Commission of the European Communities

The Agricultural Situation in the Community

1983 Report

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

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Foreword

This Annual Report on the Agricultural Situation in the Community—the ninth in published form—is intended to be read in conjunction with the 'Seventeenth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities'.

Chapter VII on the situation of the agricultural markets is a summary of the document 'Situation of agricultural markets in the Community—1983 report'. The Commission has already presented separate reports to the Council on a number of matters.

This Report was adopted by the Commission on 15 November 1983.

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 publications of Eurostat.

Contents

I — The year 1983

1. The severe recession in the general economy since 1980 persisted in 1983. At 0.5%, growth was very low, and unemployment rose further, to a figure of 12 million, i.e. 10.7% of the labour force. Progress was made, however, in efforts to control inflation, although actual rates still vary widely from one Member State to another.

2. Compared with 1982, which was a very good year, 1983 was a year in which European agriculture performed relatively badly. The volume of production and market prices in a number of sectors led to a decrease in real incomes over 1982.

3. In general, there was no repetition of the excellent results obtained in respect of a number of crop products in 1982. The production of wine, pears, apricots, peaches and oilseeds was fairly stable, but that of beet and cereals fell sharply. The drought in a number of non-member countries, especially the United States, should, according to estimates available in the autumn, entail a reduction of about 10% in world grain output (not including rice) and oilseeds in 1983, as compared with the 1982 figures. A resulting recovery in world prices at the end of 1983 could well facilitate the disposal of Community cereals.

4. The production of eggs and poultry declined in 1983 for the first time for a number of years, bringing to an end the serious crisis farmers had had to contend with in this area in 1981 and 1982. On the other hand, other livestock production increased, especially beef/veal (by about 3%) and milk (by about 3.5 to 4%). Because internal consumption was marking time and export markets were sluggish, producer prices showed little improvement.

Despite the many—and expensive—disposal schemes, the authorities had no choice but to buy in very heavy stocks of skimmed-milk powder (nearly 1 million tonnes as at 1 September 1983), butter (more than 800 000 tonnes by the same date) and beef; it will not be easy to find outlets for these stocks at reasonable cost. The increase in EAGGF guarantee spending, put at about 30% over 1982, compelled the Commission to present a draft supplementary budget for 1983.

5. The work of the Community institutions on the common agricultural policy concentrated, early in the year, on the adoption of the new prices; an average increase of 4.2% in the common prices expressed in ECU was approved on 13 May; on this occasion, a step towards the dismantlement of the monetary compensatory amounts was also taken. The Council largely endorsed the Commission's proposals for an overall prudent prices policy, especially in the areas in which the guarantee thresholds had been exceeded in 1982.

6. Under a mandate from the European Council which had met in Stuttgart from 17 to 19 June 1983, the common agricultural policy was reviewed once again under negotiations covering the most acute problems the Community now has to contend with (future financing, special problems for certain Member States with regard to the budget, development of Community policies, etc.). The Commission proposed a set of measures for the rationalization of the common agricultural policy; (1) these are aimed at achieving improved market equilibrium and more effective control of agricultural expenditure. Five key points were agreed: retention and extension of the application of the co-responsibility principle and the guarantee thresholds; a restrictive prices policy; withdrawal or adjustment of certain aids or premiums; incentives with regard to external trade; more rigorous and more automatic dismantlement of monetary compensatory amounts. The sectors raising the most intractable problems (milk, cereals and beef/veal) are those most directly concerned.

7. To step up exports of agricultural products, the United States sold large quantities of cereals and milk products to Egypt, a traditional Community market, at below world market prices. This did not help to ease the present strain between the two trading partners; nor was it a contribution to restoring a climate of cooperation and peaceful operation on world markets. To win back part of the Egyptian market in common wheat flour, the Commission decided to pay a special refund to Community exporters in addition to the ordinary refund, for a limited period, for a quantity of 400 000 tonnes of flour.

(1) Supplement 4/83 — Bull. EC.

Main events of the last 12 months

Date	Event
15.11.1982	The Commission sends to the European Council a communication on the problems of enlargement: Inventory and proposals.
3/4.12.1982	The European Council, meeting in Copenhagen, asks the Council to complete before March 1983 the review of the common organizations of the markets in Mediterranean products.
20.12.1982	The Commission proposes to the Council joint research programmes and programmes for the coordination of agricultural research for the five-year period 1984-88.
22.12.1982	The Commission sends to the Council its proposals for agricultural prices and related measures for the 1983/84 marketing year; increase of 5.5% for most products, 4 to 8.7% for the others; reduction of the monetary compensatory amounts for the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom; because of the increase in production, smaller rise in the intervention price for cereals, guarantee threshold for colza.
3.1.1983	Application of monetary compensatory amounts (MCAs) of −1.7 in agricultural trade with Greece.
9.1.1983	The Greek Government devalues the drachma by 15.5% against the US dollar; monetary compensatory amounts of −23.3 are applied within the framework of the common agricultural policy.
17.1.1983	The Council extends until 31 December 1983 the transitional period for applying the provisions on the common organizations of markets in Greece. Elimination of MCAs for the United Kingdom in view of the performance of sterling on the exchanges.
26.1.1983	The representative rate of the drachma is devalued by 70% and the MCAs become −10.8 with effect from 31 January 1983.
8.2.1983	The Commission presents a 'green book' on the future financing of the Community to the budgetary authority (Parliament and Council).
23.2.1983	The Commission sends to the Council amendments to its original proposals of October 1981 for alterations of the rules applicable to fresh fruit and vegetables and olive oil, in connection with the accession of Spain and Portugal.
23.2.1983	The Commission approves guidelines for the integrated Mediterranean programmes on the economic development of Greece, Italy and southern France.
14.3.1983	The Council adopts a Regulation on imports of manioc for the period 1983 to 1986.
21.3.1983	Change in the central rates within the European Monetary System (the seventh since the inception of the EMS in 1979): German mark +5.5% Dutch guilder +3.5% Danish krone +2.5% Belgian franc +1.5% Luxembourg franc +1.5% French franc −2.5% Italian lira −2.5% Irish pound −3.5% and adjustment of the 'green' rates of sterling and the drachma; as a result, application of new MCAs in agricultural trade.
29.3.1983	Commission reply to the Greek memorandum of 22 March 1982.
5.5.1983	The Commission sends to the Council a draft decision on own resources, intended to replace the Council Decision of 21 April 1970.

Main events of the last 12 months *(continued)*

Date	Event
17.5.1983	The Council adopts the agricultural prices for the 1983/84 marketing year. The average increase is 4.2% in ECU and 6.9% in national currency but ranges from 2% to 23% (in Greece) when currency adjustments (new green rates and partial dismantling of MCAs) are taken into account. The Council introduces guarantee thresholds for milk, cereals and colza.
7.6.1983	The Commission adopts its position with regard to the negotiations on agriculture with Spain and Portugal.
15.6.1983	The Commission sends to the Council, for discussion by the European Council, a communication on the new guidelines for the development of the common agricultural policy.
17/19.6.1983	The European Council meeting in Stuttgart, examines enlargement, financing, adjustment of the common agricultural policy, new policies. With a view to reaching an overall compromise at the next meeting of the European Council in Athens, a special emergency procedure is adopted consisting of special meetings of the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance and Agriculture. In connection with the adoption of the declaration on the future financing of the Community, the United Kingdom's compensation for 1983 is fixed at the net sum of 750 million ECU, to be entered in the draft Community budget for 1984.
8.7.1983	First special Council to prepare for the European Council in Athens, attended by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs: introduction of procedural arrangements and a timetable.
11.7.1983	The Council adopts the Regulation fixing food aid for 1983 (cereals: 927 663 tonnes followed by 115 706 tonnes, skimmed-milk powder: 150 000 tonnes, butteroil: 36 500 tonnes, sugar: 16 086 tonnes).
19.7.1983	Second special Council to prepare for the European Council in Athens.
22.7.1983	The Commission adopts two communications to the Council on the guidelines and proposals concerning the transitional period for Portuguese and Spanish agriculture.
25.7.1983	The Council increases by 25% the financial appropriation for the common forestry measure in certain Mediterranean areas of the Community, whose five-year term expires at the end of 1984.
25.7.1983	Following Parliament's opinion of 8 June 1983, the Commission presents to the Council an amended proposal for a regulation on the common organization of the market in ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin.
29.7.1983	The Commission sends to the Council two communications 'Common agricultural policy: proposals of the Commission' (COM(83)500) and 'Report and proposals on ways of increasing the effectiveness of the Community's structural funds' (COM(83)501).
30.8.1983	Third special Council to prepare for the European Council in Athens.
14.9.1983	The Commission sends to the Council a proposal for an amendment to the basic Regulation on milk products so as to reduce intervention buying of skimmed-milk powder by suspending it periodically. It also sends to the Council proposals for regulations introducing a supplementary levy if the guarantee thresholds are exceeded and a special levy on milk from intensive holdings.
23.9.1983	The Commission sends to the Council a proposal for a regulation introducing a tax on oils and fats other than butter.
28.9.1983	The Commission adopts proposals revising the agricultural structures policy with effect from January 1984. These proposals cover the three socio-structural Directives of 1972, the 1975 Directive on less-favoured and mountain areas and the 1977 programme concerning the conditions in which agricultural products are processed and marketed.

Main events of the last 12 months *(continued)*

Date	Event
5.10.1983	The Commission sends to the Council proposals for supplementing the reform of the milk sector by reducing the wide gap between supply and demand: phasing out of aid for direct butter consumption, but aid for the use of butter in manufacturing certain food products, special aid for concentrated milk for feeding animals, increase in the fat content of drinking milk. The Commission also proposes maintaining for five years (from 1984 to 1988) the arrangements for the import of New Zealand butter into the United Kingdom on special terms; the quantitites are to be scaled down by 2 000 tonnes annually after 1984 (83 000 tonnes, compared with 87 000 tonnes in 1983). The Commission sends to the Council proposals for regulations on the dismantling of monetary compensatory amounts and the method of calculation.
10/12.10.1983	Fourth special Council to prepare for the European Council in Athens (5 and 6 December 1983).
11.10.1983	The Commission suspends until 23 October 1983 the arrangements for advance payments in respect of aids and export refunds for agricultural products.
21.10.1983	The Commission extends until 31 December 1983 at latest its temporary suspension of the arrangements for advance payments in respect of aids and export refunds for agricultural products.

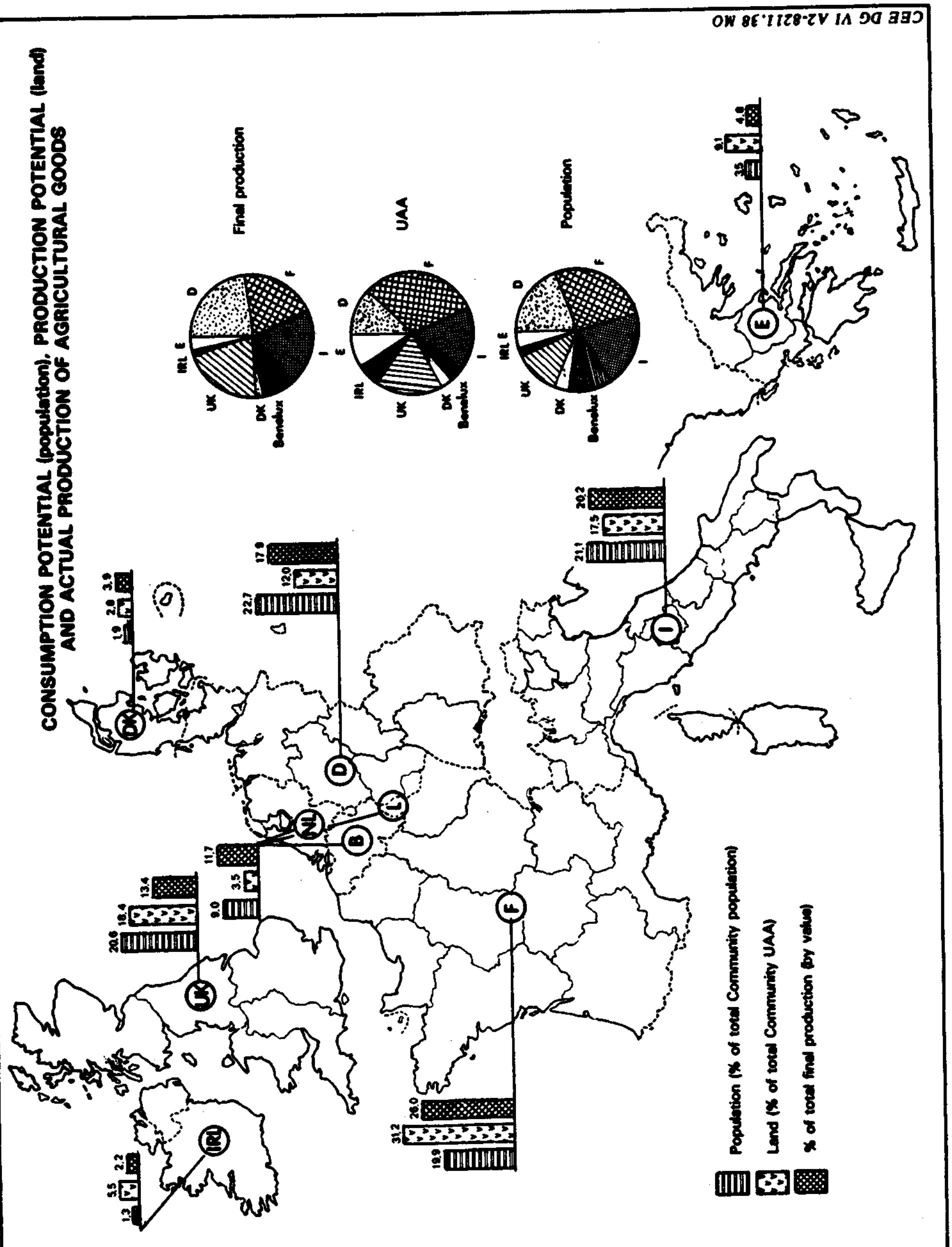
CONSUMPTION POTENTIAL (population), PRODUCTION POTENTIAL (land)
AND ACTUAL PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL GOODS
Final production
UAA
Population
IRL E D F I DK Benelux UK
DK
D
NL
B
L
UK
IRL
F
I
E
1.9 2.8 3.9
22.7 12.0 17.9
20.6 18.4 13.4
9.0 3.5 11.7
1.3 5.5 2.2
19.9 31.2 26.0
21.1 17.5 20.2
3.5 9.1 4.8
Population (% of total Community population)
Land (% of total Community UAA)
% of total final production (by value)
CEE DG VI A2-8211.38 MO

Figure 1

II - A — Agriculture in the United States and in the European Community: a comparison

Structures, producers and consumers

Agricultural production

8. The United States and the Community are the largest economic units operating on world markets in agricultural products.

They both have highly developed economies and they also both belong to the same temperate zone; as a result, many products are common to the two areas. However, the climatic zone of the United States is wider than that of the Community and the range of products is broad enough to include cotton, tropical fruit, soya, etc.

In addition, differences in structures and outlets have led to a different 'mix' of agricultural production in the United States, with the emphasis more on crop products (grain and oilseeds) and less on livestock.

Pattern of agricultural production

(1981) (percentage shares)

	EC 10 (1)	USA (2)
Beaf/veal	15	20.2
Pigmeat	11.9	6.8
Sheepmeat	1.9	2
Milk	19	12.6
Poultry	4.5	4.2
Eggs	3.5	2.5
Livestock products total	55.8	47.7
Wheat — rice	7.2	12.7
Feed grain	5.2	8.6
Cereals total	12.4	21.3
Oilseeds	0.7	9.8
Fruit and vegetables	12.6	10.4
Cotton and tobacco	0.6	5.4
Sugar beet	2.9	–
Wine	4.2	–
Other	10.8	5.4
Crop products total	44.2	52.3

Source: (1) Eurostat; (2) USDA.

Production structures

9. Historical and human factors separate the two continents more than types of production. Europe, made up of countries with an ancient agricultural tradition, is limited in area and still has a large rural population, despite the heavy drift from the land in recent years. As a result, most farms are small or medium sized, and there is a great need for consolidation; all the available area is used. Farming is intensive and yields per hectare are generally high.

In the United States, for the opposite reasons, farming had developed along extensive lines, although extensive farming is to some extent now on the decline.

A few figures illustrate the differences (1980 data):

	EC 10 (1)	USA (2)
Total area	1.66 million km^2	9.36 million km^2
Total population	271 million	222 million
Population density	163 inhabitants/km^2	23 inhabitants/km^2
Utilized agricultural area	102 million ha	430 million ha
Utilized agricultural area per inhabitant	0.4 ha	1.9 ha
Number of farms	6.6 million	2.6 million
Average size of farm	16 ha	160 ha
Working agricultural population	8.7 million (3)	2.2 million (3)
Farmers and farmworkers per 100 ha of utilized agricultural area (rounded figure)	8	1

Source: (1) Eurostat; (2) USDA statistics; (3) OECD.

10. In the United States, the number of farms fell from 6.8 million in 1935 to 4.8 million in 1954, and then to 3.2 million in 1964; in the next 10 years, the decline was slower — there were still 2.8 million farms in 1974. Since that year, the number of farms has shown little change. (1).

The farming population and the number of hours worked on the farm have declined almost proportionately, whilst the average size of farms roughly doubled, from about 80 ha in 1950 to 160 ha in 1980. The total area utilized for agriculture contracted only to a small degree over these 30 years.

11. In the 10 countries now constituting the Community, the number of farms fell from about 15 million in 1950 to 10 million in 1960, 8.5 million in 1970 and 6.5 million in 1980. As the total utilized agricultural area showed virtually no change over these 30 years, the average size of farms increased in inverse proportion to the decline in the number of farms. In 1950 it was 6.8 ha, in 1960 10.2 ha, 1970 12 ha and 1980 16 ha. It therefore more than doubled. At the same time, the number of persons working in agriculture dropped from about 23.6 million in 1950 to 18.7 million in 1960, 12.5 million in 1970 and 8.7 million in 1980.

(1) In 1977 the United States authorities changed their definition of 'farm' and since that date the official figures have been lower than those given above.

The rate of increase of final agricultural production over the 1973-81 period was 2.75% in the United States, compared with 1.5% in the Community. However, output per person employed in agriculture rose faster in the Community than in the United States.

Incomes and prices

12. As for farm incomes in the 1976-82 period, the following was recorded per person employed in agriculture:

(i) the gross farm income was substantially higher in the United States than in the Community;

(ii) the net farm income in the EEC and the United State was comparable;

(iii) direct income support in the EEC was equivalent to that in the United States, except in 1982, when it was a good deal higher in the United States. However, Community farmers mainly enjoy support through guaranteed market prices, which on average are higher than in the United States.

13. Community citizens spend on food (not including tobacco and alcoholic beverages) 19.9% of their disposable incomes (average over 1978-82), whilst the Americans spend only 16.5%. It should, however, be borne in mind that the disposable income per inhabitant in the Community is lower than in the United States and that food consumption patterns are not really comparable either. Guaranteed agricultural prices, though generally higher in the Community than in the United States, do not therefore entail a disproportionate burden for the European consumer, when compared with the American consumer.

In recent years, the food price index has, in the United States, moved almost exactly in line with the general retail price index; in the Community the food price index has lagged behind the general index.

Agricultural support policies in the United States and in Europe

Objectives and principles

14. While the machinery is not always the same, the aims of the Community's common agricultural policy (CAP) and of that of the United States are practically identical.

15. The Treaty of Rome, which set up the European Economic Community in 1957, spelt out the objectives of the common agricultural policy as follows:

(i) to increase agricultural productivity,

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

(iii) to stabilize markets,

(iv) to assure reliable supplies,

(v) to ensure reasonable consumer prices.

The policy rests on the following three principles:

(i) the single market,

(ii) Community preference,

(iii) financial solidarity (ensured by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF)).

16. The same principles are applied in the United States:

(i) a single large market without trade restrictions as between the 50 states,

(ii) firm protection of American production against world competitors,

(iii) a Federal Fund—the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC)—comparable, in its functions, to the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF.

17. The Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act of 1948 sets out the following objectives:

(i) to stabilize, support and protect farm income and prices,

(ii) to assist in the maintenance of balanced and adequate supplies of agricultural commodities,

(iii) to facilitate the orderly distribution of agricultural commodities.

For the purposes of its work, the CCC may:

(i) support the prices of agricultural commodities through loans, purchases, payments and other operations,

(ii) make available materials and facilities required in connection with the production and marketing of agricultural commodities,

(iii) procure agricultural commodities for sale to other government agencies, foreign governments, and domestic, foreign, or international relief or rehabilitation agencies, and to meet domestic requirements,

(iv) remove or dispose of, or aid in the removal or disposal of, surplus agricultural commodities,

(v) increase the domestic consumption of agricultural commodities by expanding or aiding in the expansion of domestic markets or by developing or aiding in the development of new and additional markets, marketing facilities, and uses for such commodities,

(vi) export or cause to be exported, or aid in the development of foreign markets for, agricultural commodities,

(vii) carry out such other operations as Congress may specifically authorize or provide for.

Historical background

18. The United States agricultural policy has been worked out gradually over 50 years by the successive adjustment of existing schemes, according to the development of American farming and the general economic context within which it has operated.

19. At the end of the 1920s, agricultural prices collapsed. With a view to improving the market situation, the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 and measures adopted in the period up to the outbreak of the Second World War were designed to curb supply, step up demand and directly support the prices of certain commodities.

The main arrangements—which, on the whole, are still operative—were as follows:

(i) reduction of areas under crops, with compensation,

(ii) loans to farmers, their produce being taken as securities, subject, generally, to their participation in set-aside programmes,

(iii) sowing and marketing quotas for certain products, where appropriate with price guarantees,

(iv) agreements with the processors to organize, in particular, the milk market and the fruit and vegetables market ('marketing agreements and orders'),

(v) gifts of surplus products,

(vi) aids to the promotion of the sale of agricultural products,

(vii) the possibility of curbing imports.

20. Because of the need to control the frequent—and expensive—surpluses, other schemes to boost demand were added — gifts, or sales on favourable terms, to developing countries (Public Law 480, 1954), 'food stamps' for low income citizens (Food Stamp Act, 1964), and action was taken to adjust and simplify acreage limitations, and to adjust price and income guarantee systems. In the 1960s, the support prices for certain key items were lowered to world market levels to encourage exports; to offset this, farmers received deficiency payments.

21. From 1973 onwards, poor world harvests and very heavy Soviet purchases coupled with a weak dollar and mounting inflation spurred on United States sales, brought stocks down and forced up prices. Consequently, the emphasis was on the maintenance and development of competitive production to meet growing demand. Deficiency payments were thenceforth based on the difference between a target price covering production costs and productivity and the market price; arrangements were also made to compensate farmers who had suffered from natural disasters (disaster payments) and to build up buffer stocks. In 1977, a system of aid to storage on the farm ('farmer-owned reserve') was started; at the same time existing support machinery was strengthened, especially for milk products.

22. Devised at a time of rising United States sales, these arrangements caused difficulties when the trend changed direction at the end of the 1970s. The world recession, the heavy debts of the developing countries, the rising dollar and the embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union closed off markets at a time when production was booming. In 1980, stocks reached record levels, and farm incomes collapsed.

23. The administration then adopted the Agriculture and Food Act (1981), which set minimum target prices for the 1982-85 period instead of the indexed prices previously applied. For milk products, a minimum support price was also to be applied instead of the support price, indexed as it was partly on the purchasing power of farm income in the 1910-14 period; for these products, the annual increases could be cancelled, and from 1982 onwards a levy charged, if CCC purchases exceeded certain limits, which is in fact what happened. Initially, storage on the farm was encouraged. Programmes to encourage farmers to set aside land were strengthened.

24. Faced with further surpluses and record support costs after the good harvests of 1981 and 1982, a very large-scale scheme for reducing acreages was started in 1983. The PIK ('payment in kind') programme grants compensation in kind drawn from public stocks of agricultural products, to reduce production and stocks at the same time; the scheme is an expensive one. At the same time, very large sums are to be assigned to the promotion of export sales and to gifts.

25. The above indications show that United States agricultural policy is a result of successive adjustments of existing arrangements, and sometimes of the creation of new schemes, to meet new situations, approximately every four years since the war. It also shows that, apart from a short period in the 1970s, the organization of the markets in the United States has generally had to cope with problems resulting from more rapid growth of production than of consumption. In the 1980s, it will probably also have to adapt more flexibly and more promptly to changing economic conditions.

26. In the Community, before the inception of the common agricultural policy, the organization of the markets varied very widely from one country to another, depending on the importance of agriculture in the relevant economy. High tariffs protected the national markets. Overall the Community was a net importer of agricultural products, with the exception of a few items (certain milk products and pigmeat).

27. The common agricultural policy has sharply reduced the need for imports of agricultural products into the Community, thus bringing it near to being a net exporter of many agricultural products. There are still some differences in this area as between the EEC and the United States.

Self-sufficiency in certain agricultural products

	EC 10 (1)	USA (3)
Wheat	118	315
Rice	83	250
Sugar	124	64
Grain-maize	62	160
Soya beans	—	185
Skimmed-milk powder	116	199
Butter	118	121
Cheese	106	99
Beef/veal	102	93
Poultrymeat	108	106
Eggs	101	104
Pigmeat	101	98
Cotton	11 (2)	265

(1) *Source:* Eurostat: crop products, average for 1978/79, 1979/80, 1980/81; animal products, average for 1978, 1979, 1980.
(2) Estimate.
(3) *Source:* USDA; sugar and animal products, average 1981/82; crop products other than sugar: average 1981/82, 1982/83.

While the EEC has achieved self-sufficiency in certain products, it remains the world's leading importer of agricultural and food products that it cannot, at the present time, produce itself. The United States is still the world's leading exporter of agricultural and food products, as the following table shows:

Basic and processed food : external trade balance (1982)

(USD 1 000 million)

EC 10 (1)	USA (2)
−21.6	+18.1

(1) *Source:* Eurostat.
(2) *Source:* USDA.
Note: The Communities' deficit has varied in recent years in relation with the performance of the dollar, the unit used to express the value given.

Organization of the internal market

28. In the Community there are guaranteed prices for cereals, sugar, milk products, olive oil, colza, sunflower, beef/veal, sheepmeat, etc.: the Member States' intervention agencies must buy in at these prices all products offered to them, whenever intervention has been approved. For other products, such as pigmeat, certain fruits and vegetables, and table wine, a more flexible intervention system is operated, supported by storage or distillation aids, to stabilize the market.

For wines other than table wines, fruit and vegetables not eligible for intervention, and eggs and poultry, the market is supported solely by frontier protection. In the case of a few products enjoying neither protection at the frontiers nor market support (hops, soya, etc.), direct or indirect aids are paid to the farmers. In addition to the market organization machinery, the Community has made and is making appreciable efforts with regard to veterinary care, protection of animal and human health, and marketing standards.

29. In the United States, there is a support price for milk products the machinery of which is comparable with that of the intervention price. Cereals, rice, cotton, sugar and soya are covered by loans which the farmers can repay through products stored at a fixed price ('non-recourse loans'), which is a system bearing a resemblance to the intervention system. In addition, cereals, rice and cotton qualify for deficiency payments on the basis of target prices; aids to on-farm storage are paid for cereals. No direct support is provided for oilseeds other than soya, or for beef/veal.

Deficiency payments are made for wool; loans and buying-in schemes are operated for honey. The support price for groundnuts is varied depending on the share going to internal utilization or to exports.

A large number of fruits and vegetables are covered by marketing orders and administrative arrangements, also governing standards; quotas ensure that that part of production corresponding to internal consumption is sold at satisfactory prices, and surplus production cannot be sold unprocessed on the internal market.

Control of imports

30. In the Community, the prices of many agricultural products are higher than on the world market; to maintain the differential, frontier protection is required.

This may be ensured by a levy matching the difference between the cif price of the imports and an import threshold price (cereals, sugar, milk products, olive oil), by a system combining duties and levies (beef/veal), by a minimum import price (fruit and vegetables, wine, seafood), or by ordinary customs duties (flowers). For pigmeat, poultrymeat and eggs, the Community calculates a 'sluicegate' price, applied to imports.

Many imports come in over lower barriers on the basis of international agreements, and there is no protection at all against corn gluten feed and soya. Only 15% of the Community's agricultural imports from industrialized countries attract levies.

Protective measures may be activated where there is serious disturbance of the market.

31. In the United States, import quotas are operated as a result of 'waivers' for milk products, cotton, sugar and groundnuts; quotas may be operated for beef/veal in certain circumstances. For these products, customs duties are also charged; for sugar, a variable import charge may be made. There is no protection, apart from customs duties, against cereals or soya, but the United States position with regard to the production of these two items is so dominant that it itself determines the world market price and no foreign exporter could hope to undercut it, given the transport and marketing costs; subsidized imports could be stopped by countervailing duties.

For fruit and vegetables coming under marketing orders, the rules or standards are changed so often that imports are generally not worthwhile.

Also, as in the Community, protective measures may be activated if excessive imports are a threat to market equilibrium.

Exports

32. This is the area in which the mechanisms used by the EEC differ most from those operated in the United States; there are economic and historical reasons for this.

The objective as regards prices in the Community is to ensure steady supplies to the market and at the same time to provide farmers with a fair income, which could not be obtained from the fluctuating prices of the world market without deficiency payments.

33. Consequently, refunds must be paid to reduce the prices of the Community's agricultural products, when they are exported, to the level of world market prices; in the United States, deficiency payments enable farmers to sell at a price lower than they would otherwise need to obtain a fair income. American producers of beef/veal and poultry can export without direct aid because they have been able to buy maize at 'artificially' low prices; their European opposite numbers, who must buy much of their animal feed at Community prices, must be able to claim back the extra cost on export.

34. It should, however, be noted that a large share of Community exports of agricultural products to the United States (wine) is not eligible for refunds. Conversely, export aids were common in the United States until 1972; the relevant machinery is still available and has been used increasingly in recent years, because of the difficulties American farmers have had to cope with. Aids to trade promotion, export credits and food aids under Public Law 480 are effective instruments for boosting exports. Another form of aid is the tax carryover on export earnings, which applies to agricultural exports as well. Lastly, equalization schemes including high prices for the rest of production are operated in the United States for products coming under a 'marketing order', as they are in the Community for sugar.

Adjustment of the agricultural policies

35. Apart from these differences, which concern degrees of self-sufficiency and especially quantities involved, there are, then, similarities in market support and trade control arrangements. There are other resemblances; for example, when the Community carries out its annual price review, it adjusts its support policy in the light of market developments, the situation of farmers and the economic context, as the United States does about every four years.

This adjustment has taken the form, in the Community, of a prudent prices policy (since 1977), of an attempt to introduce machinery for support costing little or nothing (new organization of the sugar market in 1981), and of an effort to control production (co-responsibility for dairy farmers from 1977/78 onwards); similar adjustments have been made in the United States in recent years, as noted above.

36. Production targets were proposed by the Commission in 1981 and applied for certain products (cereals, colza and milk) from 1982/83 onwards; whenever production exceeds the targets, prices are to be reduced proportionately the subsequent year. In 1983, the Commission proposed further measures for the control of production and the budget cost of support. (1)

37. Thus, as in America, the Community's agricultural policy is tending to adapt by stages to the changing environment. It is, however, clear that the objectives of the policy are not questioned.

Trade in farm products and relations between the United States and the Community

General picture

38. Trade relations in the agricultural area between the United States and the Community have always been fraught with difficulties.

39. In the early 1960s, the application of the Common Customs Tariff and the introduction of the first market organizations, with protection at the frontiers, seemed to pose a threat to traditional American sales in Europe, at a time when general economic growth in Europe would otherwise have helped to boost American sales there.

To offset the measures it had just adopted, the Community agreed to 'bind' the nil customs duty on imports of certain products and to start new negotiations on completion of the CAP. None the less, the decline in certain American exports (chicken) to the Community sparked off reprisals in 1963 against exports of certain European products to the United States.

40. Subsequently, the improvement in the United States agricultural trade balance helped to relieve American pressure. In terms of value, imports of American products into the Community gathered rapid momentum and were still nearly 22% of American agricultural exports. However, in 1971, better access to the Community market was once more demanded, and when the Tokyo Round started in 1973, United States pressure grew heavier. In 1976, 16 complaints were filed against the

(1) See the introductory chapter to this Report: 'The year 1983'.

Community, and the 'turkey war', of the same origin as the 'chicken war', started. It finished in 1979 with mutual and balanced concessions, and at the same time the machinery of the CAP was acknowledged as being in line with the rules of international trade (GATT).

Recent events

41. Since then, substantial changes have occurred. The Community maintained its 22% share in American exports of agricultural products; but these have in fact increased considerably (USD 7 700 million in 1971, rising to USD 41 000 million in 1980), so that they are of crucial importance to American agriculture and the American economy; at the same time, the Community has become a major net exporter of certain agricultural products. Thus, the United States administration, while still defending concessions obtained from the Community, now emphasizes the competition from the Community on other outside markets, which in some cases it regards as unfair; the refunds are particularly criticized. It should be recalled, however, that export aid machinery, direct or indirect, is also operated by the United States, as has been noted above.

In addition, the Community's export refunds mechanism was endorsed as in line with GATT rules in 1979. Lastly, even if the Community has stepped up its exports in certain sectors, these have expanded a good deal less rapidly, at any rate in absolute value, than American exports from 1961 to 1981 (by USD 38 000 million for the United States, compared with USD 27 000 million for the Community), whilst Community imports have climbed steeply; the United States trade surplus with the Community doubled between 1973 and 1981, to reach USD 6 800 million.

42. In 1981, the United States filed a number of complaints with GATT concerning in particular refunds on wheat flour, poultrymeat and sugar; action was also started to align the rules for agricultural trade on those for manufactures, for which export aids are generally prohibited. Having failed to win its case at the GATT ministerial meeting in 1982, the United States used very heavy aids in 1983 to conquer traditional Community markets, and the Community filed a complaint with GATT. None the less, a general 'trade war' in the agricultural sector has so far been avoided, and bilateral contacts continue. (1)

(1) The chapter on the 'External relations of the Community' in this Report gives a detailed analysis of these problems and of recent developments.

Conclusions

43. The United States and the Community are the two leading contenders on world agricultural markets; together, they account for about one third of world trade and nearly 30% of world agricultural exports. The Community is both the leading world exporter of poultrymeat and milk products and the leading world importer of agricultural products overall; in the United States, about one third of farm acreage is producing for exports, and more than half the wheat and cotton grown in the United States is sold abroad. Each party therefore has everything to gain from a more harmonious working of agricultural trade. Whilst defending its economic and trade interests vigilantly, but in compliance with international commitments, the Community has been and is still prepared to cooperate with the United States, as with other non-member countries, in the promotion of world trade, rather than allowing fruitless squabbling to pose a threat to living standards. On this point at least, the United States and the Community agree.

B — Farm incomes and the economic crisis

Introduction

44. The progress of farm incomes—which has been very uneven over the years—is determined as much by general economic conditions (inflation, growing unemployment) as by purely agricultural factors.

45. Farm income is not the same as the incomes of farmers: agriculture is not the only source of income of farmers, and, even for certain part-time farmers (27% of the total), it is only an adjunct to other earnings; for example, supplementary incomes, not available to most workers outside the farm sector, may accrue from gardening, sale of timber, consumption of own produce on the farm, or other gainful activities outside farming. Other benefits are constituted by certain types of expenditure they do not have to incur, such as transport costs to the place of work or housing.

We shall be concerned here only with agricultural income per person employed in agriculture and changes in this parameter in the past 10 years; on the basis of these changes, we shall consider how farmers have been affected by the general economic crisis and how they have coped.

Changes in farm income in the Community during the economic crisis since 1973 (cf. Figures 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3, and the table on p 36 (1)

46. After the comfortable years from 1968 to 1973, 1974 brought an end to the steady improvement in farm incomes in the Community; incomes declined by 9%, where previously they had been steadily increasing at an annual rate of 6.5%. The decline was all the more pronounced in 1974 in that 1973 had been an exceptional year thanks to abundant crops and output of livestock products. Early signs of the economic crisis were already discernible in agriculture in 1973; the cost of inputs (which, in terms of value, accounts for 45% of agricultural production) soared by 17%, especially for animal feed (the main item), fertilizers and energy; farmgate prices increased in 1973 in the same proportions. Economic conditions in 1974 were much the same as those in 1973, except with regard to the rate of increase in farmgate prices, which, at 6%, lagged behind the steady increase in the cost of inputs (+20%).

47. In 1975, a very slight improvement in farm incomes was achieved mainly because the upward movement in the cost of inputs lost a little momentum; the volume of production was lower than in the two previous very good seasons.

48. The drought in 1976 was bound to affect farmers in certain regions of the Community; special aids granted by a number of Member States, combined with the sharp increase in farmgate prices, yielded a slight improvement in farm incomes. However, 1976 marked a turning point in the Community, since the volume of production increased less rapidly than the volume of inputs; farmers had to buy very large quantities of fodder substitutes to replace fodder they would otherwise have grown themselves. In a number of Member States, it was to be some years before there was a further improvement in the productivity of inputs.

49. In 1977, the sharp inflation of preceding years subsided, but incomes lost a little ground because the cost of inputs rose faster than farmgate prices.

50. In 1978, the Community's prudent policy with regard to farm price increases bore fruit, since prices rose by only 3%; inflation imposed from outside agriculture was also at its lowest level, since the cost of inputs increased by only 2%. The net effect was that incomes rose a little, though in general the gains over the two previous years were minimal.

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(1) The definitions and concepts used in this section are given in the footnotes to the table on p. 36. The figures shown are those available in July 1983 — *Source:* Eurostat.

51. In 1979 and especially in 1980, the general economic crisis flared up again, and, as in 1974, the cost of inputs, especially energy and fertilizers, began to rise again. The pressure of input costs against farmgate prices again increased; even a renewed improvement in the productivity of inputs failed to prevent farm income losses in 1980.

52. In 1981, the situation on the prices front remained unfavourable for farmers; only an improvement in the productivity of inputs prevented a further decline in incomes.

53. Lastly, in 1982, farm incomes staged a vigorous recovery after three years of decline or stagnation, and here again this was due to the growth in the productivity of inputs.

54. A succession of periods of fast and slow inflation was observed in all the Member States, i.e. the squeeze of input costs on farmgate prices tightened up very sharply in 1974 but tended to slacken between 1975 and 1979, only to close up again from 1979 to 1981, and then stabilize in 1982. The intensity of these changes varied from country to country, but for all of them, the trend over the period was downwards, i.e. for the farm sector, the purchasing power of the value of agricultural products net of the cost of inputs tended to decline.

Farm income changes not uniform from country to country

55. Just as in the EEC as a whole, farm incomes in each of the 10 Member States throughout the 1973-82 period developed quite erratically and the general trends varied widely.

56. What distinguishes the various countries with regard to farm incomes is their ability to adapt their productive systems to the crisis:

(i) In Germany and France, there is a marked downward trend in incomes. The input/farmgate price squeeze is sharp and unrelenting and a belated and modest recovery in input productivity gains was not sufficient to bring adequate relief in 1981 or even in 1982. These are countries in which mixed arable/mixed livestock production on medium-sized farms dominates. The productive systems do not react promptly to economic change.

(ii) In the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, and Luxembourg, for most of the period farm incomes tended to mark time, showing little change in either direction. But in 1980, they increased once again sharply, making good such ground as had been lost in 1974, 1975, 1977, or 1979; this favourable movement is induced by a recovery in the input productivity gains as early as 1977 (though this was interrupted in 1978 and 1979 in Denmark). Specialized medium-sized to large farms, whose ability to adapt production to general economic conditions is marked, are well represented in these countries.

(iii) In the United Kingdom, the progress of productivity and that of the input/farmgate price ratio are comparable to those in the preceding four countries, but a slower decline in the number of farmers or farm workers than in the other countries tended to inhibit the recovery in farm incomes at the end of the period.

(iv) Italy and Greece are the only countries in which the tendency for farm incomes to improve is marked in this period, especially Greece. Agricultural productivity declined and input costs rose faster than farmgate prices but the key factor is that these are the Community countries in which inputs form the smallest proportion of final production (31% and 24% respectively). Thus, inflation in input costs encroached less on farmers' incomes than in other countries where the ratio is higher. In Greece and Italy, small mixed arable or specialized crop farms tend to dominate. These farms do not find it easy to adapt to crisis conditions.

(v) In Ireland, from 1973 to 1982, the productivity and the purchasing power of agricultural products in terms of inputs tended to decline on a scale recorded nowhere else in the Community. This led to heavy income losses in 1974, 1980 and 1981, but farm incomes rallied vigorously in 1977 and 1978. Ireland is a country of small and medium-sized beef and dairy farms, ill-equipped to adapt to changing conditions because of their size, because they specialize, and because so much of the land is grazing land.

Impact of the economic crisis on farm income

57. A remarkable feature of the economic crisis of the 1970s was the continuing, and even accelerating, progress of inflation during the recession; the two came to be regarded as part of a single phenomenon, whereas earlier major economic crises had always been associated with deflation. A third feature of the crisis was mounting unemployment, now totalling 12 million in the Community.

Two of the crisis factors—inflation and unemployment—affected agriculture directly, but the slackness of demand influenced agriculture during this period less than it did the other production sectors.

58. It must also be remembered that agriculture did not help to boost the general inflation between 1973 and 1982. The common agricultural policy provided a framework for stable markets and the supply of agricultural products to consumers at a price fair for both sides; in fact, from 1973 to 1982, the price increase rates for agricultural products lagged steadily behind those for food itself (with a few minor exceptions).

59. The inflation differential as between farmgate prices and the input costs was the main parameter governing changes in farm incomes; as we have seen, it also constituted an incentive to farmers to adapt their operations to new economic conditions.

60. Adaptation of productive systems has depended not only on the farmers' skills but also on structural, physical and biological conditions on the farms; a farm with fertile land has more scope for change; a farm of large economic size has more to gain in terms of economies of scale when inputs are dear than a small farm. On a farm with ample manpower, rationalization of the productive system and thus an increase in labour productivity and therefore in income can be organized when a worker leaves, which is obviously not the case in family farms where there is only one labour unit.

In agriculture, changes in the labour factor have the same effect as in the rest of the economy; but the decline in incomes in agriculture during this period could not be offset by as many departures from agriculture as had occurred in the past. The reduction in the agricultural labour force was only half after 1973 (−2.4% per year) as from 1968 to 1973 (−4.9% per year). The drift from the land was much slower after the outbreak of the crisis than before for demographic reasons (smaller manpower surplus) and for reasons directly connected with the crisis (slacker demand for labour in other sectors). Labour productivity continued to increase, especially from 1978 onwards, at a rate close to that prevailing before the crisis, as the table below shows; the main reason for this was the increased rationalization of work.

Annual change

(%)

	Employment in agriculture	Labour productivity in agriculture		
		in relation to final production	in relation to added value	
1973/» 1968 «	−4.9	+8.4	+7.2	EUR 9
1976/» 1973 «	−3.2	+3.5	+2.1	
1978/» 1973 «	−2.9	+2.3	+1.5	
1980/» 1973 «	−2.2	+6.6	+6.5	EUR 10

A result of this steady increase in labour productivity in agriculture has been that, even when the productivity of inputs has tended to mark time or even decline, farm incomes have shown modest gains in certain years.

Conclusions

61. The formation of farm incomes depends on several forces, some of which conflict; the common agricultural policy cannot influence all of them. In the future, as in the past, the achievement of a fair income for farmers will remain one of the main objectives of the policy, but it will be associated with other important aims already mentioned:

(i) equilibrium on the markets and in budgetary costs,

(ii) fair prices for consumers as well as for farmers.

Input price changes—deriving generally from inflation, energy cost changes (fuels, fertilizers), the performance of the dollar (cattle feed) and other currency changes—have had a crucial impact on the development of farm income per person employed since the beginning of the crisis.

The negative impact of this parameter on farm incomes is so great that it is practically impossible to offset it completely by increases in farmgate prices without forcing the markets out of equilibrium and generating excessive budget costs.

The remedies for this situation are rather a matter of general economic policy pursued by the Member States. A greater convergence of their economic policies would facilitate the achievement of the objectives of the CAP with regard to farm incomes.

The farmgate/input price ratio, productivity of inputs, and net agricultural income per person employed in agriculture from 1973 to 1982, EUR 10

100 = 1973, except for income, where 100 = Ø 1973/74/75

	Farmgate/input prices			Income	Productivity of inputs		
	Index of prices of		Annual rate of change of farmgate/input price ratio (3)	Index of farm income (4)	Annual rate of change of productivity (5)	Index of the volume of	
	agricultural production (1)	inputs (2)				Inputs (6)	agricultural production (7)
1973	100	100	—	105.7	—	100	100
1974	105.0	118.5	−11.3	96.3	1.9	99.1	101.0
1975	118.1	127.7	4.3	97.9	−1.4	98.4	98.9
1976	134.5	140.7	3.4	100.2	−6.3	104.6	98.5
1977	140.5	150.7	−2.4	99.0	−0.2	108.2	101.8
1978	143.1	151.7	1.2	101.2	0.3	113.5	107.0
1979	150.9	163.8	−2.3	98.9	−1.6	119.5	110.9
1980	158.7	183.1	−5.9	92.6	1.5	120.3	113.3
1981	174.2	206.0	−2.5	92.4	0.7	118.9	112.8
1982	189.7	224.5	−0.1	100.7	3.6	120.3	118.2

Source: Economic accounts, agriculture (Eurostat).

(1) Implicit price index of final production of agriculture.
(2) Implicit price index of total inputs ('inputs' are defined as all goods (other than fixed capital assets) and services consumed during the production process to produce other goods).
(3) Farmgate/input price ratio = ratio of implicit price of agricultural production to that of inputs.
(4) Index of net value-added by agriculture at factor cost per person employed, in real terms, i.e. deflated (by the implicit price index of gross domestic production of the economy).
(5) Productivity of inputs = ratio of the implicit volume of agricultural production to that of inputs.
(6) Index of the implicit volume of inputs.
(7) Index of the implicit volume of final production of agriculture.

Indices of farm income in real terms (1) of the farmgate/input price ratio (2), of agricultural productivity (3) and of income for the whole economy in real terms (4)

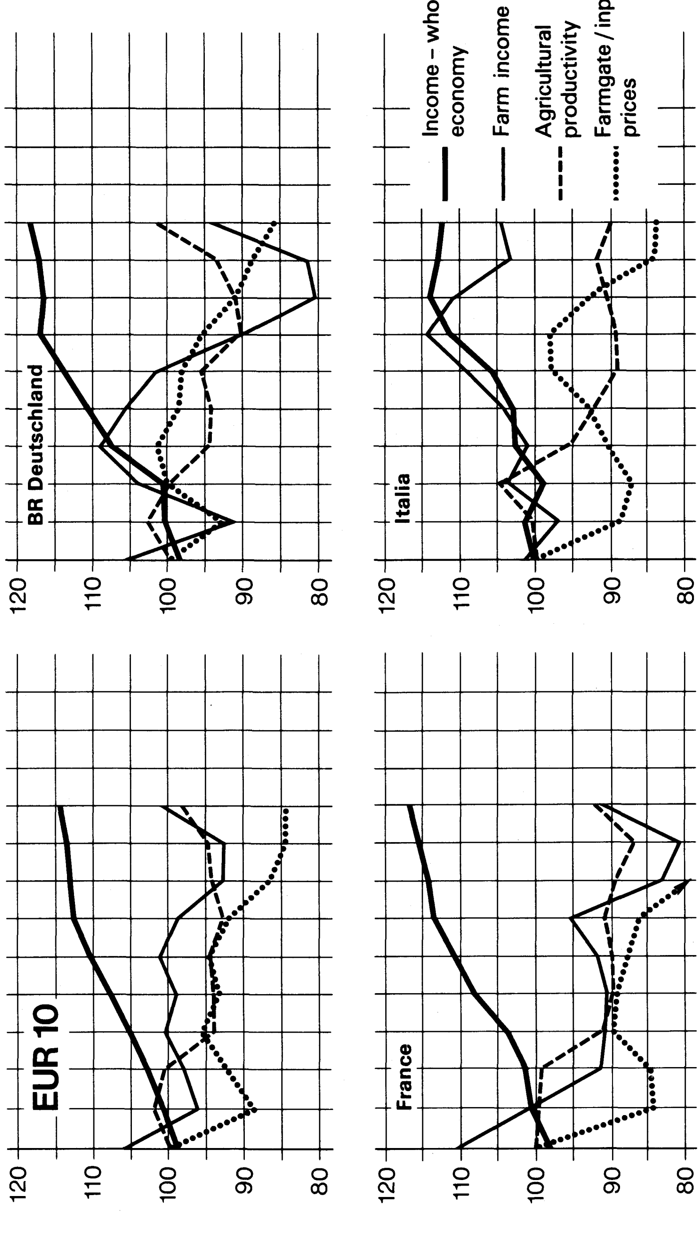


Figure 2.1

Indices of farm income in real terms (1) of the farmgate/input price ratio (2), of agricultural productivity (3) and of income for the whole economy in real terms (4)

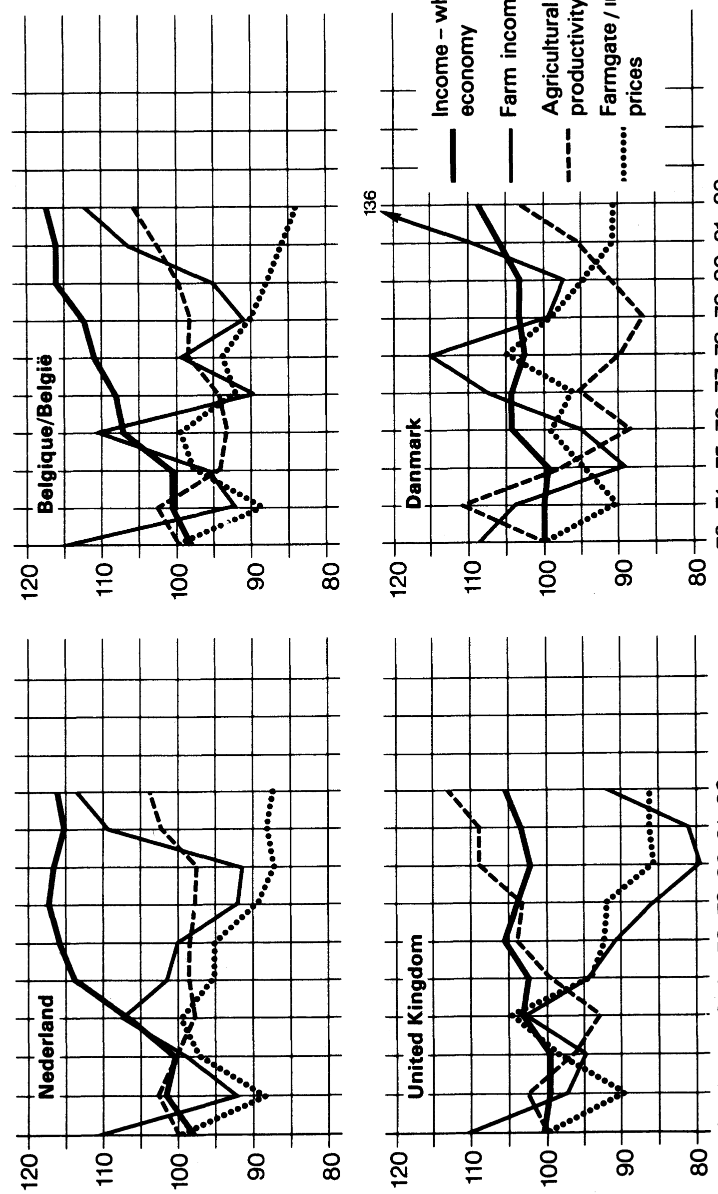
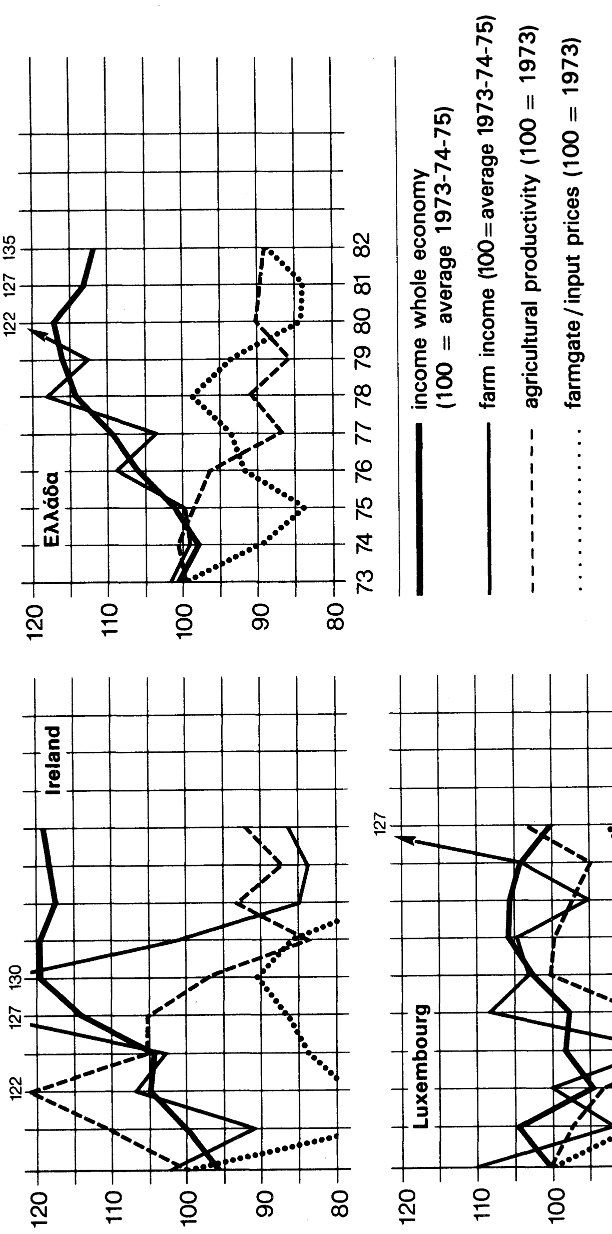


Figure 2.2

Indices of farm income in real terms (1) of the farmgate/input price ratio (2), of agricultural productivity (3) and of income for the whole economy in real terms (4)



(1) Net added value at factor cost per person employed in agriculture in real terms.
(2) Price of agricultural production/price of inputs.
(3) Volume of production/volume of inputs.
(4) Net added value at factor cost per person employed, in real terms.

Figure 2.3

C — Agriculture as a creator of jobs

Introduction (1)

62. There are some 270 million people living in the European Community. While Europe is the world's largest importer of agricultural and food products, its commercial deficit in agricultural and food products has been halved over the past 20 years. For every 100 people in the Community, 40 people are working to support themselves and the other 60. Of the 40 people in employment 3 are engaged in agriculture, while 2 of the other 60 are also engaged in agriculture without being recorded in the employment statistics. Of the 14 people working in industry, one is working in the industries processing food, drink and tobacco. One more person would probably account for the provision of goods and services to agriculture and non-agricultural goods and services to the industries processing food, drink and tobacco. Excluding those working in distribution and retailing, 7 people are working to meet the bulk of the food requirements of each 100 consumers.

Agriculture

63. 'Agricultural products' may be defined as the products of the soil, of stock-farming and of fisheries and products of first stage processing directly related to these products. Agricultural production depends on the one hand on farming and

(1) The figures quoted relate to the Community of 10 Member States. The sources are either the Statistical Office or the Directorate-General for Agriculture of the Commission of the European Communities. In many cases estimates have been necessary to overcome gaps in the official harmonized statistics.

on the other hand on the industries and services linked to farming. The modernization of farming within the Community, which has taken place in the past 20 years has shifted the balance within the agro-alimentary chain between farming activity and off-farm activity. An illustration is provided by dairying and the sale of dairy products.

The farmer and his suppliers

64. A typical modern dairy farmer has intensified his farming methods since the 1950s. Nowadays the livestock from which he produces his milk will be genetically superior to the average cow of 30 years ago and hence be more valuable.

As a modern 'small or medium-sized businesman' his capital investment will be substantially higher, and will typically include a modern milking parlour, better provision for feed storage and distribution, adequate cooling equipment for his fresh milk and suitable storage facilities, etc.; all of which implies investment. To operate his business, he will make substantial purchases of feed and he will spend significant amounts of money on improving his pasture, veterinary services, fuel and energy resources as well as on the maintenance of his equipment; the scale of his operation may have grown to the point where he uses a professional accountant and he is likely to make use of the extensive advisory services available.

The farmer and his customers

65. When it comes to selling his milk, it is improbable that he will retail it himself. Instead a large-scale dairy, which has itself invested in the equipment necessary to meet modern standards of hygiene, will purchase and process his milk to provide a considerably extended range of goods for distribution. A proportion of these goods will be resold to farmers to make up part of their livestock ration; the majority will go on down the distribution chain to consumers.

Jobs in the agro-alimentary chain

66. These changes which have taken place in the dairy food chain are important. They have altered the relative volume and quality of work of each small link in the chain. This has an effect on employment; jobs are lost, for example there are fewer farmers; jobs are substituted, for example work which used to be done on the farm is now done by non-farmers; new jobs are created, for example in industry supplying specialized buildings and equipment. While these changes are known to have taken place, official statistics are hard to come by and at best provide an incomplete picture of the adaptations which have taken place since the inception of the common market. Such European statistics as do exist, have been published in the various editions of *The Agricultural Situation in the Community—Annual Report* published in conjunction with *The Annual General Report on the Activities of the European Communities.* In particular, the 1982 report contained an article entitled 'The CAP and the food industry', while the chapter on structures contained a section on 'Employment in agriculture'.

Agricultural employment

67. The question 'How many people work in agriculture?' has different answers according to the criteria used to define the group of people. Employment statistics classify every person who has an employment (1) in one of three economic sectors: agriculture, (2) industry or services. According to this statistic employment in the agricultural sector was 9.3 million people in 1977. It fell from over 19 million in 1960, to 12 million in 1970 and to 8.2 million in 1982; this corresponds to an average loss of one job every minute during 20 years.

68. However, this statistic excludes many working in agriculture, particularly members of the family working on average less than one third of 'normal' full time

(1) According to the annual employment statistics 'persons employed' includes all persons working for remuneration or self-employment as well as unpaid family workers. Family workers working less than one third of the normal working hours per week are excluded. Persons employed in more than one economic sector are counted only in the sector where they have their more important employment.

(2) The sector 'agriculture' includes: agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing.

on the land. When all persons working on agricultural holdings [1] are considered, the total number of jobs discovered in 1977 was over 15 million. These include a majority who either only work part-time or who have their major employment in another economic sector.

In 1977:

(i) only 37% of farm holders (EUR 9) found full-time employment on their holding;

(ii) only 55% of farm holders (EUR 9) work for more than 50% of normal full working time on their holding.

The total of some 15 million jobs represented the equivalent of between 8 and 9 million full-time jobs.

The other major features affecting the development of agricultural employment are:

(i) the importance of a second income to those working in agriculture—in 1975 it was found that about one quarter of farm holders had a second gainful activity. In this context, it should be borne in mind that the availability of a second gainful activity to part-time farmers varies significantly from region to region—for example, while the majority of part-time farm holders in southern Germany have a second income earned outside their farm, in the Mezzogiorno (southern Italy) few such opportunities exist and most farm holders are underemployed.

(ii) the importance of family labour in the agricultural sector—in 1977 it was found that 92% of jobs (EUR 9) in the farming sector were exercised by the holder or members of his family;

(iii) the age structure of agricultural workers—in 1977 it was found that 24% of farm holders (EUR 9) were aged 65 and over—is such that for demographic reasons alone the reduction of the agricultural population observed over the last two decades is likely to continue, but at a less rapid rate;

(iv) an increasing proportion of agricultural workers have full-time employment in agriculture.

Detailed information about the production of individual farm workers is difficult to obtain. An indication of the diversity of the 5.6 million farm holdings recorded in 1977 is that the number producing cereals was 3.9 million, 2.1 million were

(1) Agricultural holdings: holdings of at least one ha utilized agricultural area (UAA) and holdings of less than one ha UAA if they are economically significant.

producing grapes, and 2.1 million were producing milk. These activities took place on farm holdings of various sizes and with varying degrees of specialization. Farm production varies substantially from region to region and from locality to locality. It reflects the climatic variations, the different soils, and the different traditional patterns of supply and demand throughout the Community and the different degrees of support offered by the various market organizations for agricultural products. Therefore Europe's 5 or 6 million farmers are working in different circumstances and are engaged in very varied activities.

The industries and services linked to agriculture

69. The statistics for the Community for the industries and services linked to agriculture are incomplete. The most comprehensive indication of the interrelationship between the agricultural sector and the rest of the economy is available from the input-output tables of the national accounts. The most complete statistics relate to the year 1975 and are available for eight Member States. For the Community (not including Luxembourg and Greece) the following flows (1) of goods intended for intermediate consumption were identified as being amongst the more significant which are often overlooked:

(i) 5% of the purchases of the agricultural branch were made from the branch 'Petroleum and natural gas' (Code 70 in the table on p. 4), which represented 4% of the sales of that branch;

(ii) 15% of the purchases of the agricultural branch were made from the branch 'Chemical products' (Code 170), which represented 8% of the sales of that branch.

On the other hand some 80% of agricultural sales are made to the food processing industry (Codes 310,330,350), with a further 5% of sales going to the beverage and tobacco industries. While agriculture accounts for around 80% of the purchases of the meat and dairy industries it only accounts for 31% of purchases of the other food industries (Code 350).

(1) Excluding sales between agricultural enterprises.

Input-output table for the Community

Code	Branch	Purchases by the agricultural branch: % of agricultural purchases (¹) from within the Community	Purchases by the agricultural branch: importance (in %) of the sales of each branch	Sales by the agricultural branch: % of agricultural output (¹) sold to this branch	Sales by the agricultural branch: importance (in %) of agriculture in the purchases of each branch
10	Agriculture	×	22	×	35
30	Coal	0	0	0	2
50	Coke	0	0	0	0
70	Petroleum & natural gas	5	4	0	0
90	Electricity, gas, steam, water	3	2	1	0
130	Ferrous and non-ferrous metals	1	0	0	0
150	Non-metallic minerals	1	1	0	0
170	Chemical products	15	8	1	1
190	Metal products	1	1	0	0
210	Machines	3	4	0	0
230	Office machines, etc.	0	0	0	0
250	Electronic goods	0 } 1	0 } 2	0	0
270	Motor vehicles	0	0	0	0
290	Other transport equipment	0	1	0	0
	Food, drink and tobacco industries				
310	Meat and meat products	0	0	37	82
330	Milk and dairy products	2	15	21	78
350	Other food products	35	32	23	31
370	Beverages	0	1	3	20
390	Tobacco products	0	1	2	42
410	Textiles, clothing	1	1	2	3
430	Leather, footwear	0	1	0	3
450	Timber, wooden products	0	1	3	11
470	Paper and printing	1	0	1	2
490	Rubber and plastic	1	1	0	1
510	Other manufacturing products	0	0	0	1
530	Building and construction	3	3	0	0
570	Wholesale and retail trade	11	7	0	0
590	Lodging and catering services	0	1	4	9
610	Inland transport	2	3	0	0
630	Maritime and air transport	2	4	0	0
670	Communication services	1	1	0	0
690	Credit and insurance	2	1	0	0
730	Marketing services of education and research	0	1	1	3
790	Other market services	7	2	1	1
810	Public administrations	:	:	2	2
990990	Total	100	5	100	8

Source: Statistical Office of the EC, input-output tables (1975) of intermediate consumption of domestic origin, valued at factory-gate price (net of VAT) for eight Member States (excluding Luxembourg and Greece).

(¹) Excluding sales between agricultural enterprises.

70. The major supplier of goods and services to agriculture and the main purchaser of agricultural produce is the food, drink and tobacco industry (defined as the 5 branches with codes 310 to 390). Employment in this sector is of the order of 3 million people, a figure which is only a little lower than in 1960. This is the only related industry for which reasonably extensive statistics are available. This is because the food, drink and tobacco industry accounts for over 10% of industrial net value added, and is the largest of the Community's industries identified in statistics. Detailed statistics concerning the other braches of the economy which are linked to the production of the agro-alimentary chain are incomplete.

However, two categories in particular are worthy of mention. First, the cooperative, or mutual, movement has expanded considerably since the 1950s. Agricultural cooperatives, covering the range of activities linked to the agro-alimentary chain (purchasing groups, co-ownership groups, storage and processing groups, etc.) now have some 10 million members; many farmers are of course members of more than one cooperative. Their impact on price formation is considerable, since in many Member States more than 50% of sales of a particular agricultural product pass via a cooperative. The scale of operation has now grown to the extent that the agricultural cooperative movement now employs over half a million people.

Second the role and scale of activity of public administrations, in relation to the agro-alimentary chain has expanded. While it has not proved possible to estimate the number of public servants whose work is directly linked to the agro-alimentary branches they probably exceed 1 million in number. It seems likely that the intensification and expansion of these branches has created greater employment in public administrations both at national and regional level.

The agro-alimentary sector

71. The 'agro-alimentary' sector covers those branches of the economy providing goods and services to agriculture, agriculture itself and the industries which process agricultural products. The output of the agriculture and food branches has grown considerably over the past 20 years.

72. Complete comparable statistics for such a long period do not exist. On the basis of available statistics for gross value-added at market prices it would appear that the volume of agricultural output has increased by on average 1.5 to 2.0% per annum over the past 20 years, while the comparable rate of growth for the food industry was 3.0% to 4.0% per annum in volume. The increased emphasis in the agro-alimentary chain, on high value-added output from the food industry has raised the value of the food industry to the same level as the agricultural branch.

The combined branches of agriculture and the food industry have undergone a substantial transformation over the past 20 years. This has been due in part to two related phenomena:

(i) the concentration of production units whether at farm or plant level, and

(ii) the marked increase in labour productivity.

The growth of their combined output has not been as rapid as that of the rest of the economy. Nevertheless, the output of this sector still represents 6 to 7% of gross domestic product. The shares of gross capital formation and intermediate consumption are similar.

73. Between 1963 and 1972, the development of trade in agriculture and food products increased but less rapidly than the trade in other goods. Since 1972, the development of the trade in agricultural and food products, particularly the exports of food products which more than doubled, have led to a situation where the traditional trade deficit in agricultural products is partially offset by a favourable trading balance in food products. This increase in the volume of trade has either created additional jobs in transport and distribution or protected jobs where improved labour productivity would otherwise have resulted in lower levels of employment.

Community trade in agriculture, food and all goods — EUR 10
(USD 1 000 million at 1975 prices and exchange rates)

	1963	1972	1981
Imports			
Agriculture	17.7	20.2	21.2
Food products	10.1	11.4	11.0
Agriculture and food products	27.8	31.5	32.2
All goods	86.1	156.3	189.5
Exports			
Agriculture	1.9	3.4	6.8
Food products	4.1	7.4	15.9
Agriculture and food products	6.0	10.8	22.7
All goods	63.7	123.0	202.4
Commercial balance			
Agriculture	−15.8	−16.8	−14.4
Food products	− 6.0	− 4.0	5.0
Agriculture and food products	−21.8	−20.8	− 9.5
All goods	−22.5	−33.3	12.8

Source: Statistics of trade in volume terms provided by the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs.

Agriculture and employment

74. Despite the tendency for investment to grow steadily, necessitating larger areas if profits are to be made, and therefore a relative decline in the number of persons employed, a number of changes are occurring which could well bring to a halt the drift from the land:

(i) The expansion of relief services, facilitating, at local level, the gradual establishment of young farmers and allowing of an important innovation—the creation of a right to paid holidays for farmers, financed by contributions.

(ii) A large number of 'local initiatives' creating jobs in farming, the variety and vigour of which have been pinpointed in a consultation programme executed by the Commission.

(iii) Policies being implemented in another Member State designed either to facilitate the establishment of young farmers or to encourage those concerned to take more than one job and to avoid specialization in agriculture, especially in the most difficult areas.

75. All in all, employment in agriculture or linked with agriculture can be developed only if diversity of approach is encouraged and if incentives are given to the expansion alongside capital-intensive farming to diversified farming of a type helping to conserve the countryside and at the same time offer a response to changing consumer expectations.

Recent developments in Community policy

76. The Commission adopted two important policy measures designed to improve living standards in less-favoured rural areas. The first initiative consists of taking an 'integrated' approach to rural development; the second initiative concerns the 'integrated Mediterranean programmes'. Behind both policy initiatives lies the recognition that action focused exclusively on farming activities is incomplete and that appropriate resources have also to be devoted to the other economic activities of the region concerned if one is to promote the economic development of the region.

The original 'integrated' development programmes for the Lozère, the Western Isles (Scotland) and the less-favoured areas of Belgium (1) are to be extended to the Mediterranean area. The proposed integrated development programmes for Mediterranean areas (2) reflect the objectives of improving both the level of employment and the income situation of rural areas. To achieve these aims, it is not sufficient to support the development of farming activity but it is also necessary to develop the infrastructure of the area by improving facilities for transportation (i.e. local roads), electrification and drinking water. In addition to these actions and actions intended to promote the development of agriculture itself, the economic development of sectors compatible with the economic infrastructure of the area is envisaged. As an illustration, the stimulation of forestry activity in a number of areas should provide a number of long-term benefits in addition to the advantages for the environment. The development of forestry activities should provide a source of complementary income due, on the one hand to an increased demand for the provision of labour and/or equipment and on the other hand to improved conditions for exploiting woodland on farms.

In the light of the analysis set out in this section it is reasonable to hope that resources devoted both to farming and related sectors will stimulate economic

(1) Regulations (EEC) Nos 1939, 1940 and 1941/81, OJ L 197, 20.7.1981.
(2) COM(83)495 final, 16.8.1983.

development. In particular the non-farming economic activities linked to agriculture offer a more viable economic prospect than economic activities totally unconnected with the existing economic situation of rural regions. As a result the Commission has proposed that Community support should be given to the development of the under-utilized economic capacity of certain regions of the Community, in sectors consistent with their economic resources. These developments may take place in the sectors directly linked to agriculture (for example, food processing) or may be part-time or seasonal activities which exploit the underemployment of the available labour force (for example, tourism).

Perspectives

77. It is clear that the developments observed in regions where the modernization of agriculture is incomplete will continue, either under their own impulsion or with the aid of Community-supported schemes such as the socio-structural directives or the wider 'integrated' programmes referred to above. These developments will contribute on the one hand to a continued reduction in the workforce directly engaged in farming, counterbalanced on the other hand by an expansion of the related economic activity which takes place off the farm. The increase in off-farm activity should result in both greater job security for those engaged in tasks linked to agricultural activity and create new job opportunities.

In the future, two developments may be anticipated which may qualify the above. Agricultural production will be adapted to correspond more closely to demand, i.e. in some regions the production of commodities in persistent surplus such as soft wheat will give way to the production of commodities such as maize where domestic supply is insufficient to meet demand. Such adaptations will have a bearing on the economic development of the branches of economic activity linked to agricultural production.

In addition, in most industrialized countries, some effort is being directed to increasing the agricultural contribution to energy conservation and the production of alternative sources of energy. A recent OECD report has concluded that there is 'probably little to be expected ... as regards net job creation'. However, it is expected that if the use of wastes and residues were to increase as suggested by the work done for the Commission's FAST (forecasting and assessment in the field of science and technology) programme, such a trend would help to sustain local production and maintenance capacities which would construct and repair conversion equipment such as boilers. In addition, in the case of energy crops, jobs can be created at all stages of the fuel production chain. While increases in farm labour are dependent on the cultivation of previously unused land or crops requiring a greater labour input (for example 1 000 ha of beet requires four to five man-years more labour than 1 000 ha of wheat), the manufacture and operation of energy conversion plants and the services connected with these activities would create new employment.

III — The general economic situation and Community external relations

The general economic situation

78. The first signs of a slight recovery in economic activity in the Community, which were discernible in early 1982, held out the hope of a sustained improvement in the second half of the year. At the beginning of 1982, most international organizations were forecasting, in unison, growth of around 1% in the industrialized countries' gross domestic product (GDP), a sharp upturn in activity during the second half of the year and an increase in the volume of world trade.

Confidence returned to the business world. Prices of raw materials—with the exception of oil—fell back. Inflation was expected to ease on account of the employment situation and tight monetary policies.

79. However, these forecasts had to be revised in mid-year. While raw material prices sagged further in the first six months of 1982, interest rates remained high, and, together with other factors, triggered an international credit crisis. Several heavily indebted developing countries had to seek renegotiation of their external debts. At the same time, the industrialized countries' exports to the developing world were also contracting.

80. The downturn in world trade continued until almost the end of 1982. This, coupled with shrinking internal demand resulting from a renewed loss of confidence among managements, caused a further drop in Community output in real terms. As a result, the growth rate in Community GDP for 1982 as a whole had to be adjusted downwards significantly.

It was put at some 0.4%, an indication that in 1982 economic activity in the Community was virtually at a standstill.

81. The data now available for 1983 seem to provide confirmation of a world recovery although there is still considerable uncertainty as to its strength. The more rapid expansion in the United States and Japan contrasts with the relatively limited recovery in the Community.

82. The outlook for the Community economy in 1983 is being influenced by contradictory factors. Although there has been some reduction in nominal interest rates, real interest rates remain extremely high and are continuing to act as a deterrent to investment. Widespread and growing unemployment (10.6 million job seekers in 1982, or 9.5% of the working population, and 11.7 million, or 10.4% in 1983) will doubtless keep expenditure on consumption within cautious limits while, in many cases, real wages and salaries have been or are being eroded. Export markets, particularly in less-developed countries, will probably remain depressed.

83. By contrast, a number of positive factors are at work. With the relatively buoyant economic expansion now under way in the United States and in Japan, international prospects are slightly more favourable on the whole and the volume of world trade will probably expand gradually. Inflation in the Community is continuing to abate. According to the most recent estimates, the consumer price deflator showed a price increase of 6.3% in 1983, as against 8.7% in 1982. In tandem with the general slowdown in price rises, inflation rate trends have been brought much closer together.

84. This increased stability is likely to restore both consumer and investor confidence. In view of the low level of investment in and demand for consumer durables in recent years, replacement demand is expected to increase, with an extra fillip coming from a further reduction in interest rates. Similarly, stocks will have to be built up again as soon as the recovery is under way. Finally, lower oil prices should favourably influence both inflation and growth.

85. By and large, the positive factors are expected bit by bit to gain the upper hand and a steady pick-up in economic activity is anticipated with GDP growth remaining fairly slack in 1983 (+0.5%) but becoming more marked in 1984 (+1.5%).

The Community's external relations

International organizations and conferences

86. The Community was involved in various aspects of the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in 1983, the main subjects under discussion being world food security, rural development, food aid and trade in agricultural products.

The Community took part in the Conference, 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.

87. The World Food Council (WFC) held its ninth ministerial session in New York from 27 to 30 June, preceded by a preparatory meeting which took place in Rome from 10 to 13 May. The Community was represented at both meetings, which were devoted to an examination of various aspects of world food security, in particular the approaches to be adopted with regard to food and agricultural development in different parts of the Third World, stress again being laid on the importance of food strategies.

There was also a call for new measures to be taken to encourage the expansion of developing countries' agricultural exports and for a resumption of the negotiations for a new agreement on cereals.

88. The Community's relations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in the agricultural sphere were dominated by the ministerial meeting and its aftermath. The meeting provided the Community with an opportunity to reaffirm its unity and determination to work actively for an amplification of present GATT rules so as to allow a balanced development of international trade consistent with the various parties' systems of agriculture.

The GATT Contracting Parties took a decision to set up a committee on trade in agriculture, to examine international trade in agricultural products in the light of GATT rules and the effects of different national policies. The Community is taking an active part in the committee's work, due to be completed by the end of 1984, in the hope that it can help bring about a return to conditions in which GATT rules can operate smoothly. Operation of these rules has been considerably upset by the spate of complaints from the United States about fundamental elements of the common agricultural policy — the export refunds in the main, but also production aids and tariff preferences for Mediterranean countries. The complaints have been based on new readings of GATT rules in conflict with the traditional interpretations, the principal argument being that the subsidization of exports by countries maintaining domestic prices higher than world prices should be exceptional.

The Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Duties, which is composed of the parties to the relevant code and whose job is to decide these cases, is split down the middle on both the legal and the economic implications of those complaints, which have already reached the final stage of the procedure — the wheat flour and pasta cases.

Compounding the disruption to the system, the United States did not hesitate when its particular reading of GATT rules failed to win general acceptance, to bypass those rules altogether by subsidizing sales of flour and milk products (for details, see section below on relations with the United States).

The Community's response has been a measured but determined one designed to prevent a major crisis of confidence in the GATT, which would be damaging for everyone, while standing firm on its rights under the GATT, including the granting of export refunds and the defence of its legitimate interests.

Nevertheless, it is clear that the kind of stability conducive to an expansion of international trade can be achieved only on the basis of acceptance of each party's agricultural policy and of a common interpretation of the existing rules, and this is something which must continue to be sought at all appropriate levels, bilaterally and multilaterally, in the relevant GATT bodies.

89. The Commission was actively involved in the work of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) on agriculture. The main events of the year were a review of the OECD countries' agricultural policies and the completion of a number of special studies, among them a report on positive adjustment policies in the dairy sector and one on agricultural trade with developing counties.

The OECD also put in hand a programme of work aimed at helping improve cooperation in agricultural trade among member countries.

Given the current tension among various OECD members in this field, the Commission considers this programme especially valuable, and will be making an active contribution.

Commodities and international agreements

90. The first session of the United Nations Conference for the negotiation of a new international sugar agreement was held in Geneva from 1 to 20 May, and the second from 12 to 30 September.

91. The 1971 International Wheat Agreement, made up of two separate instruments, the 1971 Wheat Trade Convention and the 1980 Food Aid Convention, was extended for three years, from 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1986. The minimum annual amount pledged by the Community and Member States under the Food Aid Convention is still 1 650 000 tonnes of wheat equivalent.

Under the International Wheat Agreement, the Community continued to play an active part on both the International Wheat Council (under the Wheat Trade Convention) and the Food Aid Committee (under the Food Aid Convention).

At the Sixth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad), held in Belgrade from 6 June to 2 July, a resolution was adopted by consensus calling on the governments concerned to resume negotiations for a new international wheat agreement without delay.

The resolution is in line with the position which the Community itself has frequently reiterated in the international organizations concerned.

Food aid

92. The Council adopted the Regulation concerning the Community's 1983 food aid programme on 11 July. The 1 650 000 tonnes of cereal aid is broken down between the Community as such and the Member States (927 663 tonnes and 722 337 tonnes respectively).

There is also provision for the Community to supply a further 115 706 tonnes of cereals in 1983, plus food aid in the form of other products such as skimmed-milk powder (150 000 tonnes), butteroil (36 500 tonnes), sugar (approx. 16 000 tonnes), vegetable oil (6 000 tonnes), dried fish and red beans.

Generalized tariff preferences

93. The Community broadened the scope of its GSP (generalized system of preferences) scheme for agricultural products with effect from 1 January 1983, with the aim of helping the least-developed countries.

Under the new scheme goods belonging to some 750 tariff headings can enter the Community duty-free; this is equivalent, in so far as tariffs are concerned, to the treatment accorded to signatories of the Lomé Convention.

Enlargement and bilateral relations with applicant countries

94. The Spanish accession negotiations continued, with the Commission carrying on its contacts and technical discussions with the Spanish authorities. In the course of the examination of Community secondary legislation, a number of problems were identified which will have to be dealt with during the negotiations. The Commission sent the Council a second report on the agricultural questions in January.

Spain's domestic prices for the main agricultural products and its system of aids to agriculture were also examined at technical level.

In July the Commission sent the Council a communication outlining further guidelines and proposals concerning the transitional period for Spanish agriculture. This document contains an analysis of the problems involved in applying CAP mechanisms and fitting Spanish agriculture into the Community's farming sector, and puts forward the Commission's proposals for suitable transitional measures. It covers the various issues already raised both by Spain and by the Community.

95. Two new statements were made in the negotiating conference for the accession of Portugal, a Portuguese statement on 12 November 1982 and a Community statement on 25 January 1983, amplifying the two sides' positions on agriculture.

Meanwhile the Commission was continuing its contacts at technical level with the Portuguese authorities in a review of the system of aids to agriculture in Portugal.

In July the Commission sent the Council a communication outlining further guidelines and proposals concerning the transition period for Portuguese agriculture. This document contains an analysis of the problems involved in applying CAP mechanisms and integrating Portuguese agriculture into the Community's farming sector and puts forward the Commission's proposals for suitable transitional measures.

The Commission had a number of agricultural projects to appraise as part of the pre-accession aid decided on in December 1980 with the aim of speeding up the adjustment of Portuguese agriculture to bring it into line with the Community's; these concerned among other things measures to improve and rationalize the growing and marketing of fruit and vegetables in the Algarve. The Commission also approved a programme for the use of maize silage to fatten cattle.

Mediterranean countries

96. Work continued on the analysis of the Community's trade relations with its Mediterranean partners in connection with the examination of the Commission's communication to the Council on the implementation of a Mediterranean policy for the enlarged Community. Possible problems in the agricultural sector were identified, the broad outlines of an approach based on the analysis sketched in.

With regard specifically to the consequences of enlargement for the Community's relations with Mediterranean non-member countries, the Council decided on 25 January to step up exploratory talks with a number of those countries in order to look at the possible problems and hear their points of view. The talks will go on alongside the accession negotiations, and a number of meetings with the countries concerned have already taken place.

Relations with the United States

97. The keynote of relations with the United States in 1983 was the search for a more effective dialogue to divert the risk of a trade war. (1)

The United States had hoped that a decision would be taken at the GATT ministerial meeting in November 1982 to renegotiate a number of GATT rules, including the code on subsidies. The failure to get such a decision, despite a final compromise on a programme of work in this field, caused a certain amount of frustration in the United States, which took the form of pressure for an aggressive export policy.

On 10 December 1982 a US delegation led by Secretary of State Shultz held talks with the Commission which largely centred on the agricultural dispute. It was agreed that the two sides' administrations should hold exploratory talks in an attempt to come to some arrangement compatible with the existing systems.

A number of meetings between senior officials took place in 1983. As a result, an exchange of information procedure was introduced with the aim of avoiding misunderstanding and detecting possible problems at an early stage, and an informal bilateral working party was set up to work out, if possible, a common approach for improving the effectiveness of GATT rules, *inter alia* by agreeing on a clearer joint interpretation of certain provisions of the code on subsidies.

Despite these intensive contacts between the Commission and the US Administration from December 1982 onwards, the incipient agricultural conflict escalated. On 18 January the US Administration announced that it had concluded a contract with Egypt for the supply of a million tonnes of wheat flour at below the market price,

(1) See also Chapter II-A: 'Agriculture in the United States and in the European Community: a comparison' (page 13 of this report).

thus displacing exports from the Community, previously Egypt's main supplier. On 3 August the United States concluded another contract with Egypt, this time for the sale of 18 000 tonnes of butter and 10 000 tonnes of cheese at prices so heavily subsidized that they were not only below market rates, but below the minimum levels fixed by the International Dairy Arrangement. In both cases, the Commission lodged a complaint with GATT. Other instances of this agressive export policy included the use by the United States of subsidized loans to increase its share of certain wheat markets at the Community's expense.

On a more positive note, however, an exchange of letters concerning wine which took place on 26 July represented a milestone in the bilateral consultations initiated in 1976 to deal with technical and legal difficulties in this sector. The letters reflect a compromise between the two systems which should facilitate trade in wine, an important item in the Community's exports to the United States.

Relations with Japan

98. Following consultations and talks between the Community and Japan the Japanese Government took steps in March to open up its domestic market.

A number of autonomous tariff concessions were granted on processed agricultural products exported by the Community to Japan, and action was also envisaged to deal with non-tariff and administrative barriers. Consultations are under way to determine the exact scope of these measures.

On a September Japan lifted the ban on imports of pigmeat from the Community (from Denmark) which was imposed following the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in parts of the Community.

Relations with Yugoslavia

99. Following the conclusion of the EEC-Yugoslavia Cooperation Agreement in January, the Council on 24 May set out guidelines for cooperation between the parties.

In this connection the Community will be taking various measures to help Yugoslavia develop its agriculture by producing more of the goods it currently has to import and by diversifying its exports.

Lomé Convention

100. The high point of EEC-ACP relations in 1983 was the opening of negotiations for a new convention, which may attract membership applications from other interested countries or territories.

Other important events were the extraordinary and ordinary sessions of the ACP-EEC Council, which were held in Brussels in May.

The extraordinary session was mainly concerned with the operational difficulties of Stabex, the funds pledged by the Community having failed to match the level of ACP transfer applications. The applications were largely a consequence of the exceptionally sharp fall in world prices for various kinds of tropical agricultural produce covered by the system.

The ordinary session was the last to take place before the start of negotiations for the new convention, and provided participants with the opportunity to review past or outstanding problems of implementation, including a number of agricultural issues: the inclusion of new products in Stabex, the import and export arrangements for certain products, the periodic review of various provisions of the sugar protocol and their extension to new members.

Agricultural trade agreements

101. As part of the common organization of the market in sheepmeat and goatmeat the Community concluded voluntary restraint agreements covering exports of sheepmeat from 12 non-member countries. These are to run until 31 March 1984 and will remain in force unless advance notice of denunciation is given in writing.

However, the agreements will be reviewed before the expiry date and adjusted as the contracting parties agree to be necessary.

The Commission has asked its partners to commence the review process.

As the exceptional 1982/83 fruit and vegetable harvest (some 8.2 million tonnes) was making it difficult for both Community producers and non-member countries' exporters to find market openings, the Community reached an agreement limiting imports of apples from countries of the southern hemisphere to around 330 000 tonnes from 15 March to 15 August.

IV — Structures

Introduction (Tables 51 to 67)

102. The evolution of agricultural structures in the Community is continuing, albeit at a pace which varies quite substantially among the different Member States. By its very nature structural adjustment is a slow process whose effects can be appreciated only in the medium to long term. For this reason the rate of structural change from year to year may scarcely be perceptible.

103. A detailed analysis of the main aspects of the structural problem has been undertaken in previous annual reports and need not necessarily be repeated here. More appropriately, this year's chapter is consecrated to a review of the common agricultural structures policy of the Community which will have completed its first 10 years of operation by the end of 1983. For this reason, and also in view of the fact that in accordance with proposals which were adopted by the Commission on 28 September 1983 the policy has been given a decided new emphasis, a review of its evolution and operation to date is both timely and opportune at this particular time.

Prior to undertaking such a review, however, it would be worthwhile to recall the main aspects of the structural situation of the Community's agriculture, so as to provide the necessary framework within which it might usefully be undertaken.

104. The first part of this chapter, therefore, concerns certain aspects of production structures and their changing pattern. The second part concerns the review of the common agricultural structures policy and its evolution. The third part is devoted to a description of the aims and objectives of the policy for the integrated development of the Mediterranean regions of the Community which is currently under discussion in the Council. Finally, the fourth part briefly outlines the principal aspects of the new agricultural structures policy.

This chapter also contains a section on forestry.

The structural situation of agriculture

105. Among the main highlights of the structural situation of agriculture in the Community are the following:

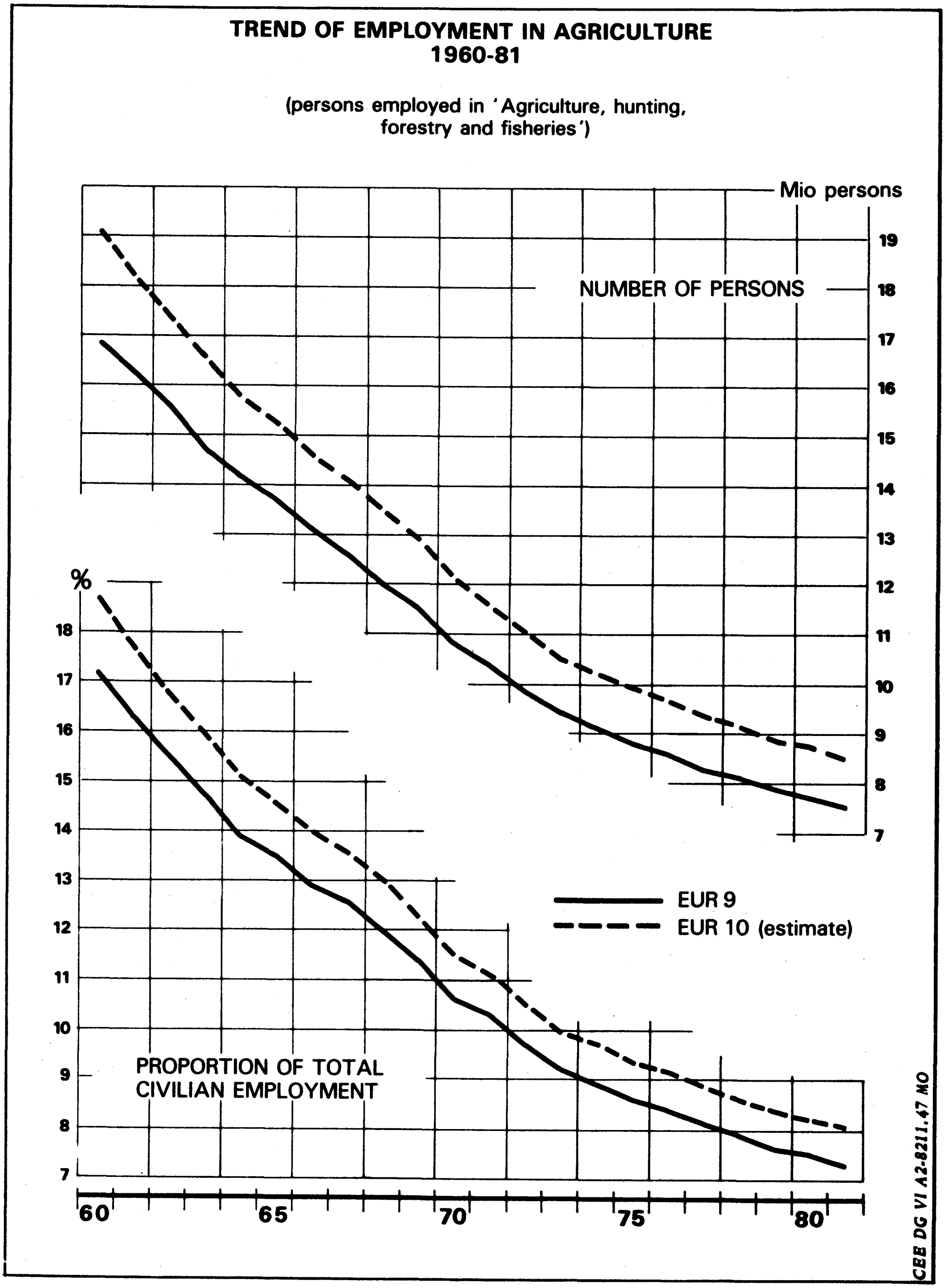
(i) The total utilized agricultural area (UAA) continues to decline at an annual rate of roughly 0.5% under the pressure of urban/industrial development.

(ii) Coincident with this decline the total number of Community farms is also diminishing at the average rate of approximately 3% per year. Thus the land area and productive potential of the average Community farm continues to expand, albeit at a relatively slow rate. The average size of farm in EUR 9, for example, increased by no more than 0.5 ha, from 17.0 to 17.5 ha, between 1975 and 1980. Thus, the structure of farm production is still dominated by small and medium-sized farms in the majority of Member States, the United Kingdom being the exception to this rule at the top and Italy and Greece which together account for roughly half of all farms in the Community, the exceptions at the bottom of the scale.

(iii) Structural change is very varied in the Community. In roughly half of the Member States farms of at least 50 ha in area are increasing in number. In the United Kingdom, however, the main numerical increase is in farms of 120 ha and over. By contrast, in Italy the total number of farms over 1 ha in area, irrespective of whichever size group they belong to, appears to be on the increase—a phenomenon which can be explained only by the reduction in the number of farms of less than 1 ha.

(iv) Among the individual Member States, and in terms of the proportion of total UAA which they occupy, farms of 50 ha and over are the most important single size category in the United Kingdom (82%), France (44%), and Italy (30.6%) while in Luxembourg (53.3%), Denmark (43.7%), the Netherlands (42.9%), Germany (42.8%), Ireland (40.4%) and Belgium (38.9%) farms of 20 to 50 ha form the dominant group.

By contrast, in Greece almost 40% of all farms are less than 5 ha in area; in Italy this latter size group is second in the scale of importance (22%) only to that of 50 ha and over.



TREND OF EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE
1960-81
(persons employed in 'Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fisheries')
Mio persons
NUMBER OF PERSONS
19
18
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
%
18
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
EUR 9
EUR 10 (estimate)
PROPORTION OF TOTAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT
60
65
70
75
80
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Figure 3

(v) The decline in the active agricultural population is continuing. The tendency for employment in agriculture to decline (Figure 3) does not seem to be substantially influenced, at any rate in the short term, by current conditions in agriculture. The annual rate of decline was 2.8% in EUR 9 during the period 1970 to 1980. This rate varied from a low 1.5% in the United Kingdom to 3.2% in Germany and Denmark and 4.8% in Belgium. By contrast during the period 1980/81 the decline had slowed down considerably registering only 1.0% in Germany and Luxembourg, 3.0% in Denmark, and 1.7% in EUR 9.

(vi) In EUR 9 some 23% of farmers are over 65 years of age. This figure varies from a low 9% in Germany and 11% in the Netherlands to 23% in Ireland and 30% in Italy.

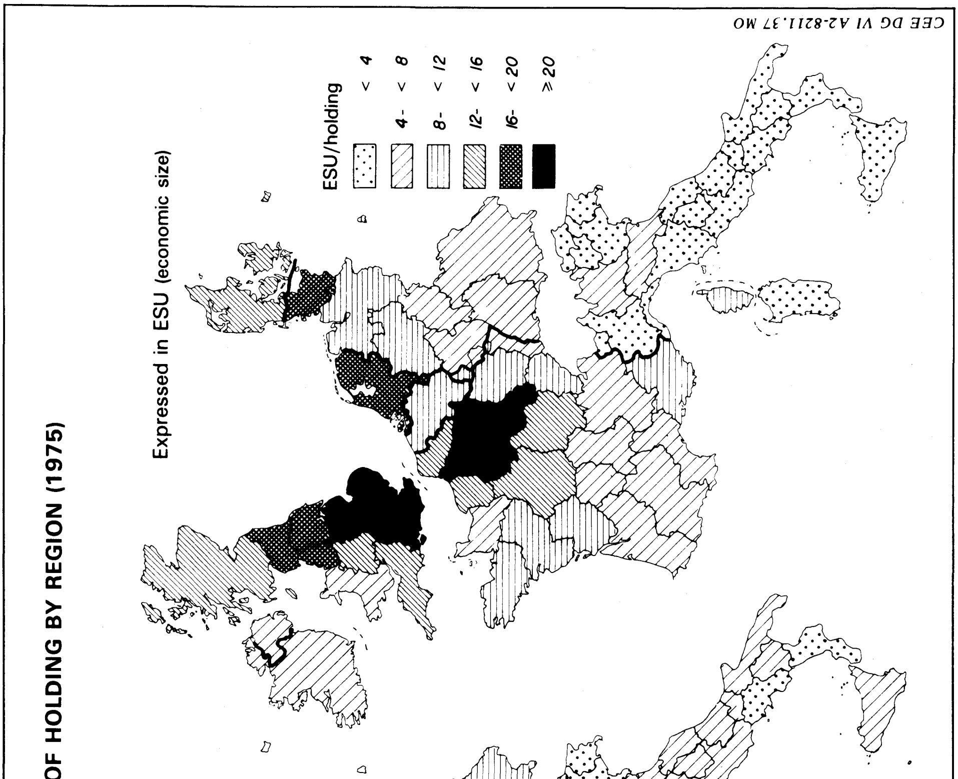
(vii) In 1977, no more than 37% of all farmers were classed as full-time holders while 55% were classed as 'main occupation' holders. The percentage of full-time holders varied from 13% in Greece and 16% in Italy, to 60% in Belgium, 63% in Denmark, 73% in the Netherlands and Luxembourg, and 75% in the United Kingdom. At the same time the percentage of 'main occupation' holders varied from 41.7% in Italy, 44% in Greece to 83% in the United Kingdom, 85% in Luxembourg and 88% in the Netherlands.

(viii) Among the six Member States for which the relevant data are available (1) gross fixed capital formation per ha of UAA is five times greater in the Netherlands than in France and Italy and over seven times greater than in Luxembourg. Fixed capital formation per active agricultural worker is also significantly higher in the Netherlands than elsewhere, no doubt reflecting the very high degree of intensification of farm production in that Member State.

(ix) A reduction in the total number of tractors has been in evidence in recent years in Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg and Denmark, possibly reflecting the decline in the total number of farms in these countries.

(x) The year 1980-81 also witnessed a general decline in the use of all fertilizers. Germany alone showed a slight increase in the use of artificial nitrogen. Actual levels of fertilizers used vary, quite significantly in some cases, among the Member States. For example, the rate of use of artificial nitrogen is seven times greater in the Netherlands than in Greece, reflecting no doubt the different levels of intensification of agricultural production in both Member States.

(1) The United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and Greece are the exceptions.



AVERAGE SIZE OF HOLDING BY REGION (1975)
Expressed in ha UAA
ha UAA/holding
< 5
5- < 10
10- < 20
20- < 30
30- < 50
≥ 50
Expressed in ESU (economic size)
ESU/holding
< 4
4- < 8
8- < 12
12- < 16
16- < 20
≥ 20
CEE DG VI A2-8211.37 MO

Figure 4

106. Thus, although the structural adjustment of agriculture is taking place to a greater or lesser extent in all Member States the pace of this adjustment is not sufficient to remove the prevailing structural imbalance in the Community's agriculture in the foreseeable future.

The common agricultural structures policy — A survey

107. The agricultural structures policy of the Community has developed in a number of stages. In the 1960s the main efforts of the Community in this area were concerned with the coordination of national structures policies of Member States. This effort was complemented by Regulation 17/64 which provided for the financing of structural measures or projects designed to improve the conditions of production and marketing of agricultural products.

108. The first real stage in the evolution of the common structural policy did not take place until 1972, however, when the Council adopted the three basic Directives on the reform of agriculture. (1) These Directives aimed at the development of modern farms designed to ensure a fair income and satisfactory working conditions for persons engaged thereon.

109. The second stage came in 1975 with the adoption by the Council of Directive 75/268/EEC on mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas. This Directive marked the first effort to give the agricultural structures policy a real regional bias. This regional bias was further emphasized in 1978/79 with the adoption by the Council of specific measures for the Mediterranean regions of the Community and for the west of Ireland. In the meantime, the adoption of Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 of 15 February 1977 on common measures to improve the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed, marked the initiation of a more organized approach to developments in this very important sphere of activity. Subsequently, in 1978 the Council adopted Regulation (EEC) No 1360/78 on producer groups and associations thereof.

(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 concerning the provision of socio-economic guidance for and the acquisition of occupational skills by persons engaged in agriculture.

110. The modification of the agricultural structural policy in 1980/81 marked a further stage in its evolution. Basically, this modification comprised four main elements:

(i) The amendment of the 1972 Directives and Directive 75/268/EEC to bring them more into line with the changed socio-economic situation and, in particular to facilitate the access of farms to development aid under Directive 72/159/EEC.

(ii) The provision of a special installation aid for young farmers under Directive 72/159/EEC.

(ii) A further emphasis on specific measures to deal with particular regional problems.

(iv) The introduction of the concept of the integrated development programme at regional level.

111. This stage was completed in 1982 with the adoption by the Council of Regulation (EEC) No 389/82 concerning producer groups and associations thereof in the cotton sector, and a further specific measure designed to accelerate the development of agriculture in certain regions of Greece (Regulation (EEC) No 1975/82).

Appraisal of the agricultural structures policy

112. In the majority of Member States the initial steps in the implementation of the agricultural structures policy coincided with the onset of the economic recession. This meant that the very circumstances in which structural adjustment had to take place were altered by inflation and unemployment. The buoyant economic conditions of the 1960s and early 1970s which had been among the principal stimulants of structural change and which provided the environment within which the structural policy was conceived and formulated, had changed drastically by the time of the first implementation of the structural Directives in 1975.

Unemployment in EUR 9 increased from a little more than 1 million at the end of 1974 to 11.7 million in 1983. This situation put a brake on the migration of surplus labour from agriculture and so reduced the possibilities for structural change considerably. In turn land mobility declined thus reducing the potential availability of land for farmers who wished to enlarge their farm. In the circumstances, farm modernization in the context of Directive 72/159/EEC became more or less synonymous with the intensification of agricultural production within the framework of existing farm structures.

113. During this period the inflation of production costs plus high interest rates brought their own problems in their wake. The combination of both factors has been responsible for reducing the returns on farm investments thus making it difficult for individual farmers to achieve acceptable income targets.

At the same time the progressive increase in non-agricultural wages and salaries, spurred on by inflation, made it ever more difficult for development farmers to achieve the comparable income, which is the modernization objective under Directive 72/159/EEC.

It is clear too that inflation has also had an adverse effect on possibilities for national financing of development aid, some Member States having found it difficult to meet their own commitment in this regard even when the rate of Community reimbursement was 50% of the aid provided from national sources.

114. The effective implementation of the agricultural structures policy has been impeded for a number of other reasons also. The provisions of the common measures themselves, being horizontal in character, have not been sufficient to cater for the structural situation of agriculture in all cases.

Because of this, the implementation of Directive 71/159/EEC has been neither possible nor practicable in certain regions. Administrative difficulties, plus the lack of adequate preparation and finance, and even lack of commitment on the part of some Member States, also delayed the implementation of the policy in earlier years.

Likewise some specific measures, adopted under the Mediterranean policy in 1978/79 were subsequently implemented only after relatively long delays.

115. Very often, also, the national legislation has weakened or antagonized the effects of the common measures. Thus, in some Member States the existing tenancy legislation, which gives the tenant, and subsequently his heir, an almost absolute security of tenure while at the same time effectively controlling rental charges, has a decidedly adverse effect on land mobility via tenancy. Furthermore, in the majority of Member States the cessation of farming is not obligatory on receipt of the old-age pension. In such cases the pension is regarded as a supplement to farm income, and is thus likely to lead to a reduction in the rate of land mobility.

Practical implementation of the agricultural structures policy

The modernization of farms

116. Despite these various handicaps, or impediments, the agricultural structures policy has had its positive aspects also. By the end of 1981 a total of 172 779 development plans had been approved at Community level of which roughly 20% were in the less-favoured regions. After a relatively slow start the number of plans approved annually increased gradually and reached a peak of 29 156 in 1979. Since then the number of plans declined sharply, particularly in Member States with high inflation rates. In 1981 only 16 926 plans were approved at Community level.

Among the Member States, the greatest use was made of the Directive in Germany which accounted for over 26% of all approved development plans; this was followed by the United Kingdom (16%) and Ireland (14%). At the other end of the scale only 1.1% of development plans were implemented in Italy. In effect the greatest use of Directive 72/159/EEC was made by the better-off regions of the Community. Furthermore, on 54% of development farms cattle production, of which dairying formed a major part, was the main enterprise. In such cases intensification of production meant an expanded output from the dairy sector with a consequent adverse impact on dairy surpluses.

Mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas

117. By comparison with Directive 72/159/EEC, Directive 75/268/EEC was much more readily applied in all Member States. Thus, the number of farmers receiving the compensatory allowance increased from roughly 260 000 in 1975 to 445 000 in 1980 and 715 000 in 1981. This latter figure is, however, influenced considerably by the accession of Greece to Community membership.

Since this Directive provides for a large degree of flexibility in its application, some significant differences are apparent in the level of the compensatory allowance paid by individual Member States. Thus, although Greece pays a relatively high amount per livestock unit, the average amount paid per farm (259 ECU) ranks with Italy (319 ECU) as the lowest in the Community. This situation is no doubt due to the very poor farm structure in the less-favoured areas in Greece. Elsewhere in the Community it has been possible to provide a reasonable degree of financial support to a wide range of farmers. In this respect the Directive has been most effective.

Cessation of farming

118. Between 1975 and 1981 some 77 042 farmers ceased farming under Directive 72/160/EEC and thereby released some 1 045 000 ha of land for structural improvement. However, over 90% of the area released has been in France and Germany. Clearly then the application of the Directive has been very unsuccessful in the other Member States for a number of reasons. Among these may be cited: the fact that the level of the old-age pension, the granting of which is not linked to the obligation to cease farming in the majority of Member States, is very often higher than the level of the retirement annuity; in many cases too the level of the retirement annuity is not acceptable as an alternative source of income for prospective retiring farmers; furthermore the difficulty in bringing about the necessary correspondence in practice between prospective retiring farmers on the one hand, and modernizing farmers on the other, meant that relatively few annuities have been eligible for financial assistance from the EAGGF. (1) In present circumstances, few Member States, and in particular those with the most acute problems of agricultural structure, such as Ireland and Italy, were in a position to bear the full financial cost which the successful implementation of this Directive would entail. Thus over the full period of application of the Directive only 15.5% of the land released was allocated to farmers with development plans.

Socio-economic guidance and vocational training

119. As regards Directive 72/161/EEC, it is to be noted that Germany and the Netherlands together account for over three quarters of the socio-economic advisers trained and entered into service under Title I, while France, by itself, accounts

(1) Eligibility of the annuity for financial assistance from the EAGGF is subject to the condition that land released by a retiring farmer under Directive 72/160/EEC should be allocated to a farmer with an approved development plan under Directive 72/159/EEC.

for over 80% of the 60 000 farm persons who received vocational training under Title II.

Improvement of the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed

120. Member States have submitted a total of 144 programmes under Regulation (EEC) No 355/77. Of this number, 132 programmes have been approved by the Commission. Over half of these programmes concern fruit and vegetables, meat, milk and cereals in that order of importance. This Regulation has been highly successful in improving the structure of the agro-food industry although much still remains to be done in this area. The total prospective investment under programmes accepted by the Commission amounts to roughly 8 000 million ECU, an amount which goes far beyond the financing capacity of the EAGGF in so far as this measure is concerned. By the end of 1982 the total aid granted by the EAGGF to approved projects amounted to 815 million ECU.

Other measures

121. The implementing Regulations relating to Regulation (EEC) No 1360/78 were approved by the Commission in August 1980. Current information would suggest that the implementation of this Regulation will assume no more than modest proportions. Its provisions were extended to Greece in October 1981 under Regulation (EEC) No 3086/81.

Specific measures and regional integrated development programmes

122. The first specific measures for particularly disadvantaged areas were adopted by the Council in 1978/79. These include the package of measures under the Mediterranean programme (1) as well as Directive 78/628/EEC on a programme to accel-

(1) The complete list of measures undertaken under the Mediterranean programme is given in the 1982 Agricultural Report.

erate drainage operations in the less-favoured areas of the west of Ireland. These early measures were designed to overcome particular handicaps of a non-permanent nature. In this, the majority of them have been very successful up to the present.

It must be recorded, however, that the implementation of a number of measures has been slower than that of others and, as a result, the value of the finance set aside for this purpose has been considerably eroded due to inflation. Such measures include those concerning flood protection in the Herault valley (Directive 79/174/EEC), cross-border drainage between Ireland and Northern Ireland (Directive 79/197/EEC), and the development of agricultural advisory services in Italy (Regulation (EEC) No 270/79).

Later common measures have adopted a more comprehensive approach to the solution of the agricultural problems in the poorer regions of the Community. These included those concerning the stimulation of agricultural development in the less-favoured areas of the west of Ireland (Regulation (EEC) No 1820/80), a similar common measure for the less-favoured areas of Northern Ireland (Regulation (EEC) No 1942/81), as well as that concerning the adaptation and modernization of the structure of production of beef and veal, sheepmeat and goatmeat production in Italy. Although these measures require a much greater degree of organization, coordination and commitment by the Member State, early results show that they are being effectively applied to a large extent.

123. In 1981, the Council adopted three integrated development programmes on a pilot basis. The integrated approach implies the coordination of various organizations in different economic sectors so as to ensure that the programme would be effectively administered and that public and private expenditure would be utilized as efficiently as possible in the development phase. In this context early results from the integrated programmes for the Western Isles of Scotland and the Department of the Lozère (France) are promising. However the application of the programme in the less-favoured areas of the south-east of Belgium is experiencing some delay.

Outlook

124. This very brief review of the agricultural structures policy has attempted to outline the progress made in its implementation to date while at the same time underlining some of the principal reasons why it has not been successful. In this latter regard it should be noted that irrespective of the provisions of the policy itself it had little chance of being implemented successfully in the general socio-economic situation which has prevailed since early 1974.

125. With the persistence of the recession in the Community's economy new non-agricultural employment opportunities are no longer available as in the past. As a result a potent factor which formerly contributed to the structural adaptation of agriculture no longer exists. In the circumstances, there is a greater need than ever before to bring the agricultural structures policy into line with the needs of agricultural development in the current situation.

Thus the provisions of the new policy should cater for the needs of a number of different problem areas. Not only must it take account of the requirements of agricultural development in the current socio-economic situation, it must also seek to avoid contributing to the further accumulation of agricultural surpluses, while at the same time looking to the development needs of the less-favoured regions of the Community.

126. Proposals for a major Community effort aimed at the integrated development of the Mediterranean regions of the Community are currently under discussion in the Council. These proposals are discussed in the following section. Following this a very brief outline is given of the proposals for the new common agricultural structures policy which will provide the structural framework within which agriculture is to develop over the next 10 years.

Commission proposal on integrated Mediterranean programmes

Introduction

127. Geographically remote from the heartlands of economic development, the Mediterranean regions are amongst the least developed in the Community. Their industrial structures are weak and unemployment correspondingly high; the tertiary sector is quite substantial but largely dependent on seasonal activities; so these regions depend heavily on agriculture for jobs. Unfortunately, agriculture suffers from serious handicaps resulting not only from specific natural conditions but also from the structural backwardness of the production, marketing and processing apparatus. Furthermore, by their nature Mediterranean products present difficulties as regards marketing.

128. As a rule in these regions, it is the rural areas which show the lowest level of development. In the upland areas, owing to a falling and ageing population, the socio-economic fabric is in a progressive decline. The coastal and lowland areas, where agriculture is still an important source of income, are encountering increasingly serious problems in marketing their traditional produce and do not possess the necessary resources to consolidate efforts to switch to new crops and products.

129. Since 1978, the Community has stepped up its action in the least developed areas through various budgetary instruments (EAGGF Guidance Section, ERDF, ESF, ECSC grants, energy grants and EMS interest-rate subsidies). Despite the substantial resources deployed, (1) the gap between the Mediterranean regions and most of the rest of the Community has not closed, and in some cases has widened. There are many reasons for this, and experience has shown the limitations of an approach based on sectoral and specific structural measures which are not dovetailed into a process of development.

130. After proposing measures of limited scope with the integrated development schemes for Lozère, the Western Isles of Scotland and the less-favoured areas of Belgium, (2) the Commission has now developed a new large-scale initiative to assist the Mediterranean regions (3) by proposing integrated Mediterranean programmes in a move to seek coherence between Community policies.

Scope

131. The programmes cover regions which, as far as agriculture is concerned, have a high degree of dependence on typically Mediterranean products and a gen-

(1) For 1982, budgetary aids totalled 1 198 million ECU for the Italian regions, 302 million ECU for Greece and 138 million ECU for five French regions (Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Languedoc-Roussillon, Corsica, Aquitaine and Midi-Pyrénées).
(2) Regulations adopted by the Council in 1981.
(3) The Commission's proposals for the integrated Mediterranean programmes (COM(83)24 final).

eral economic situation which is a great deal less favourable than the Community average. On the basis of these criteria, the Commission has selected the following areas: in France, Languedoc-Roussillon, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Corsica, Aquitaine and Midi-Pyrénées; the whole of Greece; in Italy, the Mezzogiorno, Lazio, Tuscany, Umbria, Marche and Liguria. The programmes will not apply, however, to the major conurbations in any of these regions or, in the case of France and central and northern Italy, to built-up coastal stretches in which tourism is a year-round activity.

Basic objectives

132. Apart from some new measures, the proposed programmes subsume, amend and supplement a number of measures which the Commission is already carrying out but without any overall coordination so far. The programmes have two basic objectives: to raise rural incomes and to improve the employment situation.

Content of the programmes

133. On account of the importance of agriculture for the economy of the Mediterranean regions and the need to improve its productivity, agricultural measures are at the heart of the programmes, aimed at improving production, marketing and processing structures and bringing production more into line with market requirements.

Related measures in the fishing industry are designed to achieve the same ends. These schemes are accompanied by measures aimed at developing other economic activities in rural areas in order to create alternative jobs and improve the socio-economic fabric of the regions concerned, by promoting small and medium-sized businesses, craft industry, renewable energy sources, infrastructures, training and technical assistance.

Measures proposed in the agricultural sector

134. The proposals fall into three categories: measures to improve the general conditions of farming, operations at individual farm level, and back-up measures.

135. The first group of measures is aimed at creating a general context conducive to the development of farming in the regions concerned, with schemes for improving rural infrastructures, e.g. farm roads, electricity and potable water supplies, and special emphasis on agricultural advisory services for farmers. In addition, to ensure that the optimum market value is obtained from production, special importance is attached to improving preservation, processing and marketing facilities for agricultural products and to the establishment and start-up of producers' groups.

136. Operations at farm level consist of socio-structural measures and schemes to encourage investment in the development of non-surplus products and a switch away from products with serious marketing difficulties.

137. In the socio-structural field the proposals in the integrated Mediterranean programmes are aimed at reinforcing and improving the provisions of the two basic Directives on the cessation of farming and farming in mountain, hill and certain less-favoured areas. Substantially more attractive conditions should encourage older farmers to give up their farms to younger people, which will help to reduce the average age of the working population in the rural areas of the Mediterranean regions.

In addition, to ensure a certain level of population in the 'inland' areas and an adequate economic framework, substantial income aid is to be provided by giving the Member States the financial resources to pay the top rate of compensatory allowance, with special assistance for young farmers.

138. As regards investments, the proposals differ substantially between inland areas (1) and lowland areas, reflecting the characteristics of each area.

(1) Areas within the meaning of Article 3 of Directive 75/268/EEC.

139. In the inland areas the scope for encouraging switching to new products is limited. It will mainly be a matter of stimulating cattle farming and developing traditional sheep and goat farming by measures in the field of livestock farming infrastructures, fodder supplies and nutrition, genetic improvement and disease prevention. As regards crop products, aids are proposed for the restructuring, expansion or introduction of crops suited to the climatic and soil conditions, such as nuts (almond, hazel and chestnut), medicinal and aromatic plants, and propagating material and seeds. There are major proposals concerning forestry. In view of the importance of forestry in the conservation of the countryside and the scope it offers for creating jobs, the existing measures under the agricultural structures policy are to be extended and reinforced and geared particularly to developing and improving woodlands, improving forest-fire prevention and fighting techniques and improving the conditions under which forestry is carried on. New schemes are proposed concerning the forest environment, the creation of tree nurseries, parks and wooded reserves, productive woodlands and the restructuring of chestnut and cork plantations.

140. In the lowland areas the emphasis in the case of already irrigated land is on rationalization of production and on quality improvement by changes to other varieties, etc.

In areas to be irrigated shortly, farmers are to be encouraged to go for products which will not aggravate the problem of surpluses. There are proposals in this context for switching to fodder and protein crops to be fed to livestock, particularly on farms in the inland areas.

141. The back-up measures, in addition to advisory services and technical assistance, relate principally to research, the results of which must be applied in the light of the distinctive features of the individual regions concerned.

142. The measures apply to varying extents to the various regions covered by the integrated Mediterranean programmes. As the intensity of the problems varies from region to region, the Community measures will concentrate on the regions with the most serious handicaps, and in the same way aid will be channelled in particular to the inland areas of these regions.

Scale of the measure

143. The Commission's proposals cover a period of six years, with Community expenditure totalling some 6 500 million ECU. The measures linked directly with agriculture represent about 60% of this figure.

The new agricultural structures policy

The general context

144. In contrast to the buoyant economic conditions under which the first common agricultural structures policy was adopted in 1972, the new agricultural structures policy proposals which are currently under discussion in the Council, have been launched against a background of recession, inflation and unemployment. Furthermore, by comparison with 1972, farming is now more costly and less profitable, as production costs have become more inflated at a time when the evolution of farm incomes is slowing down. Moreover, continuing high interest rates, especially in some Member States, add both to the risk as well as the costs of farm investments.

As a result some farmers find themselves in a precarious position financially; others are deeply in debt. In particular, the prospects for many young people who wish to follow a career in farming are not at all favourable.

145. The state of the market for many agricultural products no longer permits an improvement in farm incomes via an increase in production. Indeed, the need to find a permanent solution to the problem of market imbalance is urgent. To this end a prudent price policy, so long advocated by the Commission, must now be complemented by a cautious policy in relation to farm investment.

The proposals of the Commission

146. Thus, it is in this general context that the proposals for the new common agricultural structures policy have been formulated by the Commission.

In the light of these circumstances, three general sets of measures have been proposed:

(i) those which favour farms and farmers;

(ii) those which adapt the existing policy in relation to less-favoured areas;

(iii) those which strengthen the existing measures, concerning the processing and marketing of agricultural products. As regards the first set of measures, the strict conditions of Directive 72/159/EEC concerning the farm development plan and its income objectives have been relaxed.

147. The new emphasis favours farmers in lower income brackets who are in greatest need of investment aid. The aim is to help them improve their income, living and working conditions mainly through reducing production costs. In a similar vein, special aid is provided for the establishment of mutual aid services, farm replacement and farm management services and for the keeping of farm accounts. It is anticipated that the establishment of such services should help farmers to improve their management and their income, without having to resort to costly investments.

148. Because of the unfavourable situation facing young people who wish to undertake a career in farming, the new policy has taken particular cognizance of their need for financial aid. Indeed such financial aid is crucial to the development of agriculture in the years ahead. This is so because the possibilities of the industry to adapt itself to the needs of such development and become progressively more integrated in the general economy demands, above all else, a pervasive spirit of innovation which can be assured only by a rejuvenated farm population. It is in this general context that special aids are proposed to help the installation of adequately qualified young people in farming.

The need for an adequate vocational training for all farm people is strongly emphasized in the policy through the proposal to strengthen the educational and training provisions of the existing policy to a considerable extent.

149. The problems of less-favoured areas are to be tackled from a number of angles. First of all it is proposed to strengthen the provisions of Directive 75/268/EEC. Secondly a framework is put forward within which the Council, following proposals from the Commission, may adopt specific measures aimed at contributing to the solution of particularly acute problems in such regions. Thirdly, forestry development is to be encouraged in so far as it can contribute to the solution of the problem of agricultural structures.

150. As regards processing and marketing of agricultural products, the aim is to develop all the possibilities which new technology can offer towards increasing the net value of agricultural production and developing related industrial activities. It is also proposed to extend the scope of Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 to cover wood processing. This inclusion of wood processing is seen as a logical means of reducing the pressure on certain agricultural markets while improving farming conditions, particularly in those Member States where forestry is intimately linked with farming. Moreover the very big Community deficit in wood and wood products can scarcely be reduced unless proper wood processing facilities are created.

151. Finally, in the effort to strengthen the common agricultural structures policy so that it may make it a really effective contribution to agricultural development the new policy proposals provide for a level of Community financing of the order of 6 000 million ECU over a 5-year period. When the continuing cost of existing measures, which are not affected by the new proposals, is added to this figure the total cost over the full 5-year period will be roughly doubled by comparison with the 3 755 million ECU provided for the period 1980-84.

Woodland and timber in the Community

152. Woodlands fulfil a number of functions. They produce timber, a renewable resource with a variety of uses; they offer a place of repose and recreation, particularly for city dwellers; they constitute an ecological asset of inestimable value, contributing to the conservation of the environment and the countryside.

153. There are 35 million hectares under timber in the Community of the Ten, more than a third as much as the total area devoted to agriculture. The northern regions of the Community are well-suited to the production of quality timber, which can be made into finished products with high added value. In the Mediterranean regions, the role of woodlands in protecting the soil is more important; the quality of timber produced is generally less good and the wood is put to less refined used. Timber is a significant industry there, however, providing local communities with both jobs and raw materials.

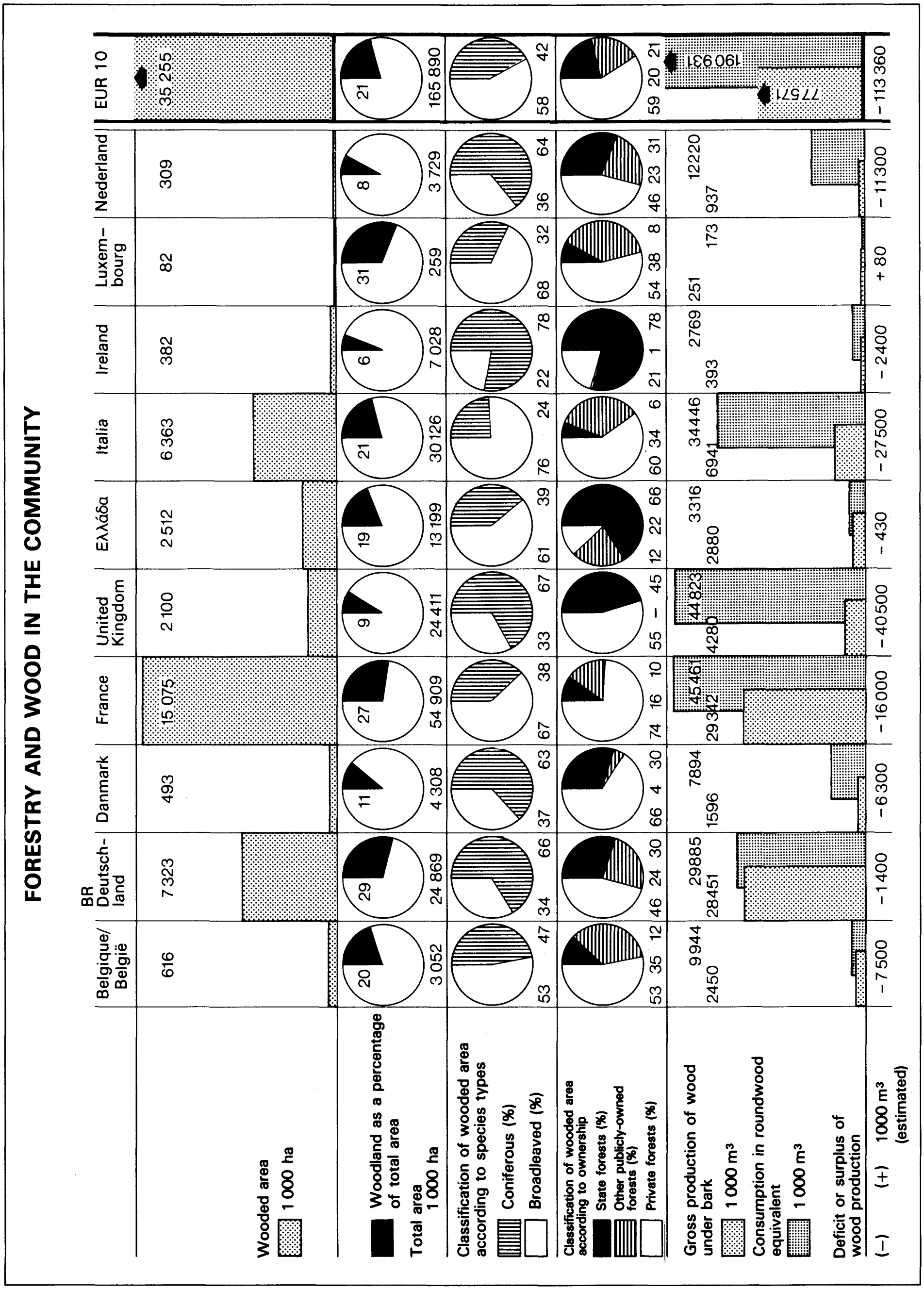

FORESTRY AND WOOD IN THE COMMUNITY
Belgique/België
BR Deutschland
Danmark
France
United Kingdom
Ελλάδα
Italia
Ireland
Luxembourg
Nederland
EUR 10
Wooded area
1 000 ha
616
7323
493
15 075
2 100
2 512
6 363
382
82
309
35 255
Woodland as a percentage of total area
Total area 1 000 ha
20
29
11
27
9
19
21
6
31
8
21
3 052
24 869
4 308
54 909
24 411
13 199
30 126
7 028
259
3 729
165 890
Classification of wooded area according to species types
Coniferous (%)
Broadleaved (%)
53 47
34 66
37 63
67 38
33 67
61 39
76 24
22 78
68 32
36 64
58 42
Classification of wooded area according to ownership
State forests (%)
Other publicly-owned forests (%)
Private forests (%)
53 35 12
46 24 30
66 4 30
74 16 10
55 – 45
12 22 66
60 34 6
21 1 78
54 38 8
46 23 31
59 20 21
Gross production of wood under bark
1 000 m³
Consumption in roundwood equivalent
1 000 m³
2450 9 944
28451 29885
1596 7894
29342 45461
4280 44823
2880 3316
6941 34446
393 2769
251 173
937 12220
77571 190 931
Deficit or surplus of wood production
(–) (+) 1000 m³ (estimated)
– 7 500
– 1400
– 6 300
– 16000
– 40500
– 430
– 27500
– 2400
+ 80
– 11300
– 113 360

Figure 5

154. Woodland covers 21% of the land area of the Community and yields about 78 million cubic metres of timber. There is considerable diversity from region to region in structure, management, tree species and economic significance. The accompanying diagrams (Figure 5), taken from the soon-to-be-published map 'The European Community: forests', summarize the main features of forestry in the Member States. It is not known exactly how many persons are employed in managing and exploiting woodland. About a quarter of the Community's farmers are directly involved since they possess and exploit woodland on their farms.

In 1980, first-stage processing in the timber and paper sector employed 1 400 000 workers, accounting for about 4% of jobs in industry.

155. If Community timber production is regarded as including waste and timber-derived products—the level of recycling is very high, with the Community coming second after Japan in the recovery of waste paper—the Community is able to cover 48% of its needs. The Community's trade deficit in timber in 1980 came to 11 700 million ECU, making it the third largest deficit item after energy and agri-food products.

156. The Community countries will probably continue to run a large deficit for a long time because of the structure of their forestry sector and the under-development of their timber-processing industry. World consumption of timber is rising steadily, causing the over-cropping, if not the destruction, of many tracts of forest. It is to be feared that the Community's supply of timber will become less certain and more expensive over the next few decades.

157. The industralized countries account for a large share of world consumption of timber and derived products. Timber demand is closely linked to the development of the economy as a whole; this means it is very sensitive to a decline in economic activity. The prolonged recession in the construction industry, which is the prime customer for timber in the Community, is hitting the forestry industry in the Member States very hard.

Forestry in the Community is also subject to increased competition from the main countries exporting rough timber (the USSR, North America, South America), while the prices at which the same countries sell semi-finished and finished products on the international market are highly competitive. This is the most immediate threat to the survival of a timber-processing industry in the Community.

National measures to expand timber production

158. Consumption of a number of products (paper, pulp, plywood, panels, fuelwood, etc.) is continuing to grow and absorb ever more raw material, in spite of the success in recovering waste and recycling timber-derived products.

159. There are several ways of increasing forestry output:

(i) more intensive cultivation of trees,

(ii) creating new woodland on wasteland and marginal farmland,

(iii) the encouragement of row plantations and other plots outside the forest proper.

160. Schemes in the Member States are often designed to assist private woodland, which is very fragmented and frequently under-cropped. These measures, which vary from one country to another according to the type of forest management practised and national legislation and custom, are aimed at encouraging the formation of groups or associations of woodland owners, either for afforestation and the conversion of unsuitable stands or for improving management and sales by pooling of consignments and group marketing.

Community action on forestry matters

161. Forestry is a natural part of the common agricultural policy but the main product—timber—is not one of those covered by the CAP.

162. Since it does not have a genuine comprehensive forestry policy, the Community has initiated a number of specific schemes in response to major problems of the moment; it also tries to coordinate national forestry policies and support the development of forestry in a number of regions.

163. For 20 years now there have been regular meetings of officials representing national forestry departments and other public bodies in charge of woodland. There is also a European federation of private owners, which is regularly consulted. The national heads of forestry research have been meeting since 1974. A new consultation forum, the Advisory Committee on Community Policy regarding Forestry and Forest-based Industries, has recently been created to improve coordination between the forestry and timber industries by bringing round a single table all those involved in timber production at different stages.

164. Since 1965, the EAGGF has given financial support to forestry projects linked with agricultural development (Regulation No 17/64 and Regulation (EEC) No 355/77). So far 227 projects have been financed at a cost of 60 million ECU. Considerable success has been had with a common measure for forestry in certain Mediterranean zones of the Community (Regulation (EEC) No 269/79). Its aims and the funds available are described in the 1982 agricultural report. (1) The Council recently approved a 25% increase in the funds initially earmarked, so that a total of 230 million ECU will be available over the lifetime of the measure (1979-84).

Forestry schemes are also being implemented in other regions of the Community. They, too, are set out in the Agricultural Report for 1982. (1)

The Regional Fund (ERDF) has also financed projects in the timber-processing industry.

165. In the context of accelerating agricultural development in certain regions of Greece (Regulation (EEC) No 1975/82), a sum of 51.5 million ECU is being devoted to developing forestry in the areas concerned. These projects began in 1983.

In addition, the integrated development programmes for the Mediterranean regions which the Commission proposed in 1983 include major forestry schemes (420 million ECU over six years), while the recent proposals for a new structural policy in agriculture also contain measures to develop forestry.

166. Forest fires and acid rain cause a large amount of damage every year to woodland in the Community, constituting a threat to its future. These dangers can only be met effectively by concerted action among the Member States. Accordingly, the Commission has recently proposed to the Council that a Community programme should be instituted to help protect woodland in the Community against such threats.

(1) Agricultural Report 1982, points 168 and 169.

167. The measures summarized above fit into the framework of the action programme regarding forestry drawn up in 1982. The aims of this programme in the long term are to bring about a marked increase in the Community's forestry potential and in the short and medium term to safeguard, activate and exploit the reserves of timber resources.

By meeting the special needs of forestry and agriculture in the Community, these specific measures should contribute to a better balance in the Community's timber supply. This should help the Community to reduce its balance-of-payments deficit. Over and above this, the various schemes fit in with the efforts being undertaken by the Community to protect and improve the environment.

V — Agricultural production and income

Farm production and conditions in 1983

168. Weather conditions were difficult for farmers in 1983. In all but the southern parts of the Community a very wet spring hampered sowing and delayed the start of the grazing season. Later prolonged dry conditions in mid-summer impeded growth of forage and cash crops. At the time of going to press, yields are expected to be average but well below the high 1982 levels. However livestock farmers benefited from good supplies of forage during the 1982/83 winter.

Total production is slightly down in 1983 but with a divergence between crop products (important reduction) and livestock production (small increase). In particular there is a significant rise in milk output.

169. The structure of output (Figure 6) has been stable for several years and is not expected to change in 1983. Medium-term trends in the production of the major products are shown in Table A.

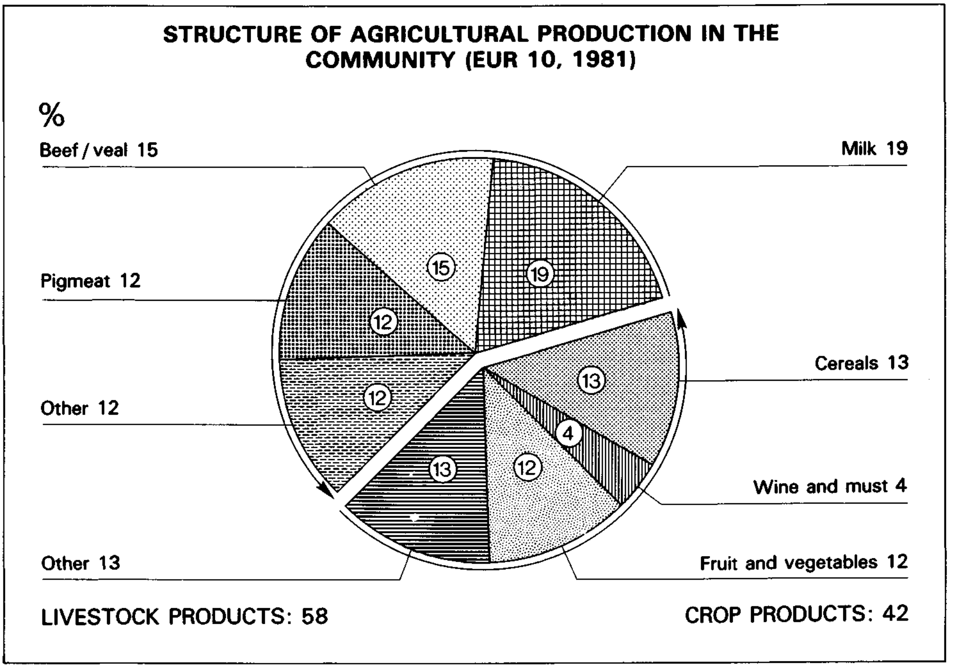


Figure 6

170. Output of cereals has fallen in all countries. Community production is at about the 1981 level, a fall of 7% in 1983. Particularly affected was barley (−12%), which is predominantly spring sown, where there was a reduction in both yield (−7%) and area (−3%). The reduction for wheat was less (−4%). Conversely, production increased in several countries, largely due to the greater area sown, and reached a new record in the UK. Maize production is about 4% below that of 1982 in the EC.

171. Production of sugar beet, equivalent to about 7% of crop output, is expected to show a very large fall (−18%). This is a result of poor growing conditions combined with a reduction by 8% in the area planted. Part of the fall in output was offset by the higher sugar content of the crop. Also affected by the dry conditions are potatoes (representing 6% of crop output). Although the area planted was the same as in 1983, production is expected to fall by about 15%.

172. Of the other crops, oilseeds output is above 1982 levels (+4%). The area sown continued to increase (up by 17%) but yields were on average 11% below 1982. In France there was a large expansion of the area sown to sunflower seed (+50%).

Output of fruit crops is average but below 1983. Apples have been especially hit (−25%), but pears maintained the 1982 level. Stone fruits show a slight increase in 1983 (+2%), with well above average yields for the second year running. Vegetables show an increase in Mediterranean regions but production fell in northern areas of the Community. Wine output has been estimated at 170 million hl, about the same as for 1982. Production in the two major producing countries, France and Italy, was down 5% and up 7% respectively.

173. Production of milk, the Community's most important single product representing 19% of the value of output, continues to increase steadily. In the first quarter production rose by an annual rate of 8%, but this slowed later, although still giving a significant increase over the year (+4%).

Renewed expansion of the dairy herd continued, after a small fall in 1982. Plentiful winter fodder and cheap concentrates were contributory factors.

174. Output of beef rose 3%.

175. Sheepmeat production is up also (+4%) but the expansion of the Community flock, especially in the UK slowed (to +3%).

Pig slaughtering continues to rise in 1983 (+2%) and the breeding herd began to expand again. Poultrymeat production fell below the 1982 record output by about 6%; egg production was cut back significantly as shown by large reductions in chick placings in all major producing countries except the Netherlands.

Production in the medium term

176. Since 1975 production trends for all the main commodities are upwards (Table A). Cereals take the lead (3% p.a.), followed by milk (2% p.a.). Only fruit and vegetables show a more moderate rate of increase of about 1% per annum.

Table A: Output by volume of the major agricultural products—EUR 10
Index of volume at constant prices
(base 100 = average of 1974-76)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	% change 1982/1981
Milk and milk products	111	114	114	118	3.2
Beaf and veal	106	106	106	105	– 0.9
Pigmeat	117	120	120	121	1.1
Cereals	123	133	128	142	11.0
Fruit and vegetables	107	114	114	122	7.0
All products	112	114	114	119	4.3

Source: Eurostat — Agricultural economic accounts.

Prices

Producer prices

177. In 1982 there was a large increase in agricultural product prices (+11%), following a rise of 10.4% in common prices for 1982/83. A smaller rise of about 7 to 8% in nominal terms is estimated for 1983. The average increase in common prices for 1983/84 was 5.5%.

In 1983, farmgate prices of crop products rose a good deal more than those for livestock products. Reductions in some livestock categories, especially pigs and also eggs and poultry, are offset by an above average increase for milk. Producer prices for cereals rose steadily, those for potatoes are expected to rise significantly for the 1983/84 crop.

178. Price trends since 1975 (Table B) show rises in all Member States, but with considerable variation, e.g. as between the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy. This largely reflects differences in inflation rates. In Table D, where the rate of producer price increases is shown alongside the rate of inflation for each Member State (using the implicit price index of GDP), changes in real terms can be seen.

Table B: Index of agricultural producer pricers (¹)
Index of implicit prices of GDP
All agricultural output (base 100 = average EUR 9 for 1974-76)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (estimate)	% change 1982/1981	% change 1983/1982 (estimate)
FR of Germany	106	108	114	117	117	2.4	0
France	137	146	162	181	194	12.1	7
Italy	177	201	225	261	290	15.6	11
Netherlands	109	113	123	126	127	2.9	1
Belgium	109	113	123	137	149	10.7	8
Luxembourg	113	118	124	146	158	14.7	8
United Kingdom	152	161	178	190	198	6.7	4
Ireland	182	178	211	228	247	7.9	9
Denmark	127	141	157	175	191	11.7	3
EUR 9	138	147	163	180	192	10.2	7
Greece	183	227	279	345	411	23.4	19
EUR 10	140	151	168	187	202	11.3	8

Source: Eurostat.
(¹) Net of VAT.

Farmgate prices, in this comparison fell in real terms in all the Member States except Greece. The sharpest reductions were in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Italy; Denmark and Luxembourg were the countries in which prices fell least.

Input prices

179. In 1983, rises in the costs of inputs used in agricultural production are expected to be about the same as those of agricultural products (7 to 8%). During

1982 the prices of intermediate consumption inputs (1) went up by 10% (products by 11%). In 1983, there was only a small price change for fertilizers and young livestock. Animal feedingstuffs also showed very moderate price rises in early 1983, but a sharp rise at the end of the year.

In the medium term input prices rose faster than producer prices in most countries (Table C).

Table C: Index of agricultural input prices (1) (2)
(base 100 = average EUR 9 for 1974-76)
Implicit price index

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (estimate)	% change 1982/1981	% change 1983/1982 (estimate)
FR of Germany	114	122	134	139	140	3.7	1
France	135	155	175	196	214	12.2	9
Italy	166	191	223	255	217	14.5	13
Netherlands	119	128	139	144	149	3.7	3
Belgium	117	126	137	152	163	11.0	7
Luxembourg	116	127	139	152	164	9.2	8
United Kingdom	165	185	204	219	235	7.1	7
Ireland	165	189	219	239	261	10.2	9
Denmark	123	142	168	187	196	11.5	5
EUR 9	137	153	172	188	202	9.4	7
Greece	160	216	266	304	378	14.6	24
EUR 10	137	154	174	191	206	9.6	8

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Net of VAT.
(2) Intermediate consumption inputs — feedingstuuffs, seeds, fertilizers and farm overheads, but excluding wages paid and depreciation.

The average annual increase since 1975 (Table D) has been just below the rate of inflation in all countries except the Federal Republic of Germany and Belgium, where there was little difference. The greatest real falls in input prices, though only equivalent to about 2.0% per annum, were in Ireland and Italy.

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

Not included in the above are goods and services for investment (primarily farm machinery and buildings). Prices of these are expected to have risen at about the rate of inflation in 1983 (+6%), continuing the trend of 1982 (11% increase in nominal prices).

Table D: Agricultural prices and inflation 1975-82

(%)

	Annual rate of change in prices (1)		Average inflation rate (1) (4)
	Farm products (2)	Farm inputs (2) (3)	
FR of Germany	2.2	4.1	4.1
France	9.0	10.1	10.7
Italy	15.2	15.0	17.6
Netherlands	3.3	4.8	6.0
Belgium	3.6	6.1	5.3
Luxembourg	6.2	5.4	7.0
United Kingdom	9.5	11.4	13.2
Ireland	12.4	12.7	14.7
Denmark	8.4	9.0	9.2
Greece	18.2	16.5	17.5
EUR 10	6.9	8.0	9.6

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Compound annual rate; see p. 184.
(2) Net of VAT.
(3) Intermediate consumption inputs - feedingstuffs, seeds, fertilizers and farm overheads, but excluding wages paid and depreciation.
(4) GDP price deflator (exchange rates used are those representing purchasing power parity).

Incomes in agriculture

1982 and 1983

180. Farm incomes (1) are expected to show a moderate rise in 1983 in nominal terms in most Community countries; in real terms there should be a decline. This follows a large improvement in real incomes during 1982 (Table E), with an aver-

(1) Net value-added per person employed.

age increase of 9% for the Community as a whole. Incomes increased in all the countries: from 13% to 24% for the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Luxembourg, the United Kingdom and Denmark and from 1 to 6% for the other Member States. However, in both years variations *within* countries are likely to have been more important than those *between* countries.

Medium-term trends (Table E)

181. After a severe trough in 1980 and 1981 (and in several countries 1979 also) incomes overtook 1973-75 levels in 1982, in real terms. Some countries showed substantial improvements in 1982 compared to 1973-75 (+42% in Denmark, +13% in Belgium, +14% in the Netherlands); only in France, the UK and Ireland was there a reduction. For the Community as a whole, farm incomes were 7% lower in 1980 and 1981 than in 1975; they recovered in 1982 to a level a shade above that of 1973-75.

Table E: Real incomes (1) in agriculture
(base 100 = average for 1973-75
for each Member State and EUR 10)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	% change	
					1981/1980	1982/1981
FR of Germany	91	80	85	99	+ 7	−16
France	93	80	75	(92)	− 3	(+19)
Italy	114	111	105	107	− 5	+ 2
Netherlands	92	90	111	114	+23	+ 3
Belgium	91	95	105	113	+10	+ 7
Luxembourg	104	95	102	141	+ 7	+39
United Kingdom	86	79	83	92	+ 5	+12
Ireland	104	89	91	97	+ 2	+ 7
Denmark	99	104	118	140	+13	+19
Greece	113	125	133	134	− 5	+ 2
EUR 10	98	92	93	103	+ 1	+10

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Net value-added per person employed.

Figures 7.1 and 7.2 show the trends since 1974 for all countries and the EC. A 3-year average is used for each year, eliminating sharp changes between successive years. There are marked differences between income patterns amongst Member States. Income trends in Italy, for instance, have been the opposite of the EC average.

Value of production and expenditure on inputs

182. Between 1975 and 1982, the gross income of the farming sector at current prices declined in relative terms because of an increase in expenditure on inputs (by 109%) exceeding the increase in the value of output (90%) (Figure 8). In 1982, expenditure on inputs accounted for 44% of the value of output, compared with only 40% in 1975.

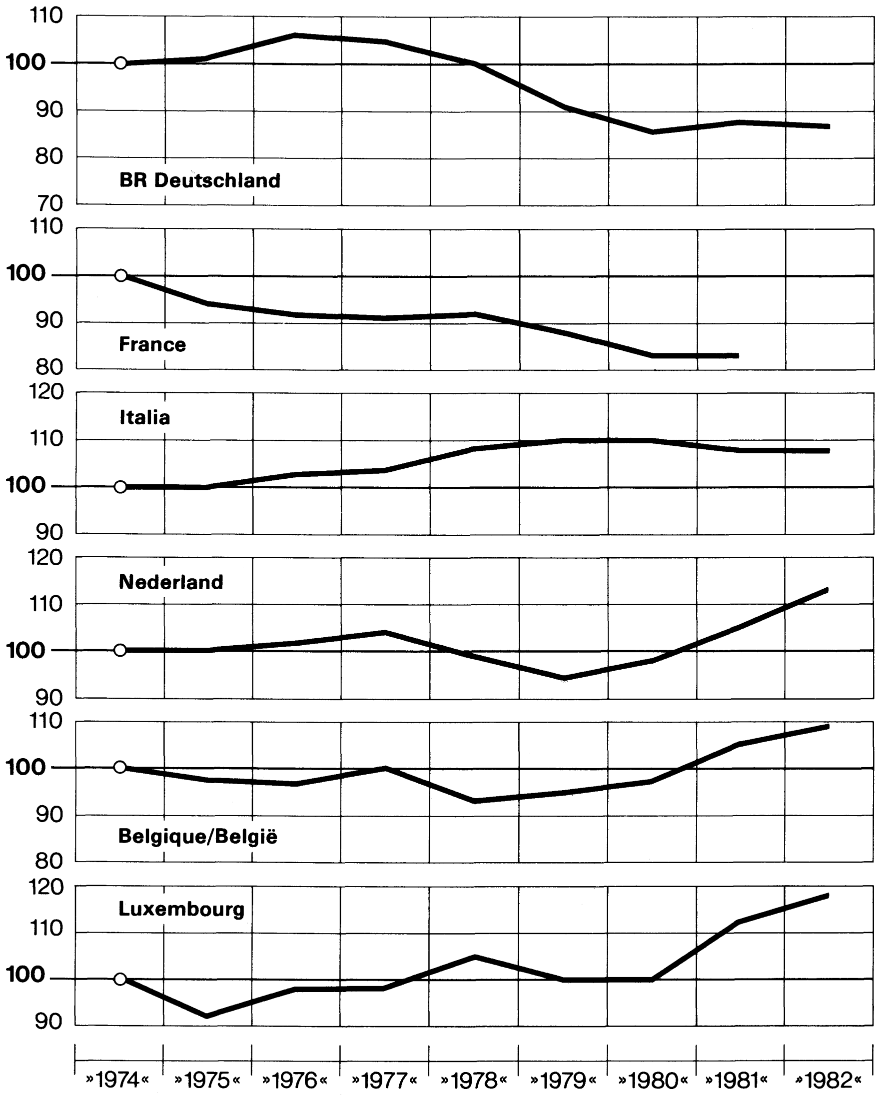
Further comparison with the line representing the rate of inflation (as an index) shows that the value of agricultural output has lagged behind inflation. This is due especially to falling real prices for agricultural products. Reference to Table A shows that although prices fell, the volume of agricultural production rose steadily during the period.

Type of farming and size of farm

183. Farm incomes (1) vary considerably with the type of farm production and the economic size of the farm, in terms of both per person employed and per farm. FADN results (2) from a sample of farms are given for 1980-81 and 1981-82 according to type of farming and economic size of the farm in Tables 13.1 and 13.2 of Chapter X — Agricultural development.

(1) Farm net value-added. See page 210.
(2) Farm accountancy data network.

NET VALUE-ADDED (1) PER PERSON EMPLOYED (2) IN AGRICULTURE (3)



Source: Eurostat — Sector income index. Values available on 15 November 1983.

(1) At factor cost in real terms (GDP deflator).
(2) In labour units.
(3) Curve calculated by use of moving averages, i.e. »1974« = Ø 1973-74-75; »1975« = Ø 1974-75-76; »1980« = Ø 1979-80-81; 1982 figures are Commission estimates.

Figure 7.1

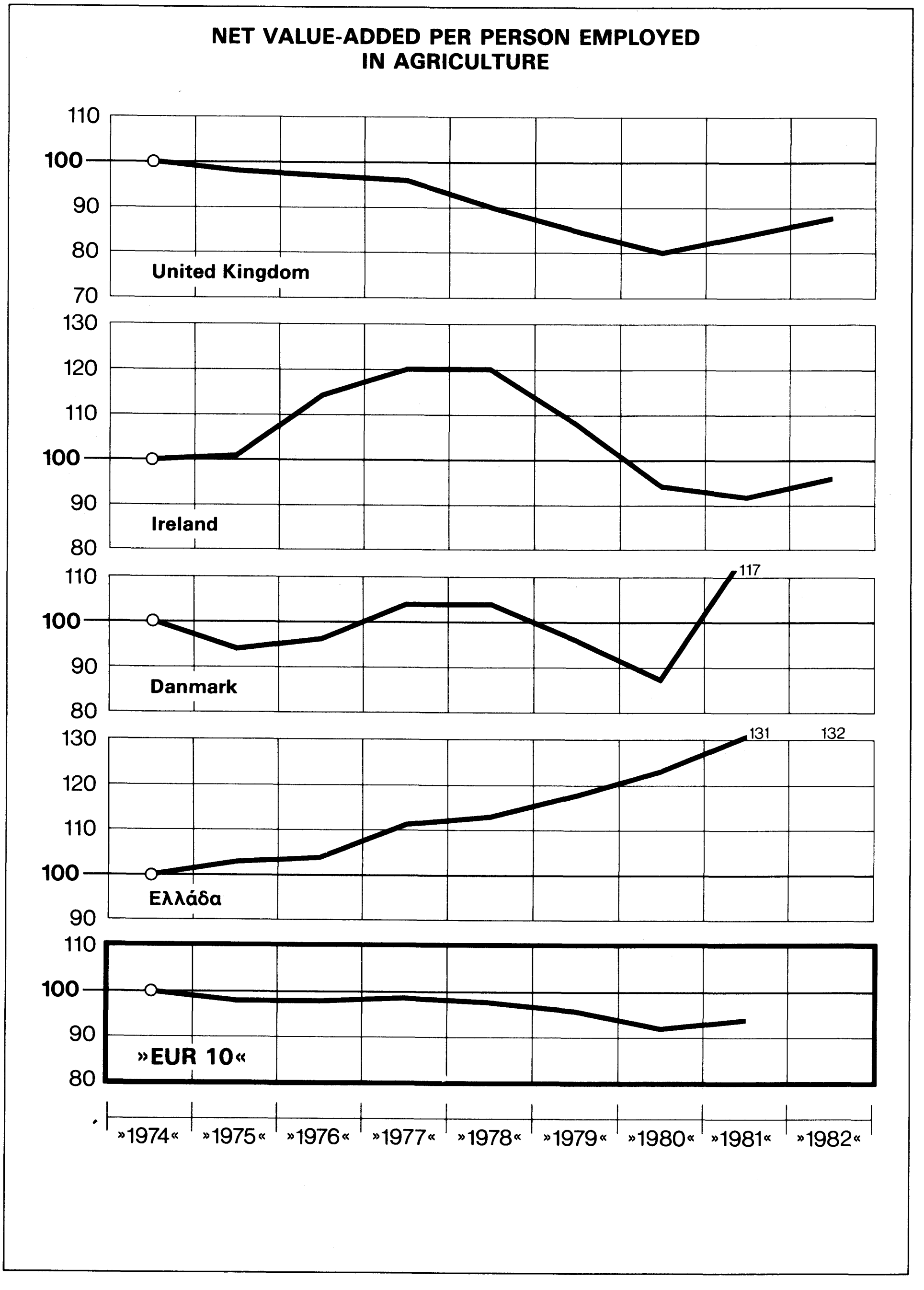

NET VALUE-ADDED PER PERSON EMPLOYED
IN AGRICULTURE
United Kingdom
Ireland
Danmark
117
Ελλάδα
131
132
»EUR 10«
110
100
90
80
70
130
120
»1974«
»1975«
»1976«
»1977«
»1978«
»1979«
»1980«
»1981«
»1982«

Figure 7.2

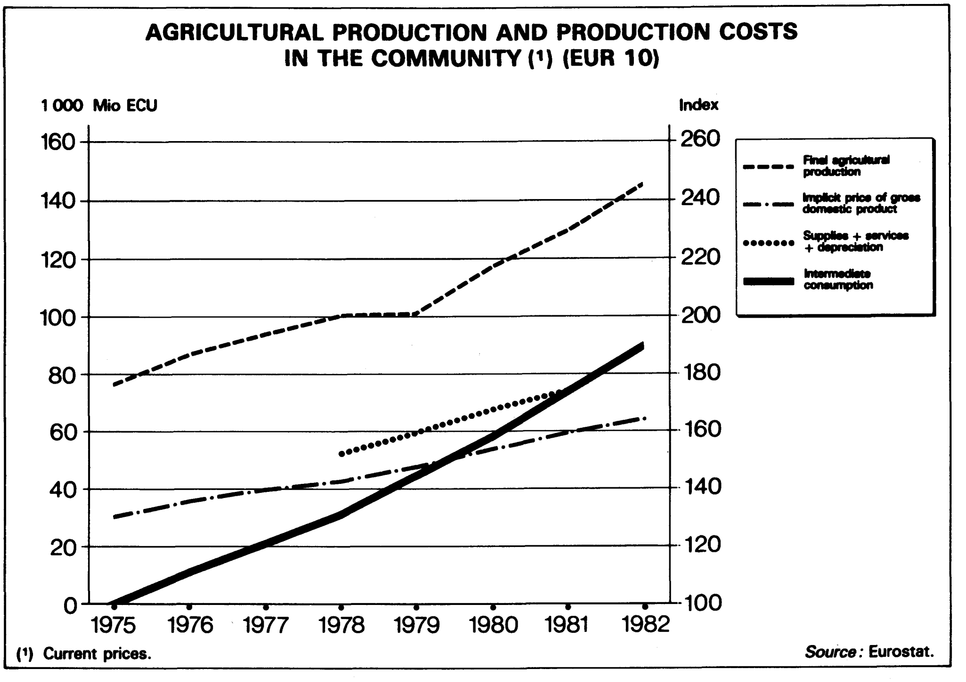

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTION COSTS
IN THE COMMUNITY (1) (EUR 10)
1 000 Mio ECU
Index
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
260
240
220
200
180
160
140
120
100
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
Final agricultural production
Implicit price of gross domestic product
Supplies + services + depreciation
Intermediate consumption
(1) Current prices.
Source: Eurostat.

Figure 8

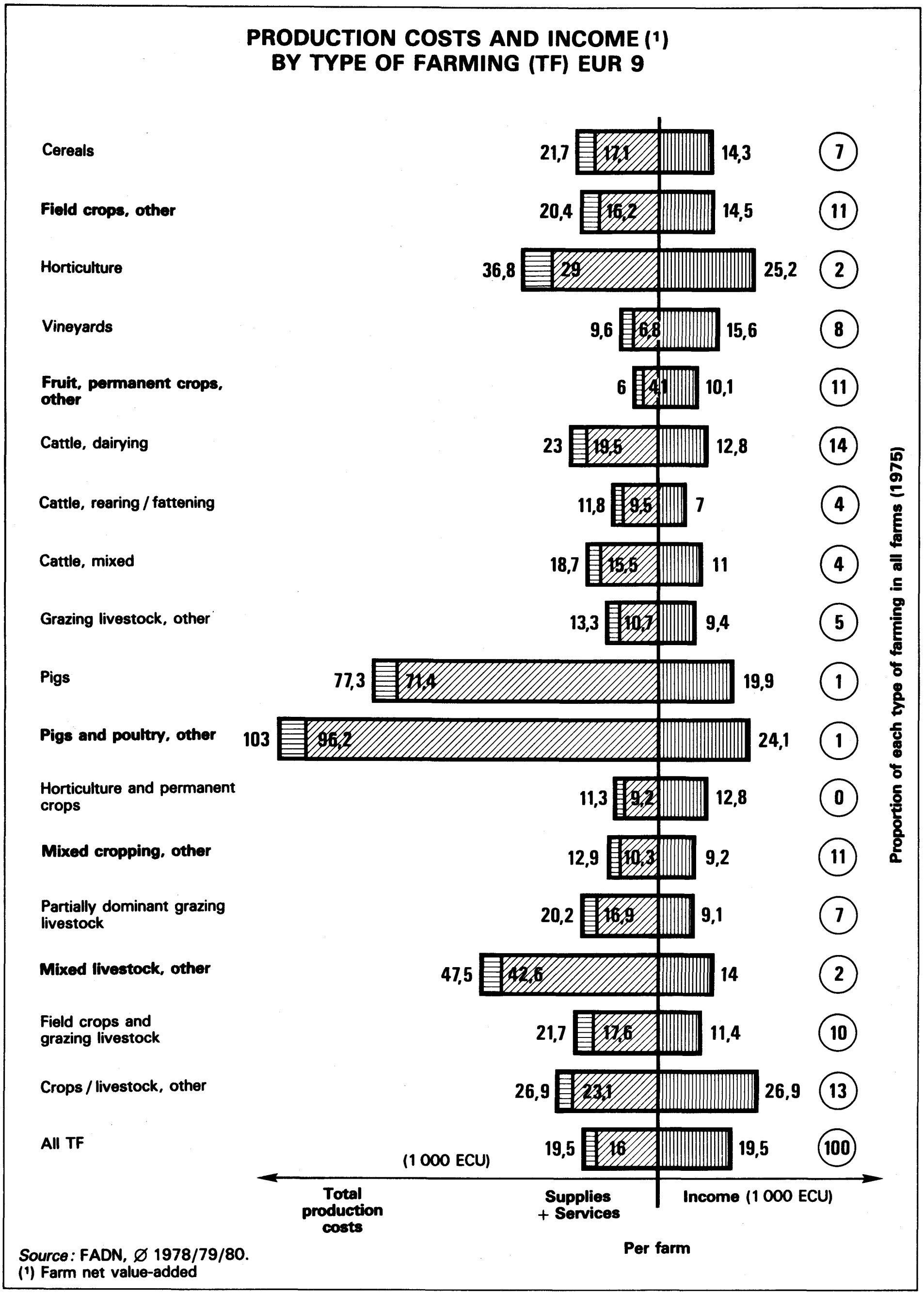
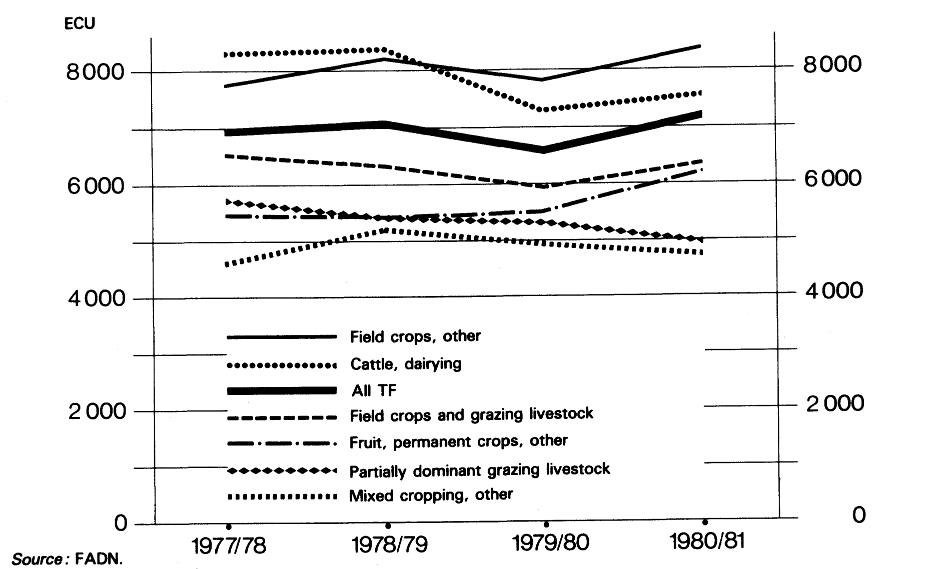

PRODUCTION COSTS AND INCOME (1)
BY TYPE OF FARMING (TF) EUR 9
Cereals 21,7 17,1 14,3 7
Field crops, other 20,4 16,2 14,5 11
Horticulture 36,8 29 25,2 2
Vineyards 9,6 6,8 15,6 8
Fruit, permanent crops, other 6 4,1 10,1 11
Cattle, dairying 23 19,5 12,8 14
Cattle, rearing / fattening 11,8 9,5 7 4
Cattle, mixed 18,7 15,5 11 4
Grazing livestock, other 13,3 10,7 9,4 5
Pigs 77,3 71,4 19,9 1
Pigs and poultry, other 103 96,2 24,1 1
Horticulture and permanent crops 11,3 9,2 12,8 0
Mixed cropping, other 12,9 10,3 9,2 11
Partially dominant grazing livestock 20,2 16,9 9,1 7
Mixed livestock, other 47,5 42,6 14 2
Field crops and grazing livestock 21,7 17,6 11,4 10
Crops / livestock, other 26,9 23,1 26,9 13
All TF 19,5 16 19,5 100
(1 000 ECU)
Total production costs
Supplies + Services
Income (1 000 ECU)
Per farm
Proportion of each type of farming in all farms (1975)
Source: FADN, Ø 1978/79/80.
(1) Farm net value-added

Figure 9

Incomes and type of farming [1]

184. Figure 9 gives a simple cost structure of the 17 principal types of farming used in the Community classification, from which three income groups are identifiable. The high income group comprises 'horticulture', 'other crops and livestock' and 'pigs and poultry' farms. in the low income group are several mixed types, both livestock orientated ('cattle, rearing/fattening' and 'other partially dominant grazing livestock') and crop orientated ('mixed cropping'). In these cases low incomes are due to the small economic size of farm (see Table 13.1 of Chapter X — Agricultural development). The three single most important types, 'dairying', 'field crops and grazing livestock' and 'other crops', together accounting for about 45% of value added in agriculture, are in the middle income range. Recent changes in income for the most important types (Figure 10) show divergences between cropping farms—where incomes have risen—and livestock farms, where generally incomes have fallen. However in 1982 incomes of dairy farms rose significantly.

INCOME [1] PER AWU BY TYPE OF FARMING (TF)



Source: FADN.
[1] Farm net value-added.

Figure 10

[1] A key to the type of farming is given on page 210.

Incomes and size of farm (1)

185. Incomes per farm vary greatly with size of farm. Figure 11 indicates a ratio of 1:6 in incomes per farm between the small and large size classes shown. Increases in incomes since 1975, in nominal terms, have been greater for the large farms (+50%) compared to the small (+25%), so widening the gap between large and small farms.

There is also an important influence of size on income per person (Figure 11). Income per unit of labour on small farms of less than 8 ESU has been only one third of that on large farms of 16 ESU or over, and, as the graph shows, the situation has not changed in the medium term.

(1) Economic size, measured in European size units (ESU) (see page 210).

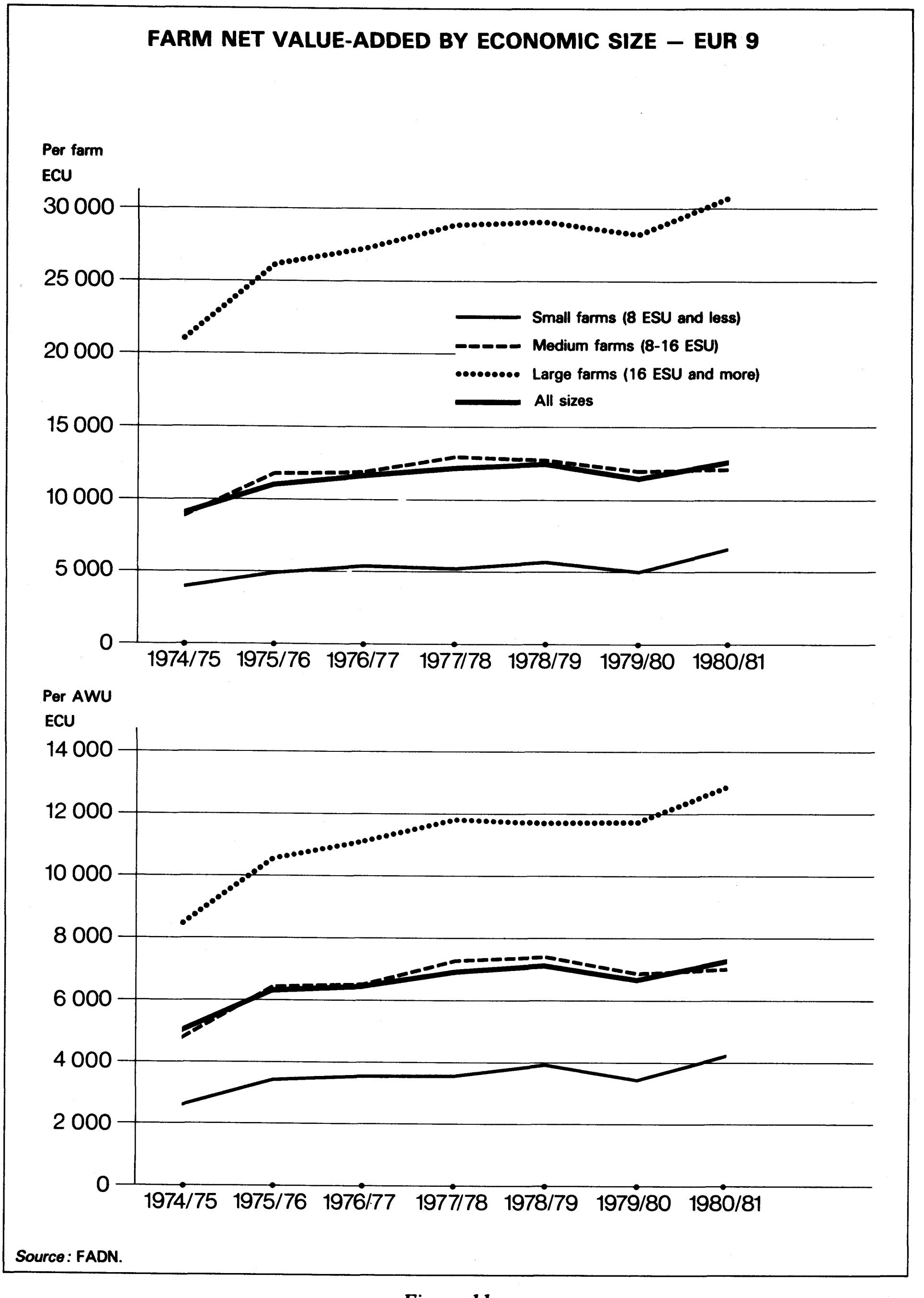

FARM NET VALUE-ADDED BY ECONOMIC SIZE — EUR 9
Per farm
ECU
30 000
25 000
20 000
15 000
10 000
5 000
0
1974/75 1975/76 1976/77 1977/78 1978/79 1979/80 1980/81
Small farms (8 ESU and less)
Medium farms (8-16 ESU)
Large farms (16 ESU and more)
All sizes
Per AWU
ECU
14 000
12 000
10 000
8 000
6 000
4 000
2 000
0
1974/75 1975/76 1976/77 1977/78 1978/79 1979/80 1980/81
Source: FADN.

Figure 11

VI — The consumer

Influence of the general economic environment on the consumer

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

(i) a persistently slow rate of growth, even though the main indicators now point to an improvement in the Community;

(ii) worsening unemployment, with 10.4% of the working population unemployed at the end of August (11.7 million out of work, compared with 10.6 million in August 1982);

(iii) continuing high inflation, despite real progress in this area.

Changing consumption patterns (Table 25)

187. The annual growth in the total Community population (270 million inhabitants in 1981 in the Community of Ten) has for many years been very low (0.2%).

This rate of growth has therefore little influence on the consumption of foodstuffs, which is chiefly determined by consumer habits, prices and disposable incomes.

188. Changing trends in consumer habits over the last few years have continued in the case of most products but have been slowed down somewhat by the economic crisis.

Particular features were as follows:

(i) a downward trend in sugar consumption (9.6 million tonnes in 1982/83 and 9.45 million tonnes in 1983/84 according to the latest estimates);

(ii) no change in wine consumption in the producer countries, or even a downward trend, which is not offset by the slight increase in the non-producing countries, where consumption is curbed by high excise duties;

(iii) a slight drop in consumption of butter and beef/veal.

Per capita consumption of main food products
(average in kg per inhabitant per year) (1)

Product	EUR 10
Cereals (excluding rice)	84
Sugar	36
Potatoes	76
Vegetables (including preserves)	106
Fruit other than citrus (including preserves and fruit juices)	60
Citrus fruit	28
Wine (litres)	47
Milk (fresh products other than cream)	99
Meat excluding offal	83
of which: Beef/veal	25
pigmeat	37
poultrymeat	14
Vegetable oils and fats	11 (2)
Butter (fat)	5
Eggs (including processed products)	14

(1) Crop products: average for 1979/80, 1980/81, 1981/82. Livestock products: average for 1979, 1980 and 1981.
(2) EUR 9.

189. The differences in consumption between the Member States are being steadily reduced because of changes in consumer habits as the range of foodstuffs on offer to the European consumer is gradually widened.

190. Considerable differences remain, however, since consumer habits are rather slow to change and tend to be perpetuated by disparities in taxation. For example, VAT rates on foodstuffs vary from one Member State to another, and so do the excise duties on alcoholic beverages.

Broadly speaking, the rate of VAT on foodstuffs is:

(i) either the zero rate (Ireland and United Kingdom, Italy for pasta products, bread and milk);

(ii) or the low rate:
Belgium 6%, France 5.5%, Italy 2% or 8%, Federal Republic of Germany 6.5%, Luxembourg 2% or 4.5%, Netherlands 4%;

(iii) or the ordinary rate: Denmark 22%.

From one Member State to another, there are considerable differences in the list of products qualifying for these rates. The VAT rates on beverages are usually different and vary according to the type of drink. In this sector one also sees the widest differences between the Member States:

Belgium	6% on beer, 25% on wines and spirits
France	18.6% on wines and spirits
Federal Republic of Germany	13% on wines and spirits
Italy	8% on wines and spirits

In many cases these drinks are also subject to excise duties, which also vary from one product to another (beer and wine in the United Kingdom) and are very heavy in certain Member States. Thus, the tax (excise duty plus VAT) levied on wine in some Member States is four times higher than the price obtained by the winegrower. 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.

191. In 1983 the percentage of consumer outgoings spent on foodstuffs is about 19% for the EEC as a whole.

The percentage varies considerably from one Member State to another and from one income bracket to another within the individual Member States.

Household expenditure in 1980

(%)

	B	D	F	I	NL	L	UK	IRL	DK	GR
Food + drink + tobacco	21.7	20 (1)	21.5	30.7	22.2	20.5	22.2	44.7	25.9	
Food only	17.8	—	18	26.7	16.8	16.6	16.4	26.9	17.8	35.6 (2)

(1) 1979.
(2) Estimate.

Security of supply (Table 26)

192. In 1983 the supply of foodstuffs in the Community encountered no major difficulties. More than 90% of Community agricultural produce is covered by the CAP. This ensures security of supply for most foodstuffs.

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

Exceeding 100%		Around 100%		Below 100%	
Sugar	124	Oats	98	Grain maize	62
Poultrymeat	108	Potatoes	101	Rice	83
Concentrated milk	154	Eggs	102 (2)	Fresh fruit (other than citrus)	83
Butter	118	Fresh milk products	101	Citrus fruit	44
Whole-milk powder	337	Beef/veal	102	Sheepmeat and goatmeat	73
Skimmed-milk powder	126	Pigmeat	101	Vegetable oils and fats	—
Barley	112	Fresh vegetables	98		
Wheat	118	Wine	103		
Rye	107				
Cheese	106				

(1) Crop products: average for 1979/80, 1980/81 and 1981/82. Livestock products: average for 1979, 1980 and 1981.
(2) 1982/83 marketing year.

For some other products (maize, rice, soya, citrus fruits, etc.), where home production does not cover all Community needs, the Community imports from non-member countries; to ensure security of supply in these products, the Community concludes trading agreements with certain non-member countries (citrus fruit, fresh and processed fruit and vegetables, sheepmeat, etc.) and makes use of public and private storage.

193. Some of the agricultural products imported under special arrangements are already produced in sufficient quantities, or even in excess, in the Community. These are mainly:

(i) butter from New Zealand (87 000 tonnes in 1983), mostly for the United Kingdom market;

(ii) cheese, mainly from New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Switzerland, Austria, Finland and certain East European countries;

(iii) beef/veal from non-member countries;

(iv) sugar (1 300 000 tonnes, equivalent to 14% of Community consumption) from the ACP countries. (1)

The Commission believes that the European Community should examine the possibility of coming to an understanding with New Zealand, which, together with the Community, is a major supplier of butter to the world market and which exports butter to the United Kingdom on preferential terms under the Accession Treaty. These special arrangements provide for an annual reduction in the quantity imported under them, to reflect the fall in consumption, particularly in the United Kingdom.

The Commission has proposed to the Council (1) annual quotas of these special imports for a further five-year period: 83 000 tonnes in 1984, 81 000 tonnes in 1985, 79 000 tonnes in 1986, 77 000 tonnes in 1987 and 75 000 tonnes in 1988.

194. 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 corn gluten feed, 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 enabled very reasonable consumer prices to be charged for pigmeat, poultrymeat, eggs, edible oils, margarine and other vegetable fats.

(1) ACP: African, Caribbean and Pacific States associated with the Community under the Lomé Convention.
(2) COM(83)574.

Agricultural prices for 1983/84 and future guidelines for the common agricultural policy

195. The guidelines for the common agricultural policy were set forth by the Commission in its reply to the mandate of 30 May 1980. These guidelines are contained in Document COM(81)608 final of 23 October 1981, which was used as the basis for the Commission's proposals relating to agricultural prices and related measures for 1982/83 and 1983/84.

On prices the Commission points out that the considerations relating to agricultural incomes are fundamental but that, where there are structural surpluses of products, it is neither economically sound nor financially possible to provide producers with a total guarantee. It is therefore more important than in the past that prices should be fixed in the light of market realities.

On 28 July 1983 the Commission, at the request of the European Council in Stuttgart, presented proposals on the common agricultural policy involving, among other things, measures to correct market imbalances. (1)

196. In its price proposals for 1983/84, the Commission took account of the following:

(i) the need to prevent any further deterioration in farm incomes (in 1982 farm incomes, defined as the net value-added at factor cost per labour unit, rose substantially after three years of declining incomes but were still only at the 1975 level);

(ii) the need for a better hierarchy of prices in the light of the market situation, with a view to improving the balance of production;

(iii) the 'modulation' of guarantees for products in structural surplus;

(iv) the need to curb inflation and in particular to prevent any excessive rise in consumer prices;

(v) the consequences for prices in national currencies, following alterations to the exchange rates for the ECU against certain national currencies.

197. The Council largely adopted the Commission's proposals. In particular the increases in common prices in ECU were in most cases identical to those proposed

(1) Supplement 4/83 — Bull. E.C.

by the Commission. The Council agreed to the application of guarantee thresholds, and monetary compensatory amounts were dismantled to a significant extent.

The increase in common prices in ECU for the Community as a whole averages 4.2%.Taking into account the agri-monetary adjustments adopted in connection with the 1983/84 price decisions, the increases in national prices in the Community as a whole average 5.5%.

Taking into account the agri-monetary adjustments adopted since the 1982/83 price decisions, the increase in national prices in the Community as a whole averages 6.9%.

198. The average increases in support prices vary from one Member State to another depending on the importance of the different products in their agricultural output and the adjustment of the 'green' rates.

Effect of the 1983/84 decisions on agricultural support prices and food prices

	Percentage increase in ECU (1)	Percentage increase in national currency		Estimated long-term effect on food prices (4)
		as a result of the 1983/84 price decisions (2)	since the 1982/83 price decisions (3)	
FR of Germany	4.1	2.0	2.0	0.8
France	4.0	6.4	9.4	3.8
Italy	4.5	8.8	8.8	3.7
Netherlands	4.0	2.6	2.6	1.1
Belgium	4.4	4.4	7.7	3.0
Luxembourg	3.9	3.9	7.2	2.4
United Kingdom	4.1	4.1	4.1	1.6
Ireland	4.2	8.1	9.0	5.0
Denmark	4.0	4.0	4.7	1.8
Greece (5)	5.6	14.0	25.8	12.9
Community average	4.2	5.5	6.9	2.8

Source: 'Green Europe' No 23/1983.

(1) Common prices in ECU (intervention or equivalent prices), weighted for national agricultural production.
(2) Common prices in ECU converted into national currency at the green rate, account being taken of the adjustments in the green rates included in the latest decisions.
(3) Common prices in ECU converted into national currency at the green rate, account being taken of all adjustments in the green rates included in the latest decisions or adopted since the price decisions of the previous year.
(4) This estimated long-term effect represents the maximum long-term impact on food prices and on total household expenditure which can be attributed to the increase in common prices expressed in national currency in column 3.
(5) Includes the alignment of Greek prices on common prices resulting from the accession agreements.

8)

For some products such as cereals, colza, milk and processed tomatoes, guarantee thresholds have been fixed for 1983/84. These thresholds reflect the foreseeable trends in consumption, production, imports and exports up to 1989.

For the period 1981-85, sugar producers will have to bear all costs relating to the export of sugar surplus to the Community's own requirements, excluding the equivalent of some 1.3 million tonnes imported from the ACP countries.

199. The actual increases, as expressed in the currencies of the various Member States, vary according to the agri-monetary decisions (higher prices in the Member States whose green rates have been devalued, lower prices in the Member States whose green rates have been revalued).

The following table shows the successive adjustment in the green rates and their effect on the common prices applied in each Member State.

Adjustment of the green rates

Percentage revaluations and devalutions of the green rates decided on by the Council since the 1982/83 price decisions and in connection with the 1983/84 price decisions are shown in the following table. The figures in brackets show the effect of these adjustments in terms of percentage increases of reductions in the common prices expressed in national currency.

22.10.1982	FR of Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	BLEU	United Kingdom	Ireland	Denmark	Greece
20. 6.1982							−0.85 (0.86)	−0.61 (0.60)	−2.54 (2.61)
22.10.1982		−2.76 (2.84)							
31. 1.1983					−3.13 (3.23)				−7.0 (7.53)
1. 4.1983									
23. 5.1983	2.47 (−2.41)	−3.9 (4.05)	−3.88 (4.03)	1.69 (−1.66)			−3.60 (3.75)		−7.36 (7.94)
Total revaluation Effect on prices	2.47 (−2.41)	−6.55 (7.00)	−3.88 (4.03)	1.69 (−1.66)	−3.13 (3.23)	0 (0)	−4.44 (4.64)	−0.61 (0.60)	−16.04 (19.1)

NB: Germany and the Netherlands will not apply these decisions in full in respect of milk products and cereals until the start of the 1984/85 marketing year. The support prices of those products in the two countries are therefore not reduced in nominal terms.
In the case of France the MCAs on milk were dismantled by a further point, while for pigmeat they were dismantled by a further 2.2 points. The support for those products was therefore increased to a greater extent.
In addition, the Council decided to reduce the MCAs on pigmeat by making its calculations, from 1 August 1983, on the basis of 90% of the minimum buying-in price. The Council also asked the Commission to revise the method of calculating MCAs, in particular for the following products:
(i) products for which there is no intervention price;
(ii) products not listed in Annex II to the EEC Treaty (list of agricultural products);
(iii) products obtained from commodities which are not subject to MCAs.

Average increase in common agricultural prices as compared with the previous year

	1981/82			1982/83			1983/84		
	Common prices in		Inflation 1981 (3)	Common prices in		Inflation 1982 (3)	Common prices in		Inflation 1983 (3)
	ECU (1)	national currency (2)		ECU (1)	national currency (2)		ECU (1)	national currency (2)	
FR of Germany	9.5	5.7	4.2	10.3	6.9	4.8	4.1	2.0	3.9
France	8.9	11.6	11.7	10.1	13.8	11.3	4.0	9.4	10.3
Italy	9.3	15.8	17.6	10.5	16.1	17.6	4.5	8.7	15.0
Netherlands	9.7	10.5	5.6	10.5	8.2	5.9	4.0	2.6	1.7
Belgium	9.8	10.6	5.4	10.4	16.3	7.7	4.4	7.7	6.6
Luxembourg	9.7	10.5	8.1	10.6	16.5	8.6	3.9	7.2	8.5
United Kingdom	8.9	8.9	12.1	10.1	10.1	8.2	4.1	4.1	5.8
Ireland	9.7	14.0	17.8	10.5	10.5	18.5	4.2	9.0	12.5
Denmark	9.4	12.2	10.9	10.2	13.7	10.3	4.0	4.7	7.7
Greece (4)	9.3	12.5	19.7	13.4	19.7	18.1	5.6	25.8	20.9
EUR 10	9.2	10.9	10.6	10.4	12.2	10.5	4.2	6.9	8.6

(1) Common prices in ECU (intervention or equivalent prices), weighted for national agricultural production.
(2) Common prices in ECU converted into national currency at the green rate, account being taken of the adjustments in the green rates included in the price decisions or adopted since the price decisions of the previous year.
(3) Inflation rate for the economy as a whole, as shown by the GDP deflator for the calendar year in question. Forecast figures for 1983 published in *European Economy Supplement A*, No 2, February 1983.
(4) Includes the alignment of Greek prices on common prices as a result of the accession agreements.

Producer and consumer prices

200. The maximum long-term effect of these increases on consumer food prices is estimated at less than 3% for the Community as a whole, which corresponds to an increase of about 0.5% in the cost of living. The effect on retail prices will vary from one product to another and from one Member State to another, depending on the adjustments to the green rates and the situation on the markets for the various products. Since consumer prices in general are expected to rise by 9% in 1983, the Commission believes that the impact of these decisions on consumers will be slight.

In recent years agriculture has made a contribution to curbing inflation, since from 1978 to 1982 agricultural producer prices rose at an annual rate of 9.4%, food prices at a rate of 11.6% and consumer prices in general at a rate of 12.3%.

201. There is, however, no close correlation between the movements of producer prices and consumer prices. The latter include the costs of processing, packaging, transport, storage and distribution, which do not necessarily follow the same pattern as producer prices.

202. In 1983 food prices continued to rise at the same rate, against a background of relatively moderate inflation.

World market prices and Community supplies

203. In 1983 world market prices for many agricultural products continued to differ widely from (and were usually lower than) those obtaining in the Community.

It must be remembered, however, that world market prices are very variable because the quantities of agricultural goods traded on the world market generally represent only a small proportion of world output (e.g. sugar, cereals, milk products) and may reflect short-term fluctuations in production. As the Commission pointed out in its 'Guidelines for European agriculture', (1) it is highly unlikely that European consumers could be supplied for long at low and stable prices if Community supply, because of reduction in production, depended to a greater extent on imports.

204. For several products (e.g. beef, wine) there is no real world market and prices vary according to the destination of exports. For example, (2) the proportion of world production which is traded on the world market is usually less than 20% (cereals approximately 15%, butter 9%, beef/veal 4%, oilseeds 18%).

Such figures show that, at a given level of consumption, any relatively slight change in production may considerably alter the quantities available on the world market and may strongly influence prices. In the case of milk products, for example, a 12% reduction in the quantity of butter produced by the Community, which would entail increased Community imports and a reduction in Community exports, would halve the world trade in butter. (2)

The same effect would be produced by a 13% drop in Community production of beef/veal. (1)

(1) 'Guidelines for European agriculture', memorandum to complement the Commission's report on the mandate of 30 May 1980, Doc. COM(81)608 final, p. 13.
(2) 'Guidelines for European agriculture' Doc. COM(81)608 final, p. 14.

It should also be pointed out that prices are often higher in countries with agricultural structures similar to those in the Community.

For example, whilst the producer price for milk is 55% less in New Zealand than in the Community and 15% less in Australia, the Community price is exceeded by 15% in the United States, by 18% in Canada and by 55% in Switzerland. Whilst beef prices in competing countries such as Australia and Argentina are much lower than in the Community, they are only slightly lower in the United States and are more than twice as high in Japan. (1)

EAGGF expenditure (Tables 42 to 50)

205. EAGGF expenditure in 1983, taking into account supplementary and amending budget No 2/83, should amount to 16 469 million ECU — 15 848 million ECU for the Guarantee Section and 621 million ECU for the Guidance Section. Total net expenditure, net of the ordinary and sugar levies, is estimated at 14 035 million ECU. In 1983 EAGGF expenditure should account for 65% of the entire Community budget. EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure will represent 63%.

Special measures benefiting consumers directly

206. In addition to its appropriate price policy and its strict management of markets, the Community continued to operate special schemes on behalf of consumers or certain categories of consumers.

207. In the milk products sector the Community continued to finance butter consumption and the supply of milk and cheese to schoolchildren.

208. Subsidies for the consumption of butter are authorized throughout the Community but are granted only in the United Kingdom, Denmark, Ireland and Luxembourg. In the United Kingdom the scheme is 100% Community-financed (up to a maximum of 45 ECU per 100 kg) and in the other Member States 75% Community-financed (up to a maximum of 45 ECU per 100 kg).

(1) 'Guidelines for European agriculture', Doc. COM(81)608 final, p. 14.

The subsidy covers some 250 000 tonnes in the United Kingdom, 40 000 tonnes in Denmark, 40 000 tonnes in Ireland and 3 000 tonnes in Luxembourg.

The cost of these measures is about 150 million ECU.

In addition, the import levy on 92 000 tonnes of New Zealand butter has been reduced by an amount equal to the subsidy granted to Community butter.

Special sales of cut-price butter within the Community, such as sales to ice-cream and cake manufacturers and to non-profit-making institutions and bodies, were continued and accounted for some 185 000 tonnes, at a cost of some 280 million ECU.

The sale of concentrated butter for cooking purposes was also reintroduced, and this scheme is applied mainly in the Federal Republic of Germany. It accounts for some 5 000 tonnes (at a cost of 9 million ECU).

These various measures account for some 500 000 tonnes, or 33% of Community butter consumption.

209. The Community contribution towards the programme for the supply of milk and cheese to schoolchildren was increased and now covers all Member States. The measure has been extended for a five-year period beginning in 1983/84.

210. In its proposals to the Council for rationalizing the common agricultural policy, the Commission suggests a number of changes to the various aid schemes in the milk sector.

There are four proposals, involving:

(i) the gradual phasing out of the subsidy for direct butter consumption;

(ii) the extension to other foodstuffs of the subsidy for the use of butter in the manufacture of cakes and ice-cream;

(iii) the introduction of a special subsidy for concentrated milk used in animal feed;

(iv) an increase in the fat content of drinking milk.

211. The subsidy for direct butter consumption has little impact on the level of consumption and its actual cost is therefore very high. However, in order to temper the effects of the price increase for the consumer, it is proposed that the subsidy be abolished in all Member States in two stages:

(i) reduction of 25.5 ECU on 1 April 1984;

(ii) abolition of remaining 25.5 ECU on 1 April 1985.

Although it is difficult to assess accurately the subsidy's impact on consumption, it has been estimated that it has probably boosted sales by only about 20 000 to 30 000 tonnes.

212. It is proposed that the subsidy for the use of butter in food manufacturing be extended to foods other than pastry products and ice-cream. The subsidy would apply to products not consisting exclusively of butter or non-butter fats, to prevent their being consumed instead of butter.

213. The proposal to increase the fat content of standardized whole milk and semi-skimmed milk is intended to increase the consumption of butterfat. This measure would lead to additional butterfat consumption of around 20 000 tonnes of butter equivalent.

214. The 'Christmas butter' operation was not organized in 1980 or 1981. The results obtained in 1979/80 and 1982/83 revealed that the scheme was very costly.

Results of the sale of 'Christmas butter' in 1979/80

Member State which applied the measure	Quantity sold in tonnes	Price reduction		Total cost (in million ECU)
		ECU/100 kg	as % of retail price	
France	46 600	150	45	69.90
Belgium	9 000	90	25	8.10
Netherlands	7 500	90	28	6.75
FR of Germany	70 000	90	22	63.00
Italy	19 000	90	23	17.10

215. The Community also continued, as in previous years, to supply beef from intervention stocks at reduced prices to certain institutions.

This scheme is operated mainly on the Italian market.

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

217. In connection with the fixing of agricultural prices for 1982/83, various measures to improve product quality were adopted:

In the cereals sector:

(i) continuation of the special premium of 5.44 ECU/tonne for rye of breadmaking quality;

(ii) adaptation of the reference price for wheat of breadmaking quality;

(iii) improvement of the standard quality for barley.

In the citrus fruit sector, measures were adopted to smooth the conversion (already under way) towards varieties in greater demand and preferred by the consumer.

Harmonization of laws

218. In 1983 the Community pursued its programme of harmonization, one aim being to safeguard and strengthen consumer protection.

219. In the feedingstuffs sector a number of directives were adopted to bring the use of additives into line with current scientific and technological developments.

The Council adopted a directive fixing guidelines for the scientific assessment of certain products used as a source of proteins in animal nutrition, in particular bioproteins obtained from micro-organisms cultured on non-traditional substrates.

In the pesticides sector, the Commission adopted new measures to abolish the sale and use in the Community of plant health products containing certain mercury compounds or persistent organo-chlorine compounds.

220. In the veterinary sector, the Commission continued to apply measures which have a direct relevance for public health, for example, the health inspection measures applicable to meat imports from non-member countries and the eradication of diseases such as bovine tuberculosis, bovine brucellosis and contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia.

In the public health sector, the Scientific Committees delivered their opinion on the use of certain substances with a hormonal action in animal nutrition, on the basis of the work of a group of scientific experts. The Commission is using this opinion, which emanates from the most eminent Community scientists in the field, as the basis for proposals which it is preparing for presentation to the Council.

Consultation of consumer organizations

221. In 1983, as in previous years, the Commission and its staff held regular consultations with groups of consumer organizations at Community level.

222. The consumers are consulted, through their representatives on the agricultural advisory committees, on the implementation of various items of Community legislation.

The terms of office of the members of these committees were renewed in 1982.

Commission staff also attended various meetings organized by consumer organizations.

223. The Commission took part in the meetings held by the agricultural experts from the Consumers' Consultative Committee (CCC) to prepare the latter's opinions on the Commission's agricultural price proposals and the Council's agricultural price decisions.

These opinions were presented and debated at talks between the Committee and the Member of the Commission responsible for agriculture. The consumers stressed their support for the principles of the common agricultural policy and expressed their regret that the Commission had failed, and the Council even more so, to keep closely enough to the intentions expressed in the mandate of 30 May 1980 on guidelines for European agriculture.

The consumers were critical of the agricultural prices, which they found far too high in view of the situation on most agricultural markets.

224. Since it was set up in 1973, the CCC has delivered 18 opinions and adopted 8 resolutions on the common agricultural policy. These have concerned, among other things, Directive 81/602/EEC concerning the prohibition of certain substances having a hormonal action and of any substances having a thyrostatic action in animal nutrition. The CCC is calling for the prohibition of all hormones, both natural and artificial.

VII — Markets for agricultural products

Introduction (Tables M)

225. Examination of the markets for agricultural products is separated into two distinct sections. The first focuses attention on those sectors which represent nearly 80% of agricultural output and on which more than 90% of the total agricultural budget was spent in 1982. Individual sectoral analysis for crop products is given for cereals, sugar, fruit and vegetables, wine and tobacco; included for animal products are milk and milk products, beef and veal, sheepmeat and pigmeat. This review by sector includes reference to the pattern of production and consumption as well as to the development of the internal market in terms of prices and support measures taken in the Community during the year; it also covers the evolution of Community trade in world markets.

The second part draws the major strands of these analyses together and sets out the outlook for agricultural markets in the short to medium term, indicating those sectors where problems exist or are likely to arise.

Further details concerning the market situation of all agricultural products are provided in 'The situation of the agricultural markets—1983 report'. Statistical information on all sectors is contained in Chapter X of this report.

Situation on the principal agricultural markets

Cereals (Tables M.1)

Community

226. The total area of cereals under cultivation in the Community in 1982 was 28.1 million ha or 28% of the utilized agricultural area (UAA). There was considerable variation concerning land use for cereals according to the Member State concerned. About 42% of the UAA was utilized for cereals in the Federal Republic of Germany and 59% in Denmark (compared to 7% in Ireland and 10% in the Netherlands).

Production and consumption

227. Total cereals production in the Community for 1982/83 reached a record level of 130.5 million tonnes (excluding rice), an increase of 7.1% over the previous year, owing to excellent growing conditions in all Member States except Italy and Ireland. Preliminary indications for 1983/84 are that production forecasts, excluding rice, will be around 123 million tonnes; yields for barley and maize are expected to be well below last year's high levels.

228. Total consumption of cereals utilized in the Community during 1981/82 amounted to 116.3 million tonnes, a fall of 1.6 million tonnes compared to 1980/81. About 59% of all cereals were utilized in animal feed, 35.6% for human consumption and industrial use, while the remainder was used for seed (roughly the same proportions as in 1980/81). Within these three categories, the percentage varies substantially from one Member State to another and from year to year, according to the cereal concerned. Final balance sheets for 1981/82 show that self-supply of cereals remained stable at about 105%; it is expected to increase to around 117% in 1982/83 owing to the record crop havested.

229. The use of cereals in animal feed has been significantly affected in recent years by the growth of cereal substitutes such as manioc and a variety of food industry by-products. In 1982, imports of cereal substitutes amounted to the equivalent of 16.2 million tonnes of cereals. Imports of manioc have increased from 2.3 million tonnes in 1974 reaching 8.1 million tonnes in 1982. Even if such imports can be stabilized at these levels through self-restraint arrangements with the major suppliers, e.g. as with Thailand, imports of other similar products are likely to increase over the medium term owing to the ease of substitution. As an example, corn gluten feed imports have risen from 0.7 million tonnes in 1974 to 2.8 million tonnes in 1982 and can be expected to increase still further in line with the development of the production of alcohol from maize in the USA (imports are expected to reach 3.2 million tonnes in 1983).

230. Use of home-grown cereals has been given some support by the operation of the silo system which encourages the use of more Community wheat in animal feed. The trend of decreasing utilization of home-grown creals for animal feed, however, is continuing (less than 45% in 1981/82 compared with around 50% in 1975/76). This is mostly accounted for by farmers tending to sell more of their cereals (or producing less oats, normally used for animal feed) and to purchase compound feedingstuffs made from imported cereal substitutes. In 1972/73 cereals represented over 62% of the energy supplied by concentrate feeds (i.e. excluding barley fodder, root crops and grazing, etc.). This proportion fell to 53.5% in 1980/81.

231. Cereals used for industrial purposes decreased by 2.9% in 1981/82. Industrial use of wheat decreased slightly while that of maize declined by 3.0%. These two cereals, accounting for 4% and 45% respectively of total industrial use of cereals, are mainly used for the production of starch and glucose. A large quantity of maize is also used in the distilling industry in the UK. Industrial use of barley decreased by 3.0% in 1981/82 to 5.1 million tonnes (5.6 million tonnes in 1980/81).

Main market features

232. The 1982/83 marketing year opened with stock levels at about 12 million tonnes (of which 0.9 million tonnes were stored on farms) including 5.9 million tonnes of common wheat, 0.6 million tonnes of durum wheat, 1.3 million tonnes of barley and 2.5 million tonnes of maize in public intervention stocks. At the beginning of the 1983/84 marketing year, off-farm stocks were at 16.0 million tonnes.

233. Despite substantial exports during the 1982/83 marketing year, internal market prices were depressed owing to large quantities of wheat and barley being available. The notable exception to this general trend was in Italy where the prices of common wheat were well above support levels. With the decline in availability of coarse grains, it is expected that an extra quantity of 3 to 4 million tonnes of wheat will be absorbed into animal feed.

In 1982/83, intra-Community trade increased by 15% to around 20 million tonnes, France remaining the principal supplier of cereals to other Member States. Its exports of common wheat, barley and maize decreased to 9.4 million tonnes in 1982/83 (9.6 million tonnes in 1981/82). Trade in cereal products such as wheat flour, barley malt and maize grits is also continuing to grow.

World markets

234. At the beginning of the 1982/83 marketing year, world stocks of wheat were estimated at 51 million tonnes with coarse grains at about 114 million tonnes. World production of cereals (excluding rice) in 1982/83 reached the record level of 1 285 million tonnes, with excellent harvests in all the major exporting countries; Community production was equivalent to 10% of this total. Equivalent percentages of other major exporting countries of cereals were: USA 26%, Canada 4%, Australia 1% and Argentina 3%.

With stabilization in global consumption levels and the continuing vigorous export activities by the US (under pressure from a high level of carryover stocks), prices were under strong pressure in the first few months of the 1982/83 marketing year; this eased towards the end of the marketing year mainly because of the strengthening of the dollar.

235. For 1983/84, world production of wheat is expected to reach 486 million tonnes while a significant drop is anticipated for coarse grains (about 700 million tonnes against 780 million tonnes in 1982/83) owing to reduced expectation for the US soya and maize crops. This has led to the situation that feed grain prices have risen sharply on the world market and are now close to the level of wheat prices. As a result, wheat stocks will remain high while the stock of feed grains is expected to decrease. Closing global stocks at the end of the 1983/84 marketing year for wheat and coarse grains are currently forecast at 199 million tonnes (190 million tonnes in 1982/83).

236. In 1981/82, the Community imported 14.7 million tonnes of cereals (7.6% less than in 1980/81) confirming the trend of diminishing imports noted over the past few years. Of the overall total in 1981/82, 8.7 million tonnes were maize (about 92% imported from the USA), 3.5 million tonnes of common wheat (over 95% from North America, including 0.7 million tonnes under inward processing) and about 0.9 million tonnes of barley (coming mainly from Canada). Total imports of cereals during 1982/83 are expected to be about 14 million tonnes.

237. Total exports of cereals and cereal products in 1981/82 from the Community rose by 1.8% to 21.6 million tonnes: within this total, common wheat and flour accounted for 14.3 million tonnes. For 1982/83, estimated exports of common wheat and flour are expected to be 13.2 million tonnes – 12.4 million tonnes as commercial sales, of which 2.9 million tonnes in the form of flour, and the remainder as food aid. About 1.5 million tonnes of flour as commercial sales were exported under inward processing arrangements (0.6 million tonnes in 1981/82). During both these marketing years, sales have been made to the Community's traditional clients in West and North Africa, as well as several Eastern European countries. In 1982/83, a larger percentage of exports went to the Middle East. Flour exports continued to go to a wide variety of traditional destinations, in particular Egypt, Syria and the USSR. Barley and barley products exported (principally malt) amounted to a total of 5.7 million tonnes in 1981/82 of which 1.7 million tonnes in the form of barley products. Exports in 1982/83 are expected to be slightly lower at around 5.1 million tonnes.

Sugar (Tables M.3)

Community

238. The total area under cultivation for sugar beet in 1982/83 fell by 9.3% in comparison to 1981/82, covering about 1.8% of the utilized agricultural area in the Community. The decrease was principally due not only to world price levels being much lower than Community prices at the time of planting, but also to substantial quantities being carried over in stock in certain countries.

239. In terms of production structures, the total number of farms producing sugar beet is falling (about 370 000 in 1977) although the rate of decline is now tending to fall off less rapidly than previously. At the same time, the number of sugar-beet processing factories has decreased from 250 in 1972/73 to 203 in 1982/83, a decrease of 19%, accompanied by an increase in total processing capacity of 36%. This improvement of production structure over the past decade illustrates that the development of production has not been hindered by the existence of a quota system, now in operation for over seven years.

Production and consumption

240. Total sugar production in the Community in 1982/83 was 13.94 million tonnes, 7.3% less than the record level of 15 million in 1981/82. Taking into account the carryover of 1 million tonnes of sugar for the preceding marketing year, 9.4 million tonnes was produced within the basic quota ('A' sugar); an amount of 2.1 million tonnes was reached outside the basic quota but within the maximum amount ('B' sugar) while the remainder of the production ('C' sugar) remained at 3.5 million tonnes. For 1983/84, the Community crop is expected to be much lower than for 1982/83 owing to the lower acreage planted as well as lower sugar yields (about 10.7 million tonnes).

241. Human consumption of sugar during 1982/83 in the Community remained at about the same level as 1981/82 (34.5 kg per head). Less than 1% of total production went for industrial purposes, mostly to the chemical industry. Total production and consumption of isoglucose in 1982/83 remained almost static at 182 300 tonnes.

Main market features

242. The marketing year 1982/83 was the second where the new sugar policy has been in force (since July 1981). With the continuing presence of significant quantities for export together with very low prices on the world market, the Commission and the Community sugar producers agreed to continue their stocking policy during 1982/83, as initiated in 1981/82. Producers carried over 1 083 million tonnes of 'C' sugar to the following marketing year. They also bore, through levies on 'A' and 'B' quota sugar, the full cost of exporting sugar in excess of internal demand in the Community other than the equivalent of about 1.3 million tonnes imported from ACP countries (financed by the EAGGF). The Commission limited export commitments in 1982/83 to the same level as 1981/82 (5.2 million tonnes of 'quota' and 'C' sugar).

Market prices remained near to the intervention price level during the 1982/83 marketing year and then approached the level of the new intervention prices decided in the 1983/84 price package (+4% for white and raw sugar). Intra-Community trade increased in 1982/83 mostly because production fell in Italy: about two thirds of the trade in raw sugar took place between the UK, Italy and Germany.

World markets

243. As in 1981/82, world production exceeded consumption in 1982/83 by more than 5 million tonnes (as compared to more than 8 million tonnes in 1981/82). As a result, stocks at the end of August 1983 were very high. World prices remained depressed during the 1982/83 marketing year until May 1983. The rise in the world market price since then has been stimulated by reduced expectations for world production for the 1983/84 marketing year (the current estimate is for 92 million tonnes against 99.9 million tonnes the previous year) as well as hopes for rising consumption (96 million tonnes compared to 94.4 million tonnes in 1982/83). For 1983/84, the Community expects to have a total quantity of 5.2 million tonnes of sugar available for export, of which 3.5 million tonnes of 'C' sugar.

Fruit and vegetables (Tables M.11)

244. Total production of fresh fruit and vegetables during 1982 in the Community, including that part destined for the processing industry, rose by 8.6% in comparison with 1981. Community production of fresh fruit increased to 22.5 million tonnes while vegetable production remained at about the same level at 28.7 million tonnes. Italy was the major producer of fresh fruit (45%) and vegetables (39%) in the Community. In contrast, production of processed fruit and vegetables rose slightly during 1982 mainly due to increases for canned products (other than tomatoes) and frozen products.

Consumption of fresh fruit in 1981/82 was 16.6 million tonnes, a fall of 12.9% in respect of the preceding year. 90% went for human consumption, each inhabitant in the Community eating approximately 85 kg per head during the year. The total internal utilization of vegetables fell by 3.3% to 31.7 million tonnes.

245. Market prices fluctuated considerably over the year and were supported in several instances by temporary measures like countervailing charges on imports. Quantities withdrawn for pears (3.2% of total production) and lemons were lower in 1982/83 than in 1981/82, but higher for other products such as apples (11.1%) and cauliflowers (1.6%).

246. Turning to trade, fresh fruit imports into the Community remained at about the same level in 1982 as in 1981, around 4.3 million tonnes (including 3.1 million tonnes of citrus fruit and 0.48 million tonnes of apples), or nearly five times the total export volume. Total imports of fresh vegetables were about 1.2 million tonnes in 1982, or three times the total export volume. Intra-Community trade for fresh food remained at 2.8 million tonnes in 1982, the level of vegetables being similar (tomatoes being the main product traded at 0.46 million tonnes).

Intra-Community trade for processed fruit and vegetables in 1982 remained at a similar level to 1981. Total imports from non-member countries diminshed slightly while exports rose to 3.35 million tonnes in 1982 compared to 2.71 million tonnes in 1981.

Wine (Tables M.9)

247. Production in the Community during 1981/82 was 141 million hectolitres (hl), accounting for 45.8% of world production, after reaching a record level of 182 million hl in 1979/80. In 1982/83, production rose by 30 million hl to 171 million hl. Domestic consumption in 1981/82 totalled 150 million hl (164 million hl in 1980/81): the comparable figure for 1982/83 was 157 million hl. A decreasing amount went for human consumption in 1982/83 (126.4 million hl compared to 127.5 million hl in 1980/81), confirming a downward trend noted over the past few years, while the majority of the remainder was distilled (29.7 million hl, 68% with Community aids). The level of self-supply for the Community in 1981/82 was about 103%.

248. Intra-Community trade slightly decreased to 20.7 million hl. in 1981/82 (22 million hl in 1980/81). Exports in the same period were 10.6 million hl in comparison to imports of around 5.8 million hl. The general trend observed is for exports to increase as a result of increasing Italian sales while imports are tending to decrease.

249. For 1983/84, production is expected to fall slightly to 165 million hl. Disposal of those quantities in excess of human consumption will be facilitated by the new distillation measures now in force following the decisions taken by the Council in the context of the 1982/83 prices package.

Tobacco (Tables M.10)

250. Production in the Community in 1982 increased to 329 300 tonnes (6.5% up on 1981), accounting for about 5% of world production, representing 0.6% of total agricultural output. Consumption in the Community slightly declined to 570 000 tonnes, falling in the Federal Republic of Germany, France and the United Kingdom. Self-supply in 1982 was about 50%.

251. 21% of world production was traded in the world market in 1982, falling to 1.43 million tonnes (3.4% down on 1981). EC exports took up about 8% of the world market (118 300 tonnes). About 60% of EC imports (413 900 tonnes) were flue-cured Virginia tobacco: furthermore, about two thirds of imports entered duty free or at a preferential level into the Community, being covered by ACP or GSP arrangements. Costs of this sector are expected to be 668 million ECU in 1983, accounting for 4.2% of total EAGGF expenditure, a rise of 7.3% over 1982.

Milk (Tables M.13)

Production and consumption

252. A small increase of 1.6% in cow numbers to 25.4 million head in 1982 coupled with a significant rise of 3.8% in the average annual yield per dairy cow to 4 382 kg per animal (e.g. Denmark increasing its average yield by 8.1%, France by 5.1% and Germany by 2.5%) led to a jump in milk production of 3.5% in 1982 compared to 1981. This reflected the further improvement in herd structure, the quality of milk cows and cheaper feed inputs. Milk production in 1983 is also anticipated to rise by about 3.5%.

253. A similar proportion of milk production from dairy cows in 1982, as in 1981, continued to be sold by farmers to dairies for processing into milk and milk products (about 92.2% amounting to 99.6 million tonnes in 1982). Total milk deliveries to dairies increased by 3.5% in 1982, helped considerably by favourable autumn weather. The extra 3.4 million tonnes so generated were mostly converted into the two intervention products, butter and skimmed-milk powder. The rate of increase in production of condensed milk (+1%) and cheese (+1.7%) slowed down while whole-milk powder production declined by 18%, reflecting the decline in external and internal demand. Conversely, the increase in butter (+7.8%) and skimmed-milk powder (+6.6%) resulted in high year-end intervention stocks at 31 December 1982 (112 000 tonnes for butter and 574 000 tonnes for skimmed-milk powder).

254. The overall use of milk in the Community for liquid milk and fresh milk products increased only marginally in 1982. The general tendency emerging over the past decade to consume more semi-skimmed milk and less whole milk continued in 1982. The total share of UHT milk, as a percentage of Community consumption of whole and semi-skimmed milk, was 23% in 1982 (22% in 1981), the highest levels being found in France (55%) and the Federal Republic of Germany (46%). Consumption of cheese continued to increase by 2% in 1982 (2.5% in 1981).

255. Internal consumption of both condensed milk and whole-milk powder are low as these two products are mainly geared to the export market. Total internal off-take for butter rose slightly by 1% in 1982 mainly because of an increase in the quantities sold at reduced prices to the food industry (bakeries and ice-cream) and non-profit-making institutions. An end-of-year sale also took place (Christmas butter) but reduced normal consumption is likely to result during 1983 owing to the low level of additional sales resulting from the operation. Disposal of skimmed-milk powder also continued to cause difficulties as only about 12% of the powder manufactured could be sold at a fixed price in the Community: about 1.36 million tonnes were sold for animal feed in 1982 (or 60% of production).

Main market features

256. The target price for milk was fixed for 1983/84 with effect from 23 May 1983 at 27.43 ECU/100 kg, an increase of 2.3% (estimated to be an increase in average producer prices of 4.5% in terms of national currencies—much below the average rate of inflation). The limited increase reflected the operation of the guarantee threshold system for the first time in the milk sector. As milk deliveries to dairies in 1982 exceeded the 'guarantee threshold' by 3%, the price increase was adjusted downwards accordingly. The co-responsibility levy for 1982/83 was maintained at 2% of the target price while the previous criteria fixed for reduced levy and exemption from the levy were left unaltered. In recognition of the problems of small milk producers, the Council continued the payment of 120 million ECU to be distributed between them.

257. During 1982/83, the principal effort in the milk sector was to continue to find markets for the volume of milk produced at the cheapest unit cost, both internally and externally. With the sharp rise in domestic production of butter and skimmed-milk powder continuing during 1983, coupled with stagnation in internal consumption and declining possibilities for export as the world market for most dairy products has continued to contract, public intervention stocks for both these products have risen very rapidly in spite of raising subsidies for internal disposal. The special measures introduced in July 1982 to encourage the inclusion of skimmed-milk powder in animal feed for pigs and poultry resulted in additional sales of 74 000 tonnes in 1982: sales of more than 500 000 tonnes are expected in 1983. Nevertheless, by the end of 1983, public stocks of butter and skimmed-milk powder had reached very high levels.

World markets

258. World milk production increased in 1982 by more than 2% (compared to 0.5% in 1980). This rate of increase was due mainly to the significant expansion of the milk yield per dairy cow as a result of favourable animal feed conditions. Production increased in the USA by 2.1%, in the USSR by 1.3% and in Canada by 3.2%. World milk production is likely to increase by more than 3% during 1983 with substantial increases in the Community, the USA and the USSR. In contrast the constant expansion in the world markets for all dairy products noted since 1975 has now been reversed; markets have been decreasing in terms of total exports since 1981. Thus, as world milk production has increased, the world market continued to shrink in 1982 for butter and skimmed-milk powder (by 7% each) and for whole-milk powder (by 3%); for condensed milk the market showed little change and expanded only for cheese (by 5%).

259. Furthermore the Community's world market shares for butter and butteroil and for skimmed-milk powder, which had steadily increased from 1973 to 1980, fell in 1981 and again in 1982. Its market share for butter has dropped from 62% in 1980 to 51% in 1982 and has fallen for skimmed-milk powder from 61% in 1980 to 42% over the same period. For example while the Community exported 193 000 tonnes less butter in 1982 than in 1980 (a record year for Community butter exports), the USA and New Zealand increased butter sales by 67 000 and 23 000 tonnes respectively over the same period. This was mostly due to decreased export opportunities in Eastern Europe. A feature of the present market is a sharp increase in the use of concessional sales by a few third countries (particularly the USA). As a result of these developments, international market prices reported to the GATT have continued to weaken during 1982 and 1983, despite continued close cooperation between the Community and New Zealand on the functioning of the markets. EEC whole-milk powder exports also fell by 15% while total EEC exports for condensed milk and cheese only increased by 3% and 5% respectively.

260. Total butter imports in 1982 into the Community amounted to 108 000 tonnes of which 92 000 tonnes of New Zealand butter were imported into the United Kingdom, representing over 7% of the world butter trade or almost 5% of total butter production in the Community. Cheese imports in the Community amounted to 104 000 tonnes (representing 13% of the world cheese trade). Thus, the Community remained the world's second largest importer of butter, next to the USSR, and the second biggest importer of cheese, next to the USA.

Beef and veal (Tables M.14)

Community

261. Beef production takes place on about half of the farms in the Community, contributing about 16% to final agricultural production in the Community. It is mostly concentrated in the Member States with a large grass production and comes either from herds producing milk or from specialized beef herds. The trend towards larger units since 1973 has continued, the number of producers decreasing at a rate of 3.7% per annum since 1975. The beef herd slightly increased in 1982 (+1% over 1981) while the number of veal calves fell by 2.2% to just under 6 million head.

Production and consumption

262. After the cyclical reduction in beef production during 1976 and 1977, total beef production rose by 3.4% in 1980 (compared to 6.2% in 1979), but fell by 3.5% in 1981 and by 4% in 1982, declining to 6.65 million tonnes. Within this figure, adult beef production fell by 4.5% while veal production rose by 0.7%. As a normal indicator, beef consumption can be linked to the rate of general growth in the economy. With a slowing down in growth rates and a significant rise in unemployment, consumption of beef and veal in the Community diminished by 2% in 1982 to 6.6 million tonnes or 24.4 kg per head (21.6 kg per head for beef and 2.8 kg per head for veal).

Main market features

263. Market prices of adult beef animals have gradually risen over the past three years from 130 ECU/100 kg live weight in autumn 1980 to more than 160 ECU/100 kg live weight in September 1983. At this date, the average producer price level in the Community was about 78% of the guide price. After two consecutive years of lower prices, the market prices for veal rose during 1981 and 1982.

264. Despite continuing a flexible management of intervention, avoiding public purchasing to a considerable extent throughout the year, public intervention stocks have risen from 160 000 tonnes at 30 September 1982 to 350 000 tonnes a year later owing to rising production and reduced export opportunities (see point 265 below). Production is expected to rise by about 3% in 1983 compared to 1982. Intra-Community trade was at the same level as 1981, stabilizing at around 1.4 million tonnes in 1982.

World markets

265. The Community produces around 15% of the total world production of beef being the second largest producer in the world (well behind the USA).

Beef exports from the Community have declined from their 1981 peak of 663 000 tonnes to 480 000 tonnes in 1982. The principal destinations were Mediterranean countries (about 24%), Eastern European countries (around 26%, of which the USSR 14% compared to 36% in 1981) and to the Middle East (30%).

266. Imports from non-member countries, mostly entering the Community under special conditions negotiated bilaterally or multilaterally in GATT, rose during 1982 to 440 000 tonnes (including 66 000 tonnes of live animals and 164 000 tonnes of frozen beef).

Principal suppliers were Latin American countries (e.g. Uruguay, Brazil and Argentina), accounting for more than 50% of total imports, and Eastern European countries, accounting for over 10% of total imports (in particular over half the total imports of live animals).

Sheepmeat (Tables M.19)

267. The percentage of sheepmeat production in the value of final agricultural production in the Community is about 2%. 92% of the Community's total flock (58.8 million head at 31 December 1982) is to be found in 4 Member States—United Kingdom (38%), France (23%), Italy (16%) and Greece (15%). Sheepmeat production remained stable in 1982 at 706 000 tonnes: it is expected to rise by 3.4% during 1983 to 730 000 tonnes. Consumption rose in 1982 by 4.5% to 975 000 tonnes: Community consumption per head has been remarkably stable over the past 15 years oscillating between 3.3 and 3.8 kg per head (ranging from 13.8 kg per head in Greece to 1.5 kg per head in Italy). The average Community price in 1982 was 369.86 ECU/100 kg, a 4.3% rise in respect of 1981.

268. The Community produces around 12% of the total world production of sheepmeat and goatmeat, being the second largest producer in the world just below the USSR (800 000 tonnes) but in front of Australia and New Zealand (both producing about 600 000 tonnes each).

269. Imports in 1982 rose by 24% over 1981 to 281 000 tonnes mostly due to increases from suppliers of frozen meat (in particular Australia, Argentina and New Zealand). Exports over the same period fell to 3 400 tonnes (a 50% decrease compared to 1981). Intra-Community trade remained stable in 1982 at around the same level as 1981 of 81 000 tonnes.

Pigmeat (Tables M.15)

270. Production of pigmeat in the Community remains concentrated in regions surrounding the North Sea and the Channel as well as in Northern Italy. In 1982, pigmeat production slightly fell by 0.2% compared to 1981, settling at 10.1 million tonnes. It is expected to rise by about 2% in 1983. Consumption in contrast rose a little to 10.2 million tonnes. As a result, self-sufficiency in the Community decreased to 100.7%, the highest being in Denmark with 395%.

271. Low market price levels on representative markets in the first part of the year led to the introduction of support through private storage between 31 March and 23 July 1982. Seasonal demand then lifted market price levels to 167 ECU/100 kg in December 1982, (150 ECU/100 kg in April 1982). A similar pattern was seen during 1983 when private storage was open from 1 February to 9 September 1983 during which 120 000 tonnes was taken into intervention.

272. The Community is the world's second largest producer of pigmeat after the People's Republic of China. In 1982, the Community exported 274 100 tonnes (22.6% less than in 1981) while importing 191 700 tonnes (a decrease of 12% in comparison to 1980). Exports of live pigs and fresh meat went to a wide variety of destinations, while processed pigmeat was mostly exported to the USA and Japan. Major suppliers of pigmeat and pig products in 1982 to the Community included Eastern European countries (e.g. Hungary and Romania), the USA, the People's Republic of China and Sweden. Intra-Community trade in 1982 rose slightly to 2.32 million tonnes or 3.1% more than in 1981.

Outlook for the agricultural markets in the Community

273. In general terms, Community production is now running at high but not record levels in the major product sectors. This is to be expected after the significant fluctuations in climate during the year with a wet spring and a dry summer in many parts of the Community. For 1983/84, cereal production will be 5.4% down on its record level of 130.5 million tonnes in 1982/83; the sugar crop will be about

29% less than its peak production in 1981/82 of million tonnes and the wine harvest is expected to be 9.4% down on the record level reached in 1979/80 of 182 million hl.

274. The situation for most animal products is less reassuring as increases are expected in 1983 for beef, sheepmeat and pigmeat: the picture is also particularly disconcerting in the milk sector. The rhythm of increase in milk deliveries to dairies continues unabated with a 3.5% rise expected in 1983. This will mean that, in the past two years, an extra 8 million tonnes of milk have been produced for which additional internal or external markets have to be found. With the extreme difficulty of finding new commercial outlets under present economic conditions, stock levels in the milk sector have continued to increase for the two intervention products, butter and skimmed-milk powder (SMP). At 30 September 1983, the public intervention stock for butter and SMP were 614 500 tonnes and 1 044 000 tonnes respectively. The total butter stock, when including private stocks of 206 000 tonnes, thus has already touched 860 000 tonnes: the previous record for Community butter stocks was reached in September 1976 with 600 000 tonnes.

275. Additional outlets on the internal market are circumscribed by a shortage of finance. In 1982, about 88% of the skimmed-milk powder and around 40% of the butter consumed on the domestic market was subsidized. The average cost of disposing of butter internally is still about twice the cost of export (about 3 000 ECU/tonne). The cheapest outlet for these two products has always been the export market but, despite increases in 1983 in export refund levels, quantities so far committed for export this year for most dairy products are well below those for the same period in 1982 (which were lower than in 1981). In addition, the existence of high stock levels in other developed countries, particularly the United States, are not contributing towards price stability in the world market. Nor can it be expected that traditional customers (e.g. the USSR) will continue to purchase large quantities in the future owing to substitution of butter by margarine as well as increasing domestic production.

276. The milk sector provides the most acute example of a sector where domestic consumption is not keeping up with production increases. A similar situation, however, is also evident for most other temperate products (e.g. for cereals, sugar, wine and beef). This decrease can be explained partly by the unfavourable economic environment, with high levels of unemployment, less purchasing power and lower growth rates than in the 1970s, and partly by the fact that there are fewer additional people to feed through declining population growth. Externally, some reduction in demand in third countries is also being affected by the economic recession coupled with considerable difficulties for some of them in financing high costs of external debt.

277. Thus, even if the production levels expected in certain sectors in 1983/84 are below peak levels, there is a growing market imbalance through declining internal and external demand for these products. Increasing expenditure and higher stock levels for many products (e.g. for butter, skimmed-milk powder, cereals, rape seed and beef) provide evidence of this trend.

278. While there is room for optimism in the sugar sector that the regime introduced in July 1981 is beginning to have a significant effect on production through its system of co-responsibility, there can be no doubt that the Council has not yet taken sufficiently strong decisions in other market sectors to bring production into line with expected demand.

279. While the budget cost of agricultural support in the Community fell in 1981 and was only a little above the 1980 level in 1982, expenditure has surged in 1983 with the need for a supplementary budget of 1 780 million ECU in order to cover the cost of market support.

Although the domestic situation has recently improved for pigmeat, eggs and poultry and some savings can be expected in the budget cost for cereals and rape seed in 1983/84 through the sharp rise in feed grain prices on the world market during August/September 1983, there can be no room for complacency in 1984 in terms of total budgetary cost. The trend observed in 1983 will continue over the next 12 months in the absence of decisions to change the direction of the common agricultural policy. Sufficient savings cannot be generated by continuing to manage the agricultural markets in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

280. With little perspective of significant expansion of exports in the major product sectors of the Community (e.g. milk products and cereals) in the medium term, either because of continuing financial difficulties or because of intense competition from our major trading partners in Third World markets, it is not possible for the Commission to continue to operate the markets successfully within the legal framework as fixed so far by the Council. Urgent changes are called for in the support arrangements as they are now operated for certain sectors, particularly milk, in order to remain within budgetary limits in the years ahead.

It is for this purpose that the Commission has repeatedly sought decisions from the Council in this direction, the latest set of proposals being set out in COM(83)500 following the European Council meeting in Stuttgart in June 1983. As in other sectors of the general economy, where unemployment is now at very high levels, it is no longer possible for agriculture to be shielded indefinitely from the realities of the market place. Decisions must now be taken by the Council to bring the common agricultural policy back in proper balance.

VIII — Activities complementing the common agricultural policy

Harmonization of laws

Animal health, livestock husbandry, protection of public health

281. On 7 February 1983 the Council adopted two Directives updating the provisions on intra-Community trade in fresh meat and the importing of live cattle and pigs and fresh meat from non-member countries. The necessary implementing texts will be adopted by the Council and the Commission.

282. In 1983 the Commission continued its work on the establishment of a system of health controls at Community level for imports of meat from non-member countries. Measures included:

(i) routine decisions to update existing provisions on public health and animal health (amendment of lists of establishments approved for exporting fresh meat to the Community and amendment of animal health decisions laying down health controls applicable to such meat);

(ii) new decisions concerning non-member countries which were hitherto not completely subject to the Community system of health controls. These decisions related both to public health (the first lists of approved establishments were drawn up for Australia and New Zealand) and to animal health (Canada).

283. The Community had to cope with an outbreak of classical swine fever affecting first Belgium and then the Netherlands, Germany and Italy. The necessary safeguards had to be introduced, but eradication plans went forward none the less.

284. Measures to eradicate other diseases were continued with the extension of schemes to stamp out bovine tuberculosis (Ireland, Greece, Italy) and bovine brucellosis (Ireland, United Kingdom, Italy), and a decision to contribute to the cost of eradicating contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia (France). These diseases should soon be under control in most Member States, marking an important step forward for public health and livestock productivity.

As safeguard measures against exotic-virus foot-and-mouth disease the Community has approved and agreed to finance the maintenance of a buffer zone of vaccinated stock in the region of Evros in Greece and has decided to contribute to the cost of controlling foot-and-mouth disease in south-east Europe. In view of the spread of the disease, measures have also been taken *vis-à-vis* Spain. But measures against certain products from the German Democratic Republic have been lifted. Trade in some product categories has been restricted because of the risk of African swine fever in Italy.

285. In connection with public health, the Scientific Committee have delivered opinions, based on the work of an *ad hoc* group of scientific experts, on the use of certain substances with hormonal effects in livestock diets. On the basis of these opinions, which reflect the views of Europe's most eminent scientists in this field, the Commission is drawing up proposals for the Council.

286. On the question of animal welfare, the Community has continued its efforts, both within its own institutions and in the Council of Europe, to improve the welfare of layer hens kept in batteries, cows and pigs, and animals in international transit.

More specifically, the Community took part in the work of the *ad hoc* committee of experts for the protection of animals (Council of Europe) which has led to the drafting of a European Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals used for Experimental or other Scientific Purposes.

Plant health

287. In the field of animal feedingstuffs, the Commission has adopted a number of Directives to keep the Community list of authorized additives up to date in the light of recent scientific and technical developments. The Council, for its part, continued its examination of the proposal for a third amendment of the basic additives Directive 70/524/EEC without, however, reaching an agreement, which is regrettable since this proposal seeks to provde for a better control of the identity of additives in preparations on the market.

On 12 April 1983 the Council adopted a Directive on the fixing of guidelines for the scientific assessment of certain products used in animal nutrition as new protein sources, in particular the so-called 'bioproteins' obtained by culturing microorganisms on non-traditional substrates. These guidelines should facilitate assessment of the compliance of such products with the fundamental principles for their admission laid down in Directive 82/471/EEC which governs their marketing and use.

288. With regard to seeds and propagating material, the Council extended for a further year the present system of equivalences applicable to the import of seeds produced in third countries and, at the same time, prepared the basis for requirements of the provisions applicable from 1 July 1984.

289. In the plant health field, the Commission transmitted to the Council a number of proposals to improve the Community phytosanitary regime established under Directive 77/93/EEC. One proposal concerns in particular the regime to be applied to intra-Community trade in plants and plant products originating in third countries and standardizes the lay-out of the phytosanitary certificates to be used in Community trade. The other proposals establish the technical guarantees necessary for the different products in order to prevent the spread of harmful organisms, such as fire blight, and defines further the objects which must be accompanied by phytosanitary certificates, e.g. wood and growing media.

The Commission also set up new phytosanitary requirements for the importation by interested Member States of oakwood with bark attached from the USA and of Pinus plants of the 'bonzai' type from Japan. These requirements are necessary to prevent the introduction into the Community respectively of oak wilt and harmful organisms indigenous in Japan but non-existent in the Community. During the year, the Commission also authorized certain Member States to take special measures to protect regions of the Community free of spruce bark beetle and fire blight against the introduction of these organisms.

With regard to pesticides, the Commission adopted further measures, pursuant to Directive 79/117/EEC, towards the complete phasing out of the marketing and use within the Community of plant protection products containing certain mercury and persistent organo-chlorine compounds. The Commission regrets the lack of progress in the Council towards adoption of its proposals concerning the type approval of plant protection products and the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in cereals, products of animal origin and in feedingstuffs.

Agri-monetary measures

290. In 1983, three currency events altered the differentials between the market value of Community currencies and the representative ('green') rates. Several decisions adopted in the agricultural field were designed to narrow down the differences.

291. On 9 January, the Greek Government devalued the drachma by 15.5% as against the dollar, with effect on 10 January. Having regard to performance of the drachma on the exchanges prior to that date, the Greek monetary compensatory amounts (MCAs) had to be raised to −23.3.

292. A realignment of parities within the European Monetary System, taking effect on 21 March, led to the following changes in the central rates: revaluation of the German mark (5.5%), of the Dutch guilder (3.5%), the Belgian/Luxembourg franc (1.5%) and the Danish krone (1.5%); a devaluation of the French franc (2.5%), the Italian lira (2.5%), the Irish pound (3.5%) and sterling (which has a theoretical central rate, by 13.91%).

All the MCAs were adjusted to take account of this realignment and of the performance on the spot market of sterling, the lira and the drachma. In view of the impact of the decisions of 21 March, advance fixing of the MCAs was suspended in all the Member States from 21 March onwards, pending the entry into force of the new MCAs, to forestall speculation. Transitional measures had to be adopted.

293. The theoretical central rate of sterling was revalued with effect as at 17 May. Consequently, the central rates of the currencies of the other Member States were devalued by 1.19% as against the ECU; this meant lower positive MCAs and correspondingly higher negative MCAs. At the same time, when adopting the 1983/84 agricultural prices, the Council endorsed a Commission proposal for dismantlement of the MCAs, entailing their elimination in Ireland, Italy and Greece and their reduction in Germany, the Netherlands and France.

294. Taking into account all the decisions concerning the green rates, the monetary gaps referred to for the calculation of the MCAs were as follows at the beginning of the 1983/84 marketing year:

Country	Sector	Gap referred to for the calculation of the MCAs
FR of Germany	Milk and milk products	+10.8
	Cereals	+10.3
	Other sectors	+ 9.8
Netherlands	Milk and milk products	+ 6.6
	Cereals	+ 6.2
	Other sectors	+ 5.8
Denmark	All sectors	+ 1.0
BLEU	All sectors	0
Ireland	All sectors	0
France	Milk and milk products	− 3.4
	Pigmeat	− 2.2
	Wine	0
	Other sectors	− 4.4
United Kingdom (1)	All sectors	+ 7.9
Italy (1)	All sectors	0
Greece (1)	Pigmeat, wine	− 3.8
	Other sectors	− 1.0

(1) Variable MCAs, situation as at 3 October 1983.

295. The Commission also amended Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No 1372/81 prescribing reference periods for the regular review of the list of non-Annex II products subject to MCAs. As a result, the MCAs on these products were reviewed only in June.

State aids and agricultural expenditure

296. In 1983 the general economic climate and its impact on agriculture (see above) led Member States to resort to national agricultural aids designed to alleviate the problems confronting their farmers; hence the liquidity aids, interest rate subsidies on loans on investments already made and/or on operating loans, and the substantial increases in interest rate subsidies on current investments granted to farms in difficulty subject to certain criteria: viability, sharp upward trend in certain parameters (rate of inflation, interest rates, farmers' indebtedness), danger of bankruptcy, etc.

297. Despite repeated reminders to the Member States, the Commission was forced to face the fact that quite a number of aids, including some which are clearly incompatible with the common market, were still not being notified in time or even not notified at all.

Acting on the basis of the rulings of the Court of Justice of the European Communities (1) the Commission has decided to make full use of the powers attributed to it, with the result that Member States will now run the risk of having to recover from the beneficiaries aids which are incompatible with the common market.

The Commission has also decided to apply the following principle in its treatment of agricultural aids which are incompatible with the common market: it will refuse to make to the Member States the advance payments from the EAGGF or to charge expenditure to the EAGGF, whenever such expenditure has been affected by national measures having a direct impact on Community measures; in other words, in all cases where, following a negative decision under Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty, there are sound logical and economic grounds for concluding in advance

(1) Judgment of 12 July 1973, Case 70/72 *Commission v Federal Republic of Germany* [1973] ECR 813: the Commission is entitled to demand reimbursement of aids granted illegally.

that the national measure will directly affect the proper operation of a Community market measure in the Member State in question, the Commission will refuse to charge the relevant expenditure to the EAGGF budget.

The Commission has informed Member States by letter and potential beneficiaries of such aids by a notice published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* of its new policy.

298. In the particular case which was the subject of a complaint by a number of Member States and commercial horticulturalists, the Netherlands authorities have complied with the Commission's request gradually to align the tariff of natural gas used for horticulture on the comparable industrial tariff based on the calorific equivalent of heavy fuel-oil. This alignment was completed on 1 April.

299. In 1982, in order to obtain a comprehensive view of all public expenditure on agriculture, the Commission asked a number of research agencies to quantify the public financial support given to agriculture and to analyse its impact on the common agricultural policy, farm incomes, etc. This study will be completed by the end of 1983.

Research and development

300. With the assistance of the Standing Committee on Agricultural Research, the Commission prepared and submitted to the Council a draft decision on a new five-year programme of research (1984-88).

301. The programme will follow up the previous programme, which expires at the end of 1983. The three main research themes are as follows:

(i) Utilization and conservation of Europe's natural resources (land, water, climate) and human resources, with special reference to the vital question of energy in agriculture, and specifically, the possibilities for direct and indirect energy savings and energy production in the farming sector. This theme is subdivided into two main areas of research:

(a) energy in agriculture, including optimization of fertilizer use, biological fixing of nitrogen, integrated crop protection, cultural techniques, mechanization geared to real needs, production of biomass for energy, use of by-products, etc.;

(b) land and water use and management, the aim being to make more efficient and economical use of land and water resources. The programme covers erosion, soil deterioration, water surpluses and deficits, etc.

(ii) The second main theme is the increasingly grave structural problems that face European farming, causing regional disparities in farmers' incomes and the degree of agricultural modernization, as between the countries bordering on the Mediterranean and other Community countries. This theme is subdivided into two areas as follows:

(a) regional problems, especially in Mediterranean agriculture, with research into livestock production, new enterprises, protein crops, cereals, seed production, protected crop production, irrigation, plant diseases, etc.;

(b) food production, with emphasis on improving the quality of agricultural products and studies of the relationship between production systems and product quality, and specific health-related problems such as the question of residues (hormones, antibiotics, pesticides, heavy metals), the development of quality evaluation methods, etc.

(iii) The third theme is the improvement of animal and plant productivity. This is subdivided into two main areas:

(a) livestock production, with research into the factors limiting efficiency of production, such as losses due to disease (including new diseases), conditions of livestock production, transport and slaughter, conditions of management and productivity in cattle, pig and sheep enterprises, etc.;

(b) improvement of plant productivity, the main aim being to increase farmers' incomes by a more rational use of inputs. Special attention will be given to crops in deficit in the Community (such as protein crops for animal feeding), disease resistance, stability of yield, etc.

302. The Commission proposed a total budget of 65 million ECU for the implementation of this programme over a period of five years.

303. Apart from this, the Commission is investigating the scope for launching a programme of research on agricultural surpluses in the Community. The preparatory phase started in 1983 and should lead to a draft Council decision in the course of 1984.

IX — Financing of the common agricultural policy

The EAGGF and its financial resources

304. The European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) has two sections—the Guarantee Section, from which expenditure in connection with the common organizations of markets is financed, and the Guidance Section, which finances common expenditure on improvements to agricultural structures. The EAGGF also contributes to the financing of the expenditure arising under the common organization of the markets in fishery products.

As the EAGGF is part of the Community budget, its appropriations are adopted under the budgetary procedure, as for other Community expenditure.

Depending on internal and international developments and the tempo of disbursements, EAGGF guarantee appropriations often have to be adjusted upwards or downwards during the year. Thus, unused appropriations totalled 1 918 million ECU in 1981 and 1 459 million ECU in 1982; in 1983, the original appropriations had to be increased by 1 761 million ECU.

305. The policy also generates revenue, namely the ordinary levies charged on imports into the Community of agricultural products from non-member countries and the special levies charged under the common organization of the sugar market. This revenue accrues as 'own resources' to the Community.

Since 1977, most dairy farmers in the Community have been paying a 'co-responsibility levy'. The levy, which does not rank as 'own resources', is seen as an intervention operation designed to stabilize the agricultural markets. The accruals offset EAGGF guarantee expenditure in this sector and are used to finance certain specific schemes. In 1982, the sums involved totalled 537.3 million ECU.

306. The table below shows how EAGGF expenditure has changed and also shows net CAP expenditure, i.e. minus revenue from ordinary levies and sugar levies. The table indicates that the slowdown in the growth of expenditure in 1981 came to a halt in 1982, and was followed by a substantial increase in 1983.

307. The trend in 1983 was the result of unfavourable general conditions affecting most agricultural sectors, although there was no relaxation of the rigorous management policy. Agricultural expenditure was forced up in 1983 because quantities produced were very high, world market prices fell short of forecasts, and lower exports meant that more products had to be bought in and stored.

The estimate of expenditure for 1984 ignores any savings which may be achieved through rationalization of the policy under the mandate given to the Commission by the European Council in Stuttgart in June 1983, and any changes in expenditure which may result from adaptation of the prices for the 1984/85 marketing year.

(million ECU)

Expenditure	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 [2]	1984 [4]
EAGGF Guarantee Section	10 440.7	11 314.9	10 980.2 [1]	12 405.6	15 848.1 [3]	16 542.9
EAGGF Guidance Section (payments)	403.4	603.1	576.4	650.0	620.8	601.9
Total gross expenditure	10 844.1	11 918.0	11 556.6	13 055.6	16 468.9	17 144.8
Import levies	1 678.6	1 535.4	1 264.9	1 522.0	1 475.4	1 946.6
Sugar levies	464.9	466.9	482.5	705.8	958.5	1 003.3
Total net expenditure	8 700.6	9 915.7	9 809.2	10 827.8	14 035.0	14 194.9

[1] Net of the 161 million ECU disallowed when the 1974 and 1975 accounts were cleared.
[2] Amending and supplementary budget No 2/1983.
[3] Net of 108.1 million ECU disallowed when the 1976 and 1977 acconts were cleared.
[3] Draft budget adopted by Parliament on 27 October 1983, including the reserve entered in Chapter 100.

308. Various aspects of the Community's commercial policy not directly connected with the CAP have budget implications which are not shown under separate headings from those directly connected with the CAP. These include the preferential agreements for ACP sugar, imports of New Zealand butter and certain imports at low or nil tariffs of products replacing Community products, so that other outlets, at high cost to the Community budget, have to be found for these. However, the relevant agreements often constitute a *quid pro quo* for arrangements which in fact enable certain types of CAP expenditure to be curtailed (e.g. a low import charge on certain products may be bound in the GATT while the Community is left free to make substantial charges on imports of other products).

309. Of the whole budget, the share of EAGGF expenditure has been as follows:

(%)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (1)	1984 (2)
EAGGF	75.5	73.1	64.7	63.1	65.7	69.1
of which: Guarantee Section	72.7	69.4	61.5	59.9	63.2	66.6

(1) On the basis of the amending and supplementary budget No 2/1983.
(2) On the basis of the draft budget adopted by the Council on 22 July 1983.

Community revenue from 1979 to 1984

(million ECU)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (1)	1984 (2)
Customs duties	5 189.1	5 905.8	6 392.3	6 815.3	7 234.6	7 623.5
Ordinary levies and sugar levies	2 143.5	2 002.3	1 747.5	2 227.8	2 433.9	2 949.9
VAT	4 737.7	7 258.5	9 187.8	12 000.5	13 691.0	14 052.8
VAT rate (%)	0.79	0.73	0.79	0.92	0.99	0.96
Financial contributions	2 302.1	—	151.4	197.0	217.0	—
Own resources (3)	14 372.4	15 166.6	17 479.0	21 240.6	23 576.5	24 626.2

(1) Amending and supplementary budget No 2/1983.
(2) Draft budget (including letter of amendment of 10 October 1983).
(3) Including financial contributions.

The EAGGF Guarantee Section

Main features

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

EAGGF guarantee expenditure is made 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 carry out the 'clearance of accounts' procedure.

311. In 1983, two changes were made to the regulations: the list of intervention measures financed by the Guarantee Section, annexed to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1883/78, (1) was updated, and Regulation (EEC) No 380/78 (2) on the operation of the system of advances in respect of expenditure financed by the Guarantee Section was adapted.

312. Further, as in each previous year, a calculation was made under Regulation (EEC) No 1883/78 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 larger sum was immobilized for this purpose at the end of 1982 than at the end of 1981—more than 4 010 million ECU, compared with 1 875 million ECU.

Stocks of virtually all products increased. In the case of cereals, the increase was due to harvests well above the average and stocks of milk products rose because of an appreciable increase in milk production and a decline in exports. In 1982, for the first time, stocks of leaf tobacco and manufactured tobacco were taken in, following the accession of Greece.

(1) OJ L 216, 5.8.1978, p. 1.
(2) OJ L 56, 27.2.1978, p. 1.

313. Throughout most of 1983, the interest rate covered by the EAGGF Guarantee Section in the Member States in respect of national funds immobilized as a result of buying-in, storage and disposal of intervention products was 9%. In November, the rate was reduced to 8%.

314. After the adoption by the Commission in January 1983 of the 1976 and 1977 clearance decisions, accounts clearance work for subsequent years made progress in 1983. As a result, clearance decisions for 1978 and 1979, concerning more than 18 000 million ECU, should be ready for adoption by the end of 1983. Work on clearance of the 1980 and 1981 accounts continued.

315. For the first half of 1983, the national authorities discovered and notified the Commission of 153 cases of irregularities concerning a total of 5 671 343 ECU, of which 144 157 ECU were recovered. The areas mainly concerned were the milk non-marketing and dairy herd conversion premiums (43%), milk products (24%), cereals (14%) and beef/veal (8%).

Agricultural regulations with financial implications

316. The main adjustments to agricultural regulations having financial implications, made in 1983, may be summarized as follows:

(i) an increase in agricultural prices, expressed in ECU, averaging 4.2% for the Community as a whole; the net financial impact of these decisions on the Community budget, i.e. additional expenditure chargeable to the EAGGF minus the increase in own resources accruing from the agricultural sector, can be put at 438 million ECU for 1983 and about 745 million ECU for 1984;

(ii) the introduction of guarantee thresholds for cereals, milk products and colza; whenever production exceeds the threshold, prices are to be reduced, thus curtailing EAGGF expenditure;

(iii) the transfer of 550 000 tonnes of publicly-stored wheat from Germany and France to certain regions of Italy, the United Kingdom and Ireland with a view to their use for animal feed (cost: 33 million ECU);

(iv) the transfer to Italy for use as feed of 50 000 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder held by the intervention agencies of certain other member countries (cost:

4 million ECU); the renewal of the aid to small dairy farmers for 1983/84 marketing year (cost: 120 million ECU), and certain special measures adopted under the programme for the use of funds accruing from the co-responsibility levy, designed to encourage the extension of the market for milk products for the 1983/84 marketing year (cost: 361 million ECU);

(v) the adoption in the wine sector of final general rules on distillation, adapted to the basic regulation, which had been overhauled completely in 1982.

317. Under the Stuttgart mandate from the European Council, the Commission sent to the Council and to Parliament, on 28 July, a set of proposals for the rationalization of the agricultural policy. [1] These proposals should, as time goes on, yield major savings, and thus help to curb the growth in EAGGF guarantee spending.

Expenditure trends

General trend

318. The appropriations in the 1983 budget for the EAGGF Guarantee Section were originally 14 087.05 million ECU, including fisheries.

Utilization of appropriations was particularly rapid during the early months of the year: the monthly average of advance payments for the first 10 months of 1983 was 1 355.6 million ECU, and that for payments made up to the end of July 1 324.8 million ECU, although the monthly average of advance payments calculated on the basis of the original appropriations was only 1 173.9 million ECU.

This situation, occurring mainly in the first half of the year, can be accounted for by the following factors:

(i) Community production above forecasts, entailing heavier stocks, increased aids, and heavier withdrawals from the market,

(ii) world prices below forecasts during the 1982/83 marketing year, entailing higher export refunds and production aid rates where the latter are linked to world market prices,

[1] See Chapter I — 'The year 1983' of this Report.

(iii) lower exports, due mainly to weaker demand on world markets, which aggravated the growth of stocks and necessitated in certain cases special schemes for disposal of products within the Community,

(iv) increase in payments for certain Mediterranean products because of the accession of Greece,

(v) elimination of certain delays in payments,

(vi) currency realignments and adjustments.

319. A comparison of the original appropriations in the 1983 budget and the total of expenditure and forecasts from 1 January to 30 September 1983 shows that while utilization of appropriations was lower in certain sectors, e.g. sugar (lower exports), olive oil (delayed payment of production aids), pigmeat (lower refund and storage expenditure), utilization of appropriations in other areas showed an increase.

320. The main sectors concerned were as follows:

(i) cereals and rice, because of the increase in storage costs after the heavy crop in 1982 and the increase in refund rates due to lower world prices in the early months of 1983; the increase in world prices in August yielded a reduction in refunds from the autumn onwards; if world prices remain at the higher level, the effects for the full year 1984 will be even more substantial;

(ii) oilseeds and protein plants, following an increase in the production of colza and sunflower, combined with relatively low world prices at harvest time, the effect of which was an increase in price-compensating aid rates;

(iii) fresh fruit and vegetables, because of an increase in withdrawals, in particular of apples, after the heavy harvest of 1982, an increase of free distribution of peaches and apples after processing, and an increase in quantities of citrus fruit qualifying for processing aids;

(iv) processed fruit and vegetables, partly because of the difficulties in 1982 (1981/82 marketing year) for dried grapes, as a result of which the bulk of expenditure for this marketing year in fact occurred in 1983, partly because of the increase of aid to dried grapes for the 1982/83 marketing year;

(v) wine products, because of the increase in expenditure entailed by various distillation and storage operations and also because payment delays in respect of previous years were made good;

(vi) milk products, the decline in exports combined with a sharp increase in milk deliveries having led to an appreciable increase in stocks of butter and skimmed-milk powder, the effect of which was an increase in storage expenditure and expenditure on special schemes for disposal of milk products on the internal market;

(vii) beef/veal, partly as a result of the increase in production and a slowdown in consumption and exports, entailing heavier intervention, and partly because of the increase in slaughter premiums in the United Kingdom because of a wider gap between the guide price and the market price;

(viii) sheep- and goatmeat, because of an increase in expenditure in premiums as a result of a wider gap between the reference price and the market price;

(ix) monetary compensatory amounts; as a net result of the various currency realignments and adjustments since the 1983 budget was prepared, utilization of appropriations under this heading was heavier than forecast.

321. In these circumstances, as it had announced when submitting the agricultural price proposals for the 1983/84 marketing year, the Commission presented a supplementary budget taking account of the financial implications of the decisions relating to the prices and related measures of May 1983 and of the effects of unfavourable general economic circumstances.

This supplementary and amending budget, originally totalling 1 811 million ECU but cut by 50 million ECU to 1 761 million ECU by the Council, was adopted by the Parliament.

Trends according to the economic nature of the measures financed

322. Examination of the economic nature of the agricultural expenditure forecasts at the end of 1983 (Table 44) shows that export refunds should account for about 38% of the 1983 appropriations, a percentage rather lower than that for 1982 (40.7%)

323. As for intervention expenditure, the largest share of this kind of expenditure was once again price-compensating aids, covering aids paid on the Community's internal market, to ensure that the price to the consumer is below the producers' price and competitive with products imported from outside. The share of expenditure planned for this type of aid remains stable and accounts for about 39% of the 1983 appropriations (38.4% in 1982). On the other hand, as a result of the increase in Community production of a certain number of agricultural products and of disposal difficulties on the internal and world markets, storage expenditure is estimated at nearly 18% of appropriations in 1983, as against 14.7% for 1982.

The EAGGF Guidance Section

Financing: general features

324. The appropriations for the Guidance Section are much lower than for the Guarantee Section, the proportion being only about 5%. None the less, the Guidance Section is involved in the financing of an important aspect of the common agricultural policy, the policy on agricultural structures. (1) The Commission has recently proposed major adjustments to this policy to bring the emphasis more heavily on long-term structural measures rather than on schemes to restore market equilibrium. This approach is shown both in the Commission's proposals for rationalization of the CAP and in its communication concerning improvements to the efficiency of the structural funds. (2)

325. The Guidance Section, which is, in effect, one of the Community's structural funds, is concerned only with the financing of the 'common measures' approved by the Council with a view to the achievement of the objectives set out in Article 39(1)(a) of the EEC Treaty and with the financing of a few special measures approved by the Council before it adopted Regulation (EEC) No 729/70. (3)

The Guidance Section operates two different systems of financing. Most of the measures are financed through the reimbursement of part of the Member States' eligible expenditure (indirect measures). For other measures, intervention takes the form of direct subsidies for projects in line with the objectives of the relevant common measures (direct measures).

(1) See also Chapter IV — 'Structures' of this Report.
(2) COM(83)501, 28.7.1983.
(3) OJ L 94, 28.4.1970, p. 13.

Financing

326. Breakdown of EAGGF Guidance Section expenditure according to relevant field:

Type of scheme	Appropriations for commitment									
	1980		1981		1982		1983 (1)		1984 (2)	
	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%
1. Projects for the improvment of agricultural structures	140.5	24	169.7	24.4	184.9	24	186.8	23	164.0	23
2. General socio-structural measures	92.6	16	116.0	16.7	92.5	12	133.7	16	93	13
3. Regionalized measures	210.4	35	260.9	37.5	323.7	43	380.1	47	330.6	46
4. Market-related measures	133.0	22.5	129.1	18.6	132.5	18	81.6	10	78.9	11
5. Structural measures in the fisheries sector	15.3	2.5	19.4	2.8	25.4	3	30.5	4	50.3	7
Total	591.8	100	695.1	100	759.0	100	812.7	100	716.8	100

(1) Budget (including supplementary and amending budget No 2).
(2) Draft budget 1984.

As the table above shows, measures for the less-favoured regions have been accounting for an increasing share of EAGGF guidance appropriations. This tendency has been gaining strength, and nearly half the appropriations are allocated to regionalized measures for 1983 and 1984. On the other hand, market-related meas-uses should cost less, partly because of the termination of the milk non-marketing scheme.

327. In 1982, the assistance from the Guidance Section totalled about 759 million ECU, the largest amount committed in a single year for the improvement of agricultural structures since the inception of the EAGGF. The increase over 1981 is about 9%. 393 million ECU were granted in connection with indirect measures and 366 in connection with direct measures.

328. As to the scale of the various measures being implemented, the scheme for the improvement of the conditions of marketing and processing of agricultural products (1) was still in 1982, as in previous years, the largest measure from the point of view of appropriations committed: 208 million ECU were allocated to this scheme, of which about 120 million ECU in respect of the 'horizontal' measure, 79 million ECU in respect of appropriations earmarked for action in certain southern areas and 9 million ECU in respect of appropriations earmarked for action in western Ireland. Of these amounts, 40 million ECU came from appropriations recovered from projects scaled down or not executed at all.

329. The second largest scheme in financial terms comes under Directive 75/268/EEC (2) on mountain and hill farming in certain less-favoured areas, for which 144.5 million ECU were reimbursed to the Member States against 106.7 million ECU in 1981 and 88.7 million ECU in 1980. The sharp increase in expenditure in 1982 was due to an increase in the rates of reimbursement for Italy and Ireland and to relatively large reimbursements going to Greece since it joined.

330. Directive 72/159/EEC (3) on the modernization of farms, on the other hand, entailed expenditure of 86.8 million ECU in 1982, rather less than the 110.5 million ECU for 1981. This decline is not, however, a reflection of lower expenditure at national level under this scheme but is a result of the fact that reimbursements in the United Kingdom, usually the main beneficiary, could not be made before the implementing measures for the relevant year were approved.

331. Other expenditure includes the share—40%—chargeable to the Guidance Section of expenditure arising under Regulation (EEC) No 1078/77 (4) on the milk non-marketing and dairy herd conversion premiums. This came to 58 million ECU.

332. For the three direct measures for agriculture in the Mediterranean regions, namely the improvement of intrastructure (Regulation (EEC) No 1760/78 (2)), afforestation (Regulation (EEC) No 269/79 (3)) and irrigation (Regulation (EEC) No 1362/78 (4)), the following assistance was granted: for irrigation, 49 million ECU, for afforestation, 55 million ECU, and for infrastructure, 27 million ECU.

(1) OJ L 51, 23.2.1977, p. 1; Regulation (EEC) No 355/77.
(2) OJ L 128, 18.5.1975, p. 1.
(3) OJ L 36, 23.4.1972, p. 1.
(4) OJ L 131, 26.5.1977, p. 1.
(5) OJ L 204, 28.7.1978, p. 1.
(6) OJ L 38, 14.2.1979, p. 1.
(7) OJ L 166, 19.6.1978, p. 11.

New measures

333. The new measures adopted in 1982 represent a special effort to assist Greece. They comprise:

(i) Regulation (EEC) No 389/82 of 15 February 1982, on producers' groups and associations thereof in the cotton sector, (1) and

(ii) Regulation (EEC) No 1975/82 of 19 July 1982, on the acceleration of agricultural development in certain regions of Greece. (2)

The improved conditions made available for Italy under Directive 75/268/EEC and Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 have also been extended to Greece.

(1) OJ L 51, 23.2.1982, p. 1.
(2) OJ L 214, 22.7.1982, p. 1.

X — 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

N = new table

N = new table

Remark: The following tables of *The Agricultural Situation in the Community – 1982 Report*, have not been repeated: Nos 13.1, 13.2, 50, 67.1 to 67.13, 68.

Agricultural markets (Tables M.1 to M.23)

Cereals (Table M.1)

N = new table

N = new table

N = new table

N = new table

Key to symbols and abbreviations

Statistical symbols

—	Nil
0	Less than half a unit
×	Not applicable
:	Not available
.	Not fixed
..	No prices quoted
#	Uncertain
p	Provisional
*	Eurostat estimate
**	CEC estimate, Directorate-General for Agriculture
r	Revised
s	Secret
Ø	Average
»1968«	Ø (1967, 1968, 1969)
»1979«	Ø (1978, 1979, 1980)
1979/80	Crop year, starting in 1979 and ending in 1980
%	Percentage
% TAV	Annual percentage change

Units of measurement

— *Currency*

ECU	European currency unit
EUA	European unit of account
u.a.	Gold parity unit of account
BFR	Belgian franc
DKR	Danish crown
DM	German mark
DR	Greek drachma
FF	French franc
IRL	Irish pound
LIT	Italian lira
HFL	Dutch guilder
UKL	Pound sterling
USD	US dollar
NC	National currency

— *Other units*

cif	Cost, insurance, freight rate
VAT	Value-added tax
Mrd	Milliard
Mio	Million
t	tonne
q	Unit of 100 kg (quintal)
kg	Kilogram
hl	Hectolitre
l	Litre
ha	Hectare
UAA	Utilized agricultural area
LU	Livestock unit
ESU	European size unit

FU	Fodder unit
AWU	Annual work unit
TF	Type of farming

Geographical abbreviations

EC	European Communities
EUR 9	Total of the Member States of the EC (1980)
EUR 10	Total of the Member States of the EC (1981)
UEBL/BLEU	Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union
DOM	French overseas departments
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific countries party to the Lomé Convention
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 1,21 ECU × 2,81 = DM 340.
- For the recording of world market prices, offer prices are converted at the market rates.

Indicative currency parities (1)

1	2 1982 central rates 1 ECU = ... national currency		3 1982 1 ECU = ... national currency Average market rate (2)	4 Green rates (3) used for converting 1981/82 prices and amounts 1 ECU = ... national currency	5 1982 1 USD = ... national currency (4) Average market rate
	Beginning	End			
DM	2,41	2,33	2,376	2,657 - 2,575	2,424
FF	6,17	6,61	6,431	6,196 - 5,995	6,562
LIT	1301	1350	1323,8	1289,0 - 1227,0	1350,8
HFL	2,66	2,58	2,614	2,813 - 2,756	2,667
BFR/LFR	40,76	44,97	44,71	42,98 - 40,80	45,62
UKL	(0,6010)	(0,5605)	0,5605	0,6187	0,5719
IRL	0,6845	0,6910	0,6896	0,6851	0,7037
DKR	7,91	8,23	8,157	8,184 - 7,919	8,323
DR	:	:	65,34	:	66,67
USD	:	:	0,980	:	1,0000

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

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

- at constant exchange rates, i.e. at the exchange rates obtaining during a specific period (e.g. 1979). These rates are used to eliminate the influences of currency variations on a time series;
- at current exchange rates (notably for external trade).

To assist the user of this publication wishing to convert units of account into currency parities, an indicative conversion table is given above.

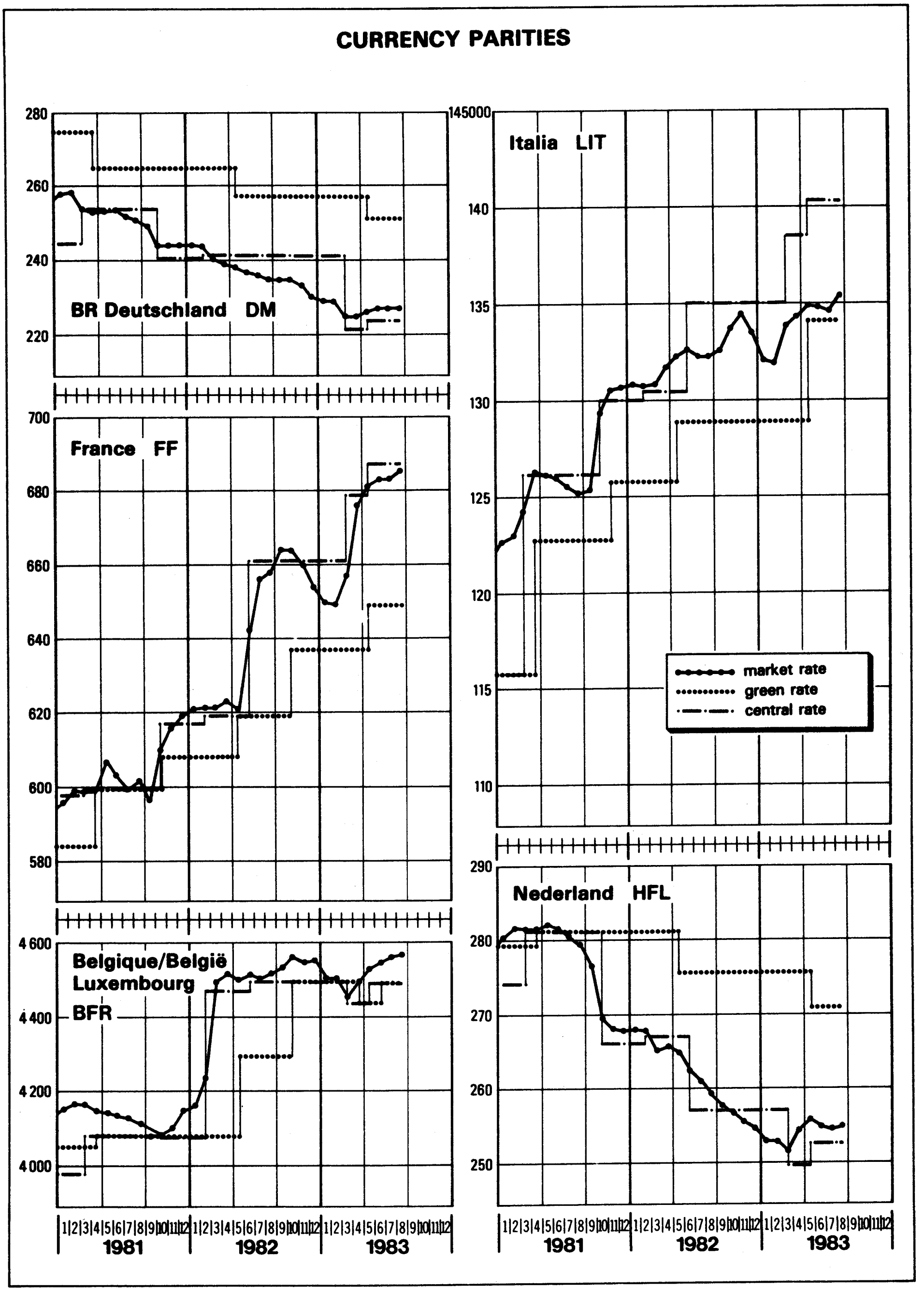

CURRENCY PARITIES
BR Deutschland DM
France FF
Belgique/België
Luxembourg
BFR
Italia LIT
Nederland HFL
market rate
green rate
central rate
1981
1982
1983

Figure 12.1

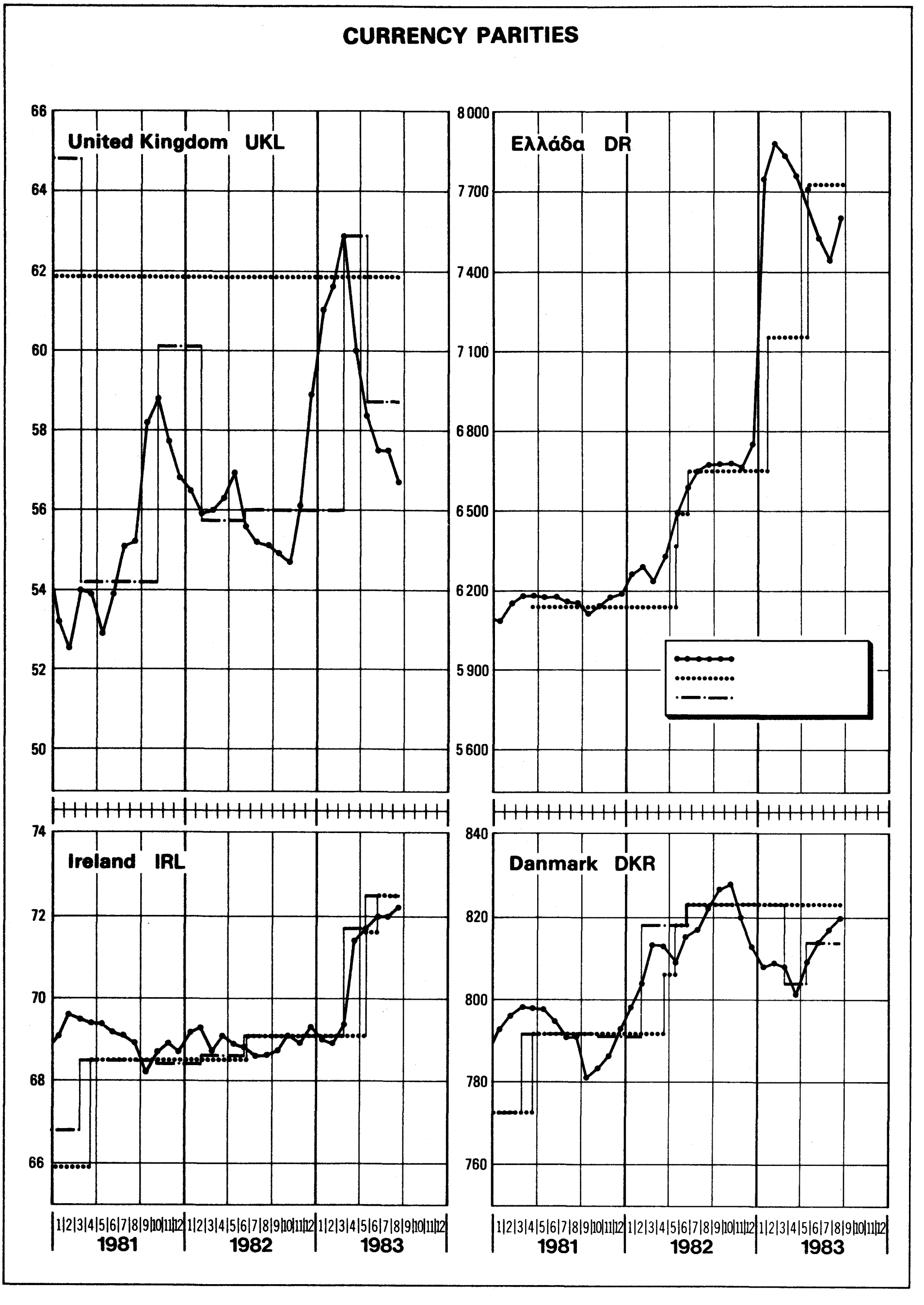

CURRENCY PARITIES
United Kingdom UKL
Ελλάδα DR
Ireland IRL
Danmark DKR
1981
1982
1983

Figure 12.2

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

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

2. This statistic is calculated as follows:

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

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

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

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

	1970	1971	....	1975	1976
Series =	100 000	112 000		161 051	177 156
		1971/1970		1975/1970	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
	1980	3,6	16,3	3,4	1,9	4,0	7,0	3,6	2,3	2,6	2,1	11,0	4,8
	1981	3,6	16,8	3,4	2,0	3,9	6,4	4,3	2,5	2,7	2,2	11,0	5,1
	1982	3,9	17,4	3,6	2,2	4,3	6,3	4,4	2,6	3,4	2,3	11,1	5,5
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
	1980	8,0	30,3	7,1	5,5	8,5	13,9	4,0	2,9	5,4	2,6	18,2	8,0
	1981	7,6	30,7	7,1	5,4	8,3	13,0	4,8	2,9	5,0	2,6	17,5	8,4
	1982	:	:	6,7	5,4	8,2	12,1	4,9	2,9	4,7	2,7	17,1	8,4
C – Total gross fixed capital formation (excl. forestry and fisheries) (2)	1973	:	8,9	:	2,6	4,3	5,2	4,7	2,8	3,5	:	13,6	5,9
	1980	:	7,8	:	2,5	3,3	5,6	4,7	2,0	2,7	:	8,9	7,1
	1981	:	9,0	:	2,5	3,4	6,4	4,6	1,8	2,7	:	10,2	5,2
	1982	:	8,7	:	2,7	3,4	6,2	4,7	2,3	:	:	8,4	3,9
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
	1980	9,0	27,7	8,8	5,8	17,3	7,4	22,6	10,2		7,5	38,0	36,9
	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
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
	1980	16,0	12,8	15,6	14,9	12,9	18,0	16,7	12,9		16,0	14,4	15,2
	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

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 1982 (p)					% TAV on the basis of national currencies at current prices and constant exchange rates	
		In NC		In ECU				
		Million	Index 1975 = 100	Million	As % of aggregate (EUR 10 = 100)	As % of final production by country	1981/1973 (2)	1982/1981 (2)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Final production	Deutschland	63 475	140,0	26 715	18,4	100,0	5,5	9,5
	France	240 193	219,3	37 348	25,8	100,0	10,7	20,9
	Italia (Mrd)	37 680	294,8	28 464	19,6	100,0	16,8	13,3
	Nederland	31 550	170,3	12 070	8,3	100,0	8,2	5,8
	Belgique/België	198 660	144,7	4 443	3,1	100,0	5,6	11,0
	Luxembourg	6 908	162,2	155	0,1	100,0	7,0	27,2
	United Kingdom	10 896	231,1	19 441	13,4	100,0	13,0	13,9
	Ireland	2 172	251,9	3 149	2,2	100,0	16,3	13,4
	Danmark	46 905	224,3	5 750	4,0	100,0	11,1	16,4
	EUR 9	×	×	137 535	94,9	100,0	9,6	12,1
	Ellas	485 761	'66,5	7 434	5,1	100,0	19,6	23,9
	EUR 10	×	×	144 969	100,0	100,0	9,6	12,4
Intermediate consumption	Deutschland	33 325	159,4	14 026	21,9	52,5	6,4	4,9
	France	105 267	255,4	16 368	25,5	43,8	12,7	11,4
	Italia (Mrd)	11 544	336,6	8 721	13,6	30,6	18,3	11,4
	Nederland	16 340	181,6	6 251	9,7	51,8	8,2	4,1
	Belgique/België	112 938	149,3	2 526	3,9	56,8	5,9	10,1
	Luxembourg	2 368	138,6	53	0,1	34,3	5,3	7,5
	United Kingdom	5 655	221,4	10 090	15,7	51,9	12,0	10,3
	Ireland	1 018	341,5	1 476	2,3	46,9	19,1	10,3
	Danmark	24 631	231,1	3 020	4,7	52,5	12,6	12,3

	EUR 9	×	×	62 530	97,5	45,5	10,5	7,7
	Ellas	104 054	363,8	1 592	2,5	21,4	21,0	14,4
	EUR 10	×	×	64 122	100,0	44,2	10,6	7,7
Gross value-added at market prices	Deutschland	30 150	123,5	12 689	15,7	47,5	4,5	15,1
	France	134 926	197,5	20 980	26,0	56,2	9,3	29,6
	Italia (Mrd)	26 135	279,5	19 743	24,4	69,4	16,2	14,2
	Nederland	15 210	159,6	5 819	7,2	48,2	8,3	7,6
	Belgique/België	85 722	139,1	1 917	2,4	43,2	5,4	12,2
	Luxembourg	4 540	178,0	102	0,1	65,7	8,0	40,5
	United Kingdom	5 240	242,6	9 351	11,6	48,1	14,3	18,0
	Ireland	1 154	204,6	1 673	2,1	53,1	14,2	16,4
	Danmark	22 274	217,2	2 731	3,4	47,5	9,6	21,4
	EUR 9	×	×	75 005	92,8	54,5	8,8	16,1
	Ellas	381 707	367,2	5 842	7,2	78,6	19,3	26,8
	EUR 10	×	×	80 847	100,0	55,8	8,9	16,4
Net value-added at factor cost	Deutschland	21 161	102,6	8 906	12,6	33,3	2,4	18,5
	France	107 889	181,9	16 776	24,1	44,9	7,6	31,5
	Italia (Mrd)	22 751	265,1	17 186	28,2	60,4	15,7	13,2
	Nederland	12 820	154,1	4 905	7,6	40,6	7,7	7,6
	Belgique/België	77 663	132,1	1 737	3,0	39,1	5,1	11,7
	Luxembourg	4 034	189,0	90	0,1	58,4	8,7	46,5
	United Kingdom	4 139	216,7	7 385	10,9	38,0	12,9	21,9
	Ireland	1 008	195,8	1 462	2,1	46,4	13,6	21,3
	Danmark	17 001	154,4 (3)	2 084	3,0	36,2	9,5 (3)	27,7
	EUR 9	×	×	60 531	91,5	44,0	8,4 (3)	8,4
	Ellas	375 462	371,1	5 746	8,5	77,3	19,3	26,8
	EUR 10	×	×	66 277	100,0	45,7	8,6 (3)	9,4

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 exchange rates for 1982. The figures by country are calculated on the basis of figures in national currency (at current prices).

(3) Gross value-added at factor cost.

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

(1982 (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	7,3	9,0	7,2	4,9	10,9	6,9	1,5	4,3	2,1	10,1	1,8	3,8
Rye	0,2	0,0	0,2	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,6
Oats	0,3	0,0	0,3	0,7	0,3	0,0	0,2	0,2	0,8	0,3	0,1	0,4
Barley	3,2	1,0	3,3	3,2	2,8	0,2	0,4	1,9	2,9	8,0	5,5	12,0
Maize	1,9	3,3	1,8	0,4	4,4	2,4	0,0	0,0	:	0,0	0,0	0,0
Rice	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,0	0,0	1,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Sugarbeet	2,4	1,3	2,4	3,8	2,5	1,3	2,5	5,0	:	2,0	2,7	2,2
Tobacco	0,7	6,1	0,4	0,1	0,4	1,1	:	0,1	:	0,0	0,0	0,0
Olive oil	1,2	9,6	0,7	0,0	0,0	3,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Oilseeds	1,0	0,1	1,0	0,9	1,9	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,2	1,4	0,0	2,2
Fresh fruit (1)	3,9	7,7	3,7	4,1	2,5	8,0	1,6	3,1	1,1	2,2	0,3	0,5
Fresh vegetables	6,7	10,4	6,5	1,7	5,5	13,5	8,1	9,0	1,1	5,4	2,6	1,2
Wine and must	5,8	2,0	6,0	5,2	12,5	7,6	:	:	16,0	:	0,0	0,0
Milk	19,2	8,9	19,7	24,2	17,1	11,7	27,8	17,3	37,1	22,3	33,5	24,2
Beef and veal	14,6	4,4	15,1	17,0	16,2	10,8	11,7	18,3	26,2	16,0	34,5	11,6
Pigmeat	11,9	4,8	12,3	19,8	7,0	7,1	19,0	24,4	8,5	8,6	7,9	28,2
Seeds	:	0,0	:	0,4	:	:	1,2	0,1	:	0,3	0,0	0,8

Hops	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,4	0,0	:	:	0,1	:	0,3	0,0	0,0
Silkworms	:	0,0	:	0,0	:	0,0	0,0	:	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	1,8	8,2	1,4	0,3	1,9	0,9	0,5	0,4	:	3,9	3,3	0,0
Eggs	3,0	2,6	3,0	3,2	2,3	2,6	4,0	3,4	1,3	4,9	1,2	1,3
Poultrymeat	4,4	3,6	4,4	1,6	5,2	6,2	3,7	3,1	0,1	5,8	3,0	1,8
Quality wine	:	:	:	:	8,4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Other fruit and vegetables (2)	1,5	8,6	1,1	0,0	0,5	4,4	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0
Sub-total	91,6	95,1	91,4	92,5	93,7	90,3	81,3	90,9	97,8	92,5	96,6	90,2
Products with no common market organization												
Potatoes	2,2	2,8	2,2	1,5	1,5	1,8	4,3	2,4	1,9	4,1	1,2	1,1
Other	6,2	2,1	6,4	6,0	4,8	7,9	14,4	6,6	0,3	3,4	2,2	8,7
Sub-total	8,4	4,9	8,6	7,5	6,3	9,7	18,7	9,0	2,2	7,5	3,4	9,8
Grand total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Amount in Mrd ECU	145,0	7,4	137,5	26,7	37,3	28,4	18,1	4,4	0,2	19,4	3,1	5,8

Source: Eurostat — Agricultural accounts.

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

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

(1982 (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	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

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

(1982 (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
Seeds and seedlings	3,3	5,2	3,3	3,8	1,4	4,2	2,6	3,8	2,2	5,1	2,3	3,3
Animal feed	43,9	29,6	44,3	35,5	33,9	61,1	59,9	55,0	42,5	43,7	40,3	55,0
Fertilizers and soil improvement	13,7	10,1	13,8	14,0	18,5	10,5	7,3	8,7	19,2	13,8	21,0	10,5
Products for crop protection	27,6 (1)	5,0	27,5 (1)	2,6	10,3	4,4	1,5	3,4	1,0	3,7	:	3,4
Pharmaceuticals				:	2,2	:	:	1,2		1,3	:	:
Energy	11,0	23,2	10,7	17,3	6,8	10,2	10,7	9,3	12,1	9,4	11,0	7,6
Cattle	:		:	0,7		9,6 (2)	0,4	1,9	:	1,0	1,0	0,0
Farm implements, upkeep, repairs	:	17,8	:	14,3	15,2		10,3	6,1	8,2	13,4	5,0	11,1
Services	:	3,4	:	10,7 (2)	7,3		7,0	5,5	:	7,8	4,4	9,1
Other	:	5,7	:	1,1	2,6		0,2	5,0	14,8	0,5	15,0	0,0
Under-compensation VAT	:	0,0	:	0,0	1,3	:	0,0	0,0	0,0	:	:	0,0
Intermediate consumption as percentage of final production	44,2	21,4	45,5	52,5	43,8	30,6	51,8	56,8	34,3	51,9	46,9	52,5

Source: Eurostat ≠ Agricultural accounts.

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

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

(1975=100)

	1975	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nominal							
Deutschland	100,0	108,0	104,0	106,3	107,1	114,8	116,7
France	100,0	122,5	127,7	137,1	144,3	161,0	182,5
Italia	100,0	142,2	160,5	178,6	202,0	230,4	268,6
Nederland	100,0	111,9	107,8	107,7	112,5	123,4	125,6
Belgique/België	100,0	106,7	105,6	106,7	112,4	121,9	127,9
Luxembourg	100,0	109,8	109,1	114,1	118,3	130,5	152,1
United Kingdom	100,0	133,8	136,8	152,6	160,3	177,0	188,6
Ireland	100,0	152,1	166,5	176,9	176,7	206,6	227,3
Danmark	100,0	116,4	126,7	128,9	141,1	156,5	175,6
EUR 9	100,0	118,7	121,0	127,4	134,0	146,8	157,7
Ellas	100,0	133,5	149,9	179,6	217,1	261,7	321,5
EUR 10	100,0	119,0	121,3	127,9	134,5	147,8	159,3
Real							
Deutschland	100,0	100,7	93,1	91,4	88,2	90,8	88,1
France	100,0	102,1	97,4	94,7	89,0	88,7	89,3
Italia	100,0	101,2	100,3	96,3	90,2	87,0	86,4
Nederland	100,0	96,6	89,0	84,9	84,0	87,0	83,6
Belgique/België	100,0	92,7	88,1	85,5	86,3	89,1	87,0
Luxembourg	100,0	95,8	90,4	89,3	85,9	87,5	94,5
United Kingdom	100,0	102,3	94,1	91,7	80,4	79,6	79,1
Ireland	100,0	112,4	111,6	105,4	92,0	91,7	86,9
Danmark	100,0	98,2	97,6	92,4	93,0	92,9	94,9
EUR 9	100,0	97,9	92,1	88,7	84,0	84,4	82,7
Ellas	100,0	102,5	101,8	102,9	105,5	105,8	104,2
EUR 10	100,0	98,1	92,3	89,0	84,4	84,9	84,0

Source: Eurostat.

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

(1975=100)

	1975	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nominal							
Deutschland	100,0	110,3	106,3	111,4	117,9	130,0	132,8
France	100,0	116,6	123,3	136,0	157,0	178,0	196,4
Italia	100,0	133,2	142,9	158,4	190,6	238,3	265,9
Nederland	100,0	113,8	109,9	116,8	125,0	135,6	138,4
Belgique/België	100,0	113,5	110,0	116,0	125,2	136,6	151,7
Luxembourg	100,0	111,2	111,9	115,4	127,4	134,5	144,7
United Kingdom	100,0	139,7	145,6	163,4	182,5	199,6	212,5
Ireland	100,0	135,8	141,7	157,9	181,2	207,4	231,6
Danmark	100,0	114,9	114,7	122,9	141,2	165,3	183,2
EUR 9	100,0	118,2	119,0	128,6	143,4	161,3	171,2
Ellas	100,0	119,1	127,0	160,9	214,2	256,1	290,6
EUR 10	100,0	118,1	118,8	128,5	143,4	161,4	171,3
Real							
Deutschland	100,0	102,9	95,1	95,8	97,1	102,8	100,3
France	100,0	97,2	94,0	94,0	96,8	98,0	96,1
Italia	100,0	94,8	89,3	85,4	85,2	90,0	85,5
Nederland	100,0	98,3	90,2	92,1	93,5	95,6	92,4
Belgique/België	100,0	98,6	91,8	92,9	96,1	99,8	103,6
Luxembourg	100,0	96,9	92,8	90,4	92,5	90,2	90,0
United Kingdom	100,0	106,8	100,1	98,2	91,5	89,7	89,1
Ireland	100,0	100,4	95,0	94,1	94,4	92,0	88,5
Danmark	100,0	97,0	88,4	88,1	93,1	98,1	99,0
EUR 9	100,0	97,4	90,6	89,5	90,0	92,7	89,7
Ellas	100,0	91,4	86,3	92,1	104,1	103,6	94,2
EUR 10	100,0	97,4	90,3	89,4	90,0	92,7	90,3

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

(1975=100)

	1973	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Deutschland	99,9	100,0	101,1	97,9	97,9	95,4	90,9	88,3	87.8
France	118,0	100,0	106,1	105,0	103,6	100,8	91,9	90,5	92,9
Italia	115,1	100,0	104,2	106,8	112,4	112,8	105,9	96,7	101,0
Nederland	103,0	100,0	102,6	98,3	98,1	92,2	90,0	91,0	90,8
Belgique/België	102,1	100,0	101,6	94,0	95,9	92,0	89,8	89,3	84,4
Luxembourg	110,5	100,0	99,5	98,8	97,4	98,9	92,9	97,0	105,1
United Kingdom	101,3	100,0	106,7	95,8	94,0	93,4	87,8	88,7	88,8
Ireland	130,0	100,0	108,3	112,0	117,5	112,1	97,5	99,6	98,2
Danmark	105,2	100,0	104,6	101,3	110,5	104,9	99,9	94,7	95,9
EUR 9	107,8	100,0	103,2	100,4	101,6	99,1	93,4	91,0	92,1
Ellas	119,5	100,0	109,7	112,0	118,0	111,6	101,3	102,2	110,6
EUR 10	108,2	100,0	103,4	100,8	102,1	99,5	93,8	91,4	93,0

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: 1973-82

(1975 = 100)

		1973	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Deutschland	GFCF	89,2	100,0	113,2	132,2	139,8	145,0	135,8	125,6	137,1
	GVA	92,8	100,0	105,7	103,9	104,2	96,9	92,3	100,1	114,3
	GFCF/GVA (%)	23,8	24,8	26,6	31,6	33,3	37,1	36,5	31,1	29,8
France	GFCF	85,3	100,0	110,7	109,1	128,9	127,0	142,4	151,6	174,1
	GVA	97,4	100,0	108,0	115,7	127,2	139,3	137,1	148,3	189,0
	GFCF/GVA (%)	18,4	21,0	21,5	19,8	21,3	19,1	21,8	21,5	19,3
Italia	GFCF (2)	60,4	100,0	129,4	154,0	179,8	204,9	253,8	292,0	319,4
	GVA	72,3	100,0	115,0	138,1	162,5	192,0	221,4	244,4	279,0
	GFCF/GVA (%)	15,9	19,0	21,4	21,2	21,1	20,3	21,8	22,7	21,8
Nederland	GFCF	115,9	100,0	121,2	171,8	207,1	264,7	201,2	173,5	184,1
	GVA	92,3	100,0	116,9	116,9	119,8	115,7	118,6	148,1	159,4
	GFCF/GVA (%)	22,9	18,3	18,9	26,8	31,6	41,8	31,0	21,4	21,1
Belgique/België	GFCF	113,6	100,0	135,7	144,0	178,0	153,2	148,1	119,0	152,0
	GVA	99,5	100,0	116,3	100,3	110,3	106,1	110,0	121,5	135,7
	GFCF/GVA (%)	16,9	14,8	17,3	21,3	23,9	21,4	19,9	14,5	16,6
Luxembourg	GFCF	75,2	100,0	122,0	40,8 (3)	88,8	106,7	100,8	113,4	:
	GVA	99,4	100,0	94,4	112,3	113,5	119,4	115,0	128,2	177,6
	GFCF/GVA (%)	28,7	37,9	49,0	13,8 (3)	29,7	33,9	33,2	33,6	:
United Kingdom	GFCF	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	GVA	77,1	100,0	121,7	130,4	140,8	154,2	170,3	185,5	223,3
	GFCF/GVA (%)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Ireland	GFCF	134,8	100,0	233,3	321,2	403,4	442,6	307,2	422,1	360,7
	GVA	74,6	100,0	114,1	155,9	176,8	161,5	156,2	177,0	212,7
	GFCF/GVA (%)	23,3	12,9	26,4	26,6	29,5	35,4	25,4	30,8	21,9
Danmark	GFCF	84,7	100,0	125,2	146,2	177,4	194,8	155,0	105,9	96,7
	GVA	96,2	100,0	109,3	129,2	138,6	131,5	145,7	172,3	214,1
	GFCF/GVA (%)	26,7	30,4	34,8	34,3	38,8	45,0	32,3	18,7	13,7
Ellas	GFCF	94,3	100,0	114,8	138,6	155,2	202,0	227,1	276,1	313,2
	GVA	77,2	100,0	123,3	130,8	162,6	180,3	234,6	295,2	373,5
	GFCF/GVA (%)	18,8	15,4	14,3	16,3	14,7	17,2	14,9	14,4	12,9

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 1982 (p)		% TAV (1)	
		Mio NC	Mio ECU	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
Final production	Deutschland	63 475	26 715	2,1	7,7
	France	240 193	37 348	1,6	6,7
	Italia (2)	37 679 (4)	28 464	1,7	−2,8
	Nederland	31 550	12 070	3,1	3,9
	Belgique/België	198 660	4 443	0,5	5,8
	Luxembourg	6 908	154	0,3	9,1
	United Kingdom	10 895	19 441	1,9	6,9
	Ireland	2 172	3 149	2,0	3,1
	Danmark	46 905	5 750	2,0	3,8
	EUR 9	×	137 535	1,9	4,4
	Ellas	485 761	7 434	2,5	0,9
	EUR 10	×	144 969	1,9	4,3
Crops	Deutschland	20 986	8 833	3,1	23,4
	France	117 398	18 255	2,1	13,9
	Italia (3)	21 650 (4)	16 354	0,9	−5,3
	Nederland	10 241	3 918	3,9	6,5
	Belgique/België	63 991	1 431	−0,3	3,4
	Luxembourg	1 848	41	0,9	57,3
	United Kingdom	3 967	7 078	3,1	11,9
	Ireland	342	496	3,6	8,9
	Danmark	14 053	1 723	2,6	12,8
	EUR 9	×	58 128	2,1	8,3
	Ellas	324 441	4 965	3,1	1,7
	EUR 10	×	63 093	2,2	7,8
Livestock	Deutschland	42 434	17 860	1,7	1,3
	France	124 211	19 314	1,6	0,7
	Italia (3)	15 760 (4)	11 905	2,8	0,7
	Nederland	21 304	8 150	3,7	2,6
	Belgique/België	134 669	3 012	1,0	6,9
	Luxembourg	5 060	113	0,1	−0,4
	United Kingdom	6 823	12 174	1,2	3,9
	Ireland	1 830	2 654	1,7	1,9
	Danmark	32 853	4 028	1,7	0,2
	EUR 9	×	79 209	1,9	1,7
	Ellas	161 320	2 469	1,4	−0,8
	EUR 10	×	81 678	1,9	1,7
A — Cereals (excluding rice)	Deutschland	6 380	2 685	3,4	16,4
	France	44 723	6 954	2,9	12,1
	Italia (3)	3 580 (4)	2 705	0,9	−3,7
	Nederland	647	248	0,9	8,2
	Belgique/België	12 677	284	0,9	11,0
	Luxembourg	424	9	−0,3	20,1
	United Kingdom	2 006	3 580	6,0	15,2
	Ireland	163	236	7,2	10,9
	Danmark	7 899	968	1,7	29,7
	EUR 9	×	17 669	3,0	11,1
	Ellas	64 675	990		8,2
	EUR 10	×	18 660	3,2	11,0

10 *(1)*

		Current prices in 1982 (p)		% TAV (1)	
		Mio NC	Mio ECU	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
B — Total beef and veal	Deutschland	10 807	4 548	1,3	0,0
	France	38 819	6 036	−0,1	−2,1
	Italia (3)	4 073 (4)	3 077	2,8	−0,5
	Nederland	3 678	1 407	0,5	−4,1
	Belgique/België	36 369	813	0,9	7,4
	Luxembourg	1 812	41	−0,2	−4,2
	United Kingdom	1 740	3 105	−1,0	1,1
	Ireland	749	1 087	−1,7	−4,2
	Danmark	5 439	667	−2,4	−2,3
	EUR 9	×	20 781	0,5	−0,9
	Ellas	21 224	325	−3,9	−6,4
	EUR 10	×	21 106	0,4	−0,9
C — Milk	Deutschland	15 365	6 467	2,3	2,6
	France	41 114	6 393	2,1	1,8
	Italia (3)	4 399 (4)	3 323	1,9	1,5
	Nederland	8 760	3 351	3,5	5,3
	Belgique/België	34 455	771	1,5	6,4
	Luxembourg	2 561	57	1,4	3,3
	United Kingdom	2 433	4 341	2,3	4,9
	Ireland	728	1 055	5,3	7,8
	Danmark	11 353	1 392	1,0	3,7
	EUR 9	×	27 150	2,3	3,3
	Ellas	43 216	661	0,2	−1,6
	EUR 10	×	27 811	2,3	3,2
D — Pigmeat	Deutschland	12 588	5 298	1,6	0,3
	France	16 932	2 633	1,8	−1,8
	Italia (3)	2 657 (4)	2 007	5,0	0,0
	Nederland	6 007	2 298	5,1	5,1
	Belgique/België	48 403	1 083	1,0	8,4
	Luxembourg	587	13	−1,8	−3,5
	United Kingdom	940	1 678	0,7	3,3
	Ireland	171	248	2,7	3,7
	Danmark	13 243	1 624	3,7	−2,7
	EUR 9	×	16 881	2,5	1,1
	Ellas	23 125	354	6,9	1,3
	EUR 10	×	17 235	2,5	1,1
E — Eggs and poultrymeat	Deutschland	3 057	1 287	0,5	1,0
	France	18 165	2 825	5,1	7,0
	Italia (3)	3 336 (4)	2 520	1,8	1,7
	Nederland	2 442	934	6,8	3,3
	Belgique/België	12 875	288	−1,0	0,8
	Luxembourg	100	2	−8,7	−8,0
	United Kingdom	1 164	2 077	1,7	5,5
	Ireland	90	131	2,4	4,3
	Danmark	1 469	180	1,7	5,7
	EUR 9	×	10 244	2,8	4,0
	Ellas	29 865	457	3,9	3,0
	EUR 10	×	10 701	2,8	3,9

Source: Eurostat — Agricultural accounts.

(1) The figures are calculated from series at constant prices (1975) for the period 1973 to 1981. 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	1,1	−3,8	−1,2	5,7	5,1	2,9	2,3
France	1,0	0,0	−3,0	−0,3	4,2	3,2	1,3	0,3
Italia	2,2	1,7	−3,0	0,1	5,3	4,8	2,1	1,6
Nederland	4,0	4,1	−1,1 (2)	−0,6	5,6 (2)	5,7 (2)	4,6	4,7
Belgique/België	0,3	0,7	−3,4	−1,0	3,9	4,3	1,4	1,8
Luxembourg	−0,4	−0,5	−4,7	−0,4	5,0	4,9	0,1	0,0
United Kingdom	1,0	2,2	−1,6	−0,2	2,5	3,7	1,2	2,4
Ireland	2,1	1,1	−3,0	−2,0	5,3	4,3	0,0	−0,9
Danmark	2,6	2,0	−1,3	−0,3	4,0	3,3	3,0	2,3
EUR 9	1,7	1,3	−2,8 (4)	−0,2 (3)	5,4 (4)	4,8 (4)	1,8	1,4
Ellas	2,9	2,4	−1,4 (5)	0,0 (3)	5,1 (5)	5,2 (5)	2,9	2,4
EUR 10	1,7	1,3	−2,4 (5)	−0,2 (3)	5,8 (5)	5,8 (5)	1,9	1,5

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

(1) The figures are calculated from series based on figures exclusive of VAT.
(2) »1981«/1975.
(3) »1980«/1973.
(4) »1980«/1975.
(5) »1980«/1977.

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

(1975=100)

	1973	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Final production									
Deutschland	100,8	100,0	101,2	106,4	110,9	110,9	112,4	111,4	120,0
France	106,7	100,0	99,1	99,9	107,1	113,3	114,1	112,6	120,1
Italia	94,5	100,0	97,4	99,7	102,9	109,3	113,7	112,9	109,8
Nederland	95,3	100,0	103,9	107,5	115,3	120,0	123,9	130,4	135,6
Belgique/België	106,0	100,0	98,9	101,1	105,0	105,4	106,0	107,0	113,1
Luxembourg	102,8	100,0	94,9	97,9	100,2	98,6	95,3	97,7	106,6
United Kingdom	108,8	100,0	98,5	106,5	110,9	112,2	115,7	114,6	122,5
Ireland	92,5	100,0	95,6	104,9	111,4	110,5	109,8	107,5	110,8
Danmark	100,2	100,0	101,2	111,3	113,6	116,8	118,4	123,1	127,7
EUR 9	101,6	100,0	99,5	103,2	108,3	112,1	114,3	114,2	119,2
Ellas	90,0	100,0	100,7	96,2	104,9	101,5	111,5	113,0	114,0
EUR 10	101,1	100,0	99,5	102,9	108,2	111,7	114,2	114,1	119,0
Intermediate consumption									
Deutschland	100,8	100,0	107,0	112,3	116,1	123,2	124,4	116,9	120,0
France	105,9	100,0	107,8	110,6	118,2	125,2	127,4	128,8	130,1
Italia	98,8	100,0	107,1	113,3	121,5	128,9	132,0	126,8	126,6
Nederland	95,8	100,0	106,7	109,2	117,2	123,4	129,0	128,7	131,2
Belgique/België	99,9	100,0	99,8	100,9	100,3	101,1	100,0	99,3	98,4
Luxembourg	95,5	100,0	109,0	102,8	93,1	91,7	91,2	95,8	95,8
United Kingdom	104,6	100,0	102,3	103,2	103,2	105,1	103,1	100,6	104,2
Ireland	112,4	100,0	110,2	121,1	138,8	159,8	143,2	149,3	147,5
Danmark	97,6	100,0	111,2	113,9	122,9	131,3	126,0	124,6	126,2
EUR 9	101,9	100,0	106,3	109,9	115,4	121,6	122,5	120,0	121,8
Ellas	88,0	100,0	102,2	108,3	112,8	115,5	121,4	124,2	125,2
EUR 10	101,6	100,0	106,3	109,9	115,3	121,5	122,5	120,1	121,9
Gross value-added									
Deutschland	100,7	100,0	96,3	101,3	106,4	100,3	102,0	106,7	120,7
France	107,3	100,0	93,8	93,5	100,4	106,2	106,0	102,8	114,2
Italia	92,9	100,0	93,8	94,7	96,1	102,2	107,0	107,8	103,6
Nederland	94,8	100,0	101,3	105,9	113,4	116,7	119,0	132,1	139,7
Belgique/België	113,6	100,0	97,8	101,5	110,7	110,6	113,3	116,3	131,1
Luxembourg	107,7	100,0	85,5	94,7	104,9	103,2	98,2	99,0	113,9
United Kingdom	113,8	100,0	94,0	110,4	120,1	120,5	130,4	131,2	144,2
Ireland	82,0	100,0	87,9	96,3	96,9	84,4	92,2	85,3	91,5
Danmark	102,9	100,0	90,8	108,6	103,9	101,7	110,4	121,6	129,3
EUR 9	101,4	100,0	94,7	98,5	103,4	105,5	108,7	110,1	117,4
Ellas	90,5	100,0	100,3	92,9	102,7	97,7	108,7	109,9	110,9
EUR 10	100,8	100,0	95,0	98,2	103,4	105,1	108,7	110,1	117,0

Source: Eurostat.

13.1 Detailed results for the main types of farming from the farm accountancy data network 1980/81 and 1981/82

Type of farming		Number of holdings: represented (1 000) 80/1	81/2	Number of holdings: in the sample 80/1	81/2	FADN coverage (%) 80/1	Average: UAA (ha) 80/1	81/2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All types	Deutschland	403,8	399,6	4 032	3 837	66	25	24
	France (2)	653,0	627,8	5 533	4 327	71	34	35
	Italia	1 149,1	1 141,6	11 571	11 976	51	10	10
	Nederland	114,0	113,7	1 606	1 560	87	17	18
	Belgique/België	67,0	68,2	958	958	61	20	20
	Luxembourg	3,0	3,0	120	146	85	41	40
	United Kingdom	153,6	160,8	1 741	2 197	84	115	104
	Ireland	168,8	171,7	1 080	1 169	81	31	31
	Danmark	89,8	89,0	1 849	1 747	77	28	29
	Ellas (2)	:	579,9	:	2 323	:	:	5
	EUR 9	2 802,0	:	28 490	:	62	26	:
	EUR 10 (2)	:	3 355,3	:	30 240	:	:	22
11 Cereals	Deutschland	9,4	10,2	69	64	30	34	32
	France (2)	34,1	32,9	306	212	63	64	65
	Italia	61,5	60,8	842	832	28	20	19
	Nederland	(1) 0,1	(1) 0,1	(1) 3	2	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Belgique/België	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	United Kingdom	11,6	12,8	208	268	84	127	121
	Ireland	1,5	1,1	17	29	66	38	63
	Danmark	8,8	8,8	162	124	45	34	34
	Ellas (2)	:	9,6	:	16	:	:	8
	EUR 9	127,0	:	1 607	:	38	44	:
	EUR 10 (2)	:	136,3	:	1 547	:	:	41
12 Field crops, other	Deutschland	25,9	25,1	372	399	47	42	44
	France (2)	52,3	48,9	680	510	74	48	53
	Italia	169,6	168,0	1 600	1 627	46	7	7
	Nederland	10,8	11,7	274	263	78	40	37
	Belgique/België	4,2	4,1	81	88	61	45	43
	Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	United Kingdom	15,5	15,9	227	282	90	129	129
	Ireland	0,8	1,2	18	17	64	54	31
	Danmark	12,0	12,0	274	291	72	44	43
	Ellas (2)	:	225,3	:	997	:	:	5
	EUR 9	291,1	:	3 526	:	53	28	:
	EUR 10 (2)	:	512,3	:	4 474	:	:	18
31 Vineyards	Deutschland	8,9	9,1	81	94	52	4	5
	France (2)	59,5	58,9	522	366	43	15	15
	Italia	90,8	84,2	874	877	35	5	5
	Nederland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Belgique/België	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Luxembourg	0,1	0,1	11	22	74	5	6
	United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Danmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ellas (2)	:	14,5	:	53	:	:	4
	EUR 9	159,3	:	1 488	:	39	9	:
	EUR 10 (2)	:	166,8	:	1 412	:	:	8

Source: FADN.

NB: For the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, the United Kingdom (without Northern Ireland) and Denmark, the results do not include farms of less than 4 ESU.

(1) Types with less than 10 returning holdings in the country.

(2) Provisional data.

veighted on the basis of the 1975 farm structure survey)

ze of farm				Average results per farm								Farm net value-added (1 000 ECU)	
Livestock units		ESU		Total gross production (1 000 ECU)		Supplies and services (1 000 ECU)		Depreciation (1 000 ECU)		Net value-added (1 000 ECU)			
80/1	81/2	80/1	81/2	80/1	81/2	80/1	81/2	80/1	81/2	80/1	81/2	80/1	81/2
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
36	36	15	16	43,3	49,9	27,7	32,1	6,1	6,7	9,5	11,1	6,1	7,0
30	30	15	16	37,7	40,8	18,4	19,8	4,7	5,1	14,7	15,9	8,3	9,2
6	6	5	5	18,4	17,2	6,6	6,8	1,5	1,5	10,4	8,9	5,6	5,0
56	56	28	28	76,8	87,6	46,0	49,6	6,1	6,7	24,7	31,3	14,4	18,7
43	45	18	18	46,7	55,4	25,0	28,8	3,5	3,7	18,1	22,9	11,5	14,8
58	55	20	19	48,8	54,7	28,3	30,2	9,0	11,0	11,4	13,5	6,9	8,2
91	92	25	26	89,9	110,0	51,3	61,4	12,5	13,6	26,2	35,0	9,8	13,2
33	33	6	6	14,8	18,2	7,5	8,3	1,3	1,4	6,0	8,6	5,0	7,2
46	47	17	18	52,8	63,4	33,0	37,6	4,8	5,2	15,0	20,6	11,5	15,7
:	3	:	3	:	9,4	:	2,9	:	0,9	:	5,6	:	2,7
27	:	12	:	34,4	:	17,8	:	3,9	:	12,8	:	7,3	:
:	23	:	10	:	33,1	:	17,0	:	3,6	:	12,5	:	7,0
7	8	12	12	34,9	35,5	23,5	25,6	6,6	7,0	4,8	3,0	3,6	2,3
7	7	23	24	58,9	62,1	26,3	30,9	7,0	8,1	24,7	23,1	17,7	16,6
2	2	7	7	18,9	18,9	7,8	7,7	1,8	1,8	9,3	9,4	6,3	6,8
(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	39	38	36	114,5	123,6	56,7	61,2	18,9	18,5	38,9	43,8	14,1	17,2
9	12	8	14	24,7	50,0	11,2	25,2	4,4	8,1	9,1	16,7	8,2	12,7
16	17	13	14	28,3	35,5	18,1	20,7	4,2	4,4	6,0	10,3	7,4	12,3
:	5	:	2	:	12,1	:	7,2	:	1,2	:	3,7	:	2,0
9	:	15	:	40,1	:	19,2	:	5,3	:	15,6	:	10,3	:
:	8	:	14	:	41,2	:	20,6	:	5,5	:	15,2	:	10,2
17	17	23	24	63,3	72,3	35,9	43,0	8,8	10,1	18,6	19,2	10,6	11,4
14	13	24	25	55,4	62,2	26,4	30,8	6,3	7,4	22,7	24,0	13,1	14,5
1	1	5	5	13,6	13,6	4,3	4,2	1,5	1,1	7,8	8,3	4,5	5,0
5	4	31	29	76,7	81,9	36,5	37,1	7,2	7,4	33,0	37,5	22,0	26,2
24	24	31	30	74,6	84,2	34,2	38,5	4,8	5,0	35,6	40,8	21,8	27,2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53	51	49	51	151,8	188,2	78,5	92,3	24,6	25,7	48,7	70,2	12,3	17,5
22	13	14	8	43,3	30,5	23,8	14,8	5,1	2,7	14,4	12,9	8,4	9,6
31	30	23	23	63,0	72,9	34,0	38,1	6,6	7,1	22,4	27,7	14,6	17,6
:	1	:	3	:	10,5	:	2,9	:	0,9	:	6,7	:	2,9
9	:	14	:	38,2	:	17,9	:	4,7	:	15,6	:	8,5	:
:	5	:	10	:	28,7	:	12,6	:	3,1	:	12,9	:	6,5
0	0	12	13	42,5	50,5	19,4	20,9	6,6	7,3	16,5	22,3	7,1	9,7
1	1	17	17	43,8	42,2	13,8	14,2	5,3	5,5	24,7	22,5	11,4	11,4
0	0	4	4	11,4	11,4	2,5	3,0	1,6	1,8	7,3	6,6	4,5	4,3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0	0	14	14	59,6	47,4	24,9	19,6	8,2	8,1	26,6	19,7	10,8	8,0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
:	0	:	2	:	10,8	:	2,2	:	1,1	:	7,5	:	3,6
0	:	9	:	25,3	:	7,7	:	3,2	:	14,4	:	7,7	:
:	0	:	9	:	24,3	:	7,9	:	3,3	:	13,2	:	7,4

13.1 *(cont.)* Detailed results for the main types of farming from the farm accountancy data network 1980/81

Type of farming		Number of holdings represented (1 000)		Number of holdings in the sample		FADN coverage (%)	Average UAA (ha)	
		80/1	81/2	80/1	81/2	80/1	80/1	81/2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
32 Fruit/permanent crops, other	Deutschland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	France (2)	12,7	11,8	170	118	47	15	14
	Italia	189,8	192,0	1 985	1 961	39	6	6
	Nederland	4,4	4,4	102	101	71	6	7
	Belgique/België	2,1	2,1	29	28	41	7	6
	Luxembourg			—	—	—	—	—
	United Kingdom	1,6	2,0	20	43	79	30	29
	Ireland			—	—	—	—	—
	Danmark	0,9	0,9	53	51	77	11	11
	Ellas (2)		152,3	—	512	:	:	5
	EUR 9	211,4	:	6		41	7	:
	EUR 10 (2)	:	366,4	—	2 847	:	:	6
41 Cattle dairying	Deutschland	93,5	96,1	962	983	78	22	22
	France (2)	176,9	166,3	1 370	1 230	80	29	29
	Italia	82,9	83,3	1 231	1 344	84	15	14
	Nederland	53,7	54,9	483	481	96	19	20
	Belgique/België	11,9	11,9	182	182	71	18	17
	Luxembourg	0,8	0,8	51	59	92	40	41
	United Kingdom	42,4	45,0	465	556	96	50	47
	Ireland	52,0	52,1	420	456	91	27	27
	Danmark	17,2	17,2	463	471	94	23	23
	Ellas (2)	:		—	—	:	—	—
	EUR 9	531,4		5 627	:	84	25	:
	EUR 10 (2)	:	527,7	:	5 762	:	:	25
42 Cattle, rearing/fattening	Deutschland	4,9	2,6	22	17	36	21	23
	France (2)	37,1	35,5	384	262	71	42	43
	Italia	8,6	9,4	116	154	67	18	16
	Nederland	0,9	1,3	17	13	60	10	11
	Belgique/België	1,9	1,9	25	21	24	23	24
	Luxembourg	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	United Kingdom	22,5	22,5	94	108	73	56	60
	Ireland	49,9	50,0	309	365	75	30	31
	Danmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ellas (2)	—		—	—	—	—	(1)
	EUR 9	125,7	:	969	:	69	37	:
	EUR 10 (2)	:	124,7	:	951	:	:	38
43 Cattle, mixed	Deutschland	29,8	25,8	386	341	81	25	24
	France (2)	39,2	36,6	188	144	90	39	40
	Italia	34,0	34,8	528	604	88	15	14
	Nederland	2,5	(1)	10	(1)	86	11	(1)
	Belgique/België	10,0	10,0	82	83	76	24	24
	Luxembourg	1,4	1,4	28	31	96	47	44
	United Kingdom	7,4	6,3	36	52	95	55	77
	Ireland	33,7	34,7	133	115	88	30	29
	Danmark	0,9	0,9	25	22	88	33	29
	Ellas (2)	:	(1)	—	(1)	:	:	(1)
	EUR 9	158,9	:	1 416	:	87	29	:
	EUR 10 (2)		151,7	:	1 401	:	:	29

Source: FADN.

NB: For the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, the United Kingdom (without Northern Ireland) and Denmark, the results do not include farms of less than 4 ESU.

(1) Types with less than 10 returning holdings in the country.
(2) Provisional data.

1981/82 (weighted on the basis of the 1975 farm structure survey) *(continued)*

of farm				Average results per farm								Farm net value-added (1 000 ECU)	
Livestock units		ESU		Total gross production (1 000 ECU)		Supplies and services (1 000 ECU)		Depreciation (1 000 ECU)		Net value-added (1 000 ECU)			
80/1	81/2	80/1	81/2	80/1	81/2	80/1	81/2	80/1	81/2	80/1	81/2	80/1	81/2
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	0	16	15	49,3	57,9	16,9	17,6	6,9	6,8	25,5	33,5	9,0	12,4
0	0	6	6	14,4	13,6	3,2	3,2	1,4	1,4	9,8	9,0	5,6	5,5
1	1	30	30	63,8	70,0	22,3	21,9	7,3	8,0	34,1	40,2	13,9	17,4
0	0	15	15	37,0	50,8	8,5	9,3	4,7	5,3	23,8	36,2	11,4	19,2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0	4	70	52	119,6	130,5	57,6	49,8	20,1	14,7	41,9	66,0	7,0	13,7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0	0	20	20	47,0	54,8	20,2	24,8	4,4	4,5	22,4	25,5	9,2	10,5
:	0	:	2	:	6,9	:	1,6	:	1,0	:	4,3	:	2,3
0	:	7	:	18,7	:	5,0	:	2,1	:	11,7	:	6,3	:
:	0	:	5	:	14,2	:	3,7	:	1,6	:	8,9	:	4,9
37	37	13	13	35,9	39,5	22,1	24,3	5,3	5,6	8,6	9,6	5,7	6,4
36	37	12	12	30,1	32,8	15,6	17,0	3,8	4,0	10,7	11,8	6,5	7,2
20	20	7	7	31,7	33,1	16,4	16,3	1,7	1,8	13,6	15,0	6,5	7,3
66	66	25	25	63,6	74,7	38,6	42,3	4,5	5,0	20,5	27,4	14,0	19,2
42	42	13	12	34,5	39,1	17,5	18,6	2,8	3,1	14,1	17,4	10,0	12,7
57	59	20	20	47,9	56,3	26,9	31,1	8,1	8,8	12,9	16,4	7,8	9,4
91	87	19	18	81,4	87,3	50,4	52,8	9,6	10,1	21,4	24,5	9,7	11,7
35	36	7	7	18,3	22,4	9,5	10,5	1,6	1,6	7,2	10,4	5,6	8,1
55	54	17	17	51,9	60,1	32,1	35,5	4,3	4,5	15,5	20,1	12,4	16,2
:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42	:	13	:	38,5	:	22,0	:	4,0	:	12,5	:	7,5	:
:	42	:	13	:	43,1	:	23,9	:	4,4	:	14,9	:	9,1
34	34	9	11	25,0	37,7	17,1	25,0	4,5	6,8	3,4	6,0	3,1	5,8
46	45	11	11	26,1	28,9	12,1	11,8	3,8	3,9	10,2	13,3	6,4	8,7
27	23	8	7	36,9	39,9	22,1	18,1	1,9	1,9	12,9	19,9	7,0	10,7
135	95	41	30	60,1	53,9	38,4	30,2	4,3	3,1	17,4	20,6	11,9	17,0
49	45	12	11	35,9	32,5	20,9	18,1	2,5	3,1	12,5	11,2	10,6	9,6
(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
71	70	8	8	32,0	35,1	19,2	20,0	5,6	6,5	7,2	8,6	4,7	6,0
29	28	4	4	9,6	11,5	4,3	4,6	0,9	1,0	4,4	6,0	4,1	5,9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	(1)	—	(1)	:	(1)	—	(1)	:	—	—	:	:	(1)
42	:	8	:	21,7	:	11,5	:	2,9	:	7,3	:	5,4	:
:	41	:	7	:	24,2	:	11,4	:	3,1	:	9,8	:	7,4
41	40	14	14	38,3	40,7	24,6	25,9	6,3	6,5	7,5	8,3	4,9	5,5
52	49	14	14	37,1	37,5	18,7	18,6	4,1	4,3	14,3	14,6	8,6	8,7
18	18	6	6	25,1	27,0	12,8	13,3	1,7	1,7	10,6	12,0	5,3	5,7
47	(1)	17	(1)	35,4	(1)	23,5	(1)	2,3	(1)	9,6	(1)	7,7	(1)
47	47	14	14	34,7	40,0	18,4	19,4	2,9	3,2	13,3	17,4	9,0	11,7
65	60	21	20	47,8	52,7	28,4	29,9	9,6	13,5	9,9	9,3	6,3	5,9
85	111	16	21	61,6	93,0	34,1	51,9	7,8	10,5	19,7	30,6	9,8	13,1
34	33	6	6	14,6	17,4	7,0	7,4	1,2	1,1	6,4	8,9	5,3	7,1
70	68	21	20	62,5	70,6	38,6	40,9	4,8	5,7	19,0	24,0	13,1	17,4
—	(1)	:	(1)	:	(1)	—	(1)	—	(1)	—	(1)	:	(1)
40	:	11	:	31,2	:	17,0	:	3,5	:	10,7	:	6,6	:
:	39	:	11	:	34,0	:	17,9	:	3,6	:	12,5	:	7,5

13.1 *(cont.)* **Detailed results for the main types of farming from the farm accountancy data network 1980/8**

Type of farming		Number of holdings represented (1 000)		Number of holdings in the sample		FADN coverage (%)	Averag UAA (ha)	
		80/1	81/2	80/1	81/2	80/1	80/1	81/2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
62 Mixed cropping, other	Deutschland	22,8	21,4	161	129	59	31	28
	France (2)	33,3	31,7	217	174	65	26	27
	Italia	205,1	202,7	1 383	1 366	57	8	8
	Nederland	1,6	1,6	10	12	84	22	23
	Belgique/België	3,9	3,9	36	41	67	21	23
	Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	United Kingdom	3,0	3,6	31	55	94	138	138
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Danmark	5,1	5,1	68	52	83	28	28
	Ellas (2)	:	82,8	:	257	—	:	5
	EUR 9	274,8	:	1 907	:	59	14	:
	EUR 10 (2)	:	352,8	:	2 086	:	:	12
71 Partially dominant grazing livestock	Deutschland	72,7	70,9	628	518	83	22	22
	France (2)	45,2	43,7	206	135	85	28	28
	Italia	82,4	83,2	592	716	81	11	11
	Nederland	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Belgique/België	5,4	5,3	52	41	85	19	19
	Luxembourg	0,2	0,2	11	12	90	36	38
	United Kingdom	2,8	2,9	23	26	92	66	64
	Ireland	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	—	(1)	(1)
	Danmark (2)	16,5	16,4	166	119	96	22	22
	Ellas	:	6,9	—	13	—	:	6
	EUR 9	228,5	:	1 690	:	84	19	:
	EUR 10 (2)	:	233,1	:	1 592	:	:	19
81 Field crops and grazing livestock	Deutschland	84,6	76,6	805	638	75	27	28
	France (2)	97,9	96,4	891	705	86	42	42
	Italia	135,8	134,5	1 328	1 390	82	13	13
	Nederland	4,4	4,4	34	29	88	29	28
	Belgique/België	13,6	14,3	210	210	78	27	26
	Luxembourg	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	United Kingdom	16,7	16,7	256	333	92	130	120
	Ireland	8,2	9,2	70	66	89	41	38
	Danmark	16,4	16,5	240	217	87	32	33
	Ellas (2)	:	25,7	—	71	—	—	6
	EUR 9	377,9	:	3 842	:	81	31	:
	EUR 10 (2)	:	394,7	:	3 667	:	:	29

Source: FADN.
NB: For the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, the United Kingdom (without Northern Ireland) and Denmark, the results do not include farms of less than 4 ESU.

(1) Types with less than 10 returning holdings in the country.
(2) Provisional data.

1 1981/82 (weighted on the basis of the 1975 farm structure survey) *(continued)*

: of farm				Average results per farm									
Livestock units		ESU		Total gross production (1 000 ECU)		Supplies and services (1 000 ECU)		Depreciation (1 000 ECU)		Net value-added (1 000 ECU)		Farm net value-added (1 000 ECU)	
80/1	81/2	80/1	81/2	80/1	81/2	80/1	81/2	80/1	81/2	80/1	81/2	80/1	81/2
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
33	30	18	17	50,6	53,6	31,5	34,3	7,2	7,2	11,9	12,1	6,9	7,6
17	17	14	15	33,0	39,0	15,5	18,7	4,5	4,9	13,0	15,4	6,5	8,0
3	3	4	5	12,1	12,2	4,3	4,5	1,4	1,4	6,5	6,2	3,6	3,5
45	38	28	29	97,6	97,0	56,5	53,6	7,2	7,0	34,0	36,4	16,1	16,6
28	30	19	19	48,0	57,0	24,6	28,8	3,3	3,7	20,1	24,6	11,5	14,7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
144	138	71	75	226,7	265,0	127,3	147,9	28,1	30,3	71,3	86,8	11,9	14,7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41	40	15	15	45,2	54,8	29,1	31,9	4,2	4,2	12,0	18,6	9,3	14,1
:	2	—	2	:	8,3	—	2,4	—	1,0	—	4,9	:	2,5
10	:	8	:	21,8	:	10,3	:	2,6	:	8,9	:	4,8	:
:	8	:	7	:	20,3	:	9,5	:	2,4	:	8,4	:	4,5
39	40	14	14	39,2	43,6	26,2	29,6	5,4	5,8	7,6	8,2	5,2	5,5
39	35	12	12	31,6	34,2	17,8	18,2	3,7	4,2	10,2	11,8	5,7	6,8
10	9	5	4	16,6	16,3	7,7	7,5	1,5	1,5	7,3	7,4	3,5	3,8
(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
47	49	17	16	41,4	50,3	23,1	25,6	2,9	3,4	15,4	21,3	9,1	12,9
72	59	21	20	58,2	63,5	36,8	36,3	9,6	9,2	11,7	17,9	6,4	9,3
119	128	20	22	84,1	115,8	52,5	71,2	9,8	11,5	21,8	33,3	9,2	12,2
(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
57	55	16	16	48,5	58,0	31,8	35,6	3,7	4,1	13,0	18,3	10,5	14,7
:	7	:	2	:	10,6	—	3,3	:	0,8	—	6,5	:	3,1
31	:	10	:	30,9	:	18,6	:	3,5	:	8,8	:	5,0	
:	30	:	10	:	33,3	:	19,7	:	3,7	:	9,9	:	5,8
30	31	15	15	40,2	44,6	24,9	28,7	6,4	7,1	8,9	8,8	5,7	5,7
33	33	16	16	38,1	41,1	19,9	21,8	4,7	5,2	13,5	14,2	7,7	8,2
10	10	6	6	19,5	20,9	9,2	9,8	1,8	1,7	8,5	9,4	4,1	4,7
40	36	28	27	65,5	71,1	38,5	38,8	4,5	5,4	22,6	26,9	12,8	16,5
39	38	19	19	47,7	53,7	25,1	27,5	3,2	3,2	19,3	23,0	11,6	14,2
(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
118	121	33	34	115,8	140,7	64,9	78,7	16,2	18,3	34,7	43,7	10,8	13,5
38	32	9	8	22,5	25,1	13,1	12,9	2,7	2,4	6,7	9,8	4,7	6,7
45	45	18	18	46,7	55,3	28,0	32,2	4,3	4,7	14,3	18,4	11,4	14,7
:	12	:	2	:	14,0	—	6,3	—	0,9	—	6,8	:	3,1
29	:	13	:	36,0	:	19,8	:	4,4	:	11,8	:	6,4	:
:	28	:	12	:	38,4	:	21,1	:	4,5	:	12,8	:	7,0

13.2 Detailed results according to economic size of farm from the farm accountancy data network 1980/81 and 1981/82 (weighted on the basis of the 1975 farm structure survey)

The *FADN* collected accounts from approximately 28 500 'professional' farms in the 1980/81 accounting year. These farms employ at least 0.75 labour units (see below) in all Member States and account for about 60% of the farms and 85% of the production of EUR 9.
The accounting years start between 1 January and 30 June, e.g. the 1980/81 results relate to accounts taken from 1 January 1980 to 30 June 1981.
Type of farming. Types selected from the 17 principal farm types of the EC typology scheme are used here. This classifies farms initially into specialist and mixed types, then according to the main enterprises. The proportions represented by the different farm enterprises in each of the types are shown in Table 67.
Number of holdings represented. Sample holdings in the network are selected in each region according to criteria of economic size and farm type. For this purpose the farm population is divided into cells representing the finest division into type and size and region. The number of holdings represented is the total of all the cells from which sample holdings are taken; some cells will not have any sample farms because of the high sampling rate needed to cover all cells, or the sampling scheme used.
FADN coverage. This is the ratio of the number of farms in the FADN field of observation (the 'professional' farms mentioned in point 1 above) to the total farm population in the 1975 Community surveys.
Utilized agricultural area (UAA). All land which is suitable for cultivation or grazing.
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.
Supplies and services. Includes all farm inputs, including home-grown concentrate feed and seed, but not depreciation on machinery and buildings, wages or rent. Machinery and building maintenance costs are included.
Depreciation. Depreciation cost of machinery and buildings owned by the holder, calculated on the basis of replacement cost.
Farm net value-added: income after deduction of supplies and depreciation detailed in (7) and (8).
Per capita. The unit used in the annual work unit (AWU). It represents actual agricultural work done by 1 full-time worker for 1 year. Part-time and seasonal work are attributed fractions of an AWU.
Total capital. The value of all capital on the farm: land, buildings, livestock, machinery and circulating capital.

	Economic size of farm (European size units)	Average size of farms				Average results per farm								Total capital per capita (1 000 ECU)		Per capita farm net value-added (1 000 ECU)	
		Utilized agricultural area (ha)		Labour input (AWU)		Total output (1 000 ECU)		Supplies and services (1 000 ECU)		Depreciation (1 000 ECU)		Farm net value-added (1 000 ECU)					
		80/1	81/2	80/1	81/2	80/1	81/2	80/1	81/2	80/1	81/2	80/1	81/2	80/1	81/2	80/1	81/2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
EUR 9 (1980/81)	< 4	7	6	1,5	1,7	10,5	8,5	3,3	3,0	1,0	0,9	6,3	4,6	42,5	34,9	4,1	2,7
	4 - < 8	19	18	1,6	1,6	18,9	20,3	9,3	9,6	2,5	2,5	7,1	8,3	69,4	68,2	4,4	5,1
EUR 10 (1981/82)	8 - <16	29	28	1,7	1,7	35,5	39,3	19,2	20,9	4,3	4,6	12,0	13,8	88,8	93,4	7,0	8,2
(c)	16 - <40	50	49	2,1	2,1	72,8	81,3	40,5	45,2	7,7	8,4	24,6	27,8	122,4	127,0	11,7	13,4
	⩾40	116	110	4,1	4,1	183,2	215,9	96,9	114,0	19,6	21,9	66,7	80,0	150,3	161,5	16,4	19,5
	All farms	26	22	1,8	1,8	34,4	33,1	17,8	17,0	3,9	3,6	12,8	12,5	83,1	75,3	7,3	7,0
	All farms > 4	34	33	1,9	1,9	45,3	50,9	24,4	27,2	5,2	5,5	15,8	18,3	98,1	101,8	8,4	9,8
Deutschland (a)	4 - < 8	14	14	1,3	1,3	18,7	20,5	12,5	13,6	3,8	3,7	2,4	3,2	84,0	82,7	2,0	2,6
	8 - <16	22	21	1,5	1,5	36,5	40,9	23,0	26,0	5,6	6,1	7,9	8,8	97,9	106,5	5,2	5,9
	16 - <40	38	36	1,8	1,9	73,7	82,0	47,3	53,2	8,8	9,6	17,6	19,2	138,2	139,3	9,7	10,3
	⩾40	81	60	2,6	3,1	154,0	163,5	99,1	102,2	15,1	16,9	39,8	44,3	178,8	136,9	15,1	14,1
	All farms	25	24	1,6	1,6	43,3	49,9	27,7	32,1	6,1	6,7	9,5	11,1	109,5	113,7	6,1	7,0
France (a) (c)	4 - < 8	20	20	1,5	1,5	17,1	18,5	8,3	8,4	2,5	2,5	6,3	7,5	48,6	52,8	4,1	5,0
	8 - <16	31	31	1,7	1,7	32,8	35,0	16,3	17,1	4,1	4,3	12,5	13,7	66,9	74,1	7,3	8,2
	16 - <40	50	49	2,0	2,0	61,0	63,4	29,8	31,5	7,1	7,6	24,1	24,3	93,5	99,7	11,9	12,4
	⩾40	83	90	2,6	2,6	105,1	118,7	46,9	56,5	11,9	14,8	46,3	47,4	112,1	120,5	17,6	18,4
	All farms	34	35	1,8	1,7	37,7	40,8	18,3	19,8	4,7	5,1	14,7	15,9	72,2	78,9	8,3	9,2

	4 - < 8	13	13	2,0	2,0	19,3	19,7	7,2	7,5	1,9	1,9	10,2	10,3	64,6	65,0	5,1	5,3
	8 - < 16	20	20	2,4	2,3	34,1	36,2	13,4	13,9	3,0	2,8	17,7	19,5	85,8	89,0	7,3	8,4
	16 - < 40	34	34	3,2	3,1	73,4	75,4	28,9	31,3	4,6	4,7	39,8	39,5	114,7	120,7	12,4	12,8
	≥40	71	71	5,4	5,1	180,3	186,0	84,4	85,7	8,7	8,3	87,3	91,9	150,4	166,7	16,2	18,0
	All farms	10	10	1,8	1,8	18,4	17,2	6,5	6,8	1,5	1,5	10,4	8,9	57,2	60,1	5,6	2,7
	All farms > 4	19	18	2,4	2,3	33,7	34,9	13,4	14,0	2,7	2,6	17,7	18,3	83,5	86,3	7,5	4,8
Nederland (a)	4 - < 8	2	3	2,2	1,8	41,4	26,0	16,1	13,0	3,8	2,8	21,5	10,2	35,7	39,3	9,8	5,8
	8 - < 16	10	11	1,3	1,3	41,8	47,7	26,9	28,3	2,7	3,1	12,2	16,3	90,6	107,6	9,2	12,2
	16 - < 40	19	19	1,7	1,6	80,0	91,7	48,7	52,6	6,3	7,0	25,0	32,1	142,2	149,0	14,8	19,7
	≥40	37	36	3,2	3,1	193,2	223,0	105,9	118,3	17,9	18,8	69,4	86,0	164,4	166,7	22,0	27,8
	All farms	17	18	1,7	1,7	76,8	87,6	46,0	49,6	6,1	6,7	24,7	31,3	131,5	137,7	14,4	18,7
Belgique/België (a)	4 - < 8	10	8	1,3	1,2	20,0	21,7	10,9	10,9	1,5	1,5	7,6	9,3	46,8	51,4	6,0	7,8
	8 - < 16	16	16	1,5	1,5	35,4	40,8	18,6	21,1	2,6	2,7	14,2	17,1	58,8	62,7	9,5	11,6
	16 - < 40	27	27	1,8	1,8	66,7	80,6	36,3	42,6	5,2	5,6	25,2	32,4	81,3	85,7	14,2	18,3
	≥40	58	52	2,2	2,2	128,6	154,8	68,4	77,6	9,1	10,0	51,2	67,1	114,5	119,7	23,3	31,1
	All farms	20	20	1,6	1,6	46,7	55,4	25,0	28,7	3,5	3,7	18,1	22,9	68,5	73,3	11,5	14,8
Luxembourg (a)	4 - < 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	8 - < 16	33	30	1,5	1,5	33,9	37,6	18,9	19,2	6,7	9,7	8,4	8,7	83,4	80,9	5,5	5,9
	16 - < 40	50	51	1,8	1,8	63,7	71,7	38,1	41,6	11,5	12,2	14,1	17,9	138,3	143,1	8,1	9,9
	≥40	67	67	3,2	3,3	114,1	135,9	59,4	65,6	18,4	18,9	36,3	51,5	123,7	122,3	11,5	15,7
	All farms	41	40	1,6	1,7	48,8	54,7	28,3	30,2	9,0	11,0	11,4	13,5	111,8	133,5	6,9	8,2
United Kingdom (b)	< 4	26	26	1,2	1,1	20,5	15,8	15,2	10,6	3,4	4,2	2,0	1,0	151,9	141,9	1,6	0,9
	4 - < 8	55	50	1,5	1,4	27,4	32,2	16,2	18,1	4,4	4,9	6,8	9,3	104,0	129,5	4,6	6,7
	8 - < 16	95	73	1,8	1,8	46,8	56,7	27,2	32,4	7,3	7,5	12,3	16,9	130,5	138,3	6,8	9,3
	16 - < 40	141	136	2,9	2,9	101,7	123,9	59,7	70,9	13,5	15,1	28,5	37,9	142,1	159,1	9,8	13,1
	≥40	235	219	6,5	6,7	283,8	357,8	154,4	193,1	37,6	41,5	91,8	123,3	157,4	182,9	14,2	18,5
	All farms	115	104	2,7	2,7	89,9	109,9	51,3	61,4	12,5	13,6	26,2	35,0	140,8	159,4	9,8	13,2
	All farms > 4	121	109	2,8	2,8	95,1	116,4	53,9	64,8	13,1	14,3	28,0	37,3	140,5	159,9	10,1	13,5
Ireland	< 4	19	20	1,0	1,0	6,2	7,9	2,6	2,8	0,5	0,5	3,1	4,6	84,1	81,1	3,1	4,6
	4 - < 8	34	36	1,3	1,3	16,3	20,1	8,2	8,6	1,5	1,5	6,6	10,1	163,2	141,9	5,2	7,7
	8 - < 16	55	52	1,6	1,6	32,5	40,0	17,3	20,4	3,2	3,2	12,0	16,4	256,8	230,1	7,6	10,3
	16 - < 40	105	88	2,3	2,2	68,2	81,7	38,4	44,1	6,7	6,7	23,1	31,0	330,9	295,6	10,1	13,9
	≥40	155	144	4,2	3,5	152,2	236,2	88,8	121,7	16,0	17,4	47,3	97,1	353,4	383,6	11,4	27,7
	All farms	31	31	1,2	1,2	14,8	18,2	7,5	8,3	1,3	1,4	6,0	8,6	153,5	139,3	5,0	7,2
	All farms > 4	48	47	1,5	1,5	27,1	33,4	14,4	16,3	2,6	2,6	10,1	14,5	222,4	196,5	6,9	9,7
Danmark (a)	4 - < 8	13	14	0,9	0,9	20,5	24,4	13,5	15,0	1,9	2,0	5,2	7,5	79,4	61,8	6,0	8,1
	8 - < 16	21	21	1,1	1,1	37,7	43,8	24,1	26,6	3,3	3,7	10,4	13,6	104,0	86,3	9,1	12,3
	16 - < 40	40	40	1,6	1,6	78,9	94,7	49,3	56,2	7,2	7,6	22,4	30,9	148,1	117,2	13,9	18,9
	≥40	99	99	3,1	3,1	185,8	226,5	108,1	125,7	17,3	18,1	60,4	82,7	173,8	135,9	19,4	26,4
	All farms	28	29	1,3	1,3	52,8	63,4	33,0	37,6	4,8	5,2	15,0	20,6	124,2	99,6	11,5	15,7
Ellas (c)	< 4		4		2,1		8,6		2,6		0,9		5,1		23,6		2,5
	4 - < 8		9		2,4		17,2		5,6		1,5		10,1		32,6		4.2
	8 - < 16		13		2,7		26,8		8,1		2,3		16,4		41,4		6,0
	16 - < 40		21		3,0		45,3		14,9		3,5		26,9		49,8		9,0
	≥40		39		3,5		92,6		27,5		2,6		62,5		26,5		18,0
	All farms		5		2,1		9,4		2,9		0,9		5,6		24,6		2,7
	All farms > 4		10		2,5		20,1		6,4		1,7		11,9		35,1		4,8

Source : FADN.

(a) The FADN does not include farms of less than 4 ESU in these countries.
(b) All farms of <4 ESU in the UK are in Northern Ireland.
(c) The data for 1981/82 are provisional.

14.1 Rate of value-added tax (VAT); producer prices for agricultural products (1) at 1 July 1983

		Scheme	
		normal	flat rate (2)
1	2	3	4
Deutschland	Most products	7,0%	8,0 %
	Grape must, beverages, services	14,0%	14,0 % (3)
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 must, eggs	8,0%	8,0 %
	Beef and veal	13,0%	13,0 %
	Pigs	15,0%	13,0 %
	Milk	13,0%	14,0 %
	All other products	10,0%	2,0 %
Nederland	Most products	4,0%	4,71 % (4)
Belgique/België	Most products	6,0%	6,0 %
	Flowers	19,0%	19,0 % (5)
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 (6)			

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) 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. The remaining 6% is paid to the tax authorities.
(4) Rate applies to the VAT-inclusive price.
(5) VAT on flowers sold by auction is invoiced at 17%. Growers covered by the flat-rate scheme receive only the normal flat rate of 6%, the remaining 11% being payable to the central tax authority by the purchaser.
(6) VAT is foreseen for 1 January 1984.

14.2 Rate of value-added tax (VAT); purchase price of agricultural inputs at 1 July 1983

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	4,0%
	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	18,0%
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 1982/83 compared with the corresponding month of 1981/82									
		1981/1973	1982/1981	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	4,8	3,1	2,6	2,4	2,2	2,0	1,6	1,1	0,2	0,2	1,2
	(b)	2,8	2,4	1,1	0,3	0,1	– 1,6	– 0,5	– 0,5	– 1,6	– 2,1	– 1,9	– 1,4
France	(a)	10,9	12,6	9,7	9,6	9,3	9,0	8,6	8,3	7,7	6,8	6,6	7,8
	(b)	8,0	12,1	11,1	11,1	10,2	8,2	7,1	4,9	2,1	2,6	4,7	4,9
Italia	(a)	16,9	15,3	15,3	15,0	14,4	14,0	13,5	13,8	14,0	13,6	12,8	13,6
	(b)	14,5	15,6	16,8	14,2	13,5	14,3	14,2	13,6	9,7	10,4	8,8	11,8
Nederland	(a)	5,3	5,6	2,3	1,6	1,0	0,7	– 0,3	– 0,9	– 1,2	– 1,6	– 1,1	– 0,7
	(b)	3,3	2,9	0,7	0,2	1,8	– 1,0	– 0,9	– 1,4	– 3,7	– 1,4	– 0,7	– 1,5
Belgique/België	(a)	6,1	9,9	10,5	8,7	7,8	7,6	8,1	7,9	8,6	8,0	7,7	8,0
	(b)	3,8	10,7	9,1	9,6	8,9	6,6	6,9	4,9	– 0,6	2,1	0,9	3,5
Luxembourg	(a)	6,4	11,7	12,7	12,5	12,7	10,9	10,1	9,7	10,0	8,3	6,4	9,2
	(b)	4,2	14,7	15,3	13,4	13,6	12,2	12,5	11,8	10,3	8,7	4,7	10,0
United Kingdom	(a)	14,7	8,2	6,1	4,6	3,9	1,8	1,6	0,8	0,6	– 0,1	1,9	1,1
	(b)	11,9	6,7	3,8	2,3	1,1	– 0,7	– 0,7	– 1,1	– 3,0	– 3,8	1,9	– 1,2
Ireland	(a)	14,5	12,1		9,0			5,9			3,6		4,8
	(b)	13,1	7,9	6,7	4,5	1,4	1,6	1,7	1,7	2,4	4,4	5,2	2,8
Danmark	(a)	10,4	10,4	8,4	8,3	7,8	7,2	6,7	5,6	6,1	5,1	4,5	5,9
	(b)	7,2	11,7	7,4	7,1	6,6	5,2	3,2	4,3	2,8	1,7	– 0,3	2,8
EUR 9	(a)	11,2	10,9	9,1	8,5	8,0	7,5	7,2	6,9	6,7	6,0	6,2	6,8
	(b)	8,5	10,2	8,9	7,8	7,2	6,0	5,8	4,9	2,3	2,6	3,7	4,2
Ellas	(a)	19,5	21,1	18,4	18,7	17,2	17,3	18,9	21,8	21,1	19,5	13,8	18,7
	(b)	16,6	24,0	14,6	14,6	13,5	16,5	17,5	19,0	16,1	17,2	17,0	17,2
EUR 10	(a)	11,8	11,6	9,8	9,3	8,8	8,3	8,1	8,1	7,9	7,2	6,9	7,8
	(b)	9,0	11,2	9,3	8,3	7,6	6,7	6,6	5,9	3,3	3,7	4,7	5,1

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	
	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	151,1	168,4	187,3	9,0	11,2
Crop products	165,0	183,2	203,8	10,6	11,2
Cereals and rice	157,3	176,9	195,4	10,4	10,4
Common wheat	158,9	178,6	193,8	10,1	8,5
Fodder barley	146,9	162,6	178,4	9,5	9,7
Barley for brewing	137,4	157,7	179,0	8,5	13,5
Maize	166,3	188,1	211,1	11,7	12,2
Other	164,3	186,3	211,9	12,0	13,7
Root and tuber crops	119,9	130,4	153,5	8,4	17,7
Ware potatoes	104,2	125,0	166,4	7,8	33,2
Sugarbeet	134,4	135,4	142,6	8,9	5,3
Other	120,6	128,9	137,1	5,9	6,4
Fresh vegetables	181,4	205,6	225,5	12,9	9,7
Cauliflowers	209,0	246,2	231,8	14,9	– 5,9
Lettuces	130,1	167,8	170,7	8,6	1,8
Tomatoes	182,7	213,4	245,1	13,1	14,8
Carrots	130,2	181,7	152,8	14,2	–15,9
Other	190,6	207,1	233,3	13,1	12,7
Fresh fruit	205,1	235,0	252,5	14,4	7,4
Dessert apples	174,2	245,3	210,3	13,3	–14,3
Dessert pears	192,3	190,5	283,6	11,3	48,8
Cherries	190,5	190,4	223,5	11,4	17,4
Plums	181,9	173,9	176,7	13,7	1,6
Strawberries	164,5	191,1	215,9	15,1	12,9
Citrus fruit	335,2	406,3	389,0	18,8	– 4,3
Other	190,4	187,3	238,5	12,2	27,3
Wine	189,4	194,5	225,5	6,7	15,9
Olives and olive oil	162,3	186,0	211,5	15,1	13,7
Seeds	153,8	167,1	178,2	10,9	6,7
Flowers and plants	144,5	155,3	160,5	7,6	3,4
Other crop products	180,2	211,6	247,2	12,7	16,8
Animals and animal products	141,4	158,1	175,9	7,7	11,3
Animals for slaughter	137,7	156,6	175,7	7,2	12,2
Large animals	136,0	154,9	174,4	6,9	12,6
Beef animals	141,2	167,4	189,7	8,0	13,3
Calves	144,7	163,2	184,1	8,1	12,8
Pigs	118,8	133,9	150,4	4,2	12,3
Sheep	180,6	218,8	244,6	12,8	11,8
Other	160,1	188,4	212,9	10,1	13,0
Poultry	147,9	166,5	182,3	8,8	9,5
Chickens	153,8	175,2	190,8	9,7	8,9
Other	129,5	139,2	155,3	5,9	11,6
Other	162,6	184,0	202,2	11,7	9,9
Milk	145,0	157,3	177,2	9,1	12,6
Eggs	155,7	172,5	164,6	6,4	– 4,6
Other animals and animal production	161,6	179,7	204,0	8,2	13,5

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	1982	20,40	18,31	21,03	20,12	20,33	17,37	23,03	:	:	:
	% TAV	1982/1981	4,0	13,2	10,1	5,6	11,4	4,2	7,4	:	:	:
	% TAV	1981/1973	2,8	8,7	16,0	4,0	4,9	4,6	12,5	:	:	16,1
Oats	ECU/100 kg	1982	18,38	16,63	19,42	18,82	19,88	17,31	22,50	:	:	:
	% TAV	1982/1981	2,4	5,0	9,4	0,4	6,3	3,3	3,5	:	:	:
	% TAV	1981/1973	:	8,7	15,1	3,5	5,2	4,4	13,2	16,3	:	15,7
Maize	ECU/100 kg	1982	24,57	20,34	21,19	23,22	25,15	22,30	29,21	:	:	:
	% TAV	1982/1981	− 1,0	12,2	12,2	5,4	13,4	10,0	8,2	:	:	:
	% TAV	1981/1973	4,6	10,0	16,4	5,3	6,1	5,8	13,5	:	:	14,2
Toasted extracted soya bean meal	ECU/100 kg	1982	28,57	31,07	28,33	23,37	27,00	:	31,01	:	26,83	:
	% TAV	1982/1981	− 6,7	4,5	6,6	− 7,6	4,6	:	1,1	:	2,6	:
	% TAV	1981/1973	− 1,5	7,2	:	− 3,1	− 1,6	:	2,2	:	1,4	:
Fish meal	ECU/100 kg	1982	46,17	43,89	52,03	43,15	44,11	:	53,1	:	52,03	:
	% TAV	1982/1981	−13,8	− 2,9	− 2,5	−15,6	− 0,9	:	− 1,8	:	− 3,8	:
	% TAV	1981/1973	− 1,7	0,2	8,4	− 3,0	− 1,7	:	3,5	:	1,3	:
Meadow hay	ECU/100 kg	1982	:	8,55	10,50	14,46	8,84	:	9,72	:	:	:
	% TAV	1982/1981	:	26,0	5,3	6,8	15,6	:	3,6	:	:	:
	% TAV	1981/1973	:	6,4	20,5	7,6	7,1	:	14,9	:	:	:
Dried lucerne	ECU/100 kg	1982	:	13,84	17,54	18,25	16,99	:	24,27	:	:	:
	% TAV	1982/1981	:	19,9	4,8	6,7	15,9	:	3,6	:	:	:
	% TAV	1981/1973	:	5,8	:	3,0	3,3	:	14,1	:	:	17,9
Dried sugarbeet pulp	ECU/100 kg	1982	16,55	14,30	14,94	18,02	17,24	:	21,73	16,68	:	:
	% TAV	1982/1981	1,7	16,3	9,4	1,5	11,9	:	3,9	6,5	:	:
	% TAV	1981/1973	2,8	7,9	14,3	3,2	3,7	:	13,2	:	:	:
Supplementary for dairy cows (stall-fed)	ECU/100 kg	1982	24,85	27,32	25,70	22,76	23,30	21,65	28,98	:	:	:
	% TAV	1982/1981	2,9	10,7	8,3	0,7	9,8	14,4	6,2	:	:	:
	% TAV	1981/1973	:	8,8	16,4	3,8	3,7	3,8	10,8	:	:	17,9
Complete for pigs being fattened	ECU/100 kg	1982	:	25,78	26,29	24,06	25,29	22,07	29,46	25,93	:	:
	% TAV	1982/1981	:	10,0	9,7	− 0,3	8,9	3,6	5,3	7,5	:	:
	% TAV	1981/1973	:	:	16,0	3,0	4,1	4,7	12,6	13,4	:	18,3

Complete for chickens being fattened	ECU/100 kg	1982	29,88	32,43	28,58	30,53	31,41	29,75	35,45	:	23,66	:
	% TAV	1982/1981	6,1	11,0	7,7	0,9	9,9	4,8	6,0	:	15,2	:
	% TAV	1981/1973	1,8	:	16,1	2,8	3,6	5,0	11,1	:	6,7	18,9
Complete for 'battery' laying hens	ECU/100 kg	1982	25,62	26,39	27,84	26,51	27,12	25,18	28,89	28,26	:	:
	% TAV	1982/1981	1,5	8,8	6,8	1,6	7,1	5,4	4,5	7,6	:	:
	% TAV	1981/1973	1,7	:	15,2	3,8	4,3	5,1	11,5	13,0	:	:
Fertilizers (1)												
Nitrate of ammonia	ECU/100 kg	1982	72,45	64,13	50,69	64,62	59,86	57,88	:	64,62	67,84	:
	% TAV	1982/1981	5,0	12,2	19,1	1,7	13,6	14,2	:	8,8	11,4	:
	% TAV	1981/1973	6,1	13,3	19,1	7,1	8,3	8,8	:	16,7	12,8	14,6
Thomas slag	ECU/100 kg	1982	8,88	6,31	9,31	10,41	7,85	2,67	:	:	:	:
	% TAV	1982/1981	9,4	2,9	18,0	17,1	24,8	−5,2	:	:	:	:
	% TAV	1981/1973	7,3	13,4	18,2	9,6	10,2	5,4	:	25,3	:	:
Superphosphate	ECU/100 kg	1982	77,86	66,86	66,93	77,43	62,39	:	:	84,50	70,56	:
	% TAV	1982/1981	5,4	10,4	23,5	3,0	5,3	:	:	11,1	13,7	:
	% TAV	1981/1973	:	16,4	26,7	10,7	12,4	:	:	26,8	15,4	15,7
Potassium chloride	ECU/100 kg	1982	27,03	25,33	26,69	31,22	26,60	23,64	:	28,19	26,97	:
	% TAV	1982/1981	6,0	13,9	11,9	6,6	12,4	9,5	:	5,8	17,6	:
	% TAV	1981/1973	6,5	12,8	19,8	8,6	9,0	9,1	:	20,1	13,6	:
Fertilizers containing nutrients N-P_2O_5-K_2O (17-17-17)	ECU/100 kg	1982	27,21	23,65	27,07	26,32	23,99	19,16	:	23,83	:	:
	% TAV	1982/1981	4,7	7,2	28,5	9,4	17,5	2,2	:	2,2	:	:
	% TAV	1981/1973	6,6	12,2	19,9	7,1	8,4	8,3	:	17,7	:	16,3
Fuels												
Diesel fuel for tractors	ECU/100 kg	1982	32,42	52,59	29,48	30,87	28,58	27,73	60,58	:	30,09	:
	% TAV	1982/1981	5,9	15,8	25,2	6,2	18,6	11,7	13,6	:	15,8	:
	% TAV	1981/1973	15,9	:	37,7	17,9	19,2	19,6	19,0	:	24,4	29,5
Heating fuel	ECU/100 kg	1982	28,96	37,93	29,39	28,94	28,45	:	33,94	33,93	29,90	:
	% TAV	1982/1981	5,7	17,8	27,0	6,4	18,3	:	13,8	11,8	15,9	:
	% TAV	1981/1973	16,9	25,3	37,2	20,2	20,0	:	28,5	33,7	24,9	29,5

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Price for 100 kg of pure nutrient contents, except for fertilizers containing nutrient NKP (17-17-17): 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)

(1975 = 100)

	Deutschland			France			Italia			Nederland			Belgique/België			Luxembourg		
	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (2)	Agricultural producer prices (3)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (2)	Agricultural producer prices (3)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (2)	Agricultural producer prices (3)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (2)	Agricultural producer prices (3)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (2)	Agricultural producer prices (3)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (2)	Agricultural producer prices (3)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Indizes																		
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	112,8	:	126,7	117,5
1981	149,3	133,7	114,3	229,2	175,0	161,6	351,0	222,8	225,3	147,0	139,2	123,1	171,3	137,1	123,4	:	139,0	127,3
1982	157,0	138,6	117,0	259,0	196,1	181,2	411,0	255,1	260,5	155,0	144,4	126,3	182,2	152,1	136,6	:	151,7	146,0
1983*	163,1	140,0	116,5	:	214,0	194,0	:	287,0	290,0	:	149,0	127,0	:	163,0	148,0	:	164,0	158,0
% TAV																		
1981/73	8,0	5,2	2,8	16,7	11,8	8,0	25,5	15,9	14,5	10,0	5,2	3,3	12,2	6,0	3,8	:	6,8	4,2
1982/81	5,2	3,7	2,4	13,0	12,1	12,1	17,1	14,5	15,6	5,4	3,7	2,6	6,4	11,0	10,7	:	9,2	14,7
1983/82*	3,9	1,0	−0,4	:	9,1	7,1	:	12,5	11,3	:	3,2	0,6	:	7,2	8,3	:	8,1	8,2

18 *(1)*

	United Kingdom			Ireland			Danmark			EUR 9			Ellas			EUR 10		
	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (2)	Agricultural producer prices (3)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (2)	Agricultural producer prices (3)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (2)	Agricultural producer prices (3)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (2)	Agricultural producer prices (3)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (2)	Agricultural producer prices (3)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (2)	Agricultural producer prices (3)
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	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	215,5	226,5	:	154,2	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	335,5	265,6	279,4	:	174,1	168,4
1982	245,7	219,0	189,9	262,1	238,6	227,7	201,4	187,0	175,4	:	188,0	179,6	422,4	304,4	344,6	:	190,7	187,3
1983*	:	234,5	197,5	:	261,0	247,0	218,2	196,0	180,5	:	202,0	191,5	:	378,0	411,0	:	206,0	201,5
% TAV																		
1981/73	17,0	14,1	11,9	17,3	17,2	13,1	11,8	9,9	7,2	:	10,4	8,5	:	19,0	16,9	:	10,6	9,0
1982/81	9,5	7,1	6,7	7,8	10,2	7,9	10,9	11,5	11,7	:	9,4	10,2	25,9	14,6	23,4	:	9,6	11,2
1983/82*	:	7,1	4,0	:	9,4	8,5	8,3	4,8	2,9	:	7,4	6,6	:	24,2	19,3	:	8,0	7,6

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*	122,5	124,0	196,0	138,0	197,0	198,0	345,0	223,0	289,0	367,0	359,0	297,0
% TAV												
1981/73	1,8	6,8	11,4	5,2	8,6	13,7	20,5	11,7	15,2	21,1	23,8	19,0
1982/81	−0,1	5,1	5,9	6,4	11,4	9,3	16,8	13,8	11,9	31,9	16,1	10,5
1983/82*	1,4	−4,3	−1,5	4,2	9,3	6,4	9,2	9,8	13,7	16,4	12,2	7,1

	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	197,5	328,9	254,4	217,3	182,2	367,7	287,4	187,3	163,8	300,2	193,1
1983*	214,0	207,0	366,0	270,5	239,0	187,0	415,0	319,0	197,0	160,0	299,5	217,0
% TAV												
1981/73	11,4	15,8	22,7	17,9	14,0	18,0	27,2	18,4	7,4	13,8	21,1	11,0
1982/81	5,7	3,0	14,0	8,3	7,4	6,1	14,0	17,6	9,9	19,8	16,0	16,4
1983/82*	7,7	4,8	11,3	6,3	10,0	2,6	12,9	11,0	5,2	−2,3	−0,2	10,7

Source: Eurostat.

and lubricants, investments in machinery (excluding VAT; Ireland including VAT)

(1975 = 100)

Nederland				Belgique/België				Luxembourg			
Feed-ing-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil im-provements	Energy and lubricants	Invest-ments in machinery	Feed-ing-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil im-provements	Energy and lubricants	Invest-ments in machinery	Feed-ing-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil im-provements	Energy and lubricants	Invest-ments in machinery
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
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
135,0	126,0	323,0	159,0	152,5	163,5	247,0	179,0	152,0	162,0	238,0	202,0
3,0	7,1	19,0	7,3	4,0	8,9	16,4	7,7	4,4	8,3	13,4	9,2
1,3	7,5	17,6	8,0	9,6	16,6	16,8	13,9	7,2	10,1	12,3	13,9
4,3	−14,2	6,5	3,9	8,2	2,8	0,9	8,9	11,7	3,1	9,6	8,8

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	336,4	219,2	166,8	164,9	243,5	175,5
177,4	181,3	268,3	193,1	309,0	245,4	365,8	251,1	180,2	182,7	273,9	194,4
192,5	189,5	284,5	207,5	392,0	331,5	438,5	317,5	196,5	192,5	293,5	210,0
8,1	12,6	17,4	11,3	17,5	14,9	26,9	:	8,3	12,7	17,9	:
7,1	11,1	12,8	10,7	20,1	0,0	8,8	14,5	8,0	10,8	12,4	10,8
8,5	4,5	6,0	7,5	26,9	35,1	19,9	26,4	9,0	5,4	7,2	8,0

20 Evolution of the indices of producer prices for agricultural products (excluding VAT)

(1975 = 100)

	Deutschland			France			Italia			Nederland			Belgique/België			Luxembourg		
	Total	Crop products	Livestock products	Total	Crop products	Livestock products	Total	Crop products	Livestock products	Total	Crop products	Livestock products	Total	Crop products	Livestock products	Total	Crop products	Livestock products
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Indices (including fruit and vegetables)																		
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	91,2	80,8	96,1	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	117,1	135,2	108,8	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	110,8	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	107,3	107,9	107,1	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	108,6	110,5	107,6	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	112,8	116,1	111,2	117,5	133,2	114,1
1981	114,3	122,6	111,3	161,6	167,1	157,2	225,3	234,2	213,1	123,1	127,2	121,0	123,4	125,0	122,6	127,3	146,8	123,0
1982	117,0	119,4	116,0	181,2	184,7	178,3	260,5	269,4	248,5	126,3	121,8	128,6	136,6	131,8	138,8	146,0	147,4	145,6
1983*	116,5	122,0	114,5	194,0	201,0	189,0	290,0	302,0	275,0	127,0	129,0	126,0	148,0	157,0	144,0	158,0	166,0	156,0
% TAV																		
1981/73	2,8	4,9	2,1	8,0	8,5	7,2	14,5	14,5	14,4	3,3	4,4	2,7	3,8	5,6	3,1	4,2	8,1	3,4
1982/81	2,4	−2,6	4,2	12,1	10,5	13,4	15,6	15,0	16,6	2,6	−4,3	6,3	10,7	5,4	13,2	14,7	0,4	18,3
1983/82*	−0,4	2,2	−1,3	7,1	8,8	6,0	11,3	12,1	10,7	0,6	5,9	−2,0	8,3	19,1	3,8	8,2	12,6	7,1

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	141,4
1981	177,9	159,0	188,1	211,1	172,8	217,3	157,0	160,2	155,8	163,0	175,6	154,7	279,4	274,9	288,9	168,4	183,3	158,1
1982	189,9	166,5	202,5	227,7	179,7	235,5	175,4	173,4	176,1	179,6	192,3	171,3	344,6	340,8	352,6	187,3	203,8	175,9
1983*	197,5	184,0	204,5	247,0	209,0	253,0	180,5	181,5	180,5	191,5	211,0	178,5	411,0	409,0	415,0	201,5	226,5	184,5
% TAV																		
1980/73	11,9	11,8	11,9	13,1	12,1	13,3	7,2	8,2	6,9	8,5	10,0	7,4	16,9	16,6	17,5	9,0	10,6	7,7
1981/80	6,7	4,7	7,7	7,9	4,0	8,4	11,7	8,3	13,0	10,2	9,5	10,7	23,4	24,0	22,1	11,2	11,2	11,3
1981/81*	4,0	10,5	1,0	8,5	16,3	7,4	2,9	4,7	2,5	6,6	9,7	4,2	19,3	20,0	17,7	7,6	11,1	4,9

Source: Eurostat.

21 **Market value of agricultural land** (parcels)

		ECU/ha (5)			% TAV (5)	
		1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	Agricultural land	15 167	16 517	:	:	
France	Arable land	3 467	3 561	3 553	10,0	– 0,2
	Natural meadow	3 116	3 180	2 978	9,9	– 6,4
Italia		:	:	:	:	:
Nederland (1)	Arable land	12 728	11 033	8 876	15,1	–19,6
	Meadow	12 690	10 639	8 837	15,8	–16,9
Belgique/België (2)	Arable land	11 412	10 629	9 515	7,5	–10,5
	Meadow	9 830	9 040	8 295	7,6	– 8,2
Luxembourg		:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom						
- England (3)	Agricultural land	6 191	6 099	6 577	9,6	7,8
- Wales (3)	Agricultural land	4 150	3 780	3 913	9,7	3,5
- Scotland (3) (4)	Agricultural land	3 303	2 908	4 321	11,3	48,6
- Northern Ireland (3)	Agricultural land	5 758	5 169	4 787	16,9	– 7,4
Ireland		:	:	:	:	:
Danmark (4)	Agricultural land	5 300	4 361	3 814	9,5	–12,5
Ellas	Agricultural land	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Crop year.
(2) Weighted average of public and private sales.
(3) Market value of all agricultural land free for sale ('with vacant possession').
(4) Price of farms (land and buildings) of more than 8,1 ha (more than 20 acres).
(5) Converted at constant exchange rates (1982).

22 Rent of agricultural land

	ECU/ha (5)			% TAV		Ratio rent/ market value (gross income) in %	
	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981	1981	1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Deutschland (1)	132,36	140,15		:	:	0,8	
France							
– Arable land (2)	59,71	65,00	72,15	8,3	11,0	1,9	2,2
Italia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland							
– Arable land	158,77	161,83	170,24	8,4	5,2	1,4	1,9
– Meadow	136,19	137,34	143,46	7,3	4,5	1,3	1,6
Belgique/België							
– Arable land	98,68	100,76	102,52	3,4	1,8	1,0	1,1
– Meadow	93,71	100,29	102,23	3,1	1,9	1,1	1,2
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom (3)							
England	88,91	103,86	117,58	17,4	13,2	1,7	1,8
Wales	43,64	49,17	59,18	13,9	20,4	1,3	1,5
Scotland	55,22	65,29	77,62	16,1	18,9	2,2	1,8
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Danmark	126,89	136,00	165,50	:	21,7	3,1	4,3
Ellas							
– Arable land (4)	298,89	336,69	397,91	:	18,2	:	:

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Biannual survey in 1975, 1977, 1979 and 1981; Eurostat estimate for the intermediate years.
(2) 1964 survey updated using a national accounting indicator (Insee).
(3) Prices for all kinds of land.
(4) The land is irrigated for the most part.
(5) Converted at constant exchange rates (1982).

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	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	% TAV 1982/83 / 1st year	% TAV 1981/82 / 1972/73	% TAV 1983/84 / 1982/83
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	311,48	339,20	355,42	5,5	7,7	4,8
	Single basic intervention price	141,36	274,99/251,79	298,36	312,08	5,1	7,7/6,6	4,6
	Guaranteed min. price to producer	185,94	–	–	–	×	×	×
	Threshold price	157,65	306,48	334,20	350,42	5,5	7,7	4,9
	Production aid	44,57/ha	85,18/57,23/ha	92,85/66,14/ha	99,81/77,36/ha	5,4/3,1	7,5/2,8	7,5/17,0
2. Common wheat	Target price	137,58	230,55	250,61	261,43	4,6	5,9	4,3
	Single basic intervention price	126,64	165,23	179,27	184,58	2,7	3,0	3,0
	Threshold price	134,92	225,55	245,61	256,43	4,5	5,9	4,4
	Ref. price (breadmaking quality)	–	192,72/182,44	209,10	215,29	5,0	×	3,0
3. Barley	Target price	126,03	210,00	228,27	238,17	5,0	5,8	4,3
	Single basic intervention price	115,70	165,23	179,27	184,58	3,8	4,0	3,0
	Threshold price	123,31	205,00	223,27	233,17	5,0	5,8	4,4
4. Rye	Target price	127,48	210,00	228,27	238,17	4,8	5,7	4,3
	Single basic intervention price	117,81	169,20/163,04	179,27	184,58	3,6	4,1/3,7	3,0
	Threshold price	124,82	205,00	223,27	233,17	5,0	5,7	4,4
5. Maize	Target price	123,01	210,00	228,27	238,17	5,0	6,1	4,3
	Single basic intervention price	100,65	165,23	179,27	184,58	4,5	5,7	3,0
	Threshold price	115,52	205,00	223,27	233,17	5,0	6,6	4,4
Rice								
Marketing year: September-August Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
1. Paddy rice	Intervention price	157,16	259,42	290,55	306,53	4,6	5,7	5,5
2. Husked rice	Target price	225,69	450,50	496,69	523,16	5,6	8,0	5,3
Round-grain	Threshold price	250,89	443,71	490,50	516,64	5,7	6,5	5,3
Long-grain	Threshold price	275,16	443,71	490,50	516,64	5,7	5,5	5,3
3. Wholly milled								
Round-grain	Threshold price	327,02	585,51	647,31	684,05	6,0	6,7	5,7
Long-grain	Threshold price	385,29	640,81	710,22	750,67	6,6	5,8	5,7
4. Broken rice	Threshold price	156,56	276,75	301,41	314,78	5,4	6,5	4,4
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	–	35,91	39,32	40,89	9,5	×	4,0

	Italia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Ireland	–	37,48	40,89	42,46	9,1	×	3,8
	United Kingdom	–	37,48	40,89	42,46	9,1	×	3,8
	From 1981/82:							
	Minimum price for 'A' sugarbeet							
	Community	–	35,19	38,53	40,07	×	×	4,0
	Italia	–	37,71	41,05	42,59	×	×	3,8
	Ireland	–	36,76	40,10	41,64	×	×	3,8
	United Kingdom	–	36,76	40,10	41,64	×	×	3,8
	From 1981/82: 'B' sugarbeet							
	Community	–	24,42	23,79	24,74	×	×	4,0
	Italia	–	26,94	26,31	30,33	×	×	15,3
	Ireland	–	25,99	25,36	29,38	×	×	15,9
	United Kingdom	–	25,99	25,36	29,38	×	×	15,9
2. Raw sugar	Intervention price							
	Community	239,98	385,80	426,30	443,40	4,7	5,4	4,0
	Italia	256,66	385,80	426,30	443,40	4,3	4,6	4,0
	French OD	241,91	385,80	426,30	443,40	4,7	5,3	4,0
	Ireland	216,40	385,80	426,30	443,40	7,0	6,1	4,0
	United Kingdom	178,80	385,80	426,30	443,40	9,1	8,9	4,0
	Threshold price	286,88	498,50	547,20	569,00	5,2	6,3	4,0
3. White sugar	Target price	296,80	494,20	541,20	562,80	5,1	5,8	4,0
	Intervention price							
	Community	282,17	469,50	514,10	534,70	5,1	5,8	4,0
	Italia	300,30	488,90	533,50	554,10	5,0	5,6	3,9
	French OD	278,18	469,50	514,10	534,70	5,2	6,0	4,0
	Ireland	254,61	481,60	526,20	546,80	7,5	7,3	3,9
	United Kingdom	229,22	481,60	526,20	546,80	8,7	8,6	3,9
	Threshold price	327,02	585,10	637,90	663,30	5,5	6,7	4,0
	Production levy	113,16	140,90	192,80	200,50	4,2	2,5	4,0
4. Molasses	Threshold price	38,69	65,10	65,10	69,00	3,8	6,0	6,0
Isoglucose	Production levy	–	:	:	:	×	×	
Olive oil								
Marketing year: November-October								
Beginning of single market: 1966/67	Target production price	1 507,56	2 727,70	3 027,70	3 194,20	3,0	6,8	5,5
	Representative market price	962,33	1 450,00	1 595,00	1 968,70	3,2	4,7	23,4
	Intervention price	874,68	1 963,30/1 869,70	2 179,30	2 299,20	5,8	9,4/8,8	5,5
	Threshold price	945,40	1 440,90	1 558,80	1 932,50	3,0	4,8	24,0
	Aid	545,24	600,00/120,00	666,00/256,50	702,60/405,20	2,9/−3,1	1,1/−15,5	5,5/58,0
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	425,60	462,90	482,20	4,4	6,0	3,9
	Basic intervention price	244,81	397,10	421,30	438,00	3,9	5,5	4,0

23 *(1)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1972/73	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	% TAV 1982/83 / 1st year	% TAV 1981/82 / 1972/73	% TAV 1983/84 / 1982/83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2. Sunflower	Target price	254,48	477,50	544,40	577,10	5,5	7,2	6,0
	Basic intervention price	247,23	440,60	497,30	527,10	5,0	6,6	6,0
3. Soya	Target price	:	462,60	527,40	561,70	8,1	×	6,5
	Minimum price	:	416,30	464,10	494,30	9,1	×	6,5
4. Flax seeds	Target price	:	464,00	515,00	545,90	6,6	×	6,0
5. Castor beans	Target price	:	598,10	663,90	663,90	6,9	×	0,0
Dried fodder								
Marketing year: Dehydrated potatoes: July-June Dehydrated lucerne: April-March Beginning of single market: 1974/75								
1. Dehydrated potatoes	Production aid	:	13,41/2,68	14,89/5,73	15,78/9,08	9,4/−2,9	×	6,0/58,5
2. Dehydrated lucerne	Production aid	:	7,03	8,01	8,49	1,3	×	6,0
	Target price	:	148,08/140,93	168,81/162,70	178,94	7,9/6,9	×	6,0/10,0
Cotton seed - ECU/ha								
Marketing year: August-July Beginning of single market: 1971/72	Aid	96,72	–	–	–	×	×	×
Cotton (natural)								
Marketing year: August-July	Target price	–	760,00	858,80	927,50	13,0	×	8,0
Beginning of single market: 1981/82	Minimum price	–	722,00	815,90	881,20	13,0	×	8,0
Flax and hemp - ECU/ha								
Marketing year: August-July Beginning of single market: 1970/71								
1. Flax	Community aid	163,21	296,48/59,30	335,02/83,76	355,12/118,37	8,0/−3,8	6,9/−10,6	6,0/41,3
2. Hemp	Aid	139,03	269,26/53,85	304,26/76,07	322,52/107,51	10,0/−2,0	7,6/−10,0	6,0/41,3
Seeds (1) (2)								
Marketing year: July-June Beginning of single market: 1972/73 (Fibre flax: 1973/74, Monoecious hemp: 1975/76 and Seed flax: 1977/78)								
1. Monoecious hemp (1)	Aid	:	129,00	142,00/55,00	142,00/84,00	7,7/−6,0	×	0,0/52,7
2. Fibre flax (1)	Aid	:	14,82/2,97 ha	196,00/49,00	196,00/114,00	8,2/−7,3	×	0,0/132,7

4. Grasses ([1])	Aid	96,72 to 362,69	26,00 to 36,00 123,00 to 503,00 25,00 to 110,00	133,00 to 608,00 33,00 to 152,00	133,00 to 608,00 44,00 to 203,00	3,2 to 5,3 – 10,2 to – 8,3	2,7 to 3,7 – 14,0 to – 12,4	0,0 to 0,0 33,3 to 33,6
5. Legumes ([1])	Aid	60,45 to 241,79	49,00 to 368,00 12,00 to 119,00	54,00 to 470,00 15,00 to 143,00	54,00 to 470,00 20,00 to 167,00	– 1,1 to 6,9 – 13,0 to – 5,1	– 2,3 to 4,8 – 16,4 to – 7,6	0,0 to 0,0 33,3 to 16,8
6. Hybrid maize ([2])	Reference price	447,3 to 1 148,51	700,00 to 1 360,00	740,00 to 1 570,00	780,00 to 1 740,00	5,2 to 3,2	5,1 to 1,9	5,4 to 10,8
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	2,95/2,71	3,27	3,45	5,5	6,0/5,0	5,5
	Activating price	1,63	2,73	3,02	3,19	5,3	5,9	5,6
2. Type R II	Guide price	1,62	2,95/2,71	3,27	3,45	6,2	6,0/5,0	5,5
	Activating price	1,58	2,73	3,02	3,19	5,9	6,3	5,6
3. Type R III	Guide price	27,32	45,97	51,03	53,84	5,4	6,0	5,5
	Activating price	26,11	42,56	47,24	49,84	5,2	5,6	5,5
4. Type A I	Guide price	1,64	2,72	3,02	3,20	5,2	5,8	6,0
	Activating price	1,58	2,47	2,75	2,92	4,8	5,1	6,2
5. Type A II	Guide price	36,39	61,26	68,00	71,74	5,5	6,0	5,5
	Activating price	33,97	52,62	61,73	65,13	5,2	5,0	5,5
6. Type A III	Guide price	41,59	69,96	77,66	81,93	5,5	5,9	5,5
	Activating price	38,81	63,51	70,49	74,37	5,2	5,6	5,5
B - 1. Red wine	Reference price	2,22	3,89	4,30	:	6,0	6,4	×
2. White wine	Reference price	2,12	3,65	4,04	:	5,8	6,2	×
3. Liqueur wine	Reference price	5,20	64,00 to 91,00	66,00 to 72,00	:	×	×	×
4. Liqueur wine (processed)	Reference price	–	56,00 to 79,00	58,00 to 83,00	:	×	×	×
5. Wine (fortified for distillation)	Reference price	1,45	2,40	2,58	:	5,2	5,8	×
6. Grape must	Reference price	–	2,55	2,73	:	4,8	×	×
7. White wine (Riesling-Sylvaner)	Reference price	44,94	77,20	85,53	:	5,9	6,2	×
C - Grape juice								
1. White	Reference price	–	3,32	3,68	:	6,8	×	×
2. Other	Reference price	–	3,53	3,90	:	7,0	×	×
Hops - ECU/ha								
Marketing year: September-August Beginning of single market: 1971 Different varieties	Aid	181,34 to 906,71	180,00 to 200,00 36,00 to 40,00	250,00 to 300,00 89,50 to 105,00	:	– 1,7 to – 7,0 ×	–0,1 to – 15,5 ×	×
Leaf tobacco - ECU/kg								
Harvest: January-December Beginning of single market: 1970								
No 1a+b	Norm price	2,291	3,165	3,513	3,759	4,0	3,7	7,0
	Intervention price	2,062	2,849	2,986	3,195	3,5	3,7	7,0
	Derived intervention price	3,206	4,160	4,430	4,764	3,3	2,9	7,5
	Premium	1,595	2,219	2,419	2,613	3,9	3,7	8,0

23 (2)

1	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1972/73	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	% TAV 1982/83 / 1st year	% TAV 1981/82 / 1972/73	% TAV 1983/84 / 1982/83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No 2	Norm price	2,767	3,783	4,199	4,514	3,9	3,5	7,5
	Intervention price	2,490	3,405	3,569	3,837	3,4	3,5	7,5
	Derived intervention price	3,609	4,734	5,031	5,428	3,4	3,1	7,9
	Premium	1,586	2,384	2,599	2,820	5,0	4,6	8,5
No 3	Norm price	2,605	3,690	4,096	4,403	4,3	3,9	7,5
	Intervention price	2,345	3,321	3,482	3,743	3,9	3,9	7,5
	Derived intervention price	2,973	4,331	4,606	4,969	4,5	4,3	7,9
	Premium	1,400	2,243	2,445	2,653	6,3	5,4	8,5
No 4a+b	Norm price	1,792	2,993	3,262	3,507	5,6	5,9	7,5
	Intervention price	1,613	2,694	2,773	2,981	5,1	5,9	7,5
	Premium	1,237	1,979	2,236	2,426	5,7	5,4	8,5
No 5	Norm price	1,893	2,915	3,236	3,463	5,1	4,9	7,0
	Intervention price	1,703	2,624	2,751	2,944	4,6	4,9	7,0
	Premium	1,333	1,818	2,036	2,199	4,5	3,5	8,0
No 6	Norm price	2,142	:	—	—	×	×	×
	Intervention price	1,928	:	—	—	×	×	×
	Premium	1,087	:	—	—	×	×	×
No 7a+b	Norm price	1,641	2,717	3,016	3,227	5,7	5,8	7,0
	Intervention price	1,480	2,445	2,564	2,743	5,2	5,7	7,0
	Premium	1,194	1,892	2,062	2,227	5,4	5,2	8,0
No 8a+b+c	Norm price	1,331	4,270	4,944	5,503	12,2	13,8	11,3
	Intervention price	1,198	3,843	4,202	4,678	11,7	13,8	11,3
	Derived intervention price	—	5,240	5,727	6,362	9,3	×	11,1
	Premium	0,829	2,292	2,567	2,785	11,0	12,0	8,5
No 9a+b	Norm price	1,593	3,735	4,254	4,673	9,2	9,9	9,8
	Intervention price	1,434	3,362	3,616	3,972	8,7	9,9	9,8
	Derived intervention price	—	4,896	5,281	5,803	7,9	×	9,9
	Premium	1,043	2,038	2,283	2,477	8,1	7,7	8,5
No 10	Norm price	2,170	3,247	3,604	3,874	5,0	4,6	7,5
	Intervention price	1,954	2,922	3,063	3,293	4,5	4,6	7,5
	Derived intervention price	2,777	3,976	4,239	4,577	4,5	4,1	8,0
	Premium	1,330	1,885	2,055	2,230	7,1	4,0	8,5
No 11a	Norm price	1,758	2,387	2,650	2,849	3,7	3,5	7,5
	Intervention price	1,583	2,184	2,253	2,422	3,2	3,6	7,5
	Derived intervention price	2,409	3,084	3,300	3,566	2,9	2,8	8,1
	Premium	0,832	1,331	1,451	1,574	5,0	5,4	8,5
No 11b	Norm price	1,861	2,722	3,021	3,248	4,8	4,3	7,5
	Intervention price	1,676	2,450	2,568	2,761	4,3	4,3	7,5
	Derived intervention price	2,516	3,427	3,658	3,951	3,8	3,5	8,0
	Premium	1,007	1,479	1,621	1,749	5,9	4,4	7,9
No 12a+b+c	Norm price	1,801	2,339	2,550	2,741	3,6	2,9	7,5
	Intervention price	1,621	1,871	2,040	2,193	2,6	1,6	7,5
	Derived intervention price	2,260	2,650	2,905	3,138	2,9	1,8	8,0

No 13a+b+c+d	Norm price	1,775	3,135	3,386	3,521	6,1	6,5	4,0
	Intervention price	1,597	2,822	2,878	2,993	5,6	6,5	4,0
	Derived intervention price	2,423	4,127	4,245	4,458	5,3	6,1	5,0
	Premium	1,379	2,157	2,351	2,469	5,7	5,1	5,0
No 14a+b	Norm price	1,410	1,693	1,828	1,901	2,8	2,1	4,0
	Intervention price	1,268	1,524	1,554	1,616	2,3	2,1	4,0
	Derived intervention price	1,845	2,205	2,310	2,436	2,5	2,0	5,5
	Premium	0,959	1,218	1,328	1,394	4,1	2,7	5,0
No 15	Norm price	2,621	3,184	3,439	3,645	2,5	2,2	6,0
	Intervention price	2,359	2,547	2,751	2,916	1,5	0,9	6,0
	Derived intervention price	3,809	4,015	4,380	4,691	1,4	0,6	7,1
	Premium	1,735	2,220	2,509	2,685	4,7	2,8	7,0
No 16a+b	Norm price	2,455	3,016/3,016	3,257/3,257	3,452	2,7/2,7	2,3/2,3	6,0/6,0
	Intervention price	2,210	2,413/2,714	2,606/2,768	2,762/2,934	1,7/2,2	1,0/2,3	6,0/6,0
	Derived intervention price	3,305	3,514/3,859	3,824/4,032	4,087/4,308	1,6/2,2	0,7/1,7	6,9/6,8
	Premium	1,605	2,114/2,114	2,389/2,325	2,556/2,488	4,8/4,5	3,1/3,1	7,0/7,0
No 17	Norm price	2,199	2,708	2,925	3,101	2,7	2,3	6,0
	Intervention price	1,979	2,166	2,340	2,481	1,7	1,0	6,0
	Derived intervention price	2,976	3,166	3,447	3,685	1,6	0,7	6,9
	Premium	1,431	1,904	2,151	2,302	4,3	3,2	7,0
No 18a+b+c	Norm price	11,618	14,202	15,336	16,410	3,0	2,3	7,0
	Intervention price	10,456	12,780	13,036	13,949	2,5	2,3	7,0
	Derived intervention price	15,805	18,831	19,747	21,273	2,4	2,0	7,7
	Premium	6,721	8,122	9,178	9,912	3,6	2,1	8,0
No 19a+b	Norm price	1,086	3,317	3,776	4,145	11,1	13,2	9,8
	Intervention price	0,977	2,986	3,210	3,523	10,6	13,2	9,8
	Derived intervention price	—	4,258	4,592	5,042	7,8	×	9,8
	Premium	0,265	1,802	2,018	2,190	20,7	23,7	8,5
No 20	Norm price	:	2,654	2,968	3,240	11,8	×	9,2
	Intervention price	:	2,389	2,523	2,754	5,6	×	9,2
	Derived intervention price	:	2,588	3,820	4,179	6,5	×	9,4
	Premium	:	1,366	1,489	1,593	9,0	×	7,0
No 21	Norm price	:	3,422	3,818	4,160	11,6	×	9,0
	Intervention price	:	3,080	3,245	3,536	5,4	×	9,0
	Derived intervention price	:	4,308	4,572	4,993	6,1	×	9,2
	Premium	:	1,882	2,108	2,256	12,0	×	7,0
No 22	Norm price	:	3,434	3,906	4,283	13,7	×	8,4
	Intervention price	:	3,091	3,320	3,642	7,4	×	9,7
	Derived intervention price	:	4,376	4,715	5,175	7,7	×	9,8
	Premium	:	1,919	2,149	2,332	12,0	×	8,5
Fruit and vegetables - ECU/100 kg								
Marketing year: differs according to product								
Beginning of single marketing year: 1966/67								
1. Cauliflowers	Basic price	9,79	17,67	19,79	21,07	3,6	6,8	6,5
	Buying-in price	4,11	7,62	8,54	9,10	4,1	7,1	6,6
2. Tomatoes (open grown)	Reference price	21,40	66,41	71,99/67,67	76,72/69,81	3,9/3,5	13,4	6,6/3,2
	Basic price	15,96	23,17/15,22	24,96/17,82	25,72/19,82	3,2/0,9	4,2/−0,5	3,0/11,2
	Buying-in price	6,41	9,76/6,42	10,52/7,52	10,84/8,36	3,5/1,2	4,8/0,0	3,0/11,2

23 *(3)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1972/73	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	% TAV 1982/83 / 1st year	% TAV 1981/82 / 1972/73	% TAV 1983/84 / 1982/83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. Oranges (Group 1)	Reference price	20,79	22,85/22,16	22,85/21,47	22,85/20,79	0,0/−0,4	1,1/0,7	0/−3,2
	Basic price	19,22	34,15/25,35	38,25/30,86	40,74/35,49	5,4/4,0	6,6/3,1	6,5/15,0
	Buying-in price	13,18	22,20/16,49	24,87/20,07	26,49/23,08	4,9/3,5	6,0/2,5	6,5/15,0
4. Mandarins	Reference price	21,52	23,87/23,15	23,87/22,43	23,87/21,72	0,6/0,3	1,2/0,8	0/−3,2
	Basic price	22,24	38,86/32,98	43,14/32,24	45,51/42,07	5,9/4,0	6,4/4,5	5,5/30,5
	Buying-in price	14,63	25,33/21,50	28,11/24,93	29,66/27,42	5,8/5,0	6,3/4,4	5,5/10,0
5. Lemons	Reference price	25,15	27,22/26,41	30,49/28,65	32,47/29,54	2,4/2,0	0,9/0,5	6,5/3,1
	Basic price	24,78	34,72/32,14	38,89	41,42	7,4	3,8/2,9	6,5
	Buying-in price	13,30	21,30/19,72	23,86	25,41	7,1	5,4/4,5	6,5
6. Table grapes	Reference price	31,31	41,77/39,76	42,90/38,53	43,22/38,62	1,1/0,4	3,3/2,7	0,7/0,2
	Basic price	17,05	27,76/28,36	31,09	33,11	1,3	5,6/5,8	6,5
	Buying-in price	11,61	17,31/17,68	19,39	20,65	1,5	4,5/4,8	6,5
7. Apples	Reference price	17,29	35,19/33,19	28,99/36,64	42,65/38,81	5,2/4,8	8,2/7,5	9,4/5,9
	Basic price	11,73	25,67	28,49	29,49	2,8	9,1	3,5
	Buying-in price	6,17	13,09	14,53	15,04	2,6	8,7	3,5
8. Pears	Reference price	18,26	32,95/31,81	36,58/34,32	40,02/36,35	2,9/2,5	6,8/6,4	9,4/5,9
	Basic price	16,20	23,30/28,19	26,21/27,69	27,13	1,3/1,6	4,1/6,3	3,5/−2,0
	Buying-in price	8,10	12,31/14,83	13,79/14,57	14,27	1,4/1,7	4,8/7,0	3,5/−2,1
9. Peaches	Reference price	34,09	53,49/51,16	56,97/51,58	59,59/54,13	4,6/4,0	5,1/4,6	4,6/4,9
	Basic price	22,97	38,84/27,63	43,50/33,03	46,36/37,49	5,0/3,1	4,6/6,0	6,6/13,5
	Buying-in price	13,90	23,89/16,99	26,76/20,32	28,50/23,02	5,2/3,3	6,2/2,3	6,5/13,3
10. Cherries	Reference price	50,53	81,93/79,47	90,94/85,48	99,33/90,39	4,2/3,8	5,5/5,2	9,2/5,7
11. Plums (Group 1)	Reference price	26,84	48,94/47,37	53,29/49,49	57,69/51,05	5,7/5,2	6,9/6,5	8,3/3,2
12. Cucumbers	Reference price	:	61,60/59,54	67,14/62,66	72,34/65,82	0,8/0,0	×	7,7/5,0
Products processed from fruit and vegetables – ECU/100 kg								
Marketing year: varies according to product Uniform beginning of marketing year: Tomato concentrates: 1975/76 Preserved pineapple: 1976/77 Other: 1978/79								
1. Preserved pineapple	Aid	:	54,24	53,67	52,46	6,7	×	−2,3
	Minimum price	:	23,73	26,34	28,05	6,1	×	6,5
2. Tomato concentrates	Production aid	:	40,30/21,61	45,53/33,49	47,00/30,78	3,7/−3,7	×	3,2/−8,1
	Minimum producer price	:	9,275/6,095	9,878/7,056	10,125/7,811	5,6/−2,9	×	2,5/10,7
3. Peeled tomatoes – whole	Production aid	:	12,13 to 16,74	13,58 to 18,74	14,07 to 19,60	4,8 to 7,2	×	3,6 to 4,6
			9,04 to 12,03	12,85 to 16,61	10,28 to 15,01	3,4 to 4,0		−20,0 to 9,6
	Minimum producer price	:	11,692 to 15,508	12,45 to 16,52	12,763 to 16,929	5,6 to 6,3	×	2,5 to 2,5

- other	Production aid	:	5,94/4,43	6,65/6,30	6,89/5,04	4,9/3,5	×	3,6/−20,0
	Minimum producer price	:	9,667/6,551	10,30/7,59	10,552/8,285	5,6/−2,1	×	2,4/9,2
4. Tomato juice	Production aid	:	9,00 to 18,54	10,08 to 19,50	10,44 to 20,12	4,3 to 23,0	×	3,6 to 3,2
			7,35 to 9,94	10,08 to 14,34	7,67 to 13,00	4,3 to 13,9		−23,9 to −9,3
	Minimum producer price	:	9,275 to 9,667	9,88 to 10,30	10,125/7,810	4,5 to 5,6	×	2,5 to −1,7
			6,085 to 6,222	7,06 to 7,24		−3,9 to −3,3		10,6 to 7,9
5. Peaches in syrup	Production aid	:	21,12/9,78	22,77/16,34	23,93/14,06	1,1/−7,0	×	5,1/−14,0
	Minimum producer price	:	33,475/23,394	35,65/26,70	35,65/28,493	5,6/−1,7	×	0,0/6,7
6. Prunes	Production aid	:	68,10	67,68	66,90	17,5	×	−1,2
	Minimum producer price	:	154,12	167,99	172,19	7,2	×	2,5
Milk products								
Marketing year: April-March Beginning of single market: 1968/69								
1. Milk (3,7% FC)	Target price	142,49	242,60	268,10	274,30	5,6	6,1	2,3
2. Low-fat milk	Aid	19,95	57,00	63,00	96,00	9,3	12,4	52,4
3. Butter	Intervention price							
	Community	2 176,12	3 178,40	3 497,00	3 578,60	3,7	4,3	2,3
	Danmark	2 037,45	3 178,40	3 497,00	3 578,60	5,6	5,1	2,3
	Ireland	1 875,21	3 178,40	3 497,00	3 578,60	6,4	6,0	2,3
	United Kingdom	919,53	3 178,40	3 497,00	3 578,60	14,3	14,8	2,3
4. Cheese								
- Gr. Pad (30-60 days)	Intervention price	1 720,94	3 172,00	3 530,40	3 612,80	6,3	7,0	2,3
(6 months)	Intervention price	2 037,69	3 842,70	4 295,10	4 395,30	6,4	7,3	2,3
- Parm. Regg.	Intervention price	2 216,34	4 188,70	4 693,00	4 802,60	6,4	7,3	2,3
(6 months)	Storage price	26,36	:	:	:	×	×	×
5. Skimmed-milk powder	Intervention price	652,83	1 324,50	1 462,30	1 496,40	8,0	8,2	2,3
	Aid	213,02	560,00	620,00	645,00	13,9	11,3	4,0
6. Pilot products	Serum powder - Threshold price	259,92	427,10	525,60	537,60	5,2	5,7	2,3
	Milk powder (15%) - Threshold price	810,00	1 522,60	1 677,70	1 716,20	7,0	7,3	2,3
	Milk powder (26%) - Threshold price	1 410,85	2 349,60	2 591,00	2 650,70	5,4	5,8	2,3
	Condensed milk (unsweetened) - Threshold price	597,83	920,20	1 001,50	1 024,30	4,3	4,9	2,3
	Condensed milk (sweetened) - Threshold price	799,12	1 193,90	1 302,30	1 336,90	4,1	4,6	2,7
	Butter - Threshold price	2 423,81	3 504,80	3 843,90	3 932,20	3,7	4,1	2,3
	Emmentaler - Threshold price	2 055,58	3 460,10	3 817,10	3 903,90	5,5	6,0	2,3
	Blue-veined cheese - Threshold price	1 778,97	2 790,30	3 061,70	3 132,30	4,7	5,1	2,3
	Parm. Regg. - Threshold price	2 749,16	4 593,30	5 129,60	5 248,10	5,4	5,9	2,3
	Cheddar - Threshold price	1 886,57	3 091,70	3 395,10	3 473,40	5,2	5,6	2,3
	Gouda and other - Threshold price	1 691,33	2 766,70	3 040,40	3 110,60	5,2	5,6	2,3
	Lactose - Threshold price	519,85	850,70	934,50	955,90	4,3	5,6	2,3

23 *(4)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1972/73	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	% TAV 1982/83 / 1st year	% TAV 1981/82 / 1972/73	% TAV 1983/84 / 1982/83
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	1 728,20	1 918,70	2 070,90	6,2	7,4	7,9
	Ireland+United Kingdom	730,45	1 728,20	1 918,70	2 070,90	10,1	10,0	7,9
	Intervention price							
	Community	:	1 555,40	1 726,80	1 863,80	5,3	×	7,9
	Ireland+United Kingdom	:	1 555,40	1 726,80	1 863,80	7,1	×	7,9
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	1 761,80	1 946,80	2 503,87	5,4	6,5	28,6
	Sluice-gate price	670,56	1 364,40	1 271,90	1 284,30	4,0	8,2	9,7
Eggs								
Marketing year: August-October Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
Eggs in shell	Sluice-gate price	569,30	946,00	904,70	940,50	2,6	5,8	4,0
Poultrymeat								
Marketing year: November-October Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
1. 70% chickens	Sluice-gate price	835,75	1 123,40	1 088,10	1 128,90	1,5	3,3	3,7
2. 70% ducks	Sluice-gate price	815,32	1 461,80	1 413,90	1 455,50	3,4	6,7	2,9
3. 75% geese	Sluice-gate price	631,19	1 658,70	1 609,00	1 652,10	6,0	11,3	2,7
4. 80% turkeys	Sluice-gate price	965,95	1 531,00	1 497,00	1 526,50	2,7	5,3	2,0
5. Guinea-fowl	Sluice-gate price	1 423,42	1 887,70	1 836,80	1 881,00	1,5	3,2	2,4
Silkworms – ECU/box of seed								
Marketing year: April-March Beginning of single market: 1972/73	Aid	36,27	85,00/64,03	100,00/73,02	106,00/84,01	10,7/7,2	9,9/6,5	6,0/15,1

Beans and field beans								
Marketing year: July-June								
Beginning of single market: 1978/79	Activating price	:	418,30	476,00	517,60	8,4	×	8,7
	Minimum purchase price	:	244,70	274,10	291,90	6,7	×	6,5
Sheep and goatmeat - ECU/100 kg								
Marketing year: April-March								
Beginning of single market: 1980/81	Basic price	:	370,88	409,82	432,36	9,0	×	5,5
	Intervention price	:	315,25	348,35	367,51	9,0	:	5,5
	Derived intervention price (Ireland)	:	298,25	329,57	347,70	9,2	×	5,5
	Reference price							
	Italia	:	395,06	427,64	441,76	6,8	×	3,3
	France	:	370,88	409,82	432,36	9,0	×	5,5
	Danmark	:	346,69	392,00	422,96	11,6x	×	7,9
	Benelux	:	346,69	392,00	422,96	11,6	×	7,9
	Deutschland	:	346,69	392,00	422,96	11,6x	×	7,9
	Ireland	:	342,66	389,04	421,40	12,0	×	8,3
	United Kingdom	:	328,95	378,94	416,07	13,7	×	9,8
	Ellas	:	370,88	427,64	441,76	11,3	×	3,3
	Northern Ireland	:	–	378,94	416,07	×	×	9,8

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.

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 1981					Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco % TAV (volume)
	Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	Foodstuffs	Non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages	Tobacco	1981 / 1974
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	18,7	14,3	:	:	1,6	1,9
France	21,1	17,6	0,5	2,0	1,0	1,9 (3)
Italia	30,3	26,1	0,3	1,9	2,0	1,4 (4)
Nederland	19,7	15,1	0,6	2,2	1,9	2,5 (5)
Belgique/België	20,9	17,1	0,4	1,7	1,6	0,8
Luxembourg (6)	20,5	16,6	0,4	1,8	1,7	0,9 (3)
United Kingdom	21,2	15,5	0,5	2,1	3,1	0,4
Ireland (6)	43,1	24,8	1,4	12,5	4,3	1,6 (3)
Danmark	25,1	17,5	0,6	3,8	3,3	0,5
EUR 9 (2) (6)	22,3	17,8	0,3 (79)	1,6 (79)	1,9	1,8
Ellas	41,3	35,7	1,0	2,2	2,4	2,9 (4)
EUR 10 (2) (6)	22,5	18,0	0,3 (79)	1,6 (79)	1,9	1,9

Source: Eurostat — ESA.

(1) Within the economic territory.
(2) Calculated from data in national currencies converted into ECU at constant rates (1981).
(3) 1980/1973.
(4) Prices of 1970.
(5) 1979/1972.
(6) 1980.

25 Human consumption of certain agricultural products

		EUR 10	Ellas	EUR 9	Deutsch-land	France	Italia	Neder-land	UEBL/ BLEU	United King-dom	Ire-land	Dan-mark
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
	»1980/81«	84	122	83	68	75	128	61	72	68	88	67
Wheat (1)	»1973/74«	77	135	75	47	71	125	57	68	69	79	40
	»1980/81«	76	118	75	50	73	124	55	69	63	82	45
Rye (1)	»1973/74«	4	0	4	14	0	0	4	1	0	0	20
	»1980/81«	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
	»1980/81«	3	3	3	3	1	4	2	1	4	4	4
Total milled rice (2)	»1973/74«	2	5	2	2	3	4	2	1	2	1	1
	»1980/81«	3	4	3	2	4	4	3	1	3	2	2
Potatoes	»1973/74«	82	59	83	93	94	38	83	109	100	127	69
	»1980/81«	76	73	76	80	75	39	82	100	102	112	68
Sugar (3)	»1973/74«	37	25	38	35	38	30	44	33	46	47	49
	»1980/81«	36	27	36	36	37	29	39	34	41	42	44
Vegetables												
Total vegetables	»1973/74«	100	215	96	68	109	153	83	78	73	72	50
(incl. preserved veg.)	»1980/81«	106	217	102	69	117	165	86	60	78	83	58
of which:												
- Cauliflowers (4)	»1973/74«	5	4	5	3	5	7	6	4	6	3	3
	»1980/81«	5	4	5	3	4	7	6	4	6	4	3
- Tomatoes (4)	»1973/74«	23	116	19	13	15	36	13	16	15	9	11
	»1980/81«	24	128	20	13	19	41	15	15	12	13	13
Fruit (5)												
Total fresh fruit												
(including preserved fruit	»1973/74«	60	56	60	86	56	68	66	55	31	28	42
and fruit juice)	»1980/81«	60	65	59	79	53	70	75	59	33	31	35
of which:												
- Apples (4)	»1973/74«	18	21	18	22	17	15	36	24	12	10	14
	»1980/81«	20	24	20	22	15	26	42	26	12	14	17
- Pears (4)	»1973/74«	7	12	7	5	6	16	6	6	2	2	3
	»1980/81«	7	11	7	4	6	17	5	6	2	2	3
- Peaches (4)	»1973/74«	5	14	5	3	7	11	1	2	1	0	1
	»1980/81«	6	14	5	3	5	14	1	3	1	0	1
Citrus fruit												
Total citrus fruit	»1973/74«	24	50	23	24	18	35	29	18	15	10	12
	»1980/81«	28	59	27	30	19	38	68	20	14	13	10
of which:												
- Oranges (4)	»1973/74«	14	35	13	10	11	20	26	15	10	6	7
	»1980/81«	16	36	15	8	10	24	60	17	9	10	6
Wine (6)	»1973/74«	50	46	50	22	105	100	9	15	5	2	10
	»1980/81«	47	43	47	25	93	87	13	21	7	3	14

25 *(1)*

(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
Milk products												
Fresh products without cream	»1973«	97	0	100	86	83	69	143	90	144	226	145
	»1981«	99(*)	21(*)	102(*)	85	91	83(*)	136(*)	86	135	190(*)	159
Cheese	»1973«	11	15	10	11	15	11	10	9	6	3	10
	»1981«	12(*)	18(*)	12(*)	13	18	13(*)	13(*)	10	6	3(*)	10
Butter (fats)	»1973«	5	1	5	6	7	2	2	8	7	11	7
	»1981«	5(*)	1(*)	5(*)	6	8	2(*)	4(*)	8	5	10(*)	8
Margarine (pure fat)	»1973«	:	:	5	7	3	1	14	11	5	4	15
	»1980«	:	:	5	7	3	1	12	9	6	4	12
Eggs	»1973/74«	14	11	14	17	13	11	11	13	15	12	11
	»1980/81«	14	12	14	17	15	11	11	14	14	13	14
Meat (7)												
Total meat (without offal)	»1973«	75	57	75	82	87	62	63	82	70	74	57
	»1981«	83	66	84	93	100	75	74	89	69	80	74
of which:												
- Total beef and veal	»1973«	25	17	25	23	29	26	21	29	22	20	15
	»1981«	25	20	25	23	32	26	21	27	22	25	12
- Beef	»1973«	22	14	22	21	22	23	21	26	22	20	15
	»1981«	22	14	22	21	25	22	19	24	22	25	12
- Veal	»1973«	3	3	3	2	6	3	1	2	0,2	0,1	0,2
	»1981«	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
	»1981«	37	18	38	58	39	25	41	42	26	32	51
- Poultrymeat	»1973«	12	12	12	9	14	15	7	9	12	12	6
	»1981«	14	14	14	10	17	18	10	14	14	15	9
- Sheepmeat and goatmeat	»1973«	4	15	3	0	3	1	0	1	9	11	0
	»1981«	4	13	3	1	4	1	1	2	7	8	1
Oils and fats												
Total fats and oils	»1973«	:	:	21	21	20	23	34	24	16	12	24
	»1980«	:	:	23	20	22	26	34	23	20	15	28
of which:												
- Vegetable	»1973«	:	:	9	5	11	19	4	4	5	5	2
	»1980«	:	:	11	6	13	22	4	4	9	9	7
- Of marine animals	»1973«	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	»1980«	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Of land animals	»1973«	:	:	4	6	5	2	7	7	3	1	5
	»1980«	:	:	4	5	6	2	11	7	1	1	6

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Flour equivalent.
(2) Expressed in product weight.
(3) White-sugar equivalent.
(4) Human consumption based on marketed produce and including processed products.
(5) Not including citrus fruits.
(6) Litres/head.
(7) Including cutting-room fat.
(*) »1980«.

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
	»1980/81«	103	101	103	89	173	73	27	51	94	82	106
Total wheat	»1973/74«	104	98	104	90	191	88	46	61	60	54	123
	»1980/81«	119	135	118	105	205	82	58	71	90	45	127
Rye	»1973/74«	98	100	98	98	124	81	83	94	30	50	104
	»1980/81«	101	100	101	100	114	93	44	91	74	0	124
Barley	»1973/74«	105	93	106	88	175	28	75	60	98	99	105
	»1980/81«	113	96	114	90	176	39	37	81	131	111	108
Oats	»1973/74«	97	100	97	92	107	73	154	87	99	92	99
	»1981«	98	100	98	94	111	82	125	74	97	93	93
Grain-maize	»1973/74«	55	42	56	18	160	51	0,4	2	0,1	0	0
	»1980/81«	66	64	66	27	140	70	0,1	3	0	0	0
Total milled rice	»1973/74«	112	100	113	78	43	208	155	165	39	1	4
	»1980/81«	130	102	131	74	31	298	178	1152	27	3	1
Potatoes	»1973/74«	101	100	101	94	102	93	128	100	99	104	104
	»1980/81«	101	103	102	86	106	100	143	99	93	97	102
Sugar	»1973/74«	:	:	91	98	140	63	118	188	30	105	138
	»1980/81«	:	:	136	133	219	108	160	260	48	111	196
Fresh vegetables	»1973/74«	95	105	94	38	96	111	189	136	76	109	79
	»1980/81«	100	126	97	35	95	123	199	136	70	85	69
Fresh fruit (excluding citrus fruit)	»1973/74«	82	147	79	46	98	125	67	60	33	25	61
	»1980/81«	83	154	79	49	95	132	50	56	28	19	46
Citrus fruit	»1973/74«	47	135	40	0	1,4	116	0	0	0	0	0
	»1980/81«	44	124	37	0	3	113	0	0	0	0	0
Wine	»1973/74«	:	:	99	59	100	118	0	10,1	0	0	0
	»1980/81«	:	:	102	44	103	130	0	3,4	0	0	0
Milk products												
Fats	»1973«	:	:	102	106	116	81	246	101	58	171	229
	»1981«	:	:	:	120	121 (*)	75 (*)	247 (*)	99	:	230 (*)	220
Proteins	»1973«	:	:	113	113	124	75	130	114	96	162	140
	»1981«	:	:	:	128 (*)	118 (*)	66 (*)	142 (*)	124	:	176 (*)	177
Fresh milk products (excluding cream)	»1973«	100	0	100	99	101	100	101	106	100	100	101
	»1981«	101 (*)	99 (*)	101 (*)	102	100	99 (*)	95 (*)	122	100	100 (*)	105

(*) »1980«.

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
	»1981«	377(*)	0(*)	393(*)	144	1941	13(*)	587(*)	265	429	4 300(*)	1 793
Skimmed-milk powder	»1973«	143	0	137	183	157	1	60	195	186	753	172
	»1981«	126(*)	0(*)	126(*)	238	121	0(*)	68(*)	275	258	1 270(*)	120
Concentrated milk	»1973«	130	5	140	98	201	90	311	18	99	0	660
	»1981«	154(*)	25(*)	177(*)	142	199	53(*)	372(*)	27	128	0(*)	433
Cheese	»1973«	103	100	102	87	115	82	243	47	61	600	258
	»1981«	106(*)	92(*)	107(*)	95	115	80(*)	229(*)	41	71	555(*)	443
Butter (2)	»1973«	98	83	101	114	117	65	548	106	19	203	325
	»1981«	118(*)	70(*)	119(*)	128	122	67(*)	313(*)	103	57	299(*)	219
Margarine	»1973«	:	:	102	99	93	91	105	119	103	88	102
	»1981«	:	:	102	100	84	87	123	131	96	100	112
Eggs	»1973«	100	100	100	83	101	96	152	173	98	96	120
	»1981«	102	99	102	71	103	95	299	130	98	75	104
Meat (3)												
– Total (4)	»1973«	96	86	95	83	97	71	187	127	70	252	374
	»1981«	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
	»1981«	103	48	105	109	113	61	150	110	84	537	376
Beef	»1973«	95	68	89	92	112	53	80	87	70	558	266
	»1981«	103	56	104	112	114	60	107	109	83	540	385
Veal	»1973«	103	84	102	76	108	52	1 185	126	73	0	400
	»1981«	104	26	110	75	108	66	751	118	132	100	100
Pigmeat	»1973«	100	94	101	87	87	75	209	174	65	151	447
	»1981«	101	84	101	87	83	74	237	154	67	128	377
Poultrymeat	»1973«	102	98	103	50	108	98	366	115	99	108	278
	»1981«	110	101	110	63	137	99	282	88	99	95	230
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	»1973«	66	84	60	54	72	57	463	33	49	132	50
	»1981«	74	92	71	40	79	65	283	22	65	148	0
Oils and fats												
Total	»1973«	:	:	75	93	71	80	87	76	33	81	148
	»1980«	:	:	82	110	74	77	100	100	36	46	122
Vegetable	»1973«	:	:	77	96	63	80	130	66	33	15	138
	»1980«	:	:	83	115	64	74	122	96	52	7	77
Slaughterhouse fats	»1973«	:	:	83	105	99	85	69	91	44	396	112
	»1980«	:	:	87	114	100	98	60	97	13	191	106
Of marine animals	»1973«	:	:	21	11	0	0	0	0	8	29	260
	»1980«	:	:	23	9	5	1	0	0	7	2 488	266

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Includes whole-milk powder for Italy.
(2) Including butteroil.
(3) Including slaughterhouse fats.
(4) Excluding offal.
(*) »1980«.

27 Intra-Community trade (by product) based on entries

	EUR 10					EUR 6
	1 000 t			% TAV		
	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1980/81 / 1973/74	1981/82 / 1980/81	1971/72 / 1967/68
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total cereals (1)	17 342	16 423	18 275	×	11,3	27,6
- Common wheat	6 279	6 187	6 616	×	6,9	29,1
- Durum wheat	427	430	648	×	50,7	33,3
- Rye	147	129	116	×	−10,1	1,2
- Barley	4 383	4 726	5 394	×	14,1	4,1
- Oats	354	305	301	×	− 1,3	7,7
- Maize	5 507	4 427	4 928	×	11,3	58,2
- Other (including sorghum)	245	219	272	×	24,2	42,6
Wholly milled rice	:	469	464	×	− 1,0	×
Sugar (2)	1 185	1 144	1 161	×	1,5	61,5
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	18 835	21 971	22 144	×	0,8	36,5
Fresh fruit	3 676	3 948	3 979	×	0,8	6,1
Fresh vegetables	4 568	4 266	4 940	×	15,8	6,9
Colza and rape seed	191	675	:	×	:	47,3
Sunflower seed	73	130	:	×	:	21,3
	1980	1981	1982	1981 / 1974 (7)	1982 / 1981	
Olive oil	32,5	29,5	53,3	12,9	80,7	41,5
Soya:						
- seed	274	126	125	29,2	− 0,8	×
- oil	454	445	466	2,2	4,7	33,2
- cake	2 241	2 356	2 595	10,0	10,1	29,8
						1972 / 1968
Lucerne meal	328,7	419,7	306,1	0,7	−27,1	9,5
Fibres:						
- flax	155,6	151,1	139,4	2,9	− 7,8	− 6,5
- hemp	3,0	3,7	2,8	12,7	−24,3	− 7,5
Raw tobacco	80,2	59,3	96,0	− 0,2	61,9	15,8
Apples (fresh)	1 076,6	1 178,0	1 005,8	2,7	−14,6	10,2
Pears (fresh)	236,4	271,4	222,7	1,2	−18,0	7,0
Peaches	259,3	349,6	392,3	8,8	12,2	0,1
Oranges	153,2	160,5	242,3	10,2	51,0	3,9
Lemons	86,8	80,7	62,5	− 1,1	−22,6	−10,1
Tomatoes	393,5	412,8	468,2	3,0	13,4	2,2
Potatoes	2 284,1	2 435,9	2 475,9	7,0	1,6	13,2
Live plants (4)	1 148,7	1 234,6	1 452,0	13,9	17,6	18,0
Hops:						
- cones and powders	7,8	7,1	7,4	1,7	4,2	10,0
- saps and extracts	0,7	0,6	0,7	−13,8	16,7	25,0
Butter and butteroil	517,5	590,0	527,7	1,3	−10,6	15,6
Cheese	669,0	759,6	794,3	6,2	4,6	13,0
Skimmed-milk powder (and whey)	548,6	757,2	923,9	5,7	22,0	6,9
Whole-milk powder	118,8	108,3	119,0	10,6	9,9	16,4
Condensed milk	147,6	249,0	241,4	8,0	− 3,1	3,1
Casein	41,0	33,5	37,5	×	11,9	0,5
Beef and veal (5)	1 409	1 353,6	1 398,1	3,1	3,3	3,1
Pigmeat (5)	1 981	1 994	2 097	.	5,2	22,4
Poultrymeat (5)	341	334	370	1,8	10,8	9,3
Sheepmeat (5)	96,6	79,7	79,9	4,1	0,2	6,1
Eggs (6)	492	486	507	8,0	4,3	14,6

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).
(7) EUR 9 from 1974 to 1980.

28 **Intra-Community trade** (by product) **based on exits**

	EUR 10					EUR 6
	1 000 t			% TAV		
	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1980/81 / 1973/74	1981/82 / 1980/81	1971/72 / 1967/68
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total cereals (1)	17 665	17 623	19 249	– 1,0	9,2	26,4
- Common wheat	6 041	6 189	6 686	– 0,7	8,0	28,5
- Durum wheat	523	539	598	7,1	10,9	48,9
- Rye	138	114	94	3,1	–17,5	2,8
- Barley	4 287	4 713	5 515	0,9	17,0	2,4
- Oats	272	243	225	– 0,6	– 7,4	9,2
- Maize	6 162	5 561	5 832	– 2,9	4,9	49,3
- Other (including sorghum)	241	263	298	– 7,9	13,3	28,4
Wholly milled rice	:	469	464	×	– 1,0	12,8
Sugar (2)	1 185	1 144	1 161	×	1,5	61,5
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	19 829	20 960	22 686	×	8,2	37,7
Fresh fruit	3 484	3 919	4 165	×	6,3	:
Fresh vegetables	4 949	5 037	5 873	×	16,6	:
Colza and rape seed	193	698	:	×	:	31,7
Sunflower seed	74	128	:	×	:	31,7
	1980	1981	1982	1981 / 1974 (7)	1982 / 1981	
Olive oil	40,0	31,6	61,1	23,5	93,4	×
Soya:						
- seed	320	145	201	×	38,6	×
- oil	457	469	476	1,5	1,5	27,1
- cake	2 248	2 351	2 591	9,5	10,2	30,6
						1972 / 1968
Lucerne meal	292,6	401,4	252,3	4,8	–37,2	8,4
Fibres:						
- flax	154,6	150,8	136,3	– 3,7	– 9,6	– 6,8
- hemp	6,8	6,6	5,8	10,9	–12,1	0,0
Raw tobacco	52,8	80,3	92,8	2,0	15,6	14,7
Apples (fresh)	1 096,7	1 188,6	1 026,9	1,9	–13,6	11,2
Pears (fresh)	240,7	280,0	223,5	– 0,1	–20,2	8,0
Peaches	263,8	355,5	413,5	8,5	16,3	– 0,7
Oranges	163,0	154,0	238,9	1,5	55,1	14,9
Lemons	88,3	77,3	63,4	– 1,3	–18,0	– 8,6
Tomatoes	394,8	411,9	466,9	2,3	13,4	3,1
Potatoes	2 268,8	2 477,5	2 542,2	7,5	2,6	13,8
Live plants (4)	1 134,6	1 252,9	1 416,6	14,4	13,1	14,7
Hops:						
- cones and powders	2,0	8,4	8,8	– 6,7	4,8	6,5
- saps and extracts	0,8	0,7	0,7	–11,1	–	10,0
Butter and butteroil	509,3	585,5	552,3	1,2	– 5,7	18,9
Cheese	683,3	782,5	804,4	6,6	2,8	12,6
Skimmed-milk powder (and whey)	873,1	783,5	963,8	5,9	23,0	8,7
Whole-milk powder	119,2	105,1	116,4	10,1	10,8	23,2
Condensed milk	123,5	246,6	236,8	7,8	– 4,0	5,7
Casein	41,0	29,3	31,6	×	7,8	0,0
Beef and veal (5)	1 425,0	1 437,3	1 423,6	5,3	– 0,9	11,8
Pigmeat (5)	1 947	2 056	2 108	.	2,5	22,5
Poultrymeat (5)	337	350	357	2,1	2,0	11,9
Sheepmeat (5)	96,6	81,1	78,1	4,4	– 3,7	6,5
Eggs (6)	494	499	493	8,7	– 1,2	14,9

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).
(7) EUR 9 from 1974 to 1980.

29 **Community imports** (by product)

	EUR 10					EUR 6
	1 000 t			% TAV		
	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1980/81 / 1973/74	1981/82 / 1980/81	1971/72 / 1967/68
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total cereals (1)	17 925	15 426	14 297	– 5,4	– 7,3	– 7,3
- Common wheat	3 793	3 395	3 589	– 3,3	5,7	– 6,4
- Durum wheat	1 117	1 024	1 440	– 3,9	40,6	– 1,4
- Rye	64	74	75	– 9,5	1,4	–19,9
- Barley	1 003	752	495	–12,1	–34,2	7,2
- Oats	241	215	184	–13,9	–14,4	–13,3
- Maize	11 400	9 799	8 327	– 4,3	–15,0	– 8,9
- Other (including sorghum)	241	215	184	–13,9	–14,4	–30,4
Wholly milled rice	:	655	802	×	22,4	×
Sugar (2)	1 503	1 320	1 532	×	16,1	4,1
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	5 789	5 450	5 833	×	7,0	–23,1
Fresh fruit	4 157	3 916	4 019	×	2,6	7,2
Fresh vegetables	3 097	2 788	2 886	×	3,5	8,8
Colza and rape seed	666	302	:	×	:	17,1
Sunflower seed	1 260	1 120	:	×	:	– 7,7
	1980	1981	1982	1981 / 1974 (7)	1982 / 1981	
Olive oil	169,3	70,5	57,4	–14,1	–18,6	11,9
Soya:						
- seed	11 754	10 290	12 085	1,8	17,4	13,4
- oil	22	10	43	–11,1	430,0	–11,5
- cake	7 175	8 197	8 864	14,1	8,1	13,8
						1972 / 1968
Lucerne meal	445,5	178,3	235,4	6,7	32,0	10,5
Fibres:						
- flax	16,7	9,4	16,9	–20,2	79,8	29,8
- hemp	6,3	6,1	5,6	–14,5	– 8,2	24,8
Raw tobacco	467,1	417,8	413,9	– 0,5	– 0,9	8,6
Apples (fresh)	429,8	526,9	484,9	4,1	– 8,0	2,3
Pears (fresh)	104,9	105,0	95,5	4,5	– 9,1	8,6
Peaches	89,7	20,0	13,5	–20,2	–32,5	7,7
Oranges	1 843,5	1 621,9	1 658,5	– 3,2	2,3	3,3
Lemons	243,9	242,9	293,3	2,1	20,7	7,6
Tomatoes	391,5	420,7	391,9	2,1	– 6,9	5,4
Potatoes	454,4	367,4	445,6	– 3,8	21,3	– 1,8
Live plants (4)	238,8	248,9	260,3	21,5	4,6	18,5
Hops:						
- cones and powders	7,3	7,8	8,3	3,3	6,4	8,3
- saps and extracts	0,2	0,3	0,5	5,9	66,7	25,0
Butter and butteroil	103	114	109	– 4,4	– 4,4	–13,5
Cheese	96,0	99	104	2,5	5,1	0,1
Skimmed-milk powder (and whey)	13,8	15,5	27,6	22,7	78,1	–24,5
Whole-milk powder	0,3	1,0	1,0	–	–	8,1
Condensed milk	0,0	3,0	1,5	×	–50,0	–41,3
Casein	18	10	10	×	–	3,3
Beef and veal (5)	356,0	364,0	440,2	0,3	20,9	18,6
Pigmeat (5)	150	166	138	.	–16,9	13,0
Poultrymeat (5)	78	66	68	– 0,9	0	– 1,0
Sheepmeat (5)	243,3	225,9	280,6	– 0,2	24,2	20,2
Eggs (6)	38	39	32	– 4,4	–17,9	–14,6

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).
(7) EUR 9 from 1974 to 1980.

30 **Community exports** (by product)

	EUR 10					EUR 6
	1 000 t			% TAV		
	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1980/81 / 1973/74	1981/82 / 1980/81	1971/72 / 1967/68
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total cereals (1)	17 422	22 390	22 682	13,4	1,3	6,2
- Common wheat	10 797	14 175	14 323	15,5	1,0	– 0,1
- Durum wheat	803	850	1 428	33,9	68,0	7,1
- Rye	317	264	77	– 7,0	– 70,8	×
- Barley	4 752	6 273	5 946	11,4	– 5,2	26,4
- Oats	127	132	108	– 4,8	– 18,3	29,4
- Maize	616	682	796	0,6	16,7	– 16,1
- Other (including sorghum)	10	14	4	– 17,3	– 72,1	– 22,1
Wholly milled rice	:	327	463	×	41,6	×
Sugar (2)	4 073	4 725	5 473	×	15,8	37,6
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	9 204	8 088	11 095	×	37,2	8,2
Fresh fruit	387	912	1 067	×	17,0	5,7
Fresh vegetables	2 004	2 396	3 239	×	35,2	0,0
Colza and rape seed	11	64	:	×	:	×
Sunflower seed	2	0	:	×	:	×
	1980	1981	1982	1981 / 1974 (7)	1982 / 1981	
Olive oil	13,1	37,9	42,9	17,4	13,2	4,9
Soya:						
- seed	6	15	4	4,5	– 73,3	×
- oil	327	322	361	5,9	12,1	48,6
- cake	922	1 238	1 352	7,0	9,2	16,8
						1972 / 1968
Lucerne meal	10,0	38,1	27,8	16,1	– 27,0	19,7
Fibres:						
- flax	31,3	34,7	35,4	2,2	2,0	– 5,7
- hemp	1,1	1,8	1,4	1,7	– 22,2	– 15,0
Raw tobacco	32,0	109,7	118,3	17,5	7,8	6,8
Apples (fresh)	204,4	230,2	217,2	0,9	– 5,7	12,1
Pears (fresh)	61,6	77,3	55,7	– 16,7	– 28,0	15,0
Peaches	58,3	78,7	74,6	3,8	– 5,2	5,7
Oranges	79,6	114,2	190,1	2,9	66,5	– 1,5
Lemons	115,3	121,2	145,3	1,6	19,9	– 0,5
Tomatoes	38,5	35,0	42,9	0,4	22,6	2,7
Potatoes	981,4	931,6	913,6	5,4	– 1,9	3,9
Live plants (4)	339,3	374,8	442,6	11,9	18,1	12,4
Hops:						
- cones and powders	14,7	14,3	14,4	0,7	0,7	6,6
- saps and extracts	2,2	1,6	1,6	—	—	62,5
Butter and butteroil	593,0	491,2	400,3	20,2	– 18,5	– 8,8
Cheese	330,0	360,0	379,5	9,7	5,4	1,1
Skimmed-milk powder (and whey)	616,7	552,7	397,7	6,6	– 28,1	– 20,8
Whole-milk powder	530,9	536,7	458,3	15,6	– 14,6	14,1
Condensed milk	653,4	582,1	601,4	3,4	3,3	– 5,1
Casein	49,6	29,1	42,5	×	46,0	– 4,6
Beef and veal (5)	642,0	662,2	480,3	20,6	– 27,5	– 10,9
Pigmeat (5)	197	307	214	.	– 30,0	23,9
Poultrymeat (5)	336	470	443	16,1	– 5,7	24,3
Sheepmeat (5)	5,2	6,0	3,7	8,0	– 38,3	– 34,7
Eggs (6)	85	111	175	13,6	57,6	0,1

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Including derived products, except rice.
(2) Including the sugar contained in processed products.
(3) Including vermouths and aromatized wines, except in the case of France.
(4) In million ECU; including horticultural products.
(5) Live animals and meat expressed as fresh carcass weight (including preserves).
(6) In terms of shell weight (from 1977, albumin and its derivatives included).
(7) EUR 9 from 1974 to 1980.

31 World exports and EC foreign trade in all products, agricultural products (1) and other products

EUR 10

(Mrd USD)

	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World exports (2)								
All products	465,5	816,3	925,3	1 073,3	1 323,9	1 631,8	1 649,0	1 538,1
of which: agricultural products	98,6	139,4	156,4	171,7	216,0	245,8	235,1	224,7
other products	366,9	676,9	768,9	901,6	1 107,9	1 386,0	1 413,9	1 313,4
External EC trade (2)								
Exports								
- all products	100,1	159,3	191,2	223,3	268,1	310,5	297,7	280,7
of which: agricultural products	9,7	12,3	14,5	17,6	21,6	28,1	29,1	25,1
Imports								
- all products	105,5	179,9	201,5	231,9	303,8	382,1	339,2	314,9
of which: agricultural products	30,5	37,5	43,4	46,9	55,9	59,8	49,9	46,6
World exports of agricultural products as percentage of total world exports	21,2	17,1	16,9	16,0	16,3	15,0	14,7	14,6
EC exports of agricultural products as percentage of total EC exports	9,7	7,7	7,6	7,9	8,1	9,0	9,8	8,9
EC imports of agricultural products as percentage of total EC imports	28,9	20,8	21,5	20,2	18,4	15,7	14,7	14,8
Index changes (1973 = 100)								
World exports								
- all products	100	175,4	198,8	230,6	284,4	350,5	354,2	330,4
- agricultural products	100	141,4	158,6	174,1	219,1	249,3	238,4	227,9
- other products	100	184,5	209,6	245,7	302,0	377,8	385,4	358,0
External EC trade								
Exports								
- all products	100	159,1	191,0	223,1	267,8	310,2	297,4	280,4
- agricultural products	100	126,8	149,5	181,4	222,7	289,7	300,0	258,8
Imports								
- all products	100	170,5	191,0	219,8	288,0	362,2	321,5	298,5
- agricultural products	100	123,0	142,3	153,8	183,3	196,1	163,6	152,8

Source: 'Statistique du GATT' and Eurostat.
NB: When comparing statistical series of trade expressed in value terms, it is important to remember that because of exchange-rate movements, the use of one monetary unit rather than another may alter the apparent trend. For example, the relationship between the ECU and the USD changed between 1980 and 1981 by 25% and by 14% between 1981 and 1982.

(1) SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 232, 24, 261-265 + 268, 29, 4.
(2) Excluding intra-Community trade.

31.1 World exports and EC foreign trade in all products, agricultural products (1) and other products

EUR 9

(Mrd USD)

	1973	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World exports (2)								
All products	468,0	820,0	929,0	1 078,4	1 330,0	1 640,2	1 650,8	1 540,0
of which: agricultural products	99,0	140,0	157,0	172,5	216,9	246,7	235,6	225,4
other products	369,0	680,0	772,0	905,9	1 113,1	1 393,5	1 415,2	1 314,6
External EC trade (2)								
Exports								
- all products	99,5	158,0	189,8	221,6	266,1	307,8	295,3	278,4
of which: agricultural products	9,4	11,8	14,0	16,9	20,9	27,2	28,4	24,4
Imports								
- all products	103,8	176,2	197,6	227,6	298,4	375,7	334,7	309,6
of which: agricultural products	30,0	36,9	42,7	46,1	55,0	58,8	49,4	46,0
World exports of agricultural products as percentage of total world exports	21,2	17,1	16,9	16,0	16,3	15,0	14,3	14,6
EC exports of agricultural products as percentage of total EC exports	9,4	7,5	7,4	7,6	7,9	8,8	9,6	8,8
EC imports of agricultural products as percentage of total EC imports	28,9	21,0	21,6	20,3	18,4	15,7	14,8	14,8
Index changes (1973 = 100)								
World exports								
- all products	100	175,2	198,5	230,4	284,2	350,5	352,7	329,1
- agricultural products	100	141,4	158,6	174,2	219,1	249,2	238,0	227,7
- other products	100	184,3	209,2	245,5	301,7	377,6	383,5	356,3
External EC trade								
Exports								
- all products	100	158,8	190,8	222,7	267,4	309,3	296,8	279,8
- agricultural products	100	125,5	157,4	179,8	222,3	289,4	302,1	259,6
Imports								
- all products	100	169,7	190,4	219,3	287,5	361,9	322,4	298,3
- agricultural products	100	123,0	142,3	153,7	183,3	196,6	164,7	153,3

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 25% and by 14% between 1981 and 1982.

(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«	»1978«	1979	1980	1981	1982	1973	»1976«	»1978«	1979	1980	1981	1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. World total (2)	40 361	57 906	67 552	74 993	79 530	86 976	95 923	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
2. Total EUR 10 intra-EC	15 841	24 465	31 184	34 548	37 034	42 016	48 066	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
3. Total EUR 10 extra-EC	24 520	33 441	36 368	40 445	42 496	44 721	47 595	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4. USA	4 236	6 258	6 664	7 107	8 135	9 264	9 684	17,3	18,7	18,3	17,6	19,1	20,7	20,3
5. Japan	169	180	205	195	192	203	217	0,7	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,5
6. Western Europe (3)	2 519	2 808	3 072	4 180	4 511	4 511	4 748	10,3	8,4	8,4	10,3	10,6	10,1	10,0
7. Industrialized Commonwealth (4)	3 467	3 634	3 722	4 440	4 535	5 773	4 910	14,1	10,9	10,2	11,0	10,7	12,9	10,3
8. Yugoslavia	359	362	444	492	484	447	513	1,5	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,0	1,1
9. State-trading countries (class III)	2 519	2 572	2 736	2 970	3 244	3 320	3 464	10,3	7,7	7,5	7,3	7,6	7,4	7,3
10. Mediterranean area (5)	2 846	3 397	3 831	3 684	3 957	4 349	4 583	11,6	10,1	10,5	9,1	9,3	9,7	9,6
– Spain	987	1 192	1 364	1 538	1 701	1 845	2 005	4,0	3,6	3,7	3,8	4,0	4,1	4,2
– Portugal	184	183	226	290	347	332	364	0,7	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,7	0,8
11. Latin America, Central and South	3 867	5 156	6 066	6 726	6 651	7 280	7 995	15,7	15,4	16,7	16,6	15,6	16,3	16,8
12. ACP (Lomé Convention)	2 680	4 671	5 660	5 660	5 700	5 247	5 858	10,9	13,7	15,4	14,0	13,4	11,7	12,3

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.

32.1 EC imports of agricultural products (1) from different groups of countries

EUR 9

	Mio EUA							% of total EUR 9						
	1973	»1976«	»1978«	1979	1980	1981	1982	1973	»1976«	»1978«	1979	1980	1981	1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. World total (2)	39 857	57 227	66 689	74 040	78 552	85 806	94 338	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
2. Total EUR 9 intra-EC	15 486	23 942	30 562	33 890	36 342	40 859	46 437	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
3. Total EUR 9 extra-EC	24 371	32 130	36 127	40 150	42 210	44 947	47 901	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4. USA	4 187	6 133	6 507	6 960	8 016	9 153	9 533	17,1	19,1	18,0	17,3	18,9	20,4	19,9
5. Japan	166	174	202	194	191	199	213	0,7	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4
6. Western Europe (3)	2 491	2 776	3 032	4 133	4 464	4 444	4 652	10,2	8,6	8,4	10,3	10,6	9,9	9,7
7. Industrialized Commonwealth (4)	3 384	3 566	3 652	4 357	4 467	4 774	4 845	13,8	11,1	10,1	10,9	10,6	10,6	10,1
8. Yugoslavia	337	323	362	438	408	438	483	1,4	1,0	1,0	1,1	0,9	1,0	1,0
9. State-trading countries (class III)	2 474	2 531	2 651	2 874	3 152	3 272	3 402	8,9	7,9	7,3	7,2	7,5	7,3	7,1
10. Mediterranean area (5)	2 827	3 366	3 805	3 653	3 918	4 822	4 526	11,6	10,5	10,5	9,1	9,3	10,7	9,4
- Spain	983	1 189	1 359	1 534	1 696	1 836	1 994	4,0	3,7	3,8	3,8	4,0	4,1	4,2
- Greece	262	392	449	491	469	538	640	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,2	1,3
- Portugal	183	178	225	289	346	332	364	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,7	0,8
11. Latin America, Central and South	3 819	5 088	5 972	6 616	6 538	7 210	7 913	15,7	15,8	16,5	16,5	15,5	16,0	16,5
12. ACP (Lomé Convention)	2 640	4 613	5 591	5 585	5 614	5 183	5 782	10,8	14,4	15,5	13,9	13,3	11,5	12,1

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.

32.2 EC exports of agricultural products (1) to different groups of countries

EUR 9

	Mio EUA							% of total EUR 9						
	1973	»1976«	»1978«	1979	1980	1981	1982	1973	»1976«	»1978«	1979	1980	1981	1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. World total (2)	22 639	35 613	43 898	49 679	55 983	67 588	72 323	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
2. Total EUR 9 intra-EC	15 258	24 929	30 423	34 164	36 271	41 136	46 171	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
3. Total EUR 9 extra-EC	7 381	10 567	13 288	15 290	19 521	26 451	26 152	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4. USA	1 222	1 488	1 878	1 904	1 965	2 599	3 152	16,6	14,1	14,1	12,5	10,1	9,8	12,1
5. Japan	288	366	489	630	564	842	805	3,9	3,5	3,7	4,1	2,9	3,2	3,1
6. Western Europe (3)	1 725	2 431	2 725	3 091	3 477	4 081	4 194	23,4	23,0	20,5	20,2	17,8	15,4	16,0
7. Industrialized Commonwealth (4)	341	524	593	584	647	840	991	4,6	4,9	4,5	3,8	3,3	3,2	3,8
8. Yugoslavia	118	119	101	153	168	292	190	1,6	1,1	0,8	1,0	0,9	1,1	0,7
9. State-trading countries (class III)	747	812	936	1 337	2 365	3 681	2 833	10,1	7,7	7,0	8,7	12,1	13,9	10,8
10. Mediterranean area (5)	1 070	1 562	1 879	2 481	3 382	3 792	3 653	14,5	14,8	14,1	16,3	17,4	14,3	14,0
- Spain	199	272	319	464	493	536	554	2,7	2,6	2,4	3,0	2,5	2,0	2,1
- Greece	157	177	210	299	378	863	1 042	2,1	1,7	1,6	2,0	1,9	3,3	4,0
- Portugal	63	98	91	125	148	171	157	0,9	0,9	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,6	0,6
11. Latin America, Central and South	259	359	544	597	851	1 047	824	3,5	3,4	4,1	3,9	4,4	4,0	3,2
12. ACP (Lomé Convention)	573	986	1 448	1 425	1 970	2 666	2 706	7,8	9,3	10,9	9,3	10,1	10,1	10,3

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.

33 EC trade with ACP countries and overseas territories of Member States of the Community

(Mio ECU)

		EUR 10				EUR 9					
		Imports		Exports		Imports			Exports		
		1981	1982	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0–9	All products	17 581	18 999	19 988	19 647	19 769	17 335	18 882	16 460	19 894	19 567
0, 1, 21, 22 232, 24 261–265 + 268, 29, 4 592.11/12	Agricultural products (total)	5 469	6 107	2 828	2 889	5 732	5 403	6 030	2 083	2 811	2 875
00	Live animals	—	—	19	21	—	—	—	16	19	20
01	Meat	41	57	103	126	28	41	56	76	103	126
02	Milk and eggs	—	—	560	621	—	—	—	453	560	621
03	Fish	198	241	98	120	154	196	237	66	98	120
04	Cereals	37	46	529	565	33	37	46	358	520	564
05	Fruit and vegetables	395	423	115	143	336	395	423	85	113	133
06	Sugar and honey	551	627	635	425	520	551	627	401	635	425
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	2 422	2 818	31	34	2 740	2 402	2 794	28	31	34
08	Animal feed	129	124	31	36	145	129	124	29	30	36
09	Food products	1	1	142	181	1	1	—	109	137	180
11	Beverages	61	64	299	297	57	61	63	220	299	296
12	Tobacco	205	251	75	88	146	205	250	76	75	82
21	Hides	65	69	1	1	75	61	64	1	1	—
22	Oilseeds	122	113	1	—	120	118	106	—	1	—
232	Natural rubber	84	83	—	—	76	84	83	—	—	1
24	Timber and cork	643	617	5	6	776	618	586	3	5	6
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	235	207	4	3	184	234	206	3	4	3
29	Agricultural raw materials	74	77	20	2	73	73	77	12	20	21
4	Oils and fats	199	280	158	202	262	199	280	133	158	202
592.11 592.12	Starches, inuline Gluten	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	4	4	4

Source: Eurostat — SITC.

34 EC trade with Mediterranean countries

(Mio ECU)

		EUR 10						EUR 9					
		Imports			Exports			Imports			Exports		
		1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0–9	All products	23 363	27 371	31 935	30 500	35 709	39 030	24 367	29 214	31 337	32 991	35 219	38 464
0, 1, 21, 22 232, 24 261–265 + 268, 29, 4 592.11/12	Agricultural products (total)	4 232	4 349	4 583	3 287	3 894	3 821	4 596	4 822	4 526	3 382	3 792	3 653
00	Live animals	9	10	11	59	159	162	9	13	11	64	159	162
01	Meat	44	56	47	245	186	119	44	57	47	249	186	119
02	Milk and eggs	3	9	6	583	724	784	3	10	5	587	724	784
03	Fish	169	237	256	136	173	181	212	249	245	140	171	179
04	Cereals	30	25	22	986	1 103	952	31	40	20	974	1 054	874
05	Fruit and vegetables	2 765	2 566	2 701	137	184	197	2 790	2 029	2 699	133	165	177
06	Sugar and honey	58	24	23	314	415	340	57	28	23	367	414	338
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	59	48	50	68	48	61	39	48	49	69	47	60
08	Animal feed	37	48	60	100	138	172	17	53	56	114	135	171
09	Food products	16	26	33	70	94	103	16	29	33	74	94	102
11	Beverages	326	451	495	106	126	182	462	478	495	113	125	182
12	Tobacco	89	65	59	69	60	90	89	116	59	61	49	61
21	Hides	24	26	25	66	88	85	26	33	25	74	83	76
22	Oilseeds	17	23	18	5	10	2	17	22	18	5	10	2
232	Natural rubber	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	1	1	1	1
24	Timber and cork	30	125	133	64	65	86	141	124	131	64	65	86
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	145	297	312	51	51	49	116	263	279	57	50	49
29	Agricultural raw materials	184	198	215	83	95	110	194	202	214	94	94	109
4	Oils and fats	227	111	116	144	172	142	230	123	116	142	162	118
592.11 592.12	Starches, inuline Gluten	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	2	3

Source: Eurostat – SITC.

35 EC trade by product — EUR 10

		Mio ECU			% TAV	
		1980	1981	1982	1981/1980	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	EC imports					
0	Food products	24 281	26 399	28 382	8,7	7,5
04	of which: - cereals	2 345	2 980	2 507	27,1	–15,9
05	- fruit and vegetables	6 526	7 083	7 617	8,5	7,5
011.1	- beef and veal	499	417	553	–16,4	32,6
1	Beverages and tobacco	1 930	1 890	2 273	– 2,1	20,3
21	Skins and furs	1 449	1 332	1 453	– 8,1	9,1
22	Oilseeds	3 295	3 728	3 857	13,1	3,5
232	Natural rubber	780	737	647	– 5,5	–12,2
24	Timber and cork	6 015	5 131	5 089	–14,7	– 0,8
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	2 513	2 738	2 824	8,9	3,1
29	Agricultural raw materials	1 041	1 123	1 250	7,9	11,3
4	Oils and fats	1 586	1 631	1 808	2,8	10,9
592.11 592.12	Starches, gluten	11	12	11	9,1	– 8,3
	Total	42 901	44 721	47 594	4,2	6,4
	EC exports					
0	Food products	14 096	18 936	17 672	34,3	– 6,7
04	of which: - cereals	3 341	4 736	4 110	41,8	–13,2
05	- fruit and vegetables	1 424	1 604	1 695	12,6	5,7
011.1	- beef and veal	639	737	589	15,3	–20,1
1	Beverages and tobacco	3 539	4 215	4 901	19,1	16,3
21	Skins and furs	443	559	564	26,2	0,9
22	Oilseeds	25	43	27	72,0	–37,2
232	Natural rubber	6	5	6	–16,7	20,0
24	Timber and cork	303	343	363	13,2	5,8
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	259	285	301	10,0	5,6
29	Agricultural raw materials	719	820	925	14,0	12,8
4	Oils and fats	733	816	752	11,3	– 7,8
592.11 592.12	Starches, gluten	27	32	65	18,5	103,1
	Total	20 150	26 054	25 576	29,3	– 1,8

Source: Eurostat — SITC.

35.1 EC trade by product — EUR 9

		Mio ECU			% TAV	
		1980	1981	1982	1981/1980	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	EC imports					
0	Food products	23 908	26 654	28 687	11,5	7,6
04	of which: - cereals	2 293	2 961	2 483	29,1	−16,1
05	- fruit and vegetables	6 516	7 442	8 082	14,2	8,6
011.1	- beef and veal	356	413	531	16,0	28,6
1	Beverages and tobacco	1 928	1 963	2 347	1,8	19,6
21	Skins and furs	1 427	1 328	1 444	− 6,9	8,7
22	Oilseeds	3 271	3 713	3 832	13,5	3,2
232	Natural rubber	770	728	639	− 5,5	−12,2
24	Timber and cork	5 902	5 043	4 980	−14,6	− 1,3
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	2 380	2 719	2 826	14,2	3,9
29	Agricultural raw materials	1 036	1 139	1 275	9,9	11,9
4	Oils and fats	1 579	1 644	1 856	4,1	12,9
592.11, 592.12	Starches, gluten	9	16	15	77,8	− 6,3
	Total	42 210	44 947	47 901	6,5	6,6
	EC exports					
0	Food products	13 662	19 298	18 267	41,3	− 5,3
04	of which: - cereals	3 232	4 702	4 097	45,5	−12,9
05	- fruit and vegetables	1 146	1 393	1 466	21,6	5,2
011.1	- beef and veal	639	883	879	38,2	− 0,5
1	Beverages and tobacco	3 422	4 145	4 828	21,1	16,5
21	Skins and furs	415	540	547	30,1	1,3
22	Oilseeds	25	43	27	72,0	−37,2
232	Natural rubber	6	5	6	−16,7	20,0
24	Timber and cork	302	344	364	13,9	5,8
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	231	276	285	19,5	3,3
29	Agricultural raw materials	714	846	950	18,5	12,3
4	Oils and fats	717	866	792	20,8	− 8,5
592.11, 592.12	Starches, gluten	27	88	86	225,9	− 2,3
	Total	19 521	26 451	26 152	35,5	− 1,1

Source: Eurostat — SITC.

36 EC trade in agricultural and food products by economic zone — EUR 10

	Mio ECU			% TAV	
	1980	1981	1982	1981/1980	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
Imports					
Intra-EC	37 034	42 016	48 066	13,4	14,4
Extra-EC	42 497	44 721	47 595	5,2	6,4
of which:					
I - Applicant countries	2 047	2 177	2 369	6,3	8,8
of which: - Spain	1 700	1 845	2 005	8,5	8,7
- Portugal	347	332	364	– 4,3	9,6
II - Industrial countries	20 212	21 798	22 734	7,8	4,3
of which: - USA	8 135	9 264	9 684	13,9	4,5
- Canada	1 677	1 780	1 688	6,1	– 5,2
- Japan	192	203	217	5,7	6,9
III - Developing countries	19 041	19 605	21 397	3,0	9,1
of which: - Argentina	1 425	1 405	1 471	– 1,4	4,7
- Brazil	2 423	3 086	3 329	27,4	7,9
- Morocco	427	385	403	– 9,8	4,7
IV - State-trading countries	3 244	3 320	3 464	2,3	4,3
of which: - Poland	561	430	452	–23,4	5,1
- Hungary	432	471	533	9,0	13,2
- Romania	146	143	141	– 2,1	– 1,4
Exports					
Intra-EC	36 961	42 294	47 799	14,4	13,0
Extra-EC	19 862	26 054	25 576	31,2	– 1,8
of which:					
I - Applicant countries	643	716	742	11,4	3,6
of which: - Spain	493	543	575	10,1	5,9
- Portugal	150	173	167	15,3	– 3,5
II - Industrial countries	7 772	9 476	10 281	21,9	8,5
of which: - USA	2 008	2 657	3 220	32,3	21,2
- Switzerland	1 377	1 607	1 694	16,7	5,4
- Austria	710	770	827	8,5	7,4
III - Developing countries	9 435	12 698	12 260	34,6	– 3,5
of which: - Egypt	647	813	644	25,7	–20,8
- Algeria	549	733	941	33,5	28,4
- Libya	469	804	405	71,4	–49,6
IV - State-trading countries	2 655	3 880	3 035	46,1	–21,8
of which: - USSR	1 157	1 708	1 425	47,6	–16,6
- Czechoslovakia	176	168	197	– 4,5	17,3
- Poland	602	769	500	27,7	–35,0

Source: Eurostat — SITC.

36.1 EC trade in agricultural and food products by economic zone — EUR 9

	Mio ECU			% TAV	
	1980	1981	1982	1981/1980	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
Imports					
Intra-EC	36 342	40 859	46 437	12,4	13,7
Extra-EC	42 210	44 947	47 901	6,5	6,6
of which:					
I - Applicant countries	2 042	2 168	2 358	6,2	8,8
of which: - Spain	1 696	1 836	1 994	8,2	8,6
- Portugal	346	332	364	− 4,1	9,6
II - Industrial countries	20 291	21 537	22 390	6,1	4,0
of which: - USA	8 016	9 153	9 533	14,2	4,2
- Canada	1 667	1 773	1 680	6,3	− 5,2
- Japan	191	199	213	4,2	7,0
III - Developing countries	18 768	19 409	21 183	3,4	9,1
of which: - Argentina	1 388	1 399	1 460	0,8	4,4
- Brazil	2 366	3 037	3 272	30,1	7,7
- Morocco	424	383	401	− 9,7	4,7
IV - State-trading countries	3 152	3 272	3 402	3,8	4,0
of which: - Poland	547	428	450	−21,8	5,1
- Hungary	407	462	518	13,5	12,1
- Romania	135	135	132	0,0	− 2,2
Exports					
Intra-EC	36 271	41 136	46 171	13,4	12,2
Extra-EC	19 521	26 451	26 152	35,5	− 1,1
of which:					
I - Applicant countries	640	707	711	10,5	0,6
of which: - Spain	490	536	554	9,4	3,4
- Portugal	149	171	157	14,8	− 8,2
II - Industrial countries	7 951	9 331	10 068	17,4	7,9
of which: - USA	1 965	2 599	3 152	32,3	21,3
- Switzerland	1 373	1 598	1 687	16,4	5,6
- Austria	701	758	808	8,1	6,6
III - Developing countries	9 205	12 443	11 969	35,2	− 3,8
of which: - Egypt	629	792	605	25,9	−23,6
- Algeria	530	717	911	35,3	27,1
- Libya	417	741	377	77,7	−49,1
IV - State-trading countries	2 365	3 681	2 833	55,6	−23,0
of which: - USSR	1 120	1 682	1 352	50,2	−19,6
- Czechoslovakia	133	136	165	2,3	21,3
- Poland	540	736	491	36,3	−33,3

Source: Eurostat — SITC.

37 EC trade in agricultural and food products

EUR 10

	Imports					Exports				
	Mio ECU			% TAV		Mio ECU			% TAV	
	1980	1981	1982	1981/1980	1982/1981	1980	1981	1982	1981/1980	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Intra										
Deutschland	9 826	10 971	12 193	11,7	11,1	5 150	6 134	7 039	19,1	14,8
France	5 474	6 363	7 304	16,2	14,8	8 144	9 065	10 105	11,3	11,5
Italia	6 117	6 607	8 203	8,0	24,2	2 563	2 979	3 460	16,2	16,1
Nederland	3 999	4 270	5 109	6,7	19,6	9 166	10 728	11 957	17,0	11,5
UEBL/BLEU	4 435	4 839	5 329	9,1	10,1	3 749	4 395	5 131	17,2	16,7
United Kingdom	5 347	6 256	6 881	17,0	10,0	3 171	3 625	3 838	14,3	5,9
Ireland	822	1 082	1 086	31,6	0,4	1 717	1 592	1 767	– 7,3	11,0
Danmark	726	963	996	32,6	3,4	2 898	3 283	3 839	13,3	16,9
Ellas	288	665	965	30,9	45,1	403	493	664	22,3	34,7
EUR 10	37 034	42 016	48 066	13,4	14,4	36 961	42 294	47 800	14,4	13,0
Extra										
Deutschland	10 375	10 821	11 505	4,3	6,3	2 950	3 869	3 877	31,2	0,2
France	7 033	7 303	7 695	3,9	5,4	5 691	7 524	6 541	32,2	–13,1
Italia	6 812	6 889	7 458	1,1	8,3	1 617	2 356	2 369	45,7	0,6
Nederland	5 264	5 774	5 883	9,7	1,9	2 834	3 749	4 051	32,3	8,1
UEBL/BLEU	2 243	2 590	2 913	15,5	12,5	1 000	1 368	1 165	36,8	–14,8
United Kingdom	8 327	8 961	9 595	7,6	7,1	2 945	3 671	3 919	24,7	6,8
Ireland	330	366	349	10,9	– 4,6	599	833	829	39,1	– 0,5
Danmark	1 423	1 512	1 577	6,2	4,3	1 596	2 084	2 118	30,6	1,6
Ellas	690	505	620	–26,8	22,8	630	600	706	– 4,8	17,7
EUR 10	42 497	44 721	47 595	5,2	6,4	19 862	26 054	25 575	31,2	– 1,8

Source: Eurostat – SITC.

38 EUR 6 trade with the three new Member States for all products, and agricultural and food products

	Mio ECU						% TAV			
	Imports			Exports			Imports		Exports	
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982	1981/1980	1982/1981	1981/1980	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All products										
Total for the '3'	31 442	35 351	39 495	32 791	37 736	44 476	12,4	11,7	15,1	17,9
of which:										
– United Kingdom	25 323	28 801	31 715	26 222	30 232	36 137	13,7	10,1	15,3	19,5
– Ireland	1 813	2 020	2 372	1 428	1 832	1 917	11,4	17,4	28,3	4,6
– Danmark	4 306	4 530	5 408	5 141	5 672	6 422	5,2	19,4	10,3	13,2
Agricultural and food products										
Total for the '3'	4 677	4 763	5 764	3 581	4 448	5 043	1,8	21,0	24,2	13,4
of which:										
– United Kingdom	2 184	2 230	2 662	2 768	3 375	3 896	2,1	19,4	21,9	15,4
– Ireland	594	551	608	192	242	266	– 7,8	10,3	26,0	9,9
– Danmark	1 899	1 982	2 494	621	831	881	4,4	25,8	33,8	6,0

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	
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982	1981/1980	1982/1981	1981/1980	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All products										
Total for the '2'	10 078	10 622	12 929	10 510	12 471	14 353	5,4	21,7	18,7	15,1
of which:										
- Spain	8 110	8 519	10 376	7 601	8 748	10 432	5,0	21,8	15,1	19,3
- Portugal	1 960	2 103	2 553	2 909	3 723	3 921	7,3	21,4	28,0	5,3
Agricultural and food products										
Total for the '2'	2 047	2 177	2 369	642	716	742	6,3	8,8	11,5	3,6
of which:										
- Spain	1 700	1 845	2 005	492	543	575	8,5	8,7	10,4	5,9
- Portugal	347	332	364	150	173	167	−4,3	9,6	15,3	−3,5

Source: Eurostat — SITC.

40 EC trade with Greece and the two applicant countries for all products, and agricultural and food products

EUR 9

	Mio ECU						% TAV			
	Imports			Exports			Imports		Exports	
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982	1981/1980	1982/1981	1981/1980	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All products										
Total for the '3'	12 289	13 179	15 519	14 690	17 875	20 309	7,2	17,8	21,7	13,6
of which:										
– Spain	8 041	8 453	10 259	7 581	8 726	10 394	5,1	21,4	15,1	19,1
– Greece	2 292	2 634	2 718	4 214	5 429	6 005	14,9	3,2	28,8	10,6
– Portugal	1 956	2 092	2 542	2 895	3 720	3 910	7,0	21,5	28,5	5,1
Agricultural and food products										
Total for the '3'	2 511	2 706	2 998	1 015	1 570	1 753	7,8	10,8	54,7	11,7
of which:										
– Spain	1 696	1 836	1 994	490	536	554	8,2	8,6	9,4	3,4
– Greece	462	538	640	376	863	1 042	16,4	19,0	129,5	20,7
– Portugal	346	332	364	149	171	157	–4,1	9,6	14,8	–8,2

Source: Eurostat – SITC.

41 » 1980 « world production and trade in the principal agricultural products
The EC share of the world market

EUR 9

	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) (5)	1 196 495	190 222	15,9	8,3	8,8	0,5
of which: – total wheat	443 858	89 267	20,1	5,2	13,4	8,2
Feed grain (except rice) (5)	752 637	101 028	13,4	11,1	4,7	– 6,4
of which: – maize	421 392	73 610	17,5	13,8	0,2	–13,6
Oilseeds (by weight produced)	188 658	31 397	16,6	43,0	0,1	–42,9
of which: – soya	85 940	26 038	30,3	43,2	0,0	–43,2
Wine	34 626	2 752	7,9	20,7	35,7	15,0
Sugar	101 175	27 328	27,0	5,9	13,8	7,9
Total milk	426 393	189	0,0	0,5	60,1	59,6
Butter	6 931	852	12,3	13,1	57,4	44,3
Cheese	11 363	717	6,3	12,7	44,4	31,7
Milk powder (skimmed and whole)	5 882	1 760	29,9	0,1	60,0	59,9
Total meat (except offal)	139 909 (3)	5 308 (3)	3,8	12,9	17,0	4,1
of which: – beef and veal	45 507 (3)	2 371 (3)	5,2	6,4	17,6	11,2
– pigmeat	54 581 (3)	586 (3)	1,1	9,7	20,1	10,4
– poultrymeat	27 245 (3)	1 208 (3)	4,4	4,1	29,2	25,1
Eggs	28 713	401	1,4	2,5	19,6	17,1

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) Including salted meat.
(4) Excluding salted meat for trade.
(5) Cereals as grain: processed products excluded.

42 Quantity and value of products in public storage

	Situation at 31.12.1980		Situation at 31.12.1981		Situation at 31.12.1982	
	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						
Non-breadmaking common wheat	4 930	830,1	2 965,9	515,6	6 864,4	1 273,6
Barley	—	—	2,1	0,4	23,2	4,3
Rye	1 082	181,3	847,8	130,1	1 680,9	304,9
Durum wheat	517	93,6	342,8	65,0	298,5	57,9
Olive oil	157	29,8	309,2	59,2	800,7	199,2
Colza	74	95,2	140,2	220,6	181,4	287,8
Leaf tobacco	82	22,7	23,9	6,8	38,6	14,8
Processed tobacco	—	—	—	—	4,4	3,5
Packaged tobacco	—	—	—	—	4,2	3,9
Skimmed-milk powder	29	62,3	38,7	46,8	28,9	35,4
Butter	231	253,6	298,3	350,8	605,2	854,4
Beef carcasses	147	331,8	13,8	30,6	139,0	467,0
Boned beef	209	414,6	146,0	289,2	155,9	337,7
Preserved beef	105	267,5	64,3	159,9	61,4	166,3
Total		2 583,3		1 874,8		4 010,6

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.

43 EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure by sector

(Mio ECU)

	1980	1981 (1)		1982 (1)		1983 (2)		1984 (3)	
		Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cereals	1 669,0	1 921,4	17,2	1 824,5	14,7	2 466,8	15,5	2 590,0	15,6
Refunds	1 174,7	1 206,3	10,8	1 064,9	8,6	1 482,0	9,3	1 458,0	8,8
Intervention, of which:	494,3	715,1	6,4	759,6	6,1	984,8	6,2	1 132,0	6,8
— production refund	148,1	129,2	1,2	135,4	1,1	149,0	0,9	153,0	0,9
— aid for durum wheat	129,0	171,2	1,5	165,8	1,3	180,0	1,1	199,0	1,2
— storage	212,8	341,7	3,1	453,4	3,7	647,8	4,1	777,0	4,7
Rice	58,7	21,7	0,2	50,3	0,4	81,0	0,6	92,0	0,5
Refunds	44,4	17,2	0,2	41,0	0,3	62,0	0,4	72,0	0,4
Intervention	14,3	4,5	0,0	9,3	0,1	19,0	0,2	20,0	0,1
Sugar	575,2	767,5	6,9	1 241,9	10,0	1 434,0	9,0	1 417,0	8,6
Refunds	286,2	409,2	3,7	744,0	6,0	908,0	5,7	977,0	5,9
Intervention, of which:	289,0	358,3	3,2	497,9	4,0	526,0	3,3	440,0	2,7
— refund of storage costs	272,6	344,3	3,1	489,9	3,9	509,0	3,2	424,0	2,6
Olive oil	317,9	442,7	4,0	493,1	4,0	676,0	4,2	773,0	4,7
Refunds	0,0	2,9	0,0	8,8	0,1	5,0	0,0	8,0	0,1
Intervention	317,9	439,8	3,9	484,3	3,9	671,0	4,2	765,0	4,6
Oils and fats	369,4	582,7	5,2	720,7	5,8	960,6	6,0	1 100,0	6,6
Refunds	3,7	5,4	0,0	3,8	0,1	5,0	0,0	5,0	0,0
Intervention, of which:	365,7	577,3	5,2	716,9	5,8	955,6	6,0	1 095,0	6,6
— colza, sunflower, rape seed	349,4	566,1	5,1	703,0	5,7	926,6	5,8	1 068,0	6,4
— soya beans	6,3	2,2	0,0	7,3	0,1	12,0	0,1	9,0	0,1
— flax seed	9,8	8,6	0,1	6,7	0,1	15,0	0,1	17,0	0,1
Protein products	60,5	65,5	0,6	82,8	0,7	109,0	0,7	126,0	0,8
Refunds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intervention, of which:	60,5	65,5	0,6	82,8	0,7	109,0	0,7	126,0	0,8
— peas, broad beans, field beans	27,0	31,4	0,3	41,1	0,3	60,0	0,4	70,0	0,4
— dried fodder	33,5	34,1	0,3	41,7	0,4	49,0	0,3	56,0	0,4
Textile plants and silk worms, of which:	17,2	72,3	0,7	116,4	0,9	165,5	1,0	193,0	1,2
— flax and hemp	16,8	17,0	0,2	19,5	0,1	24,0	0,1	23,2	0,2
— cotton	—	54,9	0,5	96,2	0,8	140,5	0,9	169,0	1,0
Fruit and vegetables	687,3	641,1	5,8	914,3	7,4	1 085,2	6,8	1 045,0	6,3
Refunds	41,3	42,8	0,4	59,5	0,5	65,0	0,4	66,0	0,4
— fresh	39,3	40,9	0,4	53,1	0,4	58,0	0,4	59,0	0,4
— processed	1,9	1,9	0,0	6,5	0,1	7,0	0,0	7,0	0,0
Intervention	646,0	598,3	5,4	854,8	6,9	1 020,2	6,4	979,0	5,9
— fresh	155,7	180,0	1,6	305,3	2,5	313,0	2,0	291,0	1,8
— processed	490,3	418,3	3,8	549,5	4,4	707,2	4,4	688,0	4,1
Wine	299,5	459,4	4,1	570,6	4,6	633,9	4,0	588,0	3,5
Refunds	26,4	25,8	0,2	31,9	0,3	32,0	0,2	32,0	0,2
Intervention, of which:	273,1	433,6	3,9	538,7	4,3	601,9	3,8	556,0	3,3
— aid for private storage	71,4	85,7	0,8	108,4	0,9	132,0	0,8	114,0	0,7
— other (especially distillation)	194,5	314,9	1,9	390,5	3,1	346,9	2,2	304,0	1,8
Obligatory distillation of the by-products of wine-making	0,1	0,3	0,0	9,0	0,1	50,0	0,3	38,0	0,2
Tobacco	309,3	361,8	3,2	622,6	5,0	668,0	4,2	745,0	4,5
Refunds	4,5	5,8	0,0	17,3	0,1	23,0	0,1	24,0	0,1
Intervention	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

— seeds	32,0	38,8	0,3	43,5	0,4	48,8	0,3	44,0	0,3
— hops	6,2	5,9	0,1	5,4	0,0	9,0	0,1	10,0	0,0
Milk products	4 752,0	3 342,7	30,0	3 327,7	26,8	4 708,3	29,6	5 006,0	30,3
Refunds	2 745,9	1 886,3	16,9	1 521,3	12,3	1 807,0	11,4	2 213,0	13,4
Intervention, of which:	2 006,1	1 456,4	13,1	1 806,4	14,6	2 901,3	18,2	2 793,0	16,9
— aids for skimmed milk	1 281,6	1 157,4	10,4	1 310,5	10,6	1 544,0	9,7	1 553,0	9,4
— skimmed milk storage	20,6	83,4	0,7	135,4	1,1	449,3	2,8	499,0	3,0
— butter storage	439,5	214,7	1,9	196,6	1,6	448,0	2,8	693,0	4,2
— butter disposal	207,6	211,8	1,9	414,1	3,3	472,0	3,0	199,0	1,2
— cost milk producers	−222,9	−478,5	−4,3	−537,3	−4,3	−519,0	−3,3	−550,0	−3,3
— extension of the markets	109,4	106,2	1,0	105,7	0,9	190,0	1,2	237,0	1,4
Beef and veal	1 363,3	1 436,9	12,9	1 158,6	9,3	1 474,3	9,2	1 399,0	8,5
Refunds	715,5	825,2	7,4	643,5	5,2	702,0	4,4	729,0	4,4
Intervention, of which:	647,8	611,7	5,5	515,1	4,1	772,3	4,8	670,0	4,1
public and private storage	504,1	393,1	3,5	341,5	2,7	460,3	2,9	437,0	2,6
— premiums for calving	77,7	102,4	0,9	74,4	0,6	133,0	0,8	126,0	0,8
— premiums for suckler cows	42,4	95,4	0,9	91,4	0,7	92,0	0,6	81,0	0,5
Sheepmeat	53,5	191,5	1,7	251,7	2,0	357,0	2,2	351,0	2,1
Refunds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intervention	53,5	191,5	1,7	251,7	2,0	357,0	2,2	351,0	2,1
Pigmeat	115,6	154,6	1,4	111,6	0,9	180,0	1,1	197,0	1,2
Refunds	91,6	132,6	1,2	96,1	0,8	150,0	0,9	161,0	1,0
Intervention	24,0	22,0	0,2	15,5	0,1	30,0	0,2	36,0	0,2
Eggs and poultrymeat	85,5	83,9	0,8	103,9	0,8	125,0	0,8	128,0	0,8
Refunds	85,5	83,9	0,8	103,9	0,8	125,0	0,8	128,0	0,8
— eggs	17,5	18,1	0,2	24,2	0,2	37,0	0,2	36,0	0,2
— poultrymeat	68,0	65,8	0,6	79,7	0,6	88,0	0,6	92,0	0,6
Non-Annex II products	221,3	282,4	2,5	414,4	3,3	319,5	2,0	327,0	2,0
Refunds	221,3	282,4	2,5	414,4	3,3	319,5	2,0	327,0	2,0
Fishery products	23,0	28,0	0,3	34,0	0,3	37,1	0,2	42,9	0,3
Refunds	11,4	12,6	0,1	13,8	0,1	14,0	0,1	13,5	0,1
Intervention	11,6	15,4	0,2	20,2	0,2	23,1	0,1	29,4	0,2
Total common organizations of markets	11 016,4	10 902,8	97,9	12 092,5	97,5	15 544,0	97,4	16 174,9	97,8
Accession compensatory amounts (ACA) in intra-Community trade	—	0,1	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,4	0,0	1,0	0,0
Monetary compensatory amounts (MCA)	298,5	238,3	2,1	312,7	2,5	411,8	2,6	367,0	2,2
— intra-Community trade	56,0	−31,7	−0,3	23,6	0,2	28,8	0,2	−15,0	−0,1
— extra-Community trade	242,6	270,0	2,4	289,1	2,3	383,0	2,4	382,0	2,3
Total common organizations of markets+ACAs+MCAs	11 314,9	11 141,2	100,0	12 405,6	100,0	15 956,2 (4)	100,0	16 542,9	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 amending budget No 2/1983.

(3) 1984 draft budget drawn up by the Council on 22 July 1983, including the reserve registered under Chapter 100.

(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.

44 Breakdown of appropriations by sector according to the economic nature of the measures – Financial

	1982 – ECU					
	Appropri-ations	Export refunds	Breakdown by economic nature of the measures			
			Interventions			
			Storage proper (3)	Withdrawals from the market + similar operations	Price subsidies	Guidance premiums
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A – Cereals	1 824,5	1 064,9	380,1	–	379,5	–
Rice	50,3	41,0	–	–	9,3	–
Sugar	1 241,9	744,0	489,9	–	8,0	–
Olive oil	493,1	8,8	56,3	–	428,0	–
Oils and fats, of which:	720,7	3,8	−0,4	–	717,3	–
– colza, rape seed, sunflower	706,8	3,8	−0,4	–	703,0	–
– soya beans	7,3	–	–	–	7,3	–
– flax seed	6,7	–	–	–	6,7	–
Protein products, of which:	82,8	–	–	–	82,8	–
– peas, broad beans and field beans	41,1	–	–	–	41,1	–
– dried fodder	41,7	–	–	–	41,7	–
Textile plants, of which:	116,4	–	1,7	–	114,7	–
– flax and hemp	19,5	–	1,7	–	17,8	–
– cotton	96,2	–	–	–	96,2	–
Fruit and vegetables	914,3	59,5	–	192,1	662,7	–
Wine	570,6	31,9	108,4	390,5	39,8	–
Tobacco	622,6	17,3	30,1	–	575,2	–
Other sectors or agricultural products, of which :	53,4	–	–	–	53,4	–
– seeds	43,5	–	–	–	43,5	–
– hops	5,4	–	–	–	5,4	–
Milk and milk products	3 327,7	1 521,3	394,9	–	1 323,6	87,9
Beef and veal	1 158,6	643,5	341,5	–	99,2	74,4
Sheepmeat	251,7	–	–	–	251,7	–
Pigmeat	111,6	96,1	15,5	–	–	–
Eggs and poultrymeat	103,9	103,9	–	–	–	–
Non-Annex II products	414,4	414,4	–	–	–	–
Fishery products	34,0	13,8	–	20,2	–	–
Total A	12 092,5	4 764,2	1 818,0	602,8	4 745,2	162,3
%	100,0	39,4	15,0	5,0	39,2	1,4
B – Accession compensatory amounts in intra-Community trade	0,4	–	–	–	0,4	–
C – Monetary compensatory amounts						
– in intra-Community trade	23,6	–	–	–	23,6	–
– in extra-Community trade	289,1	289,1	–	–	–	–
Total A + B + C	12 405,6	5 053,3	1 818,0	602,8	4 769,2	162,3
%	100,0	40,7	14,7	4,9	38,4	1,3

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 2 1983.
(3) Private and public storage, including some disposal measures.

year 1982 (1) – Financial year 1983 (2)**

(Mio ECU)

	1983 – ECU						
			Breakdown by economic nature of the measures				
			Interventions				
Total	Appropriations	Export refunds	Storage proper (3)	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
759,6	2 466,8	1 482,0	647,8	—	337,0	—	984,8
9,3	81,0	62,0	—	—	19,0	—	19,0
497,9	1 434,0	908,0	513,0	—	13,0	—	526,0
484,3	676,0	5,0	45,0	—	626,0	—	671,0
716,9	960,6	5,0	1,0	—	954,6	—	955,6
702,6	926,6	5,0	1,0	—	920,6	—	921,6
7,3	12,0	—	—	—	12,0	—	12,0
6,7	15,0	—	—	—	15,0	—	15,0
82,8	109,0	—	—	—	109,0	—	109,0
41,1	60,0	—	—	—	60,0	—	60,0
41,7	49,0	—	—	—	49,0	—	49,0
116,4	165,5	—	—	—	165,5	—	165,5
19,5	24,0	—	—	—	24,0	—	24,0
96,2	140,5	—	—	—	140,5	—	140,5
854,8	1 085,2	65,0	—	188,0	832,2	—	1 020,2
538,7	633,9	32,0	132,0	346,9	123,0	—	601,9
605,3	668,0	23,0	44,0	—	601,0	—	645,0
53,4	62,8	—	—	—	62,8	—	62,8
43,5	48,8	—	—	—	48,8	—	48,8
5,4	9,0	—	—	—	9,0	—	9,0
1 806,4	4 708,3	1 807,0	959,3	—	1 847,0	95,0	2 901,3
515,1	1 474,3	702,0	460,3	—	179,0	133,0	772,3
251,7	357,0	—	—	—	357,0	—	357,0
15,5	180,0	150,0	30,0	—	—	—	30,0
—	125,0	125,0	—	—	—	—	—
—	319,5	319,5	—	—	—	—	—
20,2	37,1	14,0	1,0	20,3	1,8	—	23,1
7 328,3	15 544,0	5 699,5	2 833,4	555,2	6 227,9	228,0	9 844,5
60,6	100,0	36,7	18,2	3,6	40,0	1,5	63,3
0,4	0,4	—	—	—	0,4	—	0,4
23,6	28,8	—	—	—	28,8	—	28,8
—	383,0	383,0	—	—	—	—	—
7 352,3	15 956,2	6 082,5	2 833,4	555,2	6 257,1	228,0	9 873,7
59,3	100,0	38,1	17,8	3,5	39,2	1,4	61,9

nancial year under Article 109 of the Financial Regulation.

45 Receipts from the common agricultural policy

(Mio ECU)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983**	1984**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Levies	1 872,7	1 678,6	1 535,4	1 264,9	1 522,0	1 475,4	1 946,6
Contributions, sugar	406,2	464,9	466,9	482,6	705,8	958,5	1 003,3
Total	2 278,9	2 143,5	2 002,3	1 747,5	2 227,8	2 433,9	2 949,9

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
1977 (1)	1 415	331	6 830,4	4 692,7	0,48	0,33	2,1	1,4
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)	2 210	420**	11 141,2	9 393,8	0,50**	0,43**	2,6**	2,2**
1982** (2)	2 430	445**	12 405,6	10 177,8	0,51**	0,02**	2,8**	2,3**
1983** (2)	2 690		15 848,1	13 414,2				
1984** (2)			16 542,9	13 502,7				

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) EUR 9.
(2) EUR 10.

47 Aid granted from the Fund up to 31 December 1982

(1 000 ECU) (¹)

Regulation Nos	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	814 930	106 582	163 075	308 873	36 408	24 200	605	62 958	59 508	21 369	31 352
1760/78	85 540	—	26 100	59 440	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
269/79	133 833	—	41 308	92 525	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1362/78	150 680	—	—	150 680	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1852/78	65 000	2 474	7 980	19 640	1 579	717	—	13 619	14 554	2 611	1 826
2722/72	9 583	2 869	6 714	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1505/76	45 000	—	—	45 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2395/79	12 115	—	12 115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1943/81	2 936	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 936	—	—	—
1938/81	9 076	9 076	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
458/80	15 696	—	13 729	1 967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Direct action total	3 459 537	624 463	676 262	1 346 274	177 381	160 728	9 457	214 155	147 383	70 256	33 178
		II — Indirect action									
In progress	1 721 861	400 712	422 450	101 647	73 189	40 283	5 563	392 586	200 100	70 820	14 511
Completed	269 040	39 807	29 300	175 680	7 545	7 632	7 798	418	618	242	—
Indirect action total	1 990 901	440 519	451 750	277 327	80 734	47 915	13 361	393 004	200 718	71 062	14 511
Grand total	5 450 438	1 064 982	1 128 012	1 623 601	258 115	208 643	22 818	607 159	348 101	141 318	47 689

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 : 1978-82 (R/355/77)

Deutschland		France		Italia		Nederland		Belgique/België	
1		2		3		4		5	
Total	106 582	Total	163 076	Total	308 873	Total	36 408	Total	24 199
Multi-regional	–	Multi-regional	8 338	Multi-regional	9 329	Multi-regional	73	Multi-regional	446
Schleswig-Holstein	11 890	Ile-de-France	80	Piemonte	6 720	Groningen	499	Flandre Orientale Oost-Vlaanderen	3 484
Hamburg	990	Champagne-Ardenne	3 684	Valle d'Aosta	708	Friesland	3 319	Flandre Occidentale West-Vlaanderen	5 343
Niedersachsen	15 486	Picardie	1 740	Liguria	2 314	Drenthe	55	Anvers/Antwerpen	2 321
Bremen	–	Haute-Normandie	2 743	Lombardia	10 400	Overijssel	1 819	Limbourg/Limburg	1 163
Nordrhein-Westfalen	11 032	Centre	4 121	Trentino-Alto Adige	18 572	Gelderland	2 412	Brabant	3 385
Hessen	10 102	Basse-Normandie	4 780	Veneto	13 235	Utrecht	667	Hainaut/ Henegouwen	1 415
Rheinland-Pfalz	5 591	Bourgogne	1 838	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	698	Noord-Holland	7 352	Namur/Namen	3 902
Baden-Württemberg	28 346	Nord-Pas-de-Calais	7 564	Emilia-Romagna	30 645	Zuid-Holland	13 675	Liège/Luik	2 310
Bayern	20 833	Lorraine	1 924	Toscana	7 614	Zeeland	635	Luxembourg/ Luxemburg	430
Saarland	2 312	Alsace	3 696	Umbria	8 002	Noord-Brabant	4 689		
Berlin-West	–	Franche-Comté	380	Marche	15 560	Limburg	1 088		
		Pays de la Loire	6 518	Lazio	22 149	Z.IJ. Polders	125		
		Bretagne	11 757	Campania	19 927				
		Poitou-Charentes	3 683	Abruzzi	19 870				
		Aquitaine	9 317	Molisè	2 293				
		Midi-Pyrénées	3 633	Puglia	29 454				
		Limousin	936	Basilicata	13 413				
		Rhône-Alpes	10 492	Calabria	26 151				
		Auvergne	1 304	Sicilia	31 408				
		Languedoc-Roussillon	60 947	Sardegna	20 411				
		Provence-Côte d'Azur	11 179						
		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	605	Total	62 957	Total	59 508	Total	21 368	Total	31 352
Multi-regional	–	Multi-regional	138	Multi-regional	2 401	Multi-regional	–	Multi-regional	19 932
	605	North	2 101	Donegal	5 523	Storkøbenhavn	49	Nissi	105
		Yorkshire-Humberside	4 955	North-West	2 491	Øst for Storebælt ekskl Storkøbenhavn	2 837	Anatoliki Sterea	53
		East-Midlands	5 630	North-East	7 650	Vest for Storebælt	18 482	Ditiki Sterea	1 063
		East-Anglia	3 018	West	7 486	Grønland	–	Peloponissos	2 662
		South-East	7 555	Midlands	5 485			Thraki	332
		South-West	5 847	East	6 855			Anatoliki Makedonia	507
		West-Midlands	3 450	Midwest	5 112			Kentriki Makedonia	2 097
		North-West	1 880	South-East	8 601			Ditiki Makedonia	274
		Wales	4 269	South-West	7 544			Ipiros	1 325
		Scotland	12 589					Kentriki Sterea	–
		Northern-Ireland	11 525					Thessalia	1 978
								Kriti	1 024

49 Projects 'Marketing structures' 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	22 156	10 625	17 493	27 795	2 637	1 023	14 48
France	7 112	37 561	55 042	39 202	1 688	3 318	1 52
Italia	19 030	9 571	65 975	127 776	2 245	22 012	13 30
Nederland	9 928	7 094	—	9 399	8 074	1 194	-
Belgique/België	5 095	7 347	—	8 595	26	269	44
Luxembourg	—	—	371	—	—	—	-
United Kingdom	10 278	24 822	—	6 159	15	5 959	8 08
Ireland	12 509	26 286	—	2 778	264	4 132	3 97
Danmark	3 140	9 204	—	616	1 425	2 716	-
EUR 9	89 248	132 510	138 881	222 320	16 374	40 623	41 82
Ellas	156	—	1 452	6 352	—	—	20 46
EUR 10	89 404	132 510	140 333	228 672	16 374	40 623	62 28

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

of operations: 1978-82 (R/355/77)

(1 000 ECU)

Animal feed	Seeds and nurseries	Eggs and poultrymeat	Olive oil	Tobacco	Miscellaneous	Total aid granted	Total investments
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
—	5 929	1 638	—	169	2 633	106 582	548 870
153	9 917	454	123	—	6 977	163 075	659 211
5 346	1 843	—	12 722	22 084	6 961	308 873	930 906
—	152	567	—	—	—	36 408	259 962
961	731	734	—	—	—	24 200	140 980
23	211	—	—	—	—	605	2 662
1 019	894	3 515	—	—	2 208	62 958	309 375
6 048	—	3 052	—	—	469	59 508	239 974
418	1 530	618	—	—	1 703	21 369	129 923
13 968	21 207	10 578	12 845	22 253	20 951	783 578	3 221 863
—	—	—	2 929	—	—	31 352	134 967
13 968	21 207	10 578	15 774	22 253	20 951	814 930	3 356 830

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	
	1980 (1)	1981 (1)	1982 (1)	1975-1982 (1)	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
I — *General socio-structural*					
Directive 72/159/EEC	86 546	110 452	86 807	391 785	93,2
Directive 72/160/EEC	739	686	865	3 056	0,7
Directive 72/161/EEC	5 303	4 894	4 860	25 564	6,1
Total I	92 587	116 032	92 532	420 405	100
II — *Less-favoured areas*					
Directive 75/268/EEC	88 675	106 701	144 485	553 052	87,4
Directive 78/628/EEC	3 725	9 272	5 477	22 300	3,5
Directive 78/627/EEC	5 527	7 908	7 639	21 074	3,3
Directive 79/359/EEC	2 408	3 912	4 727	11 047	1,7
Directive 79/173/EEC	—	1 195	653	1 848	0,3
Regulation (EEC) No 1820/80	—	3 932	12 364	16 296	2,6
Regulation (EEC) No 1821/80	—	—	43	43	—
Regulation (EEC) No 1054/81	—	—	4 240	4 240	0,7
Directive 81/527/EEC	—	—	2 858	2 858	0,5
Total II	100 335	132 920	182 486	632 758	100
III — *Related to common organizations of markets*					
Regulation (EEC) No 1353/73	1 305	3	117	78 322	12,2
Regulation (EEC) No 1078/77	82 285	87 082	58 618	356 968	55,5
Directive 77/391/EEC	31 628	21 052	27 480	87 249	13,5
Regulation (EEC) No 794/76	—	1 789	—	6 248	1,0
Regulation (EEC) No 1153/76	10 137	11 077	1 620	42 488	6,6
Regulation (EEC) No 2511/69	5 958	4 948	3 881	29 088	4,5
Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72	1 652	1 136	2 221	10 936	1,7
Regulation (EEC) No 1696/71	82	1	—	6 394	1,0
Regulation (EEC) No 3795/81	—	—	65	65	—
Regulation (EEC) No 456/80	—	—	22 354	24 330	3,8
Regulation (EEC) No 458/80	—	—	1 284	1 284	0,2
Regulation (EEC) No 270/79	—	—	91	91	—
Decision 80/1096/EEC	—	—	98	98	—
Total III	133 047	127 088	117 829	643 561	100
Total I+II+III	325 969	376 040	392 847	1 696 724	

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 'main occupation' in the sector

	Unit	EUR 9	Deutschland	France
1	2	3	4	5
Persons employed in the sector 'Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing' (¹) (1982)	1 000	7 082*	1 382	1 758
evolution 1982/1981	%	−3,7*	−1,7	−2,0
evolution 1981/1970	% TAV	−3,4*	−4,0	−3,9
EUR 10 = 100	%	86,7*	16,9	21,5
Share of the sector in total civilian employment (1982)	%	6,9*	5,4	8,4
Share of salaried persons in the sector (1982)	%	29,1*	17,7	19,5
Evolution of salaried employment in the sector				
1982/1981	%	−3,7	−1,2	−2,1
1981/1970	% TAV	−2,4*	−1,5	−4,3
Share of females in employment in the sector (1982)	%	37,3*	48,8	:
Persons with a main occupation in the sector 'Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing' (³)	1 000	6 429	1 247	1 787
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, annual national employment estimates and Community labour force sample survey 1979.

(¹) Annual national employment estimates. Employed persons include all persons working for remuneration or self-employed as well as 'unpaid' family workers. Family workers working less than one-third of the normal working hours per week are excluded. Persons employed in more than one economic sector are counted only in the sector where they have their more important employment.

griculture, 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
545	248	106	8,0 (2)	632	196	207	1 083 (2)	8 165*
−7,8	1,6	−2,8	−5,9	0,5	−2,5	0,5	6,6 (2)	−3,3*
−3,4	−1,3*	−4,0	−4,0	−1,8	−3,0	−2,1	−1,4 (2)*	−3,2*
31,2	3,0	1,3	0,1*	7,7	2,4	2,5	13,3*	100
12,4	5,0	2,9	5,6 (2)	2,7	17,3	8,5	30,7 (2)	7,7*
38,2	25,8	9,4	9,4 (2)	55,9	12,2	23,2	3,2	25,6*
−4,5	1,6	−9,1	0,0	0,6	0,0	2,1	−31,0 (2)	−2,5*
−2,0	0,0*	−2,8	−1,8	−2,5	−3,5	−2,1	:	−2,4*
35,0	16,5	21,1 (2)	:	18,8	9,7	29,5	42,5 (2)	38,0*
094	255	114		575	189	168	1 044	7 473
8,8	14,5	8,8		17,6	11,1	14,3	9,3	10,0
6,7	2,0	2,4		5,0	14,3	7,7	10,6	6,8
14,5	20,0	17,6		19,0	27,3	15,8	12,2	17,4
1,7	0,6	1,0		1,7	4,4	2,2	4,7	1,5

(2) 1981.
(3) 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.

51.2 Employment in agriculture: Persons working on agricultural holdings (1)

		Unit	EUR 9	Deutschland	France
1		2	3	4	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		%	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
	1975	%	20	24	20
Persons of less than 35 years					
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			)91	)5[illegible]
- 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				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			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			172		
0,46	0,75	0,63	0,78	0,76	0,67	0,73	:	:
	0,77	0,66	0,73			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		
39	10	27	11	14	20	14	:	:
16	27	19	27	27	26	17	:	:
19	7	10	18	12	16	13	:	:
	28	19	24			18		
	6	9	19			15		
49	47	63	39	34	51	53	32	43
	48	61	42			52		
46	43	33	58	29	43	37	68	51
	40	34	56			36		
5	11	3	3	37	7	10	0	×
	11	4	2			11		
38	31	49	41	:	28	35	:	:
	29	33	40			37		
43	53)	68)	41)	36	54	57)	:	:
	)	)	)			)		
37	33)	27)	55)	24	36	28)	:	:
	84)	95)	95)			85		
8	11	4	4	32	8	11	:	:
	12	5	5			15		
12	3	1	0	8	2	3	:	:
	4	1	1			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			123		
16	73	60	73	75	52	63	13	33
	74	63	72			63		
41	88	68	85	83	74	75	44	54
	88	71	83			79		
29	19	24	23	23	:	20	:	:
	21	33	21			20		
30	11	12	23	18 (4)	23	18	:	:
	11	12	24			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 1960-82

	1960	1970	1980	1982	% TAV 1980/1960	% TAV 1970/1960	% TAV 1980/1975	% TAV 1982/1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Deutschland	3 623	2 262	1 436	1 382	−4,5	−4,6	−4,1	−1,9
France	4 189	2 821	1 841	1 758	−4,0	−3,9	−2,6	−2,3
Italia	6 611	3 878	2 925	2 545	−4,0	−5,2	−2,2	−6,7
Nederland	408*	289*	246	248	−2,5*	−3,4*	−1,3	0,4
Belgique/België	300	174	112	106	−4,8	−5,3	−3,8	−2,7
Luxembourg	21,9	13,0	8,5	7	−4,6	−5,1	−4,0	−6,5
United Kingdom	1 134	784	643	632	−2,8	−3,6	−0,8	−0,9
Ireland	390	283	212	196	−3,0	−3,2	−2,3	−3,8
Danmark	362	266	200	207	−2,9	−3,0	−2,6	1,7
EUR 9	17 039	10 770	7 624	7 081	−3,9	−4,5	−2,6	−3,6
Ellas	2 019**	1 279**	1 016	1 083 (2)	−3,4**	−4,5*	−2,1*	6,6 (2)
EUR 10	19 058**	12 049*	8 640	8 439 (2)	−3,9**	−4,5*	−2,5*	−2,3 (2)

Source: Eurostat, annual national employment estimates.

(1) 'Persons employed' includes all persons working for remuneration or self-employed as well as unpaid family workers. Family workers working less than one-third of the normal working hours per week are excluded. Persons employed in more than one economic sector are counted only in the sector where they have their more important employment.

(2) 1981 and 1981/1980.

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	1982	7 238	59	4 675	38
	% TAV	1982/73	−0,5		−1,5	
	% TAV	1982/81	−0,3		−0,8	
France	1 000 ha	1982	17 349	54	12 734	40
	% TAV	1982/73	0,3		−0,8	
	% TAV	1982/81	0,1		−0,6	
Italia	1 000 ha	1982	9 392	52	5 121	28
	% TAV	1982/73	0,2		−0,3	
	% TAV	1982/81	0,4		−0,1	
Nederland	1 000 ha	1982	830	41	1 143	56
	% TAV	1982/73	0,5		−1,1	
	% TAV	1982/81	0,4		−0,8	
Belgique/België	1 000 ha	1982	741	51	656	45
	% TAV	1982/73	−0,6		−1,2	
	% TAV	1982/81	−0,3		−0,4	
Luxembourg	1 000 ha	1982	56	43	70	55
	% TAV	1982/73	−1,0		0,1	
	% TAV	1982/81	−0,8		−0,5	
United Kingdom	1 000 ha	1982	6 978	37	11 272	62
	% TAV	1982/73	−0,2		−0,6	
	% TAV	1982/81	0,9		−0,4	
Ireland	1 000 ha	1982	1 018 (1)	18 (1)	4 690 (1)	82 (1)
	% TAV	1982/73	−0,1		2,5 (1)	
	% TAV	1982/81	1,7 (1)		−0,5 (1)	
Danmark	1 000 ha	1982	2 631	91	243	8
	% TAV	1982/73	0,0		−2,9	
	% TAV	1982/81	−0,3		−0,9	
EUR 9	1 000 ha	1982	46 191	49	40 955	44
	% TAV	1982/73	0,1		−0,4	
	% TAV	1982/81	0,2		−0,5	
Ellas	1 000 ha	1982	—		5 271 (3)	57 (3)
	% TAV	1982/73	—		0,0 (3)	
	% TAV	1982/81	—		0,0 (3)	
EUR 10	1 000 ha	1982	49 164	48 (2)	46 694 (3)	45 (3)
	% TAV	1982/73	:		−0,2 (3)	
	% TAV	1982/81	−0,5 (2)		−0,5 (3)	

Source: Eurostat.

(1) 1976.
(2) 1979.
(3) 1980.
(4) 1981.

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
179	2	12 137	13,1	12	7 328	30
−1,5		−1,1			0,2	
−0,5		−0,5			0,0	
1 383	4	31 728	34,2	31	14 619	27
−1,8		−0,3			0,0	
−1,6		−0,2			−1,6	
3 355	18	17 836	19,2	17	6 079	20
0,0		0,0			0,3	
−1,1		0,0			0,5	
35	2	2 013	2,2	2	292	8
2,5		−0,5			−0,3	
0,3		−0,2			0,0	
14	1	1 433	1,5	1	613	20
−3,5		−1,0			0,0	
1,0		−0,3			0,0	
1	1	127	0,1	0	90	35
0,0		−0,4			0,0	
−5,9		−0,7			0,0	
66	0	18 814	20,3	18	2 141	9
−2,7		−0,2			0,8	
−2,4		0,1			1,0	
3 (2)	0 (2)	5 711 (2)	6,0 (2)	6 (2)	374 (4)	5
2,9 (2)		2,0 (2)			3,1 (4)	
1,4 (2)		−0,1 (2)			0,0 (4)	
13	1	2 888	3,1	3	493	12
2,0		−0,3			0,5	
−2,2		−0,3			0,0	
5 127 (2)	6 (2)	92 654	100	91	31 889 (4)	21 (4)
−0,2		−0,2			0,2 (4)	
−0,8 (2)		−0,2			0,0 (4)	
1 000 (2)	11 (2)	9 234 (4)	—	9	2 968 (4)	22
		0,0 (4)	—		0,0	
0,0 (2)		0,0 (4)	—		0,0 (4)	
6 126 (2)	6 (2)	102 031 (4)	—	100	34 857 (4)	21 (4)
		−0,2 (4)	—		0,2 (1)	
−0,7 (2)		−0,3 (4)	—		0,0 (4)	

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	1982	5 069	790	238	418
	% TAV	1982/73	− 0,5	− 3,9	− 7,5	1,9
	% TAV	1982/81	− 1,2	5,0	− 3,0	− 6,1
France	1 000 ha	1982	9 706	1 026	210	562
	% TAV	1982/73	− 0,1	− 2,6	− 4,5	1,0
	% TAV	1982/81	− 0,4	− 6,5	− 0,2	−10,8
Italia	1 000 ha	1982	5 121	486	125	266
	% TAV	1982/73	0,2	1,1	− 1,2	1,5
	% TAV	1982/81	2,3	− 4,6	− 1,3	−19,4
Nederland	1 000 ha	1982	204	306	166	134
	% TAV	1982/73	− 3,9	0,9	0,6	1,5
	% TAV	1982/81	− 4,2	1,7	0,6	2,8
Belgique/België	1 000 ha	1982	361	215	45	124
	% TAV	1982/73	− 2,5	0,2	− 1,4	1,9
	% TAV	1982/81	− 2,8	− 1,5	5,6	− 5,0
Luxembourg	1 000 ha	1982	37	1	1	0
	% TAV	1982/73	− 1,7	8,2	− 7,2	−28,5
	% TAV	1982/81	− 3,3	− 5,8	− 6,6	−33,3
United Kingdom	1 000 ha	1982	4 030	515	193	203
	% TAV	1982/73	0,8	− 1,4	− 1,7	0,6
	% TAV	1982/81	1,3	− 3,4	0,6	− 3,2
Ireland	1 000 ha	1982	418	113 (1)	37	34
	% TAV	1982/73	2,0	− 3,6 (1)	− 2,8	1,3
	% TAV	1982/81	− 3,8	6,0 (1)	5,4	− 2,6
Danmark	1 000 ha	1982	1 768	244	35	77
	% TAV	1982/73	0,0	− 1,6	0,8	2,3
	% TAV	1982/81	− 1,1	− 0,7	4,1	− 1,5
EUR 9	1 000 ha	1982	26 715	3 664	1 073	1 817
	% TAV	1982/73	− 0,1	− 1,9	− 3,6	1,4
	% TAV	1982/81	0,0	− 4,1	− 0,8	− 8,6
Ellas	1 000 ha	1982	1 573		49	40
	% TAV	1982/73	0,4		− 1,4	4,8
	% TAV	1982/81	− 2,5		−20,4	− 5,9
EUR 10	1 000 ha	1982	28 289		1 122	1 857
	% TAV	1982/73	0,0		− 3,5	1,5
	% TAV	1982/81	− 0,1		− 1,8	− 8,6

Source: Eurostat.

(1) 1976.
(2) 1979.
(3) 1981.

Oilseeds	Green fodder	Dry pulses	Fruit trees	Vines
8	9	10	11	12
189	1 086	13	51 (3)	98
6,4	2,5	− 7,3	− 3,5 (3)	0,3
22,4	4,3	22,3	− 2,8 (3)	0,8
813	5 117	139	240	1 058
8,4	1,1	12,0	− 1,4	− 2,3
20,5	1,4	26,8	13,8	− 7,3
56	2 755	231	701	1 283
12,3	0,0	− 4,0	− 0,3	0,1
22,4	− 0,2	0,5	− 4,0	− 1,1
16	184	10	23	0
3,7	7,3	1,1	− 3,4	−13,5
12,6	0,8	36,4	− 1,7	− 8,6
10	143	2	11	0
5,6	4,3	− 5,2	− 4,3	8,7 (3)
195,9	2,2	23,2	− 0,1	−11,7
0	16	0	0	1
11,2	1,2	−13,3	1,4	0,9
41,8	2,2	− 1,1	3,4	1,1
174	1 891	67	43	0
30,2	− 2,5	− 2,1	− 3,5	8,5
38,3	− 2,3	− 8,5	− 3,0	0,0
2	545 (1)	0	1 (3)	×
8,0	0,9 (1)	−11,9	− 5,1 (3)	×
0,0	− 0,2 (1)	0,0	− 6,1 (3)	×
155	397	9	7	×
12,2	− 1,7	9,0	− 3,9	×
19,7	− 3,2	126,1	− 2,8	×
1 415	12 059	471	1 078 (3)	2 537 (3)
9,1	0,3	− 1,5	− 1,2 (3)	− 0,4 (3)
22,0	0,0	7,0	− 0,8 (3)	− 1,2 (3)
146	358 (2)	65	131 (2)	186
− 1,7	0,1 (2)	− 5,8	—	− 1,3
7,1	− 4,5 (2)	− 6,2	− 1,2 (2)	− 1,3
1 561	12 609 (2)	536	1 232 (2)	2 726 (3)
7,5	0,2 (2)	− 2,2	—	− 0,5 (3)
20,4	− 0,4 (2)	5,2	− 0,6 (2)	− 1,2 (3)

54 Number and area of farms (1)

	Farm size (in UAA)	Farms: Number 1975	Farms: Number 1980	Farms: Number 1982	Farms: % of total 1980	Farms: % TAV 1980/1975	Farms: % TAV 1982/1980	Average size: ha 1980	UAA: 1 000 ha 1975	UAA: 1 000 ha 1980	UAA: 1 000 ha 1982	UAA: % of total 1980	UAA: % TAV 1980/1975	UAA: % TAV 1982/1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Deutschland	1 - < 5	311 683	257 788	243 584	32,3	−3,7	−2,8	×	802,7	659,5	622,8	5,4	−3,9	−2,8
	5 - < 10	178 981	149 122	140 514	18,7	−3,6	−2,9	×	1 301,6	1 086,0	1 023,9	8,9	−3,6	−2,9
	10 - < 20	211 711	181 298	172 072	22,7	−3,1	−2,6	×	3 073,8	2 635,2	2 502,9	21,6	−3,0	−2,5
	20 - < 50	176 123	177 878	174 447	22,3	0,1	−1,0	×	5 200,1	5 342,9	5 276,1	43,9	0,5	−0,6
	⩾ 50	26 234	31 292	33 506	3,9	3,6	3,5	×	2 083,8	2 448,8	2 619,9	20,1	3,3	2,5
	Total	904 732	797 378	764 123	100	−2,5	−2,1	15,3	12 462,0	12 172,4	12 045,6	100	−0,5	−0,5
France	1 - < 5	248 000	234 000	218 000	20,6	−1,2	−3,5	×	666,0	620,0	578,0	2,1	−1,4	−3,5
	5 - < 10	185 000	165 000	147 000	14,5	−2,3	−5,6	×	1 340,0	1 215,0	1 102,0	4,2	−1,9	−4,8
	10 - < 20	275 000	240 000	223 000	21,1	−2,7	−3,6	×	3 990,0	3 550,0	3 345,0	12,3	−2,3	−2,9
	20 - < 50	361 000	345 000	339 000	30,4	−0,9	−0,9	×	11 200,0	10 960,0	10 900,0	38,0	−0,4	−0,3
	⩾ 50	140 000	151 000	153 000	13,3	1,5	0,7	×	12 230,0	12 500,0	13 306,0	43,3	0,4	3,2
	Total	1 209 000	1 135 000	1 080 000	100	−1,3	−2,5	25,4	29 426,0	28 845,0	29 231,0	100	−0,4	0,7
Italia	1 - < 5	1 467 600	1 501 076 (3)	:	68,4 (3)	0,5 (3)		×	3 413,6	3 512,8 (3)	:	21,6 (3)	0,4 (3)	:
	5 - < 10	373 700	377 433 (3)	:	17,2 (3)	0,2 (3)		×	2 570,1	2 572,6 (3)	:	15,8 (3)	0,0 (3)	:
	10 - < 20	179 200	183 807 (3)	:	8,4 (3)	0,5 (3)		×	2 436,7	2 485,3 (3)	:	15,3 (3)	0,4 (3)	:
	20 - < 50	86 600	91 439 (3)	:	4,2 (3)	1,1 (3)		×	2 559,4	2 738,9 (3)	:	16,8 (3)	1,4 (3)	:
	⩾ 50	37 500	38 217 (3)	:	1,7 (3)	0,5 (3)		×	5 207,9	4 961,3 (3)	:	30,5 (3)	−0,9 (3)	:
	Total	2 144 600	2 192 972 (3)	:	100	0,5 (3)		7,4	16 187,7	16 270,9 (3)	:	100	0,1 (3)	:
Nederland	1 - < 5	35 814	30 955	29 503	24,0	−2,9	−2,4	×	95,5	82,1	77,8	4,1	−3,0	−2,7
	5 - < 10	30 677	26 101	24 641	20,2	−3,2	−2,8	×	226,0	191,7	180,6	9,5	−3,2	−3,0
	10 - < 20	43 995	37 259	35 118	28,9	−3,3	−2,9	×	630,3	536,6	507,0	26,7	−3,2	−2,8
	20 - < 50	30 104	30 798	31 000	23,9	0,5	0,3	×	866,6	902,6	914,4	44,8	0,8	0,7
	⩾ 50	3 211	3 847	4 122	3,0	3,7	3,5	×	255,3	300,2	318,6	14,9	3,3	3,0
	Total	143 801	128 960	124 384	100	−2,2	−1,8	15,6	2 073,7	2 013,2	1 998,4	100	−0,6	−0,4
Belgique/België	1 - < 5	31 550	25 878	24 488	28,4	−3,9	−2,7	×	81,6	66,7	63,3	4,7	−4,0	−2,6
	5 - < 10	23 389	18 089	16 820	19,8	−5,0	−3,6	×	171,3	132,6	123,2	9,4	−5,0	−3,6
	10 - < 20	28 473	24 288	22 923	26,6	−3,1	−2,9	×	407,1	349,7	331,4	24,9	−3,0	−2,7
	20 - < 50	18 784	19 090	19 033	20,9	0,3	0,8	×	548,5	566,0	568,3	40,2	0,6	0,2
	⩾ 50	3 361	3 836	4 029	4,2	2,7	2,5	×	253,8	293,0	308,4	20,8	2,8	2,8
	Total	105 557	91 181	87 293	100	−2,9	−2,2	15,4	1 462,3	1 407,0	1 394,6	100	−0,8	−0,4
Luxembourg	1 - < 5	1 076	911	735	19,4	−3,3	−10,2	×	2,8	2,4	2,0	1,8	−3,0	−8,7
	5 - < 10	680	513	442	10,9	−5,5	−7,2	×	5,0	3,8	3,2	2,9	−5,3	−8,2
	10 - < 20	1 030	679	596	14,5	−8,0	−6,3	×	15,2	10,1	8,9	7,8	−7,9	−6,1
	20 - < 50	2 290	1 807	1 596	38,5	−4,6	−6,0	×	75,4	61,8	55,1	47,6	−3,9	−5,6
	⩾ 50	520	787	868	16,8	8,6	5,0	×	33,1	51,7	57,6	39,8	9,3	5,6
	Total	5 596	4 697	4 237	100	−3,4	−5,0	27,6	131,5	129,8	126,8	100	−0,3	−1,2

United Kingdom	1 - < 5	38 827	29 581	28 789	11,8	−3,4	−1,0	×	112,9	82,9	78,8	0,5	−6,0	−2,5
	5 - < 10	33 985	31 173	29 979	12,5	−1,7	−1,9	×	247,0	230,0	221,8	1,3	−1,4	−2,0
	10 - < 20	43 273	39 764	38 468	16,0	−1,7	−1,7	×	628,8	581,4	560,5	3,4	−1,6	−1,8
	20 - < 50	72 705	67 593	65 702	27,1	−1,5	−1,4	×	2 368,9	2 228,9	2 169,0	13,0	−1,2	−1,4
	⩾ 50	82 753	81 331	80 975	32,6	−0,4	−0,2	×	14 093,8	13 999,2	13 904,3	81,8	−0,1	−0,3
	Total	271 543	249 242	243 913	100	−1,7	−1,1	68,7	17 451,4	17 123,2	16 934,4	100	−0,4	−0,6
Ireland	1 - < 5	34 400	33 500 (3)	:	14,9 (3)	−0,5 (3)	:	×	100,2	93,8 (3)	:	1,9 (3)	−1,3 (3)	:
	5 - < 10	37 700	37 600 (3)	:	16,7 (3)	−0,1 (3)	:	×	284,9	283,0 (3)	:	5,6 (3)	−0,1 (3)	:
	10 - < 20	70 600	67 400 (3)	:	30,0 (3)	−0,9 (3)	:	×	1 019,0	975,9 (3)	:	19,3 (3)	−0,9 (3)	:
	20 - < 50	65 600	67 000 (3)	:	29,8 (3)	0,4 (3)	:	×	2 005,1	2 048,9 (3)	:	40,4 (3)	0,4 (3)	:
	⩾ 50	19 600	19 500 (3)	:	8,6 (3)	−0,1 (3)	:	×	1 667,4	1 666,3 (3)	:	32,8 (3)	0,0 (3)	:
	Total	227 900	225 000 (3)	:	100	−0,3 (3)	:	22,5	5 076,6	5 067,9 (3)	:	100	0,0 (3)	:
Danmark	1 - < 5	15 503	12 880	11 718	11,1	−3,6	−4,6	×	44,4	37,1	33,7	1,3	−3,5	−4,7
	5 - < 10	25 072	20 503	18 501	17,6	−3,9	−5,0	×	183,4	150,0	135,2	5,2	−3,9	−5,1
	10 - < 20	36 702	30 838	28 147	26,5	−3,4	−4,5	×	530,2	447,5	408,7	15,4	−3,3	−4,4
	20 - < 50	42 438	40 356	38 884	34,7	−1,0	−1,8	×	1 290,7	1 248,7	1 213,9	43,0	−0,7	−1,4
	⩾ 50	10 118	11 765	12 619	10,1	3,1	3,6	×	887,1	1 020,7	1 095,1	35,1	2,8	3,6
	Total	129 833	116 342	109 869	100	−2,2	−2,8	24,9	2 935,8	2 904,0	2 886,6	100	−0,2	−0,3
EUR 9	1 - < 5	2 184 000	2 126 000	:	43,0	−0,5	:	×	5 320,0	5 157,0	:	6,0	−0,6	:
	5 - < 10	889 000	826 000	:	16,7	−1,5	:	×	6 329,0	5 866,0	:	6,8	−1,5	:
	10 - < 20	890 000	805 000	:	16,3	−2,0	:	×	12 731,0	11 572,0	:	13,5	−1,9	:
	20 - < 50	856 000	841 000	:	17,0	−0,4	:	×	26 115,0	26 099,0	:	30,4	−0,0	:
	⩾ 50	323 000	342 000	:	6,9	1,2	:	×	36 712,0	37 240,0	:	43,3	0,3	:
	Total	5 142 000	4 940 000	:	100	−0,8	:	17,4	87 207,0	85 933,0	:	100	−0,3	:
Ellas	1 - < 5	544 000 (2)	519 100 (3)	:	70,9 (3)	−0,9 (3)	:	×	1 310,0 (2)	1 217,1 (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	6 374,0	:	7,2	−0,8	:
	5 - < 10	1 044 000	976 000	:	17,2	−1,3	:	×	7 319,0	6 804,0	:	7,6	−1,4	:
	10 - < 20	936 000	853 000	:	15,0	−1,8	:	×	13 296,0	12 143,0	:	13,6	−1,8	:
	20 - < 50	867 000	854 000	:	15,1	−0,3	:	×	26 397,0	26 401,0	:	29,6	0,0	:
	⩾ 50	325 000	343 000	:	6,1	1,1	:	×	36 806,0	37 336,0	:	41,9	0,3	:
	Total	5 900 000	5 671 000	:	100	−0,8	:	15,7	90 448,0	89 058,0	:	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	
	1982	1982	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981	1982	1982	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Deutschland	15 098	19,4	19,2	0,5	0,7	5 530	22,0	21,8	−0,3	1,7
France	23 656	30,3	30,0	−0,2	0,7	7 166	28,5	28,3	−1,1	1,6
Italia	9 127	11,7	11,6	0,6	2,5	3 044	12,1	12,0	−0,1	0,9
Nederland	5 192	6,7	6,6	1,0	2,9	2 482	9,9	9,8	1,3	3,1
Belgique/België	2 896	3,7	3,7	−0,2	1,3	969	3,9	3,8	−0,7	0,4
Luxembourg	219	0,3	0,3	0,3	2,9	71	0,2	0,3	−0,8	4,6
United Kingdom	13 177	16,9	16,7	−1,8	1,7	3 353	13,3	13,2	−0,9	1,8
Ireland	5 783	7,4	7,3	−1,6	0,4	1 512	6,0	6,0	0,2	3,7
Danmark	2 857	3,7	3,6	−0,3	−1,1	1 014	4,0	4,0	−1,5	−0,6
EUR 9	78 006	100	99,0	−0,3	1,2	25 142	100	99,1	−0,4	1,7
Ellas	785	×	1,0	−4,0 (²)	−4,8	221	×	0,9	−4,3 (²)	−8,7
EUR 10	78 791	×	100	0,0 (²)	1,1	25 363	×	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	
	1982	1982	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981	1982	1982	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Deutschland	22 478	28,8	28,4	1,1	0,8	1 172	2,1	1,8	1,1	5,8
France	11 709	15,0	14,8	0,0	2,5	12 103	21,4	18,2	3,1	−7,5
Italia	9 132	11,7	11,5	1,2	1,3	9 256	16,4	14,0	1,9	2,3
Nederland	10 590	13,6	13,4	5,0	3,9	910	1,6	1,4	2,7	11,7
Belgique/België	5 137	6,6	6,5	0,9	1,2	7 660	13,6	11,5	0,9	×
Luxembourg	73	0,1	0,1	−3,9	0,1	4	0,0	0,0	−4,9	−7,7
United Kingdom	8 205	10,5	10,4	−2,1	3,7	22 952	40,6	34,6	1,6	0,0
Ireland	1 145	1,5	1,4	0,6	5,0	2 424	4,3	3,7	−2,5	1,1
Danmark	9 504	12,2	12,0	2,0	−2,9	37	0,1	0,1	−5,4	2,8
EUR 9	77 974	100	98,5	1,1	1,4	56 518	100	85,2	1,8	14,1
Ellas	1 218	×	1,5	6,1	−7,9	9 830	×	14,8	−0,4	20,9
EUR 10	79 192	×	100	1,1	1,3	66 348	×	100	1,5	15,1

Source: Eurostat.

(1) December census.

(2) 1982/1979.

56 Cattle headage and number of holders (1981)

(%)

	EUR 10	Ellas*	EUR	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	30,4	6,2	31,7	28,5	35,1	13,2	61,8	39,4	61,5	76,9	30,8	50
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	0,6	10,4	0,5	0,3	0,2	2,9	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,2
– Holders	11,1	40,7	9,5	5,7	4,5	22,9	2,2	6,1	1,7	2,5	2,6	6,1
3 - 4 – Animals	1,3	14,3	1,1	0,9	0,6	5,8	0,2	0,6	0,3	0,2	0,6	0,4
– Holders	11,0	25,0	10,3	7,6	5,7	21,8	2,8	6,3	4,2	3,5	5,5	5,4
5 - 9 – Animals	3,6	21,5	3,4	3,9	2,4	12,0	0,9	1,8	0,7	0,7	3,7	1,3
– Holders	16,1	20,8	15,9	16,1	11,7	24,0	7,6	10,1	5,5	8,0	16,3	9,8
10 - 14 – Animals	4,4	11,6	4,3	4,9	3,9	11,7	1,4	2,4	1,2	1,1	5,8	1,8
– Holders	11,4	6,2	11,7	11,8	11,5	13,3	7,2	8,1	6,2	7,3	15,3	7,5
15 - 19 – Animals	4,2	7,3	4,2	5,5	4,3	7,7	1,6	3,1	1,5	1,3	5,9	2,1
– Holders	7,6	2,7	7,9	9,3	8,8	6,0	5,7	7,2	5,5	5,7	10,8	6,3
20 - 29 – Animals	8,3	7,3	8,3	12,1	9,7	7,0	3,8	7,8	3,9	3,0	12,1	5,3
– Holders	10,4	1,9	11,9	14,3	14,2	3,9	9,7	18,6	9,8	9,5	15,6	10,7
30 - 39 – Animals	8,6	4,2	8,7	12,2	10,7	5,8	4,8	9,3	4,4	3,6	11,0	6,2
– Holders	7,6	0,8	8,0	10,2	11,0	2,2	8,7	10,7	8,0	8,1	10,0	9,1
40 - 49 – Animals	8,5	4,4	8,6	11,6	11,1	4,7	5,9	10,5	5,6	3,9	9,3	6,7
– Holders	5,9	0,6	6,2	7,5	8,8	1,4	8,2	9,3	7,8	6,7	6,5	7,6
50 - 59 – Animals	7,8	3,8	7,8	10,1	9,5	5,1	6,6	9,9	5,4	4,2	7,7	6,7
– Holders	4,3	0,4	4,6	5,3	6,1	1,2	7,5	7,2	6,1	5,9	4,4	6,2
60 - 99 – Animals	22,3	6,6	22,4	23,9	26,7	10,0	28,2	30,5	32,6	17,3	20,5	25,9
– Holders	8,9	0,6	9,4	9,2	12,4	1,7	22,4	15,9	25,5	17,1	8,4	16,7
100 - 199 – Animals	19,3	5,9	19,4	12,3	17,3	8,6	31,8	19,1	44,5	31,9	16,5	33,4
– Holders	4,5	0,3	4,7	2,8	4,8	0,8	15,1	5,9	19,8	17,6	3,9	12,6
200 - 299 – Animals	5,2	0,7	5,2	1,4	2,2	5,4	6,3	2,4	0,0	15,9	3,5	7,0
– Holders	0,7	0,0	0,7	0,2	0,3	0,3	1,7	0,4	0,0	5,1	0,3	1,5
≥300 – Animals	5,9	2,0	6,0	0,7	1,4	13,3	8,6	2,4	0,0	17,0	3,1	3,0
– Holders	0,4	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,1	0,3	1,1	0,2	0,0	3,0	0,2	0,4

Source: Eurostat.

56.1 **Change in the structure of cattle farms, 1973-81**
(a) by Member State

	Holdings			Headage			Average headage per holding		
	1981 (× 1000)	% TAV 1981/1973	% TAV 1979/1973	1981 (Mio)	% TAV 1981/1973	% TAV 1979/1973	1973	1979	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Deutschland	529	−3,6	−4,1	15,1	0,6	0,8	20	27	29
France	669	−3,8	−4,0	23,5	−0,2	−0,3	26	33	35
Italia	668	−3,8	−4,9	8,8	0,6	0,6	9	13	13
Nederland	84	−3,6	−3,6	5,2	0,5	0,6	44	57	62
Belgique/België	77	−4,0	−4,1	3,0	0,2	0,5	28	37	39
Luxembourg	3,6	−3,9	−3,7	0,22	1,2	1,6	41	56	62
United Kingdom	169	−3,0	−3,1	13,0	−1,8	−1,9	69	75	77
Ireland	187	−2,5	−2,5	5,8	−1,6	−1,0	29	32	31
Danmark	58	−4,9	−4,6	2,9	−0,2	0,4	34	46	50
EUR 9	2 444	−3,6	−4,1	77,4	−0,3	−0,2	24	31	32
Ellas	134	:	:	0,8	:	:	:	:	6
EUR 10	2 578	:	:	78,2	:	:	:	:	30

56.1 *(continued)*
(b) by herd size category (EUR 9)

Headage	Holdings				Headage			
	1981		% TAV		1981		% TAV	
	× 1000	%	1981/1973	1979/1973	Mio	%	1981/1973	1979/1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 - 2	233	9,5	−7,4	−8,7	0,4	0,5	−7,1	−8,8
3 - 4	251	10,3	−5,6	−6,0	0,9	1,1	−5,5	−6,0
5 - 9	387	15,9	−5,1	−5,3	2,6	3,4	−5,0	−5,2
10 - 14	286	11,7	−3,8	−5,0	3,4	4,3	−3,8	−4,9
15 - 19	193	7,9	−4,1	−4,8	3,3	4,2	−4,0	−4,6
20 - 29	266	10,9	−4,4	−4,4	6,4	8,3	−4,3	−4,3
30 - 39	196	8,0	−3,1	−3,5	6,7	8,7	−3,1	−3,5
40 - 49	151	6,2	−1,1	−0,8	6,6	8,6	−1,1	−0,7
50 - 59	111	4,6	−0,4	−1,5	6,0	7,8	−0,4	−1,6
60 - 99	229	9,4	1,9	3,0	17,4	22,4	2,0	3,1
100 - 199	114	4,7	3,9	4,5	15,1	19,4	3,6	4,3
200 - 299	17	0,7	1,3	−0,2	4,1	5,2	1,9	1,2
⩾300	9,5	0,4	4,7	4,8	4,6	6,0	4,6	5,7
All categories	2 444	100	−3,6	−4,1	77,4	100	−0,3	−0,2

Source: Eurostat.

57 Dairy cow headage and number of holders (1981)

(%)

	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	14,2	2,6	14,8	12,7	15,4	6,4	36,2	18,3	24,1	56,1	15,8	25,8
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	2,5	37,8	2,2	1,4	1,2	10,7	0,3	0,7	0,3	0,2	2,1	0,4
- Holders	23,9	71,8	21,2	11,7	11,7	45,0	8,8	9,0	5,4	7,0	22,9	7,3
3 - 4 - Animals	3,4	22,4	3,2	3,4	2,1	13,2	0,4	1,2	0,6	0,1	2,1	0,5
- Holders	13,8	17,2	13,6	12,3	9,4	24,5	3,9	6,0	4,4	1,6	9,8	3,4
5 - 9 - Animals	8,8	19,5	8,6	13,8	8,4	18,5	1,2	6,2	3,2	0,5	7,0	3,1
- Holders	18,0	8,4	18,5	25,6	18,9	19,7	6,0	16,2	11,2	3,8	16,3	10,9
10 - 14 - Animals	10,3	5,8	10,4	16,6	13,6	9,3	2,3	11,5	5,9	1,0	10,2	6,5
- Holders	12,4	1,3	13,1	17,9	17,7	5,3	6,8	17,8	11,9	4,5	13,8	14,0
15 - 19 - Animals	10,2	2,5	10,3	15,6	15,1	5,4	3,5	12,4	7,1	1,5	8,9	7,8
- Holders	8,7	0,4	9,1	11,8	13,9	2,1	7,4	13,6	10,0	5,1	8,5	11,9
20 - 29 - Animals	17,5	4,7	17,6	23,4	23,7	10,5	10,2	23,7	23,8	4,9	17,8	17,3
- Holders	10,5	0,5	11,1	12,7	15,4	2,9	15,2	18,4	23,7	11,3	12,2	18,6
30 - 39 - Animals	12,2	2,9	12,3	12,2	15,5	6,4	12,3	17,6	24,9	7,0	14,0	17,6
- Holders	5,2	0,2	5,4	4,6	7,0	1,3	13,0	9,6	17,7	11,5	6,7	13,4
40 - 49 - Animals	8,8	1,7	8,9	6,4	9,8	4,2	13,6	11,5	15,8	8,2	10,7	15,1
- Holders	2,9	0,1	3,0	1,9	3,5	0,6	11,1	4,9	8,7	10,4	3,9	8,9
50 - 59 - Animals	6,0	1,0	6,1	3,2	5,1	3,2	13,5	6,3	18,4	8,2	7,5	10,2
- Holders	1,6	0,1	1,7	0,8	1,5	0,4	9,0	2,2	6,9	8,5	2,3	4,9
60 - 99 - Animals	11,7	1,1	11,8	3,4	4,4	8,4	30,9	7,5	0,0	29,6	14,1	16,0
- Holders	2,2	0,0	2,4	0,6	0,9	0,7	15,3	2,0	0,0	21,8	3,2	5,7
⩾100 - Animals	8,6	0,5	8,6	0,7	1,0	10,2	12,0	1,4	0,0	38,9	5,7	5,6
- Holders	0,8	0,0	0,9	0,1	0,1	0,5	3,4	0,2	0,0	14,5	0,7	1,0

Source: Eurostat.

57.1 **Change in the structure of dairy farms, 1973-81**
(a) by Member State

	Holdings			Headage			Average headage per holding		
	1981 (× 1000)	% TAV 1981/1973	% TAV 1979/1973	1981 (Mio)	% TAV 1981/1973	% TAV 1979/1973	1973	1979	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Deutschland	431	−4,6	−5,2	5,5	−0,0	0,1	9	12	13
France	458	−5,1	−4,8	7,1	−1,1	−0,5	11	14	15
Italia	468	−3,2	−3,7	3,0	−0,1	0,1	5	6	6
Nederland	67	−4,8	−4,6	2,4	0,9	0,8	23	32	36
Belgique/België	53	−5,8	−6,1	1,0	−0,4	−0,3	12	17	18
Luxembourg	2,8	−7,1	−7,2	0,07	−0,2	0,1	14	21	24
United Kingdom	59	−5,6	−6,2	3,3	−0,9	−0,9	38	53	56
Ireland	92	−5,4	−5,0	1,5	0,2	0,8	10	14	16
Danmark	39	−7,2	−7,0	1,0	−0,8	−0,2	15	23	26
EUR 9 p	1 670	−4,6	−4,8	24,8	−0,4	−0,2	11	14	15
Ellas	94	:	:	0,2	:	:	:	:	3
EUR 10	1 764	:	:	25,0	:	:	:	:	14

57.1 *(continued)*
(b) by herd size category (EUR 9)

Headage	Holdings				Headage			
	1981		% TAV		1981		% TAV	
	× 1000	%	1981/1973	1979/1973	Mio	%	1981/1973	1979/1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 - 2	354	21,1	−5,9	−6,8	0,5	2,2	−5,4	−6,5
3 - 4	228	13,6	−6,8	−7,4	0,8	3,2	−6,3	−6,9
5 - 9	309	18,5	−7,0	−6,7	2,1	8,7	−6,5	−6,5
10 - 14	218	13,1	−5,8	−6,5	2,6	10,4	−5,6	−6,3
15 - 19	152	9,1	−3,5	−2,6	2,5	10,3	−3,4	−2,6
20 - 29	185	11,1	−0,5	0,2	4,4	17,6	−0,3	0,6
30 - 39	91	5,4	3,0	4,1	3,1	12,3	3,2	4,4
40 - 49	51	3,0	5,0	5,7	2,2	8,9	5,1	6,3
50 - 59	28	1,7	6,5	7,4	1,5	6,1	6,4	6,9
60 - 99	39	2,4	5,8	6,2	2,9	11,8	5,6	6,5
≥100	15	0,9	7,7	7,3	2,1	8,7	7,5	7,3
All categories	1 670	100	−4,6	−4,8	24,8	100	−0,4	−0,2

Source: Eurostat.

58 Pig headage and number of holders (1981)

(%)

	EUR 10	Ellas	EUR 9 (1)	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland (1)	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Average size of the headages		17,1	35,2	44,1	44,2	9,0	252,3	136,1	48,4	270,9	114,2	157,9
Total - Animals		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
- Holders		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 - 2 - Animals		5,0	2,0	0,8	1,7	11,5	0,0	0,1	1,4	0,1	0,3	0,0
- Holders		72,7	51,2	20,1	49,6	76,3	2,9	11,9	24,6	12,9	26,5	3,5
3 - 9 - Animals		3,2	2,7	3,3	2,3	8,3	0,1	0,5	1,9	0,2	1,0	0,3
- Holders		10,8	20,0	28,6	22,5	17,1	4,6	13,2	13,7	11,3	21,4	9,0
10 - 19 - Animals		4,9	3,0	4,2	2,3	4,7	0,3	0,9	4,4	0,6	2,7	0,9
- Holders		6,3	7,7	13,6	7,4	3,2	5,2	9,0	15,1	11,4	23,5	10,7
20 - 49 - Animals		10,1	7,6	12,1	5,1	5,3	1,6	4,3	14,1	1,9	3,8	4,4
- Holders		5,2	8,3	16,9	7,2	1,9	12,3	17,8	21,4	16,4	14,3	21,2
50 - 99 - Animals		8,8	9,8	15,3	5,8	3,2	4,8	8,3	19,3	3,1	2,9	8,0
- Holders		2,2	4,9	9,7	3,6	0,5	16,7	15,9	13,5	11,6	5,1	17,9
100 - 199 - Animals		12,5	14,4	19,5	11,9	4,4	11,5	14,4	20,1	5,4	3,2	13,4
- Holders		1,5	3,6	6,1	3,7	0,3	20,2	13,9	36,9	10,5	3,1	15,0
200 - 399 - Animals		13,3	18,5	21,3	20,2	12,3	20,4	20,5	38,9	10,1	5,2	20,8
- Holders		0,8	2,3	3,4	3,1	0,4	18,2	10,0	4,7	9,6	2,0	11,6
400 - 999 - Animals		11,9	24,2	19,9	33,1	17,3	39,2	29,2	0,0	22,9	13,0	35,8
- Holders		0,3	1,4	1,5	2,5	0,2	16,3	6,7	0,0	9,6	2,0	9,4
≥1 000 - Animals		30,2	17,8	3,6	17,7	33,1	22,0	21,7	0,0	55,8	67,9	16,1
- Holders		0,2	0,3	0,1	0,5	0,2	3,6	1,6	0,0	6,7	3,1	1,7

Source: Eurostat.

(1) EUR 9 + Ireland = 1979.

58.1 Change in the structure of pig farms, 1973-81
(a) by Member State

	Holdings			Headage			Average headage per holding		
	1981 (× 1000)	% TAV 1981/1973	% TAV 1979/1973	1981 (Mio)	% TAV 1981/1973	% TAV 1979/1973	1973	1979	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Deutschland	511	−5,1	− 5,7	22,5	1,3	1,5	26	41	44
France	259	−8,9	− 7,1	11,4	0,0	−1,4	21	30	44
Italia	1 001	−1,7	− 2,0	9,0	1,2	1,2	7	9	9
Nederland	41	−5,1	− 4,4	10,3	6,1	7,1	104	205	252
Belgique/België	38	−7,1	− 6,9	5,1	1,2	1,7	68	116	136
Luxembourg	1,5	−9,4	− 8,9	0,1	−2,3	−0,9	27	44	48
United Kingdom	29	−9,5	−10,0	7,9	−1,9	−2,8	142	225	271
Ireland (1)	9,8	:	−17,9	1,1	:	1,3	32	114	:
Danmark	62	−6,1	− 5,5	9,8	1,9	1,8	82	127	158
EUR 9 (1)	1 952	−4,4	−4,5	77,3	1,3	1,2	25	35	40
Ellas	77	:	:	1,3	:	:	:	:	17
EUR 10 (1)	2 029	:	:	78,6	:	:	:	:	:

58.1 *(continued)*
(b) by herd size category (EUR 9)

Headage	Holdings				Headage			
	1979		% TAV		1979		% TAV	
	× 1000	%	1981/1973	1979/1973	Mio	%	1981/1973	1979/1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 - 2	1 088	51,2	:	−3,6	1,5	2,0	:	−3,1
3 - 9	426	20,1	:	−4,8	2,0	2,7	:	−5,3
10 - 19	164	7,7	:	−7,6	2,2	2,9	:	−7,9
20 - 49	177	8,3	:	−8,5	5,7	7,5	:	−8,3
50 - 99	105	4,9	:	−6,4	7,4	9,8	:	−6,0
100 - 199	77	3,6	:	−3,2	10,8	14,4	:	−3,2
200 - 399	50	2,4	:	2,8	13,8	18,4	:	2,9
400 - 999	31	1,5	:	9,3	18,1	24,2	:	10,7
⩾1000	7	0,3	:	12,3	13,3	17,8	:	12,2
All categories	2 124	100	:	−4,5	74,9	100	:	1,2

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Ireland = 1979.

59 Agricultural produce sold through cooperatives (1982)

(%)

	Deutschland	France (1981)	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg #	United Kingdom (1981)	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 (1981)	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 (1973-83)

	1973	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (p)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Deutschland										
– short term	10,3	9,5	7,8	8,0	5,7	8,5	11,0	14,0	13,0	10,0
– long term				7,0		7,8	10,0	13,0	12,0	10,0
France										
– short term	7,8	10,4	10,0	8,8	8,5	8,8	10,9	13,3	12,0	12,0
– medium term	9,1	11,4	11,0	9,3	9,0	9,3	11,3	13,5	13,0	13,0
– long term	9,5	12,0	11,4	11,0	10,4	10,4	11,6	13,5	13,5	13,5
Italia										
– medium term	8,2	14,5	14,2	16,8	:	14,6	15,6	18,3	21,0	20,9
– 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	:	:
Belgique/België										
– short term	8,8	9,8	11,0	9,0	9,5	10,5	13,3	14,1	14,5	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	8,2
– medium and long term				8,5						
United Kingdom										
– short term	:	:	:	:	12,1	15,6	18,6	15,6	14,3	12,6
– medium term	12,4	13,0	13,6	14,3	13,7	14,5	16,4	16,1	15,5	14,7
– long term										
– fixed	11,1	14,9	14,8	14,3	13,7	14,5	16,4	16,1	15,5	14,7
– variable	11,8	13,8	13,7	13,3	12,0	16,5	19,0	15,6	14,3	12,0
Ireland										
– short term	:	:	:	12,8	10,8	15,0	16,8	16,4	18,0	16,5
– medium term	11,5	14,0	14,0	13,0	11,0	15,0	17,3	16,9	18,5	17,0
– long term	12,5	15,0	15,0	13,8	12,0	16,0	17,8	17,4	19,0	17,5
Danmark										
– medium term	13,6	12,9	15,7	16,6 (2)	16,8 (3)	16,1	20,4	19,9	19,9	14,9
– long term	14,0	14,5	16,4	17,0 (2)	17,9 (3)	17,1	20,4	20,6	21,4	15,5
Ellas										
– short term	6,0	7,0	7,0	7,5	9,5	11,0	13,7	13,6	:	13,0 (2)
– medium and long term	4,0	6,0	6,0	6,5	7,5	9,0	12,5	13,8	:	14,0 (3)

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		
	1979	1980	1981	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	5 290	4 791	2 686	66	29	5	7	18	74
France	5 566	6 425	6 845	61	29	10	4	37	58
Italia	105	376	1 241	10	21	69	54	37	8
Nederland	3 432	1 605	29	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)
Belgique/België	2 133	2 241	1 862	59	28	14	49	25	26
Luxembourg	15	12	17	24	65	12	6	12	82
United Kingdom	5 147	3 474	1 910	24	29	47	39	41	20
Ireland	3 697	2 249	2 180	88	9	3	59	32	9
Danmark	1 848	521	156	70	19	11	4	26	71
EUR 9	27 233	21 694	16 926	57	26	17	24	32	43
Ellas									
EUR 10									

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
([1]) A development plan may provide for various types of inve:.ment.

63 Results of Directive 72/160/EEC, 1975-81, concerning measures to encourage the cessation of farming and t

	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	29 840	10,2	69 555	29,7	295 333	39,5	22,8
France	41 467	3,0	73 474	2,0	660 899	4,2	21,0
Nederland	1 778	9,2	2 072	1,4	8 441	2,1	4,1
Belgique/België	1 672	6,6	3 298	4,2	13 095	9,3	9,6
Luxembourg	293	—	911	—	3 379	0,3	25,9
United Kingdom	1 414	13,7	1 554	21,5	54 209	26,7	3,0
Ireland	578	15,6	477	28,5	9 719	12,1	1,9
EUR 9	77 042	6,3	151 341	15,0	1 045 075	15,5	15,5
Ellas							
EUR 10							

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

% breakdown of development plans (1981)										
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
7	8	69	16	1	42	95	83	41	1	10
6	9	51	28	6	31	92	69	92	33	—
10	30	43	13	3	14	92	8	63	6	0
—	13	88	—	—	—	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)	(:)
37	21	30	6	7	13	65	10	11	0	0
—	—	35	65	—	6	100	47	100	—	—
3	1	19	34	43	7	75	33	66	71	1
2	18	63	14	2	56	97	56	26	60	1
12	11	62	14	1	5	99	58	17	—	—
9	12	49	21	9	30	88	54	61	30	2

reallocation of utilized agricultural area for the purposes of structural improvement

Ratio of transferers to transferees 1981	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
	1981	1981	1981	1981 ha	1981 ha
9	10	11	12	13	14
1:1,02	30,0	41,4	28,6	5,8	13,9
1:1,86	37,7	33,5	28,9	18,5	8,2
1:0,77	81,1	12,0	6,9	4,0	6,5
1:2,66	61,3	31,7	7,0	6,1	3,5
1:3,75	20,0	55,0	25,0	—	4,2
1:0,81	4,2	12,5	83,3	62,6	—
1:1,96	15,6	34,4	50,0	1,3	9,3
—	—	—	—	8,6	6,8

64 Results of Directive 72/161/EEC concerning the provision of socio-economic guidance for and the acquisitio

	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	1979	481	15	289	1 830	14	19	7	14
	1980	356	6	309	2 412	—	—	—	—
	1981	362	8	285	2 064	—	—	—	—
France	1979	8	:	:	40 764	37 809	49	24	27
	1980	31	19	31	41 444	38 400	46	26	28
	1981	18	—	:	50 500	48 182	44	28	28
Italia	1979	:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1980	20 (2)	:	:	7 627 (2)	:	:	:	:
	1981	75 (2)	:	:	2 666 (2)	:	:	:	:
Nederland	1979	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1981	24	:	:	—	—	—	—	—
Belgique/België	1979	41	2	42	7 366	96	81	14	5
	1980	44	5	—	6 796	178	94	3	3
	1981	45	2	(:)	7 199	82	91	4	5
United Kingdom	1979	11	:	11	128	36	83	14	3
	1980	13	—	1	99	22	100	—	—
	1981	7	—	1	91	23	83	13	4
Ireland	1979	58 (1)	16	:	1 293	1 280	52	24	24
	1980	58 (1)	—	37	1 163	1 132	47	28	25
	1981	:	:	:	1 019	:	:	:	:
Danmark	1979	4	:	4	442	92	84	14	2
	1980	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1981	4	—	2	673	147	84	12	4

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Uncertain data.
(2) EAGGF Report.

of occupational skills by persons engaged in agriculture

Title II: Attendance of training courses (1981)

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
1 810	84	13	3	6	67	33	:
2 410	85	12	3	2	100	—	—
2 064	82	13	5	—	—	—	—
1 719	87	9	4	1 146	94	5	1
1 717	85	10	5	1 327	94	5	1
1 366	85	12	3	952	96	4	0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
245	97	2	1	6 995	49	21	30
206	98	1	0	6 412	49	22	30
250	98	2	1	6 867	47	22	31
35	57	31	12	57	91	7	2
18	50	44	6	59	97	3	—
3	33	67	—	65	91	9	—
13	100	:	:	:	:	:	:
31	68	29	3	—	—	—	—
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	350	88	10	2
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
—	—	—	—	526	87	10	3

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 1981			Amounts of allowances per LU		
	1979	1980	1981	Total (ECU)	Average allowance per holding (ECU) 1980	Average allowance per holding (ECU) 1981	Number of LU 1981 (1 000)	ECU/LU 1975	ECU/LU 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Deutschland	86 306	70 105	82 495	44 605 285	509	541	1 096 986	36,3	40,7
France	122 488	140 394	139 574	139 590 871	919	1 000	2 733 619	42,9	51,1
Italia	43 332	91 495	123 132	39 295 070	293	319	738 792 (1)	—	53,2
Nederland	38	49	48	30 718	111	640	864	—	35,6
Belgique/België	10 725	10 336	10 045	7 472 943	736	744	181 171	42,4	41,2
Luxembourg	4 008	3 129	3 772	6 079 182	1 085	1 612	93 223	—	65,2
United Kingdom	44 241	43 840	43 402	131 866 880	2 601	3 038	2 088 344	45,0	63,1
Ireland	112 144	85 775	94 756	54 227 533	500	572	1 159 186	25,2	46,8
Ellas	—	—	219 620	56 974 504	—	259	760 000 (1)	—	75,0

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 30 June 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	119	97	481	—	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	63	93	—	4	13	—	10	—	25	—	208
Fruit and vegetables	330	192	350	90	95	—	74	—	52	213	1 396
Wine	264	337	200	—	—	11	—	—	—	37	849
Ornamental plants and nurseries	43	40	—	113	6	—	—	35	—	14	251
Meat	61	212	—	29	76	—	118	192	172	—	860
Milk	345	209	—	46	96	—	218	185	265	—	1 364
Eggs and poultrymeat	9	137	—	24	20	—	—	4	7	—	201
Livestock production, mixed programmes	8	—	313	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	360
Fisheries	48	70	115	11	6	—	64	43	72	—	429
Others, including programmes involving more than one sector	—	226	—	—	10	—	255	—	50	—	541
Total	1 379	1 717	1 604	317	367	11	843	558	687	574	8 057

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	
	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Common wheat															
Deutschland	1 668	1 632	1 578	0,2	– 3,3	48,9	51,0	54,7	1,7	7,3	8 156	8 313	8 632	1,9	3,8
France	4 465	4 629	4 733	2,5	2,3	52,1	49,5	52,8	1,0	6,7	23 256	22 457	24 976	3,2	11,2
Italia	1 695	1 573	1 626	–3,3	3,4	32,4	34,4	36,8	1,7	7,0	5 479	5 413	5 987	–1,7	10,6
Nederland	142	132	131	–0,6	– 0,8	62,0	67,0	73,8	3,0	10,1	882	882	967	2,5	9,6
Belgique/België	188	173	177	–2,1	2,3	46,9	52,1	58,6	0,6	12,3	879	902	1 038	–1,5	15,1
Luxembourg	8	7	6		–14,3	30,8	34,3	41,7		21,6	27	24	25		4,2
United Kingdom	1 441	1 491	1 663	3,3	11,5	58,8	58,4	61,7	3,5	19,6	8 470	8 707	10 266	7,2	17,9
Ireland	47	44	53	–3,4	20,5	57,9	61,6	42,8	4,6	– 8,7	272	271	287	2,1	16,2
Danmark	139	150	181	2,5	20,7	46,8	55,6	68,2	2,9	22,7	652	835	1 234	5,6	47,8
EUR 9	9 794	9 831	10 148	0,9	3,2	48,8	48,6	52,6	1,9	8,5	47 755	47 803	53 352	2,8	11,6
Ellas	775	787	742	2,2	– 5,7	29,8	28,8	30,1	4,3	4,5	2 315	2 265	2 236	6,6	– 1,3
EUR 10	10 569	10 618	10 890	1,0	2,6	47,4	47,2	51,0	1,9	8,5	50 069	50 068	55 588	2,9	11,0
Durum wheat															
France	116	124	116	–2,4	– 6,5	36,9	32,4	31,6	1,2	– 2,5	427	400	366	–1,3	– 8,5
Italia	1 710	1 688	1 700	1,3	0,7	21,3	20,2	17,1	2,2	–15,3	3 651	3 415	2 915	3,5	–14,6
EUR 9	1 825	1 812	1 816	1,0	0,2	22,3	21,1	18,1	1,9	–14,2	4 078	3 815	3 281	2,9	–14,0
Ellas	228	265	287	24	8,3	27,9	19,4	26,0	3,6	12,1	635	515	747	6,1	45,0
EUR 10	2 053	2 077	2 103	1,1	1,3	25,0	20,8	19,2	2,1	– 9,9	4 713	4 330	4 028	3,2	– 7,0

M.1.1 *(1)*

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rye and meslin															
Deutschland	567	500	422	– 5,2	–15,6	38,5	35,8	40,4	0,3	12,8	2 184	1 794	1 703	– 5,0	– 5,1
France	135	124	118	– 4,0	– 4,8	31,8	29,1	29,4	0,9	1,0	427	361	347	0,5	– 3,9
Italia	14	14	13	– 3,1	– 7,1	23,6	21,9	24,6	0,8	12,3	35	31	32	– 2,6	3,2
Nederland	10	7	6	–17,0	–14,3	39,7	38,4	45,0	1,6	17,2	39	29	27	–14,9	– 6,9
Belgique/België	10	8	7	–8,3	–12,5	37,5	38,3	42,9	0,2	12,0	38	32	30	–7,8	– 6,3
Luxembourg	1	1	1		0	26,7	33,0	30,0		– 9,1	3	3	3		0
United Kingdom	6	6	6	2,3	0	37,9	37,4	45,0	2,0	20,3	24	24	27	5,2	12,5
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Danmark	56	50	55	2,2	10,0	35,6	41,7	41,1	2,9	– 9,4	199	208	226	5,1	8,7
EUR 9	799	712	628	– 4,3	–11,8	36,9	34,9	38,1	0,4	9,2	2 951	2 482	2 395	– 3,9	– 3,5
Ellas	5	5	4	– 6,2	–20,0	15,7	10,0	17,5	4,9	– 0,6	8	5	7	– 2,3	40,0
EUR 10	804	717	632	– 4,3	–11,9	36,8	34,7	38,0	3,6	9,2	2 959	2 487	2 402	– 3,9	– 3,4
Barley															
Deutschland	2 002	2 044	2 021	2,6	– 1,1	44,1	42,5	46,8	0,9	14,8	8 826	8 687	9 460	3,5	8,9
France	2 648	2 579	2 391	– 1,0	– 7,3	44,2	39,7	42,0	0,2	5,8	11 716	10 231	10 044	– 0,8	– 1,8
Italia	330	337	352	6,5	4,5	28,7	29,1	30,1	3,6	3,4	947	983	1 060	10,3	7,8
Nederland	53	53	44	– 6,4	–17,0	48,3	47,0	56,1	1,2	19,4	258	249	247	– 5,2	– 0,8
Belgique/België	153	152	131	–0,2	–13,8	52,8	49,3	56,9	0,8	15,4	807	752	745	0,8	– 0,9
Luxembourg	19	19	18		– 5,3	31,6	37,0	38,3		3,5	59	72	69		– 4,2
United Kingdom	2 330	2 329	2 223	0,3	– 4,6	44,3	43,9	49,1	1,2	12,6	10 320	10 227	10 906	1,6	6,6
Ireland	366	365	343	5,2	– 6,0	46,5	46,8	40,6	1,7	– 4,9	1 701	1 708	1 393	8,3	–18,4
Danmark	1 577	1 541	1 485	0,8	– 3,6	38,3	39,2	43,0	0,6	9,7	6 044	6 044	6 388	1,3	5,7
EUR 9	9 478	9 419	9 008	0,7	– 4,4	42,9	41,4	44,8	0,7	9,0	40 678	38 953	40 312	1,5	3,5
Ellas	334	303	311	– 3,8	2,6	26,7	25,3	27,4	2,2	11,4	892	768	853	– 1,3	11,1
EUR 10	9 812	9 722	9 319	0,5	– 4,1	42,4	40,9	44,2	0,8	8,9	41 570	39 721	41 165	1,5	3,6

M.1.1 *(2)*

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Oats and mixed cereals															
Deutschland	865	825	888	– 3,9	7,6	37,9	38,8	42,5	1,0	9,5	3 249	3 200	3 777	– 3,2	18,0
France	677	641	654	– 3,9	2,0	35,7	34,6	34,1	1,0	– 1,4	2 416	2 220	2 228	– 2,9	0,4
Italia	227	223	219	– 0,8	– 1,8	19,8	19,0	16,4	1,2	–13,7	450	422	359	0,3	–14,9
Nederland	18	21	24	– 4,8	14,3	51,8	54,1	56,7	2,6	4,8	94	115	136	– 2,1	18,3
Belgique/België	34	32	40	–8,3	25,0	38,3	41,2	45,3	0,3	10,0	130	132	181	–8,0	37,1
Luxembourg	11	11	12		9,1	29,1	35,7	36,7		2,8	31	40	44		10,0
United Kingdom	161	154	139	– 9,2	– 9,7	41,9	43,1	44,8	1,5	3,9	675	663	623	– 7,8	– 6,0
Ireland	26	24	23	– 8,8	– 4,2	35,2	38,0	43,0	1,9	13,2	90	89	99	– 7,3	11,2
Danmark	44	46	47	–13,9	2,2	39,2	41,2	41,1	2,4	– 0,2	174	190	193	–11,8	1,6
EUR 9	2 054	1 977	2 046	– 4,7	3,5	35,6	35,8	37,3	0,8	4,2	7 310	7 071	7 640	– 4,0	8,0
Ellas	53	51	48	– 4,2	– 5,9	15,7	15,7	16,9	1,0	4,3	83	80	81	– 3,7	1,3
EUR 10	2 107	2 028	2 094	– 4,7	3,3	35,1	35,3	36,9	0,8	4,5	7 393	7 151	7 721	– 4,0	8,0
Maize															
Deutschland	117	129	160	2,5	24,0	57,5	64,6	65,9	2,2	2,0	672	832	1 054	4,8	26,7
France	1 756	1 571	1 617	– 2,6	2,9	52,7	57,0	60,4	0,2	7,5	9 260	8 956	9 762	– 2,2	9,0
Italia	935	988	1 011	1,3	2,3	68,5	72,8	67,7	3,2	– 6,1	6 403	7 197	6 847	4,7	– 4,9
Nederland	1	0	0	0	0	42,1	61,2	55,0	1,0	–10,1	2	1	1	–25,9	0
Belgique/België	6	6	7	5,2	16,7	62,8	64,8	75,7	–0,5	16,8	39	38	53	4,4	39,5
United Kingdom	:	:	–	–	–	:	:	–	–	–	:	:	–	–	–
EUR 9	2 814	2 694	2 795	– 1,1	3,7	58,2	63,2	63,4	1,5	1,4	16 376	17 024	17 717	0,5	4,1
Ellas	170	175	163	1,1	– 6,9	68,3	74,5	88,9	6,5	32,5	1 159	1 304	1 449	10,1	11,1
EUR 10	2 983	2 869	2 958	– 1,0	3,1	58,8	63,9	64,8	2,0	1,9	17 585	18 328	19 166	1,0	4,6

M.1.1 *(3)*

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Other cereals															
France	70	75	71	– 3,0	– 5,3	44,1	44,6	41,6	3,4	– 6,7	311	336	295	0,3	– 12,2
Italia	14	18	22	20,7	22,2	40,1	58,8	43,6	5,8	– 25,9	56	106	96	27,7	– 9,4
EUR 9	84	93	90	– 9,0	– 3,2	43,6	47,5	43,4	4,2	– 8,6	367	442	391	3,2	– 11,5
Ellas	:	2	3	– 1,1	50	:	28,1	16,7	4,3	– 40,6	3	5	5	– 8,3	–
EUR 10	:	95	93	– 1,2	– 2,1	:	47,0	42,6	4,3	– 9,4	370	447	396	3,0	– 11,4
Total cereals (excl. rice)															
Deutschland	5 210	5 130	5 069	– 3,7	– 1,2	44,3	44,5	48,6	1,3	9,2	23 087	22 826	24 625	0,9	7,9
France	9 874	9 732	9 700	– 7,7	– 0,3	48,5	46,0	49,5	0,6	7,6	47 854	44 781	48 018	0,5	7,2
Italia	4 926	4 852	4 943	– 2,4	1,9	34,6	36,2	35,0	2,5	– 3,3	17 042	17 565	17 297	2,2	– 1,5
Nederland	224	213	204	– 4,3	– 4,2	56,9	59,8	67,6	3,6	13,0	1 275	1 275	1 379	– 8,0	8,2
Belgique/België	399	372	361	– 2,5	– 2,9	48,5	49,9	56,7	0,9	12,7	1 894	1 856	2 046	– 1,5	9,6
Luxembourg	40	38	37			30,6	36,0	38,1			121	139	141		
United Kingdom	3 938	3 981	4 031	0,7	1,3	48,8	48,8	54,1	2,3	10,9	19 219	19 422	21 822	3,0	12,4
Ireland	406	398	418	1,6	5,0	39,5	43,7	41,1	2,1	– 5,9	1 601	1 739	1 719	3,7	– 1,2
Danmark	1 816	1 787	1 768	0,1	– 1,1	38,4	40,7	45,5	1,0	11,8	7 070	7 276	8 041	1,2	10,5
EUR 9	26 825	26 503	26 531	– 8,2	0,1	44,4	44,1	47,1	1,4	6,8	119 163	116 880	125 087	1,3	7,0
Ellas	1 567	1 534	1 558	0,3	1,6	26,1	32,2	34,5	5,1	7,1	5 098	4 941	5 378	5,4	8,8
EUR 10	28 392	28 037	28 089	– 6,0	0,2	41,6	43,5	46,4	1,5	6,7	124 261	121 821	130 465	1,4	7,1

Source: Eurostat.

M.1.2.a **Supply/demand balance - durum wheat** **EUR 10**
(1 August - 31 July) **- common wheat**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1980/81 / 1973/74	1981/82 / 1980/81
1	2	3	4	5	6
Durum wheat					
Usable production	4 095	4 725	4 491	4,9	– 5,0
Change in stocks	– 118	172	– 237	×	×
Imports (1)	1 117	1 024	1 440	– 3,9	40,6
Exports (1)	803	850	1 428	33,9	68,0
of which intra-EC trade (1)	523	539	598	7,1	10,9
Internal use	4 526	4 727	4 740	0,5	0,3
of which:					
- animal feed	0	65	0	–	–
- seed	374	399	410	4,7	2,8
- industrial use	0	0	0	–	–
- losses (market)	25	28	30	– 5,2	7,1
- human consumption (grain)	4 127	4 235	4 300	–	1,5
Human consumption (after processing)	2 936	3 012	3 073	– 2,0	2,0
Human consumption (kg/head)	10,9	11,1	11,3	– 0,4	1,8
Degree of self-supply (%)	90,5	100,0	94,7	4,4	– 5,3
Common wheat					
Usable production	44 649	50 231	49 728	3,6	– 1,0
Change in stocks	– 1 464	242	– 1 659	×	×
Imports (1)	3 793	3 395	3 589	– 3,3	5,7
Exports (1)	10 797	14 175	14 323	15,5	1,0
of which intra-EC trade (1)	6 041	6 189	6 686	– 0,7	8,0
Internal use	39 109	39 210	40 653	0,8	3,7
of which:					
- animal feed	12 394	13 219	13 548	1,8	2,5
- seed	1 851	1 873	1 955	– 0,2	4,4
- industrial use	330	402	401	15,1	– 0,2
- losses (market)	586	562	564	11,2	0,4
- human consumption (grain)	23 923	23 133	24 164	– 0,1	4,5
Human consumption (after processing)	17 840	17 246	17 985	0,3	4,3
Human consumption (kg/head)	66,0	63,7	66,3	– 0,4	4,1
Degree of self-supply (%)	114,2	128,1	122,3	2,8	– 4,5

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Calculated on the basis of intra-export.

M.1.2.b **Supply/demand balance - barley** **EUR 10**
(1 August - 31 July) **- rye**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1980/81 / 1973/74	1981/82 / 1980/81
1	2	3	4	5	6
Barley					
Usable production	39 788	41 352	39 442	2,4	– 4,6
Change in stocks	234	– 535	– 354	×	×
Imports (1)	1 003	752	495	– 12,1	– 34,2
Exports (1)	4 752	6 273	5 946	11,4	– 5,2
of which intra-EC trade (1)	4 287	4 713	5 515	0,9	17,0
Internal use	35 805	36 366	34 345	0,9	– 5,6
of which:					
- animal feed	28 124	28 807	26 963	1,0	– 6,4
- seed	1 480	1 440	1 399	– 0,4	– 2,8
- industrial use	5 396	5 266	5 110	– 1,2	– 3,0
- losses (market)	717	756	796	10,6	5,3
- human consumption (grain)	88	94	77	– 4,5	– 18,1
Human consumption (after processing)	50	52	42	– 3,8	– 19,2
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,2	0,2	0,2	– 5,6	—
Degree of self-supply (%)	111,1	113,7	114,8	1,5	0,1
Rye					
Usable production	2 992	2 960	2 475	– 1,7	– 16,4
Change in stocks	– 174	– 69	– 114	×	×
Imports (1)	64	74	75	– 9,5	1,4
Exports (1)	317	264	77	– 7,0	– 70,8
of which intra-EC trade (1)	138	114	94	3,1	– 17,5
Internal use	2 913	2 835	2 587	– 3,1	– 8,7
of which:					
- animal feed	1 444	1 384	1 159	– 4,9	– 16,3
- seed	98	95	82	– 7,7	– 13,7
- industrial use	52	38	39	– 4,1	2,6
- losses (market)	73	71	63	15,4	– 11,3
- human consumption (grain)	1 246	1 249	1 244	– 0,7	– 0,4
Human consumption (after processing)	1 049	1 054	1 048	– 1,0	– 0,6
Human consumption (kg/head)	3,9	3,9	3,9	– 0,7	—
Degree of self-supply (%)	102,7	104,4	95,7	1,4	– 8,3

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Calculated on the basis of intra-export.

M.1.2.c **Supply/demand balance - maize** **EUR 10**
(1 August - 31 July) **- oats and mixed corn**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1980/81 / 1973/74	1981/82 / 1980/81
1	2	3	4	5	6
Maize					
Usable production	18 100	17 714	18 551	0,7	4,7
Change in stocks	– 274	71	– 5	×	×
Imports (1)	11 400	9 799	8 327	– 4,3	– 15,0
Exports (1)	616	682	796	0,6	16,7
of which intra-EC trade (1)	6 162	5 561	5 832	– 2,9	4,9
Internal use	29 159	26 760	26 087	– 1,2	– 2,5
of which:					
- animal feed	22 878	20 467	20 120	– 1,9	– 1,7
- seed	178	161	182	– 1,9	13,0
- industrial use	4 873	4 676	4 536	1,5	– 3,0
- losses (market)	209	299	140	7,3	– 53,2
- human consumption (grain)	1 021	1 157	1 109	1,2	– 4,1
Human consumption (after processing)	713	822	778	3,3	– 5,4
Human consumption (kg/head)	2,6	3,0	2,9	1,0	– 3.3
Degree of self-supply (%)	62,1	66,2	71,1	1,9	7,4
Oats and mixed corn					
Usable production	7 725	7 395	7 118	– 3,9	– 3,7
Change in stocks	– 231	31	– 27	×	×
Imports (1)	241	215	184	– 13,9	– 14,4
Exports (1)	127	132	108	– 4,8	– 18,3
of which intra-EC trade (1)	272	243	225	– 0,6	– 7,4
Internal use	8 070	7 446	7 221	– 4,5	– 3,0
of which:					
- animal feed	7 336	6 727	6 487	– 4,7	– 3,6
- seed	324	302	305	– 6,1	0,1
- industrial use	0	0	0	—	—
- losses (market)	104	94	94	13,8	—
- human consumption (grain)	305	323	335	0,9	3,7
Human consumption (after processing)	166	196	210	2,4	7,1
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,6	0,7	0,8	2,2	14,3
Degree of self-supply (%)	95,7	99,3	98,6	0,6	– 0,7

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Calculated on the basis of intra-export.

M.1.2.d **Supply/demand balance – other cereals** (1 August – 31 July) – **total cereals** (excluding rice) **EUR 10**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1980/81 / 1973/74	1981/82 / 1980/81
1	2	3	4	5	6
Other cereals					
Usable production	414	425	474	3,3	11,5
Change in stocks	– 33	6	– 1	×	×
Imports (1)	307	168	187	–24,5	11,3
Exports (1)	10	14	4	–17,3	–72,1
of which intra-EC trade (1)	241	263	298	– 7,9	13,3
Internal use	744	573	658	–12,1	14,8
of which:					
– animal feed	707	550	633	–12,1	15,1
– seed	4	3	3	– 9,4	—
– industrial use	5	2	0	—	—
– losses (market)	4	5	5	0	0
– human consumption (grain)	24	13	17	0	30,8
Human consumption (after processing)	14	7	9	– 7,4	28,6
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,1	0,0	0,0	0	—
Degree of self-supply (%)	55,7	74,2	72,1	17,6	– 2,8
Total cereals (excluding rice)					
Usable production	117 763	124 800	122 279	2,1	– 2,0
Change in stocks	–2 060	– 92	–2 397	×	×
Imports (1)	17 925	15 426	14 297	– 5,4	– 7,3
Exports (1)	17 422	22 390	22 682	13,4	1,3
of which intra-EC trade (1)	17 665	17 623	19 249	– 1,0	9,2
Internal use	120 326	117 919	116 291	– 2,6	– 1,4
of which:					
– animal feed	72 883	71 219	68 910	– 0,7	– 3,2
– seed	4 309	4 273	4 336	– 0,7	1,5
– industrial use	10 681	10 405	10 107	0,9	– 2,9
– losses (market)	1 719	1 818	1 692	10,0	– 6,9
– human consumption (grain)	30 734	30 204	31 246	– 0,3	3,5
Human consumption (after processing)	22 768	22 388	23 145	—	3,4
Human consumption (kg/head)	84,2	82,7	85,3	– 0,4	3,1
Degree of self-supply (%)	97,9	105,8	105,1	2,4	– 0,7

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Calculated on the basis of intra-export.

M.1.3 Market prices for domestic cereal production

		NC/100 kg			% TAV	
		1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1981/82 / 1973/74	1982/83 / 1981/82
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Common wheat of breadmaking quality	Deutschland	50,77	52,05	53,69	3,2	3,2
	France	106,56	121,48	129,81	8,7	6,9
	Italia	24 588	26 981	28 295	14,0	4,9
	Nederland	50,89	54,28	55,91	4,2	9,0
	Belgique/België	773,4	845,4	933,0	5,5	10,4
	Luxembourg	662,0	712,0	810,0	3,0	13,8
	United Kingdom	11,31	12,05	12,75	8,9	5,8
	Ireland	13,60	:	:	×	×
	Danmark	146,03	153,79	170,83	7,7	11,1
	Ellas	952,0	1 148,0	1 310,1	×	14,1
Rye	Deutschland	50,53	51,37	54,30	2,8	5,7
	France	:	:	:	×	×
	Italia	:	:	:	×	×
	Nederland	48,89	52,44	53,70	4,0	2,4
	Belgique/België	733,5	806,8	892,4	5,5	10,6
	Luxembourg	594,0	670,0	775,0	2,8	15,7
	United Kingdom	:	:	:	×	×
	Ireland	:	:	:	×	×
	Danmark	141,11	149,64	158,92	7,6	6,2
	Ellas	:	1 164,0	1 408,0	×	21,0
Barley	Deutschland	45,91	48,05	48,33	3,7	0,6
	France	98,46	115,67	121,83	9,5	5,3
	Italia	21 726	25 834	26 033	13,3	0,8
	Nederland	47,38	50,88	52,48	4,1	3,1
	Belgique/België	686,1	771,8	848,3	5,4	9,9
	Luxembourg	:	:	882,5	×	×
	United Kingdom	9,95	10,84	11,69	9,0	7,8
	Ireland	11,56	12,15	13,48	×	10,9
	Danmark	133,79	146,17	153,50	8,0	5,0
	Ellas	895,0	1 009,0	1 174,3	×	16,4
Oats	Deutschland	43,30	45,75	42,75	2,3	−6,6
	France	96,06	104,95	108,00	8,3	2,9
	Italia	23 782	27 266	:	13,5	×
	Nederland	48,03	49,75	47,53	3,8	−4,5
	Belgique/België	695,1	746,1	765,5	4,7	2,6
	Luxembourg	796,4	719,5	871,7	×	21,1
	United Kingdom	9,91	10,26	10,97	8,8	6,9
	Ireland	:	:	:	×	×
	Danmark	132,70	137,28	144,95	6,3	5,6
	Ellas	995,0	:	:	×	×
Maize	Deutschland	55,93	57,39	60,50	4,1	5,4
	France	111,46	126,78	137,33	12,0	8,3
	Italia	23 695	26 355	30 897	15,0	17,2
	Nederland	55,71	59,72	63,03	5,6	5,5
	Belgique/België	877,3	967,7	1 092,4	6,2	12,9
	Luxembourg	895,0	954,1	1 100,8	5,6	15,4
	United Kingdom	:	:	:	×	×
	Ireland	14,76	16,01	17,38	×	8,6
	Danmark	:	:	:	×	×
	Ellas	892,0	1 065,0	1 517,4	×	42,5
Durum wheat	France	152,93	172,88	:	10,5	×
	Italia	32 093	36 199	40 853	10,9	12,9
	Ellas	:	1 517,0	1 883,3	×	24,1

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.1.4 Prices received by cereal producers in the Community

			NC/100 kg			% TAV	
			1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1981/82 / 1973/74	1982/83 / 1981/82
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
Common wheat	Deutschland	DM	49,50	51,0	:	2,8	×
	France	FF	87,82	97,61	:	7,9	×
	Italia	LIT	25 392	28 425	:	14,1	×
	Nederland	HFL	45,95	49,80	:	3,5	×
	Belgique/België	BFR	710,0	765,0	:	5,1	×
	Luxembourg	LFR	622,0	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	UKL	9,888	10,89	:	8,1	×
	Ireland	IRL	9,000	:	:	×	×
	Danmark	DKR	127,08	139,24	:	7,1	×
	Ellas	DR	982,0	1 061,0	:	×	×
Rye	Deutschland	DM	46,30	47,40	:	2,9	×
	France	FF	78,98	86,94	:	7,4	×
	Italia	LIT	20 300	22 700	:	15,2	×
	Nederland	HFL	45,10	48,00	:	3,9	×
	Belgique/België	BFR	640,0	698,0	:	4,6	×
	Luxembourg	LFR	594,0	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	UKL	10,178	9,95	:	11,2	×
	Ireland	IRL	—	—	:	×	×
	Danmark	DKR	118,33	131,14	:	7,1	×
	Ellas	DR	947,0	1 058,0	:	×	×
Barley	Deutschland	DM	44,80	48,10	:	2,9	×
	France	FF	78,79	88,82	:	8,2	×
	Italia	LIT	20 500	24 000	:	14,7	×
	Nederland	HFL	43,85	48,30	:	4,1	×
	Belgique/België	BFR	612,0	682,0	:	4,8	×
	Luxembourg	LFR	—	—	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	UKL	9,268	10,01	:	8,5	×
	Ireland	IRL	8,580	:	:	×	×
	Danmark	DKR	118,21	133,24	:	7,8	×
	Ellas	DR	940,0	1 009,0	:	×	×
Oats	Deutschland	DM	43,20	45,05	:	2,1	×
	France	FF	74,17	86,77	:	7,6	×
	Italia	LIT	21 400	24 900	:	15,1	×
	Nederland	HFL	43,65	45,30	:	3,3	×
	Belgique/België	BFR	612,0	682,0	:	4,8	×
	Luxembourg	LFR	—	—	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	UKL	9,835	9,69	:	9,2	×
	Ireland	IRL	8,800	:	:	×	×
	Danmark	DKR	121,14	127,99	:	6,8	×
	Ellas	DR	951,0	1 126,0	:	×	×
Maize	Deutschland	DM	—	—	:	×	×
	France	FF	84,78	96,10	:	8,3	×
	Italia	LIT	21 324	24 026	:	16,2	×
	Nederland	HFL	—	—	:	×	×
	Belgique/België	BFR	—	—	:	×	×
	Luxembourg	LFR	—	—	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	UKL	—	—	:	×	×
	Ireland	IRL	—	—	:	×	×
	Danmark	DKR	—	—	:	×	×
	Ellas	DR	943,0	1 056,0	:	×	×

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.1.5 Cereal market prices as a percentage of the intervention price (1)

	1982					1983						
	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	100,94	100,26	100,36	99,92	99,66	99,40	98,88	98,71	98,81	98,61	100,38	103,77
France	100,83	100,67	101,62	102,78	102,30	100,58	100,49	100,33	100,23	99,42	101,21	91,44
Italia (2)	95,11	95,51	97,73	99,79	98,98	100,62	98,31	96,60	96,06	96,70	93,04	87,05
Nederland	99,68	97,94	98,22	98,37	98,62	98,72	98,94	97,88	99,12	98,05	101,24	98,54
Belgique/België	101,88	100,64	100,44	101,46	101,76	100,72	98,97	100,77	99,81	101,23	100,89	102,44
United Kingdom	93,81	93,62	93,47	95,38	96,45	96,93	102,38	104,90	106,29	104,39	106,06	–
Ellas	102,42	99,64	99,39	98,39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Durum wheat												
Italia	95,47	97,89	99,20	99,10	104,27	101,97	101,91	101,49	100,96	98,87	93,07	93,36
Ellas	89,13	92,02	94,34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Barley												
Deutschland	101,11	100,52	99,74	100,16	100,23	98,69	98,26	97,63	98,50	98,66	100,00	94,62
France	102,75	103,32	102,95	103,82	105,08	102,92	102,01	101,08	103,72	102,93	108,10	90,71
Nederland	103,07	101,93	102,34	105,41	103,86	103,77	102,49	101,28	101,89	101,62	101,89	98,89
Belgique/België	102,86	101,80	102,03	103,19	104,22	101,77	99,18	100,78	100,54	101,75	100,41	99,61
Danmark	–	96,91	96,07	97,24	96,57	98,25	96,45	96,18	95,84	96,57	99,28	–
United Kingdom	93,99	95,09	95,23	96,75	88,12	99,07	100,33	102,63	104,36	103,03	104,98	89,4
Ellas	98,48	96,37	95,99	93,01	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rye												
Deutschland	106,89	107,36	107,55	107,39	106,79	105,33	105,59	105,61	105,04	105,64	106,57	103,84
Nederland	108,75	110,41	110,06	109,30	109,14	103,95	–	–	–	–	–	99,52
Danmark	–	102,04	102,31	102,51	101,19	101,49	100,73	100,51	101,88	–	–	–
Maize												
France	124,22	117,62	115,34	115,65	117,02	115,59	116,35	116,02	115,58	116,19	116,94	116,67
Italia	131,32	118,69	118,47	122,81	122,05	123,01	120,94	120,71	122,17	123,47	124,88	128,59
Ellas	–	–	–	–	–	113,71	111,70	116,36	115,99	–	–	–

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	
		1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1981/82 / 1973/74	1982/83 / 1981/82
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Common wheat	Deutschland	799	860	1 808	1,6	110,2
	France	2 139	237	2 712	:	1 144,3
	Italia	:	:	:	:	:
	Nederland	31	5	206	−27,1	4 120,0
	Belgique/België	36	11	65	−68,1	590,9
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	87	36	491	:	1 363,9
	Ireland	:	:	:	:	:
	Danmark	37	94	372	:	395,7
	EUR 9	3 128	1 244	5 705	−2,4	458,60
	Ellas	:	:	:		
	EUR 10	3 128	1 244	5 705	−2,4	458,60
Rye	Deutschland	205	76	38	−7,3	−50,0
	France	1	:	:		
	Italia	:	:	:		
	Nederland	:	:	:		
	Belgique/België	:	:	:		
	Luxembourg	:	:	:		
	United Kingdom	0	0	:		
	Ireland	:	:	:		
	Danmark	21	99	3	:	−97,0
	EUR 9	228	175	41	2,9	−76,6
	Ellas	:	:	:		
	EUR 10	228	175	41	2,9	−76,6
Barley	Deutschland	443	216	569	−5,6	263,4
	France	118	:	:		
	Italia	:	:	:		
	Nederland	:	:	4		
	Belgique/België	11	:	:		
	Luxembourg	:	:	:		
	United Kingdom	738	350	1 201		343,1
	Ireland	0	8	103		1 287,5
	Danmark	14	16	355		2 218,8
	EUR 9	1 325	590	2 232	6,2	377,5
	Ellas	:	:	:		
	EUR 10	1 325	590	2 232	6,2	
Durum wheat	Deutschland	:	:	:		
	France	7	1	:		
	Italia	48	150	79		−47,3
	Nederland	:	:	:		
	Belgique/België	:	:	:		
	Luxembourg	:	:	:		
	United Kingdom	:	:	:		
	Ireland	:	:	:		
	Danmark	:	:	:		
	EUR 9	55	151	79		−45,0
	Ellas	:	360			
	EUR 10	55	511	79		

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.1.7 World production of cereals and production in the main exporting countries

	%			Mio t			% TAV	
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Wheat								
World	100	100	100	445,1	459,6	477,8	2,5	4,0
of which:								
- EUR 9	11,7	11,2	11,8	51,9	51,3	56,6	2,7	10,3
- Ellas	0,7	0,6	0,6	2,9	2,8	3,0	6,4	7,1
- EUR 10	12,3	11,8	12,5	54,8	54,1	59,6	2,9	10,2
- Spain	1,3	0,7	0,9	5,9	3,4	4,4	−1,7	29,4
- Portugal	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,4	0,3	0,4	−6,2	33,3
- USA	14,5	16,5	16,0	64,5	76,0	76,4	6,4	0,5
- Canada	4,3	5,3	5,8	19,1	24,5	27,6	5,3	12,7
- Argentina	1,8	1,7	3,0	7,8	7,9	14,5	2,3	83,5
- Australia	2,4	3,6	1,8	10,8	16,4	8,6	4,1	−47,6
- Others	63,3	60,3	59,9	281,8	277,0	286,3	1,4	3,4
Other cereals (1)								
World	100	100	100	729,6	791,9	806,7	2,0	1,9
of which:								
- EUR 9	9,3	8,4	8,5	67,3	66,7	68,5	0,4	2,7
- Ellas	0,3	0,3	0,3	2,3	2,2	2,4	4,1	9,1
- EUR 10	9,6	8,7	8,8	69,6	68,9	70,9	0,5	2,8
- Spain	1,7	1,0	1,0	12,0	7,7	8,4	0,7	9,1
- Portugal	0,1	0,1	—	0,6	0,7	—	−1,7	—
- USA	27,4	31,5	31,7	198,9	249,3	255,9	3,7	2,6
- Canada	3,0	3,2	3,3	21,7	25,7	26,6	2,9	3,5
- Argentina	1,4	2,8	2,3	10,5	22,3	18,7	3,5	−16,1
- Australia	0,7	0,8	0,5	5,1	6,2	4,1	3,5	−33,9
- Others	56,1	51,9	52,3	406,2	411,1	422,1	1,2	2,7

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		
		1979	1980	1981	1980/1973	1980/1979	1981/1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Imports (1)							
Wheat and flour (wheat equivalent)	World	79,2	93,8	98,2	3,9	18,4	4,7
	EUR 9	4,7	4,9	4,5	3,5	4,3	− 8,2
	%	5,9	5,2	4,6	×	×	×
	EUR 10	4,7	4,9	4,5	− 3,5	4,3	− 8,2
	%	5,9	5,2	4,6	×	×	×
Other cereals (2)	World	93,7	97,1	104,7	5,6	3,6	7,8
	EUR 9	12,2	11,8	10,4	− 5,6	− 3,3	−11,9
	%	13,0	12,2	9,9	×	×	×
	EUR 10	13,3	13,0	10,6	4,5	− 2,3	−18,5
	%	14,2	13,4	10,1	×	×	×
All cereals (2)	World	172,9	192,3	202,9	4,8	11,2	5,5
	EUR 9	16,9	16,7	14,9	− 5,0	− 1,2	−10,8
	%	9,8	8,7	7,3	×	×	×
	EUR 10	18,0	17,9	15,1	− 4,3	− 0,6	−15,6
	%	10,4	9,4	7,4	×	×	×
Exports (1)							
Wheat and flour (wheat equivalent)	World	76,1	93,0	99,3	3,1	22,2	6,8
	EUR 9	8,2	11,8	14,7	9,6	43,9	24,6
	%	10,8	12,5	14,8	×	×	×
	EUR 10	9,1	11,6	15,2	9,4	27,5	31,0
	%	12,0	13,2	15,3	×	×	×
Other cereals (2)	World	95,5	104,6	106,0	6,6	9,5	1,3
	EUR 9	3,7	5,8	5,8	7,1	56,8	0
	%	3,9	5,5	5,5	×	×	×
	EUR 10	3,7	5,8	5,8	7,1	56,8	0
	%	3,9	5,5	5,5	×	×	×
All cereals (2)	World	171,7	194,8	205,3	4,6	13,5	5,4
	EUR 9	11,9	16,8	20,5	8,0	41,2	22,0
	%	6,9	8,6	10,0	×	×	×
	EUR 10	12,8	17,4	21,0	8,5	35,9	20,7
	%	7,4	9,0	10,2	×	×	×

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	
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1981/82 / 1973/74	1982/83 / 1981/82
1	2	3	4	5	6
Common wheat					
- Red Winter	166,53	168,67	167,60	×	– 0,6
- Hard/Dark Hard Winter 2/13,5	178,49	192,32	:	×	×
- Hard/Dark Hard Winter 2/12	176,05	:	:	×	×
Barley					
- USA III	141,06	139,78	121,97	1,3	–12,7
- Argentine Plata 65/66	:	:	:	×	×
- Canada Feed I	141,06	150,80	125,20	1,6	–17,0
- Canada Feed II	141,06	140,64	123,64	7,2	–12,1
Maize					
- USA Yellow Corn III	142,79	134,44	146,15	3,7	8,7
- Argentine Plata	166,90	150,74	149,78	3,2	– 0,6
Durum wheat					
- USA Hard Amber Durum III	222,16	185,28	198,09	–2,1	6,9
- Canadian Western Amber Durum II	237,06	204,86	:	×	×

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.1.10 **Consumer prices of bread**

		National currency			% TAV	
		1980	1981	1982	1981 / 1973	1982 / 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	DM/kg	2,61	2,76	2,89	6,0	4,7
France	FF/400 g	2,44	2,71	3,04	13,0	12,2
Italia	LIT/kg	950	1 159	1 350	17,0	16,5
Nederland	HFL/800 g	1,75	1,91	2,08	8,8	8,9
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	32,0	33,1	35,4	9,2	6,9
United Kingdom	pence/1 ¾ lbs	36,60	39,90	42,00	17,6	5,3
Ireland	pence/800 g	35,90	38,80	39,90	15,4	2,8
Danmark	DKR/300 g	3,23	3,64	4,04	11,6	11,0
Ellas	DR/920 g	21,7	26,3	30,0	×	14,1

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	
	1980	1981	1982	1981/1975	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
Money terms					
Deutschland	121,2	127,7	134,0	4,5 (1)	4,9
France	177,5	200,5	224,3	12,3	11,8
Italia	219,0	259,6	299,0	17,1	15,2
Nederland	131,7	141,1	149,7	5,8 (1)	6,1
Belgique/België	137,1	143,1	152,5	6,1	6,6
Luxembourg	133,3	140,0	150,1	5,6	7,2
United Kingdom	199,2	217,2	229,6	13,8	5,7
Ireland	187,9	205,5	224,2	13,2 (1)	9,1
Danmark	171,5	194,2	213,2	12,0 (1)	9,8
Ellas	219,0	279,4	327,3	19,3 (1)	17,1
*Real terms***					
Deutschland	99,8	101,1	101,2	0,3 (1)	0,2
France	109,5	110,5	109,8	1,7	−0,6
Italia	97,9	98,1	96,2	−0,4	−1,9
Nederland	98,2	99,5	99,9	0,3 (1)	0,4
Belgique/België	105,3	104,5	104,2	0,7	−0,4
Luxembourg	96,8	93,9	93,3	−1,2	−0,7
United Kingdom	99,9	97,6	96,3	−0,4	−1,3
Ireland	97,8	91,2	85,7	−0,5 (1)	−6,0
Danmark	113,0	115,2	115,2	2,5 (1)	−0,1
Ellas	106,4	113,0	106,1	1,3 (1)	−6,1

Source: Eurostat, EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) 1982/1976.

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	
	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
France	7	5	5	−12,71	0	34,3	40,0	54,0	2,20	35,0	24	20	27	−12,08	35,0
Italia	176	169	178	− 1,45	5,3	55,0	49,5	54,2	1,51	9,5	968	837	964	0,01	15,2
Ellas	18	15	15	—	0	44,4	59,0	55,3	—	−6,3	80	87	83	—	− 4,6
EUR 10	201	190	198	− 1,07	4,2	53,3	50,0	54,2	1,88	8,4	1 072	944	1 074	0,72	13,7

Source: Eurostat.

M.2.2 Rice supply balance (1)

EUR 10

	1 000 t wholly milled rice		% TAV
	1980/81	1981/82	1981/82 / 1980/81
1	2	3	4
Usable production	661	639	− 3,3
Changes in stocks	− 37	0	
Imports	655	802	22,4
Exports	327	463	41,6
Intra-Community trade (2)	469	464	− 1,0
Internal use	1 026	978	− 4,7
of which:			
- animal feed	69	83	20,3
- seed	25	28	12,0
- industrial use	44	30	−31,8
- losses (market)	12	6	−50,0
- gross human consumption	877	829	− 5,5
Human consumption in kg/head	3,2	3,1	− 3,1
Degree of self-supply (%)	64,4	65,3	1,3

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Broken rice included.
(2) Calculated on the basis of intra-import.

M.2.3 Producer prices for rice

	ECU/100 kg (1)			% TAV (2)	
	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
Italia	25,49	33,77	34,84	6,50	3,2
Ellas	18,56	23,72	28,74	:	21,2

Source: Eurostat.
Italia: Round grain paddy rice.
Ellas: Paddy rice.
(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
1981						
September	43 500	136,66	43 633	137,08	41 175	129,36
October	45 350	140,95	47 275	146,95	45 600	141,74
November	46 850	144,11	47 625	146,49	46 600	143,34
December	46 850	142,62	48 125	146,50	46 350	141,09
1982						
January	47 600	143,42	48 500	146,13	46 600	140,40
February	46 600	138,98	48 500	144,65	46 600	138,98
March	48 000	141,72	52 040	153,65	47 900	141,42
April	48 375	141,41	54 400	159,02	48 250	141,04
May	46 125	133,50	53 600	155,14	47 315	136,95
June	42 550	121,96	50 300	144,17	43 780	125,48
July	41 850	118,79	49 500	140,51	44 600	126,60
August	40 350	114,53	48 167	136,72	42 935	121,87
1982						
September	40 000	106,80	47 500	126,83	42 600	113,75
October	44 300	116,94	52 300	138,21	46 100	121,82
November	42 440	110,96	50 480	132,04	44 800	117,18
December	42 050	108,88	49 500	128,17	44 100	114,19
1983						
January	42 050	107,80	49 500	126,89	44 100	113,05
February	40 490	102,77	48 250	122,47	44 100	111,93
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	—	—

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
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

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	
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84 p	1982/83 / 1973/74	1983/84 / 1982/83 p	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84 p	1982/83 / 1973/74	1983/84 / 1982/83 p	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84 p	1982/83 / 1973/74	1983/84 / 1982/83 p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Deutschland (3)	464	428	404	2,1	− 5,6	7,32	7,70	6,25	2,3	−18,8	3 396	3 299	2 544	4,3	−22,9
France (4)	616	539	472	1,3	−12,4	8,33	8,25	7,50	3,4	− 9,1	5 447	4 755	3 818	4,3	−19,7
Italia	319	255	215	1,0	−15,7	6,42	4,63	5,77	0,5	24,6	2 048	1 180	1 240	1,4	5,1
Nederland	130	134	116	1,5	−13,4	8,03	8,43	6,47	2,8	−23,3	1 044	1 130	750	4,4	−33,6
Belgique/België	137	130	115	2,4	−11,5	7,52	8,50	6,70	2,4	−21,2	1 030	1 105	770	4,9	−30,3
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	207	202	196	0,7	− 3,0	5,28	7,02	5,61	3,6	−20,1	1 092	1 418	1 100	4,4	−22,4
Ireland	35	35	36	1,7	2,9	4,80	6,34	5,00	0,8	−16,7	168	222	180	2,5	−18,9
Danmark	76	76	74	1,9	− 2,6	6,32	7,07	4,93	3,3	−30,3	480	537	365	5,3	−32,0
EUR 9	1 984	1 799	1 628	1,5	− 9,5	7,25	7,41	6,43	2,7	−13,2	14 705	13 646	10 767	4,1	−21,1
Ellas	42	40	39	5,8	− 2,5	7,69	7,40	7,85	2,4	6,1	323	296	306	8,2	3,4
EUR 10	2 026	1 839	1 667	1,6	− 9,4	7,26	7,41	6,46	2,7	−12,8	15 028	13 942	11 073	4,2	−20,6

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
(1982/83)

(1 000 t white sugar)

	Basic quantity		Carry-over and production (p)					
	A Sugar	B Sugar	Quantity of sugar carried over to 1981/82	1982/83 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 1983/84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Deutschland	1 990	612,3	153	3 299	1 990	612	649	201
France (1)	2 996	805,8	504	4 755	2 869	758	983	649
Italia	1 320	248,3	248	1 180	1 296	127	—	5
Nederland	690	182,0	32	1 130	690	182	242	48
Belgique/België	680	146,0	50	1 105	680	146	259	70
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	1 040	104,0	—	1 418	1 040	104	194	80
Ireland	182	18,2	—	222	182	18	—	22
Danmark	328	96,6	—	537	328	97	98	14
EUR 9	9 226	2 213,2	987	13 646	9 075	2 044	2 425	1 089
Ellas	290	29,0	4	296	290	10	—	—
EUR 10	9 516	2 242,2	991	13 942	9 365	2 054	2 425	1 089

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Including French overseas departments.

M.3.3 Sugar supply balance — EUR 10
(October/September)

	1 000 t white sugar			% TAV	
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 p	1981/82 / 1980/81	1982/83 / 1981/82 p.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total production	12 262	15 028	13 942	22,6	– 7,2
of which: C sugar production	1 191	2 530	2 425	12,4	– 4,2
Usable production (1)	11 071	12 498	11 517	12,9	– 7,8
Change in stocks	–687	1 490	358	×	×
Imports (2)	1 320	1 532	1 496	16,1	– 2,3
Exports (1) (2)	3 534	2 943	3 182	–16,7	8,1
Intra-Community trade	1 144	1 161	1 386	1,5	19,4
Internal use	9 544	9 597	9 473	0,6	– 1,3
of which:					
- animal feed	10	7	7	–30,0	0
- industrial use	91	80	80	–12,1	0
- human consumption	9 443	9 510	9 386	0,7	– 1,3
Human consumption (kg/head) (3)	34,9	35,1	34,6	0,6	– 1,4
Degree of self-supply (%) (4)	128,5	156,6	147,2	×	×

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	
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 p	1981/82 / 1973/74	1982/83 / 1981/82 p
1	2	3	4	5	6
Supply balance (sugar marketing year Sept./August)					
Initial stock	25 176	24 300	32 700	5,0	34,5
Production	88 070	100 500	100 000	3,1	– 0,5
Imports	28 671	31 800	28 600	3,9	–10,1
Availability	141 917	156 600	161 300	3,6	3,0
Exports	28 219	32 000	29 700	3,8	– 7,2
Consumption	89 359	91 900	94 300	2,0	2,6
Final stock	24 339	32 700	37 300	9,2	14,1
of which: as a % of consumption	27,2	35,6	39,6	×	×
	1980	1981	1982	1981 / 1973	1982 / 1981
International trade					
Imports/world	26 595	28 136	29 390	2,9	4,4
of which: EUR 10	1 431	1 365	1 403	–6,5	2,8
%	5,4	4,9	4,8	×	×
Exports/world	26 811	29 044	30 403	3,3	4,7
of which: EUR 10	4 325	5 344	5 580	13,7	4,4
%	16,1	18,4	18,3	×	×

Source: FO Licht — European Sugar Journal (for the supply). International Sugar Organization (for the international trade).

M.3.5 Average world sugar prices (1)

	ECU/100 kg			% TAV (5)	
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1981/82 / 1973/74	1982/83 / 1981/82
1	2	3	4	5	6
Paris Stock Exchange (2)	53,58	30,82	24,07	– 0,1	–15,0
London Stock Exchange (3)	50,59	28,10	19,29	1,5	–11,4
New York Stock Exchange (4)	46,79	24,95	16,60	–12,4	–40,4

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				
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	84 638	92 608	100 743	2,2	8,8
of which:								
Europe								
EUR 10	16,0	16,7	15,6	13 545	15 476	15 724	5,7	1,6
Portugal	—	—	—	15	15	15	5,2	0
Spain	1,1	1,2	1,1	968	1 081	1 123	2,4	3,9
USSR	8,6	6,9	6,9	7 250	6 413	7 000	−5,2	9,1
America								
USA	6,3	6,3	5,4	5 313	5 789	5 418	3,3	− 6,4
Cuba	8,0	8,6	8,0	6 805	7 926	8 039	4,9	1,4
Dominican Republic	1,2	1,2	1,3	1 013	1 107	1 285	−0,8	16,1
Mexico	3,2	2,9	2,7	2 719	2 642	2 739	−0,7	15,3
Argentina	2,0	1,8	1,6	1 716	1 624	1 563	0,1	− 3,8
Brazil	9,8	9,4	8,9	8 270	8 726	8 941	2,9	2,5
Asia								
India	5,3	6,5	9,1	4 528	5 991	9 126	5,2	52,3
Peop. Rep. China	3,3	3,7	3,7	2 800	3 450	3 700	0,6	7,2
Philippines	2,8	2,6	2,7	2 332	2 376	2 709	1,6	14,0
Thailand	0,9	1,8	3,0	778	1 702	3 017	9,2	77,3
Africa								
South Africa	2,1	2,1	2,3	1 780	1 987	2 371	0,2	19,3
Oceania								
Australia	4,0	3,8	3,6	3 415	3 509	3 652	3,9	4,1

Source: Statistical Bulletin of the International Sugar Organization (ISO).

M.3.7 Consumer prices of sugar

					% TAV	
		1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	DM/kg	1,72	1,81	1,90	4,2	5,0
France	FF/kg	3,83	4,35	4,87	11,4	12,0
Italia	LIT/kg	817	917	1 088	16,8	18,6
Nederland	HFL/kg	1,83	1,97	2,19	5,9	11,2
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	34,8	36,6	39,2	7,8	7,1
United Kingdom	pence/kg	35,70	39,30	43,40	8,2	10,4
Ireland	pence/kg	39,10	49,05	53,40	9,6	8,9
Danmark	DKR/kg	9,88	10,67	12,21	18,6	14,4
Ellas	DR/kg	30,4	42,9	43,4	×	1,2

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 3°

			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	1981/82	207,857	197,774	196,344	196,344
	Representative market price	1981/82	145,000	145,000	146,560	148,120
	Intervention price	1981/82	196,330	196,330	197,890	199,450
	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
Lampante grade olive oil 3°	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 (3)	1981/82	178,337	173,132	173,490	173,887
	Intervention price	1981/82	181,890	181,890	183,450	185,010
	Market price (3)	1982/83	204,810	208,495	212,956	209,465
	Intervention price (3)	1982/83	200,610	200,610	202,310	204,010

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 5° 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
	1981/82	213,173	206,677	206,379	205,485
	1982/83	235,221	242,242	246,897	244,763
Milan (b) - refined olive oil	1968/69	99,376	96,620	95,054	95,054
	1981/82	216,178	210,254	210,254	209,857
	1982/83	239,915	247,479	250,970	249,224
Milan (b) - edible seed oils	1968,69	31,626	31,297	31,626	34,818
	1981/82	58,476	55,445	55,048	56,141
	1982/83	58,766	56,730	55,469	56,245
Ratio: olive oil (Bari)/edible seed oils (Milan)	1968/69	2,99	2,95	2,86	2,58
	1981/82	3,65	3,73	3,75	3,66
	1982/83	4,00	4,27	4,45	4,35

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
195,946	201,014	206,777	209,062	209,459	211,645	220,191	221,880	206,191
149,680	151,240	152,800	154,360	155,920	155,920	155,920	145,000	150,460
201,010	202,570	204,130	205,690	207,250	207,250	207,250	196,330	201,790
223,429	231,284	230,052	233,967	234,899	238,628 (4)	:	:	:
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
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
175,358	183,625	189,587	190,779	189,785	191,176	:	:	181,716
186,570	188,130	189,690	191,250	192,810	192,810	192,810	181,890	187,350
204,500	207,525	202,535	206,189	208,054	208,799 (4)	:	:	:
205,710	207,410	209,110	210,810	212,510	212,510	212,510	200,610	206,560

(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
204,054	212,540	222,079	220,270	220,191	224,960	229,233	232,512	216,463
241,583	241,660	233,035	235,645	237,323	238,628 (1)			
96,958	94,685	94,298	93,380	96,635	99,134	99,457	98,747	96,612
209,936	218,005	225,159	225,358	225,755	230,127	235,692	238,672	221,271
245,849	245,927	236,018	242,282	246,085	:	:	:	:
35,301	34,624	33,851	32,667	32,671	32,884	34,238	38,628	33,686
56,876	61,506	61,308	60,771	62,301	60,612	60,453	60,016	59,079
55,818	59,445	60,318	59,542	61,335	:	:	:	:
2,55	2,59	2,69	2,76	2,89	2,92	2,79	2,46	2,74
3,59	3,46	3,66	3,62	3,53	3,71	3,79	3,87	3,66
4,33	4,07	3,86	3,96	3,87	:	:	:	:

M.4.3 Olive-oil imports

			EUR 10	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	UEBL/ BLEU	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	Ellas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Third countries	t	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	—
	t	1979/80	155 973	1 277	36 408	115 667	901	461	1 219	10	30	
	% TAV	1980/81 / 1973/74	−43,0	−43,2	54,8	−63,0	183,8	9,3	−69,1	×	−54,1	×
	% TAV	1981/82 / 1980/81	−43,0	−63,7	−64,1	−26,9	−62,6	−41,0	1,1	150,0	−57,1	×
Spain	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 23ↄ	378	472	4	25	—
	t	1979/80	44 143	1 128	12 664	28 351	868	292	811	10	19	
	% TAV	1980/81 / 1973/74	−52,1	−45,6	182,1	−85,1	194,7	4,4	−48,6	×	×	×
	% TAV	1981/82 / 1980/81	−73,4	−67,7	−69,5	−91,1	−65,1	−54,5	10,2	150,0	−68,0	×
Ellas	t	1981/82	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
	t	1980/81	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
	t	1979/80	15 859	84	82	15 284	9	9	381	:	10	
	% TAV	1980/81 / 1973/74	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
	% TAV	1981/82 / 1980/81	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
Portugal	t	1981/82	925	89	104	713	11	8	—	—	—	—
	t	1980/81	86	37	23	—	5	9	12	—	—	—
	t	1979/80	77	45	1	:	4	20	7	:	:	
	% TAV	1980/81 / 1973/74	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	% TAV	1981/82 / 1980/81	975,6	140,5	352,2	×	120,0	−11,1	×	×	×	×

Turkey	t	1981/82	1 876	32	4	1 814	22	–	–	–	4	–
	t	1980/81	9 696	160	8 134	1 397	0	–	2	–	3	–
	t	1979/80	7 672	20	35	7 617	:	:	:	:	:	:
	% TAV	1980/81 / 1973/74	– 9,2	11,1	158,1	–81,1	×	×	×	×	×	×
	% TAV	1981/82 / 1980/81	–80,7	–80,0	×	29,8	×	×	×	×	33,3	×
Tunisia	t	1981/82	46 170	–	9 452	36 718	–	–	–	–	–	–
	t	1980/81	61 208	1	15 666	45 541	–	–	–	–	–	–
	t	1979/80	71 831	:	16 476	55 355	:	:	:	:	:	:
	% TAV	1980/81 / 1973/74	–11,3	×	18,5	–18,2	×	×	×	×	×	×
	% TAV	1981/82 / 1980/81	–24,6	×	–39,7	–19,4	×	×	×	×	×	×
Morocco	t	1981/82	2 842	13	107	2 667	–	55	–	–	–	–
	t	1980/81	3 990	38	984	2 957	–	11	–	–	–	–
	t	1979/80	14 815	:	7 128	7 647	:	40	:	:	:	:
	% TAV	1980/81 / 1973/74	–81,3	×	–44,1	–84,9	×	×	×	×	×	×
	% TAV	1981/82 / 1980/81	–28,8	–65,8	–89,1	– 9,8	×	400,0	×	×	×	×
Other	t	1981/82	1 539	–	269	1 257	–	–	13	–	0	–
	t	1980/81	2 256	–	1	2 214	–	–	41	–	0	–
	t	1979/80	1 576	:	22	1 413	20	100	20	:	1	
	% TAV	1980/81 / 1973/74	–84,8	×	×	–79,6	×	×	–93,4	×	×	×
	% TAV	1981/82 / 1980/81	–31,8	×	×	–43,2	×	×	–68,3	×	×	×

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	
	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Colza and rape seed															
Deutschland	138,0	154,5	189,2	4,6	22,5	27,4	23,5	28,3	1,7	20,4	377,4	363,0	534,7	6,3	47,3
France	390,5	461,1	473,0	4,3	2,6	27,9	21,8	24,8	1,0	13,8	1 091,2	1 005,6	1 172,0	5,4	16,5
Italia	0,3	0,1	0,1	−37,9	–	21,1	18,2	20,0	−2,1	9,9	0,6	0,2	0,2	−38,4	–
Nederland	7,9	10,9	10,8	− 4,1	−0,9	35,9	34,0	30,8	3,1	− 9,4	28,5	37,2	33,3	− 1,1	−10,5
Belgique/België	0,3	0,5	1,4	− 7,1	180,0	27,3	31,0	32,1	3,6	3,5	0,9	1,5	4,5	− 4,1	200,0
Luxembourg	0,3	0,3	0,4	5,2	33,3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	91,8	125,0	172,8	31,8	38,2	32,7	26,0	33,3	1,8	28,1	300,0	325,0	576,0	34,3	77,2
Ireland	–	–	2,0	–	–	–	–	22,5	–	–	–	–	4,5	–	–
Danmark	101,9	128,6	156,0	13,7	21,3	19,3	20,7	23,7	0,4	14,5	196,5	265,7	370,0	14,1	39,3
EUR 9	731,0	881,0	1 005,7	6,9	14,2	27,3	22,7	26,8	1,3	18,1	1 995,1	1 998,2	2 695,2	8,3	34,9
Ellas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
EUR 10	731,0	881,0	1 005,7	6,9	14,2	27,3	22,7	26,8	1,3	18,1	1 995,1	1 998,2	2 695,2	8,3	34,9
Sunflower seed															
France	102,8	164,9	284,6	18,9	72,6	23,8	25,0	21,9	2,5	−12,4	244,8	413,0	623,0	21,9	50,8
Italia	31,8	42,8	51,0	14,8	19,2	18,1	20,0	17,9	1,6	−10,5	57,4	85,8	91,4	16,7	6,5
EUR 9	134,5	207,6	335,6	17,9	61,7	22,5	24,0	21,3	2,5	−11,3	302,2	498,8	714,4	20,9	43,2
Ellas	3,1	2,8	4,2	5,7	50,0	15,5	14,3	17,9	3,2	25,2	4,8	4,0	7,5	9,1	87,5
EUR 10	137,7	210,4	339,8	17,6	61,5	22,3	23,9	21,2	2,6	−11,3	307,0	502,8	721,9	20,7	43,6
Cotton seed															
Italia	2,9	1,3	–	×	–	6,5	6,5	–	×	–	1,9	0	–	×	–
EUR 9	2,9	1,3	–	×	×	6,5	6,5	–	×	–	1,9	0	–	×	–
Ellas	141,4	126,3	136,9	×	8,4	13,7	15,2	11,5	×	−24,1	193,3	191,7	157,7	×	−17,7
EUR 10	144,3	127,6	136,9	×	7,2	13,5	15,0	11,5	×	−23,3	195,2	191,7	157,7	×	−17,7

Source: Eurostat.

M.5.2 **Supplies of colza and rape** (seed, oil, cake) (July/June)

EUR 10

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 p	1981/82 / 1973/74	1982/83 / 1981/82 p
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
Production	1 995	1 998	2 695	8,3	34,9
Imports	319	135	110		
Exports	40	12	15		
Availabilities	2 274	2 121	2 790	5,3	31,5
Oil					
Production					
- from Community seed	770	775	1 045		
- from imported seed	60	53	43		
Total colza-oil production	830	828	1 088	4,7	31,4
Oil imports	23	13	25		
Oil exports	221	257	261		
Change in stocks	:	:	:		
Availabilities	632	584	852	3,1	45,9
Cake					
Production	1 192	1 188	1 562	6,0	31,5
Imports	181	145	225		
Exports	4	2	3		
Availabilities	1 369	1 331	1 784	6,2	34,0
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 1981	VII-XII 1982	VII-XII 1981	VII-XII 1982	VII-XII 1981	VII-XII 1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	356	399	19	15	0	0
France	5	10	4	3	10	0
Italia	16	9	2	1	0	0
Nederland	11	104	30	10	1	2
UEBL/BLEU	41	34	1	2	0	0
United Kingdom	23	15	8	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Danmark	0	1	0	0	0	0
EUR 9	452	572	64	31	11	2
Ellas	0	0	0	0	0	0
EUR 10	452	572	64	31	11	2

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Based on quantities entering.

M.5.4 **Sunflower supplies** (seed, oil, cake) (July/June) ([1])

EUR 10

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 p	1981/82 / 1973/74	1982/83 / 1981/82 p
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
Production	307	503	722	20,8	43,5
Imports	1 087	874	654		
Exports	2	2	2		
Availabilities	1 392	1 375	1 374	20,4	–
Oil					
Production					
- from Community seed	116	191	274		
- from imported seed	243	332	249		
Total sunflower-oil production	359	523	523	20,2	–
Oil imports	35	75	112		
Oil exports	25	25	28		
Change in stocks	:	:	:		
Availabilities	369	573	607	5,5	5,9
Cake					
Production	821	591	591	20,4	–
Imports	509	416	545		
Exports	8	9	5		
Availabilities	1 322	998	1 131	14,0	13,3
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 1981	VII-XII 1982	VII-XII 1981	VII-XII 1982	VII-XII 1981	VII-XII 1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	77	123	340	163	0	0
France	0	0	59	77	0	1
Italia	0	0	61	7	0	0
Nederland	15	53	120	58	0	0
UEBL/BLEU	5	1	39	44	0	0
United Kingdom	0	9	39	3	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Danmark	0	0	1	1	0	0
EUR 9	97	186	659	353	0	1
Ellas	0	0	0	0	0	0
EUR 10	97	186	659	353	0	1

Source: Eurostat.

([1]) Based on quantities entering.

M.6.1 **Production of dried fodder** (excluding potatoes)

	t			% TAV	
	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	87 739	91 000	91 220	6,3	0,2
France	928 000	840 000	768 400	2,8	– 8,5
Italia	150 000	180 000	180 000	8,3	0
Nederland	114 259	90 000	90 312	– 5,1	0
Belgique/België	8 000	6 000	—	– 8,0	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	111 023	85 000	55 000	– 8,1	– 35,3
Ireland	10 000	5 000	5 000	– 16,4	0
Danmark	200 000	165 000	140 000	– 9,0	– 15,2
EUR 9	1 609 021	1 462 000	1 329 932	– 0,4	– 9,0
Ellas	2 458	—	—	:	:
EUR 10	1 611 479	1 462 000	1 329 932	– 0,4	– 9,0

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
January	45,00	50,06	82,50	51,17	55,10	75,20	68,75	81,88	93,50
February	45,00	50,50	81,71	50,00	56,60	74,07	67,50	82,75	97,83
March	43,00	49,81	79,00	50,55	57,46	:	65,00	89,05	97,13
April	47,00	50,63	72,25	50,50	64,08	:	70,50	99,13	99,33
May	43,50	53,33	68,75	50,50	71,00	64,17	75,00	94,63	104,33
June	47,00	75,00	64,02	49,25	63,92	65,61	75,00	86,00	104,65
July	50,50	75,00	60,75	49,13	62,39	64,43	75,50	87,25	
August	54,55	70,00	50,20	48,15	65,29	63,44	76,94	87,69	
September	42,50	78,05	51,13	47,22	67,16	64,19	77,31	87,31	
October	47,17	76,75	51,44	50,90	73,63	62,90	78,31	88,38	
November	48,83	81,00	51,78	52,55	73,75	66,40	79,64	89,50	
December	55,00	80,75	50,44	53,18	72,63	69,38	81,13	94,40	
Annual Ø	47,42	65,91	63,66	50,26	65,25	66,99	74,21	89,00	
Ø TAV as compared with previous year	43,7	34,6	– 3,4	– 21,1	29,8	2,7	10,8	19,9	

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Characteristics: raw protein: 18%, carotene: 0,0125%, cost ex works on rail (Champagne, France).

M.6.3 Production of dehydrated potatoes (July/June)

	Dehydrated	Flour and flakes	Total dehydrated	% TAV	
		t			
		1982/83		1981/82 / 1973/74	1982/83 / 1981/82
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	25 350	464	25 814	:	−10,2
Nederland	2 996	—	2 996	:	−40,4
Belgique/België	—	—	—	:	×
Danmark	—	—	—	:	×
EUR 10	28 346	464	28 810	:	−19,3

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.6.4 Community supplies of dehydrated fodder

EUR 10

	t			% TAV	
	1980	1981	1982	1981 / 1973	1982 / 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
Production	1 609 021	1 462 000	1 329 932	− 0,9	− 9,0
Imports (1)	444 465	183 929	235 366	−12,0	28,0
Exports (1)	10 049	38 063	27 803	−22,7	−27,0
Availabilities	2 043 437	1 607 866	1 537 495	− 1,3	− 4,4

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
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1982/83 / 1981/82	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1982/83 / 1981/83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Deutschland	6	1	15	1 400,0	26	15	55	266,7
France	78	131	128	−2,3	27	23	33	43,5
Italia	—	0	—	—	16	30	13	−56,7
Nederland	85	64	166	159,4	9	3	2	−33,3
UEBL/BLEU	35	20	27	35,0	10	4	3	−25,0
United Kingdom	19	26	35	34,6	14	32	77	140,6
Ireland	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—
Danmark	7	4	19	375,0	—	—	0	—
EUR 9	230	246	390	58,5	102	107	183	71,0
Ellas	1**	—	—	—	2**	—	—	—
EUR 10	231**	246	390	58,5	104**	107	183	71,0

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				
	1980	1981	1982	% TAV 1981/1973	% TAV 1982/1981	1980	1981	1982	% TAV 1981/1973	% TAV 1982/1981	1980	1981	1982	% TAV 1981/1973	% TAV 1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Area (1 000 ha)	2,9	1,4	–	×	×	141,4	126,3	136,9	×	8,4	144,3	127,7	136,9	×	7,2
Cotton (t)	3 538	1 708	–	×	×	355 000	351 000	315 869	×	–10,0	358 538	352 708	315 869	×	–10,4
Cotton (kg/ha)	1 220	1 220	–	×	×	2 511	2 777	2 307	×	–16,9	2 485	2 762	2 307	×	–16,5
Teased cotton (t)	1 132	546	–	×	×	116 900	120 800	101 000	×	–16,4	118 032	121 346	101 000	×	–16,8
Teased cotton (kg/ha)	390	390	–	×	×	827	1 046	738	×	–29,4	818	950	738	×	–22,3
Seed (t)	1 900	910	–	×	×	193 300	191 700	157 745	×	–17,7	195 200	192 610	157 745	×	–18,1
Seed (kg/ha)	650	650	–	×	×	1 370	1 518	1 152	×	–24,1	1 350	1 508	1 152	×	–23,6

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.7.2 Area, yield and production of fibre flax

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Flax straw															
France	46,5	40,4	39,8	14,9	−1,5	89	82	85	− 1,6	3,7	413,9	331,3	338,3	−0,1	2,1
Nederland	4,2	3,1	3,3	−5,8	6,4	80	80	83	− 0,3	3,8	33,6	24,8	27,4	−6,0	10,5
Belgique/België	7,3	6,1	7,5	−7,6	23,0	75	80	85	1,7	6,3	54,7	48,8	63,8	0,6	30,7
United Kingdom	—	—	0	—	×	—	—	×	—	×	—	—	×	—	×
EUR 10	58,0	49,6	50,6	0,5	2,0	86,6	81,6	84,9	− 1,1	4,0	502,3	404,9	429,5	−0,5	6,1
Flax fibre															
France	46,5	40,4	39,8	14,9	−1,5	14,7	9,7	15,8	− 5,3	62,9	68,4	39,2	62,9	−3,9	60,5
Nederland	4,2	3,1	3,3	−5,8	6,4	13,0	14,0	13,5	− 1,0	−3,6	5,5	4,3	4,5	−6,9	4,7
Belgique/België	7,3	6,1	7,5	−7,6	23,0	14,5	15,0	14,5	− 0,4	−3,3	10,6	9,2	10,9	−0,8	18,5
United Kingdom	—	—	0	—	×	—	—	×	—	×	—	—	×	—	×
EUR 10	58,0	49,6	50,6	0,5	2,0	14,6	10,6	15,5	−28,8	46,2	84,7	52,7	78,3	−3,7	48,6

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.7.3 Flax tow prices

	ECU/t (1)			% TAV (1)	
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1981/82 / 1973/74	1982/83 / 1981/82
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België — water-retted					
Broken flax	954,8	859,48	902,1	−0,1	5,0
Scutched flax					
— common	1 048,9	973,16	1 024,6	0,1	5,3
— average — low	1 271,0	1 289,59	1 359,2	1,7	5,4
— normal	1 482,3	:	:	:	:
— good	1 589,1	1 541,89	1 564,7	1,7	1,5
— superior	:	:	1 812,6	:	

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)	
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1981/82 / 1973/74	1982/83 / 1981/82
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nederland	267,4	316,5	276,1	−1,3	−12,8
Belgique/België	265,4	291,6	257,4	−3,2	−11,7

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	
	1980	1981	1982	1981 / 1973	1982 / 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
France	41 852	36 499	32 961	−3,4	−9,7
Nederland	22 549	18 546	18 493	−3,6	−0,3
EUR 10	64 410	55 045	51 454	−3,5	−6,5

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.8 Seed production and related aid (1982)

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.	–	11 500	400 000	–	5 785	–	–	–	–	417 285	–	417 285	13,3	5 549 891
	Triticum spelta L.	324	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	324	–	324	10,0	3 240
	2. *Oleagineae*														
12.01 A	Linum usitatissimum L. partim (fibre flax)	–	13 000	–	43 600	62 144	–	–	–	–	118 744	–	118 744	19,6	2 327 382
	Linum usitatissimum L. partim (seed flax)	–	1 500	–	–	–	–	7 110	–	–	8 610	–	8 610	15,5	133 455
	Cannabis sativa L. (monoica)	–	3 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3 000	–	3 000	14,2	42 600
	3. *Gramineae*														
12.03 C	Arrhenatherum elatius (L.) Beauv. ex. J. et K. Presl.	740	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	759	–	759	46,6	35 369
	Dactylis glomerata L.	66	14 000	14	125	–	24	1 850	–	26 695	42 774	–	42 774	37,8	1 616 857
	Festuca arundinacea Schreb.	8	11 000	5	4 390	2 133	–	–	–	–	17 536	–	17 536	40,9	717 222
	Festuca ovina L.	7	800	–	1 820	–	–	–	–	1 370	3 997	–	3 997	29,7	118 711
	Festuca pratensis Huds.	10 061	1 900	–	1 170	–	–	1 250	–	26 490	40 871	–	40 871	29,7	1 213 869
	Festuca rubra L.	5 273	4 500	–	37 950	704	–	380	–	74 660	123 467	–	123 467	25,6	3 160 755
	Lolium multiflorum Lam.	47 403	50 000	50	27 000	6 104	3 406	17 750	–	55 800	207 513	–	207 513	14,6	3 029 690
	Lolium perenne L. (high persistence)	5 281	–	–	–	2 772	551	40 060	5 560	108 740	162 964	–	162 964	24,3	3 960 025
	Lolium perenne L. (new varieties and others)	8 453	6 500	–	102 350	1 164	258	43 799	–	78 550	241 074	–	241 074	18,9	4 556 298
	Lolium perenne L. (low persistence)	4 651	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23 265	27 916	–	27 916	13,3	371 283
	Lolium x hybridum Hausskn.	–	11 000	–	125	–	–	6 900	–	90	18 115	–	18 115	14,6	264 479
	Phleum pratense L.	3 538	1 200	2	330	–	197	2 019	–	3 520	10 806	–	10 806	60,8	657 005
	Poa nemoralis L.	–	–	–	2 150	–	–	–	–	–	2 150	–	2 150	27,0	58 050
	Poa pratensis L.	26	–	–	44 200	396	–	–	–	14 740	59 362	–	59 362	27,0	1 602 774
	Poa trivialis L.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 570	4 570	–	4 570	27,0	123 390
	4. *Leguminosae*														
07.05 AI	Pisum sativum L. partim (fodder peas)	36 232	250 000	–	96 100	11 300	246	695 050	–	100 000	1 188 928	–	1 188 928	5,4	6 420 211
07.05 A III	Vicia faba L. partim (field beans)	41 844	75 000	546	2 100	6 850	–	655 675	–	–	782 015	–	782 015	6,1	4 770 292
12.03 C	Medicago sativa L. (ecotypes)	–	100	15 358	–	–	–	–	–	–	15 458	–	15 458	13,5	208 683
	Medicago sativa L. (varieties)	5	65 000	2 640	–	–	–	–	–	10	67 155	–	67 155	24,3	1 631 867
	Trifolium pratense L.	297	12 000	343	5	–	28	635	–	920	14 228	–	14 228	35,1	499 402
	Trifolium repens L.	–	–	–	–	–	–	270	–	12 400	12 670	–	12 670	47,0	595 490
	Trifolium repens L. var. giganteum	–	–	131	–	–	–	–	–	–	131	–	131	47,0	6 157
	Vicia sativa L.	3 245	55 000	271	–	–	–	2 470	–	–	60 986	–	60 986	21,6	1 317 298
		167 454	587 000	419 360	363 415	99 352	4 710	1 475 237	5 560	531 820	3 653 908	–	3 653 908	–	44 991 745

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	
	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1980/81 / 1972/73	1981/82 / 1980/81	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1980/81 / 1972/73	1981/82 / 1980/81	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1980/81 / 1972/73	1981/82 / 1980/81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Deutschland	88	89	89	1,7	0,0	98,9	54,4	84,1	−7,6	54,6	8 667	4 872	7 485	−5,9	53,6
France	1 131	1 095	1 078	−1,0	−1,6	74,7	63,9	53,5	3,1	−16,3	84 490	69 984	57 701	2,1	−17,6
Italia	1 122	1 122	1 108	0,4	−1,2	75,6	75,5	63,7	3,8	−15,6	84 837	84 750	70 500	4,3	−16,8
Nederland	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×
Belgique/België	0	0	0	0,0	0,0	×	×	×	×	×	4	4	4	− 2,8	0,0
Luxembourg	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	53,9	43,7	85,8	−12,5	96,3	62	50	97	−12,1	94,0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0,0	0,0	×	×	×	×	×	1	2	2	9,1	0,0
Ireland	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×
Danmark	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×
EUR 9	2 342	2 307	2 276	−0,2	−1,3	76,1	69,2	59,7	3,1	−13,7	178 061	159 662	135 789	2,8	−15,0
Ellas (1)	101	98	:	−1,5	×	42,4	47,7	:	2,3	:	4 287	4 653	4 785	0,6	2,8
EUR 10	2 443	2 405	:	−0,3	×	74,7	68,3	:	3,0	:	182 348	164 315	140 574	2,8	−14,4

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Excluding the quantities of wine produced by table grapes or grapes destined to be dried.

M.9.2 **Wine supply balance** **EUR 10**

	1 000 hl			% TAV	
	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1980/81 / 1972/73	1981/82 / 1980/81
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	182 414	163 866	140 064	2,7	– 14,5
Change in stocks	15 967	– 2 651	– 14 992	×	×
Imports	:	5 450	5 833	×	7,0
Exports	:	8 088	11 095	×	37,2
Intra-Community trade	:	21 971	22 144	×	0,8
Internal uses:	162 561	163 879	149 794	1,3	– 8,6
- losses - production	553	484	417	– 5,3	– 13,8
- marketing	571	557	509	0,2	– 8,6
- processing	31 979	35 371	24 020	14,3	– 32,1
- human consumption	129 458	127 467	124 848	– 0,7	– 2,1
Human consumption (l/head)	47,9	47,0	45,9	– 1,0	– 2,3
Degree of self-supply (%)	126,4	116,3	103,2	×	– 11,3

Source: Eurostat.

M.9.3 **Producer prices (1) for table wines**

	ECU			% TAV (2)	
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1981/82 / 1973/74	1982/83 / 1981/82
1	2	3	4	5	6
Type R I: Red, 10 to 12°, % vol./hl					
Bastia	2,140	2,472	2,532	3,2	2,4
Béziers	2,318	2,582	2,640	×	2,2
Montpellier	2,303	2,584	2,632	3,8	1,9
Narbonne	2,311	2,590	2,635	3,7	1,7
Nîmes	2,295	2,589	2,631	3,7	1,6
Perpignan	2,321	2,628	2,706	3,5	3,0
Asti	1,864	2,566	2,712	−0,1	5,7
Firenze	1,630	1,770	2,266	−4,0	28,0
Lecce	:	—	—	×	×
Pescara	1,563	1,868	2,360	−0,7	26,3
Reggio Emilia	1,943	2,157	2,617	−1,0	21,3
Treviso	1,736	2,099	2,505	−0,5	19,3
Verona (local wines)	1,897	2,117	2,599	−0,9	22,8
Heraklion	2,492	3,093	2,935	×	− 5,1
Patras	2,317	—	—	×	×
Type R II: Red, 13 to 14°, % vol./hl					
Bastia	2,112	2,455	2,519	×	2,6
Brignoles	:	—	—	×	×
Bari	1,975	1,987	2,366	−2,0	19,1
Barletta	2,204	2,069	—	−2,1	×
Cagliari	1,823	—	—	×	×
Lecce	:	1,793	—	×	×
Taranto	1,703	2,054	2,398	−0,5	16,7
Heraklion	2,532	—	—	×	×
Patras	:	—	—	×	×
Type R III: Red, Portuguese type, hl					
Rheinpfalz-Rheinhessen (Hügelland)	68,35	107,34	87,27	21,7	−18,7
Type A I: White, 10 to 12°, % vol./hl					
Bordeaux	2,639	3,704	2,848	8,6	−23,1
Nantes	2,564	3,341	2,712	8,1	−18,9
Bari	1,535	1,866	2,293	0,7	22,9
Cagliari	1,732	1,952	—	0,2	×
Chieti	1,519	1,837	2,305	1,0	25,5
Ravenna (Lugo, Faenza)	1,725	2,138	2,459	0,7	15,0
Trapani (Alcamo)	1,646	1,875	2,172	1,4	15,8
Treviso	1,813	2,298	2,683	0,7	16,8
Athena	2,142	2,223	2,141	×	− 3,7
Heraklion	2,344	2,034	2,047	×	0,6
Patras	:	2,438	2,161	×	−11,4
Type A II: White, Sylvaner type, hl					
Rheinpfalz (Oberhaardt)	63,60	77,47	33,37	17,6	−56,9
Rheinhessen (Hügelland)	64,37	79,18	33,86	14,7	−57,2
Moselle luxembourgeoise	:	—	—	×	×
Type A III: White, Riesling type, hl					
Mosel/Rheingau	83,28	79,06	57,02	8,7	−27,9
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	
		1980	1981	1982	»1981« / »1973«	1982 / 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dark air cured	Deutschland	1 532	1 460	1 502	– 2,3	2,9
	France	18 499	16 182	14 375	– 2,4	– 11,2
	Italia	7 719	9 284	10 970	9,0	18,2
	Belgique/België	423	496	493	– 2,2	– 0,6
	EUR 9 and 10	28 173	27 422	27 340	0,4	– 0,3
Sun cured	Italia	20 486	19 247	18 605	– 0,5	– 3,3
	EUR 9	20 486	19 247	18 605	– 0,5	– 3,3
	Ellas	84 111	83 812	86 599	0,9	3,3
	EUR 10	104 597	103 059	105 204	0,6	2,1
Light air cured	Deutschland	1 453	1 327	1 179	– 4,1	– 11,1
	France	3	412	473	– 5,4	14,8
	Italia	15 881	15 844	16 458	3,3	3,9
	EUR 9	17 337	17 583	18 110	2,3	3,0
	Ellas	5 146	6 308	7 168	4,6	13,6
	EUR 10	22 483	25 218	25 278	3,1	0
Flue cured	Deutschland	373	369	349	1,3	– 5,4
	France	199	481	693	×	44,1
	Italia	10 531	11 121	11 565	11,7	4,0
	EUR 9	11 103	11 971	12 607	11,7	5,3
	Ellas	49	42	53	6,5	26,2
	EUR 10	11 152	12 013	12 660	11,7	5,4
Fire cured	Italia	5 863	5 019	5 018	– 0,7	0
	EUR 9 and 10	5 863	5 019	5 018	– 0,7	0
Other special tobaccos, etc.	Deutschland	5	5	5	×	0
	Italia	204	146	47	– 11,7	– 67,8
	EUR 9 and EUR 10	209	151	52	– 11,3	– 65,5
Raw tobacco	Deutschland	3 363	3 161	3 035	– 2,7	– 4,0
	France	18 701	17 075	15 541	– 2,1	– 9,0
	Italia	60 684	60 661	62 663	3,1	3,3
	Belgique/België	423	496	493	– 2,5	– 0,6
	EUR 9	83 171	81 393	81 732	1,5	0,4
	Ellas	89 306	90 162	93 820	2,8	4,1
	EUR 10	172 477	171 555	175 552	2,2	2,3

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

Yield					Production				
100 kg/ha			% TAV		t			% TAV	
1980	1981	1982	»1981« / »1973«	1982 / 1981	1980	1981	1982	»1981« / »1973«	1982 / 1981
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
22,8	27,3	28,4	−2,2	4,0	3 507	3 993	4 262	− 4,5	6,7
24,0	24,7	28,6	0,3	15,8	44 344	39 960	41 097	− 2,2	2,8
18,0	21,7	24,1	4,1	11,1	13 929	20 176	26 441	13,7	31,1
28,1	29,2	30,0	−2,9	2,7	1 187	1 450**	1 480**	− 2,9	2,1
22,3	23,9	26,8	0,0	12,1	62 966	65 579	73 280	0,5	11,7
12,3	13,2	13,1	2,3	− 0,8	25 120	25 501	24 423	1,8	− 4,2
12,3	13,2	13,1	2,3	− 0,8	25 120	25 501	24 423	1,8	− 4,2
11,8	12,7	12,5	3,4	− 1,6	98 875	106 662	108 185	4,5	1,4
11,9	12,8	12,6	3,3	− 1,6	123 059	132 163	132 608	3,9	0,3
20,1	24,4	26,8	−0,7	9,8	2 925	3 239	3 156	− 4,8	− 2,6
16,7	17,7	24,7	0,2	39,5	5	731	1 170	− 3,6	60,1
34,9	32,5	33,1	0,2	1,8	55 436	51 420	54 440	3,8	5,9
33,7	31,5	32,4	0,9	2,9	58 366	55 390	58 766	3,0	6,1
34,4	32,8	33,7	2,1	2,7	17 719	20 665	24 157	6,8	16,9
33,8	30,2	32,8	0,8	8,6	76 085	76 055	82 923	3,9	9,0
12,0	16,1	19,5	0,6	21,1	447	594	680	1,8	14,5
16,1	18,6	22,4	×	20,4	321	896	1 551	×	73,1
19,9	22,0	24,2	1,9	10,0	20 954	24 515	27 969	13,7	14,1
19,5	21,7	24,0	1,9	10,6	21 722	26 005	30 200	13,7	16,1
13,3	18,1	7,5	−5,0	−58,6	65	76	40	0,7	−47,4
19,5	21,7	23,9	1,7	10,1	21 787	26 081	30 240	13,7	15,9
16,7	18,2	20,3	0,6	11,5	9 779	9 113	10 196	− 0,2	11,9
16,7	18,2	20,3	0,6	11,5	9 779	9 113	10 196	− 0,2	11,9
20,0	26,0	28,0	×	7,7	10	13	14	×	7,7
15,9	16,7	17,9	−1,2	7,2	324	244	84	−13,0	−65,6
16,0	17,0	18,8	−0,9	10,6	334	257	98	−13,0	−61,9
20,5	24,8	26,7	−1,5	7,7	6 889	7 839	8 112	− 4,2	3,5
23,9	24,4	28,2	0,2	15,6	44 669	41 587	43 818	− 1,9	5,4
20,7	21,6	22,9	2,2	6,0	125 542	130 969	143 553	5,3	9,6
28,1	29,2	30,0	−2,8	2,7	1 187	1 450	1 480	− 5,1	2,1
21,4	22,3	24,1	1,0	8,1	178 287	181 845	196 963	2,6	8,3
13,1	14,1	14,1	3,6	0	116 659	127 403	132 382	5,5	3,9
17,1	18,0	18,8	1,2	4,4	294 946	309 248	328 545	3,4	6,3

M.10.2 **Italy's exports of raw tobacco**
Situation as at 1 July 1983

(t)

Harvest	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978 p	1979 p	1980 p	1981 p	1982 p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
World total	59 387	51 631	54 212	47 870	43 886	42 643	53 891	63 643	68 682	19 855
Intra EUR 9 total	32 320	25 894	26 692	28 290	26 909	26 331	26 522	27 281	31 002	5 860
Intra EUR 10 total	32 320	25 926	26 692	28 290	26 929	26 361	26 613	27 627	31 136	6 015
Deutschland	20 445	17 324	17 286	19 858	16 690	17 108	16 944	16 179	15 008	1 975
France	1 504	1 866	3 420	2 986	2 282	2 027	2 498	1 571	1 632	340
Nederland	6 223	4 867	4 508	3 454	6 327	5 574	5 298	7 274	9 957	2 896
UEBL/BLEU	3 318	1 761	1 268	1 351	879	864	822	1 234	1 779	469
United Kingdom	612	71	42	533	537	713	761	894	2 118	64
Ireland	207	–	137	29	180	41	138	8	256	–
Danmark	11	5	31	79	14	4	61	121	252	116
Ellas	–	32	–	–	20	30	91	346	134	155
Extra EUR 9 total	27 067	25 737	27 520	19 580	16 977	16 312	27 369	36 262	37 680	13 995
Extra EUR 10 total	27 067	25 705	27 520	19 580	16 957	16 282	27 278	35 916	37 546	13 840
Portugal	375	435	895	549	670	966	1 208	727	556	635
Spain	2	75	161	118	13	15	32	–	–	–
Switzerland	3 496	2 083	2 474	1 821	2 320	1 770	1 186	1 689	483	290
Egypt	4 609	4 545	4 596	1 216	1 655	857	3 973	4 349	2 356	958
USA	12 417	11 264	9 576	5 789	5 816	5 639	9 212	9 061	8 868	1 242
Japan	2 247	3 878	3 615	2 121	1 691	821	1 816	1 674	2 509	1 249
Others	3 921	3 457	6 203	7 966	4 792	6 214	9 851	18 416	22 774	9 466

Source: AIMA.

M.10.3 **Quantities of tobacco delivered to intervention**

	t		% of commercial production	
	Harvest			
	1980 (1)	1981 (2)	1980	1981
1	2	3	4	5
Bad. Geudertheimer	116	100	3,3	2,4
Forchh. Havanna	873	898	10,5	6,8
Burley	69	–	0,1	–
Beneventano	22	45	8,0	19,1
Xanty	1 097	198	15,1	2,7
Perustitza	347	49	5,7	0,7
Erzegovina	293	5	3,4	0
Kentucky	1 210	378	14,1	4,7
Round Typ	33	49	11,7	23,1
Basmas	–	537	–	2,8
Katerini	–	1 332	–	11,9
Kaba Kulak c.	–	737	–	3,4
Kaba Kulak n.c.	–	1 872	–	14,9
Tsebelia	–	2 645	–	15,2
Chavra	–	799	–	13,3
Virginia Gr.	–	8	–	12,9
Total	4 060	9 552	2,6	3,6

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) EUR 9.
(2) EUR 10.

M.10.4 EC share of world trade (1) in raw tobacco

	Source or destination in %	1 000 t			% TAV	
		1980 r	1981 r	1982 p	»1981« / »1973«	1982 / 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Imports	World	1 424	1 511	1 419	1,7	– 6,1
	EUR 9	467,1	417,8	429,6	– 0,9	2,8
	%	32,8	27,7	30,3	×	×
	EUR 10	447,3	399,3	413,9	– 0,5	3,7
	%	31,4	26,4	29,2	×	×
Exports	World	1 358	1 480	1 430	1,2	– 3,4
	EUR 9	32,0	57,2	68,8	16,4	20,3
	%	2,4	3,9	4,8	×	×
	EUR 10	83,4	109,2	118,3	6,8	8,3
	%	6,1	7,4	8,3	×	×

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	
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982	»1981« / »1973«	1982 / 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100	100	100	5 189	5 930	6 771	2,5	14,2
of which:								
- EUR 9	3,4	3,1	2,9	178	182	196	2,6	7,9
- Ellas	2,3	2,1	1,9	117	127	132	5,5	3,9
- EUR 10	5,7	5,2	4,9	295	309	329	3,4	6,3
- Spain	0,7	0,7	0,6	37	44	44	6,7	0
- Portugal**	0	0	0	2	2	2	9,1	0
- Turkey	4,4	2,8	3,2	228	168	214	1,7	27,4
- USSR	5,6	4,6	4,3	292	273	290	– 0,8	6,2
- Bulgaria	2,6	2,4	2,3	136	141	159	– 0,3	12,8
- Zimbabwe	2,4	1,2	1,4	125	69	93	3,7	47,6
- Malawi	1,1	0,9	0,9	56	51	59	7,9	15,7
- India	8,5	8,1	7,8	439	481	525	1,8	9,1
- Rep. of Korea	1,8	1,5	1,7	93	87	115	– 1,1	32,2
- USA	15,6	15,8	13,3	810	936	899	0,8	– 4,0
- Canada	2,1	1,9	1,1	108	112	72	– 1,1	–35,7
- Mexico	1,5	1,2	1,1	79	70	75	2,8	7,1
- Brazil	6,7	5,3	5,6	350	314	378	7,2	20,4
- Argentina	1,2	0,9	1,0	62	51	69	– 4,6	35,3
- Peop. Rep. China	16,3	25,2	30,7	844	1 497	2 078	6,5	38,8

Source: USDA — Foreign agriculture circular.

M.11.1 Harvested production of orchard fruit (1)

		1 000 t			% TAV	
		1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fruit (total)	Deutschland	3 263	1 541	4 249	− 9,5	175,7
	France	3 383	3 044	3 594	−14,6	18,1
	Italia	9 944	10 234	10 298	7,1	0,6
	Nederland	734	462	650	−16,8	40,7
	Belgique/België	446	229	418	−46,1	82,5
	Luxembourg	10	4	10	−50,0	150,0
	United Kingdom	567	410	580	−37,3	41,5
	Ireland	16	13	14	−31,6	7,7
	Danmark	86	69	83	−26,6	20,3
	EUR 9	18 450	16 006	19 896	− 3,2	24,3
	Ellas	2 508	2 795	2 769	46,7	− 0,9
	EUR 10	20 958	18 801	22 665	1,9	20,6
Apples	Deutschland	1 841	765	2 527	−32,1	230,3
	France	1 802	1 468	1 973	−16,6	34,4
	Italia	1 933	1 742	2 594	−15,0	48,9
	Nederland	565	325	490	−27,8	50,8
	Belgique/België	323	131	263	−44,7	100,8
	Luxembourg	7,5	2,6	7,8	−50,9	200,0
	United Kingdom	357	234	375	−47,4	60,3
	Ireland	9	7	8	−41,7	14,3
	Danmark	63	43	60	−41,9	39,5
	EUR 9	6 900	4 717	8 297	−23,4	75,9
	Ellas	289	304	266	4,1	−12,5
	EUR 10	7 189	5 021	8 563	−22,2	70,5

Pears	Deutschland	382	269	300	64,0	85,9
	France	413	428	407	1,2	– 4,9
	Italia	1 318	1 220	1 134	–22,3	– 7,0
	Nederland	130	110	120	100,0	9,1
	Belgique/België	75	58	97	93,3	67,2
	Luxembourg	0,2	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0
	United Kingdom	44	49	44	14,0	–10,2
	Ireland	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0
	Danmark	4,5	6,1	3,3	1,7	–45,9
	EUR 9	2 366	2 140	2 306	– 6,6	7,8
	Ellas	133	115	127	– 5,7	10,4
	EUR 10	2 499	2 255	2 433	– 6,5	7,9
Peaches	Deutschland	27	11	34	–26,7	209,1
	France	404	422	383	–22,1	– 9,2
	Italia	1 228	1 349	1 372	14,7	1,7
	Nederland	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Belgique/België	0,5	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0
	EUR 9	1 659	1 782	1 789	2,8	0,4
	Ellas	417	477	485	58,5	1,7
	EUR 10	2 076	2 259	2 274	11,0	0,7
Table grapes	France	185	168	224	–27,6	33,3
	Italia	1 478	1 436	1 304	68,3	– 9,2
	Nederland	1,2	1,1	0,9	–70,3	–18,2
	Belgique/België	5,5	4,2	3,8	–60,0	– 9,5
	EUR 9	1 671	1 609	1 532	46,4	– 4,8
	Ellas	385	415	415	×	0,0
	EUR 10	2 056	2 024	1 947	×	– 3,8

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

(1) These statistics are not comparable with those published in previous years.

M.11.2 Harvested production of vegetables (1) (2)

		1 000 t			% TAV	
		1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Vegetables (total)	Deutschland	1 100	1 316	1 352	– 6,1	2,7
	France	4 609	4 658	5 090	3,1	9,3
	Italia	11 467	11 312	11 206	9,1	– 0,9
	Nederland	2 284	2 601	2 691	26,8	3,5
	Belgique/België	733	779	780	–19,0	0,1
	Luxembourg	3	3	3	–25,0	0,0
	United Kingdom	3 376	3 583	3 357	16,9	– 6,3
	Ireland	185	186	185	32,9	– 0,5
	Danmark	216	251	267	22,4	6,4
	EUR 9	23 971	24 689	24 931	8,7	1,0
	Ellas	4 113	3 792	3 739	6,8	– 1,4
	EUR 10	28 084	28 481	28 670	8,4	0,7
Cauliflowers	Deutschland	82	83	89	– 1,2	7,2
	France	472	481	525	12,6	9,1
	Italia	605	589	615	– 4,2	4,4
	Nederland	49	57	54	– 3,4	– 5,3
	Belgique/België	39	27	37	–15,6	37,0
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	367	356	323	13,4	– 9,3
	Ireland	13	13	13	30,0	0,0
	Danmark	12	12	12	33,3	0,0
	EUR 9	1 637	1 618	1 668	–15,0	3,1
	Ellas	45	46	47	4,5	2,2
	EUR 10	1 682	1 664	1 715	4,4	3,1
Tomatoes	Deutschland	25	25	27	–21,9	8,0
	France	846	792	876	39,2	10,6
	Italia	4 544	4 345	4 240	31,3	– 2,4
	Nederland	396	409	474	12,7	15,9
	Belgique/België	93	96	118	–20,0	22,9
	Luxembourg	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	United Kingdom	129	125	126	4,2	0,8
	Ireland	26	24	20	0,0	–16,7
	Danmark	15	17	17	–15,0	0,0
	EUR 9	6 074	5 833	5 898	28,0	1,1
	Ellas	2 230	1 819	1 830	11,3	0,6
	EUR 10	8 304	7 652	7 728	23,6	1,0

Source: Eurostat.

(1) These statistics are not comparable with those published in previous years.
(2) 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.11.3 **Consumer price indices for fruit and vegetables 1974-82**

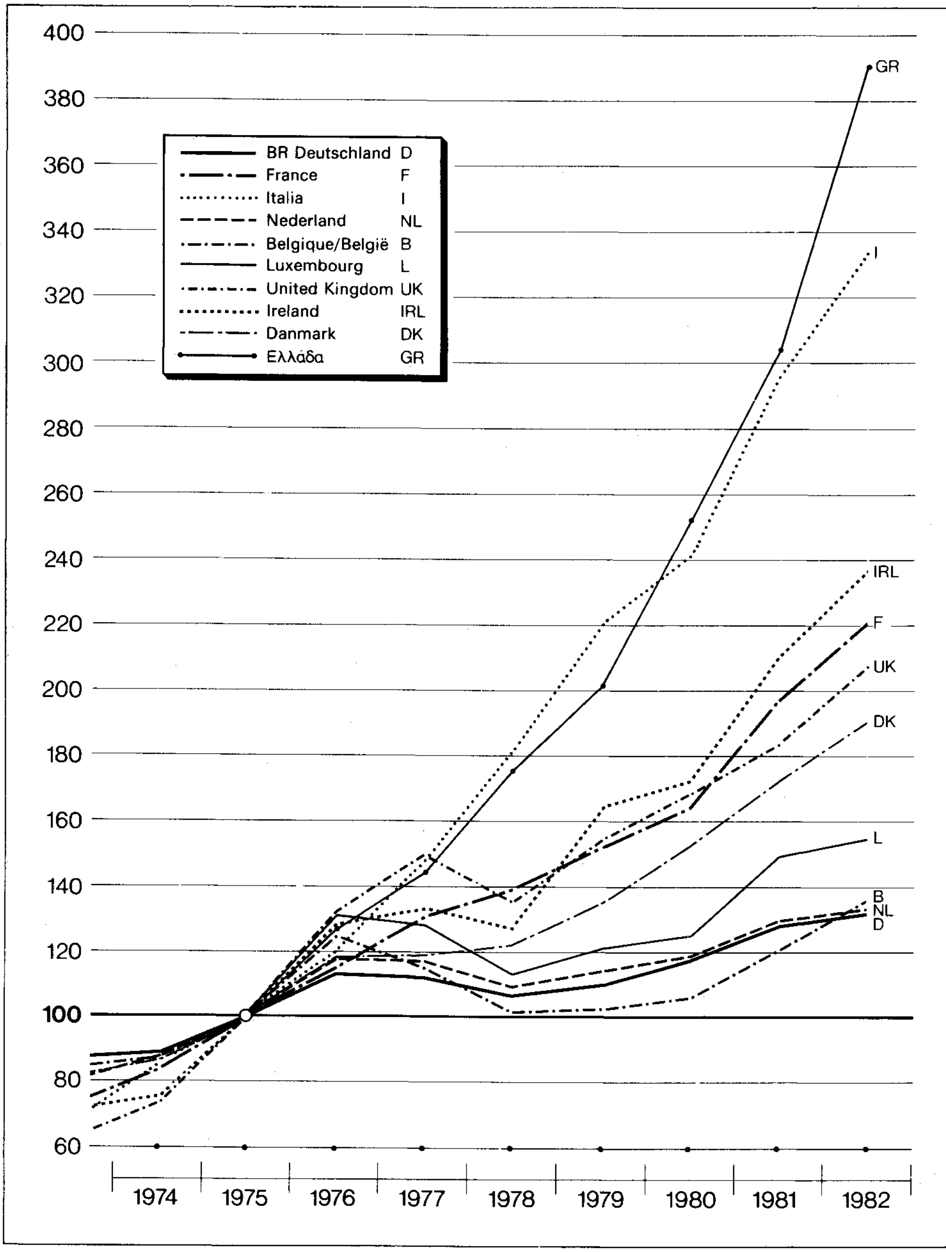


Figure 13

M.11.4 Producer prices of certain fruit and vegetables

		ECU/100 kg			% TAV	
		1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1981/82 / 1973/74	1982/83 / 1981/82
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Apples 'Golden Delicious'	Deutschland	23,80	38,78	18,08	176,2	−53,4
	France	25,71	47,93	27,89	175,5	−41,8
	Italia	34,87	46,63	22,86	92,4	−51,0
	Nederland	30,42	50,64	26,88	204,7	−46,9
	Belgique/België	20,22	48,93	22,75	257,2	−53,5
	Luxembourg	19,25	31,86	24,64	139,2	−22,7
	United Kingdom	:	:	:	×	×
	Ireland	31,86	47,37	25,95	36,9	−45,2
	Danmark	:	:	22,68	×	×
	Ellas	23,41	34,46	45,71	×	32,6
Pears	Deutschland	28,93	27,12	23,60	25,4	−13,0
	France	27,32	42,97	34,00	88,9	−20,9
	Italia	25,26	28,54	31,99	52,8	12,1
	Nederland	41,11	55,49	46,22	55,0	−16,7
	Belgique/België	30,30	52,60	41,40	67,7	−21,3
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	36,03	53,63	42,30	34,0	−21,1
	Ireland	:	:	:	×	×
	Danmark	28,35	32,11	:	×	×
	Ellas	38,06	56,42	61,13	×	8,3
Peaches	France	40,48	49,17	60,02	70,1	22,1
	Italia	43,67	36,13	46,80	−21,4	29,5
	Ellas	20,37	30,63	33,81	×	10,4
Table grapes	France	50,74	51,15	48,50	76,0	− 5,2
	Italia	24,05	24,76	26,72	31,0	7,9
	Ellas	30,73	31,69	46,76	×	47,6

Citrus fruit:						
Oranges	Italia	35,33	31,43	41,49	53,0	32,0
	Ellas	19,06	35,68	37,94	×	6,3
Mandarins	Italia	51,88	41,90	50,26	65,0	20,0
	Ellas	32,49	47,94	42,90	×	−10,5
Lemons	Italia	39,84	41,21	42,13	20,2	2,2
	Ellas	30,98	48,18	48,63	×	0,9
Cauliflowers	Deutschland	24,14	22,84	22,24	47,8	− 2,6
	France	27,56	25,48	25,97	35,6	1,9
	Italia	21,21	19,23	16,91	36,8	−12,1
	Nederland	52,17	43,46	38,16	53,3	−12,2
	Belgique/België	47,26	39,27	38,45	45,1	− 2,1
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	34,34	37,85	37,90	78,7	0,1
	Ireland	:	:	:	×	×
	Danmark	52,43	47,50	55,30	20,8	16,4
	Ellas	24,28	37,11	39,53	×	6,5
'Round' tomatoes	Deutschland (1)	46,05	32,51	37,97	58,4	16,8
	France (1)	41,62	40,40	37,62	35,3	− 6,9
	Italia (1)	29,67	17,79	25,21	− 8,7	41,7
	Nederland (2)	50,84	48,67	38,79	29,0	−20,3
	Belgique/België (2)	68,00	67,32	64,93	44,2	− 3,6
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom (2)	54,42	46,04	41,52	− 1,1	− 9,8
	Ireland (2)	63,10	49,03	51,83	−26,3	5,7
	Danmark (2)	82,41	75,28	74,35	12,7	− 1,2
	Ellas (1)	20,50	44,00	40,52	×	− 7,9

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

N.B.: The prices quoted for Greece are not strictly comparable with the Community prices. The former refer to produce of all origins, the latter to 'pilot' produce.

(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	
		1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1981/82	1982/83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Apples	Danmark	—	—	124	—	0,21
	Deutschland	34 513	—	95 000	—	3,76
	France	178 828	2 584	333 100	0,18	16,88
	Italia	159 939	26 845	400 000	1,54	15,42
	Nederland	53 916	364	55 000	0,11	11,22
	Belgique/België	52 704	117	30 200	0,09	11,50
	United Kingdom	24 403	448	23 000	0,19	6,14
	Ireland	880	82	183	1,24	2,29
	EUR 9	505 183	30 440	936 607	0,65	11,29
	Ellas	12 615	23 293	17 500	7,66	6,58
	EUR 10	517 798	53 733	954 107	1,07	11,14
Pears	Deutschland	178	—	103	—	0,02
	France	12 283	35 918	15 157	8,39	3,72
	Italia	139 040	79 895	54 881	6,55	4,84
	Nederland	3 813	1 174	2 716	1,07	2,26
	Belgique/België	7 425	3 647	3 531	6,31	3,65
	United Kingdom	188	43	571	0,09	1,30
	EUR 9	162 927	120 677	76 959	5,64	3,34
	Ellas	—	—	—	—	—
	EUR 10	:	120 677	76 959	5,35	3,16
Peaches	Deutschland	—	—	9	—	0,03
	France	14 741	35 153	14 610	8,33	3,81
	Italia	40 879	202 514	128 928	15,02	9,40
	EUR 9	55 620	237 667	143 547	13,33	8,02
	Ellas	—	106 270	82 000	22,27	16,91
	EUR 10	55 620	343 937	225 547	15,22	9,92
Oranges	France	564	580	—	32,22	—
	Italia	100 527	72 663	5 940	4,15	0,39
	EUR 9	101 091	73 243	5 940	4,18	0,39
	Ellas	—	—	115 791	—	16,13
	EUR 10	:	73 243	121 731	2,95	5,47

		EUR 9	53 025	82 032	5 046	33,52	2,47
	Ellas		—	—	6 447	—	11,04
		EUR 10	:	82 032	11 493	27,99	4,37
Lemons	Italia		21 755	70 253	65 572	8,88	10,41
		EUR 9	21 755	70 253	65 572	8,87	10,40
	Ellas		—	—	—	—	—
		EUR 10	:	70 253	65 572	7,08	8,08
Table grapes	Italia		530	—	—	—	—
		EUR 9	530	—	—	—	—
	Ellas		—	—	—	—	—
		EUR 10	:	:	:	—	—
Cauliflowers	Deutschland		883	404	2 656	0,49	2,98
	France		7 398	9 068	9 143	1,89	1,74
	Italia		3 663	2 332	5 872	0,40	0,96
	Belgique/België		193	265	678	0,97	2,05
	United Kingdom		1 080	—	8 217	—	2,54
	Ireland		:	—	—	—	—
		EUR 9	13 217	12 069	26 566	0,75	1,59
	Ellas		—	—	—	—	—
		EUR 10	:	12 069	26 566	0,73	1,55
Tomatoes	Deutschland		1	36	17	0,15	0,06
	France		3 657	13 187	15 464	1,67	1,77
	Italia		69 284	34 034	5 650	0,78	0,13
	Nederland		5 754	8 639	31 743	2,11	6,70
	Belgique/België		74	49	565	0,05	0,48
	United Kingdom		4	5	54	0,00	0,04
	Ireland		105	171	262	0,72	1,30
		EUR 9	78 879	56 121	53 755	0,96	0,91
	Ellas		—	—	—	—	—
		EUR 10	:	56 121	53 755	0,72	0,70
Apricots	France		—	—	—	—	—
	Italia		—	—	215	—	0,13
		EUR 9	:	:	215	—	0,09
	Ellas		—	—	—	—	—
		EUR 10	:	:	215	—	0,06

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	
	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1980/81 / 1972/73	1981/82 / 1980/81
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fresh fruit (without citrus fruit)					
Usable production	15 692	16 070	13 625	11,3	–15,2
Imports	×	3 916	4 019	×	2,6
Exports	×	912	1 067	×	17,0
Intra-EC trade	×	3 948	3 979	×	0,8
Change in stocks	– 26	13	– 29	×	×
Internal use	18 986	19 061	16 607	6,5	–12,9
of which:					
- animal feed	93	102	99	×	– 2,9
- losses (market)	1 455	1 443	1 234	17,7	–14,5
- industrial uses	450	507	128	×	–74,8
- human consumption (gross)	16 691	16 731	14 897	5,3	–11,0
Human consumption (kg/head)	62	62	55	×	–11,3
Degree of self-supply (%)	83	84	82	×	– 2,4
Fresh apples					
Sales by commercial producers	6 152	5 942	4 407	17,3	–25,8
Imports	×	521	598	×	14,8
Exports	×	14	97	×	592,9
Intra-EC trade	×	1 376	1 294	×	– 6,0
Change in stocks	–100	90	–231	×	×
Internal use	6 606	6 359	5 139	19,2	–19,2
of which:					
- animal feed	12	10	7	×	–30,0
- losses (market)	519	511	215	×	–57,9
- industrial uses	149	145	29	×	–80,0
- human consumption (2)	5 926	5 694	4 888	×	–14,2

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	
	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1980/81 / 1972/73	1981/82 / 1980/81
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fresh pears					
Sales by commercial producers	1 886	2 139	788	6,4	−63,2
Imports	×	121	121	×	0,0
Exports	×	70	27	×	−61,4
Intra-EC trade	×	260	276	×	6,2
Change in stocks	6	9	− 13	×	×
Internal use	1 925	2 181	2 054	7,2	− 5,8
of which:					
- animal feed	0	1	25	×	×
- losses (market)	114	101	119	×	17,8
- industrial uses	23	30	47	×	56,7
- human consumption ([1])	1 790	2 049	1 863	×	− 9,1
Fresh peaches					
Sales by commercial producers	2 021	1 991	2 153	5,8	8,1
Imports	×	20	16	×	−20,0
Exports	×	89	80	×	−10,1
Intra-EC trade	×	323	351	×	8,7
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	×
Internal use	1 940	1 922	2 089	6,5	8,7
of which:					
- animal feed	14	6	1	×	×
- losses (market)	135	172	314	×	82,6
- processing	53	25	59	×	136,0
- human consumption ([1])	1 584	1 452	1 451	×	− 0,1

Source: Eurostat.
([1]) According to market balance.

M.11.8 Supplies of – citrus fruit (1) – fresh vegetables (2)

EUR 10

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1980/81 / 1972/73	1981/82 / 1980/81
1	2	3	4	5	6
Citrus fruit					
Usable production	3 363	3 506	3 997	32,2	14,0
Imports	×	5 056	5 500	7,9	8,8
Exports	×	718	658	×	– 8,4
Intra-EC trade	×	1 091	1 467	×	34,5
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	×
Internal use	7 940	7 844	8 839	22,9	12,7
of which:					
– animal feed	24	24	108	×	350,0
– losses (market)	499	463	529	×	14,3
– industrial uses	46	44	53	×	20,5
– human consumption (gross)	7 413	7 313	8 148	×	11,4
Human consumption (kg/head)	28	27	30	×	11,1
Degree of self-supply (%)	42	45	45	×	0,0
Fresh vegetables					
Usable production	32 214	32 349	32 021	12,8	– 1,0
Imports	×	2 788	2 886	×	3,5
Exports	×	2 396	3 239	×	35,2
Intra-EC trade	×	4 266	4 940	×	15,8
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	×
Internal use	32 636	32 741	31 668	8,4	– 3,3
of which:					
– animal feed	173	192	134	×	– 30,2
– losses (market)	3 401	3 684	3 171	×	– 13,9
– industrial uses	0	0	0	×	×
– human consumption (2)	29 051	28 852	28 352	×	– 1,7
Human consumption (kg/head)	108	107	105	×	– 1,9
Degree of self-supply (%)	99	99	101	×	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	
	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1980/81 / 1972/73	1981/82 / 1980/81
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cauliflowers					
Sales by commercial producers	1 377	1 411	1 444	−5,0	2,3
Imports	×	15	16	×	6,7
Exports	×	25	10	×	−60,0
Intra-EC trade	×	233	242	×	3,9
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	×
Internal use	1 357	1 402	1 451	−4,0	3,5
of which:					
- animal feed	2	1	3	×	×
- losses (market)	76	52	57	×	9,6
- industrial uses	×	×	×	×	×
- human consumption (1)	1 279	1 349	1 392	×	3,2
Fresh tomatoes					
Sales by commercial producers	7 769	7 826	7 728	61,8	− 1,3
Imports	×	486	513	×	5,6
Exports	×	68	66	×	− 2,9
Intra-EC trade	×	372	392	×	5,4
Internal use	8 121	8 244	8 174	57,1	− 0,8
of which:					
- animal feed	50	20	20	×	0,0
- losses (market)	426	373	349	×	− 7,9
- processing	4 353	4 962	4 620	×	− 6,9
- human consumption (1)	3 293	2 889	3 185	×	10,2

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	
	1981	1982	1983 **	1982/1974	1983/1982	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	13	14	15	16
Deutschland	19 190	19 985	19 783	–0,25	–1,0	17,6	21,3	17,7	3,3	–16,9	33 704	42 487	35 000	3,1	–17,6
France	760	750	716	–5,8	–4,5	18,9	23,1	18,5	4,3	–19,9	1 436	1 735	1 325	–2,1	–23,6
Belgique/België	846	859	825	–3,6	–4,0	18,6	23,5	20,0	3,2	–14,9	1 572	2 020	1 650	–0,2	–18,3
United Kingdom	5 808	5 871	5 617	–1,4	–4,3	16,1	17,5	16,0	2,9	– 8,6	9 339	10 287	8 975	0,1	–12,8
Ireland	75	75	75	0,9	0	11,0	11,7	10,0	3,6	–14,5	77	88	75	1,3	–14,8
EUR 9	26 679	27 540	27 016	–0,7	–1,9	17,2	20,6	17,4	2,9	–15,5	46 128	56 617	47 025	2,2	–16,9
Ellas	25	25	25	:	0	16,0	11,4	16,0	:	40,4	40	29	40	:	38,0
EUR 10	26 704	27 565	27 041	–0,7	–1,9	17,3	20,5	17,4	2,9	–15,5	46 168	56 646	47 065	2,2	–16,9

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.12.2 Market prices for hops

		50 kg			% TAV	
		1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1981/82 / 1973/74	1982/83 / 1981/82
1		2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	DM	411	423	319	5,0	−24,6
France	FF	1 686,0	958	672	12,8	−29,9
Belgique/België	BFR	11 427	9 717	4 824	12,1	−50,4
United Kingdom	UKL	118	134	137	14,9	2,2
Ireland	IRL	121,6	223	234	18,3	4,9
EUR 9 (not covered by contract)	ECU	469,00	225,63	65,18	19,5	−71,2
EUR 9 (under contract)	ECU	133,00	162,78	176,93	10,0	8,7
EUR 9 Total	ECU	161,60	173,42	141,17	10,9	−18,6
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 40 t) is bought under contract by national breweries at undeclared prices.

M.12.3 Market balance — hops

		Unit	EUR 10					World				
			1981 r	1982 r	1983 **	% TAV 1981/1973	% TAV 1982/1981	1981 r	1982 **	1983 **	% TAV 1981/1973	% TAV 1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hops												
A	Area	1 000 ha	26,70	27,56	27,04	−1,2	3,2	93,5	96,2	95,2	1,8	2,9
B	Yield	t/ha	1,73	2,05	1,74	−0,4	18,5	1,39	1,50	1,35	0,4	7,9
C = A × B	Production: hops	1 000 t	46,15	56,65	47,07	−1,7	22,8	130,28	144,1	128,1	1,2	10,6
D	of which:											
E = C × D/100	— alpha acid	%	6,44	5,67	5,75	−1,6	12,0	6,31	5,99	6,0	0	− 6,5
	— alpha acid	t	2 974	3 212	2 707	−3,2	8,0	8 220	8 221	7 686	1,2	0
	— minus estimated loss	t	2 876	3 112	2 625	3,0	8,2	7 924	7 951	7 454	1,3	0,3
Beer												
F	Beer production (1)	Mio hl	236	236	236	0,5	0	969	978	993	2,9	0,9
G	of which:											
H = F × G × 1 000	— alpha acid	grams/hl	8,0	8,0	8,0	−2,4	0	7,5	7,1	7,1	−0,3	−5,3
	— alpha acid	t	1 888	1 888	1 888	−5,7	0	7 267	6 944	7 050	2,6	−4,4
	— minus estimated loss	t	1 827	1 827	1 826	−5,5	0	7 005	6 716	6 853	2,7	−4,1
Alpha acid												
I = E − H	(Deficit)/surplus (2)	t	1 050	1 283	799	×	×	919	1 235	601	×	×
J	Stocks: — 1 September	t	903	988	2 271	×	151,5	6 377	7 890	9 125	×	23,7
K	Normal (= 4½ months)	t	685	686	685	×	0	2 627	2 519	2 570	×	− 4,1
L = J − K	Surplus	t	218	302	1 586	×	×	(3 750)	5 371	6 555	×	×

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	
	1981	1982 p	1983 **	1982/1974	1983/1982 p
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	5 469	5 438	5 530	0,1	1,7
France	7 120	7 054	7 166	−1,2	1,6
Italia	3 012	3 016	3 044	0,4	0,9
Nederland	2 356	2 407	2 482	1,0	3,1
Belgique/België	977	965	969	−0,4	0,4
Luxembourg	69	68	71	−0,9	4,4
United Kingdom	3 277	3 293	3 353	−0,4	1,8
Ireland	1 449	1 458	1 512	0,5	3,7
Danmark	1 066	1 020	1 014	−1,3	−0,6
EUR 9	24 795	24 719	25 142	−0,3	1,7
Ellas	242	242	221	:	−8,7
EUR 10	25 037	24 961	25 363	:	1,6

Yield of dairy cows (2)	kg/head			% TAV	
	1981	1982 p	1983 **	1982/1974	1982/1981 p
Deutschland	4 545	4 683		2,2	3,0
France	3 756	3 949		2,5	5,1
Italia	3 394	3 469		2,1	2,2
Nederland	5 156	5 278		1,8	2,4
Belgique/België	3 880	3 942		1,1	1,6
Luxembourg	3 893	4 116		2,0	5,7
United Kingdom	4 831	5 057		2,6	4,7
Ireland	3 314	3 436		1,6	3,7
Danmark	4 725	5 115		2,5	8,3
EUR 9	4 182	4 347		2,2	3,9
Ellas	3 089	×		:	×
EUR 10	4 172	4 332	4 430	:	3,8

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	
	1980	1981	1982 p	1983**	1981/1973	1982/1981 p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	24 779	24 858	25 465		2,0	2,4
France	26 867	26 743	27 856		0,9	4,2
Italia	10 402	10 225	10 463		1,1	2,3
Nederland	11 785	12 147	12 705		3,3	4,6
Belgique/België	3 763	3 790	3 804		0,6	0,4
Luxembourg	270	270	279		1,5	3,3
United Kingdom	15 945	15 831	16 653		1,3	5,2
Ireland	4 859	4 802	5 009		3,8	4,3
Danmark	5 117	5 037	5 217		0,8	3,6
EUR 9	103 787	103 703	107 451		1,6	3,6
Ellas	668	748	684		1,8	−8,6
EUR 10	104 455	104 451	108 135	111 400	1,6	3,5

Delivery of milk (2) from dairy herds	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1980	1981	1982 p	1983**	1981/1973	1982/1981 p
Deutschland	22 948	23 032	23 670		0,9	2,8
France	24 830	25 060	25 583		−1,9	2,0
Italia	7 867	7 756	8 070**		−2,7	4,0
Nederland	11 444	11 818	12 379		3,0	4,7
Belgique/België	2 986	3 022	3 096		−2,4	2,4
Luxembourg	262	262	272		0,9	−6,5
United Kingdom	15 494	15 394	16 277		−0,9	5,7
Ireland	4 556	4 514	4 881		0,3	8,1
Danmark	4 917	4 837	5 017		0,0	3,7
EUR 9	95 304	95 695	99 245		−0,5	3,7
Ellas	447	447	440		:	−5,5
EUR 10	95 751	96 142	99 685	103 400	:	3,7

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Excluding milk for suckling.
(2) Excluding deliveries of cream (in milk equivalent).

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	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Deutschland	88,5	91,4	92,0	92,2	92,6	92,7	93,0
France	84,2	87,8	87,7	89,2	92,4	92,6	91,8
Italia	74,1	75,9	75,9	76,3	75,6	75,9	77,1
Nederland	95,1	96,4	96,8	97,0	97,1	97,3	97,5
Belgique/België	70,7	75,6	77,0	78,8	79,3	79,7	81,4
Luxembourg	94,6	95,6	96,2	96,6	97,0	97,0	97,5
United Kingdom	95,6	96,7	96,3	97,0	97,2	97,2	97,8
Ireland	88,3	91,8	93,0	93,4	93,8	94,0	97,4
Danmark	95,8	96,1	96,2	96,2	96,1	96,0	96,2
EUR 9	87,3	90,0	90,3	90,9	92,0	92,4	92,4
Ellas	:	68,2	69,9	69,7	70,4	62,8	64,9
EUR 10	:	89,8	90,2	90,8	91,9	92,2	92,2

Delivery of cream	1973	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
France	172	66	51	57	40	30	:
Italia	136	15	14	43	125	55	:
Belgique/België	162	88	77	66	63	55	49
EUR 9	471	169	142	166	227	140	:
Ellas	:	:	:	:	:	23	:
EUR 10	:	:	:	:	:	163	:

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Excluding deliveries of cream.

M.13.4 **Supply balance sheet – fresh products** (excl. cream) **– cream** **EUR 10**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fresh products (excl. cream)					
Usable production	26 611	27 638		0,9	:
Imports	3	:		:	:
Exports	153	:		:	:
Intra-Community trade	326	384**		7,7	:
Change in stocks	:	:		:	:
Total internal use	26 461	27 451		0,9	:
– human consumption	26 461	27 451		0,9	:
Human consumption kg/head/year	97,7	101,1		0,2	:
Self-supply (%)	100,6	100,7		0,0	:
Cream					
Usable production	692	729		4,8	:
Imports	0	:		:	:
Exports	4	:		:	:
Intra-Community trade	41	49**			:
Change in stocks	:	:		:	:
Total internal use	687	717		4,7	:
– human consumption	679	704		4,7	:
Human consumption kg/head/year	2,5	2,6		4,6	:
Self-supply (%)	100,7	101,7		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	
	1980	1981	1982 p	1983	1981/1973	1982/1981 p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	4 587	4 801	4 922		2,2	2,5
France	4 007	4 094	4 300		4,0	5,0
Italia	3 047	32 742			5,5	
Nederland	1 714	1 701			−0,4	
Belgique/België	901	935	928		2,2	−0,7
Luxembourg	43	43	40		3,0	−7,0
United Kingdom	7 452**	7 363**			−0,6	
Ireland	498	505			3,7	
Danmark	812	822	828		2,4	0,7
EUR 9	23 061**	23 538**			1,7	
Ellas	:	:			:	
EUR 10	:	:			:	

Human consumption of fresh dairy products (kg/head/year)	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1980	1981	1982 p	1983	1981/1973	1982/1981 p
Deutschland	88	90	91		−0,1	1,1
France	92	93	93		1,6	0,0
Italia	83	87			2,9	
Nederland	140	139			−0,6	
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	89	89	88		−0,3	−1,1
United Kingdom	138	136	134		−0,8	−1,5
Ireland	191	189			−2,2	
Danmark	164	166	169		1,6	1,8
EUR 9	104	105			0,1	
Ellas	:	65			:	
EUR 10	:	104			:	

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Cream included.

M.13.6 Production in dairies of butter and cheese

Butter (¹)	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1980	1981	1982 p	1983**	1981/1973	1982/1981 p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	576	544	556		0,8	2,2
France	598	580	609		1,3	5,0
Italia	72	68	75		−1,1	10,3
Nederland	209	226	260		3,7	15,0
Belgique/België	71	75	72		1,4	− 4,0
Luxembourg	8	7	8		−1,7	14,3
United Kingdom	169	171	216		7,6	26,3
Ireland	124	122	133		4,8	9,0
Danmark	113	109	121		−3,6	11,0
EUR 9	1 941	1 902	2 050		1,6	7,8
Ellas	5	2	1		:	−50,0
EUR 10	1 946	1 904	2 051	2 275	:	7,7

Cheese (²)	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1980	1981	1982 p	1983**	1981/1973	1982/1981 p
Deutschland	775	813	839		4,7	3,2
France	1 123	1 147	1 125		3,7	− 1,9
Italia	530	535	559		2,7	4,5
Nederland	445	468	486		4,5	3,8
Belgique/België	44	48	50		3,0	4,2
Luxembourg	2	2	2		9,1	0,0
United Kingdom	237	241	249		3,6	3,3
Ireland	49	54	57		4,2	5,6
Danmark	221	243	245		8,4	0,8
EUR 9	3 427	3 552	3 612	3 650	4,1	1,7
Ellas	146	:	:		:	:
EUR 10	3 573	:	:		:	:

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	
	1980	1981	1982 p	1983**	1981/1973	1982/1981 p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	127	131	133		−4,8	1,5
France	187	211	165		9,8	−21,8
Italia	2	2	3		0,0	50,0
Nederland	233	265	173		10,8	−34,7
Belgique/België	53	43	31		4,6	−27,9
Luxembourg	0	0	0		0,0	×
United Kingdom	27	29	34		3,5	17,2
Ireland	32	35	37		10,3	5,7
Danmark	86	85	80		10,6	− 2,4
EUR 9	747	801	656		8,4	−18,1
Ellas	—	—	—		:	×
EUR 10	747	801	656	610	:	−18,1

Skimmed-milk powder	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1980	1981	1982 p	1983**	1981/1973	1982/1981
Deutschland	639	592	607		2,2	2,5
France	736	732	741		0,6	1,2
Italia	0	0	0		0,0	×
Nederland	173	178	212		2,7	19,1
Belgique/België	110	113	125		1,0	10,6
Luxembourg	14	12	13		1,1	8,3
United Kingdom	237	251	296		6,1	17,9
Ireland	136	135	139		3,4	3,0
Danmark	36	32	45		−5,9	40,6
EUR 9	2 081	2 045	2 178		1,9	6,5
Ellas	—	—	—		:	×
EUR 10	2 081	2 045	2 178	2 485	:	6,5

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	
	1980	1981	1982 p	1983**	1981/1973	1982/1981 p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	507	572	561		3,8	−1,9
France	119	118	129		− 4,5	9,3
Italia	3	3	3		−10,1	0,0
Nederland	531	560	566		1,7	1,1
Belgique/België	9	8	8		1,7	0,0
Luxembourg	0	0	0		0,0	×
United Kingdom	219	220	225		0,6	2,3
Ireland	0	0	0		0,0	×
Danmark	6	5	11		−10,4	120,0
EUR 9	1 394	1 486	1 503		1,5	1,3
Ellas	35	23	21		:	−8,7
EUR 10	1 429	1 509	1 524	1 450	:	1,0

Casein (b)	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1980	1981	1982 p	1983**	1981/1973	1982/1981 p
Deutschland	19	16	17		1,7	6,3
France	40	33	40		4,0	21,2
Italia	—	—	—		—	—
Nederland	18**	15**	18**		5,2	20,0
Belgique/België	—	—	—		—	—
Luxembourg	—	—	—		—	—
United Kingdom	4	3	4		5,2	33,3
Ireland	17	15	20		8,2	33,3
Danmark	5	5	6		37,1	20,0
EUR 9	103	85	105		5,3	23,5
Ellas	—	—	—		:	×
EUR 10	103	85	105	105	:	23,5

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)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982**	1983**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Opening stock								
- private aided by EC	93	79	78	187	101	112	137	194
- public (intervention)	71	176	117	231	271	128	10	112
Production								
- dairy (b)	1 745	1 771	1 919	1 955	1 941	1 904	2 064	2 275
- farm (b)	52	49	48	46	44	43	41	40
Imports	132	120	125	118	103	115	108	94
Total availability	2 093	2 195	2 287	2 537	2 460	2 302	2 360	2 715
Consumption								
- at normal prices ([2])	1 615	1 550	1 327	1 369	1 414	1 455	1 372	:
- at reduced prices ([3])	—	72	123	140	12	—	98	:
Special measures ([4])	107	108	140	157	198	170	184	:
Total consumption	1 722	1 730	1 590	1 666	1 624	1 625	1 654	1 500
Exports at world market prices	71	219	216	440	542	467	346	335
Food aid	45	51	63	59	54	63	54	35
Total exports (b)	116	270	279	499	596	530	400	370
Closing stock								
- private aided by EC	79	78	187	101	112	137	194	165
- public (intervention)	176	117	231	271	128	10	112	680
Total closing stock	255	195	418	372	240	147	306	845

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):

	1975	*1976*	*1977*	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*
- Social measures	21	8	5	2	5	6	4	1
- Armed forces and non-profit organizations	24	28	28	31	33	35	27	36
- Butter concentrate	4	4	3	3	1	5	4	3
- Sales to food industry	77	67	72	104	118	152	135	144

M.13.10 Detailed breakdown of skimmed-milk powder supplies (a)

EUR 10

(1 000 t)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Opening stock								
- private	136	226	216	299	130	131	107	107
- public (intervention)	1 112	1 135	965	674	227	230	279	574
Production								
- skimmed-milk powder (b) (1)	2 004	1 996	2 164	2 085	2 081	2 045	2 180	2 535
- buttermilk powder	53	53	45	51	48	41	45	45
Imports (b)	1	—	—	—	—	—		
Total availability	3 306	3 410	3 390	3 109	2 486	2 447	2 611	3 261
Consumption at full market price	194	227	211	300	270	260	240	220
Subsidized consumption								
- animal feed (calves)	1 177	1 174	1 174	1 305	1 276	1 300	1 265	1 280
Special measures								
- deposit system	391	74	—	—	—	—		
- pigs and poultry	16	306	436	414	—	—	74	500
- pigs and poultry, direct aid	—	27	148	97	—	—		
Total consumption	1 778	1 808	1 998	2 116	1 546	1 560	1 579	2 000
Exports at world market prices	69	184	146	328	436	308	187	160
Food aid	70	97	123	176	144	193	164	80
Special measures — Reg. No 2054/76	28	140	150	132	—	—	—	—
Total exports	167	421	419	636	580	501	351	240
Closing stock								
- private	226	216	299	130	131	107	107	150 (2)
- public (intervention)	1 135	965	674	227	230	279	574	950
Total	1 361	1 181	973	357	361	386	681	1 100

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	
		1980	1981	1982**	1983**	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Exports							
Butter/butteroil	World (2)	961	936	780		4,2	–16,7
	EUR 9 (2)	593	×	×		:	:
	%	61,7	:	:		:	:
	EUR 10	593	491	400	370	:	–18,5
	%	61,7	52,5	51,3		:	– 2,3
Cheese	World	711	761	799		7,9	5,0
	EUR 9	330	×	×		:	:
	%	46,4	:	:		:	:
	EUR 10	307	360	380	390	:	5,6
	%	43,2	47,3	47,6		:	0,6
Skimmed-milk powder	World (2)	975	909	844		2,8	– 7,2
	EUR 9 (2)	578	×	×		:	
	%	59,3	:	:		:	
	EUR 10	580	501	352	240	:	–29,7
	%	59,5	55,1	41,7		:	–24,3
Whole-milk powder	World	714	708	685		11,1	– 3,2
	EUR 9	531	×	×		:	
	%	74,4	:	:		:	
	EUR 10	524	537	458	400	:	–14,7
	%	73,4	75,8	66,9		:	–11,7
Condensed milk	World	813	812	808		6,5	– 0,5
	EUR 9	653	×	×		:	
	%	80,0	:	:		:	
	EUR 10	561	582	601	560	:	3,3
	%	69,0	71,7	74,4		:	3,8
Casein	World	:	:	:		:	
	EUR 9	50**	×	×		:	
	%	:	:	:		:	
	EUR 10	50**	40**	57**	57	:	42,5**
	%	:	:	:		:	
Imports							
Butter/butteroil	World (2)	961	936	780		4,2	–16,7
	EUR 9	103	×	×			×
	%	11,0	:	:		:	:
	EUR 10	103	115	108	:	:	– 6,1
	%	10,7	12,3	13,8		:	12,2
Cheese	World	711	761	799		7,9	5,0
	EUR 9	96	×	×		:	×
	%	13,5	:	:		:	:
	EUR 10	100	102	104	:	:	2,0
	%	14,1	13,4	13,0		:	– 3,0
Casein	World	:	:	:		:	:
	EUR 9	18**	×	×		:	:
	%	:	:	:		:	:
	EUR 10	18**	10**	10**	10**	:	0,0
	%	:	:	:		:	:

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	
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World:	100,–	100,–	100,–	7 124	7 103	7 443	:	4,8
– EUR 9	27,9	27,3	28,0	1 985	1 941	2 085	1,4	7,4
– Ellas	0,1	0,1	0,1	5	6	6	:	0,0
– EUR 10	27,9	27,4	28,1	1 990	1 947	2 091	:	7,4
– Spain	0,3	0,3	0,3	20	23	21	:	– 8,7
– Portugal	0,1	0,1	0,1	4	4	4	:	0,0
– Australia	1,3	1,2	1,0	91	83	76	:	– 8,4
– New Zealand	3,6	3,7	3,3	260	265	247	:	– 6,8
– USA	7,3	7,8	7,7	519	557	570	:	2,3
– Canada	1,4	1,6	1,7	102	113	123	:	8,8
– USSR	19,5	18,6	18,9	1 388	1 318	1 405	:	6,6
– Brazil	1,3	1,3	1,3	94	95	95	:	0,0
– Argentina	0,4	0,5	0,4	29	32	32	:	0,0
– India	9,0	9,4	9,8	640	670	730	:	9,0
– Others	27,9	28,1	27,5	1 987	1 996	2 049	:	2,7
Cheese								
World:	100,0	100,0	100,0	10 055	10 502	10 807	:	2,9
– EUR 9	34,1	34,5	34,4	3 427	3 619	3 713	3,6	2,6
– Ellas	1,5	1,6	1,6	146	173	174	:	0,6
– EUR 10	35,5	36,1	36,0	3 573	3 792	3 887	:	2,5
– Spain	1,3	1,6	1,3	134	165	138	:	–16,4
– Portugal	0,4	0,4	0,4	37	37	40	:	8,1
– Australia	1,5	1,3	1,4	154	137	153	:	11,7
– New Zealand	1,1	0,8	1,0	106	84	111	:	32,1
– USA	18,0	18,5	19,1	1 807	1 940	2 059	:	6,1
– Canada	1,8	1,7	1,6	177	174	178	:	2,3
– USSR	6,4	6,2	6,5	648	656	699	:	6,6
– Brazil	0,6	0,6	0,5	58	58	59	:	1,7
– Argentina	2,5	2,2	2,2	249	229	237	:	3,5
– India	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Others	30,9	30,8	30,0	3 112	3 230	3 246	:	0,5
Casein								
World:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– EUR 9	:	:	:	103	85	105	5,4	23,5
– Ellas	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– EUR 10	:	:	:	:	85	105	:	23,5
– Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Portugal	:	:	:	—	—	:	:	:
– Australia	:	:	:	15	9	11	:	22,2
– New Zealand	:	:	:	66	60	47	:	–21,7
– USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Canada	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– USSR	:	:	:	27	:	:	:	:
– Poland	:	:	:	28	16	14	:	–12,5
– Argentina	:	:	:	3	3	3	:	0,0
– Norway	:	:	:	4	4	4	:	0,0
– Austria	:	:	:	2	:	:	:	:
– 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	% 1980	% 1981	% 1982	1 000 t 1980	1 000 t 1981	1 000 t 1982	% TAV 1981/1973	% TAV 1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World:	100,0	100,0	100,0	1 794	1 898	1 738	:	- 8,4
- EUR 9	41,6	42,2	37,7	747	801	656	8,4	-18,1
- Ellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	:	—
- EUR 10	41,6	42,2	37,7	747	801	656	:	-18,1
- Spain	0,5	0,3	0,4	9	6	7	:	16,7
- Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	:	—
- Australia	4,5	4,0	3,3	80	75	58	:	22,7
- New Zealand	4,3	5,1	6,6	77	97	115	:	18,6
- USA	2,1	2,2	2,5	38	42	43	:	2,4
- Canada	0,2	0,2	0,1	3	3	1	:	-66,7
- USSR	11,7	10,8	11,5	210	205	200	:	- 2,4
- Brazil	8,8	9,5	10,9	158	180	190	:	5,6
- Argentina	3,3	3,3	3,7	60	63	64	:	1,6
- India	—	—	—	—	—	—	:	—
- Others	23,0	22,4	23,2	412	426	404	:	- 5,2
Skimmed-milk powder								
World:	100,0	100,0	100,0	4 087	4 136	4 404	:	6,5
- EUR 9	50,9	49,4	49,5	2 081	2 045	2 178	1,5	6,5
- Ellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	:	—
- EUR 10	50,9	49,4	49,5	2 081	2 045	2 178	:	6,5
- Spain	0,7	0,7	0,6	28	28	26	:	- 7,1
- Portugal	0,2	0,2	0,2	8	9	9	:	0,0
- Australia	1,3	1,3	1,7	54	54	74	:	37,0
- New Zealand	4,2	4,4	4,3	173	181	188	:	3,9
- USA	13,0	14,4	14,6	530	596	645	:	8,2
- Canada	2,7	3,3	3,7	109	137	162	:	18,2
- USSR	7,3	7,2	6,6	297	298	289	:	- 3,0
- Brazil	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- Argentina	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- India	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- Others	19,7	19,1	18,9	807	788	833	:	5,7
Concentrated milk								
World:	100,0	100,0	100,0	4 670	4 799	4 810	:	0,2
- EUR 9	29,9	31,0	31,2	1 394	1 486	1 503	0,9	1,1
- Ellas	0,7	0,5	0,4	35	23	21	:	- 8,7
- EUR 10	30,6	31,4	31,7	1 429	1 509	1 524	:	1,0
- Spain	2,5	2,3	2,1	118	111	100	:	- 9,9
- Portugal	0,0	0,0	0,0	2	2	2	:	0,0
- Australia	1,8	1,6	1,4	83	77	67	:	-13,0
- New Zealand	0,1	0,1	0,1	6	5	5	:	0,0
- USA	17,6	18,4	17,5	823	882	841	:	- 4,6
- Canada	4,6	4,0	4,4	216	193	210	:	8,8
- USSR	11,7	11,0	11,1	548	530	535	:	0,9
- Brazil	0,7	0,7	0,7	34	35	35	:	0,0
- Argentina	0,2	0,1	0,2	9	6	11	:	83,3
- India	6,6	6,8	7,1	309	324	340	:	4,9
- Others	23,4	23,4	23,7	1 093	1 125	1 140	:	1,3

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	
	1981	1982	1983	1981/1976	1982/1981	1981	1982	1983**	1981/1976	1982/1981	1981	1982	1983	1981/1976	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Deutschland	1 733	1 669	:	2,4	− 3,7	246	229	:	0,4	− 6,9	582	615	:	3,0	5,7
France	104	110	:	0,2	5,8	520	546	:	2,7	5,0	1 256	1 520	:	18,6	21,0
Italia	96	68	:	36,9	−29,2	205	163	:	6,2	−20,5	—	—	:	—	—
Nederland	73	61	:	39,1	−16,4	224	224	:	−0,9	0,0	656	823	:	4,3	25,5
Belgique/België	362	361	:	− 4,8	− 0,3	31	39	:	−0,6	25,8	—	—	:	—	—
Luxembourg	2	1	:	−19,7	−50,0	2	1	:	14,9	−25,0	—	—	:	—	—
United Kingdom	646	624	:	45,2	− 3,4	23	20	:	5,0	−13,0	92	114	:	17,0	23,9
Ireland	220	243	:	71,1	10,5	30	28	:	7,4	− 6,7	561	775	:	30,4	38,1
Danmark	916	812	:		−11,4	19	15	:	−2,9	−21,1	173	264	:	42,9	52,6
EUR 9	4 152	3 949	4 628	2,7	− 4,9	1 300	1 265	1 241	2,0	− 2,7	3 320	4 111	5 069	13,2	23,8
Ellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EUR 10	4 152	3 949	4 628	2,7	− 4,9	1 300	1 265	1 241	2,0	− 2,7	3 320	4 111	5 069	13,2	23,8

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 1981	1 000 t 1982	1 000 t 1983	% TAV 1982/1979	% TAV 1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	34	23	123	−48,2	434,8
France	2	4	72	−46,4	×
Italia	—	—	1	×	×
Nederland	3	5	77	−50,8	×
Belgique/België	1	—	5	×	×
Luxembourg	0	—	—	×	×
United Kingdom	5	8	29	−38,9	262,5
Ireland	0	—	24	×	×
Danmark	—	—	9	×	×
EUR 9	45	41	340	−48,1	729,3
Ellas	—	—	—	:	:
EUR 10	45	41	340	:	729,3
Skimmed-milk powder (2)					
Deutschland	104	198	394	−18,9	98,9
France	9	27	30	44,2	11,1
Italia	22	—	10	×	×
Nederland	—	—	14	×	×
Belgique/België	6	2	4	−64,3	100,0
Luxembourg	—	—	—	×	×
United Kingdom	3	33	115	4,4	248,5
Ireland	—	5	68	−34,8	×
Danmark	—	6	14	−33,1	133,3
EUR 9	144	271	648	−18,6	139,1
Ellas	—	—	—	:	—
EUR 10	144	271	648	:	139,1

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.

M.13.16 Intervention measures in 1982 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	61	8	—	16	24	100
France	30	7	—	3	10	73
Italia (3)	0	—	—	—	0	2
Nederland	20	—	—	—	0	118
Belgique/België	3	1	—	—	1	14
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	1
United Kingdom	21	10	—	1	12	37
Ireland	13	2	—	0	2	13
Danmark	3	—	—	—	0	5
EUR 9 (3)	150	28	—	20	49	363
Ellas	—	—	—	—	—	—
EUR 10 (3)	150	28	—	20	49	363

Skimmed-milk powder (2)	Taken into storage	Release from storage			
		To the Community market	For export	For food aid	Total
Deutschland	280	82	—	41	123
France	16	2	—	2	4
Italia (3)	—	0	—	—	0
Nederland	2	—	—	—	—
Belgique/België	5	4	—	1	5
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	84	4	—	6	10
Ireland	70	6	—	6	12
Danmark	9	—	—	4	4
EUR 9 (3)	466	98	—	60	158
Ellas	—	—	—	—	—
EUR 10 (3)	466	98	—	60	158

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 804/68, Article 6.
(2) In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 804/68, Article 7.
(3) The data for Italy cover stocks originating in the public warehouses of the other Member States, who have already included these quantities in their figures. To avoid double counting the EUR 9 and EUR 10 totals exclude the data for Italy.

M.13.17 Consumer prices: - milk - cheese - butter

					% TAV	
		1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Milk (1)						
Deutschland	DM/l	1,14	1,18	1,24	3,4	5,1
France	FF/l	2,51	2,88	3,35	11,4	16,3
Italia	LIT/l	513	644	788	20,0	22,4
Nederland	HFL/l	1,19	1,30	1,40	6,6	7,7
Belgique/België	BFR/l	16,0	17,2	19,25	6,9	11,9
United Kingdom	pence/pint	16,50	18,50	20,20	16,4	9,2
Ireland	pence/pint	13,60	15,30	16,50	14,7	7,8
Danmark	DKR/l	3,49	3,89	4,44	9,8	14,1
Ellas	DR/640 g	15,75	21,08	23,75	×	12,7
Cheese (2)						
Deutschland	DM/kg	11,05	11,47	11,94	3,8	4,1
France	FF/kg	27,31	31,56	37,53	10,4	18,9
Italia	LIT/kg	10 878	10 127	12 996	15,3	28,3
Nederland	HFL/kg	10,90	11,38	12,00	5,6	5,4
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	173,0	180,0	194	6,3	7,8
United Kingdom	pence/lb	95,10	105,50	113,8	16,0	7,9
Ireland	pence/lb	104,40	113,00	128,0	18,5	12,8
Danmark	DKR/kg	39,15	43,87	46,83	12,2	6,7
Ellas	DR/kg	128,0	179,9	225,21	×	25,2
Butter (3)						
Deutschland	DM/250 g	2,34	2,46	2,58	2,7	4,9
France	FF/kg	21,33	24,01	26,19	7,7	9,1
Italia	LIT/kg	4 918	5 782	7 097	14,2	22,7
Nederland	HFL/250 g	2,38	2,51	2,62	3,2	4,4
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	154,0	164,0	185	4,5	12,8
United Kingdom	pence/lb	85,50	92,40	99,2	18,8	7,4
Ireland	pence/lb	64,70	65,60	75,0	11,2	14,3
Danmark	DKR/kg	23,85	27,92	31,54	9,6	13,0
Ellas	DR/kg	192,7	244,61	300,69	×	22,9

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	
	1980	1981	1982	1981/1975	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
Money terms					
Deutschland	113,7	119,2	125,0	3,0	4,9
France	155,0	175,7	197,9	9,9	12,6
Italia	226,1	258,4	308,8	17,1	19,5
Nederland	123,0	131,0	137,5	4,6 (1)	5,0
Belgique/België	122,7	130,3	145,2	4,5	11,4
Luxembourg	114,1	121,7	135,0	3,3	10,9
United Kingdom	237,8	265,9	289,2	17,7	8,8
Ireland	175,7	190,8	210,7	11,4 (1)	10,4
Danmark	154,0	173,6	194,8	9,6 (1)	12,2
Ellas	205,9	281,2	337,5	18,8 (1)	20,0
Real terms					
Deutschland	93,7	94,4	94,5	−1,0	−0,1
France	95,6	96,8	96,9	−0,5	0,2
Italia	101,1	97,6	99,3	−0,4	1,7
Nederland	91,8	92,4	91,8	−1,2 (1)	−0,7
Belgique/België	94,3	95,3	99,2	−0,8	4,1
Luxembourg	82,9	81,6	83,9	−3,3	2,8
United Kingdom	119,3	119,5	121,3	3,0	1,5
Ireland	91,5	84,6	80,5	−1,4 (1)	−4,8
Danmark	101,5	103,0	105,3	0,2 (1)	2,2
Ellas	100,1	113,7	109,5	3,4 (1)	−3,8

Source: Eurostat.

(1) 1981/1976.

M.14.1 Cattle numbers (December of previous year)

	1 000 head			% TAV	
	1981	1982	1983	»1982« / »1975«	1983 / 1982
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	15 069	14 992	15 098	0,6	0,7
France	23 650	23 493	23 656	−0,2	0,7
Italia	8 836	8 904	9 127	0,9	2,5
Nederland	5 010	5 046	5 192	1,2	2,8
Belgique/België	2 896	2 859	2 896	0,1	1,3
Luxembourg	220	213	219	0,5	2,8
United Kingdom	13 062	12 958	13 177	−1,6	1,7
Ireland	5 826	5 758	5 783	−1,6	0,4
Danmark	2 921	2 890	2 857	−0,8	−1,1
EUR 9	77 491	77 113	78 006	−0,2	1,1
Ellas	848	824	785	−1,1	−4,7
EUR 10	78 339	77 937	78 791	−0,2	1,1

Source: Eurostat.

M.14.2 Beef and veal supply balance — EUR 10

	1 000 t (1)			% TAV	
	1980	1981	1982	»1981« / »1974«	1982 / 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross domestic production	7 167	7 009	6 663	1,4	− 4,9
Net production	7 176	6 928	6 654	1,1	− 4,0
Changes in stocks	− 126	− 140	11	:	:
Imports (2)	355	364	440	− 3,9	20,9
Exports (2)	644	662	480	13,1	−27,5
Intra-Community trade	1 341	1 354	1 398	3,9	3,2
Internal use (total)	7 013	6 770	6 603	0,5	− 2,5
Gross consumption (kg/head/year)	26,0	25,0	24,3	0,2	− 2,8
Degree of self-supply (%) (1)	102,2	103,5	100,9	1,0	− 2,5

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

(1) Carcass weight.
(2) Total trade, including live animals.

M.14.3 **Net beef and veal production** (adult bovine animals and calves) ([1])

		1 000 t ([2])			% TAV	
		1980	1981	1982	»1981« / »1974«	1982 / 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Adult bovine animals	Deutschland	1 491	1 464	1 402	2,1	– 4,2
	France	1 468	1 504	1 394	1,3	– 7,3
	Italia	982	951	951	0,7	—
	Nederland	288	302	286	1,8	– 5,3
	Belgique/België	267	273	241	– 0,1	–11,7
	Luxembourg	8	8	8	– 1,7	—
	United Kingdom	1 103	1 041	961	– 0,1	– 7,7
	Ireland	445	315	344	1,9	9,2
	Danmark	242	235	228	1,3	– 2,9
	EUR 9	6 294	6 094	5 815	1,1	– 4,6
	Ellas	83	78	78	0,5	—
	EUR 10	6 377	6 172	5 893	1,1	– 4,5
Calves	Deutschland	73	68	69	0,4	1,5
	France	370	333	352	0,8	5,7
	Italia	164	160	154	3,6	– 3,7
	Nederland	131	135	134	2,9	– 0,7
	Belgique/België	35	37	33	4,3	–10,8
	Luxembourg	0	0	0	—	—
	United Kingdom	6	5	5	–10,6	—
	Ireland	1	1	1	—	—
	Danmark	2	2	2	– 9,4	—
	EUR 9	781	741	750	1,6	1,2
	Ellas	18	15	9	– 6,8	–40,0
	EUR 10	799	756	759	1,4	0,4
Beef and veal	Deutschland	1 564	1 533	1 471	2,0	– 4,1
	France	1 838	1 836	1 746	1,2	– 4,9
	Italia	1 146	1 111	1 105	1,1	– 0,5
	Nederland	419	437	420	2,2	– 3,9
	Belgique/België	302	310	274	0,3	–11,6
	Luxembourg	8	8	8	– 1,7	—
	United Kingdom	1 109	1 046	966	– 0,1	– 7,6
	Ireland	446	316	345	1,9	9,1
	Danmark	244	237	230	1,2	– 2,9
	EUR 9	7 075	6 835	6 565	1,2	– 3,9
	Ellas	101	93	87	–0,9	– 6,5
	EUR 10	7 176	6 928	6 652	1,1	– 4,0

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	
		1980	1981	1982	»1981« / »1974«	1982 / 1981	1980	1981	1982	»1981« / »1974«	1982 / 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Adult bovine animals	Deutschland	4 971	4 938	4 708	1,4	– 4,7	299,9	296,5	297,9	0,6	0,1
	France	4 549	4 661	4 302	0,8	– 7,7	322,6	322,6	323,9	0,5	0,1
	Italia	3 776	3 619	3 554	0,7	– 1,8	260,1	262,8	267,4	–0,0	1,7
	Nederland	1 007	1 060	1 003	1,5	– 5,4	285,8	285,0	284,9	0,3	– 0,1
	Belgique/België	793	801	693	– 1,1	–13,5	337,4	340,8	347,9	1,1	2,1
	Luxembourg	29	29	26	– 1,9	–10,3	289,6	286,1	314,0	1,1	9,7
	United Kingdom	4 133	3 883	3 536	– 1,0	– 7,7	266,9	268,1	271,9	0,9	1,4
	Ireland	1 660	1 179	1 228	0,4	4,2	268,1	267,3	279,6	1,5	4,6
	Danmark	1 045	1 019	981	0,5	– 3,7	231,3	230,5	232,5	0,8	0,1
	EUR 9	21 963	21 189	20 031	0,5	– 5,5	286,6	287,6	290,3	0,6	0,1
	Ellas	387	365	358	0,1	– 1,9	214,5	216,4	218,7	–3,9	1,0
	EUR 10	22 350	21 554	20 389	0,5	– 5,4	285,3	286,4	289,0	0,5	0,1
Calves	Deutschland	666	635	628	– 2,3	– 1,1	109,3	107,4	109,5	2,9	1,9
	France	3 302	3 047	3 173	– 0,5	4,1	112,0	109,1	110,8	1,3	1,5
	Italia	1 351	1 293	1 239	0,8	– 4,2	121,4	123,6	124,3	2,7	0,1
	Nederland	1 101	1 146	1 145	2,0	– 0,1	118,9	118,1	117,2	0,9	– 0,7
	Belgique/België	275	290	271	2,3	– 6,6	127,1	126,0	122,2	2,1	– 3,0
	Luxembourg	0	0	0	—	—	80,5	98,0	198,1	7,9	102,1
	United Kingdom	146	118	94	–14,7	–20,3	38,4	43,3	49,1	3,7	13,4
	Ireland	7	6	8	8,3	33,3	159,6	163,9	153,8	8,2	– 6,2
	Danmark	39	38	39	– 6,0	2,6	54,0	54,8	53,4	–3,4	– 2,5
	EUR 9	6 887	6 573	6 597	– 0,5	0,4	113,5	112,6	113,7	2,1	0,9
	Ellas	105	94	79	—	–15,9	170,0	160,0	110,1	–1,1	–31,2
	EUR 10	6 992	6 667	6 676	– 0,5	0,1	114,3	113,3	113,6	–0,1	0,1

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)	
		1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Adult bovine animals	Deutschland	128,898	139,187	153,818	2,2	7,5
	France	141,075	153,195	172,312	7,1	15,9
	Italia	144,350	158,068	171,327	14,9	14,0
	Nederland	121,952	131,590	145,581	2,8	9,4
	Belgique/België	141,777	155,359	172,924	4,1	15,5
	Luxembourg	140,151	152,052	176,713	3,5	20,6
	United Kingdom	117,820	136,442	150,539	11,7	10,3
	Ireland	111,173	130,696	142,851	13,4	10,8
	Danmark	123,228	135,960	151,637	7,3	15,2
	EUR 9 (4)	130,871	×	:	3,4	×
	Ellas	:	161,847	182,706	×	19,3
	EUR 10 (4)	×	144,701	160,478	×	10,9
Calves	Deutschland	192,917	202,785	219,239	1,0	5,3
	France	195,022	228,407	253,560	7,3	14,3
	Italia	189,639	218,624	230,465	13,8	10,8
	Nederland	173,429	207,359	218,024	2,50	4,0
	Belgique/België	189,670	220,161	241,197	4,2	13,6
	Luxembourg	162,766	162,035	156,281	−0,4	0,0
	United Kingdom	172,364	172,929	182,854	7,6	5,7
	Ireland	164,854	185,735	212,697	13.0	16,1
	Danmark	134,204	146,566	162,750	6,3	14,7
	EUR 9 (4)	183,731	×	×	2,6	×
	Ellas	241,341	209,618	234,493	×	18,1
	EUR 10 (4)	×	204,732	222,829	×	8,8

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Representative markets.
(2) Live weight – ∅ 'all classes'.
(3) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.
(4) Weighted ∅ ECU/100 kg.

M.14.6 Consumer price of beef and veal

					% TAV	
		1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	DM/kg	32,78	35,02	37,78	4,0	7,9
France	FF/kg	53,01	59,22	66,35	9,4	12,0
Italia	LIT/kg	7 731	9 293	10 923	13,4	17,5
Nederland	HFL/kg	27,24	28,83	31,41	4,5	8,9
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	431,0	439,0	464,0	6,2	5,7
United Kingdom	pence/lb	216,90	240,60	267,90	15,4	11,3
Ireland	pence/lb	187,70	223,70	260,90	15,0	16,6
Danmark	DKR/kg	43,44	51,93	57,58	10,3	10,9
Ellas	DR/kg	227,0	302,2	360,81	×	19,4

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	
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982	»1981«/»1975«	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	46 421	46 753	46 704	0,4	– 0,1
- EUR 9	15,2	14,6	14,1	7 075	6 834	6 564	0,6	– 4,0
- Ellas	0,2	0,2	0,2	101	94	90	– 4,1	– 4,3
- EUR 10	15,5	14,8	14,2	7 176	6 928	6 654	0,5	– 4,0
- Spain	0,9	0,9	0,9	422	418	427	– 0,3	2,2
- Portugal	0,2	0,2	0,2	97	102	108	2,5	5,9
- USA	21,4	22,0	22,1	9 999	10 264	10 337	– 1,8	0,7
- USSR	14,4	14,2	14,1	6 673	6 634	6 600	0,5	– 0,5
- Brazil	4,5	4,5	5,1	2 083	2 115	2 385	3,1	12,8
- Argentina	6,1	6,3	5,3	2 826	2 955	2 492	1,8	– 15,7
- Uruguay	0,7	0,9	0,9	323	398	407	– 0,1	2,3
- Australia	3,3	3,0	3,6	1 534	1 421	1 679	– 0,8	18,2
- New Zealand	1,1	1,1	1,1	496	498	516	– 0,8	3,6
- Peop. Rep. China	3,6	3,6	–	1 682	1 691	–	–	–
- Canada	2,1	2,2	2,2	971	1 016	1 029	– 1,2	1,3
- Mexico	1,3	1,3	1,4	590	600	667	3,0	11,2
- Colombia	1,2	1,3	1,3	544	629	627	3,7	– 0,3
- Poland	1,4	1,1	1,4	667	497	633	– 4,0	27,4
- Yugoslavia	0,7	0,7	0,7	323	343	345	0,9	0,6
- Japan	0,9	1,0	1,0	418	471	481	5,9	2,1
- South Africa	1,4	1,1	1,0	637	517	462	7,2	– 10,6

Source: FAO and other international organizations.

(1) Net production.

M.14.8 **Beef and veal — EC trade by species**

Description	Imports						Exports					
	1981			1982			1981			1982		
	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	61,9	1 873,6	1 935,6	186,5	1 973,9	2 161,7	7,6	1 910,7	1 918,3	5,8	1 961,9	1 967,7
— Adult bovine animals	195,3	981,0	1 176,3	243,8	966,0	1 209,8	360,7	1 039,0	1 399,7	299,8	993,1	1 292,9
— Pure-bred breeding animals	53,2	5,1	58,3	57,8	2,7	60,5	33,0	7,3	40,3	36,1	3,5	39,6
Total live animals	310,5	2 859,7	3 170,2	488,1	2 942,6	3 432,0	401,3	2 957,0	3 358,3	341,7	2 958,5	3 300,2
(2) *Live animals* convesred to meat weight (per 1 000 tonnes carcass weight)	50,1	281,0	331,0	66,0	282,1	348,1	100,3	292,1	392,4	88,4	278,2	366,6
(3) *Meat* (1 000 tonnes carcass weight)												
— Fresh or chilled from:												
Veal	0,7	152,5	153,2	4,2	140,4	144,6	7,7	179,0	186,7	8,2	99,2	107,4
Adult bovine animals	53,9	713,5	767,4	67,8	793,8	861,6	175,6	738,8	914,4	110,4	856,4	966,8
— Frozen	120,7	154,2	274,9	163,5	133,9	297,4	340,1	163,9	504,0	236,1	141,7	377,8
— Salted or in brine, dried or smoked	0,3	0,9	1,2	0,2	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,8	1,6	0,8	0,6	1,4
— Prepared and preserved (cooked or uncooked)	138,3	51,6	190,0	138,5	47,4	185,9	37,7	62,8	100,6	38,1	47,5	85,6
Total beef and veal (2+3)	364,0	1 353,7	1 717,7	440,2	1 398,1	1 838,3	662,2	1 437,4	2 099,6	482,0	1 423,6	1 905,6

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	1976	%	1977	%	1978	%	1979	%	1980	%	1981	%	1982	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Exports														
Deutschland	22,9	10,8	26,3	17,1	33,4	19,8	134,7	39,8	167,9	26,1	143,7	21,7	78,2	16,3
France	101,5	48,0	56,0	36,4	44,2	26,2	62,9	18,6	150,4	23,4	179,9	27,2	169,3	35,2
Italia	1,9	0,9	2,4	1,6	5,1	3,1	13,2	3,9	47,5	7,4	46,7	7,0	33,4	7,0
Nederland	11,0	5,3	21,5	14,0	28,2	16,8	32,3	9,5	79,3	12,3	74,4	11,2	21,3	4,4
UEBL/BLEU	11,4	5,4	5,9	3,8	16,4	9,8	10,9	3,2	11,5	1,8	11,3	1,7	3,1	0,7
United Kingdom	7,2	3,4	6,1	4,0	6,0	3,6	9,8	2,9	28,2	4,4	35,7	5,4	24,6	5,1
Ireland	33,9	16,0	16,3	10,6	17,6	10,5	32,6	9,6	118,7	18,4	130,3	19,7	119,7	24,9
Danmark	21,4	10,2	19,3	12,5	17,1	10,2	42,4	12,5	40,0	6,2	40,1	6,1	30,7	6,4
Ellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0,0	—	0,0	—
EUR 10	211,3	100	153,9	100	168,2	100	338,9	100	643,6	100	662,2	100	480,3	100
Imports														
Deutschland	91,7	21,4	94,2	25,7	101,0	24,6	95,7	23,2	91,2	25,7	88,2	24,2	101,1	23,0
France	21,7	5,1	16,1	4,4	19,5	4,8	10,7	2,6	12,6	3,6	9,8	2,7	8,7	2,0
Italia	128,9	30,2	91,1	24,8	116,5	28,4	139,3	33,8	124,1	35,0	106,0	29,1	144,8	32,9
Nederland	17,9	4,2	28,6	7,8	27,6	6,8	27,7	6,7	21,8	6,1	17,1	4,7	18,1	4,1
UEBL/BLEU	7,9	1,8	9,5	2,6	11,9	2,9	10,5	2,6	6,8	1,9	8,9	2,5	10,0	2,3
United Kingdom	158,0	37,0	126,1	34,3	132,1	32,2	127,8	31,0	97,7	27,5	128,8	35,4	142,7	32,4
Ireland	0,0	—	0,0	—	0,0	—	0,0	—	0,0	—	0,0	—	0,0	—
Danmark	1,2	0,3	1,3	0,4	1,2	0,3	0,5	0,1	0,8	0,2	1,1	0,3	1,0	0,2
Ellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,1	1,1	13,8	3,1
EUR 10	427,3	100	366,8	100	409,8	100	412,3	100	355,1	100	364,0	100	440,2	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	
	1981	1982	1983	1982/1974	1983/1982
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	22 553	22 310	22 478	1,3	0,8
France	11 963	11 421	11 709	−0,4	2,5
Italia	8 928	9 015	9 132	0,4	1,3
Nederland	10 188	10 193	10 590	5,0	3,9
Belgique/België	5 011	5 076	5 137	1,2	1,2
Luxembourg	88	73	73	−3,2	0,0
United Kingdom	7 770	7 910	8 205	0,5	3,7
Ireland	1 096	1 090	1 145	4,7	5,0
Danmark	9 696	9 785	9 504	2,1	−2,9
EUR 9	77 293	76 873	77 974	1,4	1,4
Ellas	995	1 323	1 218	6,1	−7,9
EUR 10	78 288	78 196	79 192	1,5	1,3

Source: Eurostat.

M.15.2 Pigmeat supply balance — EUR 10

	1 000 t (1)			% TAV	
	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross domestic production	10 114	10 257	10 236	2,7	− 0,2
Imports - Live animals	40	47	28	×	−40,4
Exports - Live animals	2	0	0	×	×
Intra-Community trade	366	352	367	×	4,3
Net production	10 152	10 304	10 264	0,1	− 0,4
Changes in stocks	8	−19	−9	×	×
Imports	136	112	112	−8,1	0,0
Exports	210	328	223	−3,4	−32,0
Intra-Community trade	1 590	1 619	1 697	×	4,8
Internal use	10 070	10 107	10 162	2,7	0,5
Gross consumption in kg/head/year	37,2	37,3	37,4	2,5	0,3
Degree of self-supply (%)	100,4	101,4	100,7	0,0	− 0,7

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Carcass weight.

M.15.3 Net pigmeat production (1)

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	3 214	3 182	3 151	2,3	−0,9
France	1 860	1 907	1 860	2,7	−2,5
Italia	1 086	1 106	1 106	6,1	0,0
Nederland	1 126	1 194	1 211	4,9	1,4
Belgique/België	661	672	672	1,9	0,0
Luxembourg	8	8	8	−1,4	0,0
United Kingdom	928	931	925	−0,6	−0,9
Ireland	153	150	151	0,4	0,7
Danmark	966	987	986	3,2	−0,1
EUR 9	10 001	10 137	10 070	2,7	−0,7
Ellas	144	154	154	6,1	0,0
EUR 10	10 145	10 291	10 224	2,8	−0,7

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	
	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Deutschland	37 998	37 914	37 379	2,8	−1,4	84,6	83,9	84,3	−0,4	0,5
France	21 109	21 618	21 059	2,6	−2,5	88,1	88,2	88,3	0,0	0,1
Italia	10 285	10 522	10 542	4,6	0,2	105,5	105,1	105,1	1,4	0,0
Nederland	13 239	14 065	14 349	4,8	2,0	85,0	84,9	84,4	0,2	−0,6
Belgique/België	8 145	8 228	7 968	1,7	−3,2	81,1	81,7	84,3	0,2	3,2
Luxembourg	122	123	117	0,1	−4,9	65,3	64,7	70,2	−1,2	8,5
United Kingdom	14 630	14 724	14 991	−0,3	1,8	63,4	63,2	63,8	−0,3	0,9
Ireland	2 375	2 335	2 363	1,3	1,2	64,6	64,2	64,9	−0,7	1,1
Danmark	14 483	14 611	14 416	3,2	−1,3	66,7	67,6	68,4	0,0	1,2
EUR 9	122 385	124 141	123 184	2,6	−0,8	81,7	81,6	82,0	0,1	0,5
Ellas	2 292	2 294	2 331	5,2	1,6	62,8	67,2	66,2	0,9	−1,5
EUR 10	124 677	126 435	125 515	4,7	−0,7	81,4	81,4	81,7	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)	
	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	124,689	141,289	155,616	0,1	10,1
France	137,931	151,840	174,605	4,9	15,0
Italia	158,814	157,893	181,760	11,7	15,1
Nederland	122,658	138,305	151,129	0,7	9,3
Belgique/België	137,052	151,946	171,615	1,6	12,9
Luxembourg	155,157	167,130	189,929	2,5	13,6
United Kingdom	136,326	145,601	149,615	9,4	2,8
Ireland	125,526	144,392	154,532	10,3	7,0
Danmark	124,442	142,448	152,219	4,5	6,9
EUR 9 (4)	132,407	×	×	×	×
Ellas	137,174	171,462	181,290	×	5,7
EUR 10 (4)	×	146,043	161,187	×	10,4

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 ∅ ECU/100 kg.

M.15.6 Consumer price of pigmeat

					% TAV	
		1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	DM/kg	11,20	11,66	12,46	2,2	6,9
France	FF/kg	31,15	34,35	40,45	6,7	17,8
Italia	LIT/kg	5 275	6 292	7 071	13,9	12,4
Nederland	HFL/kg	13,73	14,49	15,46	2,8	6,7
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	191,5	195,0	217,0	3,8	11,3
United Kingdom	pence/lb	111,80	118,50	123,80	11,2	4,5
Ireland	pence/lb	194,80	224,70	258,40	15,2	15,0
Danmark	DKR/kg	74,36	100,75	86,93	14,6	− 13,7
Ellas	DR/kg	148,4	203,0	242,4	×	19,4

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	
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	55 290	55 263	54 921	3,8	– 0,6
- EUR 9	18,3	18,4	18,4	10 001	10 108	10 083	3,3	– 0,2
- Ellas	0,3	0,3	0,3	144	149	153	6,8	2,7
- EUR 10	18,6	18,6	18,6	10 145	10 257	10 236	3,3	– 0,2
- Spain	1,8	1,9	2,0	986	1 021	1 108	7,1	8,5
- Portugal	0,3	0,3	0,3	173	175	173	6,0	– 1,1
- Peop. Rep. China	30,0	30,0	31,5	16 438	16 762	17 285	7,4	3,1
- USA	13,7	13,1	11,6	7 535	7 200	6 350	2,8	–11,8
- URSS	9,2	9,5	9,3	5 092	5 200	5 100	0,3	– 2,0
- Poland	3,1	2,4	2,4	1 711	1 343	1 340	–3,3	– 0,2
- Japan	2,9	2,5	2,6	1 476	1 396	1 440	4,6	3,2
- GDR	2,1	2,4	2,3	1 212	1 232	1 270	3,0	3,1
- Brazil	2,0	1,8	1,8	1 000	980	970	4,3	– 1,0
- Canada	1,6	1,6	1,5	877	869	840	4,4	– 3,3
- Yougoslavia	1,3	1,3	1,4	710	730	745	11,4	2,1
- Romaniae	1,7	1,8	1,8	977	1 008	970	5,2	– 3,8
- Hongary	1,6	1,6	1,7	900	905	910	3,3	0,6
- Czechoslovakia	1,5	1,5	1,4	819	855	750	3,1	–12,3

Source: FAO and other international organizations.

M.16.1 Laying hens

	1 000 head			% TAV	
	1980	1981	1982	1981 / 1973	1982 / 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	55 800	54 200	53 300	−2,6	−1,7
France	72 550	76 100	78 580	1,7	3,3
Italia	47 513	50 202	49 527	−0,0	−1,3
Nederland	26 610	27 598	29 408	5,6	6,6
Belgique/België	12 559	12 303	12 292	−3,4	−0,1
Luxembourg	95	90	90	−8,7	0
United Kingdom	57 330	55 457	55 488	−2,1	0,1
Ireland	2 800	3 227	3 134	−3,5	−2,9
Danmark	4 563	4 646	4 634	−1,6	−0,3
EUR 9	279 820	283 823	286 413	−0,3	0,9
Ellas	16 764	17 318		−0,9	
EUR 10	29[illegible] 584	301 141		−0,3	

Source: Eurostat.

M.16.2 Number of utility chicks hatched from laying hens

	1 000 head			% TAV	
	1980	1981	1982	1981 / 1973	1982 / 1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	42 088	43 023	40 979	− 0,5	− 4,8
France	47 570	50 009	54 731	5,1	9,4
Italia	34 087	32 745	28 059	2,8	−14,3
Nederland	34 109	39 231	38 853	11,4	− 1,0
Belgique/België	14 183	17 203	14 386	2,8	−16,4
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	39 951	41 903	41 074	− 3,5	− 2,0
Ireland	1 965	1 849	2 429	− 1,9	31,4
Danmark	4 089	4 269	4 387	− 2,3	2,8
EUR 9	218 042	230 231	224 897	1,9	− 2,3
Ellas	:	3 993	3 904	:	− 2,2
EUR 10	:	234 224	228 801	:	− 2,3

Source: Eurostat.

M.16.3 **Production of eggs in shell** (total eggs)

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	785	768	763	−1,9	−0,7
France	853	894	950	2,7	6,3
Italia	634	666	658	1,3	−1,2
Nederland	540	590	643	10,0	9,0
UEBL/BLEU	199	195	195	−2,6	0
United Kingdom	822	801	804	−0,9	0,4
Ireland	33	37	35	0	−5,4
Danmark	76	79	83	1,0	5,1
EUR 9	3 942	4 030	4 131	1,0	2,5
Ellas	120	126	125	2,4	−0,8
EUR 10	4 062	4 156	4 256	1,1	2,4

Source: Eurostat.

M.16.4 **Egg supply balance** (total eggs) EUR 10

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	4 062	4 156	4 256	1,0	2,4
Change in stocks	−1	3	5	×	66,7
Imports	38	39**	32**	−4,4	−17,9
Exports	85	123**	162**	9,6	31,7
Intra-Community trade	492	486	507	8,3	4,3
Internal use	4 014	4 069	4 120	0,8	1,3
of which:					
- eggs for hatching	211	223	231	3,1	3,6
- animal feed	0	0	0	×	0
- industrial use	14	10	11	−1,2	10,0
- losses (market)	6	12	12	−5,6	0
- human consumption	3 783	3 824	3 866	0,7	1,1
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	14,0	14,1	14,2	0,4	0,7
Degree of self-supply (%)	101,2	102,1	103,3	0,3	1,2

Source: Eurostat.

M.16.5 Market prices for eggs (1)

	ECU/100 pieces			% TAV (2)	
	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	5,759	6,316	5,266	0,9	– 19,3
France	6,012	6,253	5,042	2,2	– 16,9
Italia	6,278	6,264	6,287	12,7	4,0
Nederland	4,338	4,931	4,334	0,6	– 12,7
Belgique/België	4,409	4,983	3,784	1,2	– 21,6
Luxembourg	6,097	7,402	6,455	2,2	– 9,8
United Kingdom	6,958	7,644	5,022	9,9	×
Ireland	7,111	8,603	8,256	9,0	– 2,8
Danmark	6,830	7,402	7,597	5,9	6,0
Ellas	5,816	8,741	9,693	×	17,2

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	
		1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	DM/piece	0,21	0,28	0,26	1,9	– 7,1
France	FF/piece	0,64	0,72	0,70	7,6	– 2,8
Italia	LIT/piece	121	145	154	14,2	6,2
Nederland	HFL/piece	0,24	0,27	0,24	2,0	– 11,1
Belgique/België	BFR/piece	4,1	4,5	4,5	3,6	0
United Kingdom	pence/piece	6,01	6,52	6,89	10,6	5,7
Ireland	pence/piece	6,01	7,23	7,63	11,7	5,5
Danmark	DKR/piece	0,97	1,10	1,17	8,6	6,4
Ellas	DR/piece	4,3	5,9	7,0	×	18,6

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	
	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	256 748	259 489	263 143	4,4	1,4
France	528 759	619 117	667 101	7,8	7,8
Italia	392 793	369 077	390 451	3,3	5,8
Nederland	335 207	367 101	346 420	2,5	− 5,6
UEBL/BLEU	74 711	85 538	95 391	0,8	11,5
United Kingdom	408 830	429 917	444 389	3,2	3,4
Ireland	24 999	23 669	24 895	−0,2	5,2
Danmark	70 711	78 758	83 155	1,5	5,6
EUR 9	2 092 753	2 232 660	2 314 941	4,1	3,7
Ellas	:	67 237	65 517	:	− 2,6
EUR 10	:	2 299 897	2 380 458	:	3,5

Source: Eurostat.

M.17.2 Gross domestic production of poultrymeat

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	374	378	379	3,8	0,3
France	1 136	1 238	1 333	5,8	7,7
Italia	1 007	1 009	1 040	3,0	3,1
Nederland	376	410	419	1,9	2,2
UEBL/BLEU	113	122	134	1,2	9,8
United Kingdom	748	747	809	1,5	8,3
Ireland	50	45	49	1,2	8,9
Danmark	97	104	110	1,8	5,8
EUR 9	3 901	4 053	4 273	3,3	5,4
Ellas	120	146	156	4,2	6,8
EUR 10	4 021	4 199	4 429	3,3	5,5

Source: Eurostat.

M.17.3 Poultrymeat supply balance — EUR 10

	1 000 t (1)			% TAV	
	1980	1981	1982**	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross domestic production	4 021	4 199	4 429	3,3	5,5
Imports - live birds	2	2	3	−17,1	50,0
Exports - live birds	3	4	3	×	−25,0
Intra-Community trade	60	54	58	2,8	7,4
Net production	4 020	4 197	4 429	3,3	5,5
Changes in stocks	11	−5	98	×	×
Imports	76	64	65	− 0,2	1,6
Exports	336	483	427	16,7	−11,6
Intra-Community trade	281	280**	312	0,5	11,4
Internal use (total)	3 748	3 783	3 970	2,4	4,9
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	13,8	13,9	14,6	2,1	5,0
Degree of self-supply (%)	107,3	111,0	111,6	0,9	0,5

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Carcass weight.

M.17.4 Market prices for chickens (1)

	ECU/kg (2)			% TAV (3)	
	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	1,254	1,326	1,242	0,5	− 7,2
France	1,016	1,103	1,184	6,2	10,6
Italia	1,386	1,863	1,107	16,5	×
Nederland	1,209	1,257	1,149	− 0,3	− 9,3
Belgique/België	1,128	1,089	1,437	− 1,6	×
Luxembourg	1,726	1,719	1,659	2,9	− 3,5
United Kingdom	1,439	1,412	1,491	9,5	5,6
Ireland	1,890	2,009	2,106	13,4	6,3
Danmark	1,338	1,434	1,386	5,1	− 0,2
Ellas	1,357	1,554	1,816	×	23,6

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	
		1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	DM/kg	4,98	5,20	5,31	2,3	2,1
France	FF/kg	14,80	17,09	18,74	11,6	9,7
Italia	LIT/kg	2 392	2 916	3 422	14,3	17,4
Nederland	HFL/kg	6,46	6,71	6,98	3,4	4,0
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	101,5	108,0	116,0	4,7	7,4
United Kingdom	pence/lb	67,10	69,70	72,20	13,3	3,6
Ireland	pence/lb	:	:	:	×	×
Danmark	DKR/kg	:	:	:	×	×
Ellas	DR/kg	79,10	105,92	133,26	×	25,8

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	
		1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Silkworm cocoons (in kg)	France	3 681	3 184	3 922	32,2	23,2
	Italia	110 000	89 724	84 326	– 18,3	– 6,0
	EUR 9	113 681	92 908	88 248	– 17,9	– 5,0
	Ellas	194 487	131 000	65 000	– 41,5	– 50,4
	EUR 10	308 168	223 908	153 248	×	– 31,6
Boxes of silkworm eggs	France	174	144	188	33,8	30,6
	Italia	4 000	3 501	3 377	– 17,1	– 3,5
	EUR 9	4 174	3 645	3 565	– 16,7	– 2,2
	Ellas	6 917	4 995	2 729	– 11,1	– 45,4
	EUR 10	11 091	8 640	6 294	×	– 27,2

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.19.1 Sheep and goat numbers (December)

Sheep	1 000 head			% TAV	
	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	1 179	1 108	1 172	1,1	5,8
France	12 980	13 090	12 103	3,1	−7,5
Italia	9 277	9 051	9 256	1,9	2,3
Nederland	858	815	910	2,7	11,6
Belgique/België	86	79	83	0,8	5,1
Luxembourg	4	4	4	−4,9	—
United Kingdom	21 604	22 952	22 952	1,6	—
Ireland	2 344	2 398	2 424	−2,5	1,1
Danmark	59	59	61	0,6	3,3
EUR 9	48 391	49 556	48 965	1,8	−1,2
Ellas	8 048	8 131	9 830	−0,4	20,9
EUR 10	56 439	57 687	58 795	1,5	1,9
Goats					
Deutschland	36	36	36	−0,7	—
France	1 241	1 257	1 257	3,9	—
Italia	1 009	1 029	1 031	1,0	0,2
Nederland	12	12	12	−1,0	—
Belgique/België	6	6	6	5,2	—
Luxembourg	0	0	0	—	—
United Kingdom	13	14	14	0,9	—
Ireland	0	0	0	—	—
Danmark	0	0	0	—	—
EUR 9	2 317	2 354	2 356	2,4	0,1
Ellas	4 755	4 535	4 670	0,2	2,9
EUR 10	7 072	6 889	7 026	0,9	1,9

Source: Eurostat.

M.19.2 Gross domestic sheepmeat and goatmeat production

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	20	20	20	6,6	–
France	174	175	184	4,0	5,1
Italia	55	55	52	7,0	– 5,5
Nederland	25	21	19	9,7	– 9,5
Belgique/België Luxembourg	4	4	5	–	25,0
United Kingdom	283	267	266	1,6	– 0,4
Ireland	39	40	40	– 0,6	–
Danmark	0	0	0	–	–
EUR 9	600	582	586	2,9	0,7
Ellas	120	119	118	1,9	– 0,8
EUR 10	720	701	704	2,7	0,4

Source: Eurostat.

M.19.3 Sheep and goats slaughtered

	1 000 head			% TAV		Average carcass weight in kg			% TAV	
	1980	1981	1982	»1981«/»1974«	1982/1981	1980	1981	1982	»1981«/»1974«	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Deutschland	1 361	1 289	1 268	7,3	– 1,6	21,7	21,5	21,1	–1,7	– 1,9
France	9 356	9 633	9 900	4,0	2,8	19,5	19,0	19,1	0,4	0,5
Italia	7 982	7 691	7 527	3,5	– 2,1	8,9	8,9	9,0	–0,3	1,1
Nederland	818	646	524	2,7	–18,9	25,0	24,9	24,3	–0,2	– 2,4
Belgique/België Luxembourg	198	243	306	9,5	25,9	23,5	23,2	24,3	1,3	4,7
United Kingdom	14 249	13 857	13 894	1,4	0,3	19,6	19,4	19,0	–0,3	– 2,1
Ireland	1 775	1 810	1 693	–0,1	– 6,5	23,7	23,6	24,2	–0,4	2,5
Danmark	18	16	19	–6,1	18,7	22,0	24,8	21,4	–4,1	–13,7
EUR 9	35 667	35 185	35 131	2,7	– 0,2	17,6	17,4	17,4	–0,2	–
Ellas	11 230	11 274	11 283	0,3	0,1	10,7	10,7	10,6	1,0	– 0,9
EUR 10	46 897	46 459	46 414	2,1	– 0,1	15,9	15,9	15,7	0,2	– 1,3

Source: Eurostat.

M.19.4 Sheepmeat and goatmeat supply balance

EUR 10

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross domestic production	720	701	706	2,7	0,7
Imports — live animals (1)	24	18	18	:	—
Exports — live animals (1)	0	0	0	—	—
Intra-Community trade	24	16	15	:	– 6,2
Net production	744	719	724	2,6	0,3
Changes in stocks	– 15	– 12	8	:	:
Imports (1)	248	226	281	:	24,3
Exports (1)	8	6	4	:	– 33,3
Intra-Community trade (1)	79	80	80	:	—
Internal use	975	933	975	0,0	4,5
Gross consumption (kg/head/year)	3,6	3,4	3,6	– 0,4	5,9
Degree of self-supply (%)	74,0	75,0	72,0	2,6	– 4,0

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

(1) Carcass weight.

M.19.5 **Imports of sheepmeat** (1)

EUR 10	t			% TAV	
	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total imports (2)					
- Spain	251	431	441	×	2,3
- Portugal	—	—	—	×	—
- New Zealand	198 263	181 947	223 702	×	22,9
- Argentina	7 358	8 449	13 846	×	63,9
- Australia	4 699	5 584	11 401	×	104,2
- Hungary	12 983	10 995	12 002	×	9,1
- Bulgaria	4 820	3 136	3 197	×	1,9
- Poland	7 203	4 853	4 733	×	−2,5
- Yugoslavia	2 946	3 265	4 459	×	36,6
- Uruguay	1 513	2 343	2 757	×	17,7
- GDR (2)	5 002	340	195	×	−42,6
- Romania	268	377	647	×	71,6
- Other countries	2 434	4 202	3 262	×	−22,4
Grand total	247 740	225 922	280 642	×	24,2

EUR 9	t			% TAV	
	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total imports (2)					
- Ellas	—	—	—	—	—
- Spain	251	431	441	−14,1	2,3
- Portugal	—	—	—	—	—
- New Zealand	195 671	176 983	218 250	− 4,3	23,3
- Argentina	7 264	7 546	12 981	− 1,3	72,0
- Australia	4 687	3 616	8 742	−21,2	141,7
- Hungary	12 983	10 993	11 966	1,0	8,8
- Bulgaria	3 246	2 368	1 900	−10,4	−19,8
- Poland	7 203	4 850	4 675	16,4	−3,6
- Yugoslavia	2 946	2 728	2 534	1,0	−7,1
- Uruguay	1 513	2 196	2 444	26,6	11,3
- GDR (2)	5 002	340	54	−17,9	−84,1
- Romania	268	377	647	−23,1	71,6
- Other countries	2 315	4 171	3 188	25,6	−23,6
Grand total	243 349	216 599	267 822	−4,4	23,6

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)	
	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	2,759	3,470	3,554	×	– 0,4
France	3,457	3,688	3,914	×	9,4
Italia	3,901	4,504	4,541	×	5,4
Nederland	3,150	3,593	3,494	×	– 4,0
Belgique/België	3,005	3,633	4,112	×	– 14,8
United Kingdom	2,159	2,588	2,702	×	4,4
Ireland	2,803	3,297	3,317	×	2,1
Danmark	2,783	2,478	2,737	×	14,1
Ellas	3,955	4,944	5,211	×	13,3

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					
	1981			1982			1981			1982		
	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	2,0	40,6	42,6	0,3	26,0	26,3	4,5	13,4	17,9	1,4	9,7	11,1
Goats	0,3	2,0	2,3	1,4	3,1	4,5	1,4	2,5	3,9	1,0	1,0	2,0
— *Other live animals*												
Sheep	1 391,9	723,0	2 114,9	1 498,0	713,8	2 211,8	6,8	748,2	755,0	7,4	693,2	700,6
Goats	11,4	6,7	18,1	12,4	12,2	24,6	0,2	6,7	6,9	0,2	13,1	13,3
Total live animals	1 405,6	772,3	2 177,9	1 512,1	755,1	2 267,2	12,9	770,8	783,7	10,0	717,1	727,1
(2) *Live animals converted to meat weight* (per 1 000 tonnes carcass weight)	17,7	15,6	33,3	18,5	15,0	33,5	0,3	15,4	15,7	0,2	14,0	14,2
(3) *Meat* (1 000 tonnes carcass weight)												
— Fresh or chilled	8,4	62,0	70,4	9,4	62,9	72,3	4,9	63,0	67,9	2,7	61,6	64,3
— Frozen	199,5	1,4	200,9	252,6	1,5	254,1	0,7	2,0	2,7	0,7	1,9	2,6
— Salted or in brine, dried or smoked	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
— Prepared and preserved	0,3	0,7	1,1	0,2	0,5	0,7	0,1	0,7	0,8	0,1	0,6	0,8
Total sheepmeat and goatmeat (2+3)	225,9	79,7	305,6	280,6	79,9	360,6	6,0	81,1	87,1	3,7	78,1	81,9

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 — Commercial evolution with third countries

(1 000 tonnes carcass weight)

Reporting countries	1976	%	1977	%	1978	%	1979	%	1980	%	1981	%	1982	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Exports														
Deutschland	0,2	3,1	3,7	38,4	1,0	13,0	0,1	1,3	0,2	2,1	0,2	3,0	0,2	6,2
France	0,7	9,0	0,7	6,9	1,7	20,7	2,2	26,1	2,4	29,8	0,9	14,3	1,0	26,2
Italia	0,2	2,4	0,2	2,0	0,6	8,0	1,9	21,7	1,2	14,9	0,5	7,5	0,1	2,8
Nederland	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,7	0,2	3,1	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,5
UEBL/BLEU	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3
United Kingdom	3,6	49,7	3,9	40,6	4,3	53,5	4,0	47,0	3,8	47,6	4,4	72,6	2,2	59,6
Ireland	2,4	32,9	1,0	9,9	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,7
Danmark	0,2	2,4	0,2	1,8	0,3	3,3	0,2	2,7	0,2	2,0	0,1	2,2	0,1	2,7
Ellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
EUR 10	7,3	100	9,7	100	8,0	100	8,6	100	8,0	100	6,0	100	3,7	100
Imports														
Deutschland	19,8	7,0	20,6	7,6	19,4	7,0	22,7	8,2	19,1	7,9	20,4	9,0	26,6	9,5
France	6,1	2,2	6,1	2,2	5,9	2,1	6,0	2,2	2,2	0,9	6,5	2,9	6,8	2,4
Italia	21,3	7,6	19,4	7,2	23,8	8,6	26,6	9,6	22,8	9,4	20,9	9,2	21,6	7,7
Nederland	1,2	0,4	1,2	0,4	1,1	0,4	1,5	0,5	1,6	0,6	1,4	0,6	1,0	0,4
UEBL/BLEU	4,3	1,5	4,5	1,7	6,1	2,2	8,2	3,0	7,1	2,9	2,8	1,3	3,0	1,1
United Kingdom	227,0	80,6	216,9	80,1	218,4	78,8	208,4	75,5	187,5	77,5	162,4	71,9	206,8	73,7
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	1,9	0,7	2,2	0,8	2,5	0,9	2,7	1,0	1,9	0,8	2,4	1,0	2,0	0,7
Ellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,3	4,1	12,8	4,5
EUR 10	281,7	100	270,8	100	277,3	100	276,2	100	242,1	100	225,9	100	280,6	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	
		1980 (1)	1981 (1)	1982 (1)	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	Molasses	242	186	190	– 6,1	2,2
	Potatoes	560	513	528	– 0,9	2,9
	Cereals	74	83	72	– 4,3	– 13,3
	Fruit and other	51	43	32	4,6	– 25,6
	Total	927	825	822	– 2,5	– 0,4
France	Molasses	534	652	651	0,3	– 0,2
	Beet	1 530	1 459	1 266	2,1	– 13,2
	Vinous (2)	857	787	422	10,8	– 46,4
	Fruit	3	12	2	14,7	– 83,3
	Sugar cane	63	50	50	0,0	0,0
	Other	43	37	80	21,1	116,2
	'Libérés' (3)	157	550	450	×	– 18,2
	Total	3 187	3 547	2 921	5,7	– 17,6
Italia	Molasses	858	955	962	– 0,4	0,7
	Vinous	1 000	1 147	1 021	14,7	– 11,0
	Potatoes	25	—	—	×	×
	Other	259	171	251	– 10,6	46,8
	Total	2 142	2 273	2 234	3,1	– 1,7
Nederland	Molasses	569	594	542	1,2	– 8,8
	Cereals	45	41	33	4,0	– 19,5
	Total	614	635	575	1,3	– 9,4

Belgique/België	Molasses	114	142	106	– 5,8	–25,4
	Cereals and other	2	1	15	×	×
	Total	116	143	121	– 6,2	–15,4
Luxembourg		–	2	2	9,1	0,0
United Kingdom	Molasses	176	177	139	5,0	–21,5
	Cereals	327	375	341	4,2	– 9,1
	Total	503	552	480	4,4	–13,0
Ireland	Molasses	62	:	:	×	×
	Cereals	15	:	:	×	×
	Lactose	30	:	:	×	×
	Total	107	133	97	15,8	–27,1
Danmark	Molasses	82	88	90	4,7	2,3
	Potatoes	19	15	33	– 2,3	120,0
	Cereals	19	21	8	– 2,6	–61,9
	Total	120	124	131	2,1	5,6
Ellas	Molasses	206	161	121	×	–24,8
	Dried grapes	55	80	70	×	–12,5
	Figs	22	23	22	×	– 4,3
	Vinous	84	60	142	×	136,7
	Other		23	21	×	– 8,7
	Total	367	347	376	×	8,4
EUR 9		7 716	8 234	7 383	3,2	–10,3
EUR 10		8 083	8 581	7 759	×	– 9,6

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	
	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Deutschland	258	246	238	−8,0	−3,3	259	308	296	1	−3,9	6 694	7 585	7 049	−5,4	−7,1
France	229	211	210	−5,0	−0,5	289	305	315	3,5	3,3	6 618	6 439	6 610	−1,6	2,7
Italia	161	152	148	−2,2	−2,7	182	189	178	:,9	−5,8	2 923	2 879	2 634	−0,3	−8,5
Nederland	172	165	165	0,6	0	364	391	377	0,8	3,6	6 267	6 445	6 219	1,4	−3,5
Belgique/België	46	42	45	−2,2	7,1	308	356	352	3,0	−1,2	1 416	1 459	1 583	0,4	8,5
Luxembourg	1	1	1	−8,3	0	340	340	340	1,6	0	34	34	34	−6,3	0
United Kingdom	206	192	192	−2,0	0	346	324	355	0,9	9,6	7 103	6 213	6 818	−0,8	9,7
Ireland	40	34	37	−4,22	8,8	245	235	299	−2,1	27,2	981	800	1 105	−6,2	38,1
Danmark	34	36	35	1,5	−2,8	248	293	353	2,7	20,5	842	1 053	1 236	4,1	17,4
EUR 9	1 148	1 079	1 071	−4,0	−0,7	286	305	311	1,6	2,0	32 878	32 907	33 288	−2,4	1,2
Ellas	65	54	49	−0,2	−9,3	158	181	181	2,6	0	1 030	978	888	3,4	−9,2
EUR 10	1 212	1 133	1 120	−3,8	−1,1	279	299	305	1,6	2,0	33 908	33 885	34 176	−2,3	0,9

Source : Eurostat.

M.20.b.2 Area, yield and production of new potatoes

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Deutschland	23	20	21	−7,4	5,0	235	251	253	1,5	0,8	541	501	531	−6,2	6,0
France	29	24	26	−2,8	8,3	164	175	169	0,1	− 3,4	477	419	440	−2,8	5,0
Italia	29	25	29	—	16,0	185	177	144	4,6	−18,6	536	443	418	4,8	− 5,6
Nederland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	4	4	4	−2,8	0	185	203	223	−0,4	9,9	74	81	89	−4,2	9,9
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	250	200	:	0,6	:	1	2	1	0	−50,0
United Kingdom	20	20	24	−1,7	20,0	227	187	184	0,8	− 1,6	453	373	441	−2,9	18,2
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Danmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 9	105	93	104	−3,1	11,8	205	196	185	−0,7	− 5,6	2 082	1 819	1 920	−2,6	5,6
Ellas	18	18	16	0	−11,1	199	186	188	2,3	1,1	359	335	300	2,3	−10,4
EUR 10	123	111	120	−2,7	8,1	198	194	185	0,7	− 4,6	2 441	2 154	2 220	−2,0	3,1

Source : Eurostat.

M.20.b.3 **Potato supply balance** **EUR 10**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1980/81 / 1973/74	1981/82** / 1980/81
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	35 608	34 257	33 282	:	– 2,8
Change in stocks	– 109	– 194	– 74	:	61,9
Imports	692	538	498	:	– 7,4
Exports	1 069	1 203	1 074	:	– 10,7
Intra-Community trade	2 694	3 191	3 346	:	4,9
Internal use	35 329	33 786	32 779	:	– 3,0
of which:					
- animal feed	5 447	4 530	3 463	:	– 23,6
- seed	2 892	2 645	2 650	:	0,2
- industrial use	544	464	571	:	23,1
- alcohol	544	464	571	:	23,1
- processing	4 228	3 929	4 381	:	11,5
- losses (marketing)	1 564	1 652	1 428	:	13,6
- human consumption	20 654	20 566	20 286	:	– 1,3
Human consumption (kg/head/year) (1)	76,4	75,8	74,6	:	– 1,6
Degree of self-supply (%) (1)	100,8	101,4	101,5	:	0,1

Source: Eurostat.
(1) EUR 9.

M.20.b.4 **Potatoes : – Total production**
– Quantities processed

	Total production (a)			Industrial processing for human consumption (b)							
	1 000 t			% of total production			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Deutschland	6 694	7 585	7 049	18,2	16,1	17,5	1 216	1 214	1 231	3,8	1,4
France	6 618	6 439	6 610	4,7	5,8	6,1	335	370	400	1,3	8,1
Italia	2 923	2 879	2 634	3,4	4,9	5,7	100 (1)	140 (2)	150 (2)	×	7,1
Nederland	6 267	6 445	6 219	12,1	12,8	14,9	757	822	928	9,9	12,9
UEBL/BLEU	1 450	1 493	1 617	7,0	8,1	10,5	102	121	169	×	39,7
United Kingdom	7 103	6 213	6 818	15,5	17,9	14,4	1 097	1 113	985	1,0	–11,5
Ireland	981	800	1 105	2,0	2,5	2,3	20 (2)	20 (2)	25 (2)	×	25,0
Danmark	842	1 053	1 236	3,2	2,9	2,8	27	30 (2)	35 (2)	×	16,7
EUR 9	32 878	32 907	33 288	10,9	11,6	11,8	3 654	3 830	3 923	×	2,4
Ellas	1 030	978	888							×	
EUR 10	33 908	33 885	34 176							×	

Source : (a) Eurostat.
(b) 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
1980/81											
Usable production (1 000 t)	44	14	30	11	10	4	0	1	2	0	2
Imports	111	0	113	69	7	10	7	6	18	1	2
Exports	8	1	8	10	1	0	1	2	1	0	0
Intra-Community trade	8	1	7	1	0	1	2	1	2	0	0
Internal use :	146	12	135	70	16	14	6	5	19	1	4
- human consumption	146	12	135	70	16	14	6	5	19	1	4
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	0,5	1,2	0,5	1,1	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,3	0,8
Degree of self-supply (%)	30,3	116,7	22,4	15,7	62,5	28,6	0,0	20,0	10,5	0,0	50,0
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 (%)	29,9	120,0	24,3	17,3	61,1	35,3	14,3	20,0	13,0	0,0	40,0

Source : Eurostat.

M.20.d.1 **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)	1980	36 989	9 748	11 120	2 931	−6 817
		1981	31 713	8 965	11 917	3 177	−5 788
		1982	31 301	8 940	12 065	3 184	−5 756
		»1981«	33 334	9 218	11 701	3 097	−6 121
		»1981«		(100)		(100)	
	Intra EUR 10	1980	7 884	1 989	7 977	2 015	26
		1981	7 577	1 981	7 873	2 024	43
		1982	7 796	2 022	7 897	2 062	40
		»1981«	7 752	1 997	7 916	2 034	37
	Extra EUR 10	1980	29 105	7 759	3 143	916	−6 843
		1981	24 136	6 984	4 044	1 153	−5 831
		1982	23 505	6 918	4 168	1 122	−5 796
		»1981«	25 582	7 221	3 785	1 063	−6 158
47: Papermaking material	World (Intra + Extra)	1980	11 405	3 515	2 433	408	−3 107
		1981	9 495	4 199	2 335	386	−3 813
		1982	10 117	4 120	2 345	407	−3 713
		»1981«	10 339	3 945	2 371	400	−3 545
		»1981«		(100)		(100)	
	Intra EUR 10	1980	1 770	326	1 724	300	− 26
		1981	1 644	312	1 635	291	− 21
		1982	1 733	346	1 698	310	− 36
		»1981«	1 716	328	1 686	300	− 28
	Extra EUR 10	1980	9 635	3 189	709	108	−3 081
		1981	7 851	3 887	700	95	−3 792
		1982	8 384	3 774	647	97	−3 677
		»1981«	8 623	3 617	685	100	−3 517
48: Paper and paper board, articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paper board	World (Intra + Extra)	1980	15 735	9 525	7 261	6 284	−3 241
		1981	16 387	11 082	7 731	7 293	−3 789
		1982	16 462	12 034	7 854	8 102	−3 932
		»1981«	16 195	10 880	7 615	7 226	−3 654
		»1981«		(100)		(100)	
	Intra EUR 10	1980	5 691	4 605	5 644	4 457	−148
		1981	6 094	5 338	6 055	5 153	−185
		1982	6 235	5 907	6 191	5 729	−178
		»1981«	6 007	5 283	5 963	5 113	−170
	Extra EUR 10	1980	10 044	4 920	1 617	1 827	−3 093
		1981	10 293	5 744	1 676	2 140	−3 604
		1982	10 227	6 127	1 663	2 373	−3 754
		»1981«	10 188	5 597	1 652	2 113	−3 484
Total	World	»1981«	59 868	24 043	21 687	10 723	−13 320
	Intra	»1981«	15 475	7 608	15 565	7 447	−161
	Extra	»1981«	44 393	16 435	6 122	3 276	−13 159

Source: Eurostat - Nimexe.

M.20.d.2 **Internal and external trade in wood and wood products** EUR 9

			Imports 1 000 t	Imports Mio ECU (%)	Exports 1 000 t	Exports Mio ECU (%)	Deficit Mio ECU
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
44: Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	World (Intra + Extra)	1980	36 494	9 626	11 097	2 915	−6 711
		1981	31 395	8 867	11 891	3 164	−5 703
		1982	30 902	8 818	12 040	3 167	−5 651
		»1981«	32 930	9 104	11 676	3 082	−6 022
		»1981«		(100)		(100)	
	Intra EUR 9	1980	7 873	1 982	7 966	2 008	26
		1981	7 573	1 976	7 868	2 021	45
		1982	7 790	2 016	7 894	2 059	43
		»1981«	7 745	1 991	7 909	2 029	38
	Extra EUR 9	1980	28 621	7 644	3 131	907	−6 737
		1981	23 822	6 891	4 023	1 143	−5 748
		1982	23 112	6 802	4 146	1 108	−5 694
		»1981«	25 185	7 113	3 767	1 053	−6 060
47: Papermaking material	World (Intra + Extra)	1980	11 292	3 472	2 433	408	−3 064
		1981	9 399	4 157	2 335	386	−3 771
		1982	9 997	4 064	2 345	407	−3 657
		»1981«	10 229	3 898	2 371	400	−3 498
		»1981«		(100)		(100)	
	Intra EUR 9	1980	1 768	325	1 724	300	− 25
		1981	1 643	312	1 635	291	− 21
		1982	1 728	344	1 698	310	− 34
		»1981«	1 713	327	1 686	300	− 27
	Extra EUR 9	1980	9 524	3 147	709	108	−3 039
		1981	7 756	3 845	700	95	−3 750
		1982	8 269	3 720	647	97	−3 623
		»1981«	8 516	3 571	685	100	−3 471
48: Paper and paper board, articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paper board	World (Intra + Extra)	1980	15 547	9 411	7 199	6 247	−3 164
		1981	16 191	10 930	7 677	7 250	−3 680
		1982	16 225	11 839	7 798	8 056	−3 783
		»1981«	15 988	10 727	7 558	7 184	−3 543
		»1981«		(100)		(100)	
	Intra EUR 9	1980	5 646	4 557	5 595	4 409	−148
		1981	6 042	5 274	6 054	5 152	−122
		1982	6 174	5 825	6 191	5 728	− 97
		»1981«	5 954	5 219	5 947	5 096	−123
	Extra EUR 9	1980	9 901	4 854	1 604	1 838	−3 016
		1981	10 149	5 656	1 623	2 098	−3 558
		1982	10 051	6 014	1 607	2 328	−3 686
		»1981«	10 034	5 508	1 611	2 088	−3 420
Total	World	»1981«	59 147	23 729	21 605	10 666	−13 063
	Intra	»1981«	15 412	7 537	15 542	7 425	−112
	Extra	»1981«	43 735	16 192	6 063	3 241	−12 951

Source: Eurostat - Nimexe.

M.21.1 **Products used for animal feeding**
1981/82

(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	15 725	18 338	11 217	2 499	1 889	9 562	1 510*	5 714	66 454*	2 422	68 876*
2. Feed cake (1)	6 375	4 495	2 807	3 204	1 358	2 660	437*	2 190	23 526*	275	23 801*
of which: soya	3 329	3 930	2 323	1 962	894	1 880	239*	1 219	15 776*	135	15 911*
3. Animal meal	628	417	113	229	139	623	41*	213	2 403*	38	2 441*
of which: fish	154	66	67	36	24	262	13*	69	691*	20	711*
meat and similar	474	351	46	193	115	361	28*	144	1 712*	18	1 730*
4. Dehydrated fodder (lucerne etc.)	276	581	277	173	85	68	4*	66	1 530*	15	1 545*
5. Milk powder (skimmed and other)	228	673	170*	442	27	23	s	28	1 591*	6	1 597*
6. Legumes (field beans etc.)	39	221	141	193	24	64	0*	3	685*	4	689*

Source: Eurostat - Fodder supplies (p).

(1) Excluding olive residues - civil year.

M.21.2 **Products used for animal feeding in the EC**

EUR 10	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1980/81 / 1972/73	1981/82 / 1980/81
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Cereals	72 884	71 219	68 876*	:	– 3,3
2. Feed cake (1)	23 784	22 833	23 801*	:	4,2
of which: soya	15 207	14 401	15 911*	:	10,5
3. Animal meal	2 153	2 337	2 441*	:	4,4
of which: fish	858	737	711*	:	– 3,5
meat and similar	1 295	1 600	1 730*	:	8,1
4. Dehydrated fodder (lucerne etc.)	1 965	1 738	1 545*	:	–11,1
5. Milk powder (skimmed and other)	1 886	1 527	1 597*	:	4,6
6. Legumes (field beans etc.)	678	686	689*	:	0,4
EUR 9					
1. Cereals	70 291	68 726	66 454*	–0,4	– 3,3
2. Feed cake (1)	23 534	22 538	23 526*	5,2	4,4
of which: soya	15 087	14 276	15 776*	7,6	10,5
3. Animal meal	2 133	2 317	2 403*	2,9	3,7
of which: fish	844	723	691*	–4,5	– 4,4
meat and similar	1 289	1 594	1 712*	9,1	7,4
4. Dehydrated fodder (lucerne etc.)	1 940	1 719	1 530*	0,9	–11,0
5. Milk powder (skimmed and other)	1 881	1 522	1 591*	2,3	4,5
6. Legumes (field beans etc.)	648	680	685*	–1,5	0,7

Source: Eurostat – Fodder supplies (provisional) and supplies of certain products, EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Excluding olive residues.

M.21.3 Feed requirements expressed in fodder units (FU)

EUR 10	1 000			% TAV	
	1980	1981	1982	1981/1978	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
Beef cattle	172 013	170 787	172 230	−0,6	0,8
Pigs	50 505	51 019	50 916	2,7	−0,2
Poultry	30 193	31 147	32 434	2,2	4,1
Other (sheep, goats, horses, asses)	29 109	29 008	28 132	1,1	−3,0
Total	281 820	281 961	283 712	0,4	0,6
EUR 9					
Beef cattle	170 329	169 119	170 640	−0,5	0,9
Pigs	49 785	50 274	50 150	2,7	−0,2
Poultry	29 299	30 122	31 369	2,3	4,1
Other (sheep, goats, horses, asses)	26 413	26 334	25 502	1,2	−3,2
Total	275 826	275 849	277 661	0,5	0,6

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.21.4 Industrial production of compound feedingstuffs

		1 000 t			% TAV	
		1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cattle feed	EUR 9	27 981	28 629	29 284	6,8	2,3
	Ellas	296**	:	:	:	:
	EUR 10	28 277**	:	:	:	:
Pig feed	EUR 9	27 019	27 047	26 800	3,0	−0,9
	Ellas	556**	:	:	:	:
	EUR 10	27 575**	:	:	:	:
Poultry feed	EUR 9	20 676	21 537	22 074	2,1	2,5
	Ellas	658**	:	:	:	:
	EUR 10	21 334**	:	:	:	:
Other feed	EUR 9	3 344	3 491	3 557	7,1	1,9
	Ellas	96**	:	:	:	:
	EUR 10	3 440**	:	:	:	:
Total	EUR 9	79 020	80 704	81 715	4,1	1,3
	Ellas	1 606**	:	:	:	:
	EUR 10	80 626**	:	:	:	:

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 (1982)

(1 000 t)

	Pigs	Poultry	Cattle (1)	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	6 140	3 398	7 163	534	17 235
France	4 670	5 668	3 636 (2)	1 378	15 352
Italia	2 556	4 363	3 475	786	11 180
Nederland	6 222	3 095	5 193 (2)	194	14 704
UEBL/BLEU	2 445	1 081	1 344	123	4 993
United Kingdom	2 297	3 630	5 482	408	11 817
Ireland	489	272	1 034	30	1 825
Danmark	1 981	567	1 957	104	4 609
EUR 9	26 800	22 074	29 284	3 557	81 715
Ellas **	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 10	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture; FEFAC.

(1) Including milk replacer feed for calves.
(2) Feedingstuffs for calves not included because unavailable.

M.21.6 Use of cereals in compound feedingstuffs

	% of production of compound feedingstuffs			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982	1981/1974	1981/1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Deutschland	26,7	25,6	22,3	4 527	4 511	3 836	0,9	– 0,4
France	45,6	43,4	42,3	6 704	6 568	6 500	2,7	– 2,0
Italia	57,3	57,2	53,7	6 000	6 270	6 000	8,7	4,5
Nederland	19,5	17,4	16,5	2 820	2 535	2 425	–3,9	–10,1
UEBL/BLEU	30,4	29,3	28,0	1 489	1 400	1 400	–5,9	– 6,0
United Kingdom	51,3	49,3	40,7	5 681	5 421	4 813	0,3	– 4,6
Ireland	45,2	40,3	41,1	799	749	750	–1,8	– 6,3
Danmark	34,3	33,7	35,8	1 661	1 600	1 650	5,5	– 3,7
EUR 9	37,6	36,0	33,5	29 681	29 054	27 374	1,6	– 2,1
Ellas	65	:	:	1 045	:	:	:	:
EUR 10	38,1	:	:	30 726	:	:	:	:

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	
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982	1981/1974	1981/1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Deutschland	40,5	34,0	36,1	6 802	5 991	6 228	10,1	–12,0
France	19,5	19,2	:	2 872	2 915	:	4,3	1,5
Italia	14,3	14,3	:	1 500	1 570	:	5,0	4,7
Nederland	19,6	20,0	16,1	2 839	2 919	2 373	1,9	2,8
UEBL/BLEU	22,2	23,6	22,6	1 088	1 126	1 126	0,9	3,5
United Kingdom	14,7	16,1	15,0	1 633	1 774	1 774	9,3	8,6
Ireland	19,4	16,5	16,8	343	306	306	—	–10,8
Danmark	41,3	42,1	:	2 000	2 000	:	—	0
EUR 9	24,1	23,1	:	19 077	18 601	:	6,2	– 2,5
Ellas	15	:	:	240	:	:	:	:
EUR 10	24,0	:	:	19 317	:	:	:	:

Source: 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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
January	20,09	20,96	12,73	14,08	22,72	17,58	18,45	19,00	23,14	23,74	23,69
February	22,31	17,91	11,40	14,92	23,31	16,89	18,44	17,75	23,24	24,07	23,54
March	19,66	17,26	11,31	15,84	24,54	18,17	18,27	17,58	23,46	24,10	23,32
April	21,03	14,79	12,30	15,26	29,63	19,00	18,41	17,94	24,91	25,40	24,74
May	28,89	13,38	11,82	17,25	27,32	19,04	18,63	17,36	25,05	24,30	24,60
June	39,83	12,59	11,92	21,08	22,82	17,29	20,14	16,24	24,30	23,06	24,65
July	43,08	14,49	13,00	21,68	17,47	16,92	18,46	17,33	24,56	22,24	25,98
August	27,73	16,19	14,70	19,82	16,33	16,39	17,29	18,41	25,18	22,15	32,90**
September	17,90	15,87	14,59	20,55	17,87	16,54	17,37	20,89	24,58	22,11	33,91**
October	16,31	17,98	14,14	19,23	21,55	17,10	17,45	22,79	23,24	21,56	
November	19,05	14,97	13,24	19,84	18,03	17,63	18,54	25,94	21,56	23,95	
December	22,03	14,17	13,69	20,91	19,50	18,28	19,20	23,40	22,35	23,71	
Annual ∅	24,88	15,90	12,92	18,31	21,75	17,57	18,37	19,60	23,82	23,38	
∅ 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	

Source: Eurostat.

M.22.1 Gross production of meat in the Community

EUR 10	% of total			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Meat (1)								
- Pigmeat	42,0	42,3	42,6	10 114	10 257	10 236	2,7	– 0,2
- Beef and veal	29,7	28,9	27,7	7 167	7 009	6 663	3,1	– 4,9
- Poultrymeat	16,7	17,3	18,4	4 021	4 199	4 430	3,3	5,5
- Sheepmeat and goatmeat	3,0	2,9	2,9	720	701	706	2,7	0,7
- Horsemeat	0,3	0,3	0,2	69	85	58	5,4	– 31,8
- Other	2,2	2,2	2,2	583	523	520	0,8	– 0,6
Total	93,9	93,9	94,0	22 674	22 774	22 613	2,9	– 0,7
Edible offals	6,1	6,1	6,0	1 478	1 479	1 438**	3,1	– 2,8
Total	100	100	100	24 152	24 253	24 051	2,9	– 0,8
EUR 9								
Meat (1)								
- Pigmeat	42,2	42,6	42,9	9 970	10 108	10 083	2,7	– 0,2
- Beef and veal	29,9	29,2	28,1	7 070	6 916	6 584	3,1	– 4,8
- Poultrymeat	16,5	17,2	18,2	3 901	4 053	4 274	3,3	5,5
- Sheepmeat and goatmeat	2,5	2,5	2,5	600	582	588	2,9	1,0
- Horsemeat	0,3	0,3	0,2	67	83	57	5,8	– 31,3
- Other	2,4	2,2	2,2	579	517	515	0,9	– 0,4
Total	93,9	94,0	94,1	22 187	22 259	22 101	2,9	– 0,7
Edible offals	6,1	6,0	5,9	1 447	1 429	1 388**	3,0	– 2,9
Total	100	100	100	23 634	23 688	23 489	2,9	– 0,8

Fonte: Commissione delle CE, DG Agricoltura.

(1) Carcase weight.

M.22.2 Meat consumption

EUR 10	% of total			kg/head			% TAV	
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982	1981/1973	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Meat (1)								
- Pigmeat	41,5	42,1	42,1	37,2	37,3	37,4	2,5	0,3
- Beef and veal	28,7	28,2	27,4	25,9	25,0	24,3	0,4	– 2,8
- Poultrymeat	15,4	15,7	16,4	13,8	13,9	14,6	2,1	5,0
- Sheepmeat and goatmeat	4,0	3,8	4,0	3,6	3,4	3,6	0,4	5,9
- Horsemeat	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,0	– 12,5
- Other	2,8	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,2	2,2	0,6	0,0
Total	93,2	93,2	93,2	83,8	82,6	82,8	1,5	0,2
Edible offals	6,8	6,8	6,8	6,1	6,0	6,0**	2,1	0,0
Total	100	100	100	89,9	88,7	88,8	1,6	0,1
EUR 9								
Meat (1)								
- Pigmeat	41,9	42,5	42,7	37,9	38,0	38,1	2,4	0,3
- Beef and veal	28,5	28,1	27,2	25,8	25,1	24,3	0,3	– 3,2
- Poultrymeat	15,4	15,5	16,4	13,9	13,9	14,6	2,1	5,0
- Sheepmeat and goatmeat	3,5	3,5	3,6	3,2	3,1	3,2	0,4	3,2
- Horsemeat	1,0	0,9	0,8	0,9	0,8	0,7	– 1,5	– 12,5
- Other	2,8	2,6	2,6	2,5	2,3	2,3	0,6	0,0
Total	93,1	93,1	93,3	84,2	83,2	83,2	1,5	0,0
Edible offals	6,9	6,9	6,7	6,2	6,2	6,0**	2,2	– 3,2
Total	100	100	100	90,8	89,4	89,2	1,6	– 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				
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982	1973	1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Meat								
- Pigmeat	36	169	83	− 16,4	64,4	− 36,9	101,4	100,7
- Beef and veal	180	298	40	− 81,8	118,2	− 17,8	85,0	100,6
- Poultrymeat	261	401	373	−118,6	162,1	−165,8	103,3	111,6
- Sheepmeat and goatmeat	−246	−220	−277	111,8	− 85,4	123,1	61,0	72,0
- Horsemeat	−158	−126	−133	71,8	− 48,6	59,1	25,0	30,4
- Other	− 73	− 84	− 84	33,2	− 32,8	37,3	87,9	86,1
Total	0	438	2	0	177,9	− 0,9	93,0	100,5
Edible offals	−220	−197	−227**	100	− 77,9	100,9	85,2	86,8
Total	−220	241	−225	100	100	100	92,4	99,6
EUR 9								
Meat								
- Pigmeat	48	177	93	− 47,1	46,3	−104,5	101,0	100,8
- Beef and veal	286	354	147	−280,4	103,3	−165,2	86,0	102,5
- Poultrymeat	261	403	375	−255,9	110,8	−421,3	103,6	112,1
- Sheepmeat and goatmeat	−241	−210	−264	236,3	− 51,5	296,6	59,0	70,0
- Horsemeat	−155	−126	−134	152,0	− 33,9	150,6	23,7	29,8
- Other	− 83	− 85	− 84	81,4	− 22,5	94,4	88,0	86,0
Total	116	513	133	−113,7	152,6	−149,4	93,4	101,1
Edible offals	−218	−198	−222**	213,7	− 52,6	249,4	85,1	86,6
Total	−102	315	− 89	100	100	100	92,9	100,1

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	
	1980 (1)	1981 (1)	1982 (1)	1981/1975	1982/1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
Money terms					
Deutschland	114,1	119,0	127,2	2,9 (2)	7,0
France	155,7	176,1	201,9	9,9	14,7
Italia	198,5	235,9	275,3	15,4	16,7
Nederland	123,2	130,3	141,2	4,5 (2)	8,4
Belgique/België	128,3	132,1	144,5	4,7	9,4
Luxembourg	130,2	138,6	162,1	5,6	17,0
United Kingdom	183,8	198,2	217,0	12,1	9,4
Ireland	197,8	229,3	261,8	14,8 (2)	14,2
Danmark	151,3	175,4	191,2	9,7 (2)	9,0
Ellas	211,9	297,7	362,2	19,9 (2)	21,7
Real terms					
Deutschland	94,0	94,1	96,1	−1,2 (2)	2,1
France	96,1	97,0	98,8	−0,5	1,9
Italia	88,7	89,1	88,5	−1,9	−0,7
Nederland	91,9	91,9	94,2	−1,1 (2)	2,6
Belgique/België	98,5	96,6	98,7	−0,6	2,2
Luxembourg	94,6	93,0	100,8	−1,2	8,4
United Kingdom	92,2	99,1	91,0	−1,9	2,1
Ireland	103,0	101,7	100,1	−0,5 (2)	−1,6
Danmark	99,7	104,1	93,3	0,0 (2)	−0,8
Ellas	103,0	120,4	117,5	3,4 (2)	−2,4

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Partially estimated by Eurostat.

(2) 1982/1976.

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.

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