	11	5	4	15
	»1981«	:	:	5	7	3	1	12	10	7	4	12
Eggs	»1973/74«	14	11	14	17	13	11	11	13	15	12	11
	»1981/82«	14(*)	12(*)	14	17	15	12	12	14	14	14	14
Meat (7)	»1973«	75	57	75	82	87	62	63	82	70	74	57
Total meat (without offal)	»1982«	83(*)	6(*)	84(*)	92	98	76	74	89	69(*)	80(*)	69
of which: - Total beef and veal	»1973«	25	17	25	23	29	26	21	29	22	20	15
	»1982«	25(*)	20(*)	25(*)	22	31	26	20	25	22(*)	25(*)	8
- Beef	»1973«	22	14	22	21	22	23	21	26	22	20	15
	»1982«	22(*)	14(*)	22(*)	21	25	22	18	23	22(*)	25(*)	12
- Veal	»1973«	3	3	3	2	6	3	1	2	0,2	0,1	0,2
	»1982«	3(*)	5(*)	3(*)	2	7	4	1	3	0,2(*)	0,2(*)	0,4
- Pigmeat	»1973«	32	13	32	49	33	16	32	38	27	31	35
	»1982«	37(*)	18(*)	38(*)	58	39	25	42	42	26(*)	32(*)	50
- Poultrymeat	»1973«	12	12	12	9	14	15	7	9	12	12	6
	»1982«	14(*)	14(*)	14(*)	10	16	18	11	14	14(*)	15(*)	9
- Sheepmeat and goatmeat	»1973«	4	15	3	0	3	1	0	1	9	11	0
	»1982«	4(*)	13(*)	3(*)	1	4	1	0	2	7(*)	8(*)	0
Oils and fats	»1973«	:	:	21	21	20	23	34	24	16	12	24
Total fats and oils	»1981«	:	:	23	21	22	26	34	23	20	16	27
of which: - Vegetable	»1973«	:	:	9	5	11	19	4	4	5	5	2
	»1981«	:	:	12	6	13	22	4	5	10	9	8
- Of marine animals	»1973«	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	»1981«	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Of land animals	»1973«	:	:	4	6	5	2	7	7	3	1	5
	»1981«	:	:	4	6	6	3	11	7	0	1	5

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.
(*) »1981«, »1980/81«.

26 Degree of self-supply in certain agricultural products

(%)

		EUR 10	Ellas	EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	UEBL/ BLEU	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cereals												
Total cereals (excluding rice)	»1973/74«	91	80	92	82	170	68	26	43	68	68	102
	»1981/82«	109	115	109	92	177	79	29	50	105	84	108
Total wheat	»1973/74«	104	98	104	90	191	88	46	61	60	54	123
	»1981/82«	127	158	125	107	211	87	59	67	102	52	137
Rye	»1973/74«	98	100	98	98	124	81	83	94	30	50	104
	»1981/82«	99	100	99	98	109	91	39	84	79	0	116
Barley	»1973/74«	105	93	106	88	175	28	75	60	98	99	105
	»1981/82«	116	96	117	95	173	44	34	73	142	109	109
Oats	»1973/74«	97	100	97	92	107	73	154	87	99	92	99
	»1981/82«	100	100	100	96	111	83	126	77	99	97	97
Grain-maize	»1973/74«	55	42	56	18	160	51	0,4	2	0,1	0	0
	»1981/82«	73	79	72	32	145	78	0,0	4	0	0	0
Total milled rice	»1973/74«	112	100	113	78	43	208	155	165	39	1	4
	»1981/82«	130	102	131	74	31	298	178	1 152	27	3	1
Potatoes	»1973/74«	101	100	101	94	102	93	128	100	99	104	104
	»1981/82«	102	105	102	85	106	95	151	101	94	96	102
Sugar	»1973/74«	:	:	91	98	140	63	118	188	30	105	138
	»1981/82«	:	:	144	141	233	105	178	269	53	120	215
Fresh vegetables	»1973/74«	95	105	94	38	96	111	189	136	76	109	79
	»1981/82«	100	133	97	37	95	122	201	119	68	85	70
Fresh fruit (excluding citrus fruit)	»1973/74«	82	147	79	46	98	125	67	60	33	25	61
	»1981/82«	85	141	81	54	94	129	59	57	27	17	42
Citrus fruit	»1973/74«	47	135	40	0	1,4	116	0	0	0	0	0
	»1981/82«	45	140	36	0	3	111	0	0	0	0	0
Wine	»1973/74«	:	:	99	59	100	118	0	10	0	0	0
	»1981/82«	:	:	101	58	104	125	0	6	0	0	0
Milk products												
Fats	»1973«	:	:	102	106	116	81	246	101	58	171	229
	»1982«	:	:	:	124	123 (*)	. .	278	105 (*)	80 (*)	224 (*)	223
Proteins	»1973«	:	:	113	113	124	75	130	114	96	162	140
	»1982«	:	:	:	131 (*)	122 (*)	. .	139	124 (*)	107 (*)	183 (*)	182
Fresh milk products (excluding cream)	»1973«	100	0	100	99	101	100	101	106	100	100	101
	»1982«	101 (*)	99 (*)	101 (*)	102	101	99 (*)	93	122	100	100 (*)	105

26 *(1)* *(%)*

		EUR 10	Ellas	EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	UEBL/BLEU	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Whole-milk powder (1)	»1973«	231	0	208	89	308	0	427	259	74	2 100	763
	»1982«	395(*)	–	410(*)	146	1 333	13(*)	566	206	392	5 350(*)	2 025
Skimmed-milk powder	»1973«	143	0	137	183	157	1	60	195	186	753	172
	»1982«	142(*)	–	142(*)	250	132	–	69	179	233	13 700(*)	162
Concentrated milk	»1973«	130	5	140	98	201	90	311	18	99	0	660
	»1982«	161(*)	20(*)	185(*)	143	222	53(*)	351	25	128(*)	–	567
Cheese	»1973«	103	100	102	87	115	82	243	47	61	600	258
	»1982«	107(*)	89(*)	108(*)	95	116	79(*)	236(*)	39	71	500(*)	440
Butter (2)	»1973«	98	83	101	114	117	65	548	106	19	203	325
	»1982«	122(*)	61(*)	123(*)	135	125	65(*)	443	117	65	286(*)	234
Margarine	»1973«	:	:	102	99	93	91	105	119	103	88	102
	»1981«	:	:	102	100	82	85	128	132	96	102	114
Eggs	»1973«	100	100	100	83	101	96	152	173	98	96	120
	»1982«	102(*)	99(*)	103	71	104	95	297	125	98	74	105
Meat (3)												
- Total (4)	»1973«	96	86	95	83	97	71	187	127	70	252	374
	»1982«	101	79	102	89	101	75	214	121	79	253	354
Total beef and veal	»1973«	96	71	91	90	111	53	115	90	70	555	268
	»1982«	103(*)	49(*)	104(*)	112	113	61	160	112	83(*)	537(*)	581
Beef	»1973«	95	68	89	92	112	53	80	87	70	558	266
	»1982«	103(*)	57(*)	104(*)	114	115	60	113	111	83(*)	540(*)	605
Veal	»1973«	103	84	102	76	108	52	1 185	126	73	0	400
	»1982«	104(*)	29(*)	109(*)	80	108	66	775	121	122(*)	100(*)	117
Pigmeat	»1973«	100	94	101	87	87	75	209	174	65	151	447
	»1982«	101(*)	84(*)	101(*)	87	83	76	241	150	67(*)	12(*)	394
Poultrymeat	»1973«	102	98	103	50	108	98	366	115	99	108	278
	»1982«	110(*)	101(*)	110(*)	62	144	99	261	87	99(*)	95(*)	228
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	»1973«	66	84	60	54	72	57	463	33	49	132	50
	»1982«	74(*)	92(*)	71(*)	42	77	64	290	25	65(*)	148(*)	0
Oils and fats												
Total	»1973«	:	:	75	93	71	80	87	76	33	81	148
	»1981«	:	:	82	108	72	77	95	108	38	42	117
Vegetable	»1973«	:	:	77	96	63	80	130	66	33	15	138
	»1981«	:	:	82	114	63	74	111	108	52	4	64
Slaughterhouse fats	»1973«	:	:	83	105	99	85	69	91	44	396	112
	»1981«	:	:	89	111	97	95	59	93	13	200	111
Of marine animals	»1973«	:	:	21	11	0	0	0	0	8	29	260
	»1981«	:	:	23	9	3	1	0	–	6	454	250

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Includes whole-milk powder for Italy.
(2) Including butteroil.
(3) Including slaughterhouse fats.
(4) Excluding offal.
(*) »1981«.

27 **Intra-Community trade** (by product) **based on entries** **EUR 10**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1981/82 / 1980/81	1982/83 / 1981/82
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1)	16 423	18 275	18 604	11,3	1,8
- Common wheat	6 187	6 616	5 983	6,9	− 9,6
- Durum wheat	430	648	689	50,7	6,3
- Rye	129	116	119	−10,1	2,6
- Barley	4 726	5 394	5 064	14,1	− 6,1
- Oats	305	301	308	− 1,3	2,3
- Maize	4 427	4 928	6 231	11,3	26,4
- Other (including sorghum)	219	272	210	24,2	−22,8
Wholly milled rice	469	464	:	− 1,1	:
Sugar (2)	1 135	1 204	1 359	6,1	12,9
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	22 725	22 144	19 656	− 2,6	−11,2
Fresh fruit	3 948	3 980	3 628	0,8	− 8,8
Fresh vegetables	4 246	5 046	4 816	18,8	− 4,6
Colza and rape seed	1 211	1 049	:	−13,4	:
Sunflower seed	130	249	:	91,5	:
	1981	1982	1983	1982 / 1981	1983 / 1982
Olive oil	29,5	53,3	159,4	80,7	199,1
Soya:					
- seed	128,1	125,4	124,6	− 2,1	− 0,6
- oil	444,9	465,7	470,6	4,7	1,1
- cake	2 356,4	2 595,0	2 265,0	10,1	−12,7
Lucerne meal	419,8	306,1	382,8	−27,1	25,1
Fibres:					
- flax	151,3	139,4	149,4	− 7,9	7,2
- hemp	3,7	2,8	3,5	−24,3	25,0
Raw tobacco	92,4	96,0	101,1	3,9	5,3
Apples (fresh)	1 178,0	1 005,8	1 107,6	−14,6	10,1
Pears (fresh)	271,4	222,7	256,5	−17,9	15,2
Peaches	355,4	392,3	426,2	10,4	8,6
Oranges	160,5	242,3	216,3	51,0	−10,7
Lemons	80,7	62,5	88,2	−22,6	41,1
Tomatoes	412,8	468,2	488,5	13,4	4,3
Potatoes	2 444,2	2 475,9	2 527,6	1,3	2,1
Live plants (4)	1 251,7	1 452,0	1 606,3	16,0	10,6
Hops:					
- cones and powders	7,1	7,4	8,3	4,2	12,2
- saps and extracts	0,6	0,7	0,8	16,7	14,3
Butter and butteroil	572,8	527,7	493,0	− 7,9	− 6,6
Cheese	759,6	794,3	805,5	4,6	1,4
Skimmed-milk powder (and whey)	757,2	923,0	1 277,9	22,0	38,3
Whole-milk powder	108,3	119,0	109,2	9,9	− 8,2
Condensed milk	249,0	241,4	307,4	− 3,1	27,3
Casein	36,9	40,3	40,0	9,2	− 0,7
Beef and veal (5)	1 353,6	1 398,1	:	3,3	:
Pigmeat (5)	1 994	2 097	:	5,2	:
Poultrymeat (5)	334	370	:	10,8	:
Sheepmeat (5)	79,7	79,9	:	0,3	:
Eggs (6)	430,1	444,4	441,7	3,3	− 0,6

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	
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1981/82 / 1980/81	1982/83 / 1981/82
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1)	18 211	19 704	20 207	8,2	2,6
- Common wheat	6 193	6 686	6 117	8,0	- 8,5
- Durum wheat	539	598	715	10,9	19,6
- Rye	114	94	103	-17,5	9,6
- Barley	4 722	5 604	5 362	18,7	- 4,3
- Oats	244	226	232	- 7,4	2,7
- Maize	5 562	5 753	7 048	3,4	22,5
- Other (including sorghum)	261	298	214	14,2	-28,2
Wholly milled rice	469	464	:	- 1,1	:
Sugar (2)	1 144	1 161	1 384	1,5	19,2
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	20 991	22 686	19 769	8,1	-12,9
Fresh fruit	3 919	4 283	4 010	9,3	- 6,4
Fresh vegetables	5 037	5 957	5 253	18,3	-11,8
Colza and rape seed	698	652	:	- 6,6	:
Sunflower seed	128	247	:	93,0	:
	1981	1982	1983	1982 / 1981	1983 / 1982
Olive oil	31,6	61,1	165,6	93,4	171,0
Soya:					
- seed	144,9	200,8	115,2	38,6	-42,6
- oil	469,2	475,6	482,1	1,4	1,4
- cake	2 350,7	2 590,9	2 282,0	10,2	-11,9
Lucerne meal	401,4	252,3	357,0	-37,1	41,5
Fibres:					
- flax	150,8	136,3	149,2	- 9,6	9,5
- hemp	6,6	5,8	6,4	-12,1	10,3
Raw tobacco	80,3	92,8	91,2	15,6	- 1,7
Apples (fresh)	1 188,6	1 026,9	1 118,0	-13,6	8,9
Pears (fresh)	280,0	223,5	263,4	-20,2	17,9
Peaches	355,5	413,5	433,7	16,3	4,9
Oranges	154,0	238,9	219,5	54,5	- 8,1
Lemons	77,3	63,4	84,8	-18,0	33,8
Tomatoes	411,9	466,9	482,8	13,4	3,4
Potatoes	2 477,5	2 542,2	2 601,5	2,6	2,3
Live plants (4)	1 252,9	1 416,6	1 580,1	13,1	11,5
Hops:					
- cones and powders	8,4	8,8	9,5	4,8	8,0
- saps and extracts	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,0	14,3
Butter and butteroil	568,3	536,9	487,0	- 5,5	- 9,3
Cheese	782,5	804,4	825,5	2,8	2,6
Skimmed-milk powder (and whey)	783,5	963,8	1 284,9	23,0	33,3
Whole-milk powder	105,1	116,4	108,6	10,8	- 6,7
Condensed milk	246,6	236,8	259,8	- 4,0	9,7
Casein	32,0	34,2	36,5	6,9	6,7
Beef and veal (5)	1 437,3	1 423,6	:	- 1,0	:
Pigmeat (5)	2 056	2 108	:	2,5	:
Poultrymeat (5)	350	357	:	2,0	:
Sheepmeat (5)	81,1	78,1	:	- 3,7	:
Eggs (6)	499	494	:	- 1,0	:

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).

29 **Community imports** (by product)

EUR 10

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1981/82 / 1980/81	1982/83 / 1981/82
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1)	15 426	14 297	9 676	− 7,3	−32,3
- Common wheat	3 395	3 589	2 253	5,7	−37,2
- Durum wheat	1 024	1 440	1 210	40,6	−16,0
- Rye	74	75	56	1,4	−25,3
- Barley	752	495	146	−34,2	−70,5
- Oats	215	184	87	−14,4	−52,7
- Maize	9 799	8 327	5 567	−15,0	−33,1
- Other (including sorghum)	168	187	131	11,3	−29,9
Wholly milled rice	655	802	:	22,4	:
Sugar (2)	1 320	1 532	1 493	16,1	− 2,5
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	5 544	5 833	5 079	5,2	−12,9
Fresh fruit	3 916	4 019	3 948	2,6	− 1,8
Fresh vegetables	2 789	2 888	2 695	3,5	− 6,7
Colza and rape seed	302	:	:	:	:
Sunflower seed	1 093	913	:	−16,5	:
	1981	1982	1983	1982 / 1981	1983 / 1982
Olive oil	70,6	57,4	85,9	−18,7	49,7
Soya:					
- seed	10 367,3	12 084,6	10 525,2	16,6	−12,9
- oil	10,1	42,8	16,5	323,8	−61,4
- cake	8 204,0	8 864,5	9 833,6	8,1	10,9
Lucerne meal	178,3	235,4	224,3	32,0	− 4,7
Fibres:					
- flax	9,4	16,9	25,5	79,8	50,9
- hemp	6,1	5,6	5,2	− 8,2	− 7,1
Raw tobacco	399,3	413,9	435,9	3,7	5,3
Apples (fresh)	527,0	484,9	620,4	− 8,0	27,9
Pears (fresh)	105,0	95,5	109,9	− 9,0	15,1
Peaches	20,0	13,5	18,3	−32,5	35,6
Oranges	1 621,9	1 658,5	1 606,4	2,3	− 3,1
Lemons	243,0	293,3	263,3	20,7	−10,2
Tomatoes	420,7	391,9	403,4	− 6,8	2,9
Potatoes	368,5	445,6	376,9	20,9	−15,4
Live plants (4)	251,6	260,3	283,7	3,5	9,0
Hops:					
- cones and powders	8,8	8,3	8,7	− 5,7	4,8
- saps and extracts	0,3	0,5	0,6	66,7	20,0
Butter and butteroil	114,8	108,6	104,9	− 5,4	− 3,4
Cheese	102,2	103,5	100,2	1,3	− 3,2
Skimmed-milk powder (and whey)	15,5	27,6	20,6	78,1	−25,4
Whole-milk powder	1,4	1,0	1,3	−28,6	30,0
Condensed milk	3,0	1,5	0,8	−50,0	−46,7
Casein	10,0	10,3	11,9	3,0	15,5
Beef and veal (5)	364,0	440,2	:	20,9	:
Pigmeat (5)	166	138	:	−16,9	:
Poultrymeat (5)	66	68	:	3,0	:
Sheepmeat (5)	225,9	280,6	:	24,2	:
Eggs (6)	39	32	:	−17,9	:

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	
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1981/82 / 1980/81	1982/83 / 1981/82
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1)	22 390	22 682	21 259	1,3	− 6,3
- Common wheat	14 175	14 323	13 566	1,0	− 5,3
- Durum wheat	850	1 428	1 414	68,0	− 1,0
- Rye	264	77	23	−70,8	−70,1
- Barley	6 273	5 946	5 863	− 5,2	− 1,4
- Oats	132	108	108	−18,2	0,0
- Maize	682	796	905	16,7	13,7
- Other (including sorghum)	14	4	4	−71,4	50,0
Wholly milled rice	327	463	:	41,6	:
Sugar (2)	4 764	5 775	4 998	21,2	−13,5
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	7 365	11 095	9 006	50,6	−18,8
Fresh fruit	912	987	1 178	8,2	19,4
Fresh vegetables	2 405	3 333	2 497	38,6	−25,1
Colza and rape seed	64	:	:	:	:
Sunflower seed	0	0	:	0,0	:
	1981	1982	1983	1981 / 1980	1982 / 1981
Olive oil	37,9	42,9	55,1	13,2	28,4
Soya:					
- seed	14,8	4,3	10,8	−70,9	151,2
- oil	321,6	360,8	368,1	12,2	2,0
- cake	1 238,5	1 352,3	2 249,0	81,6	66,3
Lucerne meal	38,1	27,8	7,9	−27,0	−71,6
Fibres:					
- flax	34,7	35,4	38,7	2,0	9,3
- hemp	1,8	1,4	2,0	−22,2	42,9
Raw tobacco	109,8	118,3	120,2	7,7	1,6
Apples (fresh)	230,2	217,2	196,8	− 5,6	− 9,4
Pears (fresh)	77,3	55,7	53,7	−27,9	− 3,6
Peaches	78,7	74,6	90,6	− 5,2	21,4
Oranges	107,6	190,1	197,7	76,7	4,0
Lemons	121,2	145,3	113,6	19,9	−21,8
Tomatoes	35,0	42,9	42,0	22,6	− 2,1
Potatoes	931,7	913,6	785,3	− 1,9	−14,0
Live plants (4)	374,8	442,6	506,9	18,1	14,5
Hops:					
- cones and powders	14,3	14,4	15,4	0,7	6,9
- saps and extracts	1,6	1,6	1,6	0,0	0,0
Butter and butteroil	455,2	374,7	330,4	−17,7	−11,8
Cheese	360,0	379,5	405,1	5,4	6,7
Skimmed-milk powder (and whey)	552,7	397,7	246,0	−28,0	−38,1
Whole-milk powder	536,7	458,3	393,6	−14,6	−14,1
Condensed milk	582,1	601,4	522,3	3,3	−13,2
Casein	30,8	44,3	49,2	43,8	11,1
Beef and veal (5)	662,2	480,3	:	−27,5	:
Pigmeat (5)	307	214	:	−30,3	:
Poultrymeat (5)	470	443	:	− 5,7	:
Sheepmeat (5)	6,0	3,7	:	−38,3	:
Eggs (6)	111	175	:	57,7	:

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	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World exports (2)								
All products	465,5	925,3	1 073,3	1 323,9	1 631,8	1 649,0	1 538,1	1 507,1
of which: agricultural products	98,6	156,4	171,7	216,0	245,8	235,1	224,7	222,6
other products	366,9	768,9	901,6	1 107,9	1 386,0	1 413,9	1 313,4	1 284,5
External EC trade (2)								
Exports								
- all products	100,1	191,2	223,3	268,1	310,5	297,7	280,7	269,8
of which: agricultural products	9,7	14,5	17,6	21,6	28,1	29,1	25,1	23,8
Imports								
- all products	105,5	201,5	231,9	303,8	382,1	339,2	314,9	292,4
of which: agricultural products	30,5	43,4	46,9	55,9	59,8	49,9	46,6	44,8
World exports of agricultural products as percentage of total world exports	21,2	16,9	16,0	16,3	15,0	14,7	14,6	14,8
EC exports of agricultural products as percentage of total EC exports	9,7	7,6	7,9	8,1	9,0	9,8	8,9	8,8
EC imports of agricultural products as percentage of total EC imports	28,9	21,5	20,2	18,4	15,7	14,7	14,8	15,3
Index changes (1973 = 100)								
World exports								
- all products	100	198,8	230,6	284,4	350,5	354,2	330,4	323,8
- agricultural products	100	158,6	174,1	219,1	249,3	238,4	227,9	225,8
- other products	100	209,6	245,7	302,0	377,8	385,4	358,0	350,1
External EC trade								
Exports								
- all products	100	191,0	223,1	267,8	310,2	297,4	280,4	269,5
- agricultural products	100	149,5	181,4	222,7	289,7	300,0	258,8	245,4
Imports								
- all products	100	191,0	219,8	288,0	362,2	321,5	298,5	277,2
- agricultural products	100	142,3	153,8	183,3	196,1	163,6	152,8	146,9

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 25,4% between 1981 and 1983.

(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	»1976«	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1973	»1976«	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. World total (2)	40 361	57 906	74 993	79 530	86 976	95 923	102 579	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
2. Total EUR 10 intra-EC	15 841	24 465	34 548	37 034	42 016	48 066	51 891	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
3. Total EUR 10 extra-EC	24 520	33 441	40 445	42 496	44 721	47 595	50 362	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4. USA	4 236	6 258	7 107	8 135	9 264	9 684	9 486	17,3	18,7	17,6	19,1	20,7	20,3	18,8
5. Japan	169	180	195	192	203	217	229	0,7	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,5
6. Western Europe (3)	2 519	2 808	4 180	4 511	4 511	4 748	5 344	10,3	8,4	10,3	10,6	10,1	10,0	10,6
7. Industrialized Commonwealth (4)	3 467	3 634	4 440	4 535	5 773	4 910	4 614	14,1	10,9	11,0	10,7	12,9	10,3	9,2
8. Yugoslavia	359	362	492	484	447	513	621	1,5	1,1	1,2	1,1	1,0	1,1	1,2
9. State-trading countries (class III)	2 519	2 572	2 970	3 244	3 320	3 464	3 618	10,3	7,7	7,3	7,6	7,4	7,3	7,2
10. Mediterranean area (5)	2 846	3 397	3 684	3 957	4 349	4 583	5 230	11,6	10,1	9,1	9,3	9,7	9,6	10,4
- Spain	987	1 192	1 538	1 701	1 845	2 005	2 319	4,0	3,6	3,8	4,0	4,1	4,2	4,5
- Portugal	184	183	290	347	332	364	404	0,7	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,7	0,8	0,8
11. Latin America, Central and South	3 867	5 156	6 726	6 751	7 280	7 995	9 089	15,7	15,4	16,6	15,6	16,3	16,8	18,0
12. ACP (Lomé Convention)	2 680	4 671	5 660	5 700	5 247	5 858	6 509	10,9	13,7	14,0	13,4	11,7	12,3	12,9

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	»1976«	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1983	»1976«	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. World total [2]	22 639	35 613	49 679	55 983	68 681	73 694	78 775	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
2. Total EUR 9-10 intra-EC	15 258	24 929	34 164	36 271	42 294	47 799	51 605	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
3. Total EUR 9-10 extra-EC	7 381	10 567	15 290	19 521	26 055	25 576	26 766	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4. USA	1 222	1 488	1 904	1 965	2 657	3 220	3 818	16,6	14,1	12,5	10,1	10,2	12,6	14,3
5. Japan	288	366	630	564	858	829	906	3,9	3,5	4,1	2,9	3,3	3,2	3,4
6. Western Europe [3]	1 725	2 431	3 091	3 477	4 125	4 259	4 482	23,4	23,0	20,2	17,8	15,8	16,7	16,7
7. Industrialized Commonwealth [4]	341	524	584	647	857	1 014	1 116	4,6	4,9	3,8	3,3	3,3	4,0	4,2
8. Yugoslavia	118	119	153	168	309	222	251	1,6	1,1	1,0	0,9	1,2	0,9	0,9
9. State-trading countries (class III)	747	812	1 337	2 365	3 880	3 035	3 241	10,1	7,7	8,7	12,1	14,9	11,9	12,1
10. Mediterranean area [5]	1 070	1 562	2 492	3 387	3 894	3 821	4 168	14,5	14,8	16,3	17,4	14,9	14,9	15,6
- Spain	199	272	464	493	543	575	784	2,7	2,6	3,0	2,5	2,1	2,2	2,9
- Portugal	63	98	125	148	173	167	132	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,5
11. Latin America, Central and South	259	359	593	843	1 039	814	656	3,5	3,4	3,9	4,3	4,0	3,2	2,5
12. ACP (Lomé Convention)	573	986	1 425	1 970	2 683	2 720	2 333	7,8	9,3	9,3	10,1	10,3	10,6	8,7

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, 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		
		1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	United States	2 657	3 220	3 818	9 262	9 684	9 486	−6 605	−6 464	−5 668
2	Switzerland	1 607	1 694	1 759	511	587	637	1 096	1 107	1 122
3	Soviet Union	1 708	1 425	1 825	880	919	878	828	506	947
4	Saudi Arabia	1 065	1 117	1 271	3	14	11	1 062	1 103	1 260
5	Nigeria	1 138	1 063	772	262	255	348	876	808	424
6	Algeria	733	941	967	16	14	15	717	927	952
7	Sweden	809	870	889	992	1 169	1 405	− 183	− 299	− 516
8	Japan	858	829	906	203	217	229	655	612	677
9	Austria	770	827	911	872	855	850	− 102	− 28	61
10	Egypt	813	644	860	166	167	232	647	477	628
11	Iraq	457	581	300	15	17	14	442	564	286
12	Spain	543	575	784	1 845	2 005	2 319	−1 302	−1 430	−1 535
13	Canada	450	538	603	1 781	1 688	1 664	−1 331	−1 150	−1 061
14	Poland	769	500	382	431	452	501	338	48	− 119
15	Iran	863	469	568	96	102	84	767	367	484
16	Libya	804	405	490	—	1	—	804	404	490
17	Morocco	410	326	216	385	403	433	25	− 77	− 217
18	Norway	340	321	352	491	538	659	− 151	− 217	− 307
19	Venezuela	364	302	177	8	6	24	356	296	153
20	Finland	248	279	270	1 018	909	979	− 770	− 630	− 709
21	United Arab Emirates	220	276	290	—	1	2	220	275	288
22	Australia	200	258	252	922	946	864	− 722	− 688	− 612
23	Lebanon	205	241	221	7	11	51	198	230	170
24	Hong Kong	194	240	277	29	32	28	165	208	249
25	Kuwait	192	224	223	3	2	3	189	222	220
A. Total of 25 countries		18 417	18 165	19 383	20 198	20 994	21 716	−1 781	−2 829	−2 333
B. Total of third counties		26 055	25 576	27 766	44 722	47 595	50 362	−18 667	−22 019	−23 596
% A/B		70,7	71,0	72,4						

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		
		1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	United States	9 262	9 684	9 486	2 657	3 220	3 818	−6 605	−6 464	−5 668
2	Brazil	3 088	3 329	4 124	84	82	78	−3 004	−3 247	−4 046
3	Spain	1 845	2 005	2 319	543	575	784	−1 302	−1 430	−1 535
4	Canada	1 781	1 688	1 664	450	538	603	−1 331	−1 150	−1 061
5	Argentina	1 405	1 471	1 667	64	19	16	−1 341	−1 452	−1 651
6	Ivory Coast	1 261	1 359	1 392	172	175	180	−1 089	−1 184	−1 212
7	New Zealand	1 170	1 309	1 229	28	38	48	−1 142	−1 271	−1 181
8	Thailand	913	1 183	988	75	68	95	− 838	−1 115	− 893
9	Sweden	992	1 169	1 405	809	870	889	− 183	− 299	− 516
10	Malaysia	1 158	1 127	1 351	84	80	98	−1 074	−1 047	−1 253
11	Colombia	805	1 013	1 054	26	34	31	− 779	− 979	−1 023
12	Australia	922	946	864	200	258	252	− 722	− 688	− 612
13	Soviet Union	880	919	878	1 708	1 425	1 825	828	506	947
14	Finland	1 018	909	979	248	279	270	− 770	− 630	− 709
15	Austria	872	855	850	770	827	911	− 102	− 28	61
16	China	820	834	979	127	160	228	− 693	− 674	− 751
17	Indonesia	664	712	849	44	49	66	− 620	− 663	− 783
18	Turkey	689	666	763	81	45	66	− 608	− 621	− 697
19	Israel	593	627	663	174	179	180	− 419	− 448	− 483
20	Switzerland	511	587	637	1 607	1 694	1 759	1 096	1 107	1 122
21	India	493	560	607	216	166	55	− 277	− 394	− 552
22	Philippines	551	556	600	66	108	98	− 485	− 448	− 502
23	Cameroon	519	553	546	274	120	127	− 245	− 433	− 419
24	Norway	491	538	659	340	321	352	− 151	− 217	− 307
25	Hungary	471	533	566	137	152	173	− 334	− 381	− 393
A. Total of 25 countries		33 174	35 132	37 119	10 984	11 482	13 002	−22 190	−23 650	−24 117
B. Total of third countries		44 722	47 595	50 362	26 055	25 576	26 766	−18 667	−22 019	−23 596
% A/B		74,2	73,8	73,7						

Source: Eurostat — Siena.

17)

33 EC trade with ACP countries and overseas territories of Member States of the Community

(Mio ECU)

SITC codes	Products	EUR 10					
		Imports		Exports		Trade balance	
		1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0-9	All products	18 999	20 480	19 655	17 180	656	−3 300
0, 1, 21, 22 232, 24 261-265 + 268, 29, 4 592.11/12	Agricultural products (total)	6 107	6 533	2 889	2 489	−3 218	−4 044
00	Live animals	0	0	21	16	21	16
01	Meat	57	77	126	129	69	52
02	Milk and eggs	0	1	621	471	621	470
03	Fish	241	268	120	111	− 121	− 157
04	Cereals	46	64	565	507	519	443
05	Fruit and vegetables	423	464	143	133	− 280	− 331
06	Sugar and honey	627	563	425	377	− 202	− 186
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	2 818	3 052	34	35	−2 784	−3 017
08	Animal feed	124	141	36	34	− 88	− 107
09	Food products	1	1	181	180	180	179
11	Beverages	64	61	297	233	233	172
12	Tobacco	251	292	82	90	− 169	− 202
21	Hides	69	73	1	—	− 68	− 73
22	Oilseeds	113	91	—	1	− 113	− 90
232	Natural rubber	83	95	—	—	− 83	− 95
24	Timber and cork	617	636	6	4	− 611	− 632
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	216	266	3	3	− 213	− 263
29	Agricultural raw materials	77	103	21	17	− 56	− 86
4	Oils and fats	280	284	202	145	− 78	− 139
592.11 592.12	Starches, inuline Gluten	0	0	4	3	4	3

Source: Eurostat — SITC.

34 EC trade with Mediterranean countries

(Mio ECU)

SITC codes	Products	EUR 10 Imports 1981	Imports 1982	Imports 1983	Exports 1981	Exports 1982	Exports 1983	Trade balance 1981	Trade balance 1982	Trade balance 1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0–9	All products	27 371	31 935	33 776	35 709	39 030	42 404	8 338	7 095	8 628
0, 1, 21, 22 232, 24 261–265 + 268, 29, 4 592.11/12	Agricultural products (total)	4 349	4 583	5 230	3 894	3 821	4 168	–455	–762	–1 062
00	Live animals	10	11	7	159	162	208	149	151	201
01	Meat	56	47	38	186	119	206	130	72	168
02	Milk and eggs	9	6	4	724	784	752	715	778	748
03	Fish	237	256	291	173	181	193	– 64	– 75	– 98
04	Cereals	25	22	16	1 103	952	1 129	1 078	930	1 113
05	Fruit and vegetables	2 566	2 701	2 978	184	197	236	–2 382	–2 504	–2 742
06	Sugar and honey	24	23	36	415	340	237	391	317	201
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	48	50	47	48	61	74	0	11	27
08	Animal feed	48	60	174	138	172	184	90	112	10
09	Food products	26	33	34	94	103	130	68	70	96
11	Beverages	451	495	491	126	182	172	–325	–313	–319
12	Tobacco	65	59	65	60	90	87	– 5	31	22
21	Hides	26	25	25	88	85	94	62	60	69
22	Oilseeds	23	18	26	10	2	6	– 13	– 16	– 20
232	Natural rubber	–	1	–	1	1	2	1	0	2
24	Timber and cork	125	133	138	65	86	84	– 60	– 47	– 54
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	297	312	482	51	49	71	–246	–263	–411
29	Agricultural raw materials	198	215	233	95	110	118	–103	–105	–115
4	Oils and fats	111	116	143	172	142	180	61	26	37
592.11 592.12	Starches, inuline Gluten	–	–	–	2	3	3	2	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	1982	1978	1982	1978	1982	1978	1982	1978	1982	1978	1982	1978	1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0-9	All products	227 275	314 972	182 196	253 033	43 282	54 259	14 018	24 156	3 660	5 901	18 630	31 295	5 142	9 541
0, 1, 21, 22, 232, 24, 261-265, 268, 29, 4, 592.1	Agricultural and food products	46 038	46 630	22 327	23 618	4 114	4 873	1 022	1 388	287	446	3 727	4 578	1 085	1 753
0	Food products and live animals	26 734	27 806	14 508	15 766	2 981	3 594	599	794	194	313	2 007	2 514	646	1 020
00	Live animals	505	583	383	479	60	99	20	34	5	10	13	26	5	9
01	Meat	2 116	2 446	2 060	2 304	319	275	4	12	1	6	184	113	24	13
02	Milk and eggs	542	655	313	406	84	94	29	54	1	62	81	119	8	25
03	Fish	1 853	2 357	2 337	3 292	225	292	142	209	10	21	238	521	58	181
04	Cereals	2 987	2 456	172	318	158	263	17	38	5	27	611	1 001	358	528
05	Fruit and vegetables	6 879	7 462	2 109	3 255	1 097	1 528	110	170	52	74	161	194	16	57
06	Sugar and honey	1 096	1 023	1 017	1 181	226	265	14	14	56	58	38	44	56	72
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	7 510	6 136	5 923	4 161	598	528	223	206	57	45	521	385	41	56
08	Animal feed	3 084	4 479	94	140	125	149	20	24	1	3	134	63	75	70
09	Other food products	162	210	101	179	89	101	20	33	3	5	26	47	5	8
1	Beverages and tobacco	2 488	2 227	2 429	3 666	282	350	150	201	38	54	299	418	32	55
112	of which: Alcoholic beverages	715	782	1 918	2 757	251	293	78	111	23	35	57	83	16	19
21	Hides	1 428	1 423	253	202	116	143	2	3	3	3	205	164	20	35
22	Oilseeds	3 790	3 778	47	74	137	161	4	7	7	8	593	805	144	231
232	Natural rubber	698	634	756	613	79	67	–	32	–	8	–	84	–	11
24	Timber and cork	5 181	4 986	2 944	1 901	292	235	154	187	9	15	300	250	34	85
261-265+268	Natural textile fibres	2 796	2 767	213	237	98	80	9	36	5	6	111	161	164	255
29	Agricultural raw materials	1 106	1 225	616	798	120	154	34	46	13	18	83	104	19	25
4	Oils and fats	1 810	1 772	545	318	109	80	70	80	18	21	129	78	26	35

Source: EUR 10: Eurostat - SITC.
Other countries: OECD.

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	1982	1978	1982	1978	1982	1978	1982	1978	1982	1978	1982	1978	1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0-9	All products	221 319	280 671	140 003	206 045	45 767	66 977	14 188	21 221	3 786	5 223	13 103	20 272	2 426	4 173
0, 1, 21, 22, 232, 24, 261-265, 268, 29, 4, 592.1	Agricultural and food products	16 933	25 057	33 045	54 363	8 440	11 919	4 574	8 923	2 090	3 783	2 691	3 493	485	615
0	Food products and live animals	10 852	17 314	18 254	23 830	4 264	7 787	4 011	6 288	1 738	2 766	1 975	2 587	186	206
00	Live animals	212	400	191	306	178	254	108	208	24	40	12	15	1	–
01	Meat	1 003	1 727	958	1 285	274	637	1 467	1 653	973	1 240	26	38	–	4
02	Milk and eggs	2 264	3 868	180	378	93	249	216	341	499	1 009	24	41	5	7
03	Fish	533	727	836	993	972	1 289	175	401	68	189	280	284	84	89
04	Cereals	2 274	4 027	11 621	14 727	2 319	4 629	1 227	2 745	14	18	53	76	5	5
05	Fruit and vegetables	1 131	1 661	1 884	2 707	155	336	161	237	94	167	1 381	1 806	83	83
06	Sugar and honey	1 166	1 852	126	124	67	88	566	592	8	10	31	37	2	1
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	1 060	984	164	206	38	49	22	33	11	15	98	90	2	1
08	Animal feed	625	1 141	1 925	2 475	149	205	53	62	34	50	41	147	2	12
09	Other food products	583	928	368	628	19	53	12	15	12	27	28	53	2	4
1	Beverages and tobacco	3 582	4 802	2 293	3 026	373	504	33	54	5	11	315	394	164	199
112	of which: Alcoholic beverages	2 937	3 802	91	140	279	388	17	35	2	8	300	373	163	197
21	Hides	417	552	915	1 022	169	207	329	235	174	126	4	10	5	7
22	Oilseeds	28	26	5 865	6 826	476	526	20	9	1	–	4	32	–	–
232	Natural rubber	8	6	17	21	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Timber and cork	258	355	2 005	2 342	2 946	2 589	14	193	72	79	27	64	98	123
261-265+268	Natural textile fibres	260	295	1 807	2 047	8	18	5	1 967	–	689	2	39	1	4
29	Agricultural raw materials	722	906	333	495	80	110	42	54	60	76	75	83	18	16
4	Oils and fats	766	737	1 537	14 727	118	171	120	103	40	36	289	284	13	60

Source: EUR 10: Eurostat – SITC.
Other countries: OECD.

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	1982		1983		Main countries	1982		1983	
	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	1 104	10,9	1 260	12,1	United States of America	−6 463	20,1	−5 668	16,7
Switzerland	1 107	10,9	1 122	10,8	Brazil	−3 246	10,1	−4 045	11,9
Algeria	927	9,1	952	9,1	Argentina	−1 452	4,5	−1 651	4,9
Soviet Union	506	5,0	948	9,1	Spain	−1 430	4,5	−1 535	4,5
Japan	612	6,0	677	6,5	Malaysia	−1 047	3,3	−1 253	3,7
Egypt	477	4,7	628	6,0	Ivory Coast	−1 184	3,7	−1 212	3,6
Libya	404	4,0	490	4,7	New Zealand	−1 271	4,0	−1 181	3,5
Iran	367	3,6	484	4,6	Canada	−1 150	3,6	−1 061	3,1
Nigeria	807	7,9	424	4,1	Colombia	− 979	3,0	−1 023	3,0
United Arab Emirates	274	2,7	288	2,8	Thailand	−1 114	3,5	− 893	2,6
Iraq	564	5,5	286	2,7	Indonesia	− 663	2,1	− 783	2,3
Hong Kong	208	2,0	249	2,4	China	− 674	2,1	− 751	2,2
Kuwait	222	2,2	220	2,1	Finland	− 630	2,0	− 708	2,1
Lebanon	230	2,3	206	2,0	Turkey	− 621	1,9	− 698	2,1
North Yemen	198	1,9	200	1,9	Republic of South Africa	− 787	2,4	− 645	1,9
German Dem. Republic	84	0,8	163	1,6	Australia	− 688	2,1	− 612	1,8
Venezuela	290	2,9	153	1,5	India	− 393	1,2	− 552	1,6
Jordan	143	1,4	123	1,2	Sweden	− 299	0,9	− 516	1,5
Angola	91	0,9	117	1,1	Philippines	− 448	1,4	− 502	1,5
Syria	165	1,6	110	1,1	Israel	− 448	1,4	− 484	1,4
Total 20 countries	8 780	86,4	9 100	87,4	Total 20 countries	−24 987	77,8	−25 773	75,9
Total World	10 164	100	10 417	100	Total World	−32 126	100	−33 936	100

Source: Eurostat – Siena.

35 EC trade by product

EUR 10

SITC codes	Products	Mio ECU 1981	Mio ECU 1982	Mio ECU 1983	% TAV 1982/1981	% TAV 1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	EC imports					
0	Food products	26 399	28 382	29 884	7,5	5,3
04	of which: - cereals	2 980	2 507	2 270	– 15,9	– 9,5
05	- fruit and vegetables	7 083	7 617	7 690	7,5	1,0
011.1	- beef and veal	417	553	596	32,6	7,8
1	Beverages and tobacco	1 890	2 273	2 573	20,3	13,2
21	Skins and furs	1 332	1 453	1 338	9,1	– 7,9
22	Oilseeds	3 728	3 857	3 630	3,5	– 5,9
232	Natural rubber	737	647	767	– 12,2	18,5
24	Timber and cork	5 131	5 089	5 814	– 0,8	14,2
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	2 738	2 824	3 156	3,1	11,8
29	Agricultural raw materials	1 123	1 250	1 349	11,3	7,9
4	Oils and fats	1 631	1 808	1 843	10,9	1,9
592.11 592.12	Starches, gluten	12	11	8	– 8,3	– 27,3
	Total	44 721	47 594	50 362	6,4	5,8
	EC exports					
0	Food products	18 936	17 672	18 394	– 6,7	4,1
04	of which: - cereals	4 736	4 110	4 425	– 13,2	7,7
05	- fruit and vegetables	1 604	1 695	1 830	5,7	8,0
011.1	- beef and veal	737	589	692	– 20,1	17,5
1	Beverages and tobacco	4 215	4 901	5 084	16,3	3,7
21	Skins and furs	559	564	612	0,9	8,5
22	Oilseeds	43	27	33	– 37,2	22,2
232	Natural rubber	5	6	9	20,0	50,0
24	Timber and cork	343	363	364	5,8	0,3
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	285	301	350	5,6	16,3
29	Agricultural raw materials	820	925	1 021	12,8	10,4
4	Oils and fats	816	752	827	– 7,8	10,0
592.11 592.12	Starches, gluten	32	65	73	103,1	12,3
	Total	26 054	25 576	26 766	– 1,8	4,7

Source: Eurostat — SITC.

36 EC trade in agricultural and food products by economic zone — EUR 10

	Mio ECU			% TAV	
	1981	1982	1983	1982/1981	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6
Imports					
Intra-EC	42 016	48 066	51 891	14,4	8,0
Extra-EC	44 721	47 595	50 362	6,4	5,8
of which:					
I - Applicant countries	2 177	2 369	2 722	8,8	14,9
of which: - Spain	1 845	2 005	2 319	8,7	15,7
- Portugal	332	364	404	9,6	11,0
II - Industrial countries	21 798	22 734	23 313	4,3	2,5
of which: - USA	9 264	9 684	9 486	4,5	- 2,0
- Canada	1 780	1 688	1 664	- 5,2	- 1,4
- Japan	203	217	229	6,9	5,5
III - Developing countries	19 605	21 397	23 431	9,1	9,5
of which: - Argentina	1 405	1 471	1 667	4,7	13,3
- Brazil	3 086	3 329	4 124	7,9	23,9
- Morocco	385	403	433	4,7	7,4
IV - State-trading countries	3 320	3 464	3 618	4,3	4,4
of which: - Poland	430	452	501	5,1	10,8
- Hungary	471	533	566	13,2	6,2
- Romania	143	141	122	- 1,4	-13,5
Exports					
Intra-EC	42 294	47 799	51 605	13,0	8,0
Extra-EC	26 054	25 576	26 766	- 1,8	5,1
of which:					
I - Applicant countries	716	742	916	3,6	23,5
of which: - Spain	543	575	784	5,9	36,3
- Portugal	173	167	132	- 3,5	-21,0
II - Industrial countries	9 476	10 281	11 483	8,5	11,7
of which: - USA	2 657	3 220	3 818	21,2	18,6
- Switzerland	1 607	1 694	1 759	5,4	3,8
- Austria	770	827	911	7,4	10,2
III - Developing countries	12 698	12 260	12 041	- 3,5	- 1,8
of which: - Egypt	813	644	860	-20,8	33,5
- Algeria	733	941	967	28,4	2,8
- Libya	804	405	490	-49,6	21,0
IV - State-trading countries	3 880	3 035	3 242	-21,8	6,8
of which: - USSR	1 708	1 425	1 825	-16,6	28,1
- Czechoslovakia	168	197	144	17,3	-26,9
- Poland	769	500	382	-35,0	-23,6

Source: Eurostat — SITC.

37 EC trade in agricultural and food products

EUR 10

	Imports					Exports				
	Mio ECU			% TAV		Mio ECU			% TAV	
	1981	1982	1983	1982/1981	1983/1982	1981	1982	1983	1982/1981	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Intra										
Deutschland	10 971	12 193	13 309	11,1	9,2	6 134	7 039	7 602	14,8	8,0
France	6 363	7 304	7 790	14,8	6,7	9 065	10 105	11 433	11,5	13,1
Italia	6 607	8 203	9 030	24,2	10,1	2 979	3 460	3 598	16,1	4,0
Nederland	4 270	5 109	5 419	19,6	6,1	10 728	11 957	12 878	11,5	7,7
UEBL/BLEU	4 839	5 329	5 393	10,1	1,2	4 395	5 131	5 363	16,7	4,5
United Kingdom	6 256	6 881	7 597	10,0	10,4	3 625	3 838	3 947	5,9	2,8
Ireland	1 082	1 086	1 164	0,4	7,1	1 592	1 767	1 884	11,0	6,6
Danmark	963	996	1 078	3,4	8,2	3 283	3 839	3 897	16,9	1,5
Ellas	665	965	1 111	45,1	15,1	493	664	1 003	34,7	51,1
EUR 10	42 016	48 066	51 891	14,4	8,0	42 294	47 800	51 605	13,0	8,0
Extra										
Deutschland	10 821	11 505	12 158	6,3	5,7	3 869	3 877	3 773	0,2	– 2,7
France	7 303	7 695	8 254	5,4	7,3	7 524	6 541	7 157	–13,1	9,4
Italia	6 889	7 458	7 563	8,3	1,4	2 356	2 369	2 278	0,6	– 3,8
Nederland	5 774	5 883	6 506	1,9	10,6	3 749	4 051	4 263	8,1	5,2
UEBL/BLEU	2 590	2 913	3 240	12,5	11,2	1 368	1 165	1 187	–14,8	1,9
United Kingdom	8 961	9 595	9 819	7,1	2,3	3 671	3 919	4 025	6,8	2,7
Ireland	366	349	366	– 4,6	4,9	833	829	946	– 0,5	14,1
Danmark	1 512	1 577	1 790	4,3	13,5	2 084	2 118	2 375	1,6	12,1
Ellas	505	620	667	22,8	7,6	600	706	762	17,7	7,9
EUR 10	44 721	47 595	50 362	6,4	5,8	26 054	25 575	26 766	– 1,8	4,7

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	
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983	1982/1981	1983/1982	1982/1981	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All products										
Total for the '2'	10 622	12 929	14 771	12 471	14 353	15 103	21,7	14,2	15,1	5,2
of which:										
- Spain	8 519	10 376	11 659	8 748	10 432	11 410	21,8	12,4	19,3	9,4
- Portugal	2 103	2 553	3 112	3 723	3 921	3 693	21,4	21,9	5,3	− 5,8
Agricultural and food products										
Total for the '2'	2 177	2 369	2 722	716	742	916	8,8	14,9	3,6	23,5
of which:										
- Spain	1 845	2 005	2 319	543	575	784	8,7	15,7	5,9	36,3
- Portugal	332	364	404	173	167	132	9,6	11,0	−3,5	−21,0

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	
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983	1982/1981	1983/1982	1982/1981	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All products										
Total for the '3'	13 179	15 519	17 911	17 875	20 309	21 005	17,8	15,4	13,6	3,4
of which:										
- Spain	8 453	10 259	11 584	8 726	10 394	11 386	21 4	12,9	19,1	9,5
- Greece	2 634	2 718	3 228	5 429	6 005	5 928	3,2	18,8	10,6	– 1,3
- Portugal	2 092	2 542	3 099	3 720	3 910	3 690	21,5	21,9	5,1	– 5,6
Agricultural and food products										
Total for the '3'	2 706	2 998	3 691	1 570	1 753	1 994	10,8	23,1	11,7	13,7
of which:										
- Spain	1 836	1 994	2 306	536	554	774	8,6	15,6	3,4	39,7
- Greece	538	640	982	863	1 042	1 089	19,0	53,4	20,7	4,5
- Portugal	332	364	403	171	157	130	9,6	10,7	– 8,2	–17,2

Source: Eurostat — SITC.

41 » 1981 « world production and trade in the principal agricultural products EUR 9
The EC share of the world market

	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)	1 229 562	196 764	16,0	7,2	9,3	2,1
of which: – total wheat	460 287	97 000	21,1	4,6	14,2	9,6
Feed grain (except rice) (3)	769 275	99 764	13,0	9,6	4,5	– 5,1
of which: – maize	433 952	71 638	16,5	12,2	0,2	–12,0
Oilseeds (by weight produced)	193 293	32 229	16,7	40,9	0,1	–40,8
of which: – soya	87 468	27 117	31,0	41,8	0,0	–41,8
Wine	34 706	2 800	8,1	19,6	38,4	18,8
Sugar	106 094	28 847	27,2	5,3	14,9	9,6
Total milk	431 658	222	0,1	1,4	58,6	57,2
Butter	7 152	859	12,0	12,7	53,4	40,7
Cheese	11 686	766	6,6	12,9	46,3	33,4
Milk powder (skimmed and whole)	6 023	1 743	28,9	0,1	56,6	56,5
Total meat (except offal)	143 052 (4)	5 503 (5)	3,8	12,3	17,8	5,5
of which: – beef and veal	45 423 (4)	2 314 (5)	5,1	6,8	19,7	12,9
– pigmeat	55 941 (4)	628 (5)	1,1	10,2	16,2	6,0
– poultrymeat	28 724 (4)	1 395 (5)	4,9	3,5	29,3	25,8
Eggs	29 522	438	1,5	2,3	25,6	23,3

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

	Situation at 31.12.1981		Situation at 31.12.1982		Situation at 30.11.1983	
	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	2 965,9	515,6	6 864,4	1 273,6	6 806,4	1 278,7
Non-breadmaking common wheat	2,1	0,4	23,2	4,3	14,0	2,7
Barley	847,8	130,1	1 680,9	304,9	1 672,9	322,5
Rye	342,8	65,0	298,5	57,9	311,5	63,1
Durum wheat	309,2	59,2	800,7	199,2	736,8	186,6
Olive oil	140,2	220,6	181,4	287,8	120,7	174,5
Colza	23,9	6,8	38,6	14,8	—	—
Leaf tobacco	—	—	4,4	3,5	3,8	2,9
Processed tobacco	—	—	4,2	3,9	11,4	9,4
Packaged tobacco	38,7	46,8	28,9	35,4	15,4	18,9
Skimmed-milk powder	298,3	350,8	605,2	854,4	957,2	1 457,8
Butter	13,8	30,6	139,0	467,0	686,3	2 474,6
Beef carcasses	146,0	289,2	155,9	337,7	301,4	762,3
Boned beef	64,3	159,9	61,4	166,3	88,7	280,2
Total		1 874,8		4 010,6		7 034,5

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 in December for 1981 and 1982 and in November for 1983.

43 EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure by sector

(Mio ECU)

Secteurs	1981 (1)	1982 (1)		1983 (1)		1984 (2)		1985 (3)	
	Mio ECU	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cereals	1 921,4	1 824,5	14,7	2 441,2	15,3	1 935,0	10,5	2 672,0	14,8
Refunds	1 206,3	1 064,9	8,6	1 525,0	9,6	1 151,0	6,3	1 588,0	8,8
Intervention, of which:	715,1	759,6	6,1	916,2	5,7	784,0	4,2	1 084,0	6,0
— production refund	129,2	135,4	1,1	129,7	0,8	179,0	0,9	159,0	0,9
— aid for durum wheat	171,2	165,8	1,3	218,5	1,4	220,0	1,2	221,0	1,2
— storage	341,7	453,4	3,7	565,6	3,5	384,0	2,1	704,0	3,9
Rice	21,7	50,3	0,4	92,9	0,6	95,0	0,5	97,0	0,5
Refunds	17,2	41,0	0,3	67,9	0,4	71,0	0,4	73,0	0,4
Intervention	4,5	9,3	0,1	25,0	0,2	24,0	0,1	24,0	0,1
Sugar	767,5	1 241,9	10,0	1 316,2	8,3	1 602,0	8,7	1 381,0	7,7
Refunds	409,2	744,0	6,0	758,1	4,8	1 140,0	6,2	996,0	5,5
Intervention, of which:	358,3	497,9	4,0	558,1	3,5	462,0	2,5	385,0	2,2
— refund of storage costs	344,3	489,9	3,9	550,5	3,5	446,0	2,4	370,0	2,1
Olive oil	442,7	493,1	4,0	675,3	4,3	888,0	4,8	875,0	4,9
Refunds	2,9	8,8	0,1	9,7	0,1	24,0	0,1	19,0	0,1
Intervention	439,8	484,3	3,9	665,6	4,2	864,0	4,7	856,0	4,8
Oils and fats	582,7	720,7	5,8	945,6	5,9	748,0	4,1	1 143,0	6,3
Refunds	5,4	3,8	0,1	3,7	0,0	5,0	0,0	5,0	0,0
Intervention, of which:	577,3	716,9	5,8	941,9	5,9	743,0	4,1	1 138,0	6,3
— colza, sunflower, rape seed	566,1	703,0	5,7	924,8	5,8	706,0	3,8	1 084,0	6,0
— soya beans	2,2	7,3	0,1	6,2	0,0	29,0	0,2	38,0	0,2
— flax seed	8,6	6,7	0,1	14,5	0,1	7,0	0,0	15,0	0,1
Protein products	65,5	82,8	0,7	142,3	0,9	179,0	1,0	150,0	0.8
Refunds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intervention, of which:	65,5	82,8	0,7	142,3	0,9	179,0	1,0	150,0	0,8
— peas, broad beans, field beans	31,4	41,1	0,3	84,6	0,5	133,0	0,7	104,0	0,6
— dried fodder	34,1	41,7	0,4	57,7	0,4	45,0	0,2	43,0	0,2
Textile plants and silk worms, of which:	72,3	116,4	0,9	160,0	1,0	141,0	0,8	210,0	1,2
— flax and hemp	17,0	19,5	0,1	19,3	0,1	24,2	0,1	24,0	0,1
— cotton	54,9	96,2	0,8	140,1	0,9	116,0	0,6	185,0	1,0
Fruit and vegetables	641,1	914,3	7,4	1 196,1	7,5	1 343,0	7,3	1 175,0	6,5
Refunds	42,8	59,5	0,5	58,1	0,4	64,0	0,3	72,0	0,4
— fresh	40,9	53,1	0,4	51,9	0,4	57,0	0,3	64,0	0,4
— processed	1,9	6,5	0,1	6,2	0,0	7,0	0,0	8,0	0,0
Intervention	598,3	854,8	6,9	1 138,0	7,1	1 279,0	7,0	1 103,0	6,1
— fresh	180,0	305,3	2,5	397,9	2,5	454,0	2,5	330,0	1,8
— processed	418,3	549,5	4,4	740,1	4,7	825,0	4,5	773,0	4,3
Wine	459,4	570,6	4,6	659,2	4,1	1 107,0	6,0	647,0	3,6
Refunds	25,8	31,9	0,3	20,2	0,1	25,0	0,1	33,0	0,2
Intervention, of which:	433,6	538,7	4,3	639,0	4,0	1 082,0	5,9	614,0	3,4
— aid for private storage	85,7	108,4	0,9	142,5	0,9	143,0	0,8	91,0	0,5
— other (especially distillation)	314,9	390,5	3,1	391,4	2,5	765,0	4,2	375,0	2,1
Obligatory distillation of the by-products of wine-making	0,3	9,0	0,1	63,1	0,4	55,0	0,3	49,0	0,3
Tobacco	361,8	622,6	5,0	671,3	4,2	795,0	4,3	773,0	4,3
Refunds	5,8	17,3	0,1	27,9	0,2	31,0	0,2	31,0	0,2
Intervention	356,0	605,3	4,9	643,4	4,0	764,0	4,1	742,0	4,1
Other sectors, of which:	46,7	53,4	0,4	55,6	0,3	55,0	0,3	49,0	0,3
— seeds	38,8	43,5	0,4	43,0	0,3	44,0	0,2	40,0	0,2
— hops	5,9	5,4	0,0	8,2	0,0	10,0	0,1	9,0	0,0

Intervention, of which:	1 456,4	1 806,4	14,6	3 069,3	19,3	3 682,0	20,0	2 919,5	16,2
— aids for skimmed milk	1 157,4	1 310,5	10,6	1 630,7	10,2	1 908,0	10,4	1 859,9	10,3
— skimmed milk storage	83,4	135,4	1,1	634,5	4,0	808,0	4,4	785,9	4,4
— butter storage	214,7	196,6	1,6	410,8	2,6	837,0	4,5	942,3	5,2
— butter disposal	211,8	414,1	3,3	496,4	3,1	629,0	3,4	199,1	1,1
— cost milk producers	−478,5	−537,3	−4,3	−527,4	−3,3	−972,0	−5,3	−1 283,0	−7,1
— extension of the markets	106,2	105,7	0,9	154,2	1,0	239,0	1,3	201,9	1,1
Beef and veal	1 436,9	1 158,6	9,3	1 736,5	10,9	2 056,0	11,2	2 073,0	11,5
Refunds	825,2	643,5	5,2	828,2	5,2	1 066,0	5,8	1 099,0	6,1
Intervention, of which:	611,7	515,1	4,1	908,3	5,7	990,0	5,4	974,0	5,4
public and private storage	393,1	341,5	2,7	632,4	4,0	692,0	3,8	784,0	4,3
— premiums for calving	102,4	74,4	0,6	103,0	0,6	124,0	0,7	83,0	0,5
— premiums for suckler cows	95,4	91,4	0,7	91,1	0,6	94,0	0,5	79,0	0,4
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	191,5	251,7	2,0	305,6	1,9	509,0	2,8	390,0	2,2
Refunds	—	—	—	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Intervention	191,5	251,7	2,0	305,6	1,9	509,0	2,8	390,0	2,2
Pigmeat	154,6	111,6	0,9	145,0	0,9	207,0	1,1	182,0	1,0
Refunds	132,6	96,1	0,8	120,2	0,7	166,0	0,9	151,0	0,8
Intervention	22,0	15,5	0,1	24,8	0,2	41,0	0,2	31,0	0,2
Eggs and poultrymeat	83,9	103,9	0,8	123,3	0,8	126,0	0,7	127,0	0,7
Refunds	83,9	103,9	0,8	123,3	0,8	126,0	0,7	127,0	0,7
— eggs	18,1	24,2	0,2	30,4	0,2	33,0	0,2	34,0	0,2
— poultrymeat	65,8	79,7	0,6	92,9	0,6	93,0	0,5	93,0	0,5
Non-Annex II products	282,4	414,4	3,3	343,2	2,2	351,0	1,9	365,0	2,0
Refunds	282,4	414,4	3,3	343,2	2,2	351,0	1,9	365,0	2,0
Fishery products	28,0	34,0	0,3	25,7	0,2	42,9	0,2	24,1	0,1
Refunds	12,6	13,8	0,1	8,2	0,1	13,5	0,1	0,5	0,0
Intervention	15,4	20,2	0,2	17,5	0,1	29,4	0,1	23,6	0,1
Total common organizations of markets	10 902,8	12 092,5	97,5	15 431,1	96,9	17 990,9	97,8	17 465,1	96,9
Accession compensatory amounts (ACA) in intra-Community trade	0,1	0,4	0,0	0,3	0,0	1,0	0,0	1,0	0,0
Monetary compensatory amounts (MCA)	238,3	312,7	2,5	488,3	3,1	409,0	2,2	118,0	0,7
— intra-Community trade	−31,7	23,6	0,2	149,1	1,0	54,0	0,3	−7,0	−0,0
— extra-Community trade	270,0	289,1	2,3	339,2	2,1	355,0	1,9	125,0	0,7
Total common organizations of markets + ACAs + MCAs	11 141,2	12 405,6	100,0	15 919,7	100,0	18 400,9	100,0	17 584,1	97,6
Community compensation measures						—	—	112,0	0,6
Special measures to reduce stocks						—	—	328,0	1,8
Grand total	11 141,2	12 405,6	100,0	15 919,7 (4)	100,0	18 400,9 (5)	100,0	18 024,1	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) Supplementary and amending budget No 1/84, transfers Nos 14 and 21 included.

(3) 1985 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 15 848,1 Mio ECU.

(5) This amount does not take into account a sum of −25,0 Mio ECU by way of accounts clearance for 1978/79. With this amount, the total becomes 18 375,9 Mio ECU.

44 Breakdown of appropriations by sector according to the economic nature of the measures – Financial

	1983 – Mio ECU (1)					
			Breakdown by economic nature of the measures			
			Interventions			
	Appropri-ations	Export refunds	Storage proper	Withdrawals from the market + similar operations	Price subsidies	Guidance premiums
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A – Cereals	2 441,2	1 525,0	476,7	–	439,5	–
Rice	92,9	67,9	–	–	25,0	–
Sugar	1 316,2	758,1	550,5	–	7,6	–
Olive oil	675,3	9,7	12,2	–	653,4	–
Oils and fats, of which:	945,6	3,7	– 3,7	–	945,6	–
– colza, rape seed, sunflower	924,8	3,7	– 3,7	–	924,8	–
– soya beans	6,2	–	–	–	6,2	–
– flax seed	14,5	–	–	–	14,5	–
Protein products, of which:	142,3	–	–	–	142,3	–
– peas, broad beans and field beans	84,6	–	–	–	84,6	–
– dried fodder	57,7	–	–	–	57,7	–
Textile plants, of which:	160,0	–	–	–	160,0	–
– flax and hemp	19,3	–	–	–	19,3	–
– cotton	140,1	–	–	–	140,1	–
Fruit and vegetables	1 196,1	58,1	–	303,5	834,5	–
Wine	659,2	20,2	142,5	391,4	105,1	–
Tobacco	671,3	27,9	28,6	–	614,8	–
Other sectors or agricultural products, of which :	55,6	–	–	–	55,6	–
– seeds	43,0	–	–	–	43,0	–
– hops	8,2	–	–	–	8,2	–
Milk and milk products	4 396,1	1 326,8	1 029,5	–	1 947,8	92,0
Beef and veal	1 736,5	828,2	632,3	–	173,0	103,0
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	305,6	0,0	–	–	305,6	–
Pigmeat	145,0	120,2	24,8	–	–	–
Eggs and poultrymeat	123,3	123,3	–	–	–	–
Non-Annex II products	343,2	343,2	–	–	–	–
Fishery products	25,7	8,2	–	17,5	–	–
Total A	15 431,1	5 220,5	2 893,4	712,4	6 409,8	195,0
%	100,0	33,8	18,8	4,6	41,5	1,3
B – Accession compensatory amounts in intra-Community trade	0,3	–	–	–	0,3	–
C – Monetary compensatory amounts						
– in intra-Community trade	149,1	–	–	–	149,1	–
– in extra-Community trade	339,2	339,2	–	–	–	–
Total A + B + C	15 919,7 (3)	5 559,7	2 893,4	712,4	6 559,2	195,0
%	100,0	34,9	18,2	4,5	41,2	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) Amending and supplementary budget No 1/84, transfers Nos 14 and 21 included.
(3) This amount does not take into account a sum of – 108,1 Mio ECU by way of accounts clearance for 1976/77.
(4) This amount does not take into account a sum of – 25,0 Mio ECU by way of accounts clearance for 1978/79.

year 1983 (1) – **Financial year 1984**** (2)

(Mio ECU)

	1984 – Mio ECU (2)						
			Breakdown by economic nature of the measures				
			Interventions				
Total	Appropriations	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
916,2	1 935,0	1 151,0	384,0	—	400,0	—	784,0
25,0	95,0	71,0	—	—	24,0	—	24,0
558,1	1 602,0	1 140,0	446,0	—	16,0	—	462,0
665,6	888,0	24,0	40,0	—	824,0	—	864,0
941,9	748,0	5,0	1,0	—	742,0	—	743,0
921,1	706,0	5,0	1,0	—	700,0	—	701,0
6,2	29,0	—	—	—	29,0	—	29,0
14,5	7,0	—	—	—	7,0	—	7,0
142,3	179,0	—	—	—	179,0	—	179,0
84,6	133,0	—	—	—	133,0	—	133,0
57,7	45,0	—	—	—	45,0	—	45,0
160,0	141,0	—	—	—	141,0	—	141,0
19,3	24,2	—	—	—	24,2	—	24,2
140,1	116,0	—	—	—	116,0	—	116,0
1 138,0	1 343,0	64,0	—	340,0	939,0	—	1 279,0
639,0	1 107,0	25,0	143,0	765,0	174,0	—	1 082,0
643,4	795,0	31,0	38,9	—	725,1	—	764,0
55,6	55,0	—	—	—	55,0	—	55,0
43,0	44,0	—	—	—	44,0	—	44,0
8,2	10,0	—	—	—	10,0	—	10,0
3 069,3	5 811,0	2 129,0	1 795,0	—	1 838,0	49,0	3 682,0
908,3	2 056,0	1 066,0	692,0	—	174,0	124,0	990,0
305,6	509,0	—	—	—	509,0	—	509,0
24,8	207,0	166,0	41,0	—	—	—	41,0
—	126,0	126,0	—	—	—	—	—
—	351,0	351,0	—	—	—	—	—
17,5	42,9	13,5	2,0	25,4	2,0	—	29,4
10 210,6	17 990,9	6 362,5	3 582,9	1 130,4	6 742,1	173,0	11 628,4
66,2	100,0	35,4	19,9	6,3	37,5	0,9	64,6
0,3	1,0	—	—	—	1,0	—	1,0
149,1	54,0	—	—	—	54,0	—	54,0
—	355,0	355,0	—	—	—	—	—
10 360,0	18 400,9 (4)	6 717,5	3 582,9	1 130,4	6 797,1	173,0	11 683,4
65,1	100,0	36,5	19,5	6,2	36,9	0,9	63,5

financial year under Article 109 of the Financial Regulation.

45 Receipts from the common agricultural policy

(Mio ECU)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984**	1985**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Levies	1 678,6	1 535,4	1 264,9	1 522,0	1 347,1	1 946,6	1 387,9
Contributions, sugar	464,9	466,9	482,6	705,8	948,0	1 225,3	986,9
Total	2 143,5	2 002,3	1 747,5	2 227,8	2 295,1	3 171,9	2 374,8

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for 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)	2 017	400**	11 314,9	9 312,5	0,56	0,46	2,8	2,3
1981** (2)	2 223	420**	11 141,2	9 393,8	0,50	0,42	2,6	2,2
1982** (2)	2 423	445**	12 405,6	10 177,8	0,51	0,42	2,8	2,3
1983** (2)	2 592		15 811,6	13 616,5	0,61	0,53		
1984** (2)	2 771		18 375,9	15 204,0	0,66	0,55		
1985** (2)			18 024,1	15 649,3				

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) EUR 9.
(2) EUR 10.

47 Aid granted from the Fund up to 31 December 1983

(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	2 115 148	503 462	405 241	668 149	139 394	135 811	8 852	134 642	73 321	46 276	—
355/77	1 063 819	133 943	199 251	377 849	45 521	29 802	1 641	80 405	79 681	26 124	89 602
1760/78	116 861	—	31 022	85 839	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
269/79	185 982	—	54 889	131 093	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1362/78	213 271	—	—	213 271	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1852/78	103 623	4 886	13 478	28 155	3 453	853	—	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	4 508	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 508	—	—	—
1938/81	21 882	21 882	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
458/80	30 514	1 173	24 900	4 441	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Direct action total	3 922 306	668 215	747 610	1 553 797	188 368	166 466	10 493	239 363	173 116	77 229	97 649
					II — Indirect action						
In progress	2 118 412	450 815	521 760	124 736	88 961	49 021	5 833	484 752	274 490	82 930	35 114
Completed	353 467	58 991	45 289	177 468	10 061	9 200	7 946	40 341	1 873	2 298	—
Indirect action total	2 471 879	509 806	567 049	302 204	99 022	58 221	13 779	525 093	276 363	85 228	35 114
Grand total	6 394 185	1 178 021	1 314 659	1 856 001	287 390	224 687	24 272	764 456	449 479	162 457	132 763

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 : 1978-83 (R/355/77)

Deutschland		France		Italia		Nederland		Belgique/België	
1		2		3		4		5	
Total	133 946	Total	199 251	Total	377 850	Total	45 522	Total	29 801
Multi-regional	182	Multi-regional	8 717	Multi-regional	11 186	Multi-regional	73	Multi-regional	446
Schleswig-Holstein	14 778	Ile-de-France	125	Piemonte	7 624	Groningen	724	Flandre Orientale Oost-Vlaanderen	3 744
Hamburg	2 582	Champagne-Ardenne	4 819	Valle d'Aosta	708	Friesland	3 564	Flandre Occidentale West-Vlaanderen	8 127
Niedersachsen	19 735	Picardie	2 923	Liguria	2 518	Drenthe	55	Anvers/Antwerpen	3 697
Bremen	26	Haute-Normandie	5 468	Lombardia	13 779	Overijssel	1 819	Limbourg/Limburg	1 163
Nordrhein-Westfalen	13 732	Centre	5 605	Trentino-Alto Adige	22 656	Gelderland	3 406	Brabant	3 695
Hessen	14 164	Basse-Normandie	5 867	Veneto	20 216	Utrecht	667	Hainaut/ Henegouwen	1 598
Rheinland-Pfalz	8 045	Bourgogne	2 042	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	698	Noord-Holland	8 909	Namur/Namen	4 087
Baden-Württemberg	31 706	Nord-Pas-de-Calais	10 605	Emilia-Romagna	36 889	Zuid-Holland	18 143	Liège/Luik	2 524
Bayern	26 684	Lorraine	1 924	Toscana	8 387	Zeeland	703	Luxembourg/ Luxemburg	720
Saarland	2 312	Alsace	3 696	Umbria	8 949	Noord-Brabant	5 410		
Berlin (West)	–	Franche-Comté	380	Marche	19 660	Limburg	1 924		
		Pays de la Loire	8 960	Lazio	25 922	Z.IJ. Polders	125		
		Bretagne	13 117	Campania	24 238				
		Poitou-Charentes	4 021	Abruzzi	22 759				
		Aquitaine	11 850	Molise	2 293				
		Midi-Pyrénées	5 456	Puglia	32 938				
		Limousin	1 100	Basilicata	22 466				
		Rhône-Alpes	12 505	Calabria	32 427				
		Auvergne	1 304	Sicilia	34 792				
		Languedoc-Roussillon	70 008	Sardegna	26 745				
		Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	16 337						
		Corse	43						
		DOM	2 379						

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1 000 ECU)

Luxembourg		United Kingdom		Ireland		Danmark		Ellas	
6		7		8		9		10	
Total	1 641	Total	80 404	Total	79 680	Total	26 123	Total	89 602
Multi-regional	–	Multi-regional	138	Multi-regional	2 464	Multi-regional	–	Multi-regional	46 763
	1 641	North	3 357	Donegal	7 624	Storkøbenhavn	411	Nissi	374
		Yorkshire and Humberside	5 834	North-West	2 591	Øst for Storebælt ekskl. Storkøbenhavn	3 788	Anatoliki Sterea	2 817
		East-Midlands	6 867	North-East	13 580	Vest for Storebælt	21 924	Ditiki Sterea	1 744
		East-Anglia	4 578	West	10 463	Grønland	–	Peloponissos	9 868
		South-East	9 001	Midlands	7 422			Thraki	930
		South-West	7 404	East	10 679			Anatoliki Makedonia	507
		West-Midlands	4 404	Midwest	5 413			Kentriki Makedonia	14 734
		North-West	3 058	South-East	10 891			Ditiki Makedonia	1 735
		Wales	5 307	South-West	8 256			Ipiros	2 800
		Scotland	15 265					Kentriki Sterea	–
		Northern Ireland	15 191					Thessalia	4 777
								Kriti	2 553

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	29 900	13 092	20 564	32 792	4 552	1 147	16 989
France	7 880	42 646	66 946	48 886	1 688	4 310	5 761
Italia	21 661	11 594	77 411	159 441	2 245	27 799	20 438
Nederland	12 598	8 106	–	12 508	10 150	1 194	–
Belgique/België	5 632	8 900	–	10 627	110	479	710
Luxembourg	–	–	1 408	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	14 365	28 314	–	7 285	59	7 989	11 348
Ireland	15 281	36 375	–	2 778	356	7 759	5 642
Danmark	3 634	10 159	–	616	1 945	3 577	–
EUR 9	110 951	159 186	166 329	274 933	21 105	54 254	60 888
Ellas	11 746	5 009	8 620	12 553	–	–	44 800
EUR 10	122 697	164 194	174 949	287 486	21 105	54 254	105 688

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

of operations: 1978-83 (R/355/77)

(1 000 ECU)

Animal feed	Seeds and nurseries	Eggs and poultrymeat	Olive oil	Tobacco	Miscella-neous	Total aid granted	Total investments
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
—	7 964	1 638	—	169	5 136	133 943	702 989
153	11 049	912	161	—	8 858	199 250	812 963
5 913	1 843	—	12 722	24 976	11 806	377 849	1 141 819
—	219	745	—	—	—	45 520	337 179
961	731	1 046	—	—	605	29 801	175 965
23	211	—	—	—	—	1 642	7 819
1 019	1 368	5 286	—	—	3 371	80 404	394 244
6 163	—	4 623	—	—	703	79 680	302 518
1 269	2 262	959	—	—	1 703	26 124	173 303
15 501	25 647	15 209	12 883	25 145	32 182	974 213	3 894 680
—	—	1 860	4 444	—	572	89 602	254 695
15 501	25 647	17 069	17 327	25 145	32 754	1 063 815	4 149 375

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 EUA	1 000 ECU	1 000 ECU	1 000 u.a./EUA/ECU	
	1981 (1)	1982 (1)	1983 (1)	1975-83 (1)	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
I – *General socio-structural*					
Directive 72/159/EEC	110 452	86 807	149 830	541 615	93,9
Directive 72/160/EEC	686	865	996	4 052	0,7
Directive 72/161/EEC	4 894	4 860	5 485	31 049	5,4
Total I	116 032	92 532	156 311	576 716	100
II – *Less-favoured areas*					
Directive 75/268/EEC	106 701	144 485	135 832	688 884	81,2
Directive 78/628/EEC	9 272	5 477	13 209	35 509	4,2
Directive 78/627/EEC	7 908	7 639	9 454	30 528	3,6
Directive 79/359/EEC	3 912	4 727	2 305	13 352	1,6
Directive 79/173/EEC	1 195	653	774	2 622	0,3
Directive 79/197/EEC	–	–	485	485	0,1
Regulation (EEC) No 1820/80	3 932	12 364	11 360	27 656	3,3
Regulation (EEC) No 1821/80	–	43	99	142	0,0
Regulation (EEC) No 1054/81	–	4 240	10 897	15 137	1,8
Directive 81/527/EEC	–	2 858	10 905	13 763	1,6
Regulation (EEC) No 1939/81	–	–	111	111	0,0
Regulation (EEC) No 1940/81	–	–	1 464	1 464	0,1
Regulation (EEC) No 1942/81	–	–	11 226	11 226	1,3
Regulation (EEC) No 1975/82	–	–	7 245	7 245	0,9
Total II	132 920	182 486	215 366	848 124	100
III – *Related to common organizations of markets*					
Regulation (EEC) No 1353/73	3	117	–	78 322	10,4
Regulation (EEC) No 1078/77	87 082	58 618	61 339	418 307	55,6
Directive 77/391/EEC	21 052	27 480	12 378	99 627	13,2
Regulation (EEC) No 794/76	1 789	–	–	6 248	0,8
Regulation (EEC) No 1163/76	11 077	1 620	5 365	47 853	6,4
Regulation (EEC) No 2511/69	4 948	3 881	2 051	31 139	4,1
Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72	1 136	2 221	482	11 418	1,5
Regulation (EEC) No 1696/71	1	–	769	7 163	1,0
Regulation (EEC) No 3796/81	–	65	21	86	0,0
Regulation (EEC) No 456/80	–	22 354	22 070	46 400	6,2
Regulation (EEC) No 458/80	–	1 284	242	1 526	0,2
Regulation (EEC) No 270/79	–	91	–	91	0,0
Decision 80/1096/EEC	–	98	4 584	4 682	0,6
Total III	127 088	117 829	109 301	752 862	100
Total I+II+III	376 040	392 847	480 978	2 177 702	

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) 1975-77: u.a.; 1978-80: EUA, from 1.1.1981: ECU.

51.1 Employment in agriculture: Persons 'employed', and persons with an occupation in the sector

	Unit	EUR 9	Deutschland	France
1	2	3	4	5
A:				
Persons employed in the sector 'Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing' (1) (1983)	1 000	7 003*	1 371	1 692
evolution 1983/1982	%	−1,1	−0,8	−3,8
evolution 1982/1970	% TAV	−3,4	−4,0	−3,7
EUR 10 = 100	%	87,4*	17,1	21,1
Share of the sector in total civilian employment (1983)	%	6,9*	5,6	8,1
Share of salaried persons in the sector (1983)	%	28,8*	17,9	20,0
Evolution of salaried employment in the sector				
1983/1982	%	−2,2*	0	−1,5
1982/1970	% TAV	−2,4	−1,4	−4,1
Share of females in employment in the sector (1983)	%	34,7*	48,7	:
B:				
Persons with a main occupation in the sector 'Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing' (2)	1 000	6 429	1 247	1 787
Casual workers employed in 'Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing' (2)	1 000	948	118	79
Younger than 25 years in the sector	%	10,1	10,7	7,8
65 years and older in the sector	%	6,1	7,1	5,0
Younger than 25 years in all sectors (main occupation)	%	17,5	19,6	15,3
65 years and older in all sectors (main occupation)	%	1,4	1,2	1,3

Source: Eurostat.

A = Annual national employment estimates.

B = Community labour force sample survey 1981.

(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
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2 543	249	107	7,5	629	196*	208	1 008*	8 011*
−0,1	+0,4	0	0	−0,5	0	+0,5	0	−1,9*
−3,7	−1,3	−3,8	−4,2	−1,6	−3,0	−1,9	−1,9	−3,2
31,7	3,1	1,3	0,1	7,9	2,4	2,6	12,6	100,0
12,4	5,1	3,0	4,7	2,7	17,3*	8,5	28,9*	7,6*
36,8	25,7	10,3	13,3	55,3	11,7	25,0	3,0	26,5*
−3,8	0	0	0	−1,7	−4,2*	+8,3	−6,3	−2,2*
−2,2	0	−2,7	−1,7	−2,4	−3,6	−1,2	−5,0*	−2,4
35,3	16,5	20,6	36,0*	18,4	6,6*	31,7	42,6	35,7*
2 094	255	114	7,5 (3)	575	189	168	1 044	7 473
691	20	:	:	33	:	6	36	984
8,8	14,5	8,8	11,8 (3)	17,6	11,1	14,3	9,3	10,0
6,7	2,0	2,4	7,7 (3)	5,0	14,3	7,7	10,6	6,8
14,5	20,0	17,6	22,0 (3)	19,0	27,3	15,8	12,2	17,4
1,7	0,6	1,0	2,7 (3)	1,7	4,4	2,2	4,7	1,5

(2) Labour force sample survey 1981. 'Main occupation' does not include persons with an occasional occupation such as unpaid family workers, working less than 14 hours during the reference week and seasonal workers. These are included among casual workers.
(3) 1981 census.
* Estimated figures.

51.2 Employment in agriculture: Persons working on agricultural holdings (1)

1		Unit 2	EUR 9 3	Deutschland 4	France 5
Total number of persons working on agricultural holdings (1)	1977	× 1 000	12 208	2 084	2 881
	1979/80			1 983	2 659
EUR 10 = 100	1977	%	80	14	19
Total number of AWU (equivalent full-time workers)	1975	× 1 000	7 543	1 234	1 950
	1979/80			1 051	1 847
Average AWU/person in agriculture (1)	1975	1	0,55	0,55	0,61
	1979/80			0,52	0,66
Full-time employed as % of total	1977	%	29	28	36
	1979/80			30	40
Persons working at least 50% of normal full-time as % of total	1975	%	50	45	57
	1979/80			42	65
Persons working less than 25% of normal full-time as % of total	1975	%	29	22	24
Persons of less than 35 years	1975	%	20	24	20
Persons of 65 years and older	1975	%	16	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	%	46	41	43
	1979/80			43	46
- family members of the holder	1977	%	46	55	48
	1979/80			52	46
- regularly employed non-family members	1977	%	8	5	9
	1979/80			5	8
- female	1977	%	36	41	39
	1979/80			40	38
• AWU as % of AWU from all types					
- holders	1975	%	46	47	48
	1979/80				
- family members of the holder	1975	%	36	45	35
	1979/80			92	90
- regularly employed non-family members	1975	%	11	6	13
	1979/80			8	10
- irregularly employed non-family members	1975	%	7	2	4
	1979/80			1	4
Evolution of total labour input					
1981/1980		%	−1,7*	−1,0	−1,7
1980/1970		% TAV	−2,8*	−3,2	−2,5
Holders					
Number of persons	1977	× 1 000	5 563	848	1 241
	1979/80			845	1 214
Full-time holders as % of total	1977	%	37	46	55
	1979/80			44	55
'Main occupation' holders (2) as % of total	1977	%	55	54	70
	1979/80			52	70
'Dual active' holders (3) as % of total	1975	%	27	43	20
	1979/80			43	38
Holders of 65 years and older as % of total	1977	%	23	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
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5 373	322	200	14	648	443	243	2 977	15 185
	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	:	:
	242	124	9	583	310	172		
0,46	0,75	0,63	0,78	0,76	0,67	0,73	:	:
	0,77	0,66	0,73	0,80	0,66	0,73		
17	46	47	62	66	39	50	:	:
	54	48	56	66	39	53	:	:
41	74	57	78	77	64	72	:	:
	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	:	:
	28	19	24	30	28	18		
	6	9	19	10	11	15		
49	47	63	39	34	51	53	32	43
	48	61	42	35	48	52		
46	43	33	58	29	43	37	68	51
	40	34	56	30	47	36		
5	11	3	3	37	7	10	0	×
	11	4	2	35	6	11		
38	31	49	41	:	28	35	:	:
	29	33	40	25	31	37		
43	53	68	41	36	54	57	:	:
37	33 } 87	27 } 95	55 } 95	24 } 61	36 } 92	28 } 85	:	:
8	11	4	4	32	8	11	:	:
	12	5	5	36	8	15		
12	3	1	0	8	2	3	:	:
	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
	146	114	5,1	251	224	123		
16	73	60	73	75	52	63	13	33
	74	63	72	63	63	63		
41	88	68	85	83	74	75	44	54
	88	71	83	76	75	79		
29	19	24	23	23	:	20	:	:
	21	33	21	21	25	20		
30	11	12	23	18 (4)	23	18	:	:
	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.

52 'Persons employed' (1) in the sector 'Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing' — Evolution 1960-83

	1960	1970	1980	1983	% TAV			
					1980/1960	1970/1960	1980/1975	1983/1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Deutschland	3 623	2 262	1 436	1 371	−4,5	−4,6	−4,1	−1,5
France	4 189	2 821	1 841	1 692	−4,0	−3,9	−2,6	−2,8
Italia	6 611	3 878	2 925	2 543	−4,0	−5,2	−2,2	−4,5
Nederland	408*	289*	246	249	−2,5*	−3,4*	−1,3	−0,7
Belgique/België	300	174	112	107	−4,8	−5,3	−3,8	−1,5
Luxembourg	21,9	13,0	8,5	7,5	−4,6	−5,1	−4,0	−4,1
United Kingdom	1 134	784	643	629	−2,8	−3,6	−0,8	−0,7
Ireland	390	283	212	196*	−3,0	−3,2	−2,3	−2,6*
Danmark	362	266	200	208	−2,9	−3,0	−2,6	1,3
EUR 9	17 039	10 770	7 624	7 003*	−3,9	−4,5	−2,6	−2,8*
Ellas	2 019**	1 279*	1 016	1 008*	−3,4**	−4,5*	−2,1*	−4,5*
EUR 10	19 058**	12 049*	8 640	8 011*	−3,9**	−4,5*	−2,5*	−2,5*

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.

* Estimates.

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	1983	7 226	59,8	4 630	38,3
	% TAV	1983/73	−0,4		−1,4	
	% TAV	1983/82	−0,2		−1,0	
France	1 000 ha	1983	17 403	55,1	12 565	39,8
	% TAV	1983/73	0,3		−0,9	
	% TAV	1983/82	0,1		−0,4	
Italia	1 000 ha	1983	9 319	53,1	5 051	28,8
	% TAV	1983/73	0,1		−0,4	
	% TAV	1983/82	−0,7		−1,3	
Nederland	1 000 ha	1983	833	41,3	1 143	56,7
	% TAV	1983/73	0,5		−1,0	
	% TAV	1983/82	0,4		0,0	
Belgique/België	1 000 ha	1983	740	51,8	653	46,8
	% TAV	1983/73	−0,6		−1,1	
	% TAV	1983/82	−0,1		−0,5	
Luxembourg	1 000 ha	1983	55	43,2	71	55,5
	% TAV	1983/73	−1,0		0,2	
	% TAV	1983/82	0,2		1,5	
United Kingdom	1 000 ha	1983	6 907	37,0	11 704	62,6
	% TAV	1983/73	−0,2		−0,2	
	% TAV	1983/82	−1,0		−0,4	
Ireland	1 000 ha	1983	113 (1)	19,6 (1)	4 562	80,4 (1)
	% TAV	1983/73	1,4 (1)		1,6	
	% TAV	1983/82	−1,2 (1)		0,0	
Danmark	1 000 ha	1983	2 600	91,3	236	8,3
	% TAV	1983/73	−0,2		−2,9	
	% TAV	1983/82	−1,2		−1,3	
EUR 9	1 000 ha	1983	46 250	50,3 (1)	40 616	44,1
	% TAV	1983/73	0,1		−0,5	
	% TAV	1983/82	−0,2		−0,5	
Ellas	1 000 ha	1983	2 925	31,7	5 271	57,1
	% TAV	1983/73	−0,1		0,0	
	% TAV	1983/82	−0,1		0,0	
EUR 10	1 000 ha	1983	49 175	48,6 (1)	45 887	45,3
	% TAV	1983/73	0,1		−0,4	
	% TAV	1983/82	−0,2		−0,5	

Source: Eurostat.

(1) 1982.
(2) Provisional.

Permanent crops		Total UAA			Woods and forests	
1 000 ha	% of the UAA of the country	1 000 ha	% of the UAA of EUR 9	% of the UAA of EUR 10	1 000 ha	% of the area of country
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
181	1,5	12 079	13,1	11,9	7 328	29,5
−1,2		−1,1			0,2	
1,6		−0,5			0,0	
1 370	4,3	31 589	34,3	31,2	14 594	26,6
−1,8		−0,3			0,0	
−0,3		−0,1			0,0	
3 113	17,7	17 560	19,1	17,3	6 099	20,2
−0,4		−0,1			0,3	
−4,1		−1,5			0,0	
34	1,7	2 113	2,2	2,0	293	7,8
−2,3		−0,5			−0,3	
0,3		0,1			0,0	
14	1,0	1 428	1,6	1,4	613	20,1
−3,1		−0,9			0,0	
−0,1		−0,1			0,0	
2	1,2	128	0,1	0,1	82	31,7
0,4		−0,3			−0,1	
0,9		0,9			0,0	
63	0,3	18 690	20,3	18,5	2 232	9,1
−2,8		−0,2			1,2	
−4,1		−0,7			0,0	
3 (1)	0,0 (1)	5 678 (1)	6,1 (1)	5,6 (1)	318	4,5
2,1 (1)		1,6 (1)			1,0	
4,4 (1)		−0,2 (1)			0,0	
13	0,5	2 849	3,1	2,8	493	11,5
−2,0		−0,4			0,4	
−1,6		−1,2			0,0	
4 932 (1)	5,3 (1)	92 004 (2)	100,0	90,9	32 052	21,0
−0,6 (1)		−0,3 (2)			0,2	
−1,3 (1)		−0,6 (2)			0,3	
1 028	11,1	9 234	10,0	9,1	2 262	17,3
0,9		0,0			−2,7	
−0,3		0,0			0,0	
5 964 (1)	5,9 (1)	101 238 (2)	×	100,0	34 314	20,7
−0,3 (1)		−0,2 (2)	×	×	0,0	
−1,0 (1)		−0,5 (2)	×	×	0,3	

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	1983	5 044	743	224	393
	% TAV	1983/73	−0,5	−4,1	−7,3	1,1
	% TAV	1983/82	−0,5	−5,9	−5,9	−5,9
France	1 000 ha	1983	9 353	1 022	204	493
	% TAV	1983/73	−0,5	−3,3	−4,3	−0,4
	% TAV	1983/82	−3,8	−9,7	−1,5	−12,4
Italia	1 000 ha	1983	5 112	366	149	230
	% TAV	1983/73	0,2	−1,1	−1,1	−0,9
	% TAV	1983/82	0,4	−14,3	0,8	−21,7
Nederland	1 000 ha	1983	206	294	157	117
	% TAV	1983/73	−3,4	0,3	0,4	0,5
	% TAV	1983/82	0,8	−4,6	−1,6	−12,7
Belgique/België	1 000 ha	1983	373	176	43	109
	% TAV	1983/73	−1,9	−0,9	−1,7	0,4
	% TAV	1983/82	3,3	−10,1	−4,6	−11,9
Luxembourg	1 000 ha	1983	31	1	1	0
	% TAV	1983/73	−3,2	−7,9	−6,7	−7,9
	% TAV	1983/82	15,6	−4,7	−2,8	0,0
United Kingdom	1 000 ha	1983	3 962	504	196	199
	% TAV	1983/73	0,5	−1,5	−1,4	0,3
	% TAV	1983/82	−1,7	−2,1	1,3	−2,1
Ireland	1 000 ha	1983	386 (2)	92 (2)	32	36
	% TAV	1983/73	0,9 (2)	−2,4 (2)	−3,8	1,8
	% TAV	1983/82	−6,8 (2)	−3,0 (2)	−12,5	5,2
Danmark	1 000 ha	1983	1 698	233	31	72
	% TAV	1983/73	−0,4	−1,9	−0,4	1,3
	% TAV	1983/82	−4,0	−4,3	−10,8	6,8
EUR 9	1 000 ha	1983	26 166 (2)	3 367 (2)	1 044	1 648 (2)
	% TAV	1983/73	−0,3 (2)	−2,5 (2)	−3,5	0,3 (2)
	% TAV	1983/82	−2,1 (2)	−7,4 (2)	−2,5	−9,7 (2)
Ellas	1 000 ha	1983	1 578 (2)	96 (2)	53	36
	% TAV	1983/73	0,4 (2)	1,5 (2)	−0,5	3,9
	% TAV	1983/82	0,3 (2)	2,6 (2)	7,7	−3,5
EUR 10	1 000 ha	1983	27 744 (2)	3 463 (2)	1 097	1 731 (2)
	% TAV	1983/73	−0,2 (2)	−2,4 (2)	−3,4	0,3 (2)
	% TAV	1983/82	−2,0 (2)	−7,2 (2)	−2,1	−9,5 (2)

Source: Eurostat.

(1) 1982.
(2) Provisional.

Oilseeds	Green fodder	Dry pulses	Fruit trees	Vines
8	9	10	11	12
232	1 104	13	49	100
7,9	2,4	−6,7	−3,3	0,5
22,4	1,7	−1,4	−2,0	2,7
942	5 223	204	206 (2)	1 097
9,2	1,3	14,2	−2,7 (2)	−1,7
16,4	3,8	13,6	−0,2 (2)	−5,7
95	2 685	183	696	1 205 (1)
16,0	−0,2	−3,5	−0,4	−0,4 (1)
47,5	−1,3	6,9	−0,6	−7,1 (1)
19	198	12	23	0
−1,7	7,3	2,9	−3,1	−12,8
18,5	7,3	16,7	−0,8	6,2
4	148	1	11	0
15,6	8,4	−7,0	−3,9	−9,3
162,0	3,3	−21,8	−0,1	8,1
1	16	0	0	1
13,6	1,2	−14,6	−2,5	0,9
37,1	1,0	−25,0	−11,8	0,2
222	1 871 (2)	80	41 (2)	0 (2)
30,0	−2,4 (2)	−0,1	−3,6 (2)	7,6 (2)
27,4	−1,0 (2)	19,9	−4,5 (2)	0,0 (2)
2 (2)	588 (2)	0 (2)	1 (2)	×
7,2 (2)	2,5 (2)	−10,8 (2)	−5,8 (2)	×
0,0 (2)	0,0 (2)	194,1 (2)	−3,9 (2)	×
167	401	22 (2)	7 (2)	×
11,8	−1,4	18,0 (2)	−4,2 (2)	×
7,9	1,9	140,9 (2)	−4,6 (2)	×
1 691 (2)	12 234 (2)	505 (2)	1 034 (2)	2 468 (1) (2)
10,2 (2)	0,4 (2)	−0,7 (2)	−1,3 (2)	−0,7 (1) (2)
19,0 (2)	−0,1 (2)	2,2 (2)	−0,8 (2)	−2,2 (1) (2)
179	361 (1) (2)	59 (2)	142 (2)	180 (2)
0,5	−0,1 (1) (2)	−6,2 (2)	−2,3 (2)	−1,4 (2)
22,5	−1,6 (1) (2)	9,3 (2)	1,2	−3,1 (2)
1 870 (2)	12 418 (1) (2)	564 (2)	1 176 (2)	2 654 (1) (2)
8,7 (2)	0,3 (1) (2)	−1,4 (2)	−1,0 (2)	−0,7 (1) (2)
19,3 (2)	−0,2 (1) (2)	0,9 (2)	−0,5 (2)	−2,0 (1) (2)

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	257 788	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)	:	68,4	0,5	:	×	3 413,6	3 512,8 (3)	:	21,6	0,6	:
	5 - < 10	373 700	377 433 (3)	:	17,4	0,2	:	×	2 570,1	2 572,6 (3)	:	15,8	0,0	:
	10 - < 20	179 200	183 807 (3)	:	8,4	0,5	:	×	2 436,7	2 485,3 (3)	:	15,3	0,4	:
	20 - < 50	86 600	91 439 (3)	:	4,0	1,1	:	×	2 559,4	2 738,9 (3)	:	16,8	1,4	:
	⩾ 50	37 500	38 217 (3)	:	1,7	0,4	:	×	5 207,9	4 961,3 (3)	:	30,5	−1,0	:
	Total	2 144 600	2 191 972 (3)	:	100	0,4	:	7,4 (3)	16 187,7	16 270,9 (3)	:	100	0,1	:
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
Luxembourg	1 - < 5	1 076	911	749	19,2	−3,3	−6,3	×	2,8	2,4	2,1	1,8	−3,0	−4,4
	5 - < 10	680	513	411	12,2	−5,5	−7,1	×	5,0	3,8	3,0	2,9	−5,3	−7,6
	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

	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	:	15,1	−0,3	:	×	100,2	98,0	:	1,9	−0,4	:
	5 - < 10	37 700	35 400	:	16,5	−1,3	:	×	284,9	264,9	:	5,2	−1,5	:
	10 - < 20	70 600	67 700	:	31,0	−0,8	:	×	1 019,0	977,7	:	19,4	−0,8	:
	20 - < 50	65 600	66 600	:	28,8	0,3	:	×	2 005,1	2 037,6	:	40,4	0,3	:
	≥ 50	19 600	19 700	:	8,6	0,1	:	×	1 667,4	1 670,2	:	33,1	0,0	:
	Total	227 900	223 300	:	100	−0,4	:	22,6	5 076,6	5 048,4	:	100	−0,1	:
Danmark	1 - < 5	15 503	12 880	2 223	11,9	−3,6	:	×	44,4	37,1	7,0	1,3	−3,5	:
	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	13 083	7,8	3,1	3,6	×	887,1	1 020,7	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
EUR 9	1 - < 5	2 184 000	2 126 000	:	42,5	−0,5	:	×	5 320,0	5 161,0	:	6,0	−0,6	:
	5 - < 10	889 000	824 000	:	17,3	−1,5	:	×	6 329,0	5 848,0	:	6,8	−1,6	:
	10 - < 20	890 000	805 000	:	17,3	−2,0	:	×	12 731,0	11 574,0	:	13,5	−1,9	:
	20 - < 50	856 000	841 000	:	16,6	−0,4	:	×	26 115,0	26 088,0	:	30,4	−0,0	:
	≥ 50	323 000	342 000	:	6,3	1,2	:	–	36 712,0	37 243,0	:	43,3	0,3	:
	Total	5 142,000	4 938 000	:	100	−0,8	:	17,4	87 207,0	85 914,0	:	100	−0,3	:
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	:	×	6 630,0	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).

55 Livestock headage

	Cattle (1)									
	Total					Of which dairy cows				
	1 000 head	as % of EUR 9	as % of EUR 10	% TAV		1 000 head	as % of EUR 9	as % of EUR 10	% TAV	
	1983	1983	1983	1983/1973	1983/1982	1983	1983	1983	1983/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Deutschland	15 552	19,8	19,6	0,8	3,0	5 735	22,5	22,2	0,4	3,7
France	23 519	29,9	29,6	−0,2	−0,6	7 195	28,2	27,9	−0,7	0,4
Italia	9 221	11,7	11,6	0,8	1,0	3 068	12,0	11,9	0,1	0,8
Nederland	5 359	6,8	6,7	1,4	3,2	2 521	9,9	9,8	1,5	1,6
Belgique/België	2 963	3,8	3,7	0,2	2,3	995	3,9	3,9	−0,2	2,6
Luxembourg	220	0,3	0,3	0,6	0,4	73	0,3	0,3	0,1	3,1
United Kingdom	13 157	16,7	16,6	−1,3	−0,2	3 429	13,4	13,3	−0,3	2,3
Ireland	5 812	7,4	7,3	−1,2	0,5	1 535	6,0	6,0	0,7	1,5
Danmark	2 876	3,7	3,6	−0,3	0,7	988	3,9	3,8	−1,5	−2,6
EUR 9	78 679	100	99,0	0,0	0,9	25 538	100	99,1	0,0	1,6
Ellas	769	×	1,0	3,5 (2)	−2,0	237	×	0,9	−1,5 (2)	7,2
EUR 10	79 448	×	100	0,2 (2)	0,8	25 775	×	100	0,2 (2)	1,6

55 *(1)*

	Pigs (¹)					Sheep (¹)				
	1 000 head	as % of EUR 9	as % of EUR 10	% TAV		1 000 head	as % of EUR 9	as % of EUR 10	% TAV	
	1983	1983	1983	1983/1973	1983/1982	1983	1983	1983	1983/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Deutschland	23 449	30,1	29,6	1,4	4,3	1 218	2,4	2,0	1,8	3,9
France	11 251	14,4	14,2	−0,2	−3,9	11 231	22,3	18,6	0,9	−6,9
Italia	9 187	11,8	11,6	1,1	0,6	10 885	21,6	18,1	3,4	3,7
Nederland	11 008	14,1	13,9	4,8	3,9	930	1,8	1,5	3,5	2,2
Belgique/België	5 113	6,6	6,5	0,8	−0,5	120	0,2	0,2	5,0	44,6
Luxembourg	71	0,1	0,1	−3,4	−3,2	4	0,0	0,0	−4,0	0,0
United Kingdom	7 782	10,0	9,8	−1,8	−5,2	23 317	46,4	38,7	1,4	1,7
Ireland	1 053	1,4	1,3	0,2	−8,0	2 537	5,0	4,2	−1,4	4,6
Danmark	9 016	11,6	11,4	0,8	−5,1	63	0,1	0,1	1,2	6,8
EUR 9	77 931	100	98,5	1,0	−0,1	50 305	100	83,5	1,6	0,3
Ellas	1 168	×	1,5	3,5	−4,1	9 962	×	16,5	1,8	1,3
EUR 10	79 099	×	100	1,0	−0,1	60 267	×	100	1,6	0,5

Source: Eurostat.

(¹) December census.

(²) $\frac{1983}{1979}$.

56 Cattle headage and number of holders (1983)

(%)

	EUR 10	Ellas*	EUR	Deutsch-land	France	Italia	Neder-land	Bel-gique/België	Luxem-bourg	United Kingdom	Ire-land	Dan-mark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Average size of the headages	32,8	6,6	34,1	30,8	38,4	14,5	67,4	42,5	66,2	78,1	31,9	55,4
Total - Animals	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
- Holders	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 - 2 - Animals	0,5	9,6	0,4	0,3	0,2	2,4	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
- Holders	10,2	38,5	8,7	5,2	4,1	21,0	2,2	5,8	2,0	2,5	2,2	5,0
3 - 4 - Animals	1,1	13,7	1,0	0,8	0,5	5,0	0,1	0,5	0,2	0,2	0,6	0,3
- Holders	10,5	25,9	9,7	7,1	5,3	20,6	2,7	5,9	2,8	3,4	5,4	4,4
5 - 9 - Animals	3,3	21,0	3,1	3,4	1,9	11,6	0,8	1,6	0,6	0,7	3,6	1,1
- Holders	16,0	21,2	15,7	15,3	10,6	25,3	7,4	9,9	6,1	7,6	16,5	8,8
10 - 14 - Animals	3,9	10,1	3,8	4,4	3,2	10,2	1,2	2,2	1,0	1,1	5,5	1,5
- Holders	10,9	5,8	11,1	11,5	10,2	13,0	6,8	7,8	5,7	7,0	15,0	7,1
15 - 19 - Animals	3,8	7,8	3,7	4,9	3,6	6,8	1,3	2,6	1,5	1,2	5,5	1,9
- Holders	7,3	3,1	7,5	9,0	8,2	5,9	5,3	6,6	6,0	5,7	10,5	6,3
20 - 29 - Animals	7,8	8,4	7,8	11,0	8,9	8,0	3,2	6,8	3,0	3,0	11,6	4,7
- Holders	10,6	2,4	11,0	14,0	14,2	4,9	8,8	12,0	8,2	9,6	15,4	10,6
30 - 39 - Animals	8,1	4,6	8,2	11,3	10,0	6,4	4,1	8,4	4,0	3,6	10,5	5,5
- Holders	7,8	0,9	8,1	10,2	11,2	2,8	8,1	10,4	7,8	8,2	9,9	8,8
40 - 49 - Animals	8,0	4,3	8,1	11,0	10,6	4,7	5,0	9,1	4,8	3,8	8,9	5,8
- Holders	6,0	0,7	6,3	7,7	9,2	1,5	7,6	8,7	7,1	6,8	6,5	7,3
50 - 59 - Animals	7,3	3,6	7,3	9,9	9,1	3,7	5,7	9,4	4,9	4,1	7,9	6,1
- Holders	4,4	0,4	4,6	5,6	6,4	1,0	7,0	7,4	6,0	5,9	4,7	6,2
60 - 99 - Animals	22,8	9,4	23,0	25,4	27,3	12,2	26,2	30,8	28,6	17,0	20,8	25,3
- Holders	9,8	0,8	10,3	10,5	13,7	2,4	22,6	17,2	24,1	17,1	8,8	18,0
100 - 199 - Animals	21,4	5,5	21,6	14,8	20,5	9,3	35,7	22,4	51,2	32,1	17,7	35,9
- Holders	5,3	0,3	5,6	3,6	6,1	1,0	18,3	7,5	24,2	18,0	4,3	14,9
200 - 299 - Animals	5,7	0,5	5,7	1,7	3,1	5,1	7,2	3,1	0,0	16,0	3,9	8,1
- Holders	0,8	0,0	0,8	0,2	0,5	0,3	2,1	0,6	0,0	5,2	0,5	1,9
⩾300 - Animals	6,3	1,6	6,3	0,9	1,3	14,7	9,4	2,9	0,0	17,2	3,3	3,6
- Holders	0,4	0,0	0,5	0,1	0,1	0,4	1,3	0,2	0,0	3,1	0,2	0,5

Source: Eurostat.

56.1 **Change in the structure of cattle farms, 1973-83**
(a) by Member State

	Holdings			Headage			Average headage per holding		
	1983 ×1000	% TAV 1983/1973	% TAV 1979/1973	1983 Mio	% TAV 1983/1973	% TAV 1979/1973	1973	1979	1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Deutschland	490	−3,6	−4,1	15,090	0,5	0,8	20	27	30,8
France	612	−3,9	−4,0	23,519	−0,2	−0,3	26	33	38,4
Italia	630	−3,6	−4,9	9,113	0,8	0,6	9	13	14,5
Nederland	80	−3,4	−3,6	5,411	0,8	0,6	44	57	67,4
Belgique/België	73	−3,7	−4,1	3,086	0,4	0,5	28	37	42,5
Luxembourg	3	−3,8	−3,7	0,225	1,0	1,6	41	56	66,2
United Kingdom	167	−2,5	−3,1	13,057	−1,3	−1,9	69	75	78,1
Ireland	182	−2,3	−2,5	5,812	−1,2	−1,0	29	32	31,9
Danmark	52	−5,1	−4,6	2,852	−0,4	0,4	34	46	55,4
EUR 9	2 289	−3,6	−4,1	78,163	−0,1	−0,2	24	31	34,1
Ellas	117	:	:	0,769	:	:	:	:	6,6
EUR 10	2 406	:	:	78,931	:	:	:	:	32,8

56.1 Change in the structure of cattle farms, 1973-83 *(continued)*
(b) by herd size category (EUR 10)

Headage	Holdings				Headage			
	1983		% TAV		1983		% TAV	
	× 1 000	%	1983/1973 (¹)	1979/1973 (¹)	Mio	%	1983/1973 (¹)	1979/1973 (¹)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 - 2	244	10,2	−7,4	−8,7	0,476	0,5	−7,2	−8,8
3 - 4	252	10,5	−5,7	−6,0	0,883	1,1	−5,7	−6,0
5 - 9	385	16,0	−4,8	−5,3	2,610	3,3	−4,7	−5,2
10 - 14	261	10,9	−4,2	−5,0	3,053	3,9	−4,3	−4,9
15 - 19	176	7,3	−4,3	−4,8	2,963	3,8	−4,3	−4,6
20 - 29	255	10,6	−4,0	−4,4	6,127	7,8	−4,0	−4,3
30 - 39	187	7,8	−3,0	−3,5	6,410	8,1	−3,0	−3,5
40 - 49	144	6,0	−1,4	−0,8	6,353	8,0	−1,4	−0,7
50 - 59	106	4,4	−0,8	−1,5	5,767	7,3	−0,8	−1,6
60 - 99	237	9,8	1,8	3,0	18,021	22,8	1,9	3,1
100 - 199	128	5,3	4,2	4,5	16,908	21,4	4,1	4,3
200 - 299	19	0,8	2,4	−0,2	4,485	5,7	2,5	1,2
≥ 300	10	0,4	4,6	4,8	4,941	6,3	4,3	5,7
All categories	2 406	100	4,0	−4,1	78,931	100	3,8	−0,2

Source: Eurostat.
(¹) EUR 9.

57 Dairy cow headage and number of holders (1983)

(%)

	EUR 10	Ellas	EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Average size of the headages	15,7	3,1	16,4	13,9	16,8	7,2	40,2	20,1	27,4	57,1	17,8	28,3
Total - Animals	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
- Holders	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 - 2 - Animals	2,0	30,7	1,8	1,8	1,0	8,6	0,3	0,6	0,2	0,1	1,7	0,3
- Holders	21,3	64,3	19,2	10,7	11,5	40,3	8,5	8,0	4,5	6,6	21,4	5,6
3 - 4 - Animals	2,8	23,9	2,6	2,8	1,7	11,1	0,3	0,9	0,5	0,1	1,6	0,4
- Holders	12,9	21,4	12,4	11,2	8,1	23,4	3,3	5,3	3,6	1,4	8,5	2,9
5 - 9 - Animals	7,6	20,4	7,5	12,0	7,1	16,8	0,8	5,2	2,4	0,4	5,9	2,4
- Holders	17,9	10,3	18,2	24,3	17,4	19,2	4,9	14,9	9,5	3,6	15,5	9,5
10 - 14 - Animals	9,3	7,0	9,3	14,8	12,0	10,3	1,7	9,9	4,8	0,9	8,8	5,5
- Holders	12,4	1,9	13,0	17,5	16,9	6,5	5,8	16,8	11,0	4,1	13,4	13,0
15 - 19 - Animals	9,3	4,5	9,4	14,6	13,4	5,7	2,7	11,0	5,8	1,5	7,8	6,7
- Holders	8,7	0,8	9,1	12,1	13,4	2,5	6,5	13,2	9,4	5,0	8,5	11,2
20 - 29 - Animals	17,4	5,5	17,5	23,8	23,5	12,0	9,1	22,5	18,3	4,8	16,8	15,9
- Holders	11,6	0,7	12,1	14,1	16,6	3,8	14,9	19,2	20,7	11,3	12,9	18,6
30 - 39 - Animals	12,3	3,9	12,4	13,4	15,5	6,4	10,0	17,8	24,1	7,0	14,8	17,1
- Holders	5,8	0,4	6,0	5,6	7,7	1,4	11,7	10,7	19,5	11,7	7,9	14,2
40 - 49 - Animals	9,6	1,6	9,6	7,4	11,6	4,7	12,3	12,7	17,5	8,1	10,8	16,1
- Holders	3,5	0,1	3,6	2,4	4,5	0,8	11,2	5,9	11,0	10,5	4,5	10,4
50 - 59 - Animals	6,8	1,1	6,9	4,2	6,6	3,5	12,7	7,7	26,5	8,1	7,7	11,1
- Holders	2,0	0,1	2,1	1,1	2,1	0,5	9,4	2,9	10,9	8,6	2,5	5,9
60 - 99 - Animals	13,6	0,8	13,7	4,9	6,8	9,8	35,1	9,6	0,0	29,7	15,9	18,4
- Holders	2,9	0,0	3,1	1,0	1,6	1,0	19,1	2,7	0,0	22,3	3,9	7,2
≥100 - Animals	9,2	0,6	9,3	0,9	0,8	11,2	15,0	2,1	0,0	39,3	8,0	6,2
- Holders	1,0	0,0	1,1	0,1	0,1	0,6	4,7	0,3	0,0	14,9	1,0	1,3

Source: Eurostat.

57.1 Change in the structure of dairy farms, 1973-83
(a) by Member State

	Holdings			Headage			Average headage per holding		
	1983 × 1000	% TAV 1983/1973	% TAV 1979/1973	1983 Mio	% TAV 1983/1973	% TAV 1979/1973	1973	1979	1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Deutschland	397	−4,5	−5,2	5,529	0,1	0,1	9	12	13,9
France	427	−4,8	−4,8	7,195	−0,7	−0,5	11	14	16,8
Italia	424	−3,5	−3,7	3,068	0,1	0,1	5	6	7,2
Nederland	64	−4,3	−4,6	2,557	1,3	0,8	23	32	40,2
Belgique/België	49	−5,4	−6,1	0,984	−0,2	−0,3	12	17	20,1
Luxembourg	3	−6,7	−7,2	0,069	0,1	0,1	14	21	27,4
United Kingdom	58	−4,5	−6,2	3,334	−0,6	−0,9	38	53	57,1
Ireland	86	−5,0	−5,0	1,535	0,7	0,8	10	14	17,8
Danmark	35	−6,8	−7,0	1,003	−0,8	−0,2	15	23	28,3
EUR 9 p	1 544	−4,4	−4,8	25,275	−0,1	−0,2	11	14	16,4
Ellas	77	:	:	0,237	:	:	:	:	3,1
EUR 10	1 621	:	:	25,512	:	:	:	:	15,7

57.1 *(continued)*
(b) by herd size category (EUR 10)

Headage	Holdings				Headage			
	1983		% TAV		1983		% TAV	
	× 1 000	%	1983/1973 (1)	1979/1973 (1)	Mio	%	1983/1973 (1)	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 (1983)

(%)

	EUR 10	Ellas	EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Average size of the headages	42,0	16,0	43,1	47,8	53,6	9,7	283,7	151,8	51,1	277,0	114,5	179,4
Total – Animals	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
– Holders	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 - 2 – Animals	1,8	5,7	1,7	0,7	1,5	10,7	0,0	0,1	0,4	0,1	0,5	0,0
– Holders	53,1	72,2	52,3	20,1	53,4	75,6	2,7	13,1	11,8	13,5	34,8	3,1
3 - 9 – Animals	2,2	4,1	2,2	3,1	1,5	7,8	0,1	0,4	2,8	0,2	0,8	0,3
– Holders	19,7	14,6	19,9	29,4	17,8	17,4	4,3	13,0	29,1	11,1	18,5	8,3
10 - 19 – Animals	2,3	3,4	2,3	3,8	1,8	5,3	0,2	0,8	3,2	0,5	2,2	0,8
– Holders	7,1	4,1	7,2	13,1	7,0	4,0	4,4	8,4	14,2	11,1	19,6	10,1
20 - 49 – Animals	5,4	9,6	5,3	10,6	3,7	4,9	1,3	3,4	12,0	1,8	3,3	3,8
– Holders	7,2	4,9	7,2	16,0	6,3	1,6	11,0	15,9	19,4	16,0	13,0	20,5
50 - 99 – Animals	7,3	7,1	7,3	13,7	5,1	2,4	4,0	7,1	17,7	2,9	2,7	6,8
– Holders	4,3	1,7	4,4	9,4	3,9	0,3	15,5	15,2	13,3	11,4	4,3	17,2
100 - 199 – Animals	11,6	10,7	11,6	18,4	10,4	3,1	10,1	12,9	18,0	5,4	3,1	12,1
– Holders	3,4	1,2	3,5	6,3	4,0	0,2	20,0	13,9	6,6	10,6	2,2	15,3
200 - 399 – Animals	17,4	12,7	17,5	21,8	19,5	6,6	19,2	19,6	45,2	9,7	6,2	19,7
– Holders	2,6	0,7	2,7	3,7	3,6	0,2	19,2	10,6	5,9	9,5	2,2	12,5
400 - 999 – Animals	29,4	12,5	29,6	23,4	37,4	23,3	39,9	31,1	0,0	23,0	16,6	36,4
– Holders	2,1	0,3	2,1	1,9	3,3	0,4	18,4	7,9	0,0	9,9	3,3	10,7
⩾1 000 – Animals	22,7	34,1	22,6	4,6	19,0	35,8	25,2	24,5	0,0	56,2	64,6	20,1
– Holders	0,5	0,3	0,5	0,1	0,6	0,2	4,5	2,0	0,0	6,9	2,2	2,3

Source: Eurostat.

58.1 Change in the structure of pig farms, 1973-83
(a) by Member State

	Holdings			Headage			Average headage per holding		
	1983 ×1000	% TAV 1983/1973	% TAV 1979/1973	1983 Mio	% TAV 1983/1973	% TAV 1979/1973	1973	1981	1983
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	–10,0	7,863	–1,6	–2,8	142	270,9	277,0
Ireland	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
EUR 9	1 789	– 4,4	– 4,5	77,097	1,0	1,2	25	39,6	43,1
Ellas	73	:	:	1,168	:	:	:	17,1	16,0
EUR 10	1 862	:	:	78,265	:	:	:	38,7	42,0

58.1 **Change in the structure of pig farms, 1973-83** *(continued)*
(b) by herd size category (EUR 10)

Headage	Holdings				Headage			
	1983		% TAV		1983		% TAV	
	× 1000	%	$\frac{1983}{1973}$ (1)	$\frac{1979}{1973}$ (1)	Mio	%	$\frac{1983}{1973}$ (1)	$\frac{1979}{1973}$ (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 (1982)

(%)

	Deutschland	France (1981)	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/ België	Luxembourg #	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark (1979)	Ellas (1979)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Pigmeat	:	64 (1)	:	25	10	±25	13	19	92,4	0,5
Beef and veal	:	21 (1)	:	14	0	±25	10	16	70,8	0,24
Poultrymeat	:	45	:	23	0	:	2	33	49,7	16,77
Eggs	:	25	:	17	0	±10	28	2-5	67,7	8,74
Milk	:	52	:	90	65	86	—	86	88,0	24,80
Sugarbeet	:	17 (2)	:	62	0	:	−1	0	14,1	—
Cereals	53	67	:	55-60	15	:	20,2	24	47,2	—
All fruits	:	42	:	82	52	20	33	1	50,0	11,69
All vegetables	:	30 (3)	:	84	45	:	17	2	50,5	0,7

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Including producer groups.
(2) Processed into sugar and alcohol.
(3) Potatoes excluded (seed potatoes: 65%; early potatoes and stored potatoes: 25%).

60 Agricultural produce sold under previously concluded contracts (1982)

(%)

	Deutschland (1) (1979)	France (1981)	Italia	Nederland (3)	Belgique/ België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark (1981)	Ellas (1981)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Pigmeat	14-15	25-30	:	50	55	10	50	:	—	—
Calves	14-15	25-30	:	85	90	:	−1	:	5	—
Poultrymeat	73	45-50	:	90	95	:	95	90	70	—
Eggs	20-25	15-20	:	50	70	:	65	10-15	75	—
Milk	27	1 (2)	:	90	0	:	—	11	—	:
Sugarbeet	100	100	:	100	100	:	100	100	99	100
Potatoes	0	8-10	:	ca 70	20	:	13	4	40	0,0
Peas	95	90-95	:	90	100	:	95	100	100	17,9

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 (1973-84)

	1973	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 (p)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Deutschland											
– short term	10,3	9,5	7,8	8,0	5,7	8,5	11,0	14,0	13,0	:	:
– long term				7,0		7,8	10,0	13,0	12,0	:	11,5
France											
– short term	7,8	10,4	10,0	8,8	8,5	8,8	10,9	13,3	12,0	12,5	12,5
– medium term	9,1	11,4	11,0	9,3	9,0	9,3	11,3	13,5	13,0	12,7	12,5
– long term	9,5	12,0	11,4	11,0	10,4	10,4	11,6	13,5	13,5	13,0	13,5
Italia											
– medium term	8,2	14,5	14,2	16,8	:	14,6	15,6	18,3	21,0	:	:
– long term	9,3	13,8	13,6	15,5	15,0					:	:
Nederland											
– short term	11,8	9,7	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	8,8
Belgique/België											
– short term	8,8	9,8	11,0	9,0	9,5	10,5	13,3	14,1	14,5	13,0	13,0
– long term	9,2			10,0–10,3							
Luxembourg											
– short term	6,6	8,0-9,0	8,0-9,0	9,0	8,0	7,8	7,8	8,3	8,3	8,1	8,0
– medium and long term				8,5							
United Kingdom											
– short term	:	:	:	:	12,1	15,6	18,6	15,6	14,3	12,2	11,7
– medium term	12,4	13,0	13,6	14,3	13,7	14,5	16,4	16,1	15,5	14,4	13,5
– long term											
– fixed	11,1	14,9	14,8	14,3	13,7	14,5	16,4	16,1	15,5	14,4	13,5
– variable	11,8	13,8	13,7	13,3	12,0	16,5	19,0	15,6	14,3	11,7	11,1
Ireland											
– short term	:	:	:	12,8	10,8	15,0	16,8	16,4	18,0	15,6	14,5
– medium term	11,5	14,0	14,0	13,0	11,0	15,0	17,3	16,9	18,5	16,1	15,0
– long term	12,5	15,0	15,0	13,8	12,0	16,0	17,8	17,4	19,0	16,6	15,5
Danmark											
– medium term	13,6	12,9	15,7	16,6 (2)	16,8 (3)	16,1	20,4	19,9	19,9	14,6	14,2
– long term	14,0	14,5	16,4	17,0 (2)	17,9 (3)	17,1	20,4	20,6	21,4	15,1	14,7
Ellas											
– short term	6,0	7,0	7,0	7,5	9,5	11,0	13,7	13,6	:	13,0	13,0
– medium and long term	4,0	6,0	6,0	6,5	7,5	9,0	12,5	13,8	:	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		
	1980	1981	1982	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	4 791	2 686	2 539	67	29	4	5	15	80
France	6 425	6 845	5 340	63	27	9	4	36	61
Italia	376	1 241	1 020	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)
Nederland	1 605	29	38	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)
Belgique/België	2 241	1 862	1 495	58	26	16	51	26	23
Luxembourg	12	17	59	14	75	12	3	15	81
United Kingdom	3 474	1 910	1 962	31	30	38	20	46	34
Ireland	2 249	2 180	2 735	91	7	2	61	31	8
Danmark	521	156	246	86	2	12	7	15	78
EUR 9	21 694	16 926	15 434	64	24	12	22	31	47
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, 1975-82, concerning measures to encourage the cessation of farming and

	Number of beneficiaries		Transferee holdings		Area released		
	Premium and annuity	% eligible under EAGGF	Number	% with development plan	Total ha	% used for development plans	per 1 000 ha total UAA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Deutschland	32 974	9,4	72 914	31,4	325 731	40,0	25,3
France	50 081	3,5	88 487	2,5	799 752	3,8	25,8
Nederland	1 948	11,3	2 230	1,3	9 310	1,9	4,5
Belgique/België	1 849	6,9	3 660	4,5	14 800	9,8	10,8
Luxembourg (1)	293	—	911	—	3 379	0,3	25,9
United Kingdom	1 443	15,5	1 577	22,6	55 746	28,3	3,1
Ireland	605	16,2	548	28,8	10 324	11,8	2,0
EUR 9	89 193	6,2	170 327	15,1	1 219 042	14,7	17,8
Ellas							
EUR 10							

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Until 1981.

% breakdown of development plans (1982)										
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	6	69	18	1	41	96	84	38	1	10
7	9	50	27	6	32	91	68	88	32	—
(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)
(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)
51	19	23	4	4	8	70	7	15	0	0
7	—	36	55	2	19	100	36	81	—	5
2	1	22	37	39	4	96	40	73	91	1
2	20	66	9	2	57	96	52	13	52	1
13	15	63	9	1	3	100	58	19	1	0
9	10	47	19	8	29	85	53	50	32	2

the reallocation of utilized agricultural area for the purposes of structural improvement

Ratio of transferers to transferees 1982	Breakdown of beneficiaries by size category of holdings transferred			Average area of land transferred to holders with a development plan and to others	
	<10 ha	10 - <20 ha	≥20 ha	Holders with plan	Other holders
	1982	1982	1982	1982 ha	1982 ha
9	10	11	12	13	14
1:1,07	29,5	40,5	30,0	6,2	14,6
1:1,74	33,5	33,7	32,8	4,0	9,5
1:0,93	81,2	10,6	8,2	—	5,5
1:2,05	58,8	37,3	3,9	9,3	4,4
(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)
1:0,79	—	8,7	91,3	56,7	—
1:2,63	17,1	57,1	25,8	1,9	11,5
—	—	—	—	6,0	9,7

64 Results of Directive 72/161/EEC concerning the provision of socio-economic guidance for and the

	Year	Title I: Socio-economic counsellors							
						Basic training			
							Age category		
		Total	Freshly recruited	Having completed further training	Total at all courses	Number	<30	30 - <40	≥40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Deutschland	1980	356	6	309	2 412	—	—	—	—
	1981	362	8	285	2 064	—	—	—	—
	1982	357	13	274	2 577	44	55	36	9
France	1980	31	19	31	41 444	38 400	46	26	28
	1981	18	—	:	50 500	48 182	44	28	28
	1982	:	—	—	57 225	55 095	47	28	25
Italia	1980	20 (1)	:	:	3 345 (1)	:	:	:	:
	1981	75 (1)	:	:	2 666 (1)	:	:	:	:
	1982	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland	1980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1981	24	:	:	—	—	—	—	—
	1982	:	:	:	—	—	—	—	—
Belgique/België	1980	44	5	—	6 796	178	94	3	3
	1981	45	2	(:)	7 199	82	91	4	5
	1982	43	—	—	6 715	125	92	5	3
United Kingdom	1980	13	—	1	99	22	100	—	—
	1981	7	—	1	91	23	83	13	4
	1982	5	5	—	60	22	91	5	5
Ireland	1980	58 (2)	—	37	1 163	1 132	47	28	25
	1981	:	:	:	1 019	:	:	:	:
	1982	:	—	—	958	909	45	27	28
Danmark	1980	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1981	4	—	2	673	147	84	12	4
	1982	4	—	4	876	214	85	10	6

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Uncertain data.
(2) EAGGF Report.

acquisition of occupational skills by persons engaged in agriculture (1982)

Title II: Attendance of training courses (1982)

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
2 410	85	12	3	2	100	—	—
2 064	82	13	5	—	—	—	—
2 533	83	13	1	—	—	—	—
1 717	85	10	5	1 327	94	5	1
1 366	85	12	3	952	96	4	0
1 279	84	12	3	851	92	7	1
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
206	98	1	0	6 412	49	22	30
250	98	2	1	6 867	47	22	31
163	96	2	1	6 427	52	21	27
18	50	44	6	59	97	3	—
3	33	67	—	65	91	9	—
—	—	—	—	38	87	13	—
31	68	29	3	—	—	—	—
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
49	29	35	37	—	—	—	—
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
—	—	—	—	526	87	10	3
—	—	—	—	662	84	8	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 1982			Amounts of allowances per LU		
	1980	1981	1982	Total (ECU)	Average allowance per holding (ECU)		Number of LU 1982 (1 000)	ECU/LU	
					1981	1982		1975	1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Deutschland	70 105	82 495	76 380	48 533 446	541	635	1 091 429	36,3	44,5
France	140 394	139 574	139 160	135 529 248	1 000	974	2 744 991	42,9	49,4
Italia	91 495 (1)	123 132 (1)	123 132 (1)	50 689 368	319	412	800 000 (1)	—	63,4
Nederland	49	48	99	74 943	640	757	1 340	—	55,9
Belgique/België	10 336	10 045	9 807	9 649 105	744	984	301 185	42,4	32,0
Luxembourg	3 129	3 772	3 555	6 126 772	1 612	1 723	109 800	—	55,8
United Kingdom	43 840	43 402	43 913	137 077 985	3 038	3 122	2 088 908	45,0	65,6
Ireland	85 775	94 756	95 950	57 606 962	572	600	1 168 374	25,2	49,3
Ellas	—	174 699	191 109	63 464 770	279	332	1 186 900	—	53,5

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 1983)

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	118	97	482	—	20	—	52	50	—	137	956
Potatoes	87	—	—	—	25	—	52	49	44	—	257
Oilseeds and oleaginous plants	—	104	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	134	303
Tobacco	2	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82
Seeds	71	93	—	19	13	—	10	—	34	—	240
Fruit and vegetables	343	191	350	122	94	—	—	—	52	227	1 379
Wine	263	337	200	—	—	11	—	—	—	37	848
Ornamental plants and nurseries	43	40	—	113	6	—	74	36	—	—	312
Meat	61	212	—	41	76	—	140	207	172	—	909
Milk	363	209	—	94	96	—	218	185	265	—	1 430
Eggs and poultrymeat	9	137	—	24	20	—	—	4	7	—	201
Livestock production, mixed programmes	14	—	313	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	375
Fisheries	48	72	115	11	6	—	64	43	72	—	431
Others, including programmes involving more than one sector	10	226	—	—	10	—	255	—	50	—	551
Commercialization and transformation of agricultural products	—	—	175	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	175
Total	1 432	1 718	1 780	424	366	11	865	574	696	583	8 449

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

67 The Community farm typology

The farm types used in Chapter V 'Agricultural production and incomes' are taken from the 17 principal farm types used in 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 help characterize the different farm types by showing the average proportions of the major enterprises in the total standard gross margin of each of the principal types. A more complete description of the typology, together with further tables, can be found in the 1981 edition of this Report (pp. 283-303).

Principal farm types: 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 principal type.

Principal farm types	Enterprises									% of all holdings in 1975
	Cereals	Field-scale (1) cash crops (excl. cereals)	Market garden crops	Permanent crops (2) (excl. vines)	Vines	Dairy cows	All other cattle (3), sheep and goats	Pigs and/or poultry	All enterprises (4)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11 Cereals	84	7	0	1	1	1	4	2	100	7,0
12 Field crops, other	37	50	0	1	1	2	5	3	100	11,0
21 Horticulture	1	2	96	1	0	0	0	0	100	2,2
31 Vineyards	3	3	0	3	91	0	0	0	100	8,3
32 Fruit, permanent crops, other	3	3	1	78	12	1	1	1	100	10,5
41 Cattle, dairying	8	2	0	0	0	68	19	3	100	13,5
42 Cattle, rearing/fattening	7	2	0	0	0	1	87	2	100	4,2
43 Cattle, mixed	13	2	0	1	0	42	39	3	100	4,1
44 Grazing livestock, other	10	3	0	1	1	12	29	41	100	5,3
51 Pigs	5	1	0	0	0	1	3	89	100	0,9
52 Pigs and poultry, other	4	1	0	1	0	1	2	91	100	0,6
61 Horticulture and permanent crops	2	2	57	29	10	0	0	0	100	0,2
62 Mixed cropping, other	26	18	5	16	14	6	8	7	100	10,5
71 Partially dominant grazing livestock	20	5	0	3	3	35	21	13	100	6,5
72 Mixed livestock, other	10	3	0	1	1	23	15	47	100	1,5
81 Field crops and grazing livestock	33	13	0	1	1	27	21	4	100	10,3
82 Crops, livestock other	25	9	1	10	7	8	8	32	100	3,1
All types	21	11	7	9	7	21	16	8	100	100,0

Source: Farm structure survey 1975.
(1) Including horticultural crops grown on a field scale.
(2) Top-fruit, olives and nursery stock.
(3) Including horses.
(4) Due to rounding, figures may not add up exactly to 100.

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	
	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Common wheat															
Deutschland	1 632	1 578	1 655	−0,17	4,9	50,9	54,7	54,4	2,32	− 0,5	8 313	8 632	8 998	2,14	4,2
France	4 620	4 729	4 717	2,43	−0,3	48,4	52,8	51,8	1,62	− 1,9	22 363	24 997	24 436	4,09	− 2,2
Italia	1 575	1 626	1 579	−2,62	−2,9	34,4	37,1	35,5	2,35	− 4,3	5 412	6 036	5 613	−0,32	− 7,0
Nederland	132	131	148	−0,58	13,0	66,8	73,8	70,5	3,86	− 4,5	882	967	1 043	3,25	7,9
Belgique/België	173	177	198	−1,72	11,9	52,1	58,6	52,7	1,91	−10,1	902	1 038	1 043	0,15	0,5
Luxembourg	7	6	6		−	34,3	41,7	31,7		−24,0	24	25	19		−24
United Kingdom	1 491	1 663	1 695	4,22	1,9	58,4	62,4	64,2	4,04	2,9	8 707	10 317	10 883	8,37	5,5
Ireland	48	57	59	−0,19	3,5	58,3	70,2	65,9	6,60	− 6,1	280	400	389	6,39	− 2,8
Danmark	150	181	242	4,39	33,7	55,6	66,7	64,0	4,70	− 4,0	835	1 207	1 548	9,30	28,3
EUR 9	9 826	10 146	10 298	1,15	1,5	48,6	52,8	52,4	2,63	− 1,0	47 719	53 618	53 972	3,81	0,7
Ellas	798	742	713	1,26	−3,9	28,4	30,1	20,5	4,36	−31,9	2 265	2 236	1 465	5,67	−34,5
EUR 10	10 624	10 888	11 012	1,15	1,1	47,0	51,3	50,3	2,69	− 1,9	49 984	55 854	55 437	3,88	− 0,7
Durum wheat															
France	124	116	113	−2,89	−2,6	33,4	32,1	35,3	0,98	10,0	414	372	399	−1,95	7,3
Italia	1 685	1 700	1 750	1,21	2,9	20,3	17,3	16,6	0,19	− 4,1	3 415	2 933	2 901	1,35	− 1,1
EUR 9	1 808	1 816	1 862	0,90	2,5	21,2	18,2	17,7	0,00	− 2,7	3 828	3 304	3 300	0,91	− 0,1
Ellas	265	287	302	5,13	5,2	19,4	26,0	18,6	4,50	−28,5	515	747	561	9,84	−24,9
EUR 10	2 074	2 103	2 164	1,38	2,9	20,9	19,3	17,8	0,72	− 7,8	4 343	4 052	3 861	2,09	− 4,7

M.1.1 *(1)*

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rye and meslin															
Deutschland	500	422	456	– 6,45	8,1	35,9	40,3	36,1	1,58	–10,4	1 794	1 702	1 646	– 4,97	– 3,3
France	120	120	108	– 0,71	–10,0	29,0	29,3	28,8	0,91	– 1,7	348	352	311	0,19	–11,6
Italia	14	13	11	– 3,55	–15,4	22,1	23,8	25,5	1,62	0,7	31	31	28	– 1,95	– 9,7
Nederland	7	6	7	–16,68	16,7	41,4	43,3	37,1	2,76	–14,3	29	26	26	–14,37	–
Belgique/België	8	7	6	8,62	–14,3	40,0	41,4	41,7	0,81	0,7	32	29	25	–8,88	–13,8
Luxembourg	1	1	1		–	30,0	30,0	30,0		–	3	3	3		–
United Kingdom	6	6	7	2,05	16,7	40,0	45,0	34,3	3,86	–23,8	24	27	24	5,99	–11,1
Ireland	0	0	0	–	–	0	0	0	–	–	0	0	0	–	–
Danmark	50	55	77	3,04	40,0	41,6	42,7	40,9	2,80	– 4,2	208	235	315	5,92	34
EUR 9	708	630	673	– 5,12	6,8	34,9	38,2	35,4	1,40	– 7,3	2 470	2 407	2 379	– 3,78	– 1,2
Ellas	5	4	4	– 2,45	–	10,0	17,5	22,5	4,28	28,6	5	7	9	1,73	28,6
EUR 10	713	634	677	– 5,10	6,8	34,7	38,1	35,3	1,41	– 7,3	2 474	2 414	2 388	– 3,77	– 1,1
Barley															
Deutschland	2 044	2 021	2 035	2,14	0,7	42,5	46,8	44,0	1,87	– 6,0	8 687	9 460	8 944	4,04	– 5,5
France	2 559	2 387	2 146	– 1,75	–10,1	39,5	42,0	41,1	0,80	– 2,1	10 102	10 036	8 814	– 0,96	–12,2
Italia	335	352	383	6,25	8,8	29,3	30,5	30,7	3,70	0,7	983	1 074	1 174	10,18	9,3
Nederland	53	44	37	– 7,64	–15,9	47,0	56,1	47,8	3,11	–14,8	248	247	177	– 4,76	–28,3
Belgique/België	152	131	138	–1,65	5,3	49,5	56,9	48,6	2,20	–14,6	752	745	670	0,53	–10,1
Luxembourg	19	18	16		–11,1	37,9	38,3	21,9		–42,8	72	69	35		–49,3
United Kingdom	2 329	2 222	2 144	– 0,22	– 3,5	43,9	49,3	47,0	2,44	– 4,7	10 227	10 956	10 084	2,20	– 8,0
Ireland	354	334	304	3,60	– 9,0	46,6	50,5	48,0	3,45	– 5,0	1 659	1 685	1 459	7,16	–13,4
Danmark	1 541	1 485	1 347	0,27	– 9,3	39,2	43,0	32,8	1,53	–23,7	6 044	6 357	4 423	1,76	–30,4
EUR 9	9 387	8 995	8 551	0,12	– 4,9	41,3	45,2	41,8	1,71	– 7,5	38 773	40 629	35 780	1,83	–11,9
Ellas	303	311	312	– 3,10	0,3	25,3	27,4	18,3	3,22	–33,2	768	852	572	0,03	–32,9
EUR 10	9 690	9 306	8 863	0,00	– 4,8	40,8	44,6	41,0	1,80	– 8,1	39 542	41 481	36 352	1,79	–12,4

M.1.1 *(2)*

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Oats and mixed cereals															
Deutschland	825	888	729	− 2,71	−17,9	38,8	42,5	34,1	1,71	−19,8	3 200	3 777	2 489	− 1,05	−34,1
France	633	655	552	− 3,24	−15,7	34,8	33,7	34,8	0,58	3,3	2 200	2 208	1 922	− 2,67	−13,0
Italia	222	219	209	− 0,92	− 4,6	19,1	16,3	14,7	−0,66	− 9,8	422	356	307	− 1,61	−13,8
Nederland	21	24	14	− 2,80	−41,7	54,8	56,7	43,6	2,88	−23,1	115	136	61	0,0	−55,1
Belgique/België	32	40	26	−5,44	−35,0	41,3	45,3	38,1	1,12	−15,9	132	181	99	−10,45	−45,3
Luxembourg	11	12	8		−33,3	36,4	35,8	13,8		−61,5	40	43	11		−74,4
United Kingdom	154	139	116	− 9,22	−16,5	43,1	44,2	42,9	1,60	− 2,9	663	614	498	− 7,77	−18,9
Ireland	23	23	22	− 8,27	− 0,4	38,7	43,9	45,5	3,36	3,6	89	101	100	− 5,18	− 1,0
Danmark	46	47	32	−12,23	−31,9	41,3	41,3	29,1	2,15	−29,5	190	194	93	−10,36	−52,1
EUR 9	1 968	2 040	1 707	− 3,86	−16,3	35,8	37,3	32,7	1,13	−12,3	7 051	7 611	5 581	−2,78	−26,7
Ellas	51	49	48	− 4,19	− 2,0	15,7	16,7	11,0	1,20	−34,1	80	82	53	−3,01	−35,4
EUR 10	2 019	2 089	1 755	− 3,87	−16,0	35,3	36,9	32,1	1,15	−13,0	7 131	7 693	5 634	−2,78	−26,8
Maize															
Deutschland	129	160	169	4,68	5,6	64,5	65,9	55,3	2,22	−16,1	832	1 054	934	7,01	−11,4
France	1 571	1 646	1 637	− 1,83	− 0,5	58,2	63,2	59,0	1,54	− 6,6	9 146	10 408	9 659	− 0,31	− 7,1
Italia	988	1 006	975	1,36	− 3,1	72,8	67,5	68,4	2,08	1,3	7 197	6 792	6 669	3,47	− 1,8
Nederland	0	0	0	—	—	61,2	55,0	—	−0,28	—	0	1	2	−23,38	100,0
Belgique/België	6	7	5	6,42	−28,6	63,3	74,3	78,0	1,07	5,0	38	52	39	7,55	−25,0
EUR 9	2 693	2 820	2 788	− 0,49	− 1,1	63,9	64,9	62,1	1,79	− 4,3	17 214	18 301	17 303	1,29	− 5,5
Ellas	175	163	169	0,21	3,7	74,5	88,9	96,0	9,97	8,0	1 304	1 449	1 622	10,19	11,9
EUR 10	2 868	2 983	2 957	− 0,45	− 0,9	64,6	66,2	64,0	2,21	− 3,3	18 517	19 749	18 924	1,74	− 4,2

M.1.1 *(3)*

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Other cereals															
France	79	69	76	−3,60	10,1	46,3	45,4	42,0	3,20	− 7,5	366	313	317	−0,52	1,3
Italia	19	23	25	21,45	8,7	55,8	46,5	41,6	2,42	−10,5	106	107	104	24,40	− 2,8
EUR 9	98	92	101	−0,92	9,8	48,2	45,6	41,7	3,23	− 8,6	472	420	421	2,28	0,2
Ellas	2	3	−	−5,52	−100,0	25,0	16,6	−	−2,05	−100,0	5	5	−	−7,41	−100,0
EUR 10	100	95	101	−1,11	6,3	47,7	44,7	41,7	3,23	− 6,8	477	425	421	2,08	− 0,9
Total cereals (excl. rice)															
Deutschland	5 130	5 069	5 044	−0,46	− 0,5	44,5	48,6	45,6	2,16	− 6,2	22 826	24 625	23 010	1,69	− 6,6
France	9 704	9 715	9 345	−0,09	− 3,8	46,3	50,1	49,1	1,48	− 2,0	44 938	48 678	45 850	1,39	− 5,8
Italia	4 838	4 938	4 932	−0,02	− 0,1	36,3	35,1	34,1	1,84	− 2,8	17 565	17 330	16 796	1,83	− 3,1
Nederland	213	204	206	−4,27	0,9	59,8	67,6	63,5	4,63	− 6,1	1 274	1 379	1 308	0,15	− 5.1
Belgique/België	372	361	373	−2,39	3,3	50,0	56,7	50,3	2,11	−11,3	1 856	2 046	1 877	−0,33	− 8,3
Luxembourg	38	37	31		−16,2	36,6	38,1	21,9		−42,5	139	141	68		−51,8
United Kingdom	3 981	4 031	3 961	0,80	− 1,7	49,3	54,4	54,3	3,23	− 0,2	19 621	21 914	21 489	4,07	− 1,9
Ireland	425	414	386	1,85	− 6,8	47,7	52,8	49,4	4,06	− 6,4	2 028	2 186	1 909	5,98	−12,7
Danmark	1 787	1 768	1 698	0,01	− 4,0	40,7	45,2	37,6	2,07	−16,8	7 276	7 993	6 379	2,09	−20,2
EUR 9	26 488	26 538	25 977	−0,06	− 2,1	44,4	47,6	45,7	2,07	− 4,0	117 524	126 291	118 687	1,99	− 6,0
Ellas	1 599	1 558	1 551	0,46	− 0,4	30,9	34,5	27,6	5,29	−20,0	4 941	5 377	4 285	5,75	−20,3
EUR 10	28 088	28 096	27 528	−0,03	− 2,0	43,6	46,9	44,7	2,16	− 4,7	122 465	131 669	122 973	2,12	− 6,6

Source: Eurostat.

M.1.2.a Supply/demand balance - durum wheat
(1 August - 31 July) - common wheat

EUR 10

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1981/82 / 1973/74	1982/83 / 1981/82
1	2	3	4	5	6
Durum wheat					
Usable production	4 725	4 491	4 049	3,64	– 9,8
Change in stocks	172	–237	55	–17,60	—
Imports (1)	1 024	1 440	1 210	—	–16,0
Exports (1)	850	1 428	1 414	—	– 1,0
of which intra-EC trade (1)	539	598	715	—	19,6
Internal use	4 727	4 740	3 790	0,50	–20,0
of which:					
- animal feed	65	0	46	—	—
- seed	399	410	395	4,42	–3,7
- industrial use	0	0	0	—	—
- losses (market)	28	30	41	– 3,83	36,7
- human consumption (grain)	4 235	4 300	3 308	0,22	–23,1
Human consumption (after processing)	3 012	3 073	2 363	– 1,47	–23,1
Human consumption (kg/head)	11,1	11,3	8,7	– 0,11	–23,0
Degree of self-supply (%)	100,0	94,7	106,8	3,11	12,8
Common wheat					
Usable production	50 232	49 728	55 619	2,98	11,8
Change in stocks	242	–1 659	+3 652	—	320,1
Imports (1)	3 395	3 589	2 253	—	–37,2
Exports (1)	14 175	14 323	13 566	—	– 5,3
of which intra-EC trade (1)	6 193	6 686	6 117	—	– 8,5
Internal use	39 142	40 653	40 654	1,11	—
of which:					
- animal feed	13 151	13 550	14 778	1,87	9,1
- seed	1 873	1 954	2 026	0,36	3,7
- industrial use	402	401	551	13,08	37,4
- losses (market)	562	563	571	9,77	1,4
- human consumption (grain)	23 133	24 164	22 728	0,50	– 5,9
Human consumption (after processing)	17 246	17 985	17 001	0,75	– 5,5
Human consumption (kg/head)	63,7	66,3	62,6	0,15	– 5,6
Degree of self-supply (%)	128,1	122,3	136,8	1,84	11,9

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Calculated on the basis of intra-export.

M.1.2.b **Supply/demand balance - barley**
(1 August - 31 July) - **rye**

EUR 10

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1981/82 / 1973/74	1982/83 / 1981/82
1	2	3	4	5	6
Barley					
Usable production	41 352	39 442	41 101	1,51	4,2
Change in stocks	−535	−354	1 295	−3,54	—
Imports (1)	752	495	146	—	−70,5
Exports (1)	6 273	5 946	5 863	—	− 1,4
of which intra-EC trade (1)	4 722	5 604	5 362	—	− 4,3
Internal use	36 225	34 348	34 089	0,07	− 0,8
of which:					
- animal feed	28 666	26 963	26 909	0,05	− 0,2
- seed	1 440	1 399	1 412	−0,71	0,9
- industrial use	5 266	5 110	5 062	−0,48	− 0,9
- losses (market)	759	796	626	9,90	−21,4
- human consumption (grain)	94	80	80	−5,89	—
Human consumption (after processing)	52	44	44	−5,30	—
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,2	0,2	0,2	−4,94	—
Degree of self-supply (%)	113,7	114,8	120,6	1,44	5,1
Rye					
Usable production	2 960	2 475	2 412	−3,64	− 2,5
Change in stocks	−69	−114	−101	7,41	11,4
Imports (1)	74	75	56	—	−25,3
Exports (1)	264	77	23	—	−70,1
of which intra-EC trade (1)	114	94	103	—	9,6
Internal use	2 822	2 587	2 546	−3,79	− 1,6
of which:					
- animal feed	1 369	1 159	1 178	−6,40	1,6
- seed	95	82	107	−8,44	30,1
- industrial use	38	39	37	−3,30	− 5,1
- losses (market)	71	63	61	11,70	− 3,2
- human consumption (grain)	1 249	1 244	1 163	−0,68	− 6,5
Human consumption (after processing)	1 053	1 048	986	−0,93	− 5,9
Human consumption (kg/head)	3,9	3,9	3,6	−0,62	− 7,7
Degree of self-supply (%)	104,9	95,7	94,7	0,16	− 1,0

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	
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1981/82 / 1973/74	1982/83 / 1981/82
1	2	3	4	5	6
Maize					
Usable production	17 714	18 551	19 728	1,19	6,3
Change in stocks	71	−5	229	−44,26	—
Imports (1)	9 799	8 327	5 567	—	−33,15
Exports (1)	682	796	905	—	13,69
of which intra-EC trade (1)	5 562	5 753	7 048	—	22,5
Internal use	26 666	26 087	24 161	− 1,32	− 7,38
of which:					
- animal feed	20 375	20 120	18 298	− 1,86	− 7,4
- seed	161	182	156	− 0,14	−14,3
- industrial use	4 676	4 536	4 085	0,97	− 9,9
- losses (market)	299	140	119	− 3,23	−15,0
- human consumption (grain)	1 156	1 109	1 503	0,48	35,5
Human consumption (after processing)	822	778	1 073	2,14	37,9
Human consumption (kg/head)	3,0	2,9	4,0	0,44	37,9
Degree of self-supply (%)	66,2	71,1	81,7	2,56	14,9
Oats and mixed corn					
Usable production	7 395	7 118	7 686	− 3,88	8,0
Change in stocks	31	−27	49	8,5	—
Imports (1)	215	184	140	—	−23,9
Exports (1)	132	108	108	—	—
of which intra-EC trade (1)	244	226	232	—	2,7
Internal use	7 427	7 221	7 669	− 4,29	6,2
of which:					
- animal feed	6 708	6 488	6 988	− 4,58	7,7
- seed	302	305	260	− 5,24	−14,8
- industrial use	0	0	0	—	—
- losses (market)	94	94	103	11,99	9,6
- human consumption (grain)	323	334	319	1,18	− 4,5
Human consumption (after processing)	196	210	203	2,98	− 3,3
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,7	0,8	0,8	3,66	—
Degree of self-supply (%)	99,3	98,6	100,2	0,43	1,6

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	
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1981/82 / 1973/74	1982/83 / 1981/82
1	2	3	4	5	6
Other cereals					
Usable production	425	474	420	4,28	–11,4
Change in stocks	6	–1	–25	—	—
Imports (1)	168	187	131	—	–29,95
Exports (1)	14	4	6	—	50,0
of which intra-EC trade (1)	261	298	214	—	–28,2
Internal use	573	658	570	–9,15	–13,4
of which:					
– animal feed	550	633	545	–9,12	–13,9
– seed	3	3	7	–8,30	133,3
– industrial use	2	0	0	—	—
– losses (market)	5	5	3	—	–40,0
– human consumption (grain)	13	17	15	3,41	–11,8
Human consumption (after processing)	7	9	9	–3,53	—
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,0	0,0	0,0	—	—
Degree of self-supply (%)	74,2	72,1	73,7	14,8	2,2
Total cereals (excluding rice)					
Usable production	124 803	122 279	131 015	1,57	7,1
Change in stocks	–92	–2 397	5 953	–5,47	—
Imports (1)	15 426	14 297	9 676	—	–32,3
Exports (1)	22 390	22 682	21 259	—	– 6,3
of which intra-EC trade (1)	18 211	19 704	20 207	—	2,6
Internal use	117 582	116 294	113 479	–0,40	– 2,4
of which:					
– animal feed	70 884	68 913	68 742	–1,00	– 0,2
– seed	4 273	4 336	4 363	–0,45	0,6
– industrial use	10 405	10 107	9 735	0,46	– 3,7
– losses (market)	1 817	1 691	1 524	7,72	– 9,9
– human consumption (grain)	30 203	31 248	29 116	0,40	– 6,8
Human consumption (after processing)	22 388	23 147	22 012	0,39	– 4,9
Human consumption (kg/head)	82,7	85,4	81,2	0,04	– 4,9
Degree of self-supply (%)	105,8	105,1	115,5	1,97	9,9

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Calculated on the basis of intra-export.

M.1.3 Market prices for domestic cereal production

		NC/100 kg			% TAV	
		1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83 / 1973/74	1983/84 / 1982/83
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Common wheat of breadmaking quality	Deutschland	52,05	53,69	53,39	3,2	−0,6
	France	121,48	129,81	133,76	8,5	3,0
	Italia	26 981	28 295	29 378	12,9	3,8
	Nederland	54,28	55,91	56,68	4,1	1,4
	Belgique/België	845,4	933,0	972,5	6,0	4,2
	Luxembourg	712,0	810,0	890	4,1	9,9
	United Kingdom	12,05	12,75	12,96	8,6	1,6
	Ireland	:	:	:	:	:
	Danmark	153,79	170,83	174,65	8,0	2,2
	Ellas	1 148,0	1 310,1	1 619,4	:	23,6
Rye	Deutschland	51,37	54,30	54,70	3,7	0,7
	France	:	:	:	:	:
	Italia	:	:	32 059	:	:
	Nederland	52,44	53,70	55,57	3,9	3,5
	Belgique/België	806,8	892,4	991,3	6,1	11,1
	Luxembourg	670,0	775,0	880	4,2	13,5
	United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:
	Ireland	:	:	:	:	:
	Danmark	149,64	158,92	168,03	7,4	5,7
	Ellas	1 164,0	1 408,0	1 372,00	:	−2,6
Barley	Deutschland	48,05	48,33	49,93	3,3	3,3
	France	115,67	121,83	127,99	9,0	5,1
	Italia	25 834	26 033	28 729	11,8	10,4
	Nederland	50,88	52,48	55,22	4,0	5,2
	Belgique/België	771,8	848,3	916,2	5,9	8,0
	Luxembourg	:	882,5	1 000,6	:	13,4
	United Kingdom	10,84	11,69	12,11	8,8	3,6
	Ireland	12,15	13,48	15,07	8,9	11,8
	Danmark	146,17	153,50	168,82	7,7	10,0
	Ellas	1 009,0	1 174,3	1 483	:	26,3
Oats	Deutschland	45,75	42,75	51,92	1,3	21,5
	France	104,95	108,00	:	7,7	:
	Italia	27 266	:	30 583	:	:
	Nederland	49,75	47,53	59,07	2,9	24,3
	Belgique/België	746,1	765,5	1 008,0	4,4	31,7
	Luxembourg	719,5	871,7	1 092,1	:	25,3
	United Kingdom	10,26	10,97	11,52	8,6	5,0
	Ireland	:	:	:	:	:
	Danmark	137,28	144,95	162,00	6,2	11,8
	Ellas	:	:	:	:	:
Maize	Deutschland	57,39	60,50	61,00	4,3	0,8
	France	126,78	137,33	138,96	11,6	1,2
	Italia	26 355	30 897	33 420	15,2	8,2
	Nederland	59,72	63,03	63,98	5,6	1,5
	Belgique/België	967,7	1 092,4	1 149,8	6,9	5,3
	Luxembourg	954,1	1 100,8	1 161,7	6,9	5,5
	United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:
	Ireland	16,01	17,38	18,50	:	6,4
	Danmark	:	:	:	:	:
	Ellas	1 065,0	1 517,4	1 691,3	:	11,5
Durum wheat	France	172,88	:	:	:	:
	Italia	36 199	40 853	44 270	11,1	8,4
	Ellas	1 517,0	1 883,3	2 304,7	:	22,4

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.1.4 Prices received by cereal producers in the Community

			NC/100 kg			% TAV	
			1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83 / 1973/74	1983/84 / 1982/83
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
Common wheat	Deutschland	DM	51,0	49,4	:	2,2	:
	France	FF	97,61	109,51	:	8,4	:
	Italia	LIT	28 425	30 906	:	13,5	:
	Nederland	HFL	49,80	51,6	:	3,5	:
	Belgique/België	BFR	765,0	859	:	5,9	:
	Luxembourg	LFR	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	UKL	10,89	11,40	:	7,7	:
	Ireland	IRL	10,76	11,09	:	8,0	:
	Danmark	DKR	139,24	153,43	:	7,4	:
	Ellas	DR	1 061,0	1 469	:	:	:
Rye	Deutschland	DM	47,40	46,80	:	2,4	:
	France	FF	86,94	97,68	:	7,95	:
	Italia	LIT	22 700	25 000	:	14,75	:
	Nederland	HFL	48,00	49,85	:	3,9	:
	Belgique/België	BFR	698,0	797	:	5,6	:
	Luxembourg	LFR	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	UKL	9,95	11,07	:	11,2	:
	Ireland	IRL	—	:	:	:	:
	Danmark	DKR	131,14	138,46	:	7,0	:
	Ellas	DR	1 058,0	:	:	:	:
Barley	Deutschland	DM	48,10	46,3	:	2,1	:
	France	FF	88,82	:	:	:	:
	Italia	LIT	24 000	26 700	:	14,3	:
	Nederland	HFL	48,30	49,60	:	4,1	:
	Belgique/België	BFR	682,0	773	:	5,8	:
	Luxembourg	LFR	—	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	UKL	10,01	10,86	:	8,5	:
	Ireland	IRL	9,64	10,23	:	9,5	:
	Danmark	DKR	133,24	146,96	:	8,1	:
	Ellas	DR	1 009,0	:	:	:	:
Oats	Deutschland	DM	45,05	43,3	:	1,4	:
	France	FF	86,77	89,44	:	7,1	:
	Italia	LIT	24 900	27 300	:	14,5	:
	Nederland	HFL	45,30	44,85	:	2,8	:
	Belgique/België	BFR	682,0	718	:	4,9	:
	Luxembourg	LFR	—	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	UKL	9,69	10,15	:	8,7	:
	Ireland	IRL	:	:	:	:	:
	Danmark	DKR	127,99	141,97	:	7,2	:
	Ellas	DR	1 126,0	1 629	:	:	:
Maize	Deutschland	DM	45,3	48,95	:	:	:
	France	FF	96,10	107,75	:	8,7	:
	Italia	LIT	24 026	27 731	:	16,1	:
	Nederland	HFL	—	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	BFR	—	:	:	:	:
	Luxembourg	LFR	—	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	UKL	—	:	:	:	:
	Ireland	IRL	—	:	:	:	:
	Danmark	DKR	—	:	:	:	:
	Ellas	DR	1 056,0	1 303	:	:	:

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.1.5 Cereal market prices as a percentage of the intervention price (1)

	1983					1984						
	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												
Deutschland	98,65	99,97	99,82	99,56	98,78	98,85	98,06	97,63	97,70	97,35	99,45	101,70
France	101,59	101,60	101,85	102,65	101,77	99,77	97,90	96,85	93,51	94,53	98,70	93,74
Italia (2)	103,07	104,41	107,17	107,63	108,18	110,21	108,48	108,57	109,91	109,27	111,33	96,10
Nederland	99,32	101,28	99,58	99,26	98,67	98,05	96,75	95,79	93,85	92,67	98,63	93,81
Belgique/België	100,94	102,32	102,17	101,51	100,65	101,21	99,66	98,43	96,82	95,01	97,22	100,16
United Kingdom	103,14	106,41	108,73	108,57	109,31	108,93	103,75	106,59	106,92	105,64	104,42	106,19
Ellas	97,82	98,03	100,73	102,32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98,57
Durum wheat												
Italia	95,69	98,95	100,95	101,18	103,42	105,08	104,38	104,76	103,85	103,85	101,72	91,60
Ellas	93,42	95,81	94,20	96,60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97,32
Barley												
Deutschland	99,45	102,30	103,73	102,24	101,25	101,14	99,78	99,27	100,02	100,74	102,67	95,17
France	103,11	106,38	106,34	106,58	106,70	105,81	103,27	102,03	101,77	101,64	103,39	98,10
Nederland	105,41	108,72	107,49	107,37	106,07	105,51	104,38	102,03	102,10	101,42	102,38	98,53
Belgique/België	102,72	106,32	106,83	106,60	105,91	106,47	104,72	102,37	101,44	100,49	102,29	103,47
Danmark	105,35	108,38	107,23	105,79	104,60	105,62	104,22	101,52	100,17	101,16	101,16	—
United Kingdom	98,96	101,76	102,42	101,94	101,43	102,19	99,70	99,10	99,49	97,36	97,79	94,96
Ellas	97,13	96,10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101,49
Rye												
Deutschland	109,67	110,91	110,24	110,42	110,08	108,93	108,34	106,92	106,05	105,17	104,34	105,14
Nederland	108,04	108,73	110,16	109,40	108,43	108,18	107,25	—	—	—	—	103,02
Danmark	106,60	106,11	107,23	105,79	104,40	104,14	102,02	100,42	100,46	101,44	100,86	—
Maize												
France	128,06	123,22	118,40	118,18	116,62	111,59	112,83	110,97	110,33	111,03	112,78	114,13
Italia	139,65	130,94	126,60	124,07	123,01	124,53	122,66	121,95	120,86	119,62	122,43	127,10
Ellas	—	—	113,27	114,75	115,93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Average prices at certain representative marketing centres adjusted to the standard quality.
(2) Calculation based on reference price, average quality.

M.1.6 Cereals delivered to intervention

		1 000 t			% TAV	
		1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83 / 1973/74	1983/84 / 1982/83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Common wheat	Deutschland	860	1 808	1 122	10,11	–37,9
	France	237	2 712	1 496	–	–44,8
	Italia	:	:	5	–	–
	Nederland	5	206	17	14,07	–91,7
	Belgique/België	11	65	20	–13,39	–69,2
	Luxembourg	:	:	–	–	–
	United Kingdom	36	491	24	–	–95,1
	Ireland	:	:	–	–	–
	Danmark	94	372	303	–	–18,5
	EUR 9	1 244	5 705	2 987	18,19	–47,6
	Ellas	:	:	–	–	
	EUR 10	1 244	5 705	2 987	18,19	–47,6
Rye	Deutschland	76	38	47	–13,42	23,68
	France	:	:	–	–	–
	Italia	:	:	–	–	–
	Nederland	:	:	–	–	–
	Belgique/België	:	:	–	–	–
	Luxembourg	:	:	–	–	–
	United Kingdom	0	:	–	–	–
	Ireland	:	:	–	–	–
	Danmark	99	3	–	–	–100,0
	EUR 9	175	41	47	–12,69	14,6
	Ellas	:	:	–	–	–
	EUR 10	175	41	47	–12,69	14,6
Barley	Deutschland	216	569	293	5,82	–48,5
	France	:	:	9	–	–
	Italia	:	:	–	–	–
	Nederland	:	4	–	–	–100,0
	Belgique/België	:	:	1	–	–
	Luxembourg	:	:	–	–	–
	United Kingdom	350	1 201	377	–	– 68,6
	Ireland	8	103	–	–	–100,0
	Danmark	16	355	7	–	–98,0
	EUR 9	590	2 232	687	22,29	–69,2
	Ellas	:	:	–	–	–
	EUR 10	590	2 232	687	22,29	–69,2
Durum wheat	Deutschland	:	:	–	–	–
	France	1	:	–	–	–
	Italia	150	227	316	–	39,2
	Nederland	:	:	–	–	–
	Belgique/België	:	:	–	–	–
	Luxembourg	:	:	–	–	–
	United Kingdom	:	:	–	–	–
	Ireland	:	:	–	–	–
	Danmark	:	:	–	–	–
	EUR 9	151	227	316	–	39,2
	Ellas	360	363	–	–	–
	EUR 10	511	590	316	–	46,4

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.1.7 World production of cereals and production in the main exporting countries

	%			Mio t			% TAV	
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Wheat								
World	100	100	100	453,8	486,3	499,8	2,88	2,8
of which:								
- EUR 9	11,4	11,7	11,5	51,6	56,8	57,3	3,60	0,9
- Ellas	0,6	0,6	0,4	2,8	3,0	2,1	6,51	−30,0
- EUR 10	12,0	12,3	11,9	54,4	59,8	59,4	3,73	− 0,7
- Spain	0,7	0,9	0,9	3,4	4,4	4,3	1,35	− 2,3
- Portugal	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,4	0,3	−2,45	−25,0
- USA	16,8	15,7	13,2	76,2	76,5	66,0	5,71	−13,7
- Canada	5,5	5,5	5,4	24,8	26,8	26,9	5,75	0,4
- Argentina	1,8	3,1	2,5	8,3	15,0	12,3	9,55	−18,0
- Australia	3,6	1,8	4,4	16,4	8,9	21,9	−3,18	146,0
- Others	59,5	60,6	61,8	270,0	294,5	308,7	1,92	4,8
Other cereals (1)								
World	100	100	100,0	788,0	797,5	693,7	1,83	−13,0
of which:								
- EUR 9	8,4	8,7	8,9	66,0	69,4	62,0	0,83	−10,7
- Ellas	0,3	0,3	0,3	2,2	2,4	2,3	4,61	− 0,4
- EUR 10	8,7	9,0	9,3	68,2	71,8	64,3	0,94	−10,4
- Spain	1,0	1,0	1,3	7,7	8,4	9,2	1,57	9,5
- Portugal	0,1	—	—	0,7	—	—	—	—
- USA	31,5	32,0	20,0	249,3	255,0	138,4	3,52	−45,7
- Canada	3,3	3,3	3,1	26,0	26,6	21,3	2,99	−19,9
- Argentina	2,7	2,4	2,7	21,4	18,9	18,4	1,18	− 2,6
- Australia	0,8	0,6	1,3	6,6	4,4	9,3	0,0	97,9
- Others	51,8	51,7	62,4	408,1	412,4	432,8	1,08	4,9

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		
		1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1981/1980	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Imports (1)							
Wheat and flour (wheat equivalent)	World	93,8	98,2	100,9	3,99	4,69	2,75
	EUR 9	4,9	4,5	4,4	− 4,12	− 8,16	− 2,22
	%	5,2	4,6	4,4	− 7,89	−11,54	− 4,35
	EUR 10	4,9	4,5	4,4	− 4,12	− 8,16	− 2,22
	%	5,2	4,6	4,4	− 7,89	−11,54	− 4,35
Other cereals (2)	World	97,1	104,7	92,2	5,84	7,83	−11,94
	EUR 9	11,8	10,4	7,5	− 6,36	−11,86	−27,88
	%	12,2	9,9	8,1	−11,58	−18,85	−17,35
	EUR 10	13,0	10,6	7,8	− 6,40	−18,46	−26,42
	%	13,4	10,1	8,5	−11,59	−24,62	−15,84
All cereals (2)	World	192,3	202,9	193,1	4,91	5,51	− 4,83
	EUR 9	16,7	14,9	11,9	− 5,74	−10,78	−20,13
	%	8,7	7,3	6,2	−10,22	−16,09	−15,07
	EUR 10	17,9	15,1	12,2	− 5,77	−15,64	−19,21
	%	9,4	7,4	6,3	−10,26	−21,3	−14,86
Exports (1)							
Wheat and flour (wheat equivalent)	World	93,0	99,3	97,5	3,55	6,77	− 1,81
	EUR 9	11,8	14,7	13,5	11,40	24,58	− 8,16
	%	12,5	14,8	13,8	7,50	18,40	− 6,76
	EUR 10	11,6	15,2	14,3	11,95	31,03	− 5,92
	%	13,2	15,3	14,6	7,95	15,91	− 4,58
Other cereals (2)	World	104,6	106,0	96,3	5,96	1,34	− 9,15
	EUR 9	5,8	5,8	5,4	6,14	0,0	− 6,90
	%	5,5	5,5	5,6	0,23	0,0	1,82
	EUR 10	5,8	5,8	5,5	6,14	0,0	− 5,17
	%	5,5	5,5	5,7	0,23	0,0	3,64
All cereals (2)	World	194,8	205,3	193,8	4,73	5,39	− 5,60
	EUR 9	16,8	20,5	18,9	9,66	22,02	− 7,80
	%	8,6	10,0	9,8	4,75	16,28	− 2,00
	EUR 10	17,4	21,0	19,8	9,99	20,69	− 5,71
	%	9,0	10,2	10,2	5,01	13,33	0,00

Source: FAO and Eurostat.

(1) Excluding intra-EC trade.
(2) Excluding rice.

M.1.9 **Offer prices for various cereals** (cif Antwerp/Rotterdam)

	ECU/t			% TAV	
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83 / 1973/74	1983/84 / 1982/83
1	2	3	4	5	6
Common wheat					
- Red Winter	168,67	167,60	193,27	:	15,3
- Hard/Dark Hard Winter 2/13,5	192,32	:	:	:	:
- Hard/Dark Hard Winter 2/12	:	:	:	:	:
Barley					
- USA III	139,78	121,97	173,91	−0,9	42,6
- Argentine Plata 65/66	:	:	:	:	:
- Canada Feed I	150,80	125,20	178,71	−0,6	42,7
- Canada Feed II	140,64	123,64	178,55	−0,8	44,4
Maize					
- USA Yellow Corn III	134,44	146,15	196,85	2,1	34,7
- Argentine Plata	150,74	149,78	203,96	0,7	36,2
Durum wheat					
- USA Hard Amber Durum III	185,28	198,09	239,45	−3,9	20,9
- Canadian Western Amber Durum II	204,86	:	245,75	:	:

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.1.10 **Consumer prices of bread**

		National currency			% TAV	
		1981	1982	1983	1982 / 1973	1983 / 1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	DM/kg	2,76	2,89	2,88	5,9	−0,3
France	FF/400 g	2,71	3,04	3,32	11,7	9,2
Italia	LIT/kg	1 159	1 350	1 558	16,9	15,4
Nederland	HFL/800 g	1,91	2,08	2,11	8,8	1,4
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	33,1	35,4	37,75	9,0	6,6
United Kingdom	pence/1 ¾ lbs	39,90	42,00	43,50	16,2	3,6
Ireland	pence/800 g	38,80	39,90	41,90	14,0	5,0
Danmark	DKR/300 g	3,64	4,04	4,27	11,6	5,7
Ellas	DR/920 g	26,3	30,0	34,9	×	16,3

Source: Eurostat.

Deutschland:	Helles Mischbrot.
France:	Pain parisien.
Italia:	Pane.
Nederland:	Waterwitbrood afh.
Belgique/België:	Pain de ménage/Huishoudbrood.
United Kingdom:	White, 1 ¾ 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**

	1975 = 100			% TAV	
	1981	1982	1983	1983/1975	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6
Money terms					
Deutschland	127,7	134,0	137,9	4,3 (1)	2,9
France	200,5	224,3	249,0	12,1	11,0
Italia	259,6	299,0	340,5	16,5	13,9
Nederland	141,1	149,7	151,6	5,1 (1)	1,3
Belgique/België	143,1	152,5	164,9	6,4	8,1
Luxembourg	140,0	150,1	163,9	6,3	9,2
United Kingdom	217,2	229,6	239,1	11,5	4,2
Ireland	205,5	224,2	242,3	12,5 (1)	8,1
Danmark	194,2	213,2	226,5	11,2 (1)	6,3
Ellas	279,4	327,3	380,7	18,9 (1)	16,3
*Real terms***					
Deutschland	101,1	101,2	101,0	0,3 (1)	−0,2
France	110,5	109,8	111,0	1,3	1,1
Italia	98,1	96,2	94,8	−0,7	−1,4
Nederland	99,5	99,9	99,3	0,2 (1)	−0,6
Belgique/België	104,5	104,2	105,1	0,6	0,9
Luxembourg	94,2	93,6	94,1	−0,9	0,5
United Kingdom	97,6	96,3	95,6	−0,6	−0,8
Ireland	91,2	85,7	83,8	−0,8 (1)	−2,2
Danmark	116,3	115,5	114,3	2,0 (1)	−1,1
Ellas	113,8	107,7	103,1	0,7 (1)	−4,2

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

(1) 1983/1976.

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	
	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
France	5	5	7	29,4	140,0	40,0	54,0	50,9	129,2	94,3	20	27	38	38,0	140,7
Italia	169	178	184	93,7	103,4	49,5	54,2	56,0	100,2	103,3	837	1 010	1 030	98,3	102,0
Ellas	15	15	14	88,2	93,3	59,0	55,3	58,9	104,9	106,5	87	83	82	98,9	98,8
EUR 10	190	198	205	88,4	103,5	50,0	54,2	56,0	106,3	103,3	944	1 120	1 150	94,8	102,7

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	1982/83 / 1981/82
1	2	3	4
Usable production	611	724	18,5
Changes in stocks	0	− 9	—
Imports	846	613	−27,5
Exports	466	292	−37,3
Intra-Community trade (2)	472	556	17,8
Internal use	992	1 056	6,5
of which:			
- animal feed	83	90	8,4
- seed	27	29	7,4
- industrial use	30	39	30,0
- losses (market)	6	6	—
- gross human consumption	848	892	5,2
Human consumption in kg/head	3,1	3,3	6,5
Degree of self-supply (%)	61,6	68,6	11,4

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Broken rice included.
(2) Calculated on the basis of intra-import.

M.2.3 Producer prices for long-grain husked rice

	ECU/100 kg (1)			% TAV (2)	
	1981	1982	1983	1982 / 1981	1983 / 1982
1	2	3	4	5	6
Italia	33,77	34,84	34,93	3,2	0,3
Ellas	23,72	28,74	29,45	21,2	2,5

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Converted at 1982 constant exchange rates.
(2) Calculated from quotations in national currency.

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
1982						
September	40 000	106,80				
October	44 300	116,94				
November	42 440	110,96				
December	42 050	108,88				
1983						
January	42 050	107,80				
February	40 490	102,77				
March	40 400	101,54	47 500	119,38	44 700	112,35
April	41 700	103,79	47 500	118,23	46 350	115,37
May	45 825	112,96	47 500	117,09	47 850	117,96
June	50 725	119,05	49 725	116,70	49 775	116,82
July	57 150	132,87	57 300	133,22	54 800	127,40
August	—	—	57 300	133,22	—	—
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

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	345,2	344,3	334,5	372,8	389,0	389,5	402,5	410,5	387,4	30,2
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

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	
	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 p.	1983/84 / 1973/74	1984/85 / 1983/84 p.	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 p.	1983/84 / 1973/74	1984/85 / 1983/84 p.	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 p.	1983/84 / 1973/74	1984/85 / 1983/84 p.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Deutschland (3)	429	403	422	1,2	4,7	7,69	6,17	6,20	−0,2	0,5	3 299	2 507	2 635	1,0	5,1
France (4)	539	472	505	−0,1	7,0	8,25	7,55	7,68	2,2	1,7	4 755	3 825	4 169	1,6	9,0
Italia	255	222	210	−0,5	−5,4	4,63	5,60	5,98	2,4	6,8	1 180	1 244	1 255	1,8	0,9
Nederland	134	116	128	−0,1	10,3	8,43	6,41	7,03	−0,2	9,7	1 130	743	900	−0,3	21,1
Belgique/België	130	114	120	0,8	5,3	8,50	6,86	6,88	0,1	0,3	1 105	782	825	0,9	5,5
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	201	196	196	0,4	0	7,05	5,42	6,38	0,6	17,7	1 418	1 062	1 250	1,0	17,7
Ireland	34	36	37	1,8	2,8	6,53	5,47	5,68	−0,7	3,8	222	197	210	1,1	6,6
Danmark	76	72	74	1,2	2,8	7,07	4,80	6,89	−0,9	43,5	537	346	510	0,1	47,4
EUR 9	1 798	1 631	1 692	0,4	3,7	7,41	6,39	6,76	1,0	5,8	13 646	10 706	11 754	1,2	9,8
Ellas	40	38	29	4,7	−23,7	7,40	7,82	7,38	2,7	−5,6	296	297	214	7,4	−28,0
EUR 10	1 838	1 669	1 721	0,4	3,1	7,41	6,42	6,77	1,0	5,5	13 942	11 003	11 968	1,3	8,8

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
(1983/84)

(1 000 t white sugar)

	Basic quantity		Carry-over and production (p)					
	A Sugar	B Sugar	Quantity of sugar carried over to 1982/83	1983/84 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 1984/85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Deutschland	1 990	612	201	2 507	1 989	530	149	40
France (1)	2 996	806	649	3 825	2 822	748	757	147
Italia	1 320	248	5	1 244	1 248	—	—	1
Nederland	690	182	48	743	690	101	—	—
Belgique/België	680	146	70	782	680	128	44	—
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	1 040	104	80	1 062	1 040	102	—	—
Ireland	182	18	22	197	182	18	—	19
Danmark	328	97	14	346	328	32	—	—
EUR 9	9 226	2 213	1 089	10 706	8 979	1 659	950	207
Ellas	290	29	—	297	290	—	—	7
EUR 10	9 516	2 242	1 089	11 003	9 269	1 659	950	214

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	
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84 p	1982/83 / 1981/82	1983/84 / 1982/83 p
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total production	15 028	13 942	11 003	−7,2	−21,1
of which: C sugar production	2 530	2 425	950	−4,2	−60,8
Usable production (1)	12 498	11 517	10 053	−7,9	−12,7
Change in stocks	1 490	445	−1 215	×	×
Imports (2)	1 532	1 493	1 551	−2,6	3,9
Exports (1) (2)	2 943	3 091	3 450	5,0	11,6
Intra-Community trade	(1 161)	(1 384)	(1 587)	19,2	14,7
Internal use	9 597	9 474	9 369	−1,3	− 1,1
of which:					
- animal feed	10	11	10	10,0	− 9,1
- industrial use	84	77	82	−8,3	6,5
- human consumption	9 503	9 386	9 277	−1,3	− 1,1
Human consumption (kg/head) (3)	35,0	34,5	34,1	−1,2	− 1,1
Degree of self-supply (%) (4)	156,6	147,1	117,4	×	×

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	
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83 / 1973/74	1983/84 / 1982/83 p
1	2	3	4	5	6
(I) Supply balance (sugar marketing year Sept./August)					
Initial stock	24 445	32 501	37 943	8,2	16,7
Production	100 881	100 658	96 055	2,7	− 4,6
Imports	31 858	29 246	28 019	2,3	− 0,8
Availability	157 184	162 405	162 017	3,5	− 0,2
Exports	32 143	29 841	28 512	2,2	− 4,5
Consumption	92 540	94 621	96 878	2,1	2,4
Final stock	32 501	37 943	36 627	10,1	− 3,5
of which: as a % of consumption	35,1	40,1	37,8	×	×
	1981	1982	1983	1982 / 1973	1983 / 1982
(II) International trade					
Imports/world	28 204	29 339	27 152	3,0	− 7,5
of which: EUR 10	1 365	1 470	1 516	−5,1	3,1
%	4,8	5,0	5,6	×	×
Exports/world	29 125	30 417	28 778	3,4	− 5,4
of which: EUR 10	5 414	5 615	4 910	12,7	−12,6
%	18,6	18,5	17,1	×	×

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)	
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83 / 1973/74	1983/84 / 1982/83
1	2	3	4	5	6
Paris Stock Exchange (2)	30,82	24,07	26,14	− 1,9	11,7
London Stock Exchange (3)	28,10	19,29	26,39	0	25,0
New York Stock Exchange (4)	24,95	16,60	20,43	−16,1	10,7

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				
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100,-	100,-	100	92 523	101 432	96 815	3,0	– 4,6
of which:								
Europe								
EUR 10	16,7	15,6	12,7	15 476	15 516	12 305	5,1	–10,6
Portugal	–	–	–	15	15	15	4,6	0
Spain	1,2	1,1	1,4	1 081	1 123	1 321	2,6	17,6
USSR	6,9	6,9	9,0	6 413	7 391	8 750	–2,9	18,3
America								
USA	6,3	5,4	5,4	5 789	5 418	5 215	2,1	– 3,8
Cuba	8,6	8,0	7,7	7 926	8 039	7 460	4,6	– 7,2
Dominican Republic	1,2	1,3	1,2	1 107	1 285	1 209	1,0	– 5,9
Mexico	2,9	2,7	3,2	2 642	2 739	3 076	–0,3	12,3
Argentina	1,8	1,6	1,7	1 624	1 623	1 624	–0,1	0
Brazil	9,4	8,9	9,9	8 726	8 941	9 555	2,9	6,9
Asia								
India	6,5	9,1	8,7	5 991	9 126	8 452	9,6	– 7,4
Peop. Rep. China	3,7	3,7	4,2	3 450	3 700	4 100	1,3	10,8
Philippines	2,6	2,7	2,2	2 376	2 709	2 112	2,9	–22,0
Thailand	1,8	3,0	2,2	1 702	3 017	2 113	15,3	–30,0
Africa								
South Africa	2,1	2,3	1,6	1 987	2 371	1 584	2,2	–33,1
Oceania								
Australia	3,8	3,6	3,4	3 509	3 652	3 256	3,9	–10,9

Source: Statistical Bulletin of the International Sugar Organization (ISO).

M.3.7 Consumer prices of sugar

					% TAV	
		1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	DM/kg	1,81	1,90	1,96	3,7	3,2
France	FF/kg	4,35	4,87	5,36	11,5	10,1
Italia	LIT/kg	917	1 088	1 200	17	10,3
Nederland	HFL/kg	1,97	2,19	2,29	6,4	4,6
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	36,56	39,17	35,25	7,8	−10,0
United Kingdom	pence/kg	39,30	43,40	46,30	18,4	6,7
Ireland	pence/kg	46,90	53,40	59,30	19,6	11,0
Danmark	DKR/kg	10,67	12,21	13,36	18,2	9,4
Ellas	DR/kg	42,87	43,35	50,54	×	16,6

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	1982/83	226,765	227,890	228,860	226,920
	Representative market price	1982/83	234,870	234,870	236,570	238,270
	Intervention price	1982/83	217,930	217,930	219,630	221,330
	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
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	1982/83	204,810	208,495	212,956	209,465
	Intervention price	1982/83	200,610	200,610	202,310	204,010
	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

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 2 August 1983 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 (a) – refined olive oil	1968/69	94,544	92,896	90,023	89,801
	1982/83	235,221	242,242	246,897	244,763
	1983/84	236,092	229,306	228,412	228,001
Milan (b) – refined olive oil	1968/69	99,376	96,620	95,054	95,054
	1982/83	239,915	247,479	250,970	249,224
	1983/84	241,424	234,526	234,154	232,960
Milan (b) – edible seed oils	1968/69	31,626	31,297	31,626	34,818
	1982/83	58,766	56,730	55,469	56,245
	1983/84	91,693	93,773	99,739	96,719
Ratio: olive oil (Bari)/edible seed oils (Milan)	1968/69	2,99	2,95	2,86	2,58
	1982/83	4,00	4,27	4,45	4,35
	1983/84	2,57	2,45	2,29	2,36

Source: Bari (a) and Milan (b) 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 2 August 1983 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
223,429	231,284	230,052	233,967	234,899	236,142 (4)	234,899	233,035	230,679
239,970	241,670	243,370	245,070	246,770	246,770	246,770	246,770	241,812
223,030	224,730	226,430	228,130	229,830	229,830	229,830	217,930	223,880
225,671	226,696	226,696	227,189	229,530	233,035	—	—	223,962
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
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
204,500	207,525	202,535	206,189	208,054	209,545 (4)	209,172	205,444	207,391
205,710	207,410	209,110	210,810	212,510	212,510	212,510	200,610	206,560
205,630 (3)	205,071 (3)	195,227	199,478	205,817	216,256	—	—	203,447
220,75	222,54	217,93	219,72	221,51	221,51	221,51	208,98	218,45

(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
241,583	241,660	233,035	235,645	237,323	241,611 (1)	244,966	242,916	220,523
230,891	230,052	229,083	231,916	241,163	249,068			233,398
96,958	94,685	94,298	93,380	96,635	99,134	99,457	98,747	96,612
245,849	245,927	236,018	242,282	246,085	248,740	252,424	248,322	246,103
237,696	238,628	239,523	240,865	244,743	249,814			239,433
35,301	34,624	33,851	32,667	32,671	32,884	34,238	38,628	33,686
55,818	59,445	60,318	59,542	61,335	94,333	100,485	95,451	67,828
99,739	108,524	124,907	118,755	106,935	102,535			104,332
2,55	2,59	2,69	2,76	2,89	2,92	2,79	2,46	2,74
4,33	4,07	3,86	3,96	3,87	2,56	2,44	2,54	3,73
2,31	2,12	1,83	1,95	2,26	2,43			2,03

M.4.3 Olive-oil imports

			EUR 10	Deutsch-land	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	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	–
	t	1980/81	107 828	1 445	44 159	60 027	1 240	398	527	4	28	–
	% TAV	1982/83 / 1981/82	–40,15	22,66	–6,05	–53,05	–23,06	25,53	–96,81	–60	–83,33	–
Spain	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	–
	t	1980/81	30 592	1 209	19 351	7 918	1 235	378	472	4	25	–
	% TAV	1982/83 / 1981/82	157,80	18,41	6,91	1 835,50	–19,49	25,28	–98,46	–80	–100	–
Portugal	t	1982/83	207	68	129	–	–	10	–	–	–	–
	t	1981/82	925	89	104	713	11	8	–	–	–	–
	t	1980/81	86	37	23	–	5	9	12	–	–	–
	% TAV	1982/83 / 1981/82	–77,62	–23,60	24,04	–100	–100	25	–	–	–	–

Turkey	t	1982/83	1 281	86	–	1 195	–	–	–	–	–	–
	t	1981/82	1 876	32	4	1 814	22	–	–	–	4	–
	t	1980/81	9 696	160	8 134	1 397	0	–	2	–	3	–
	% TAV	1982/83 / 1981/82	–31,72	168,75	–100	–34,12	–100	–	–	–	–100	–
Tunisia	t	1982/83	13 985	–	8 427	5 556	–	–	2	–	–	–
	t	1981/82	46 170	–	9452	36 718	–	–	–	–	–	–
	t	1980/81	61 208	1	15 666	45 541	–	–	–	–	–	–
	% TAV	1982/83 / 1981/82	–69,71	–	–10,84	–84,87	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco	t	1982/83	323	27	13	204	9	70	–	–	–	–
	t	1981/82	2 842	13	107	2 667	–	55	–	–	–	–
	t	1980/81	3 990	38	984	2 957	–	11	–	–	–	–
	% TAV	1982/83 / 1981/82	–88,63	107,69	–87,85	–92,35	–	27,27	–	–	–	–
Other	t	1982/83	11	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	2	
	t	1981/82	1 539	–	269	1 257	–	–	13	–	0	–
	t	1980/81	2 256	–	1	2 214	–	–	41	–	0	–
	% TAV	1982/83 / 1981/82	–99,29	–	–100	–100	–	–	–46,15	–	–	–

Source : Eurostat.

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	
	1981	1982	1983	1982/1983	1983/1982	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Colza and rape seed															
Deutschland	154,5	189,2	231,6	6,4	22,4	23,5	28,3	25,9	3,6	– 8,5	363,0	534,7	599,4	10,2	12,1
France	460,8	473,8	465,9	4,2	–1,7	21,8	25,1	20,4	2,5	–18,7	1 005,9	1 187,8	952,1	6,8	–19,8
Italia	0,1	0,1	0,2	×	100	20,0	20,0	25,0	–2,7	25	0,2	0,2	0,5	×	150
Nederland	11,0	10,8	13,2	–3,7	22,2	33,8	30,8	28,8	1,6	– 6,5	37,2	33,2	38,0	–2,2	14,1
Belgique/België	0,5	1,4	3,9	5,0	178,6	30,0	32,1	25,9	3,6	–19,3	1,5	4,5	10,1	8,8	124,4
Luxembourg	0,3	0,4	0,6	8,0	50	30,0	32,5	18,3	5,5	–43,7	0,9	1,3	1,1	14,0	–15,4
United Kingdom	125,0	174,5	222,3	×	27,4	26,0	33,3	25,3	4,5	–24	325,0	581,0	563,0	×	– 3,1
Ireland	–	2,0	2,0*	×	–	–	22,5	20,0*	×	–11,1*	–	4,5	4,0	×	–11,1
Danmark	128,6	152,4	164,0	14,3	7,6	20,7	22,0	21,0	1,0	– 4,5	265,7	335,0	345,0	14,1	3,0
EUR 9	880,8	1 004,6	1 103,7*	7,7	9,9	22,7	26,7	22,8	3,0	–14,6	1 999,4	2 682,3	2 513,2	10,9	– 6,3
Ellas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EUR 10	880,8	1 004,6	1 103,7*	7,7	9,9	22,7	26,7	22,8	3,0	–14,6	1 999,4	2 682,3	2 513,2	10,9	– 6,3
Sunflower seed															
France	168,4	289,6	423,4	24,2	46,2	25,1	22,2	19,4	1,0	–12,6	423,3	643,9	822,4	24,6	27,7
Italia	42,4	53,5	61,6	15,9	15,1	20,2	17,7	21,9	×	23,7	85,8	94,5	134,8	15,9	42,6
EUR 9	210,8	343,1	485,0	22,4	41,4	24,2	21,5	19,7	1,0	– 8,4	509,1	738,4	957,2	23,6	29,6
Ellas	2,8	4,2	8,7	9,9	107,1	14,3	17,9	×	5,5	×	4,0	7,5	:	15,8	:
EUR 10	213,6	347,3	493,7	22,2	42,2	24,0	21,5	×	1,1	×	513,1	745,9	957,2	23,9	29,6
Cotton seed															
Italia	1,3	–	–	–	–	6,5	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–
EUR 9	1,3	–	–	–	–	6,5	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	–
Ellas	126,3	136,9	168,0	–0,8	1,2	15,2	11,5	12,7	0	1,1	191,7	157,7	213,5	–0,8	1,4
EUR 10	127,6	136,9	168,0	–0,8	1,2	15,0	11,5	12,7	0	1,1	191,7	157,7	213,5	–0,8	1,4

Source: Eurostat.

M.5.2 **Supplies of colza and rape** (seed, oil, cake) (July/June)

EUR 10

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83 / 1973/74	1983/84 / 1982/83 p
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
Production	1 999	2 682	2 513	10,9	−6,3
Imports	135	131	326		
Exports	12	10	9		
Availabilities	2 122	2 803	2 830	8,0	1,0
Oil					
Production					
- from Community seed	775	1 042	977		
- from imported seed	53	51	127		
Total colza-oil production	828	1 093	1 104	7,4	1,0
Oil imports	13	39	39		
Oil exports	257	229	240		
Change in stocks	:	:			
Availabilities	584	903	903	7,8	0
Cake					
Production	1 188	1 570	1 585	8,6	1,0
Imports	144	179	300		
Exports	2	3	4		
Availabilities	1 332	1 746	1 881	8,8	7,7
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 1982	VII-XII 1983	VII-XII 1982	VII-XII 1983	VII-XII 1982	VII-XII 1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	399	336	15	23	0	0
France	10	24	3	7	0	0
Italia	9	12	1	2	0	0
Nederland	104	119	10	21	2	1
UEBL/BLEU	34	20	2	1	0	0
United Kingdom	15	110	0	2	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Danmark	1	0	0	0	0	8
EUR 9	572	621	31	56	2	9
Ellas	0	0	0	0	0	0
EUR 10	572	621	31	56	2	9

Source: Eurostat.

[1] Based on quantities entering.

M.5.4 **Sunflower supplies** (seed, oil, cake) (July/June) (1) — EUR 10

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84 p	1982/83 / 1973/74	1983/84 / 1982/83 p
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
Production	513	746	957	23,6	28,3
Imports	874	566	368		
Exports	2	6	3		
Availabilities	1 385	1 306	1 322	17,2	1,2
Oil					
Production					
- from Community seed	194	281	363		
- from imported seed	332	215	140		
Total sunflower-oil production	526	496	503	17,1	1,4
Oil imports	75	159	150		
Oil exports	25	25	25		
Change in stocks	:	:			
Availabilities	576	630	628	6,0	−0,3
Cake					
Production	596	562	568	17,3	1,0
Imports	416	761	750		
Exports	9	13	10		
Availabilities	1 003	1 310	1 308	15,8	−0,2
Derived calculations					
a) Avail. quantity of veg. oils and fats excl. olive oil	:	:	:	:	:
b) Available sunflower oil as proportion of a)	:	:	:	:	:
c) Internal sunflower oil production derived from Community seed as proportion of a)	:	:	:	:	:

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 1982	VII-XII 1983	VII-XII 1982	VII-XII 1983	VII-XII 1982	VII-XII 1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	123	279	163	60	0	0
France	0	0	77	30	1	0
Italia	0	17	7	22	0	0
Nederland	53	117	58	34	0	3
UEBL/BLEU	1	78	44	9	0	0
United Kingdom	9	1	3	3	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Danmark	0	0	1	1	0	0
EUR 9	186	492	353	159	1	3
Ellas	0	0	0	2	0	0
EUR 10	186	492	353	161	1	3

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Based on quantities entering.

M.6.1 **Production of dehydrated fodder** (excluding potatoes)

	t			% TAV	
	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	91 000	95 611	102 470	6,2	7,2
France	840 000	768 400	780 000	1,4	1,5
Italia	180 000	174 500	176 000	7,0	0,9
Nederland	91 000	90 312	92 360	4,6	2,3
Belgique/België	—	—	—	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	85 000	55 000	55 000	11,6	0
Ireland	5 000	5 000	—	:	:
Danmark	165 000	140 000	132 000	– 9,7	– 5,7
EUR 9	1 457 000	1 328 823	1 337 830	– 1,4	0,7
Ellas	—	—	—	:	:
EUR 10	1 457 000	1 328 823	1 337 830	– 1,4	0,7

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.6.2 **Prices of dehydrated lucerne** (1)

(FF/100 kg)

	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
January	45,00	50,06	82,50	51,17	55,10	75,20	68,75	81,88	93,50	122,75
February	45,00	50,50	81,71	50,00	56,60	74,07	67,50	82,75	97,83	124,75
March	43,00	49,81	79,00	50,55	57,46	:	65,00	89,05	97,13	122,13
April	47,00	50,63	72,25	50,50	64,08	:	70,50	99,13	99,33	127,50
May	43,50	53,33	68,75	50,50	71,00	64,17	75,00	94,63	104,33	115,00
June	47,00	75,00	64,02	49,25	63,92	65,61	75,00	86,00	104,65	107,50
July	50,50	75,00	60,75	49,13	62,39	64,43	75,50	87,25	104,65	
August	54,55	70,00	50,20	48,15	65,29	63,44	76,94	87,69	104,65	
September	42,50	78,05	51,13	47,22	67,16	64,19	77,31	87,31	112,25	
October	47,17	76,75	51,44	50,90	73,63	62,90	78,31	88,38	120,00	
November	48,83	81,00	51,78	52,55	73,75	66,40	79,64	89,50	118,00	
December	55,00	80,75	50,44	53,18	72,63	69,38	81,13	94,40	120,00	
Annual Ø	47,42	65,91	63,66	50,26	65,25	66,99	74,21	89,00	107,19	
Ø TAV as compared with previous year	43,7	34,6	–3,4	–21,1	29,8	2,7	10,8	19,9	20,4	

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	
	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6
Production	1 457 000	1 328 823	1 337 830	– 1,4	0,7
Imports (1)	178 335	235 366	224 331	– 10,5	– 4,7
Exports (1)	38 063	27 803	7 912	×	– 71,5
Availabilities	1 597 272	1 536 386	1 554 249	– 1,3	1,2

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

(1) Lucerne meal only.

M.6.5 Quantities of peas and field beans of Community origin used in the feeding of animals (1)

	Peas				Field beans			
	1 000 t			% TAV	1 000 t			% TAV
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1983/84 / 1982/83	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1983/84 / 1982/83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Deutschland	1	15	45	200	15	55	55	0
France	131	128	113	–11,7	23	33	70	112,1
Italia	0	—	—	—	30	13	4	–69,2
Nederland	64	166	266	60,2	3	2	2	0
UEBL/BLEU	20	27	58	114,8	4	3	7	133,3
United Kingdom	26	35	58	65,7	32	77	52	–32,5
Ireland	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
Danmark	4	19	31	63,2	—	0	0	0
EUR 9	246	390	571	46,4	107	183	190	3,8
Ellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EUR 10	246	390	571	46,4	107	183	190	3,8

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Quantities for which aid was requested.

M.7.1 **Area, production and yield of cotton** (teased and natural)

	Italia					Ellas					EUR 10				
	1981	1982	1983	% TAV 1982/1973	% TAV 1983/1982	1981	1982	1983	% TAV 1982/1973	% TAV 1983/1982	1981	1982	1983	% TAV 1982/1973	% TAV 1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Area (1 000 ha)	1,4	:	:	:	:	126,3	136,9	168,0	−0,3	22,7	127,7	136,9	168,0	−0,3	22,7
Cotton (t)	1 708	:	:	:	:	351 000	315 869	402 506	0,2	27,4	352 708	315 869	402 506	0,2	27,4
Cotton (kg/ha)	1 220	:	:	:	:	2 777	2 307	2 300	1,0	−0,3	2 762	2 307	2 300	1,0	−0,3
Teased cotton (t)	546	:	:	:	:	120 800	101 000	129 795	−0,6	28,5	121 346	101 000	129 795	−0,6	28,5
Teased cotton (kg/ha)	390	:	:	:	:	1 046	738	773	0,2	4,7	950	738	773	0,2	4,7
Seed (t)	910	:	:	:	:	191 700	157 745	213 516	−0,8	35,4	192 610	157 745	213 516	−0,8	35,4
Seed (kg/ha)	650	:	:	:	:	1 518	1 152	1 276	−1,1	10,8	1 508	1 152	1 276	−1,1	10,8

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	
	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Flax straw															
France	40,4	39,8	42,2	1,1	6,0	82	85	78	1,4	– 8,2	331,3	338,3	329,2	1,1	– 2,7
Nederland	3,1	3,3	3,4	–2,0	3,0	80	83	68	0,4	–18,0	24,8	27,4	23,1	–4,1	–15,7
Belgique/België	6,1	7,5	7,4	2,0	–1,3	80	85	70	0,9	–17,6	48,8	63,8	51,8	1,8	–18,8
United Kingdom	—	0	0	0	0	—	×	×	×	×	—	×	×	×	×
EUR 10	49,6	50,6	53,0	0,8	4,7	81,6	84,9	76,2	1,4	–10,2	404,9	429,5	404,1	2,2	–5,9
Flax fibre															
France	40,4	39,8	42,2	1,1	6,0	9,7	15,8	14,7	0,6	– 6,9	39,2	62,9	62,0	0,7	– 1,4
Nederland	3,1	3,3	3,4	–2,0	3,0	14,0	13,5	13,3	–1,3	– 1,4	4,3	4,5	4,5	–5,7	0,0
Belgique/België	6,1	7,5	7,4	2,0	–1,3	15,0	14,5	12,5	–0,3	–13,8	9,2	10,9	9,3	1,2	–14,7
United Kingdom	—	0	0	0	0	—	×	×	×	×	—	×	×	×	×
EUR 10	49,6	50,6	53,0	0,8	4,7	10,6	15,5	14,3	0,3	–7,7	52,7	78,3	75,8	1,0	–3,2

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.7.3 Flax tow prices

	ECU/t (1)			% TAV (1)	
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83 / 1973/74	1983/84 / 1982/83
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België — water-retted					
Broken flax	859,48	902,1	:	:	:
Scutched flax					
— common	973,16	1 024,6	:	:	:
— average — low	1 289,59	1 359,2	1 781,7	4,3	31,1
— normal	:	:	:	:	:
— good	1 541,89	1 564,7	2 035,8	3,8	30,1
— superior	:	1 812,6	2 317,2	4,2	27,8

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)	
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83 / 1973/74	1983/84 / 1982/83
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nederland	316,5	276,1	372,4	−0,5	34,9
Belgique/België	291,6	257,4	352,5	−2,2	36,9

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	
	1981	1982	1983	1982 / 1973	1983 / 1982
1	2	3	4	5	6
France	36 499	32 961	39 755	−2,1	20,6
Nederland	18 546	18 493	16 231	−4,3	−12,2
EUR 10	55 045	51 454	55 986	−6,9	8,8

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.8 Seed production and related aid (1983)

CCT Heading No	Designation	100 kg												ECU/ 100 kg	ECU EUR 9
		Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/ België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	EUR 9	Ellas	EUR 10		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	1. *Ceres*														
10.06 A	Oryza sativa L.	–	8 500	473 000	–	–					481 500	12 500	494 000	13,3	6 403 950
	Triticum spelta L.	525			–	12 110					12 635		12 635	10,0	126 350
	2. *Oleagineae*														
12.01 A	Linum usitatissimum L. partim (fibre flax)	–	15 000		34 000	56 748					105 748		105 748	19,6	2 072 661
	Linum usitatissimum L. partim (seed flax)	45	400		–			8 120			8 565		8 565	15,5	132 758
	Cannabis sativa L. (monoica)	–	1 800		–						1 800		1 800	14,2	25 560
	3. *Gramineae*														
12.03 C	Agrostitis canina L.	–	–												
	Agrostitis gigantea Roth	20	–			200					220		220		
	Agrostitis stolonifera L.	–	–												
	Agrostitis tenuis Sibth	–	–												
	Arrhenatherum elatius (L.)	671	–								671		671	46,6	31 269
	Beauv. ex. J. et K. Presl.														
	Dactylis glomerata L.	85	15 500	17	300			1 350		23 700	40 952		40 952	37,8	1 547 986
	Festuca arundinacea Schreb.	8	14 000	35	4 650			5			18 698		18 698	40,9	764 748
	Festuca ovina L.	7	400		1 650	1 890				1 400	5 347		5 347	29,7	158 806
	Festuca pratensis Huds.	8 722	900		1 450			600		26 150	37 822		37 822	29,7	1 123 313
	Festuca rubra L.	3 998	4 500		36 500	640		455		82 180	128 273		128 273	25,6	3 283 789
	Lolium multiflorum Lam.	54 518	78 000	141	32 500	11 732		22 500		66 300	265 691		265 691	14,6	3 879 089

	Lolium perenne L. (high persistence)	5 525		–				35 090	3 550	112 000	156 165		156 165	24,3	3 794 810
	Lolium perenne L. (new varieties and others)	10 512	8 000	–		2 964		53 965	2 950	81 230	159 620		159 620	18,9	3 016 818
	Lolium perenne L. (low persistence)	3 890		–	114 100			–		29 950	147 940		147 940	13,3	1 967 602
	Lolium x hybridum Hausskn.	102	17 400		450			11 800			29 752		29 752	14,6	434 379
	Phleum Bertolinii (DC)														
	Phleum pratense L.	3 679	500	12	250			2 900		3 950	11 291		11 291	60,8	686 493
	Poa nemoralis L.				1 800						1 800		1 800	27,0	48 600
	Poa pratensis L.	25			38 700	374				22 750	61 849		61 849	27,0	1 669 923
	Poa trivialis L.									4 950	4 950		4 950	27,0	133 650
	4. *Leguminosae*														
07.05 A I	Pisum sativum L. partim (fodder peas)	40 710	280 000		94 400	8 050		200 000		105 000	728 160	220	728 380	5,4	3 932 064
07.05 A III	Vicia faba L. partim (field beans)	39 508	115 000	7 155	5 300	5 100		100 000			272 063		272 063	6,1	1 659 584
12.03 C	Medicago lupulina L.									1 050	1 050		1 050		
	Medicago sativa L. (ecotypes)			45 600							45 600	1 185	46 785	13,5	615 600
	Medicago sativa L. (varieties)	2	55 500	7 800							63 302	2 285	65 587	24,3	1 538 238
	Trifolium alexandrinum L.														
	Trifolium hybridum L.														
	Trifolium incarnatum L.	20	500	83							603		603		
	Trifolium pratense L.	570	17 000	435				450		2 950	21 405		21 405	35,1	751 316
	Trifolium repens L.	9						245		9 850	10 104		10 104	47,0	474 880
	Trifolium repens L. var. giganteum			160							160		160	47,0	7 520
	Trifolium resupinatum L.	3		40							43		43		
	Vicia sativa L.	2 785	40 000	1 106	–	–		2 780			46 671	9 000	55 671	21,6	1 008 094
		175 939	672 900	535 944	366 250	99 608	–	440 260	6 500	573 410	2 870 451	25 190	2 895 641		41 289 850

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	
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1981/82 / 1972/73	1982/83 / 1981/82	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1981/82 / 1972/73	1982/83 / 1981/82	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1981/82 / 1972/73	1982/83 / 1981/82
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Deutschland	89	89	89	1,5	0,0	54,4	84,1	181,2	−2,2	115,5	4 872	7 485	16 133	−0,7	115,5
France	1 095	1 078	1 064	−1,0	−1,3	63,9	53,5	75,1	0,8	40,4	69 984	57 702	79 953	−0,3	38,6
Italia	1 122	1 108	1 095	0,3	−1,2	75,5	63,7	66,3	1,5	4,1	84 750	70 500	72 648	1,7	3,0
Nederland	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×
Belgique/België	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	—	×	×	4	4	3	−2,4	−25,0
Luxembourg	1	1	1	×	×	43,7	85,8	216,0	−4,3	151,7	50	97	256	−4,0	163,9
United Kingdom	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	—	×	×	2	2	7	8,0	250,0
Ireland	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×
Danmark	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×
EUR 9	2 307	2 276	2 250	−0,3	−1,1	69,2	59,7	75,1	1,0	25,8	159 662	135 790	169 000	0,7	24,5
Ellas (1)	98	92	91	×	−1,1	47,7	50,8	41,7	×	−17,9	4 653	4 689	3 806	0,8	−18,8
EUR 10	2 405	2 368	2 341	×	−1,1	68,3	59,3	73,8	×	24,5	164 315	140 479	172 806	0,7	23,0

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	
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1981/82 / 1972/73	1982/83 / 1981/82
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	163 866	140 064	171 935	0,6	22,8
Change in stocks	−2 651	−14 992	+12 871	×	×
Imports	5 544	5 833	5 079	×	−12,9
Exports	7 365	11 095	9 006	×	−18,8
Intra-Community trade	22 725	22 144	19 656	×	−11,2
Internal uses:	164 696	149 794	155 137	0,1	3,6
- losses - production	484	417	513	−6,3	23,0
- marketing	557	509	450	−0,8	−11,6
- processing	35 371	24 020	32 230	7,9	34,2
- human consumption	128 284	124 848	121 944	−0,8	− 2,3
Human consumption (l/head)	47,4	46,0	44,9	−1,1	− 2,4
Degree of self-supply (%)	115,6	103,1	128,4	1,5	24,5

Source: Eurostat.

M.9.3 Producer prices (1) for table wines

	ECU			% TAV (2)	
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83 / 1973/74	1983/84 / 1982/83
1	2	3	4	5	6
Type R I: Red, 10 to 12°, % vol./hl					
Bastia	2,472	2,532	2,371	×	– 6,4
Béziers	2,582	2,640	2,560	3,6	– 3,0
Montpellier	2,584	2,632	2,569	3,6	– 2,4
Narbonne	2,590	2,635	2,556	3,5	– 3,0
Nîmes	2,589	2,631	2,576	3,5	– 2,1
Perpignan	2,628	2,706	2,651	3,5	– 2,0
Asti	2,566	2,712	2,533	0,5	– 6,6
Firenze	1,770	2,266	2,171	–0,9	– 4,2
Lecce	–	–	–	×	×
Pescara	1,868	2,360	–	2,0	×
Reggio Emilia	2,157	2,617	2,380	1,3	– 9,1
Treviso	2,099	2,505	2,420	1,6	– 3,4
Verona (local wines)	2,117	2,599	2,439	1,4	– 6,2
Heraklion	3,093	2,935	–	×	×
Patras	–	–	–	×	×
Type R II: Red, 13 to 14°, % vol./hl					
Bastia	2,455	2,519	2,327	×	– 7,6
Brignoles	–	–	–	×	×
Bari	1,987	2,366	2,286	0,2	– 3,4
Barletta	2,069	–	–	×	×
Cagliari	–	–	–	×	×
Lecce	1,793	–	–	×	×
Taranto	2,054	2,398	2,249	1,3	– 6,2
Heraklion	–	–	–	×	×
Patras	–	–	–	×	×
Type R III: Red, Portuguese type, hl					
Rheinpfalz-Rheinhessen (Hügelland)	107,34	87,27	45,77	16,4	–47,6
Type A I: White, 10 to 12°, % vol./hl					
Bordeaux	3,704	2,848	2,615	4,5	– 8,2
Nantes	3,341	2,712	2,534	4,7	– 6,6
Bari	1,866	2,293	2,047	2,9	–10,7
Cagliari	1,952	–	–	×	×
Chieti	1,837	2,305	2,037	3,5	–11,6
Ravenna (Lugo, Faenza)	2,138	2,459	2,318	2,2	– 5,7
Trapani (Alcamo)	1,875	2,172	2,030	2,9	– 6,5
Treviso	2,298	2,683	2,478	2,4	– 7,6
Athena	2,223	2,141	2,415	×	12,8
Heraklion	2,034	2,047	–	×	×
Patras	2,438	2,161	–	×	×
Type A II: White, Sylvaner type, hl					
Rheinpfalz (Oberhaardt)	77,47	33,37	35,67	5,2	6,9
Rheinhessen (Hügelland)	79,18	33,86	35,79	2,8	5,7
Moselle luxembourgeoise	–	–	–	×	×
Type A III: White, Riesling type, hl					
Mosel/Rheingau	79,06	57,02	76,88	3,9	34,8
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	
		1981	1982	1983	»1982« / »1973«	1983 / 1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dark air cured	Deutschland	1 460	1 502	1 482	– 2,2	– 1,3
	France	16 188	14 412	11 761	– 3,7	18,4
	Italia	9 284	12 855	13 220	10,8	2,8
	Belgique/België	496	495	523	– 1,2	5,7
	EUR 9 and 10	27 428	29 294	26 986	0,4	– 7,9
Sun cured	Italia	19 247	18 605	19 448	– 0,7	4,5
	EUR 9	19 247	18 605	19 448	– 0,7	4,5
	Ellas	83 812	85 652	83 753	0,8	– 2,2
	EUR 10	103 059	104 257	103 201	0,5	– 1,0
Light air cured	Deutschland	1 327	1 179	1 151	– 4,5	– 2,4
	France	412	473	1 341	5,5	183,0
	Italia	15 844	16 458	19 540	3,8	18,7
	EUR 9	17 583	18 110	22 032	3,05	21,7
	Ellas	6 308	7 327	10 209	7,00	39,3
	EUR 10	23 891	25 437	32 241	4,04	26,7
Flue cured	Deutschland	369	349	346	0,9	– 0,9
	France	481	693	1 154	×	66,5
	Italia	11 121	11 565	13 346	11,3	15,4
	EUR 9	11 971	12 607	14 846	11,6	17,8
	Ellas	42	27	60	4,5	122,2
	EUR 10	12 013	12 634	14 906	4,0	18,0
Fire cured	Italia	5 019	5 018	5 837	– 0,7	16,3
	EUR 9 and 10	5 019	5 018	5 837	– 0,7	16,3
Other special tobaccos, etc.	Deutschland	5	5	5	×	0
	Italia	146	47	42	–15,6	–10,6
	EUR 9 and EUR 10	151	52	47	–15,0	9,6
Raw tobacco	Deutschland	3 161	3 035	2 984	– 2,9	– 1,7
	France	17 081	15 578	14 276	– 2,9	– 8,4
	Italia	60 661	64 578	71 433	3,4	10,6
	Belgique/België	496	495	523	– 1,4	5,7
	EUR 9	81 399	83 686	89 196	1,7	6,6
	Ellas	90 162	93 006	94 022	2,6	1,1
	EUR 10	171 561	176 692	183 218	0,9	3,7

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

Yield					Production				
100 kg/ha			% TAV		t			% TAV	
1981	1982	1983	»1982« / »1973«	1983 / 1982	1981	1982	1983	»1982« / »1973«	1983 / 1982
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
27,3	28,4	23,3	−2,0	−18,0	3 993	4 262	3 454	− 4,0	−19,0
24,7	28,6	26,0	0,6	− 9,1	39 999	41 149	30 635	− 3,2	−25,6
21,7	21,7	19,6	3,5	− 9,7	20 176	27 906	25 911	14,7	− 7,2
28,6	43,3	39,7	0,1	− 8,3	1 419	2 141	2 078	0,9	− 3,0
23,9	25,8	23,0	0,1	−10,9	65 587	75 458	62 078	0,5	−17,7
13,2	13,1	13,9	1,1	6,1	25 501	24 423	27 008	1,9	10,6
13,2	13,1	13,9	1,1	6,1	25 501	24 423	27 008	1,9	10,6
12,7	12,6	10,1	1,1	−19,6	106 662	108 185	84 182	3,4	−22,1
12,8	12,7	10,8	1,1	−11,5	132 163	132 608	111 190	3,1	−16,2
24,4	26,8	23,7	−0,1	−11,6	3 239	3 156	2 731	− 4,5	−13,5
17,7	24,7	22,4	1,5	− 9,3	731	1 170	3 006	7,5	256,9
32,5	33,1	32,0	0,1	− 3,3	51 420	54 440	62 511	3,9	14,8
31,5	32,4	31,0	0,2	− 4,3	55 390	58 766	68 248	3,3	16,1
32,8	33,0	25,7	0,7	−22,1	20 665	24 157	26 285	7,5	8,8
31,8	32,6	29,3	0,3	−10,1	76 055	82 923	94 533	4,3	14,0
16,1	19,5	17,7	1,8	− 9,2	594	680	614	2,6	− 9,7
18,6	22,4	22,3	×	− 0,5	896	1 551	2 575	×	66,0
22,0	24,2	22,4	2,1	− 7,4	24 515	27 969	29 932	13,5	7,0
21,7	24,0	22,3	2,1	− 7,1	26 005	30 200	33 121	13,8	9,7
18,1	14,8	12,2	−3,0	−17,6	76	40	73	1,1	82,5
21,7	23,9	22,3	2,0	− 6,7	26 081	30 240	33 194	13,8	9,8
18,2	20,3	18,3	0,1	− 9,9	9 113	10 196	10 663	0,1	4,6
18,2	20,3	18,3	0,1	− 9,9	9 113	10 196	10 663	0,1	4,6
26,0	28,0	20,0	×	−28,6	13	14	10	×	−28,6
16,7	17,9	9,3	−2,6	−48,1	244	84	39	−17,2	−53,6
17,0	18,8	10,4	−2,0	−44,7	257	98	49	−16,3	−50,0
24,8	26,7	22,8	−1,0	−14,6	7 839	8 112	6 809	− 3,8	−16,1
24,4	28,2	25,4	0,4	− 9,9	41 626	43 889	36 259	− 2,5	−17,4
21,6	22,5	21,8	2,0	− 3,1	130 969	145 018	156 064	5,6	7,6
28,6	43,3	39,7	0,3	− 8,3	1 419	2 141	2 078	− 1,2	− 3,0
22,3	23,8	22,6	1,1	− 5,1	181 853	199 160	201 210	2,8	1,0
14,1	14,2	11,8	1,3	−16,9	127 403	132 382	110 540	4,1	−16,5
18,0	18,8	17,0	1,0	− 9,6	309 256	331 523	311 707	3,3	− 6,0

M.10.2 **Italy's exports of raw tobacco**
Situation as at 1 July 1984

(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	63 543	71 419	65 816	13 554
Intra EUR 9 total	25 894	26 692	28 290	26 909	26 331	26 522	27 281	31 841	28 088	4 784
Intra EUR 10 total	25 926	26 692	28 290	26 929	26 361	26 613	27 627	31 975	28 279	4 998
Deutschland	17 324	17 286	19 858	16 690	17 108	16 944	16 179	15 227	12 853	1 726
France	1 866	3 420	2 986	2 282	2 027	2 498	1 571	1 717	2 235	223
Nederland	4 867	4 508	3 454	6 327	5 574	5 298	7 274	10 202	7 584	1 542
UEBL/BLEU	1 761	1 268	1 351	879	864	822	1 234	1 779	2 441	598
United Kingdom	71	42	533	537	713	761	894	2 348	2 281	676
Ireland	—	137	29	180	41	138	8	277	421	—
Danmark	5	31	79	14	4	61	121	252	265	18
Ellas	32	—	—	20	30	91	346	134	191	214
Extra EUR 9 total	25 737	27 520	19 580	16 977	16 312	27 369	35 916	39 444	37 537	8 556
Extra EUR 10 total	25 705	27 520	19 580	16 957	16 282	27 278	36 262	39 310	37 346	8 342
Portugal	435	895	549	670	966	1 208	727	571	795	—
Spain	75	161	118	13	15	32	—	5	11	—
Switzerland	2 083	2 474	1 821	2 320	1 770	1 186	1 689	710	1 215	700
Egypt	4 545	4 596	1 216	1 655	857	3 973	4 349	2 768	2 574	150
USA	11 264	9 576	5 789	5 816	5 639	9 212	9 061	9 100	6 305	731
Japan	3 878	3 615	2 121	1 691	821	1 816	1 674	2 509	2 410	—
Bulgaria	—	—	—	—	107	806	6 858	8 738	10 701	6 252
Others	3 457	6 203	7 966	4 792	6 107	9 045	11 558	15 043	13 526	723

Source: AIMA.

M.10.3 **Quantities of tobacco delivered to intervention**

	t		% of commercial production	
	Harvest			
	1982	1983 p	1982	1983 p
1	2	3	4	5
Bad. Geudertheimer	461	—	8,8	—
Kentucky	208	—	2,3	—
Forchheimer	3 429	—	18,9	—
Beneventano	40	—	24,8	—
Basmas	0,3	—	0	—
Katerini	—	346	—	4,4
Kaba Kulak c.	1 555	535	7,7	3,1
Kaba Kulak n.c.	786	178	10,3	3,7
Tsebelia	3 061	2 273	18,2	13,3
Mavra	1 074	410	17,3	5,6
Virginia Gr.	10	—	28,2	—
Total	10 624	3 742	8,6	6,9

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	
		1981 r	1982 r	1983 p	»1982« / »1973«	1983 / 1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Imports	World	1 516	1 429	1 423	1,6	– 0,4
	EUR 9	417,8	419,6	455,1	– 0,7	5,9
	%	27,6	30,1	32,0	×	×
	EUR 10	399,3	413,9	435,9	– 0,6	5,3
	%	26,4	29,2	30,6	×	×
Exports	World	1 484	1 462	1 388	1,2	– 5,1
	EUR 9	57,2	68,8	60,6	13,0	– 11,9
	%	3,9	4,7	4,4	×	×
	EUR 10	109,2	118,3	120,2	12,4	1,6
	%	7,4	8,1	8,7	×	×

Source: Eurostat - USDA: Foreign agriculture circular.
(1) Excluding intra-EC trade.

M.10.5 World production of raw tobacco and production in principal exporting countries

	%			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1981 r	1982 r	1983	1981 r	1982 r	1983	»1982« / »1973«	1983 / 1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100	100	100	5 939	6 871	5 981	2,8	– 13,0
of which:								
- EUR 9	3,1	2,9	3,4	182	199	201	2,8	1,0
- Ellas	2,1	1,9	1,9	127	132	111	4,1	– 15,9
- EUR 10	5,2	4,8	5,2	309	331	312	3,3	– 8,0
- Spain	0,7	0,6	0,8	44	43	45	6,5	4,7
- Portugal**	0	0	0	2	2	3	9,9	50,0
- Turkey	2,8	3,0	3,8	168	208	228	1,4	9,6
- USSR	4,6	4,5	6,4	273	307	381	0,5	24,1
- Bulgaria	2,4	2,2	2,2	141	152	131	– 0,5	– 13,8
- Zimbabwe	1,2	1,4	1,7	69	93	99	11,2	6,5
- Malawi	0,9	0,9	1,2	51	59	72	– 1,9	22,0
- India	8,1	7,6	9,9	481	520	594	1,9	14,2
- Rep. of Korea	1,5	1,7	1,7	87	115	101	– 0,6	– 12,2
- USA	15,8	13,2	10,8	936	904	648	0	– 28,3
- Canada	1,9	1,0	1,9	112	70	111	– 0,7	58,6
- Mexico	1,2	1,1	1,3	70	75	62	1,6	– 17,3
- Brazil	5,5	5,5	6,3	325	378	378	6,8	0
- Argentina	0,9	1,0	1,2	51	69	73	– 4,8	5,8
- Peop. Rep. China	25,2	31,7	23,4	1 497	2 179	1 400	7,4	64,2

Source: USDA – Foreign agriculture circular.

M.11.1 **Harvested production of orchard fruit**

		1 000 t			% TAV	
		1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fruit (total)	Deutschland	1 541	4 249	2 629	149,5	−38,1
	France	3 044	3 610	3 182	1,3	−11,9
	Italia	10 234	10 342	10 687	8,2	3,3
	Nederland	462	649	579	16,9	−10,8
	Belgique/België	229	418	346	− 1,6	−17,2
	Luxembourg	4	10	5	25,0	−50,0
	United Kingdom	410	555	542	−15,1	− 2,3
	Ireland	13	14	15	−26,3	7,1
	Danmark	69	84	85	−10,6	1,2
	EUR 9	16 006	19 930	18 070	20,5	− 9,3
	Ellas	2 795	2 776	2 717	45,7	− 2,1
	EUR 10	18 801	22 706	20 787	23,1	− 8,5
Apples	Deutschland	765	2 528	1 300	124,3	−48,6
	France	1 468	1 977	1 550	12,3	−21,6
	Italia	1 742	2 603	1 970	26,9	−24,3
	Nederland	325	490	403	8,9	−17,8
	Belgique/België	131	263	200	11,0	−24,0
	Luxembourg	2,6	8	3	50,1	−62,5
	United Kingdom	234	365	320	−18,0	−12,3
	Ireland	7	9	10	−25,0	11,1
	Danmark	43	59	60	−21,3	1,7
	EUR 9	4 717	8 300	5 816	34,7	−30,0
	Ellas	304	266	319	− 8,9	19,9
	EUR 10	5 021	8 566	6 134	32,4	−28,4
Pears	Deutschland	269	500	371	204,8	−25,8
	France	428	428	426	1,2	− 0,5
	Italia	1 220	1 129	1 235	−28,1	9,4

	Nederland	110	120	135	118,2	12,5
	Belgique/België	58	97	93	223,3	– 4,1
	Luxembourg	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	United Kingdom	49	40	55	– 7,0	37,5
	Ireland	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Danmark	6,1	3	4	–50,0	33,3
	EUR 9	2 140	2 317	2 319	1,2	0,1
	Ellas	115	127	134	4,1	5,5
	EUR 10	2 255	2 444	2 453	1,3	0,4
Peaches	Deutschland	11	34	28	116,7	–17,6
	France	422	355	400	–34,5	12,7
	Italia	1 349	1 472	1 421	16,7	3,6
	Nederland	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Belgique/België	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	EUR 9	1 782	1 761	1 848	1,6	4,9
	Ellas	477	467	484	55,1	3,6
	EUR 10	2 259	2 227	2 332	9,4	4,7
Table grapes	France	168	164	145	–29,3	–11,6
	Italia	1 436	1 304	1 460	52,9	12,0
	Nederland	1,1	1	1	–70,0	0,0
	Belgique/België	4,2	4	3	–71,4	–25,0
	EUR 9	1 609	1 472	1 609	46,4	9,3
	Ellas	415	416	570	×	37,0
	EUR 10	2 024	1 888	2 179	×	15,4
Apricots	Deutschland	1	3	2	–33,3	–33,3
	France	80	71	97	–50,7	36,6
	Italia	111	168	159	51,4	– 5,4
	EUR 9	193	242	257	– 6,9	6,2
	Ellas	128	96	141	×	46,9
	EUR 10	321	338	398	×	17,8

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

M.11.2 Harvested production of vegetables (1)

		1 000 t			% TAV	
		1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Vegetables (total)	Deutschland	1 316	1 351	1 174	− 3,6	−13,0
	France	4 658	5 269	4 837	16,6	− 8,2
	Italia	11 312	11 094	11 994	6,7	8,1
	Nederland	2 601	2 783	2 650	35,6	− 4,8
	Belgique/België	779	859	820	−10,7	− 4,5
	Luxembourg	3	3	3	−25,0	0,0
	United Kingdom	3 583	3 382	3 126	10,3	− 7,6
	Ireland	186	217	190	55,0	−12,4
	Danmark	251	257	252	25,4	− 1,9
	EUR 9	24 689	25 215	25 046	11,0	− 0,7
	Ellas	3 792	3 739	3 996	5,3	6,8
	EUR 10	28 481	28 954	29 042	10,2	0,3
Cauliflowers	Deutschland	83	89	81	6,0	− 9,0
	France	481	506	505	18,5	− 0,2
	Italia	589	552	603	−10,2	9,2
	Nederland	57	54	55	− 8,5	1,9
	Belgique/België	27	30	29	− 6,2	− 3,3
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	356	330	294	5,1	−11,0
	Ireland	13	16	14	60,0	−12,5
	Danmark	12	12	12	33,3	0,0
	EUR 9	1 618	1 589	1 593	2,5	0,3
	Ellas	46	47	50	6,8	6,4
	EUR 10	1 664	1 636	1 643	2,6	0,4
Tomatoes	Deutschland	25	27	26	−15,6	− 3,5
	France	792	862	770	51,5	−10,7
	Italia	4 345	4 278	5 770	29,2	34,9
	Nederland	409	473	475	30,3	0,4
	Belgique/België	96	118	125	− 1,7	5,9
	Luxembourg	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	United Kingdom	125	118	120	− 1,7	1,7
	Ireland	24	21	20	−12,5	− 4,8
	Danmark	17	17	16	−15,0	− 5,9
	EUR 9	5 833	5 914	7 321	29,7	23,8
	Ellas	1 819	1 830	1 893	11,9	3,4
	EUR 10	7 652	7 744	9 214	25,0	19,0
Aubergines	France	26	27	25	×	− 7,4
	Italia	316	317	310	×	− 2,2
	Nederland	8	10	12	×	20,0
	EUR 9	350	354	347	×	− 2,0
	Ellas	81	70	83	×	18,6
	EUR 10	431	424	430	×	1,4

Source: Eurostat.

(1) From 1976, UK data refer to calendar years; for earlier years they referred to crop years. Therefore there is a break in the statistical series which could have some impact on the % TAV.

M.11.4 Producer prices of certain fruit and vegetables

		ECU/100 kg			% TAV	
		1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83 / 1973/74	1983/84 / 1982/83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Apples 'Golden Delicious'	Deutschland	38,78	18,08	34,01	28,8	88,1
	France	47,93	27,89	42,47	60,3	52,3
	Italia	46,63	22,86	39,79	− 5,7	74,1
	Nederland	50,64	26,88	40,76	61,7	51,6
	Belgique/België	48,93	22,75	38,32	66,1	68,4
	Luxembourg	31,86	24,64	:	85,0	×
	United Kingdom	:	:	:	×	×
	Ireland	47,37	25,95	35,97	−25,0	38,6
	Danmark		22,68	41,01	− 9,5	80,8
	Ellas	34,46	45,71	39,21	×	−14,2
Pears	Deutschland	27,12	23,60	31,63	9,1	34,0
	France	42,97	34,00	45,50	49,5	33,8
	Italia	28,54	31,99	28,14	71,3	−12,0
	Nederland	55,49	46,22	54,19	29,1	17,2
	Belgique/België	52,60	41,40	46,31	32,0	11,9
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	53,63	42,30	48,92	5,7	15,7
	Ireland	:	:	:	×	×
	Danmark	32,11	:	39,09	×	×
	Ellas	56,42	61,13	52,81	×	−13,6
Peaches	France	49,17	60,02	58,05	107,6	− 3,3
	Italia	36,13	46,80	46,49	1,2	− 0,7
	Ellas	30,63	33,81	40,63	×	20,2
Table grapes	France	51,15	48,50	50,48	66,9	4,1
	Italia	24,76	26,72	25,03	41,4	− 6,3
	Ellas	31,69	46,76	48,38	×	3,5

Citrus fruit:						
Oranges	Italia	31,43	41,49	31,50	102,0	−24,1
	Ellas	35,68	37,94	38,98	×	2,7
Mandarins	Italia	41,90	50,26	39,76	97,9	−20,9
	Ellas	47,94	42,90	43,38	×	1,1
Lemons	Italia	41,21	42,13	44,99	22,9	6,8
	Ellas	48,18	48,63	55,16	×	13,4
Cauliflowers	Deutschland	22,84	22,24	30,61	43,9	37,6
	France	25,48	25,97	30,05	38,2	15,7
	Italia	19,23	16,91	18,59	20,3	9,9
	Nederland	43,46	38,16	53,87	34,6	41,2
	Belgique/België	39,27	38,45	57,14	42,1	48,6
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	37,85	37,90	45,22	78,9	19,3
	Ireland	:	:	:	×	×
	Danmark	47,50	55,30	63,50	40,6	14,8
	Ellas	37,11	39,53	33,80	×	−14,5
'Round' tomatoes	Deutschland (1)	32,51	37,97	43,41	85,0	13,6
	France (1)	40,40	37,62	46,93	26,0	24,5
	Italia (1)	17,79	25,21	30,17	29,3	19,7
	Nederland (2)	48,67	38,79	54,36	2,8	40,1
	Belgique/België (2)	67,32	64,93	68,65	39,1	5,7
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom (2)	46,04	41,52	58,51	−10,8	40,9
	Ireland (2)	49,03	51,83	62,62	−22,0	20,8
	Danmark (2)	75,28	74,35	77,66	11,3	4,5
	Ellas (1)	44,00	40,52	37,56	×	− 7,3
Apricots	France	—	:	:	×	
	Italia	—	58,38	53,98	×	− 7,5
	Ellas	—	:	46,61	×	×
Aubergines	France	—	:	:	×	
	Italia	—	38,62	33,08	×	−14,3
	Nederland	—	:	96,31	×	×
	Ellas	—	:	36,47	×	×

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Open-grown tomatoes.

(2) Tomatoes grown under glass.

M.11.5 Quantities of fruit and vegetables delivered to intervention

		1 000 kg			% of harvested production	
		1981/82	1982/83	1983/84 p	1982/83	1983/84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Apples	Danmark	—	123	—	0,21	×
	Deutschland	—	93 721	3	3,71	0,00
	France	2 584	358 882	—	18,15	×
	Italia	26 845	566 366	90 000	21,76	4,57
	Nederland	364	54 548	250	11,13	0,06
	Belgique/België	117	30 394	299	11,56	0,15
	United Kingdom	448	22 231	5 996	5,93	1,87
	Ireland	82	183	—	2,03	—
	EUR 9	30 440	1 126 448	96 548	13,56	1,66
	Ellas	23 293	20 484	22 692	8,06	7,11
	EUR 10	53 733	1 146 932	119 240	13,43	1,94
Pears	Deutschland	—	100	61	0,02	0,02
	France	35 918	21 855	13 878	5,11	3,26
	Italia	79 895	61 223	130 000	5,42	10,53
	Nederland	1 174	2 721	3 140	2,27	2,33
	Belgique/België	3 647	3 531	3 888	3,64	4,18
	United Kingdom	43	565	779	1,41	1,42
	EUR 9	120 677	89 995	151 746	3,88	6,55
	Ellas	—	515	835	0,41	0,62
	EUR 10	120 677	90 510	152 581	3,80	6,2[illegible]
Peaches	Deutschland	—	8	—	0,02	×
	France	35 153	16 320	23 691	4,60	5,92
	Italia	202 514	144 910	187 202	10,56	13,17
	EUR 9	237 667	161 238	210 893	9,16	11,41
	Ellas	106 270	78 418	120 000	16,79	24,79
	EUR 10	343 937	239 656	330 893	10,98	14,19
Oranges	France	580	564	—	56,40	×
	Italia	72 663	10 160	252 000	0,68	11,59
	EUR 9	73 243	10 724	252 000	0,72	11,58
	Ellas	—	116 190	204 195	16,18	37,13
	EUR 10	73 243	126 914	456 195	5,71	16,73
Mandarins	Italia	82 032	8 200	168 800	4,16	68,06
	EUR 9	82 032	8 200	168 800	4,16	68,06
	Ellas	—	6 453	15 593	11,13	26,88
	EUR 10	82 032	14 653	184 393	5,58	60,26

Lemons	Italia		70 253	160 386	229 900	25,46	29,40
		EUR 9	70 253	160 386	229 900	25,42	29,36
	Ellas		—	—	39 892	—	24,18
		EUR 10	70 253	160 386	269 792	19,76	28,46
Table grapes	Italia		—	—	—	×	×
		EUR 9	—	—	—	×	×
	Ellas		—	—	—	×	×
		EUR 10	:	:	:	×	×
Apricots	France		—	128	137	0,18	0,14
	Italia		—	215	266	0,13	0,17
	Ellas		—	—	49 520	—	35,12
		EUR 10	:	343	49 786	0,10	12,51
Cauliflowers	Deutschland		404	3 250	706	3,65	0,87
	France		9 068	11 080	15 779	2,19	3,12
	Italia		2 332	16 891	10 000	3,06	1,66
	Belgique/België		265	678	32	2,26	0,11
	United Kingdom		—	8 209	599	2,54	0,20
	Ireland		—	—	—	×	×
		EUR 9	12 069	40 108	27 116	2,54	1,70
	Ellas		—	—	—	×	×
		EUR 10	12 069	40 108	27 116	2,36	1,65
Tomatoes	Deutschland		36	17	22	0,06	0,08
	France		13 187	18 413	2 578	2,14	0,33
	Italia		34 034	3 327	4 501	0,08	0,08
	Nederland		8 639	31 742	21 152	6,71	4,45
	Belgique/België		49	565	69	0,48	0,06
	United Kingdom		5	54	181	0,04	0,15
	Ireland		171	262	275	1,25	1,38
		EUR 9	56 121	54 380	28 778	0,92	0,39
	Ellas		—	—	871	—	0,04
		EUR 10	56 121	54 380	29 649	0,70	0,32
Aubergines	France		—	3	183	0,01	0,73
	Italia		—	29	152	0,01	0,05
	Ellas		—	—	—	×	×
		EUR 10	—	32	335	0,008	0,08

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.11.6 **Supplies of fresh fruit (1) — Market balance: fresh apples** **EUR 10**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1981/82 / 1972/73	1982/83 / 1981/82
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fresh fruit (without citrus fruit)					
Usable production	16 070	13 747	18 080	– 4,9	31,5
Imports	3 916	4 019	3 948	×	– 1,8
Exports	912	987	1 178	×	19,4
Intra-EC trade	3 948	3 979	3 628	×	– 8,8
Change in stocks	13	–29	20	×	×
Internal use	19 061	16 809	20 831	– 6,1	23,9
of which:					
- animal feed	102	139	459	×	230,2
- losses (market)	1 443	1 326	1 682	×	26,8
- industrial uses	507	128	1 054	×	×
- human consumption (gross)	16 731	14 895	17 302	×	16,2
Human consumption (kg/head)	62	55	64	×	16,4
Degree of self-supply (%)	84	82	87	×	6,1
Fresh apples					
Sales by commercial producers	5 942	4 440	7 162	–12,4	61,3
Imports	521	598	569	×	– 4,8
Exports	14	97	254	×	161,8
Intra-EC trade	1 376	1 294	1 056	×	–18,4
Change in stocks	90	–231	161	×	×
Internal use	6 359	5 172	7 316	– 3,3	41,5
of which:					
- animal feed	10	7	300	×	×
- losses (market)	511	218	476	×	118,3
- industrial uses	145	29	914	×	×
- human consumption (2)	5 694	4 918	5 626	×	14,5

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	
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1981/82 / 1972/73	1982/83 / 1981/82
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fresh pears					
Sales by commercial producers	2 139	1 975	2 089	– 1,8	5,8
Imports	121	121	120	×	– 0,8
Exports	70	26	113	×	334,6
Intra-EC trade	260	276	×	×	×
Change in stocks	9	– 13	12	×	×
Internal use	2 181	2 083	2 084	2,4	0,0
of which:					
- animal feed	1	25	36	×	44,0
- losses (market)	101	122	101	×	– 17,2
- industrial uses	30	47	39	×	– 17,0
- human consumption (1)	2 049	1 889	1 908	×	1,0
Fresh peaches					
Sales by commercial producers	1 981	2 133	2 169	13,4	1,7
Imports	20	16	12	×	– 25,0
Exports	89	81	120	×	48,1
Intra-EC trade	323	351	378	×	7,7
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	×
Internal use	1 912	2 068	2 061	17,1	0,3
of which:					
- animal feed	6	1	3	×	×
- losses (market)	172	314	181	×	– 42,4
- industrial uses	25	59	128	×	116,9
- processing	267	323	341	×	5,6
- human consumption (1)	1 452	1 430	1 408	×	– 1,5

Source: Eurostat.

(1) According to market balance.

M.11.8 Supplies of – citrus fruit (1) – fresh vegetables (2)

EUR 10

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1981/82 / 1972/73	1982/83 / 1981/82
1	2	3	4	5	6
Citrus fruit					
Usable production	3 506	4 002	3 516	50,9	– 12,1
Imports	5 056	5 500	5 561	×	1,1
Exports	718	803	755	– 15,7	– 6,0
Intra-EC trade	1 091	1 468	1 566	×	6,7
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	×
Internal use	7 702	8 699	8 322	36,2	– 4,3
of which:					
– animal feed	24	108	60	×	– 44,4
– losses (market)	463	618	598	×	– 3,2
– industrial uses	44	53	42	×	– 20,8
– human consumption (gross)	7 214	7 919	7 622	×	– 3,8
Human consumption (kg/head)	27	29	28	×	– 3,4
Degree of self-supply (%)	45	46	42	×	– 8,7
Fresh vegetables					
Usable production	32 349	31 803	32 697	10,9	2,8
Imports	2 788	2 888	2 695	×	– 6,7
Exports	2 396	3 333	2 497	×	– 25,1
Intra-EC trade	4 266	5 046	4 816	×	– 4,6
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	×
Internal use	32 511	31 358	32 898	3,8	4,9
of which:					
– animal feed	342	259	320	×	23,6
– losses (market)	3 684	3 100	3 352	×	8,1
– industrial uses	0	0	0	×	×
– human consumption (2)	28 495	27 989	29 212	×	4,4
Human consumption (kg/head)	105	103	107	×	3,9
Degree of self-supply (%)	99	101	99	×	– 2,0

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	
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1981/82 / 1972/73	1982/83 / 1981/82
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cauliflowers					
Sales by commercial producers	1 411	1 444	1 469	–2,8	1,7
Imports	15	16	4	×	–75,0
Exports	25	10	5	×	–50,0
Intra-EC trade	233	242	242	×	0,0
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	×
Internal use	1 402	1 451	1 467	31,9	1,1
of which:					
– animal feed	1	3	22	×	×
– losses (market)	52	57	59	×	3,5
– industrial uses	×	×	×	×	×
– human consumption (1)	1 349	1 392	1 386	×	– 0,4
Fresh tomatoes					
Sales by commercial producers	7 826	7 728	7 735	59,8	0,1
Imports	486	513	439	×	–14,4
Exports	68	66	91	×	37,9
Intra-EC trade	372	392	427	×	8,9
Internal use	8 244	8 174	8 085	55,3	– 1,1
of which:					
– animal feed	20	20	29	×	45,0
– losses (market)	373	349	384	×	10,0
– processing	4 962	4 645	4 581	×	– 1,4
– human consumption (1)	2 889	3 160	3 089	×	– 2,2

Source: Eurostat.

(1) According to market balance.

M.12.1 Area, yield and production of hops

	Area					Yield					Production				
	ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		t			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984 **	1983/1974	1984/1983	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	13	14	15	16
Deutschland	19 985	19 785	19 628	−0,2	−0,8	21,3	18,6	17,8	1,4	− 4,3	42 487	36 820	35 000	1,08	− 4,95
France	750	716	672	−5,7	−6,2	23,1	18,5	20,3	1,2	9,7	1 735	1 325	1 365	−4,73	3,01
Belgique/België	859	813	760	−3,8	−6,5	23,5	20,0	18,8	1,0	− 6,0	2 020	1 624	1 425	−2,56	−12,26
United Kingdom	5 871	5 622	5 090	−1,7	−9,5	17,5	15,1	15,5	−0,4	2,6	10 287	8 507	7 900	−1,80	− 7,14
Ireland	75	76	76	0,9	—	11,7	14,5	12,0	5,7	−17,3	88	110	90	9,16	−18,19
EUR 9	27 540	27 012	26 226	−0,9	−2,9	20,6	17,9	17,5	1,9	−2,2	56 617	48 386	45 780	0,2	− 5,39
Ellas	25	25	25	:	—	11,4	10,0	10,0	:	:	29	25	25	:	—
EUR 10	27 565	27 037	26 251	−0,8	−2,9	20,5	17,9	17,5	1,9	−2,2	56 646	48 411	45 805	0,2	− 5,38

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.12.2 Market prices for hops

		50 kg			% TAV	
		1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1982/83 / 1973/74	1983/84 / 1982/83
1		2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	DM	423	319	361	0,5	13,2
France	FF	958	672	818	6,1	21,7
Belgique/België	BFR	9 717	4 824	6 053	3,7	25,5
United Kingdom	UKL	134	137	157	14,0	14,6
Ireland	IRL	223	234	429	17,9	83,3
EUR 9 (not covered by contract)	ECU	225,63	65,18	91,85	−1,7	40,9
EUR 9 (under contract)	ECU	162,78	176,93	183,13	5,5	3,5
EUR 9 Total	ECU	173,42	141,17	163,39	−3,0	15,7
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				
			1982	1983	1984 **	% TAV 1982/1973	% TAV 1983/1982	1982	1983	1984 **	% TAV 1982/1973	% TAV 1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hops												
A	Area	1 000 ha	27,56	27,04	26,25	−0,7	− 1,9	96,2	95,0	91,9	1,9	− 1,25
B	Yield	t/ha	2,05	1,79	1,75	1,5	−12,7	1,50	1,37	1,37	0,3	− 8,7
C = A × B	Production: hops	1 000 t	56,65	48,41	45,82	0,8	−14,6	143,8	130,3	126,4	2,2	− 9,4
D	of which:											
E = C × D/100	— alpha acid	%	5,67	5,09	5,75	−2,8	−10,2	5,99	5,8	6,0	−0,6	− 3,2
	— alpha acid	t	3 212	2 467	2 635	−2,0	−23,2	8 614	7 550	7 584	1,6	−12,4
	— minus estimated loss	t	3 112	2 390	2 552	−2,3	−23,2	8 341	7 312	7 355	1,8	−12,3
Beer												
F	Beer production (1)	Mio hl	236	237	237	0,4	0,4	977	987	997	2,7	1,0
G	of which:											
H = F × G × 1 000	— alpha acid	grams/hl	8,7	7,8	8,0	−2,8	−10,3	7,2	7,1	7,1	−1,7	0,0
	— alpha acid	t	2 070	1 847	1 888	−2,3	−10,8	7 034	7 008	7 079	0,9	− 0,4
	— minus estimated loss	t	2 005	1 789	1 826	−2,1	−10,8	6 811	6 790	6 859	1,1	− 0,3
Alpha acid												
I = E − H	(Deficit)/surplus (2)	t	1 107	601	726	—	—	1 530	522	496	—	—
J	Stocks: — 1 September	t	988	1 425	1 425	—	44,2	4 482	6 012	6 534	—	34,1
K	Normal (= 4½ months)	t	752	671	685	—	−10,8	2 554	2 546	2 572	—	− 0,3
L = J − K	Surplus	t	236	754	740	—	—	1 928	3 466	3 962	—	—

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	
	1982	1983 p	1984 **	1983/1974	1984/1983 p
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	5 438	5 530	5 735	0,7	3,7
France	7 054	7 166	7 195	−0,8	0,4
Italia	3 016	3 044	3 068	0,5	0,8
Nederland	2 407	2 482	2 521	1,5	1,6
Belgique/België	965	969	995	0,0	2,7
Luxembourg	68	71	73	0,0	2,8
United Kingdom	3 293	3 353	3 429	0,1	2,3
Ireland	1 458	1 513	1 535	0,8	1,5
Danmark	1 020	1 014	988	−1,5	−2,6
EUR 9	24 719	25 142	25 538	0,1	1,6
Ellas	242	221	237	:	7,2
EUR 10	24 961	25 363	25 775	:	1,6

Yield of dairy cows (2)	kg/head			% TAV	
	1982	1983 p	1984 **	1983/1974	1983/1982 p
Deutschland	4 683	4 866		2,4	3,9
France	3 848	3 866		2,0	0,5
Italia	3 469	3 589		2,2	3,5
Nederland	5 280	5 334		1,7	1,0
Belgique/België	3 942	3 994		1,0	1,3
Luxembourg	4 116	4 089		1,8	−0,7
United Kingdom	5 078	5 138		3,0	1,2
Ireland	3 436	3 698		2,3	7,6
Danmark	5 115	5 483		3,0	7,2
EUR 9	4 328	4 428		2,2	2,3
Ellas	2 913	3 059		:	5,0
EUR 10	4 314	4 416	:	:	2,4

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	
	1981	1982 p	1983	1984	1982/1973	1983/1982 p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	24 858	25 465	26 913		2,0	5,7
France	26 743	27 145	27 702		1,0	2,1
Italia	10 225	10 463	10 927**		1,3	4,4
Nederland	12 147	12 708	13 240		3,5	4,2
Belgique/België	3 790	3 804	3 872		0,6	1,8
Luxembourg	270	279	290		1,7	3,9
United Kingdom	15 831	16 723	17 227		1,7	3,0
Ireland	4 802	5 172	5 595**		4,2	8,2
Danmark	5 037	5 217	5 560		1,1	6,6
EUR 9	103 703	106 976	111 326		1,8	4,1
Ellas	748	705	676		1,0	−4,1
EUR 10	104 451	107 681	112 002	110 700	1,8	4,0

Delivery of milk (2) from dairy herds	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1981	1982 p	1983	1984	1982/1973	1983/1982 p
Deutschland	23 032	23 670	25 176		1,1	6,4
France	25 060	25 556	26 080		−1,5	2,1
Italia	7 756	8 043	8 293**		−2,1	3,1
Nederland	11 818	12 379	12 914		3,2	4,3
Belgique/België	3 022	3 047	3 178		−2,2	4,3
Luxembourg	262	272	283		1,3	4,0
United Kingdom (3)	15 394	16 277	16 787		−0,1	3,1
Ireland	4 514	4 881	5 338**		1,1	9,4
Danmark	4 837	5 017	5 227		0,4	4,2
EUR 9	95 695	99 141	103 276		0,4	4,2
Ellas	447	450	444		:	−1,3
EUR 10	96 142	99 591	103 720	101 500	:	4,1

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	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Deutschland	88,5	92,0	92,2	92,6	92,7	93,0	93,6
France	84,2	87,7	89,2	92,4	93,7	94,2	94,1
Italia	74,1	75,9	76,8	75,6	75,9	76,9	75,9**
Nederland	95,1	96,8	97,0	97,1	97,3	97,4	97,5
Belgique/België	70,7	77,0	78,8	79,3	79,7	80,1	82,1
Luxembourg	94,6	96,2	96,6	97,2	97,1	97,5	97,8
United Kingdom	95,6	96,3	97,0	97,2	97,2	97,3	97,4
Ireland	88,3	93,0	93,4	93,8	94,0	94,4	95,4**
Danmark	95,8	96,2	96,2	96,1	96,0	96,2	94,0
EUR 9	87,3	90,3	91,0	91,8	92,3	92,7	92,8**
Ellas	:	:	:	:	59,8	63,8	65,7
EUR 10	:	:	:	:	92,0	92,5	92,6**

Delivery of cream	1973	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
France	173**	51	57	40	30	25	23
Italia	136	14	43	125	55	30	30**
Belgique/België	162	77	66	63	55	49	47
EUR 9	471	142	166	227	140	101	100
Ellas	:	:	:	:	23	11	11**
EUR 10	:	:	:	:	163	112	111**

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Excluding deliveries of cream.

M.13.4 **Supply balance sheet – fresh products** (excl. cream) **– cream** — EUR 10

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fresh products (excl. cream)					
Usable production	27 645	27 900	:	0,9	:
Imports	9	12	11	22,0	– 8,3
Exports	117	131	163	3,0	24,4
Intra-Community trade	470	487	522	9,7	7,2
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	:
Total internal use	27 537	27 781	:	0,9	:
– human consumption	27 537	27 781	:	0,9	:
Human consumption kg/head/year	101,2	101,9	:	0,6	:
Self-supply (%)	100,4	100,4	:	0,0	:
Cream					
Usable production	729	758	:	4,7	:
Imports	0	0	0	×	×
Exports	5	3	4	– 3,1	33,3
Intra-Community trade	51	57	67	16,9	17,5
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	:
Total internal use	724	755	:	4,8	:
– human consumption	704	741	:	4,6	:
Human consumption kg/head/year	2,6	2,7	:	4,0	:
Self-supply (%)	100,7	100,4	:	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	
	1981	1982 p	1983 **	1984	1982/1973	1983/1982 p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	4 801	4 923	5 110		2,3	3,8
France	4 090	4 287	4 503		4,1	5,0
Italia	3 275	3 412	3 550		5,4	4,0
Nederland	1 701	1 735	1 773		−0,1	2,2
Belgique/België	935	928	925		1,8	−0,3
Luxembourg	43	40	39		1,8	−2,5
United Kingdom	7 259*	7 143*	7 090		−0,8	−0,7*
Ireland	505	534	595		3,9	11,4
Danmark	822	837	845		2,3	1,0
EUR 9	23 430*	23 839*	24 430		1,7	2,5
Ellas	307	314			:	
EUR 10	:	:			:	

Human consumption of fresh dairy products (kg/head/year)	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1981	1982 p	1983	1984	1982/1973	1983/1982 p
Deutschland	90	91	93		0,1	2,2
France	93	96	99		1,8	3,1
Italia	87	89	90		2,9	1,1
Nederland	139	140	140		−0,5	0,0
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	89	88	91		−0,4	3,4
United Kingdom	135	133	131		−0,9	−1,5
Ireland	188	192	195		−1,8	1,6
Danmark	166	169	169		1,6	0,0
EUR 9	105	106	107		0,4	0,9
Ellas	66	65			:	
EUR 10	104	105	106		:	1,0

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Cream included.

M.13.6 Production in dairies of butter and cheese

Butter (1)	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1981	1982 p	1983	1984**	1982/1973	1983/1982 p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	544	556	627		1,0	12,8
France	580	616	622		1,8	1,0
Italia	68	72	79**		−0,3	9,7
Nederland	235	266	306		5,2	15,0
Belgique/België	75	72	88**		0,8	22,2
Luxembourg	7	8	8		0,0	0,0
United Kingdom	171	217	241		9,6	11,1
Ireland	122	138	158		5,7	14,5
Danmark	109	121	131		−2,1	8,3
EUR 9	1 911	2 065	2 260		2,3	9,4
Ellas	2	2	3**		:	50,0
EUR 10	1 913	2 067	2 263	2 100	:	9,5

Cheese (2)	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1981	1982 p	1983	1984**	1982/1973	1983/1982 p
Deutschland	814	839	847		4,5	1,0
France	1 145	1 176	1 207		3,6	2,6
Italia	535	563	570		2,9	1,2
Nederland	468	484	489		4,4	1,0
Belgique/België	48	50	43		3,1	−14,0
Luxembourg	2	2	3		8,0	50,0
United Kingdom	241	244	245		3,3	0,4
Ireland	54	58	54		4,5	−6,9
Danmark	243	245	251		7,6	2,4
EUR 9	3 549	3 661	3 709	3 830	4,0	1,3
Ellas	105	105	:	:	:	:
EUR 10	3 654	3 766	:	:	:	:

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	
	1981	1982 p	1983	1984**	1982/1973	1983/1982 p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	131	134	127		4,0	– 5,2
France	211	161	148		5,4	– 8,1
Italia	2	2	3**		0,0	10,0
Nederland	265	234	220		8,0	– 6,0
Belgique/België	43	31	29**		0,4	– 6,5
Luxembourg	0	0	0		0,0	0,0
United Kingdom	29	34	35		5,0	2,9
Ireland	35	40	20**		10,7	–50,0
Danmark	85	80	78		8,6	– 2,5
EUR 9	801	715	660**		6,1	–7,7
Ellas	–	–	–		:	×
EUR 10	801	715	660**	750	:	–7,7

Skimmed-milk powder	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1981	1982 p	1983	1984**	1982/1973	1983/1982 p
Deutschland	592	607	720		2,3	18,6
France	732	754	779		0,8	3,3
Italia	0	0	0		0,0	×
Nederland	178	214	260		4,5	21,5
Belgique/België	113	125	145**		2,1	16,0
Luxembourg	12	13	12		1,9	– 7,7
United Kingdom	251	296	302		7,4	2,0
Ireland	135	140	161**		3,5	15,0
Danmark	32	45	56		–1,6	24,4
EUR 9	2 045	2 193	2 435**		2,4	11,0
Ellas	–	–	0		:	×
EUR 10	2 045	2 193	2 435	2 070	:	11,0

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	
	1981	1982 p	1983	1984**	1982/1973	1983/1982 p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	572	561	501		3,2	−10,7
France	118	132	134		− 2,8	1,5
Italia	3	3	3		− 9,0	0,0
Nederland	560	561	518		1,5	− 7,7
Belgique/België	8	8	8		1,5	0,0
Luxembourg	0	0	0		0,0	×
United Kingdom	220	225	194		0,8	−13,7
Ireland	0	0	36**		0,0	×
Danmark	5	11	10**		−18,1	− 9,1
EUR 9	1 486	1 501	1 404**		1,5	− 6,5
Ellas	23	21	20		:	− 4,8
EUR 10	1 509	1 522	1 424**	:	:	− 6,4

Casein (b)	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1981	1982 p	1983	1984**	1982/1973	1983/1982 p
Deutschland	16	17	21		2,2	23,5
France	33	41	39		6,9	− 4,9
Italia	—	—	—		—	—
Nederland	15**	21**	23**		6,7	9,5
Belgique/België	—	—	—		×	×
Luxembourg	—	—	—		×	×
United Kingdom	3	3	6		8,0	100,0
Ireland	15	20	24		10,7	20,0
Danmark	5	7	11		×	57,1
EUR 9	85	109	124**		7,2	13,8
Ellas	—	—	—		:	×
EUR 10	85	109	124**	:	:	13,8

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)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983**	1984**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Opening stock								
- private aided by EC	79	78	187	101	112	137	196	161
- public (intervention)	176	117	231	271	128	10	112	692
Production								
- dairy (b)	1 771	1 919	1 955	1 941	1 904	2 050	2 263	
- farm (b)	49	48	46	44	43	41	38	
Imports	120	125	118	103	115	108	105	
Total availability	2 195	2 287	2 537	2 460	2 302	2 346	2 714	3 080
Consumption								
- at normal prices (2)	1 550	1 327	1 369	1 414	1 455	1 358	1 255	
- at reduced prices (3)	72	123	140	12	—	98	22	
Special measures (4)	108	140	157	198	170	184	229	
Total consumption	1 730	1 590	1 666	1 624	1 625	1 640	1 506	1 645
Exports at world market prices	219	216	440	542	467	346	334	
Food aid	51	63	59	54	63	54	21	
Total exports (b)	270	279	499	596	530	400	355	375
Closing stock								
- private aided by EC	78	187	101	112	137	194	161	
- public (intervention)	117	231	271	128	10	112	692	
Total closing stock	195	418	372	240	147	306	853	1 060

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*
- Social measures	8	5	2	5	6	4	1	5	
- Armed forces and non-profit organizations	28	28	31	33	35	27	36	40	
- Butter concentrate	4	3	3	1	5	4	3	5	
- Sales to food industry	67	72	104	118	152	135	144	170	

M.13.10 Detailed breakdown of skimmed-milk powder supplies (a) — EUR 10

(1 000 t)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Opening stock								
- private	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- public (intervention)	1 135	965	674	227	230	279	576	983
Production								
- skimmed-milk powder (b) (1)	1 996	2 164	2 085	2 081	2 045	2 193	2 437	2 110
- buttermilk powder	53	45	51	48	41	39	48	
Imports (b)	—	—	—	—	—			
Total availability	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Consumption at full market price	227	211	300	270	260	240	220	
Subsidized consumption								
- animal feed (calves)	1 174	1 174	1 305	1 276	1 300	1 265	1 305	
Special measures								
- deposit system	74	—	—	—	—			
- pigs and poultry	306	436	414	—	—	74	479	
- pigs and poultry, direct aid	27	148	97	—	—			
Total consumption	1 808	1 969	2 116	1 546	1 560	1 579	2 004	1 970
Exports at world market prices	184	146	328	436	308	187	119	
Food aid	97	123	176	144	193	164	73	
Special measures — Reg. No 2054/76	140	150	132	—	—	—	—	
Total exports	421	419	636	580	501	351	192	310
Closing stock								
- private	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- public (intervention)	965	674	227	230	279	576	983	760
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)

		1 000 t				% TAV	
		1981	1982	1983**	1984**	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Exports							
Butter/butteroil	World (2)	860	800	715	:	:	−10,6
	EUR 9 (2)						
	%	:	:	:	:	:	:
	EUR 10	×	×	×	×	×	×
	%	57,1	50,0	×	:	:	− 0,6
Cheese	World	760	790	810	:	:	2,5
	EUR 9	×	×	×	×	×	×
	%	:	:	:	:	:	:
	EUR 10	×	×	×	×	:	×
	%	47,4	48,1	50,0	:	:	4,0
Skimmed-milk powder	World (2)	930	860	880	:	:	2,3
	EUR 9 (2)	×	×	×	×	×	×
	%	:	:	:	:	:	:
	EUR 10	×	×	×	×	×	×
	%	×	×	×	:	:	×
Whole-milk powder	World	710	×	×	:	:	×
	EUR 9	×	×	×	×	×	×
	%	:	:	:	:	:	:
	EUR 10	×	×	×	×	×	×
	%	75,6	×	×	:	:	×
Condensed milk	World	800	800	700	:	:	−12,5
	EUR 9	×	×	×	×	×	×
	%	:	:	:	:	:	:
	EUR 10	×	×	×	×	×	×
	%	72,8	75,1	74,6	:	:	− 0,7
Casein	World	:	:	:	:	:	:
	EUR 9	×	×	×	×	×	×
	%	:	:	:	:	:	:
	EUR 10	42**	59**	70	60	19,4	18,6
	%	:	:	:	:	:	:
Imports							
Butter/butteroil	World (2)	860	800	715	:	:	−10,6
	EUR 9	×	×	×	×	×	×
	%	:	:	:	:	:	:
	EUR 10	×	×	×	:	×	×
	%	13,4	13,5	14,7	:	:	8,9
Cheese	World	760	790	810	:	:	2,5
	EUR 9	×	×	×	×	×	×
	%	:	:	:	:	:	:
	EUR 10	×	×	×	:	×	×
	%	×	13,2	12,3	:	:	− 6,8
Casein	World	:	:	:	:	:	:
	EUR 9	×	×	×	×	×	×
	%	:	:	:	:	:	:
	EUR 10	10**	10**	12**	10	−9,7	20,0
	%	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Intra-EC trade excluded.
(2) Food aid included.

M.13.12 World (1) - butter production (2) - cheese production - casein production

Butter (2)	%			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World:	100,-	100,-	100,-	7 030	7 321	7 825	:	6,9
- EUR 9	27,2	28,2	28,9	1 911	2 065	2 259	2,0	9,4
- Ellas	0,1	0,1	0,1	8	8	8	:	0,0
- EUR 10	27,3	28,3	29,0	1 919	2 073	2 267	:	9,4
- Spain	0,3	0,2	0,3	23	18	22	:	22,2
- Portugal	0,1	0,1	0,1	4	4	4	:	0,0
- Australia	1,2	1,1	1,2	84	78	90	:	15,4
- New Zealand	3,8	3,4	3,1	265	247	245	:	- 0,8
- USA	7,9	7,8	7,5	557	570	589	:	3,3
- Canada	1,6	1,7	1,4	113	126	107	:	-15,1
- USSR	18,7	19,2	20,2	1 318	1 403	1 580	:	12,6
- Brazil	1,4	1,0	1,2	95	70	90	:	28,6
- Argentina	0,5	0,5	0,5	32	37	37	:	0,0
- India	9,5	9,5	9,3	670	698	730	:	4,6
- Others	27,7	27,3	26,4	1 950	1 997	2 064	:	3,4
Cheese								
World:	100,0	100,0	100,0	10 450	10 767	11 096	:	3,1
- EUR 9	34,0	34,0	33,4	3 549	3 661	3 709	3,5	1,3
- Ellas	1,7	1,6	1,6	173	175	175	:	0,0
- EUR 10	35,6	35,6	35,0	3 722	3 836	3 884	:	1,3
- Spain	1,6	1,3	1,3	165	138	141	:	2,2
- Portugal	0,4	0,3	0,4	37	37	39	:	5,4
- Australia	1,3	1,4	1,4	137	153	160	:	4,6
- New Zealand	0,8	1,0	1,0	84	111	114	:	2,7
- USA	18,6	19,1	19,7	1 940	2 059	2 186	:	6,2
- Canada	1,7	1,6	1,6	174	170	183	:	7,6
- USSR	6,3	6,5	6,7	656	699	740	:	5,9
- Brazil	0,6	0,5	0,5	58	59	59	:	0,0
- Argentina	2,2	2,2	2,1	229	239	230	:	- 3,8
- India	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- Others	31,1	30,3	30,3	3 248	3 266	3 360	:	2,9
Casein								
World:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- EUR 9	:	:	:	86	109	124	7,7	13,8
- Ellas	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- EUR 10	:	:	:	84	109	124	:	13,8
- Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- Portugal	:	:	:	—	:	:	:	:
- Australia								
- New Zealand	:	:	:	8	12	12	:	0,0
- USA	:	:	:	60	47	65	:	38,3
- Canada	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- USSR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- Argentina	:	:	:	26	35	40	:	14,3
- Norway	:	:	:	2	2	2	:	0,0
- Austria	:	:	:	4	4	:	:	:
- 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	
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- EUR 9	:	:	:	801	715	662	6,1	– 7,4
- Ellas	:	:	:	—	—	—	:	—
- EUR 10	:	:	:	801	715	662	:	– 7,4
- Spain	:	:	:	20	23	21	:	– 8,7
- Portugal	:	:	:	—	—	—	:	—
- Australia	:	:	:	60	58	43	:	–25,9
- New Zealand	:	:	:	95	131	104	:	–20,6
- USA	:	:	:	42	46	49	:	6,5
- Canada	:	:	:	3	1	:	:	:
- USSR	:	:	:	205	200	235	:	17,5
- Brazil	:	:	:	180	170	180	:	6,6
- Argentina	:	:	:	45	69	67	:	– 2,9
- India	:	:	:	—	—	—	—	—
- Others	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Skimmed-milk powder								
World:	100,0	100,0	100,0	4 187	4 438	4 897	:	10,3
- EUR 9	48,8	49,4	49,7	2 045	2 193	2 435	2,2	11,0
- Ellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	:	—
- EUR 10	48,8	49,4	49,7	2 045	2 193	2 435	:	11,0
- Spain	0,7	0,6	0,6	28	26	27	:	3,8
- Portugal	0,2	0,2	0,2	9	9	9	:	0,0
- Australia	1,9	1,8	2,3	81	82	111	:	35,4
- New Zealand	4,7	3,9	3,6	198	175	177	:	1,1
- USA	14,3	14,4	14,1	600	640	691	:	8,0
- Canada	3,3	3,9	2,5	137	173	122	:	–29,5
- USSR	7,1	7,3	8,9	298	326	437	:	34,0
- Brazil	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- Argentina	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- India	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- Others	18,9	18,3	18,1	791	814	888	:	9,1
Concentrated milk								
World:	100,0	100,0	100,0	4 792	4 715	4 687	:	– 0,6
- EUR 9	31,9	32,6	30,0	1 527	1 537	1 404	1,7	– 8,7
- Ellas	0,5	0,4	0,6	23	21	27	:	28,6
- EUR 10	32,4	33,0	30,6	1 550	1 558	1 431	:	– 8,2
- Spain	2,3	2,0	2,2	111	95	105	:	10,5
- Portugal	0,0	0,0	0,0	2	2	2	:	0,0
- Australia	1,6	1,5	1,4	79	73	65	:	–11,0
- New Zealand	0,1	0,1	0,1	5	5	5	:	0,6
- USA	18,0	18,5	17,7	863	872	828	:	– 5,0
- Canada	4,0	4,6	4,3	194	216	203	:	– 6,0
- USSR	11,1	11,3	11,7	530	535	550	:	2,8
- Brazil	0,7	0,7	0,8	35	35	36	:	2,9
- Argentina	0,1	0,1	0,1	6	6	6	:	0,0
- India	6,8	7,2	7,3	324	340	340	:	0,0
- Others	22,8	20,7	23,8	1 093	978	1 116	:	14,1

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Product weight.

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	
	1982	1983 p	1983**	1982/1976	1983/1982	1982	1983	1984**	1982/1976	1983/1982	1982	1983	1984	1982/1976	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Deutschland	1 724	2 016	:	1,9	16,9	229	231	:	– 0,8	0,9	615	790	:	3,4	28,4
France	110	102	:	1,1	– 7,3	546	568	:	3,0	4,0	1 520	1 444	:	19,0	– 5,0
Italia	68	91	:	22,6	33,8	163	164	:	1,2	0,6	–	–	:	–	–
Nederland	61	97	:	27,8	59,0	224	232	:	– 0,7	3,6	823	910	:	7,6	10,6
Belgique/België	362	360	:	– 4,0	– 0,6	38	39	:	2,9	2,6	–	–	:	–	–
Luxembourg	1	0	:	–25,8	×	1	1	:	0,0	0,0	–	–	:	–	–
United Kingdom	624	1 103	:	35,7	76,8	20	24	:	1,8	20,0	114	175	:	18,1	53,5
Ireland	243	363	:	59,1	49,4	28	31	:	4,9	10,7	775	917	:	31,6	18,3
Danmark	812	799	:	– 8,3	– 1,6	15	14	:	– 6,2	– 6,7	264	436	:	44,5	65,2
EUR 9	4 004	4 935	5 200	1,6	23,3	1 264	1 304	1 150	1,2	3,2	4 111	4 671	4 200	14,9	13,6
Ellas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EUR 10	4 004	4 935	5 200	1,6	23,3	1 264	1 304	1 150	1,2	3,2	4 111	4 671	4 200	14,9	13,6

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	
	1982	1983	1984	1983/1979	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	23	123	296	– 7,2	140,6
France	4	72	188	29,0	161,1
Italia	—	1	2	×	100,0
Nederland	5	77	192	16,4	149,4
Belgique/België	—	5	29	–24,0	×
Luxembourg	—	—	—	×	—
United Kingdom	8	29	120	– 4,6	×
Ireland	—	24	67	×	179,2
Danmark	—	9	13	0,0	44,4
EUR 9	41	340	907	3,7	166,8
Ellas	—	—	—	—	—
EUR 10	41	340	907	3,7	166,8
Skimmed-milk powder (2)					
Deutschland	198	394	485	1,5	23,1
France	27	30	20	35,1	–33,3
Italia	—	10	50 (3)	5,7	×
Nederland	—	14	49	×	×
Belgique/België	2	4	10	–45,1	150,0
Luxembourg	—	—	—	×	—
United Kingdom	33	115	163	41,1	41,7
Ireland	5	68	76	39,4	11,8
Danmark	6	14	28	– 8,5	100,0
EUR 9	271	648	881	6,5	36,0
Ellas	—	—	—	—	—
EUR 10	271	648	881	6,5	36,0

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 1983 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	205	28	—	6	34	83
France	135	2	—	9	11	41
Italia (3)	1	—	—	—	—	1
Nederland	115	—	—	1	1	91
Belgique/België	22	1	—	—	1	11
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	1
United Kingdom	104	4	—	—	4	16
Ireland	43	1	—	2	3	12
Danmark	11	—	—	—	—	6
EUR 9 (3)	636	36	—	18	54	261
Ellas	—	—	—	—	—	—
EUR 10 (3)	636	36	—	18	54	261

Skimmed-milk powder (2)	Taken into storage	Release from storage			
		To the Community market	For export	For food aid	Total
Deutschland	496	358	—	2	360
France	41	50	—	2	52
Italia (3)	—	10	—	—	10
Nederland	55	—	—	—	—
Belgique/België	17	5	—	—	5
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	149	61	—	8	69
Ireland	78	6	—	10	16
Danmark	34	10	—	1	11
EUR 9 (3)	870	500	—	23	523
Ellas	—	—	—	—	—
EUR 10 (3)	870	500	—	23	523

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

1	2	1981	1982	1983	% TAV 1982/1973	% TAV 1983/1982
		3	4	5	6	7
Milk (1)						
Deutschland	DM/l	1,18	1,24	1,25	3,6	0,8
France	FF/l	2,88	3,35	3,72	12,0	11,0
Italia	LIT/l	644	788	894	20,2	13,5
Nederland	HFL/l	1,30	1,40	1,42	6,7	1,4
Belgique/België	BFR/l	17,15	19,25	20,75	7,4	7,8
United Kingdom	pence/pint	18,50	20,20	20,90	15,6	3,5
Ireland	pence/pint	15,30	16,50	48,40	13,9	193,3
Danmark	DKR/l	3,89	4,44	4,40	10,3	– 0,9
Ellas	DR/640 g	21,08	23,75	27,42	×	15,5
Cheese (2)						
Deutschland	DM/kg	11,47	11,94	12,08	3,8	1,2
France	FF/kg	31,56	37,53	41,15	11,3	9,6
Italia	LIT/kg	10 127	12 996	15 353	16,7	18,1
Nederland	HFL/kg	11,38	12,00	12,22	5,6	1,8
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	180,00	194,00	215,00	6,5	10,8
United Kingdom	pence/lb	105,50	113,80	115,30	15,1	1,3
Ireland	pence/lb	113,00	128,00	138,10	17,9	7,9
Danmark	DKR/kg	43,87	46,83	48,12	11,6	2,8
Ellas	DR/kg	179,9	225,21	258,61	×	14,8
Butter (3)						
Deutschland	DM/250 g	2,46	2,58	2,55	2,9	– 1,2
France	FF/kg	24,01	26,19	27,49	7,8	5,0
Italia	LIT/kg	5 782	7 097	8 097	15,1	14,1
Nederland	HFL/250 g	2,51	2,62	2,78	3,3	6,1
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	164,00	185,00	205,00	5,4	10,8
United Kingdom	pence/lb	92,40	99,20	99,10	17,5	– 0,1
Ireland	pence/lb	65,60	75,00	83,70	11,5	11,6
Danmark	DKR/kg	27,92	31,54	33,07	10,0	4,9
Ellas	DR/kg	244,61	300,69	:	×	:

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)

	1975 = 100			% TAV	
	1981	1982	1983	1982/1975	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6
Money terms					
Deutschland	119,2	125,0	128,3	3,2	2,6
France	175,7	197,9	213,8	10,2	8,0
Italia	258,4	308,8	355,8	17,5	15,2
Nederland	131,0	137,5	138,6	4,7	0,9
Belgique/België	130,3	145,2	161,2	5,5	11,0
Luxembourg	121,7	135,0	149,9	4,4	11,0
United Kingdom	265,9	289,2	301,2	16,4	4,1
Ireland	190,8	210,7	236,4	11,2	12,2
Danmark	173,6	194,8	202,9	10,0	4,2
Ellas	281,2	337,5	396,5	19,0	17,4
Real terms					
Deutschland	94,3	94,4	94,1	−0,8	−0,3
France	96,8	96,9	95,3	−0,4	−1,7
Italia	97,6	99,3	99,1	−0,1	−0,2
Nederland	92,4	91,8	90,9	−1,2	−1,0
Belgique/België	95,2	99,2	102,7	−0,1	3,5
Luxembourg	82,0	84,2	86,1	−2,4	2,3
United Kingdom	119,5	121,3	120,3	2,8	−0,8
Ireland	84,6	80,5	81,8	−3,1	1,6
Danmark	104,0	105,6	102,4	0,8	−3,0
Ellas	114,5	111,0	107,3	1,5	−3,3

Source: Eurostat.

M.14.1 Cattle numbers
(December of previous year)

	1 000 head			% TAV	
	1982	1983	1984	»1983« / »1975«	1984 / 1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	14 992	15 098	15 552	0,6	3,0
France	23 493	23 656	23 519	−0,1	−0,5
Italia	8 904	9 127	9 221	0,8	1,0
Nederland	5 046	5 192	5 359	1,5	3,2
Belgique/België	2 859	2 896	2 963	0,3	2,3
Luxembourg	213	219	220	0,6	0,4
United Kingdom	12 958	13 177	13 157	−1,0	−0,2
Ireland	5 758	5 783	5 812	−1,2	0,5
Danmark	2 890	2 857	2 876	−0,9	0,7
EUR 9	77 113	78 006	78 679	0,0	0,9
Ellas	824	785	769	−1,4	−2,0
EUR 10	77 937	78 791	79 448	0,0	0,8

Source: Eurostat.

M.14.2 Beef and veal supply balance — EUR 10

	1 000 t (1)			% TAV	
	1981	1982	1983	»1982« / »1974«	1983 / 1982
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross domestic production	6 990	6 663	6 909	1,1	3,7
Net production	6 928	6 654	6 898	0,7	3,7
Changes in stocks	−150	20	178	:	790,0
Imports (2)	314	374	384	4,4	2,7
Exports (2)	562	392	500	8,6	27,6
Intra-Community trade (3)	1 354	1 398	1 412	3,6	1,0
Internal use (total)	6 830	6 616	6 604	0,2	−0,2
Gross consumption (kg/head/year)	25,2	24,4	24,3	0,0	−0,4
Degree of self-supply (%) (1)	102,3	100,7	104,6	0,9	3,9

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	
		1981	1982	1983	»1982« / »1974«	1983 / 1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Adult bovine animals	Deutschland	1 465	1 402	1 413	1,6	0,8
	France	1 504	1 394	1 449	1,1	3,9
	Italia	951	951	987	0,6	3,8
	Nederland	302	286	297	1,7	3,8
	Belgique/België	273	241	248	− 0,3	2,9
	Luxembourg	8	8	9	− 1,5	12,5
	United Kingdom	1 041	961	1 039	− 0,3	8,1
	Ireland	315	344	343	0,4	− 0,3
	Danmark	235	228	236	1,1	3,5
	EUR 9	6 094	5 815	6 021	0,8	3,5
	Ellas	78	78	77	0,2	− 1,3
	EUR 10	6 172	5 893	6 098	0,8	3,5
Calves	Deutschland	68	69	73	0,4	5,8
	France	333	352	362	0,6	2,8
	Italia	160	155	160	3,1	3,2
	Nederland	135	135	154	3,3	14,1
	Belgique/België	37	33	35	3,8	6,1
	Luxembourg	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
	United Kingdom	5	5	6	− 9,4	20,0
	Ireland	1	1	1	0,0	0,0
	Danmark	2	2	3	− 8,3	50,0
	EUR 9	741	752	794	1,5	5,6
	Ellas	15	9	6	− 9,9	−33,3
	EUR 10	756	761	800	1,2	5,1
Beef and veal	Deutschland	1 533	1 471	1 486	1,5	1,0
	France	1 837	1 746	1 811	1,0	3,7
	Italia	1 111	1 106	1 147	0,9	3,7
	Nederland	437	421	451	2,2	7,1
	Belgique/België	310	274	283	0,1	3,3
	Luxembourg	8	8	9	− 1,5	12,5
	United Kingdom	1 046	966	1 045	− 0,4	8,2
	Ireland	316	345	344	1,1	− 0,3
	Danmark	237	230	239	0,9	3,9
	EUR 9	6 835	6 567	6 815	0,9	3,8
	Ellas	93	87	83	− 1,6	− 4,6
	EUR 10	6 928	6 654	6 898	0,8	3,7

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	
		1981	1982	1983	»1982« / »1974«	1983 / 1982	1981	1982	1983	»1982« / »1974«	1983 / 1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Adult bovine animals	Deutschland	4 938	4 708	4 684	1,0	- 0,5	296,6	297,9	301,8	0,6	1,3
	France	4 661	4 302	4 444	0,6	3,3	322,6	323,9	326,1	0,4	0,7
	Italia	3 619	3 554	3 627	0,5	2,0	262,8	267,5	272,1	0,1	1,7
	Nederland	1 060	1 003	1 044	1,5	4,1	285,0	285,0	284,2	0,3	- 0,3
	Belgique/België	801	693	684	- 1,6	- 1,3	340,8	347,9	361,8	1,3	4,0
	Luxembourg	29	26	31	- 1,2	19,2	286,1	283,6	287,7	0,5	1,4
	United Kingdom	3 883	3 535	3 782	- 1,2	6,9	268,1	271,9	274,6	0,9	1,0
	Ireland	1 179	1 228	1 253	- 1,0	2,0	267,4	279,6	266,5	1,3	- 4,7
	Danmark	1 019	981	1 002	0,3	2,1	230,5	232,5	235,7	0,8	1,4
	EUR 9	21 189	20 031	20 551	0,1	2,6	287,6	290,2	292,5	0,6	0,8
	Ellas	365	358	349	- 0,3	- 2,5	216,4	218,7	221,2	- 3,3	1,1
	EUR 10	21 554	20 388	20 900	0,1	2,5	286,4	289,0	291,3	0,5	0,8
Calves	Deutschland	635	628	647	- 2,1	3,0	107,4	109,5	113,4	2,6	3,6
	France	3 047	3 173	3 199	- 0,6	0,8	109,1	110,8	113,1	1,2	2,1
	Italia	1 293	1 239	1 315	0,6	6,1	123,6	124,3	121,9	2,4	- 1,9
	Nederland	1 146	1 145	1 198	2,1	4,6	118,0	117,2	128,2	1,2	9,4
	Belgique/België	290	271	268	1,9	- 1,1	126,0	122,2	128,3	1,9	4,9
	Luxembourg	0	0	0	-100,0	0,0	98,0	198,1	104,9	7,7	-47,5
	United Kingdom	118	94	121	- 13,8	28,7	43,0	49,1	47,9	4,1	- 2,4
	Ireland	6	8	7	7,2	-12,5	163,9	153,8	131,1	6,3	-14,8
	Danmark	38	39	51	- 4,1	30,8	54,8	53,4	62,7	- 2.1	17,4
	EUR 9	6 573	6 597	6 806	- 0,5	3,2	112,7	113,7	116,6	2,0	2,5
	Ellas	94	79	57	- 2,3	-27,8	160,0	110,1	112,2	- 2,7	1,9
	EUR 10	6 667	6 676	6 863	- 0,5	2,8	113,4	114,0	116,5	0,0	2,2

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)	
		1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Adult bovine animals	Deutschland	139,187	153,818	157,717	2,8	– 0,1
	France	153,195	172,312	174,489	8,0	5,3
	Italia	158,068	171,327	169,853	14,8	2,5
	Nederland	131,590	145,581	146,763	3,5	– 1,0
	Belgique/België	155,359	172,924	167,794	5,3	1,8
	Luxembourg	152,052	176,713	176,828	5,3	5,0
	United Kingdom	136,442	150,539	146,907	20,3	– 2,4
	Ireland	130,696	142,851	145,440	22,0	5,4
	Danmark	135,960	151,637	154,225	8,2	2,9
	EUR 9 (4)	×	×	×	×	×
	Ellas	161,847	182,706	180,003	×	14,2
	EUR 10 (4)	144,701	160,478	161,267	×	0,5
Calves	Deutschland	202,785	219,329	224,553	1,5	– 0,3
	France	228,407	253,560	254,160	8,1	4,3
	Italia	218,624	230,465	231,471	13,5	3,9
	Nederland	207,359	218,024	221,899	2,7	– 0,1
	Belgique/België	220,161	241,197	241,206	5,2	5,0
	Luxembourg	162,035	156,281	148,885	– 0,4	0,0
	United Kingdom	172,929	182,854	179,336	15,8	– 1,9
	Ireland	185,735	212,697	215,037	22,2	4,6
	Danmark	146,566	162,750	169,845	7,2	5,6
	EUR 9 (4)	×	×	×	×	×
	Ellas	209,618	234,493	220,949	×	9,2
	EUR 10 (4)	204,732	222,829	224,158	×	0,6

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

					% TAV	
		1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	DM/kg	35,02	37,78	38,73	4,4	2,5
France	FF/kg	59,22	66,35	73,14	9,7	10,2
Italia	LIT/kg	9 293	10 923	11 856	15,0	8,5
Nederland	HFL/kg	28,83	31,41	31,87	5,0	1,5
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	439,0	464,0	487,50	6,2	5,1
United Kingdom	pence/lb	240,60	267,90	279,8	15,0	4,4
Ireland	pence/lb	223,70	260,90	277,4	15,1	6,3
Danmark	DKR/kg	51,93	57,58	59,79	9,9	3,8
Ellas	DR/kg	302,2	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)

	%			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983	»1982«/»1975«	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	46 753	47 009	47 600	0,0	1,3
- EUR 9	14,6	14,0	14,3	6 835	6 564	6 814	0,6	3,8
- Ellas	0,2	0,2	0,2	94	90	86	- 5,2	- 4,4
- EUR 10	14,8	14,2	14,5	6 929	6 654	6 900	0,5	3,7
- Spain	0,9	0,9	0,9	418	427	417	- 0,5	- 2,3
- Portugal	0,2	0,3	0,2	102	123	105	3,8	-14,6
- USA	22,1	22,2	22,6	10 353	10 425	10 748	- 1,9	3,1
- USSR	14,2	14,1	14,4	6 633	6 617	6 875	0,2	3,9
- Brazil	4,5	5,5	5,0	2 115	2 385	2 359	1,1	- 1,1
- Argentina	6,3	5,3	5,1	2 955	2 579	2 410	- 0,5	- 6,6
- Uruguay	0,9	0,9	0,9	398	407	440	1,6	8,1
- Australia	3,0	3,6	2,9	1 421	1 676	1 389	- 4,1	-17,1
- New Zealand	1,1	1,1	1,1	498	516	519	- 1,7	0,6
- Peop. Rep. China	3,6	–	–	1 690	–	–	–	–
- Canada	2,2	2,2	2,2	1 016	1 029	1 043	- 1,6	1,4
- Mexico	2,4	2,6	2,1	1 126	1 233	1 000	6,0	-18,9
- Colombia	1,3	1,3	1,2	629	613	558	2,7	- 9,0
- Poland	1,1	1,4	1,3	497	639	603	- 4,1	- 5,6
- Yugoslavia	0,7	0,7	0,7	323	343	345	0,4	0,6
- Japan	1,0	1,0	1,0	471	481	495	6,1	2,9
- South Africa	1,1	1,3	1,3	517	599	615	2,1	2,7

Source: FAO and other international organizations.

(1) Net production.

M.14.8 Beef and veal — EC trade by species

Description	Imports						Exports					
	1982			1983			1982			1983		
	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	186,5	1 973,9	2 161,7	216,3	1 970,1	2 186,4	5,8	1 961,9	1 967,7	4,1	1 969,6	1 973,7
— Adult bovine animals	243,8	966,0	1 209,8	247,7	872,2	1 119,9	299,8	993,1	1 292,9	339,6	935,0	1 274,6
— Pure-bred breeding animals	57,8	2,7	60,5	40,7	4,1	44,8	36,1	3,5	39,6	53,8	3,4	57,2
Total live animals	488,1	2 942,6	3 432,0	504,7	2 846,4	3 351,1	341,7	2 958,5	3 300,2	397,5	2 908,1	3 305,6
(2) *Live animals* converted to meat weight (per 1 000 tonnes carcass weight)	66,0	282,1	348,1	63,7	256,8	320,5	88,4	278,2	366,6	103,0	262,0	365,0
(3) *Meat* (1 000 tonnes carcass weight)												
— Fresh or chilled from:												
Veal	4,2	140,4	144,6	5,5	130,9	136,4	8,2	99,2	107,4	9,9	91,7	101,6
Adult bovine animals	67,8	793,8	861,6	81,0	866,5	947,5	110,4	856,4	966,8	134,7	905,6	1 040,3
— Frozen	163,5	133,9	297,4	152,6	122,9	275,5	236,1	141,7	377,8	316,0	131,4	447,4
— Salted or in brine, dried or smoked	0,2	0,5	0,7	0,4	0,6	1,0	0,8	0,6	1,4	0,8	0,7	1,5
— Prepared and preserved (cooked or uncooked)	138,5	47,4	185,9	144,4	34,0	178,4	38,1	47,5	85,6	38,3	36,3	74,6
Total beef and veal (2+3)	440,2	1 398,1	1 838,3	447,6	1 411,7	1 859,3	482,0	1 423,6	1 905,6	602,8	1 427,6	2 030,4

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	1977	%	1978	%	1979	%	1980	%	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Exports														
Deutschland	26,3	17,1	33,4	19,8	134,7	39,8	167,9	26,1	143,7	21,7	78,2	16,3	101,7	16,9
France	56,0	36,4	44,2	26,2	62,9	18,6	150,4	23,4	179,9	27,2	169,3	35,2	169,5	28,1
Italia	2,4	1,6	5,1	3,1	13,2	3,9	47,5	7,4	46,7	7,0	33,4	7,0	40,8	6,8
Nederland	21,5	14,0	28,2	16,8	32,3	9,5	79,3	12,3	74,4	11,2	21,3	4,4	37,4	6,2
UEBL/BLEU	5,9	3,8	16,4	9,8	10,9	3,2	11,5	1,8	11,3	1,7	3,1	0,7	5,0	0,8
United Kingdom	6,1	4,0	6,0	3,6	9,8	2,9	28,2	4,4	35,7	5,4	24,6	5,1	44,7	7,4
Ireland	16,3	10,6	17,6	10,5	32,6	9,6	118,7	18,4	130,3	19,7	119,7	24,9	160,6	26,7
Danmark	19,3	12,5	17,1	10,2	42,4	12,5	40,0	6,2	40,1	6,1	30,7	6,4	43,1	7,1
Ellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0,0	—	0,0	—	—	0,0
EUR 10	153,9	100	168,2	100	338,9	100	643,6	100	662,2	100	480,3	100	602,8	100
Imports														
Deutschland	94,2	25,7	101,0	24,6	95,7	23,2	91,2	25,7	88,2	24,2	101,1	23,0	101,7	22,7
France	16,1	4,4	19,5	4,8	10,7	2,6	12,6	3,6	9,8	2,7	8,7	2,0	8,9	2,0
Italia	91,1	24,8	116,5	28,4	139,3	33,8	124,1	35,0	106,0	29,1	144,8	32,9	137,9	30,8
Nederland	28,6	7,8	27,6	6,8	27,7	6,7	21,8	6,1	17,1	4,7	18,1	4,1	17,9	4,0
UEBL/BLEU	9,5	2,6	11,9	2,9	10,5	2,6	6,8	1,9	8,9	2,5	10,0	2,3	10,6	2,4
United Kingdom	126,1	34,3	132,1	32,2	127,8	31,0	97,7	27,5	128,8	35,4	142,7	32,4	151,4	33,8
Ireland	0,0	—	0,0	—	0,0	—	0,0	—	0,0	—	0,0	—	—	0,0
Danmark	1,3	0,4	1,2	0,3	0,5	0,1	0,8	0,2	1,1	0,3	1,0	0,2	0,7	0,2
Ellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,1	1,1	13,8	3,1	18,5	4,1
EUR 10	366,8	100	409,8	100	412,3	100	355,1	100	364,0	100	440,2	100	447,6	100

Source: Nimexe — Siena.

NB: 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	
	1982	1983	1984	1983/1974	1984/1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	22 310	22 478	23 449	1,1	4,3
France	11 421	11 709	11 251	0,2	−3,9
Italia	9 015	9 132	9 187	1,2	0,6
Nederland	10 193	10 590	11 008	4,9	3,9
Belgique/België	5 076	5 137	5 113	0,9	−0,5
Luxembourg	73	74	71	−3,4	−4,1
United Kingdom	7 910	8 205	7 782	−1,4	−5,2
Ireland	1 090	1 145	1 053	1,1	−8,0
Danmark	9 785	9 504	9 016	1,4	−5,1
EUR 9	76 873	77 974	77 931	1,1	−0,1
Ellas	1 323	1 218	1 168	4,4	−4,1
EUR 10	78 196	79 192	79 099	1,2	−0,1

Source: Eurostat.

M.15.2 Pigmeat supply balance — EUR 10

	1 000 t (1)			% TAV	
	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross domestic production	10 206	10 183	10 518	2,7	3,3
Imports - Live animals	68	43	5	×	−88,4
Exports - Live animals	22	16	1	×	−93,8
Intra-Community trade	334	334	386	×	15,6
Net production	10 252	10 211	10 522	2,7	3,0
Changes in stocks	−16	−9	12	−9,5	133,3
Imports	112	111	69	−8,2	−37,8
Exports	328	226	367	−3,3	62,4
Intra-Community trade	1 619	1 698	1 732	×	2,0
Internal use	10 055	10 097	10 224	2,7	1,3
Gross consumption in kg/head/year	37,2	37,3	37,6	2,4	0,8
Degree of self-supply (%)	102	101	103	0,0	2,0

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Carcass weight.

M.15.3 Net pigmeat production (1)

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	3 182	3 151	3 225	1,9	2,3
France	1 855	1 806	1 808	1,9	0,1
Italia	1 106	1 108	1 167	5,4	5,3
Nederland	1 194	1 211	1 248	4,5	3,1
Belgique/België	672	672	696	1,7	3,6
Luxembourg	8	8	9	0,3	12,5
United Kingdom	931	957	1 013	-0,3	5,9
Ireland	150	153	161	0,7	5,2
Danmark	987	986	1 050	2,8	6,5
EUR 9	10 084	10 052	10 379	2,3	3,3
Ellas	154	154	160	5,4	3,9
EUR 10	10 238	10 206	10 538	2,7	3,3

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	
	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Deutschland	37 814	37 379	38 087	2,3	1,9	84,1	84,3	84,7	-0,3	0,5
France	21 073	20 488	20 551	1,9	0,3	88,0	88,2	88,0	0,0	-0,2
Italia	10 522	10 542	10 997	4,1	4,3	105,1	105,1	106,2	1,3	1,0
Nederland	14 065	14 349	14 833	4,5	3,4	84,9	84,4	84,2	0,1	-0,2
Belgique/België	8 228	7 968	8 040	1,2	0,9	81,7	84,3	86,6	0,8	2,7
Luxembourg	123	117	134	-0,5	14,5	65,0	70,1	69,4	-0,2	-1,0
United Kingdom	14 725	14 991	15 989	-0,1	6,7	63,2	63,8	63,3	-0,2	-0,8
Ireland	2 335	2 363	2 502	1,3	5,9	64,2	64,9	64,3	-0,5	-0,9
Danmark	14 611	14 416	15 125	2,7	4,9	67,6	68,4	69,4	0,1	1,5
EUR 9	123 495	122 612	126 257	2,2	3,0	81,7	82,0	82,2	0,1	0,2
Ellas	2 294	2 331	2 276	4,8	-2,4	67,2	66,2	70,3	0,6	6,2
EUR 10	125 789	124 943	128 532	2,2	2,9	81,4	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)	
	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	141,289	155,616	141,457	0,8	−11,7
France	151,840	174,605	163,218	6,3	− 1,1
Italia	157,893	181,760	170,341	12,6	− 2,1
Nederland	138,305	151,129	147,674	1,6	− 4,2
Belgique/België	151,946	171,615	153,927	3,3	− 5,4
Luxembourg	167,130	189,929	172,489	4,2	− 4,2
United Kingdom	145,601	149,615	140,600	8,7	− 6,0
Ireland	144,392	154,532	148,555	10,1	− 0,6
Danmark	142,448	152,219	148,231	5,1	− 1,3
Ellas	171,462	181,290	192,317	×	20,1
EUR 10 (⁴)	146,043	161,187	151,342		− 6,1

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	
		1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	DM/kg	11,66	12,46	12,30	2,7	− 1,3
France	FF/kg	34,35	40,45	42,27	7,8	4,5
Italia	LIT/kg	6 292	7 071	7 783	13,7	10,1
Nederland	HFL/kg	14,49	15,46	14,88	3,8	− 3,8
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	195,0	217,0	225,25	4,6	3,8
United Kingdom	pence/lb	118,50	123,80	122,2	10,4	− 1,3
Ireland	pence/lb	224,70	258,40	272,4	15,2	5,4
Danmark	DKR/kg	100,75	86,93	89,90	11,1	3,4
Ellas	DR/kg	203,0	242,4	:	×	×

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	
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	55 933	55 989	57 823	3,5	3,3
- EUR 9	18,1	18,0	17,7	10 137	10 106	10 259	2,9	1,5
- Ellas	0,3	0,3	0,3	154	155	155	6,5	0,0
- EUR 10	18,4	18,3	18,0	10 291	10 261	10 414	3,0	1,5
- Spain	1,8	2,0	2,2	1 021	1 115	1 263	7,4	13,3
- Portugal	0,3	0,3	0,3	178	182	183	5,8	0,5
- Peop. Rep. China	30,0	30,9	30,6	16 762	17 285	17 701	6,9	2,4
- USA	13,1	11,5	11,8	7 199	6 454	6 843	1,2	6,0
- USSR	9,3	9,5	9,9	5 219	5 300	5 700	0,5	7,5
- Poland	2,4	2,6	2,4	1 346	1 462	1 400	– 2,0	– 4,2
- Japan	2,5	2,6	2,5	1 396	1 428	1 430	4,4	0,1
- GDR	2,3	2,3	2,2	1 279	1 270	1 280	3,0	0,8
- Brazil	1,8	1,7	1,7	980	970	970	3,7	0,0
- Canada	1,5	1,5	1,5	840	833	850	3,4	2,0
- Yugoslavia	1,4	1,4	1,3	769	786	755	11,0	– 3,9
- Romania	1,8	1,8	1,8	1 008	982	1 020	4,3	3,9
- Hungary	1,6	1,7	1,9	906	947	1 080	3,5	14,0
- Czechoslovakia	1,5	1,3	1,3	853	743	770	1,1	3,6

Source: FAO.

M.16.1 Laying hens

	1 000 head			% TAV	
	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	54 200	53 800	51 300	−2,1	−3,8
France	76 100	74 800	71 700	1,2	−4,1
Italia	50 202	49 527	47 480	−0,1	−4,1
Nederland	27 598	29 408		5,1	
Belgique/België	12 303	12 292	11 977	−2,8	−2,6
Luxembourg	90	90	90	−7,1	0
United Kingdom	55 457	55 448	53 106	−1,7	−4,3
Ireland	3 227	3 134	3 140	−2,7	0,2
Danmark	4 646	4 634	4 475	−1,3	−3,4
EUR 9	283 823	283 133		−0,3	
Ellas	17 318				
EUR 10	301 141				

Source: Eurostat.

M.16.2 Number of utility chicks hatched from laying hens

	1 000 head			% TAV	
	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	43 023	40 979	40 730	−0,8	− 0,6
France	50 009	54 731	46 314	5,0	−15,4
Italia	32 745	28 059	25 000**	0,7	−10,9
Nederland	39 231	38 853	44 031	8,9	13,3
Belgique/België	17 203	14 386	15 478	0,4	7,6
Luxembourg	0	0	0	×	
United Kingdom	41 903	41 074	36 184	−3,0	−11,9
Ireland	1 849	2 429	2 159	1,3	−11,1
Danmark	4 269	4 387	4 025	−1,5	− 8,3
EUR 9	230 231	224 897	213 561	1,3	− 5,0
Ellas	3 993	3 904	3 091	:	−20,8
EUR 10	234 224	228 901	216 652	:	− 5,3

Source: Eurostat.

M.16.3 **Production of eggs in shell** (total eggs)

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	768	771	759	−1,5	−1,6
France	894	950	908	2,8	−4,4
Italia	666	658	664	0,9	0,9
Nederland	590	643	645**	8,9	0,3
UEBL/BLEU	195	195	189	−2,1	−3,1
United Kingdom	801	804	783	−0,7	−2,6
Ireland	37	35	37	−0,6	5,7
Danmark	79	83	81	1,3	−2,4
EUR 9	4 030	4 139	4 066	1,1	−1,8
Ellas	126	125	135**	1,9	8,0
EUR 10	4 156	4 264	4 201	1,1	−1,5

Source: Eurostat.

M.16.4 **Egg supply balance** (total eggs) EUR 10

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1981	1982	1983**	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	4 156	4 264	4 201	1.1	−1,5
Change in stocks	3	5	.	×	×
Imports	41	33	35	−5,2	6,1
Exports	124	162	151	15,0	−6,8
Intra-Community trade	486	507	525	6,8	3,6
Internal use	4 069	4 128	4 085	0,7	−1,1
of which:					
- eggs for hatching	223	232	220	2,8	−5,2
- animal feed	0	0	0	×	×
- industrial use	10	11	11	0	0
- losses (market)	12	12	11	−4,5	−8,3
- human consumption	3 825	3 873	3 841	0,7	−0,8
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	14,1	14,2	14,1	0,4	−1,4
Degree of self-supply (%)	102,1	103,3	102,8	0,4	−0,5

Source: Eurostat.

M.16.5 Market prices for eggs (1)

	ECU/100 pieces			% TAV (2)	
	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	6,316	5,266	5,796	−0,8	6,9
France	6,253	5,042	6,507	6,5	32,9
Italia	6,264	6,287	6,916	13,5	15,8
Nederland	4,931	4,334	4,286	−0,8	17,3
Belgique/België	4,983	3,784	5,623	0,8	24,5
Luxembourg	7,402	6,455	7,180	2,5	16,3
United Kingdom	7,644	5,022	4,988	×	−9,9
Ireland	8,603	8,256	7,590	6,4	−5,2
Danmark	7,402	7,597	7,468	5,4	−0,6
Ellas	8,741	9,693	9,351	×	10,2

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 wholesaler price, from 1982 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	
		1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	DM/piece	0,28	0,26	0,26	0,9	0
France	FF/piece	0,72	0,70	0,80	6,4	14,3
Italia	LIT/piece	145	154	170	13,3	10,4
Nederland	HFL/piece	0,27	0,24	0,25	0,5	4,2
Belgique/België	BFR/piece	4,50	4,50	4,92	3,2	9,3
United Kingdom	pence/piece	6,52	6,89	6,63	10,1	− 3,8
Ireland	pence/piece	7,23	7,63	6,80	11,0	−10,9
Danmark	DKR/piece	1,01	1,17	1,23	8,3	5,1
Ellas	DR/piece	5,90	7,01	7,92	×	13,0

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	
	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	259 489	263 143	236 326	3,7	−10,2
France	619 117	667 101	618 239	6,2	− 7,3
Italia	369 077	390 451	345 892**	3,2	−11,4
Nederland	367 101	346 420	348 096	1,4	0,5
UEBL/BLEU	85 538	95 391	86 836	1,5	− 9,0
United Kingdom	425 123	444 389	438 803	3,0	− 1,3
Ireland	23 669	24 895	24 707	0,4	− 0,8
Danmark	78 758	83 155	80 698	1,8	− 3,0
EUR 9	2 227 872	2 314 941	2 179 597	3,7	− 5,8
Ellas	67 237	65 517	63 939	:	− 2,4
EUR 10	2 295 109	2 380 458	2 243 536	:	− 5,8

Source: Eurostat.

M.17.2 Gross domestic production of poultrymeat

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	378	379	344	3,0	−9,2
France	1 238	1 333	1 284	5,4	−3,7
Italia	1 009	1 040	1 043	2,7	0,3
Nederland	410	419	397**	1,8	−5,3
UEBL/BLEU	122	134	126	1,9	−6,0
United Kingdom	747	809	800**	2,0	−1,1
Ireland	45	49	49**	1,8	0
Danmark	104	110	112	2,0	1,8
EUR 9	4 053	4 273	4 155	3,2	−2,8
Ellas	146	157	160**	4,1	1,9
EUR 10	4 199	4 430	4 315	3,2	−2,6

Source: Eurostat.

M.17.3 Poultrymeat supply balance

EUR 10

	1 000 t (1)			% TAV	
	1981	1982	1983**	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross domestic production	4 199	4 430	4 315	3,2	−2,6
Imports - live birds	2	3	.	−10,4	×
Exports - live birds	4	3	.	×	×
Intra-Community trade	54	58	.	9,2	×
Net production	4 197	4 430	4 315	3,2	−2,6
Changes in stocks	− 5	98	− 50	×	×
Imports	64	64	60	− 0,2	−6,2
Exports	465	427	443	11,8	3,7
Intra-Community trade	296	313	326	1,6	4,2
Internal use (total)	3 783	3 970	3 982	2,4	0,3
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	13,9	14,6	14,6	2,2	0,0
Degree of self-supply (%)	111,0	111,6	108,4	0,8	−2,9

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Carcass weight.

M.17.4 Market prices for chickens (1)

	ECU/kg (2)			% TAV (3)	
	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	1,326	1,242	1,298	−0,4	1,8
France	1,103	1,184	1,302	8,1	12,9
Italia	1,863	1,107	1,265	10,8	20,6
Nederland	1,257	1,149	1,160	0,3	−0,9
Belgique/België	1,089	1,437	1,488	×	8,2
Luxembourg	1,719	1,659	1,588	2,6	0
United Kingdom	1,412	1,491	1,593	9,9	6,8
Ireland	2,009	2,106	2,094	13,0	2,8
Danmark	1,434	1,386	1,385	4,5	1,2
Ellas	1,554	1,816	1,921	×	20,6

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	
		1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	DM/kg	5,20	5,31	5,16	2,3	−2,8
France	FF/kg	17,09	18,74	19,56	11,4	4,4
Italia	LIT/kg	2 916	3 422	3 650	14,6	6,7
Nederland	HFL/kg	6,71	6,98	6,88	3,4	−1,4
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	108,0	116,0	126,0	5,0	8,6
United Kingdom	pence/lb	69,70	72,20	74,3	12,2	2,9
Ireland	pence/lb	:	:	:	×	×
Danmark	DKR/kg	:	:	:	×	×
Ellas	DR/kg	105,92	133,26	:	×	:

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	
		1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Silkworm cocoons (in kg)	France	3 184	3 922	3 516	13,0	−10,4
	Italia	89 724	84 326	105 157	− 7,7	24,7
	EUR 9	92 908	88 248	108 673	− 7,5	23,1
	Ellas	131 000	65 000	34 597	8,1	−46,8
	EUR 10	223 908	153 248	143 270	−11,6	− 6,5
Boxes of silkworm eggs	France	144	188	167	13,2	−11,2
	Italia	3 501	3 377	3 729	−15,5	10,4
	EUR 9	3 645	3 565	3 896	−15,0	9,3
	Ellas	4 995	2 729	1 564	8,6	−42,6
	EUR 10	8 640	6 294	5 460	− 9,8	−13,3

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.19.1 Sheep and goat numbers (December)

Sheep	1 000 head			% TAV	
	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	1 108	1 172	1 218	1,6	3,9
France	13 090	12 061 (1)	11 806	1,8	–2,1 (1)
Italia	10 659	10 493	10 885	3,3	3,7
Nederland	815	910	930	4,2	2,2
Belgique/België	79	83	120	1,3	44,6
Luxembourg	4	4	4	–4,4	0,0
United Kingdom	22 200	22 930	23 317	1,4	1,7
Ireland	2 398	2 424	2 537	–2,1	4,7
Danmark	59	59	63	0,6	6,8
EUR 9	50 412	50 136	50 880	1,7	1,5
Ellas	8 131	9 830 (1)	9 962	1,8	1,3 (1)
EUR 10	58 543	59 966	60 842	1,7	1,5
Goats					
Deutschland	36	36	36	–0,6	0,0
France	1 257	1 220	1 240	3,3	1,6
Italia	1 029	1 105 (1)	1 173	2,4	6,1 (1)
Nederland (2)	12	30	32	10,5	6,7
Belgique/België	6	7	7	6,4	0,0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
United Kingdom	14	14	14	0,8	0,0
Ireland	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
Danmark	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
EUR 9	2 354	2 412	2 502	2,9	6,2
Ellas	4 535	4 660	5 356 (1)	2,0	14,9 (1)
EUR 10	6 889	7 072	7 858	2,3	11,8

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Change in the statistical method.
(2) May census.

M.19.2 Gross domestic sheepmeat and goatmeat production

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1981	1982	1983 (1)	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	20	20	22	5,8	10,0
France	175	184	176	4,1	− 4,3
Italia	54	54	52	5,5	0,0
Nederland	21	19	19	7,4	0,0
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	4	5	5	2,8	0,0
United Kingdom	266	266	285	1,4	7,1
Ireland	40	42	42	0,0	0,0
Danmark	0	0	1	100,0	100,0
EUR 9	580	588	602	2,7	2,4
Ellas	119	118	120	1,6	1,7
EUR 10	699	706	722	2,5	2,3

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Estimate.

M.19.3 Sheep and goats slaughtered

	1 000 head			% TAV		Average carcass weight in kg			% TAV	
	1981	1982	1983	»1982«/»1974«	1983/1982	1981	1982	1983	»1982«/»1974«	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Deutschland	1 289	1 269	1 323	6,2	4,2	21,5	21,1	21,1	−1,6	0,0
France	9 634	9 900	9 337	−1,2	− 5,7	19,0	19,1	19,1	0,3	0,0
Italia	7 691	7 527	7 638	2,9	1,5	8,9	9,0	8,8	−0,3	− 2,2
Nederland	647	522	458	−0,2	−12,3	24,9	24,3	24,4	−0,3	0,4
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	243	306	242	9,1	−20,9	23,2	24,3	21,0	0,7	−13,6
United Kingdom	13 857	13 899	14 886	1,5	7,1	19,4	19,0	19,1	−0,3	0,5
Ireland	1 811	1 676	1 624	−0,5	− 3,1	23,6	24,2	25,2	0,0	4,1
Danmark	16	19	19	−5,4	0,0	24,8	21,4	21,1	−3,8	− 1,4
EUR 9	35 188	35 118	35 527	2,3	1,2	17,4	17,4	17,4	−0,2	0,0
Ellas	11 274	11 283	11 366	0,3	0,7	10,7	10,6	10,6	0,7	0,0
EUR 10	46 462	46 401	46 893	1,8	1,1	15,9	15,7	15,7	0,2	0,0

Source: Eurostat.

M.19.4 Sheepmeat and goatmeat supply balance

EUR 10

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross domestic production	699	706	722	×	2,6
Imports — live animals (1)	18	18	19	×	5,5
Exports — live animals (1)	0	0	0	×	0,0
Intra-Community trade (1)	16	15	21	×	40,0
Net production	717	724	741	×	2,3
Changes in stocks	8	26	14	×	−46,2
Imports (2)	226	281	252	×	−10,3
Exports (2)	6	4	5	×	25,0
Intra-Community trade (3)	80	80	94	×	17,5
Internal use	929	975	974	×	− 0,1
Gross consumption (kg/head/year)	3,4	3,6	3,5	×	− 2,8
Degree of self-supply (%)	75,0	72,0	74,1	×	2,9

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	
	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total imports (2)					
- Spain	431	441	233	×	– 47,2
- Portugal	–	–	–	–	–
- New Zealand	181 964	223 798	194 347	×	– 13,1
- Argentina	9 343	14 410	12 269	×	– 14,9
- Australia	5 707	11 451	16 205	×	41,5
- Hungary	10 994	12 003	10 812	×	– 9,9
- Bulgaria	3 136	3 197	3 450	×	7,9
- Poland	4 853	4 732	6 038	×	27,6
- Yugoslavia	3 265	4 455	4 553	×	2,2
- Uruguay	2 343	2 772	219	×	– 92,1
- GDR (2)	340	195	0	×	– 100,0
- Romania	377	647	565	×	– 12,7
- Other countries	4 197	3 273	3 001	×	– 8,3
Grand total	226 950	281 374	251 692	×	– 10,5

EUR 9	t			% TAV	
	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total imports (2)					
- Ellas	–	–	5	–	100,0
- Spain	431	441	233	– 12,4	– 47,2
- Portugal	–	–	–	–	–
- New Zealand	176 986	218 248	187 539	– 1,5	– 14,1
- Argentina	7 546	13 528	11 841	5,4	– 12,5
- Australia	3 620	8 740	7 463	– 10,8	– 14,6
- Hungary	10 992	11 968	10 594	1,8	– 11,5
- Bulgaria	2 369	1 900	2 252	– 11,5	18,5
- Poland	4 850	4 674	5 989	14,0	28,1
- Yugoslavia	2 728	2 534	2 273	0,1	– 10,3
- Uruguay	2 197	2 459	219	24,8	– 91,1
- GDR (2)	340	54	0	– 32,0	– 100,0
- Romania	377	647	565	– 15,9	– 12,7
- Other countries	4 854	3 194	2 826	18,8	– 11,5
Grand total	217 290	268 387	231 799	– 1,6	– 13,6

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)	
	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	3,470	3,554	3,536	×	– 3,1
France	3,688	3,914	4,272	×	13,4
Italia	4,504	4,541	4,465	×	2,7
Nederland	3,593	3,494	3,678	×	3,3
Belgique/België	3,633	4,112	4,232	×	8,0
United Kingdom	2,588	2,702	2,596	×	– 3,9
Ireland	3,297	3,317	3,428	×	6,7
Danmark	2,478	2,737	2,831	×	4,6
Ellas	4,944	5,211	4,966	×	8,4

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					
	1982			1983			1982			1983		
	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	0,3	26,0	26,3	0,2	11,2	11,4	1,4	9,7	11,1	1,2	7,1	8,3
Goats	1,4	3,1	4,5	0,4	2,2	2,6	1,0	1,0	2,0	2,0	2,4	4,4
– *Other live animals*												
Sheep	1 498,0	713,8	2 211,8	1 670,8	1 041,2	2 712,0	7,4	693,2	700,6	3,8	1 064,7	1 068,5
Goats	12,4	12,2	24,6	6,0	16,4	22,4	0,2	13,1	13,3	0,9	12,8	13,7
Total live animals	1 512,1	755,1	2 267,2	1 677,4	1 071,0	2 748,4	10,0	717,1	727,1	7,9	1 087,0	1 094,9
(2) *Live animals converted to meat weight* (per 1 000 tonnes carcass weight)	18,5	15,0	33,5	18,7	20,7	39,4	0,2	14,0	14,2	0,2	21,1	21,3
(3) *Meat* (1 000 tonnes carcass weight)												
– Fresh or chilled	9,4	62,9	72,3	11,3	70,5	81,8	2,7	61,6	64,3	3,6	66,0	69,6
– Frozen	252,6	1,5	254,1	221,5	1,1	222,6	0,7	1,9	2,6	0,7	1,7	2,4
– 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	0,5	0,7	0,2	2,0	2,2	0,1	0,6	0,8	0,2	8,9	9,1
Total sheepmeat and goatmeat (2+3)	280,6	79,9	360,6	251,7	94,3	346,0	3,7	78,1	81,9	4,7	97,7	102,4

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	1977	%	1978	%	1979	%	1980	%	1981	%	1982	%	1983	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Exports														
Deutschland	3,7	38,4	1,0	13,0	0,1	1,3	0,2	2,1	0,2	3,0	0,2	6,2	0,0	0,9
France	0,7	6,9	1,7	20,7	2,2	26,1	2,4	29,8	0,9	14,3	1,0	26,2	1,0	20,9
Italia	0,2	2,0	0,6	8,0	1,9	21,7	1,2	14,9	0,5	7,5	0,1	2,8	0,0	0,3
Nederland	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,7	0,2	3,1	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,5	0,1	1,3
UEBL/BLEU	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,1	1,2
United Kingdom	3,9	40,6	4,3	53,5	4,0	47,0	3,8	47,6	4,4	72,6	2,2	59,6	3,4	72,2
Ireland	1,0	9,9	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,7	0,0	0,7
Danmark	0,2	1,8	0,3	3,3	0,2	2,7	0,2	2,0	0,1	2,2	0,1	2,7	0,1	1,8
Ellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,7
EUR 10	9,7	100	8,0	100	8,6	100	8,0	100	6,0	100	3,7	100	4,7	100
Imports														
Deutschland	20,6	7,6	19,4	7,0	22,7	8,2	19,1	7,9	20,4	9,0	26,6	9,5	31,3	12,4
France	6,1	2,2	5,9	2,1	6,0	2,2	2,2	0,9	6,5	2,9	6,8	2,4	6,3	2,6
Italia	19,4	7,2	23,8	8,6	26,6	9,6	22,8	9,4	20,9	9,2	21,6	7,7	19,9	7,9
Nederland	1,2	0,4	1,1	0,4	1,5	0,5	1,6	0,6	1,4	0,6	1,0	0,4	0,7	0,3
UEBL/BLEU	4,5	1,7	6,1	2,2	8,2	3,0	7,1	2,9	2,8	1,3	3,0	1,1	1,9	0,7
United Kingdom	216,9	80,1	218,4	78,8	208,4	75,5	187,5	77,5	162,4	71,9	206,8	73,7	169,9	67,5
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	2,2	0,8	2,5	0,9	2,7	1,0	1,9	0,8	2,4	1,0	2,0	0,7	1,8	0,7
Ellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,3	4,1	12,8	4,5	19,9	7,9
EUR 10	270,8	100	277,3	100	276,2	100	242,1	100	225,9	100	280,6	100	251,7	100

Source: Nimexe - Siena.

NB: 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.

M.20.a **Output of ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin**

		1 000 hl pure alcohol			% TAV	
		1981 (1)	1982 (1)	1983 (1)	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	Molasses	186	190	157	– 5,2	–17,4
	Potatoes	513	528	449	– 0,5	–15,0
	Cereals	83	72	70	– 5,3	– 2,8
	Fruit and other	43	32	99	0,7	209,4
	Total	825	822	775	– 2,2	–5,7
France	Molasses	652	651	847	0,3	30,1
	Beet	1 459	1 266	1 643	0,3	29,8
	Vinous (2)	787	422	2 181	2,2	416,8
	Fruit	12	2	114	– 7,4	×
	Sugar cane	50	50	267	0,0	434,0
	Other	37	80	16	29,2	–80,0
	'Libérés' (3)	550	450	601		33,6
	Total	3 547	2 921	5 669	2,8	94,1
Italia	Molasses	955	962	901	– 0,3	–6,3
	Vinous	1 147	1 021	1 608	11,5	57,5
	Potatoes	—	—	—	×	×
	Other	171	251	275	– 5,5	9,6
	Total	2 273	2 234	2 784	2,5	24,6
Nederland	Molasses	594	542	519	0,0	– 4,2
	Cereals	41	33	28	1,1	–15,2
	Total	635	575	547	0,1	– 4,9

Belgique/België	Molasses	142	106	104	– 8,2	– 1,9
	Cereals and other	1	15	23	4,6	53,3
	Total	143	121	127	– 7,3	5,0
Luxembourg		2	2	1	8,0	–50,0
United Kingdom	Molasses	177	139	182	1,6	30,9
	Cereals	375	341	312	2,6	–8,5
	Total	552	480	494	2,3	2,9
Ireland	Molasses	:	:	:	×	:
	Cereals	:	:	:	×	:
	Lactose	:	:	:	×	:
	Total	133	97	:	10,0	:
Danmark	Molasses	88	90	93	4,4	3,3
	Potatoes	15	33	24	7,0	–27,3
	Cereals	21	8	6	–12,3	–25,0
	Total	124	131	123	2,5	– 6,1
Ellas	Molasses	161	121	90	×	–25,6
	Dried grapes	80	70	93	×	32,9
	Figs	23	22	20	×	– 9,1
	Vinous	60	142	135	×	– 4,9
	Other	23	21	7	×	–66,7
	Total	347	376	345	×	– 8,2
EUR 9		8 234	7 383	10 520	1,6	42,5
EUR 10		8 581	7 759	10 865	:	40,0

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.b.1 Area, yield and production of potatoes

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Deutschland	246	238	224	−7,52	− 5,9	308	296	253	0,42	−14,5	7 585	7 049	5 669	−7,10	−19,6
France	211	210	204	−4,47	− 2,9	305	315	265	3,46	−15,9	6 439	6 610	5 404	−1,15	−18,2
Italia	152	148	149	−2,26	0,7	189	178	160	1,05	−10,1	2 879	2 634	2 378	−1,25	− 9,7
Nederland	165	165	163	0,62	− 1,2	391	377	332	0.27	−11,9	6 445	6 219	5 412	0,75	−13,0
Belgique/België	42	45	42	−1,05	− 6,7	356	352	278	2,49	−21,0	1 459	1 583	1 166	1,23	−26,3
Luxembourg	1	1	1	−7,41	0	340	340	270	1,26	−20,1	34	34	27	−5,58	−20,6
United Kingdom	192	192	195	−1,69	1,6	324	355	300	1,81	−15,5	6 213	6 818	5 850	0,35	−14,2
Ireland	34	37	32	−2,85	−13,5	235	299	225	0,77	−24,7	800	1 105	720	−2,05	−34,8
Danmark	36	35	30	1,00	−14,3	293	353	278	4,58	−21,2	1 053	1 236	835	5,52	−32,4
EUR 9	1 079	1 071	1 040	−3,61	− 2,9	305	311	264	1,41	−15,1	32 907	33 288	27 461	−1,99	−17,5
Ellas	54	49	33	−0,87	−32,7	181	181	245	2,26	35,4	978	888	809	1,35	− 8,9
EUR 10	1 133	1 120	1 073	−3,52	− 4,2	299	305	263	1,66	−13,8	33 885	34 176	28 270	−1,92	−17,3

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	
	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Deutschland	20	21	19	−6,10	− 9,5	251	253	223	1,41	−11,9	501	531	424	−7,23	−20,2
France	24	26	23	−1,58	−11,5	175	169	181	−0,32	7,10	419	440	417	−2,53	− 5,2
Italia	25	29	30	1,66	3,4	177	144	154	1,67	6,94	443	418	462	4,72	10,5
Nederland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	4	4	4	−2,45	0	203	223	188	0,72	−15,7	81	89	75	−4,55	−15,7
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	200	:	:	:	:	2	1	1	−7,41	0
United Kingdom	20	24	16	0,47	−33,3	187	184	201	−0,92	9,24	373	441	322	−4,12	−27,0
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Danmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 9	93	104	92	−1,67	−11,5	196	185	185	−1,46	0	1 819	1 920	1 701	−3,06	−11,4
Ellas	18	16	13	−1,46	−18,7	186	188	297	2,17	57,98	335	300	386	3,67	28,7
EUR 10	111	120	105	−1,62	−12,5	194	185	199	0,18	7,57	2 154	2 220	2 087	−2,11	− 6,0

Source: Eurostat.

M.20.b.3 **Potato supply balance** **EUR 10**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1981/82 / 1973/74	1982/83** / 1981/82
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	34 257	33 282	33 960	:	2,0
Change in stocks	–194	– 74	259	:	
Imports	538	498	394	:	–21,6
Exports	1 203	1 074	1 021	:	– 4,9
Intra-Community trade	3 191 (1)	3 346	3 513	:	5,0
Internal use	33 786	32 779	33 074	:	0,9
of which:					
- animal feed	4 530	3 463	3 857	:	11,4
- seed	2 645	2 650	2 573	:	– 2,9
- industrial use	464	571	456	:	–20,1
- alcohol	464	571	456	:	–20,1
- processing	3 929	4 381	4 029	:	– 8,0
- losses (marketing)	1 652	1 428	1 438	:	0,7
- human consumption	20 566	20 286	20 722	:	2,1
Human consumption (kg/head/year) (1)	75,8	74,6	76,2	:	2,1
Degree of self-supply (%) (1)	101,4	101,5	102,7	:	1,2

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	
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Deutschland	7 585	7 049	5 669	16,1	17,5	21,4	1 214	1 231	1 216	3,6	– 1,2
France	6 439	6 610	5 404	5,8	6,1	9,3	370	400	500	2,1	25,0
Italia	2 879	2 634	2 378	4,9	5,7	5,7	140 (2)	150 (2)	135	×	–10,0
Nederland	6 445	6 219	5 412	12,8	14,9	18,5	822	928	1 000	10,3	7,8
UEBL/BLEU	1 493	1 617	1 193	8,1	10,5	14,2	121	169	169	×	0
United Kingdom	6 213	6 818	5 850	17,9	14,4	21,2	1 113	985	1 240	0,5	25,9
Ireland	800	1 105	720	2,5	2,3	3,5	20 (2)	25 (2)	25	×	0
Danmark	1 053	1 236	835	2,9	2,8	4,2	30 (2)	35 (2)	35	×	0
EUR 9	32 907	33 288	27 461	11,6	11,8	×	3 830	3 923	4 230	×	×
Ellas	978	888	809			×	–	–	–	×	×
EUR 10	33 885	34 176	28 270			×	–	–	–	×	×

Source : (1) Eurostat.
(2) EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture and European Union of Processing Industries.

M.20.c Honey supply balance

	EUR 10	Ellas	EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	UEBL/ BLEU	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1981/82											
Usable production (1 000 t)	50	12	38	14	11	6	1	1	3	0	2
Imports	126*	0	128*	81	8	11	8	7	21	1	3
Exports	9*	2	9*	14	1	0	2	3	1	0	0
Intra-Community trade	14*	0	12*	3	0	2	2	1	4	0	2*
Internal use:	167	10	157	81	18	17	7	5	23	1	5
- human consumption	167	10	157	81	18	17	7	5	23	1	5
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	0,6	1,0	0,6	1,3	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,3	1,0
Degree of self-supply (%)	30,0	120,0	24,3	17,3	61,1	35,3	14,3	20,0	13,0	0,0	40,0
1982/83											
Usable production (1 000 t)	55	12	43	18	13	6	0	1	3	0	2
Imports	112*	1	111*	67	8	10	8	5	20	1	3
Exports	8*	1	7*	11	2	0	3	1	1	0	0
Intra-Community trade	11*	0	11*	1	0	3	2	1	3	0	1*
Internal use:	160	12	148	74	19	16	6	5	22	1	5
- human consumption	160	12	148	74	19	16	6	5	22	1	5
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	0,6	1,2	0,6	1,2	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,3	1,0
Degree of self-supply (%)	34,5	100,0	29,2	24,3	68,4	37,5	0	20,0	13,6	0	40,0

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)	1981	31 713	8 965	11 917	3 177	−5 788
		1982	31 301	8 940	12 065	3 184	−5 756
		1983	32 940	10 134	12 039	3 499	−6 635
		»1982«	31 985	9 346	12 007	3 287	−6 059
		»1982«		(100)		(100)	
	Intra EUR 10	1981	7 577	1 981	7 873	2 024	43
		1982	7 796	2 022	7 897	2 062	40
		1983	7 892	2 204	7 996	2 256	52
		»1982«	7 755	2 069	7 922	2 114	45
	Extra EUR 10	1981	24 136	6 984	4 044	1 153	−5 831
		1982	23 505	6 918	4 168	1 122	−5 796
		1983	25 048	7 930	4 043	1 243	−6 687
		»1982«	24 230	7 277	4 085	1 173	− 6 104
47: Papermaking material	World (Intra + Extra)	1981	9 495	4 199	2 335	386	−3 813
		1982	10 117	4 120	2 345	407	−3 713
		1983	10 862	4 126	2 495	446	−3 680
		»1982«	10 158	4 148	2 392	413	−3 735
		»1982«		(100)		(100)	
	Intra EUR 10	1981	1 644	312	1 635	291	− 21
		1982	1 733	346	1 698	310	− 36
		1983	1 851	358	1 799	334	− 24
		»1982«	1 743	339	1 711	312	− 27
	Extra EUR 10	1981	7 851	3 887	700	95	−3 792
		1982	8 384	3 774	647	97	−3 677
		1983	9 011	3 768	696	112	−3 656
		»1982«	8 415	3 810	681	101	−3 709
48: Paper and paper board, articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paper board	World (Intra + Extra)	1981	16 387	11 082	7 731	7 293	−3 789
		1982	16 462	12 034	7 854	8 102	−3 932
		1983	18 002	13 095	8 557	8 868	−4 227
		»1982«	16 950	12 070	8 047	8 088	−3 982
		»1982«		(100)		(100)	
	Intra EUR 10	1981	6 094	5 338	6 055	5 153	− 185
		1982	6 235	5 907	6 191	5 729	− 178
		1983	6 846	6 437	6 697	6 191	− 246
		»1982«	6 392	5 894	6 314	5 691	− 203
	Extra EUR 10	1981	10 293	5 744	1 676	2 140	−3 604
		1982	10 227	6 127	1 663	2 373	−3 754
		1983	11 156	6 658	1 860	2 677	−3 981
		»1982«	10 559	6 176	1 733	2 397	−3 779
Total	World	»1982«	59 093	25 564	22 446	11 788	−13 776
	Intra	»1982«	15 890	8 302	15 947	8 117	− 185
	Extra	»1982«	43 204	17 263	6 499	3 671	−13 592

Source: Eurostat - Nimexe.

M.21.1 **Products used for animal feeding**
1982/83

(1 000 t)

	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	UEBL/ BLEU	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	EUR 9	Ellas	EUR 10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Cereals	15 831	18 582	9 744	2 364	1 986	10 756	1 612*	5 453	66 328*	2 580*	68 908*
2. Feed cake (1)	6 500	4 878	2 627	3 472	1 567	2 845	472	2 207	24 568	280*	24 848*
of which: soya	3 134	4 224	2 369	1 732	953	1 857	230	1 275	15 774	130*	15 904*
3. Animal meal	607	412	121	246	172	529	42*	172	2 301*	32*	2 333*
of which: fish	164	64	76	46	33	231	14*	58	686*	18*	704*
meat and similar	443	348	45	200	139	298	28*	114	1 615*	14*	1 629*
4. Dehydrated fodder (lucerne etc.)	281	463	250	227	88	69	9*	35	1 422*	20*	1 442*
5. Milk powder (skimmed and other)	234	642	160	498	63	22	23*	24	1 666*	6*	1 672*
6. Legumes (field beans etc.)	76	282	138	356	44	176	0*	3	1 075*	4*	1 079*

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	
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1981/82 / 1972/73	1982/83 / 1981/82
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Cereals	70 883	68 910	68 908*	:	0
2. Feed cake (1)	22 823	23 953	24 848*	:	3,7
of which: soya	14 401	15 959	15 904*	:	−0,3
3. Animal meal	2 295	2 399	2 333*	:	−2,8
of which: fish	735	707	704*	:	−0,4
meat and similar	1 560	1 692	1 629*	:	−3,7
4. Dehydrated fodder (lucerne etc.)	1 740	1 550	1 442*	:	−7,0
5. Milk powder (skimmed and other)	1 527	1 754	1 672*	:	−4,7
6. Legumes (field beans etc.)	686	689	1 079*	:	56,6
EUR 9					
1. Cereals	68 390	66 488	66 328*	−0,8	−0,2
2. Feed cake (1)	22 538	23 678	24 568*	5,2	3,8
of which: soya	14 276	15 824	15 774	7,9	−0,1
3. Animal meal	2 275	2 361	2 301*	2,8	−2,5
of which: fish	721	687	686*	−4,6	−0,1
meat and similar	1 554	1 674	1 615*	8,6	−3,5
4. Dehydrated fodder (lucerne etc.)	1 721	1 535	1 422*	−0,5	−7,4
5. Milk powder (skimmed and other)	1 522	1 748	1 666*	3,6	−4,7
6. Legumes (field beans etc.)	680	685	1 075*	−1,3	56,9

Source: Eurostat - Fodder supplies (provisional).

(1) Excluding olive residues.

M.21.3 Feed requirements expressed in fodder units (1 000 FU)

EUR 10	1 000			% TAV	
	1981	1982	1983	1982/1978	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6
Beef cattle	170 787	172 210	174 007	−0,3	1,0
Pigs	51 030	50 915	52 545	1,9	3,2
Poultry	31 147	32 481	31 781	2,7	−2,2
Other (sheep, goats, horses, asses)	28 416	28 268	28 860	0,1	2,1
Total	281 380	283 874	287 193	0,5	1,2

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.21.4 Industrial production of compound feedingstuffs

		1 000 t			% TAV	
		1981	1982	1983	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cattle feed	EUR 9	28 629	29 221	31 354	6,3	7,3
	Ellas	:	:			
	EUR 10	:	:			
Pig feed	EUR 9	27 047	26 793	26 632	2,5	−0,6
	Ellas	:	:			
	EUR 10	:	:			
Poultry feed	EUR 9	21 537	21 919	21 629	2,1	−1,3
	Ellas	:	:			
	EUR 10	:	:			
Other feed	EUR 9	3 491	3 464	3 625	6,2	4,6
	Ellas	:	:			
	EUR 10	:	:			
Total	EUR 9	80 704	81 397	83 240	3,7	2,3
	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 (1983)

(1 000 t)

	Pigs	Poultry	Cattle [1]	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	6 173	3 272	7 787	494	17 727
France	4 632	5 296	3 975	1 299	15 202
Italia	2 365	4 675	3 124	836	11 000
Nederland	6 256	3 102	5 821	238	15 417
UEBL/BLEU	2 540	952	1 455	125	5 071
United Kingdom	2 292	3 532	5 960	450	12 234
Ireland	474	278	1 244	65	2 061
Danmark	1 900	522	1 988	118	4 528
EUR 9	26 632	21 629	31 354	3 625	83 240
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	
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983	1982/1974	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Deutschland	25,6	22,3	21,6	4 511	3 836	3 830	−1,2	−15,0
France	43,4	42,3	47,7	6 568	6 500	7 206	2,2	− 1,0
Italia	57,2	55,2		6 270	6 000		7,0	− 4,3
Nederland	17,4	16,5	15,3	2 535	2 425	2 360	−4,0	− 4,3
UEBL/BLEU	29,3	28,0		1 400	1 400		−5,2	0
United Kingdom	49,3	40,7		5 421	4 813		−1,2	−11,2
Ireland	40,3	41,1		749	750		−1,6	0
Danmark	33,7	35,8		1 600	1 650		5,2	3,1
EUR 9	36,0	33,6		29 054	27 374		0,7	− 5,8
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	
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983	1982/1974	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Deutschland	34,0	36,1	31,1	5 991	6 228	5 520	9,3	4,0
France	19,2	21,7	18,0	2 915	3 331	2 741	5,5	14,3
Italia	14,3	24,9		1 570	2 700		11,7	72,0
Nederland	20,0	16,1	22,8	2 919	2 373	3 521	−0,9	−18,7
UEBL/BLEU	23,6	22,6		1 126	1 126		0,8	0
United Kingdom	16,1	15,0		1 774	1 774		8,1	0
Ireland	16,5	16,8		306	306		14,0	0
Danmark	42,1	43,8	44,5	2 000	2 020	2 017	6,8	1,0
EUR 9	23,1	24,4		18 601	19 858		6,3	6,8
Ellas	:	:		:	:			
EUR 10	:	:		:	:			

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture; FEFAC.

M.21.8 cif offer price (Rotterdam) for soya cakes

(ECU/100 kg)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
January	20,09	20,96	12,73	14,08	22,72	17,58	18,45	19,00	23,14	23,74	23,69	30,73
February	22,31	17,91	11,40	14,92	23,31	16,89	18,44	17,75	23,24	24,07	23,54	27,40
March	19,66	17,26	11,31	15,84	24,54	18,17	18,27	17,58	23,46	24,10	23,32	27,94
April	21,03	14,79	12,30	15,26	29,63	19,00	18,41	17,94	24,91	25,40	24,74	27,09
May	29,89	13,38	11,82	17,25	27,32	19,04	18,63	17,36	25,05	24,30	24,60	26,97
June	39,83	12,59	11,92	21,08	22,82	17,29	20,14	16,24	24,30	23,06	24,65	24,58
July	43,08	14,49	13,00	21,68	17,47	16,92	18,46	17,33	24,56	22,24	25,98	23,18
August	26,73	16,19	14,70	19,82	16,33	16,39	17,29	18,41	25,18	22,15	32,88	
September	17,90	15,87	14,59	20,55	17,87	16,54	17,37	20,89	24,58	22,11	33,48	
October	16,31	17,98	14,14	19,23	21,55	17,10	17,45	22,79	23,24	21,56	31,52	
November	19,05	14,97	13,24	19,84	18,03	17,63	18,54	25,94	21,56	23,95	31,31	
December	22,03	14,17	13,69	20,91	19,50	18,28	19,20	23,40	22,35	23,71	31,80	
Annual Ø	24,88	15,90	12,92	18,31	21,75	17,57	18,37	19,60	23,82	23,38	27,63	
Ø TAV compared with previous year	107,3	−36,1	−18,7	41,7	18,8	−19,2	4,5	6,7	21,5	−1,9	18,2	

Source: Eurostat.

M.22.1 Gross production of meat in the Community

EUR 10	% of total			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983 p	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Meat (1)								
- Pigmeat	42,2	42,4	42,9	10 206	10 183	10 509	2,1	3,2
- Beef and veal	28,9	27,8	28,2	6 990	6 663	6 909	1,1	3,7
- Poultrymeat	17,4	18,5	17,6	4 199	4 430	4 315	3,2	−2,6
- Sheepmeat and goatmeat	2,9	2,9	2,9	699	706	722	×	2,3
- Horsemeat	0,3	0,2	0,2	69	58	58	0,4	0
- Other	2,2	2,2	2,2	523	520	530	0,6	1,9
Total	93,9	94,0	94,0	22 686	22 560	23 043	×	2,1
Edible offals	6,1	6,0	6,0	1 479	1 438	1 470	2,2	2,2
Total	100	100	100	24 165	23 998	24 513	×	2,1

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Carcass weight.

M.22.2 Meat consumption

EUR 10	% of total			kg/head			% TAV	
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983 p	1982/1973	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Meat (1)								
- Pigmeat	42,0	42,0	42,3	37,3	37,3	37,6	1,9	0,8
- Beef and veal	28,4	27,5	27,3	25,2	24,4	24,3	0	−0,4
- Poultrymeat	15,6	16,4	16,5	13,9	14,6	14,7	2,2	0,7
- Sheepmeat and goatmeat	3,8	4,0	3,9	3,4	3,6	3,5	×	−2,8
- Horsemeat	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,7	−1,3	0
- Other	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,2	2,2	2,2	0,5	0
Total	93,2	93,2	93,3	82,8	82,8	83,0	×	0,2
Edible offals	6,8	6,8	6,7	6,0	6,0	6,0	1,6	0
Total	100	100	100	88,8	88,8	89,0	×	0,2

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				
	1981	1982	1983 p	1981	1982	1983	1973	1983 p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Meat								
- Pigmeat	170	88	240	74,9	– 33,3	275,9	101,4	101,9
- Beef and veal	310	27	127	136,5	– 10,2	146,0	85,0	104,6
- Poultrymeat	419	363	357	184,6	– 137,5	410,3	103,3	108,4
- Sheepmeat and goatmeat	– 238	– 295	– 266	– 104,8	111,7	– 305,7	61,0	74,1
- Horsemeat	– 143	– 135	– 125	– 63,0	51,1	– 143,7	25,0	31,7
- Other	– 87	– 85	– 84	– 38,3	32,2	– 96,6	87,9	88,3
Total	431	– 37	249	189,9	14,0	286,2	93,0	101,8
Edible offals	– 204	– 227	– 162	– 89,9	86,0	– 186,2	85,2	90,1
Total	227	– 264	87	100	100	100	92,4	101,1

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

	1975 = 100			% TAV	
	1981 (1)	1982 (1)	1983 (1)	1983/1975	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6
Money terms					
Deutschland	119,0	127,2	129,2	2,7 (2)	1,5
France	176,1	201,9	216,7	10,1	7,3
Italia	235,9	275,3	302,6	14,8	9,9
Nederland	130,3	141,2	141,5	3,7 (2)	0,2
Belgique/België	132,1	144,5	155,6	5,7	7,7
Luxembourg	138,6	162,1	175,7	7,3	8,3
United Kingdom	198,2	217,0	218,4	10,3	0,7
Ireland	229,3	261,8	272,6	11,9 (2)	4,1
Danmark	175,4	191,2	196,2	8,3 (2)	2,7
Ellas	297,7	362,2	436,3	21,6 (2)	20,5
Real terms					
Deutschland	94,1	96,1	94,7	−1,2 (2)	−1,5
France	97,0	98,8	96,6	−0,4	−2,3
Italia	89,1	88,5	84,3	−2,1	−4,8
Nederland	91,9	94,2	92,7	−1,2 (2)	−1,6
Belgique/België	96,6	98,7	99,2	−0,1	0,5
Luxembourg	93,3	101,2	100,9	0,1	−0,3
United Kingdom	89,1	88,5	84,3	−1,7	−4,1
Ireland	101,7	100,1	94,3	−1,2 (2)	−5,8
Danmark	105,0	103,6	99,0	−0,6 (2)	−4,4
Ellas	121,3	119,1	118,2	3,0 (2)	−0,8

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Partially estimated by Eurostat.

(2) 1983/1976

M.23 Apparent human consumption of fats subdivided by: – base materials (pure fat) – processed products consumed (pure fat)

(1981)

	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	4 213	1 188	406	5 807	1 394	7 201	1 301	430	1 029	1	3 046	5 807	1 394
EUR 9	3 923	1 162	406	5 491	1 386	6 877	1 292	430	1 003	1	2 765	5 491	1 386
Deutschland	819	262	50	1 131	365	1 496	414	111	260	0	346	1 131	365
France	770	329	28	1 127	412	1 539	176	19	323	0	609	1 127	412
Italia	1 185	122	1	1 308	95	1 403	33	23	122	1	1 129	1 308	95
Nederland	168	221	81	470	72	542	160	87	164	0	59	470	72
UEBL/BLEU	114	89	24	227	97	324	91	21	73	0	42	227	97
United Kingdom	753	82	202	1 037	273	1 310	344	159	22	0	512	1 037	273
Ireland	43	10	0	53	39	92	14	6	4	0	29	53	39
Danmark	71	47	20	138	33	171	60	4	35	0	39	138	33
Ellas	290	26	0	316	8	324	9	0	26	0	281	316	8
%													
EUR 10	59	16	6	81	19	100	18	6	14	0	42	81	19
EUR 9	57	17	6	80	20	100	19	6	15	0	40	80	20
Deutschland	55	18	3	76	24	100	28	7	17	0	23	76	24
France	50	21	2	73	27	100	11	1	21	0	40	73	27
Italia	84	9	0	93	7	100	2	2	9	0	80	93	7
Nederland	31	41	15	87	13	100	30	16	30	0	11	87	13
UEBL/BLEU	35	27	7	70	30	100	28	6	23	0	13	70	30
United Kingdom	57	6	15	79	21	100	26	12	2	0	39	79	21
Ireland	47	11	0	58	42	100	15	7	4	0	32	58	42
Danmark	42	27	12	81	19	100	35	2	20	0	23	81	19
Ellas	90	8	0	98	2	100	3	0	8	0	87	98	2
kg/head/year													
EUR 10	16	4	1	21	5	27	5	2	4	0	11	21	6
EUR 9	15	4	2	21	5	26	5	2	4	0	11	21	6
Deutschland	13	4	1	18	6	24	7	2	4	0	6	18	7
France	14	6	1	21	8	29	4	0	6	0	11	21	9
Italia	21	2	0	23	2	25	1	1	2	0	20	23	2
Nederland	12	16	6	33	5	38	12	7	12	0	4	33	6
UEBL/BLEU	11	9	2	22	9	32	9	2	7	0	4	22	12
United Kingdom	13	2	4	19	5	23	7	3	0	0	9	19	6
Ireland	12	3	0	15	11	27	4	2	1	0	8	15	14
Danmark	14	9	4	27	6	33	12	1	7	0	8	27	8
Ellas	30	3	0	32	1	33	2	0	3	0	29	32	1

Source: Eurostat.

European Communities — Commission

The Agricultural Situation in the Community — 1984 Report

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities

1985 — 436 pp., 13 fig. — 16.2 × 22.9 cm

DA, DE, GR, EN, FR, IT, NL

ISBN 92-825-4687-X

Catalogue number: CB-41-84-765-EN-C

Price (excluding VAT) in Luxembourg:

ECU 21.12 BFR 950 IRL 15.30 UKL 12.80 USD 16

This report is the tenth published version of the annual Report on the Agricultural Situation in the Community. It contains analyses and statistics on the general situation (economic environment and world market), the factors of production, the structures and situation of the markets in the various agricultural products, the obstacles to the common agricultural market, the position of consumers and producers, and the financial aspects. The general prospects and the market outlook for agricultural products are also dealt with.

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Price (excluding VAT) in Luxembourg
ECU 21.12 BFR 950 IRL 15.30 UKL 12.80 USD 16

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ISBN 92-825-4687-X

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