Commission of the European Communities

The Agricultural Situation in the Community

1980 Report

Published in conjunction with the 'Fourteenth 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 sixth in published form—is intended to be read in conjunction with the 'Fourteenth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities'.

Chapter VI on the situation of the agricultural markets is a summary of the Document 'Situation of agricultural markets in the Community — 1980 report'. The Commission has already presented separate reports to the Council on a number of matters.

This Report was completed on 31 October 1980.

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 — Main developments in 1980

1. · From the agricultural point of view, 1980 was a year of success, failure and reappraisal, all at the same time.

2. In 1980 European agriculture achieved record harvests in several key sectors. The cereal harvest reached the record level of 118.3 million tonnes; this sector, which uses 30% of the farmland and accounts for some 13% of the total value of marketed agricultural production, thus improved still further on the exceptional results of the preceding years. Cows' milk production, at 105 million tonnes, was also at a record level; deliveries were about 3% up on 1979 despite the heavy surpluses on the market for milk and milk products and despite the Sword of Damocles hanging over the heads of the 1 900 000 milk producers (40% of all farmers) in the form of an additional co-responsibility levy. Production of beef and veal exceeded the record level of 1974/75. Between them, the milk sector and the beef and veal sector represent over 35% of total agricultural production.

3. As is often the case in agriculture, technical success does not necessarily mean economic success. In 1980, average agricultural incomes (1) were some 7% down in real terms, despite exceptional harvests. This came after a 2% drop in average agricultural incomes in 1979, when average incomes in other sectors of the economy were continuing to increase. The overall economic situation worsened in 1980. A general economic crisis affected all sectors of the economy; the clearest signs of this have been unemployment (6.7 million unemployed by the end of the year) and inflation (13% in 1980 as against 10% in 1979). Although agricultural employment is, to a great extent, protected by the mechanisms of the common agricultural policy, inflation seriously affected all branches of the agricultural sector : production costs rose by an estimated 12% in 1980 (9% in 1979). The branches using most energy (oil, fertilizer, pesticides) seem to have been the hardest hit.

(1) As measured from the estimated net value-added at factor cost per labour unit, deflated by the GDP implicit price index.

4. This being the case, it is not surprising that agricultural producers are trying to solve their problems by having wider recourse to cheap imports of substitute products as animal feedingstuffs; a special article is devoted to this problem in the present report.

5. The year 1980 was marked by two events of a budgetary nature, both of which helped to fuel the debate on the future of the common agricultural policy. Firstly, the European Parliament refused to adopt the 1980 budget in good time and, secondly, there arose the problem of the United Kingdom's contribution to the Community budget. In the public debate on the common agricultural policy, frequent demands were made for a full-scale reappraisal of this policy, not only because of the current problems such as the milk surplus or the budgetary constraints, but also because of the outlook for agriculture if the Community expanded to include 12 Member States. A special article in this report is devoted to Greece's accession to the Community on 1 January 1981 and to the possible enlargement of the Community to include Spain and Portugal.

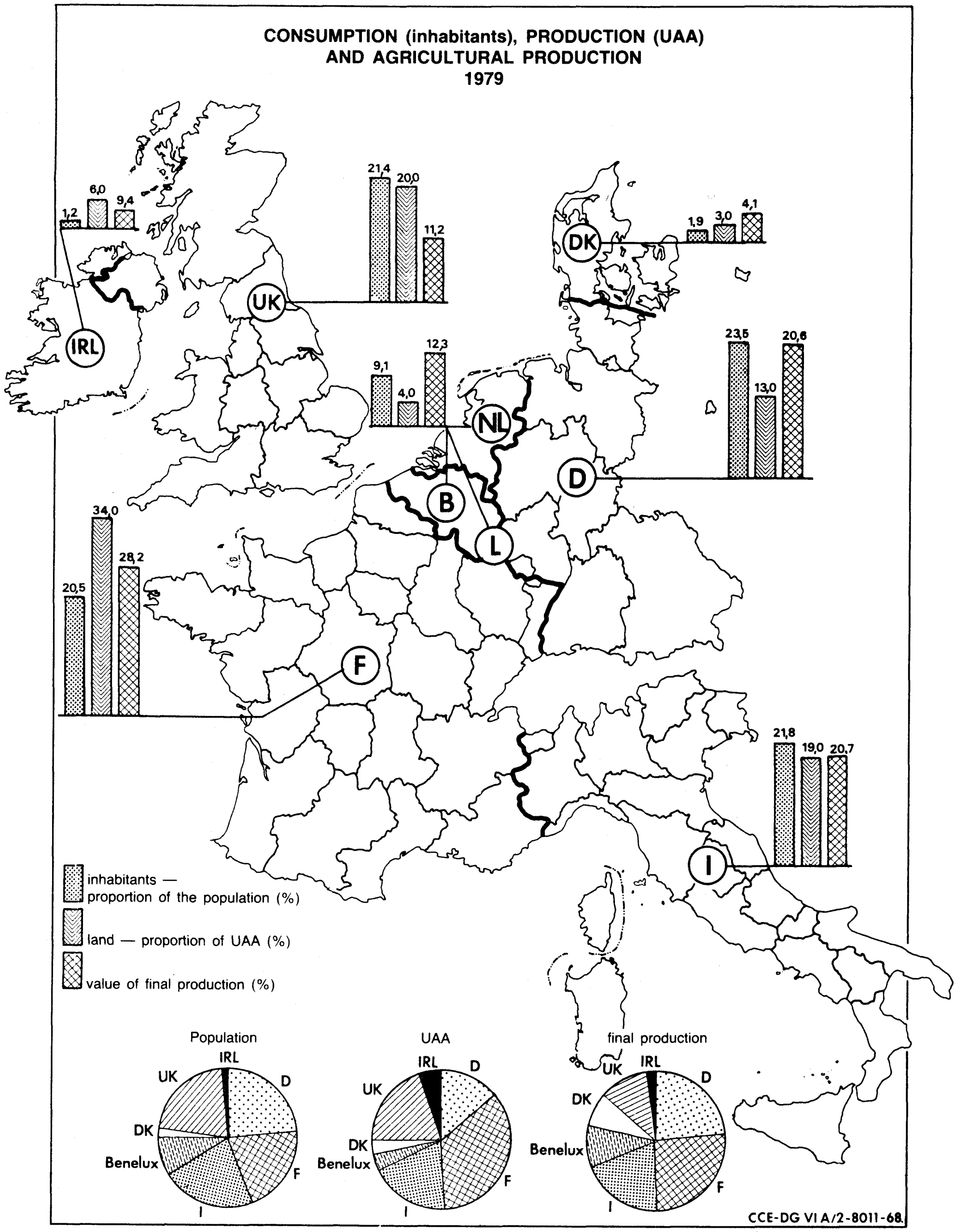
6. The measures taken to manage the common agricultural policy in 1980 sharply reduced the quantities in intervention storage, particularly in the butter and skimmed-milk powder sectors. One factor which contributed to this success was a deliberate export policy. A special article is devoted to this subject in the present report.

7. Despite growing imbalances, particularly on the markets for milk and for beef and veal, the 1980 budgetary year came to a close without any supplementary budget being required. In 1980 the EAGGF Guarantee Section spent 11 500 million EUA, which was some 10% more than in 1979. In 1981 expenditure is expected to reach some 13 000 million EUA.

The main events of the last 12 months

Date	Event
29.11.79	Commission transmits to Council new proposals for improvement of CAP with a view to a better balance of markets and rationalization of expenditure.
30.11.79	Danish krone is devalued by 5% in EMS.
3.12.79	Council adopts 4.628% devaluation of green rate for Danish krone, effective from 5 December 1979.
11.12.79	Council adopts action programme for wine sector.
13.12.79	European Parliament rejects proposed EEC budget for 1980.

Date	Event
14.12.79	Council adopts 5% devaluation of green rates for pound sterling and Italian lira, from 17 December 1979.
25.12.79	Troops of USSR enter the territory of Afghanistan; USA puts embargo on food exports to USSR, EEC agrees that Community products should not replace those of USA.
31.12.79	Crude oil prices fob rise by 67% during 1979. Average EEC inflation rate 9% in 1979, unemployment reaches 6% overall.
31.1.80	Commission proposes increases of 2-3.5% for agricultural prices, except for milk, sugar, beef (+ 1.5%). Further reductions in MCAs proposed as well as specific measures in certain sectors.
14.2.80	Commission presents new proposals for EEC budget to European Parliament.
20.3.80	Commission transmits comprehensive document on contributions and receipts from EEC budget to the Council, following UK request for reduced contribution.
27.3.80	Green rate of French franc devalued 3.5%, effective from 1 April 1980 or, for some products beginning of marketing year.
7.4.80	UK MCA becomes positive.
7.5.80	Green rate devaluation from 12 May 1980 for French franc (– 1.336%) and Italian lira (– 3.523%).
28.5-30.5.80	Council resolves major problems of the EEC in parallel sessions of agriculture and foreign affairs. Four principal decisions on UK contribution to EEC budget, farm prices for 1980/81, common market organization for sheepmeat and the common fisheries policy. Farm price increases vary from 4 to 7%, average of 5.7% in national currency.
1.6.80	New green rates fixed for DM (+ 1.151%) BFR, LFR (+ 0.188%) and HFL (+ 0.187%).
7.6.80	Formal adoption by the Council of new common market organization for sheepmeat; entry into force made conditional on international agreements with non-member-country suppliers.
26.6-27.6.80	European Parliament discussed 1980 budget.
9.7.80	European Parliament formally adopts 1980 budget. Commission approves draft budget of 1981 for the EEC.
22.7.80	Council adopts resolution on protection of laying-hens in battery cages.
30.7.80	Council pronounces itself in favour of banning use of hormones in veal production.
30.9.80	Commission transmits to the Council new proposals for the sugar and isoglucose sectors.
17.10.80	Voluntary restraint agreements signed with main non-member-country suppliers of sheepmeat.
20.10.80	Common organization of sheepmeat market comes into operation.


CONSUMPTION (inhabitants), PRODUCTION (UAA)
AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
1979
IRL
1,2
6,0
9,4
UK
21,4
20,0
11,2
DK
1,9
3,0
4,1
NL
9,1
4,0
12,3
D
23,5
13,0
20,6
B
L
F
20,5
34,0
28,2
I
21,8
19,0
20,7
inhabitants — proportion of the population (%)
land — proportion of UAA (%)
value of final production (%)
Population
UAA
final production
IRL
UK
D
DK
Benelux
F
I
CCE-DG VI A/2-8011-68

GRAPH 1

II — The general economic situation

8. The gradual recovery during 1978, following a slowdown in growth in 1977, continued in 1979 and even gathered momentum. Gross domestic product increased in real terms by 3.4% after expanding by 3.0% in 1978 and by only 2.3% in 1977. This buoyancy was maintained into the first quarter of 1980. At this stage, however, inhibiting factors came increasingly into play which have gained in importance as the year progressed so that there is likely to be a noticeably slower growth rate of probably only 1.3% for the full year. An upswing is not expected again until the end of 1980, but the Community economy should then gradually accelerate in 1981.

9. Internal demand was the primary factor sustaining economic activity in late 1979 and early 1980. The Community's trade balance, by contrast, which was still in surplus in 1978, closed with a deficit in 1979 and continued to deteriorate in the first half of 1980. The turnround was due in large part to the faster growth of imports compared with exports in volume terms. While export volume rose in 1979 by 6.6%, the volume of imports was up by 10.8%. This reflects, among other factors, the Community's loss of competitiveness (especially in relation to the United States and Japan), the effects of which are becoming increasingly evident.

10. The deterioration in the Community's trade balance in volume terms was compounded by a market rise in import prices, which was mainly a matter of dearer oil. The 1979/80 oil price increases were indeed comparable, in dollar terms, with the leap in oil prices in 1974. However, its effects have been moderated for the Community by a number of associated circumstances more favourable in 1979/80 than in 1974.

11. There is no doubt that considerably more expensive oil has helped to force up consumer prices as well. Nevertheless, this would still not adequately explain the spurt in inflation, which, at consumer price level, reached around 12% in

1980. A sizeable proportion of this must in fact be considered as internally generated. Due to the prudent price policy of the Community for agricultural products the price increase for food remained below the overall increase in the cost of living.

12. Between 1977 and 1979 employment in the Community expanded by much the same proportion as the labour force, and the unemployment rate showed little change, although it was, of course, very much higher than in earlier years. In fact, the level of unemployment seems to an increasing extent to be attributable to a mismatch between the patterns of labour supply and demand. In 1979, although the unemployment rate was running at 5.6%, employers were looking in vain for certain categories of craftsmen and skilled workers. This structural problem gained in importance as a cause of unemployment, and the general economic situation became rather less important, at least up to the beginning of 1980. Since then, however, flagging growth has once again had an increasingly adverse effect on the labour market.

13. A tentative review of the full year shows that not only have growing inflation and unemployment grown more serious in the Community but that the range of indicators between individual Member States has widened. For example, average annual inflation rates in Italy, Ireland and the United Kingdom will probably be three to four times as high as in Germany.

14. The wide disparities in inflation rates continue to present a serious problem in the context of the European Monetary System. Among the full members of the EMS, the ability to compete will decrease in countries with high rates of inflation (e.g. Italy and Ireland) and increase in countries with low rates (e.g. Germany and Luxembourg). The resulting problems may affect the stability of the system.

15. So far the EMS has in fact worked fairly well. Since its inception on 13 March 1979, the exchange rates of the participating countries have undergone the least change for eight years, even when account is taken of the exchange rate adjustments on 23 September 1979 (revaluation of the DM by 2% and devaluation of the DKR by 3%) and 30 November 1979 (devaluation of the DKR by 4.7%).

16. Sterling is not part of the EMS and has appreciated on average against the other Community currencies. At the same time, the United Kingdom has suffered one of the highest inflation rates in the Community, this year probably over 18%. The two phenomena combined have considerably eroded the competitiveness of this country in relation to the other Member States.

17. One of the goals at the time the EMS was introduced was that monetary compensatory amounts in the agricultural sector should be eliminated. The appreciation of sterling and a number of adjustments made to 'green' currency rates have resulted in considerable progress being achieved towards this goal. By mid-1980 MCAs had all but disappeared except for a continuing positive MCA of 8.8% for Germany. Since then, however, the further upward movement of sterling has resulted in a growing positive MCA for the United Kingdom. This had reached a full 10% by November 1980.

The Community's external relations

18. In order that the common organization of the market in sheepmeat and goatmeat could come into force as planned on 20 October 1980, the Community reached agreement with the majority of its suppliers on arrangements which came into force on that same date. These arrangements provide for voluntary restraint on exports of meat and live animals and cover quantities totalling 274 100 tonnes (expressed in terms of carcase weight), whilst the Community has undertaken to place an autonomous limit of 10% *ad valorem* on the duty applicable to such products at Community frontiers. For those non-member countries with which no arrangement has yet been concluded, the Community has opened an autonomous and temporary quota subject to duty at the reduced rate of 10% and covering the same quantities as are traditionally imported from these countries, i.e. 22 147 tonnes.

19. The United States having ratified the 1977 International Sugar Agreement in mid-1980, the fund for the financing of sugar stocks is no longer in suspense and the Agreement is now in full legal force. The radical change which came over the world sugar market in the first few months of 1980, however, has given rise to prices considerably higher than the maximum level laid down in the Agreement. All quota restrictions on exports have therefore been lifted and the special stocks built up under the Agreement have been disposed of on the market. Prices have nevertheless remained well above the maximum level.

20. Exploratory talks have been held with the International Sugar Council with a view to Community accession and have resulted in some clarification of the issues involved. The Commission has requested the Council for authority to negotiate Community accession to the International Sugar Agreement in the near future. Accession would be based on Community acceptance of all parts of the Agreement, including those on export quotas (until now, the Community has rejected these in favour of 'equivalent obligations'). This would be on condition that a Community quota could be negotiated which would reflect in an acceptable manner the real level of Community exports over recent years.

The Council has not yet reached a decision on this matter.

21. The Community decided to apply, as soon as the first ACP-EC Lomé Convention had expired and before the new Convention signed on 31 October 1979 had come into force, certain provisions of the latter concerning the arrangements for agricultural and food products originating in the ACP States and imported into the Community. It also decided to apply, with effect from the same date (1 March 1980), the same arrangements to products originating in the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT). In the first instance, however, the Community made these arrangements applicable only until 31 December 1980, the date scheduled for the entry into force of the new Convention and the new Decision on the association of the OCT with the Community, which will replace the one in force since 1976.

22. The Community extended to the People's Republic of China its generalized system of preferences, except for a few agricultural products, such as preserved fruits, fruit and vegetable juices, and products subject to quotas. For 1981 the Commission has proposed certain improvements, particularly as regards the width of the preferential margin for some products. It should be noted that 1979 saw an appreciable increase in the quantities imported by the Community under these arrangements.

23. The Commission proposals on the 1980 food aid programme were adopted by the Council on 28 May 1980. These proposals relate to the allocation of 720 500 tonnes of cereals (to which should be added the 566 500 tonnes supplied as direct aid by the Member States), 150 000 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder and 45 000 tonnes of butter-oil.

24. Within the framework of the International Wheat Agreement, the Community took part in the negotiation of a new Food Aid Convention under which it undertook to supply 1 650 000 tonnes of cereals, as against 1 287 000 tonnes hitherto. As for the Wheat Trade Convention, the Community continued to take an active part in the negotiations concerning a new Convention to replace that of 1971, which will expire on 30 June 1981.

25. The Codes concluded at the end of the GATT multilateral trade negotiations (MTN) came into effect on 1 January 1980 and encountered the difficulties inherent in the initial implementation of such procedures. The arrangements on beef and milk products, however, were soon being applied effectively, since they incorporated procedures which had been followed previously. The Community took part in several rounds of negotiations under Article XXVIII of GATT, with Sweden, Switzerland and Finland in particular, as regards agricultural and horticultural products exported from the Community.

26. A number of procedures relating to Community exports to the United States and to certain Community imports had been initiated prior to the MTN; these resulted in the new measures introduced by the United States following the MTN. While some of these procedures had an outcome favourable to the Community (discontinuance of the countervailing duties on starches, tomato products and tinned hams; end of the 301 procedures in respect of wheat and preserved fruit) others came before the GATT conciliatory bodies as a matter for consultation under Article XXII (flour, citrus fruit).

27. The reactivation of the Association Agreement between Turkey and the Community resulted in a Decision of the Association Council, the agricultural provisions of which are to take effect as from 1 January 1981. Essentially, they provide for tariffs to be dismantled in four stages : 1 January 1981, 1 January 1983, 1 January 1985 and 1 January 1987. This dismantling will be consistent with the principles and mechanisms of the common agricultural policy. Certain sensitive products will remain subject to conditions as to phasing or to quantities traded.

28. A new Cooperation Agreement was concluded with Yugoslavia. The trade provisions of this Agreement came into force on 1 July 1980. These provide for preferential solutions and relate to agricultural products such as babybeef, high-quality wines, Prilep tobacco and a number of processed agricultural products.

29. The trade agreement with Brazil was replaced in 1980 by a Cooperation Agreement without any specific provisions concerning the beef and veal sector.

III — Structural highlights

Introduction

30. Structural change in agriculture is a continuing, albeit a relatively slow, process. For this reason structural data presented in any one year's report remain valid for a number of years, so that the necessity to give full details of structural change in each ensuing Report does not arise.

31. The information presented in this chapter is derived mainly from the 1975 Farm Structures Survey and is designed to give no more than a general overview of the evolution of farm structures in the Community.

Land and land use (Table 63)

32. Land still remains the basic factor of agricultural production although the relative importance of production inputs deriving from other economic sectors is increasing. The average farm size in the Community is 17 ha; the countries' averages range from about 8 ha in Italy to 66 ha in the United Kingdom.

33. At Community level, the loss of farmland to such non-agricultural uses as urban-industrial development, highway development and so on, amounts to about 0.3% per year. At the same time, the total number of farms is decreasing by 2 to 3% per year. Thus, the land area and productive potential of the average Community farm is continuing to expand.

34. Recent information on the structural evolution of agriculture is not available from Italy or from Ireland, the two Member States with the poorest farm structure in the Community. In the remaining Member States structural change is continuing despite the fact that during the current economic recession the possibility of obtaining alternative employment for surplus farm labour is very limited if not entirely non-existent.

35. In the United Kingdom, France, Luxembourg and Denmark the decline in farm numbers relates to all farms of up to 50 ha in area; in Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands, the number of farms of between 20 and 50 ha is still increasing but at a rate which tends to diminish from one year to the next. In fact, when these seven Member States are considered as a group, the number of farms of 20 to 50 ha shows a decline since 1975.

36. One of the more obvious adverse effects of the economic recession on the pattern and direction of structural change in agriculture in recent years relates to the general inflation of farmland prices. In many Member States these prices are now at a level where the possibilities for farmers who wish to develop modern farms through the acquisition of extra land are severely restricted. It would seem, however, that for the first time in recent years, the increase in farmland prices has moderated to a significant extent in the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark, but is still fairly substantial in Germany and the United Kingdom (Tables 67 and 68).

37. Information on land rents is available for four Member States : France, the Netherlands, Belgium and the United Kingdom. Rental charges associated with new tenancy contracts tend to increase substantially in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, but show only moderate increases elsewhere. In any case, the increase in farmland prices which has taken place up to now is such as to constitute a significant barrier to the mobility of land for structural reform purposes.

European size unit (ESU) (Tables 69 and 82)

38. Up to the present, farm size in the Community has been measured in terms of hectares of utilized agricultural area (UAA). Such a measure does not accurately reflect the real productive capacity of farms, however, since it cannot distinguish between extensive and intensive farming. Consequently, with a view to overcoming this deficiency, a new concept of farm size, designed to measure the productive capacity of farms in economic terms, was introduced in the analysis of the 1975 Farm Structures Survey. This concept, termed the 'European size unit' (ESU), (1) is used to measure the volume of the farm business in the greater part of the analysis undertaken in the remainder of this chapter.

39. As an indicator of farm size the ESU approximates to the gross domestic product per farm. Thus, it shows that the Netherlands, because of its highly intensive farming, has the largest size of farm business in the Community. Second to the Netherlands comes the United Kingdom, which has the most highly developed agricultural structure defined in terms of the land/man ratio.

40. Measured in terms of ESU, farm size in the Community may be classified in three groups : small, medium and large. Small farms are those with 2 ESUs or less (corresponding to the financial return from about 6 ha of wheat at average Community yields). Medium farms are those with between 2 and 8 ESUs, while those with more than 8 ESUs (corresponding to about 22 ha of wheat) are classified as large farms.

41. Measured in this way, *small farms* comprise some 44% of all farms in the Community but account for no more than 9% of total UAA, and 30% of total farm labour. Their average land/man ratio is 3 ha per annual work unit.

Medium farms represent some 31% of all farms, embrace 24% of total UAA and employ about 32% of total farm labour. Their average land/man ratio is 8 ha per annual work unit.

Large farms, comprising 25% of total farms, occupy 67% of total UAA and employ some 38% of the farm labour force. Their average land/man ratio is 20 ha per annual work unit.

The average land/man ratio varies substantially among Member States, from 30 ha per annual work unit in the United Kingdom to no more than 6 ha in Italy.

(1) The European size unit represents 1 000 ECU of standard gross margin (SGM). The SGMs, which comprise farm output less special variable costs, are estimated for each region, based on the average for the 1972-74 period. Production units (ha of land, number of animals, etc.) derived from the 1975 Farm Structures Survey, are multiplied by the estimated SGM at regional level. The sum of SGMs for the farm as a whole gives the size of the farm business in terms of total SGM which can then be converted to ESUs. In a similar way farms can be classified according to the main type of farming.

42. The most prominent group of farms at Community level is that employing 2 annual work units (AWU). This group comprises 38% of all farms and 40% of total farm labour. Some 43% of farms, employing less than 1 AWU, account for no more than 14% of total farm labour. Finally, farms employing more than 5 AWU represent only 1.2% of all farms and 9% of total farm labour.

Farm labour (Tables 12, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75)

43. The agricultural labour force continues to decline, both absolutely as well as in terms of its percentage of total labour. In 1979, it represented 7.9% of total labour in the Community. This figure varied from 2.6% in the United Kingdom, to 14.9% in Italy and 21% in Ireland.

44. In 1977 of a total agricultural labour force of approximately 7.3 million persons, 68% was male and 32% female labour. The male labour force in agriculture represents 7.8% of total male labour while female agricultural labour represents 6.6% of total female labour. In the Netherlands, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark, female labour represents a relatively small percentage of total agricultural labour. In France and Italy female labour represents roughly one-third of the total while in Germany it is approximately one-half.

45. At Community level, hired agricultural workers represent only 2.2% of the total hired labour force in civilian employment. Employers and self-employed in agriculture comprise 29% of the total for both groups in the economy at large; on the other hand agriculture accounts for 57% of total family workers.

46. Agricultural wages continue to increase in all Member States, but especially in Italy, the United Kingdom and Ireland where inflation rates are exceedingly high. However, since permanent hired workers represent no more than 28% of the total agricultural labour force in the Community, the wage increases constitute a problem only on the larger farms.

Capital (Table 66)

47. Gross fixed capital formation constitutes a progressively greater proportion of value-added in the agriculture of all Member States for which the relevant data are available. In Germany this proportion increased from 24% in 1973 to 34% in 1978; during the same period the corresponding increase in the Netherlands was from 23 to 29%, in Italy from 16 to 20%, in France from 18 to 22% and in Denmark from 27 to 32%. Corresponding figures are not available for Belgium and the United Kingdom.

48. Gross fixed capital formation per ha 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. (1)

49. Depreciation also gives a measure of capital use in agriculture, but in a historical sense. The lowest rates of depreciation per ha are in Ireland, the United Kingdom, France and Italy in that order, and the highest in Germany and the Netherlands. On the other hand, Belgium, the United Kingdom, Germany and Luxembourg have the highest depreciation per active agricultural worker, reflecting no doubt the relatively low number of persons employed in agriculture allied to a relatively high capital investment per worker, in these Member States.

50. Data on the investment of working capital according to farming system, available from the Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN), show that in 1974/75 the system 'general agriculture' demanded the greatest amount of working capital per farm (47 506 EUA). Next in order of importance as a capital user came pig production (42 860 EUA) followed by 'grazing livestock/field crops' (39 963 EUA). Fruit production (28 002 EUA) was the least demanding of all farming systems. These figures have increased quite significantly since 1974/75 however, the annual rate of increase varying, by and large, between 11% and 20% in the majority of cases.

Interest rates (Table 65)

51. The increasing demand for capital in agriculture as exemplified by the progressive evolution of farmland prices, of gross fixed capital formation and of working capital per farm generally necessitates recourse to the use of farm credit

(1) Figures on gross fixed capital formation per ha and per annual work unit are not available for the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark.

on the part of very many farmers who are in the process of farm modernization. The cost of borrowed capital has continued to increase, however, particularly in Ireland and Denmark where the current (1980) rate of interest for long-term loans is approximately 18% and in the United Kingdom where medium-term interest rates are roughly of the same order of magnitude. Even in Germany and the Netherlands where interest rates have been maintained in single figures since 1975, an upward movement to over 10% and, in the case of the Netherlands, to almost 13% has now occurred in the rates for certain types of farm loans.

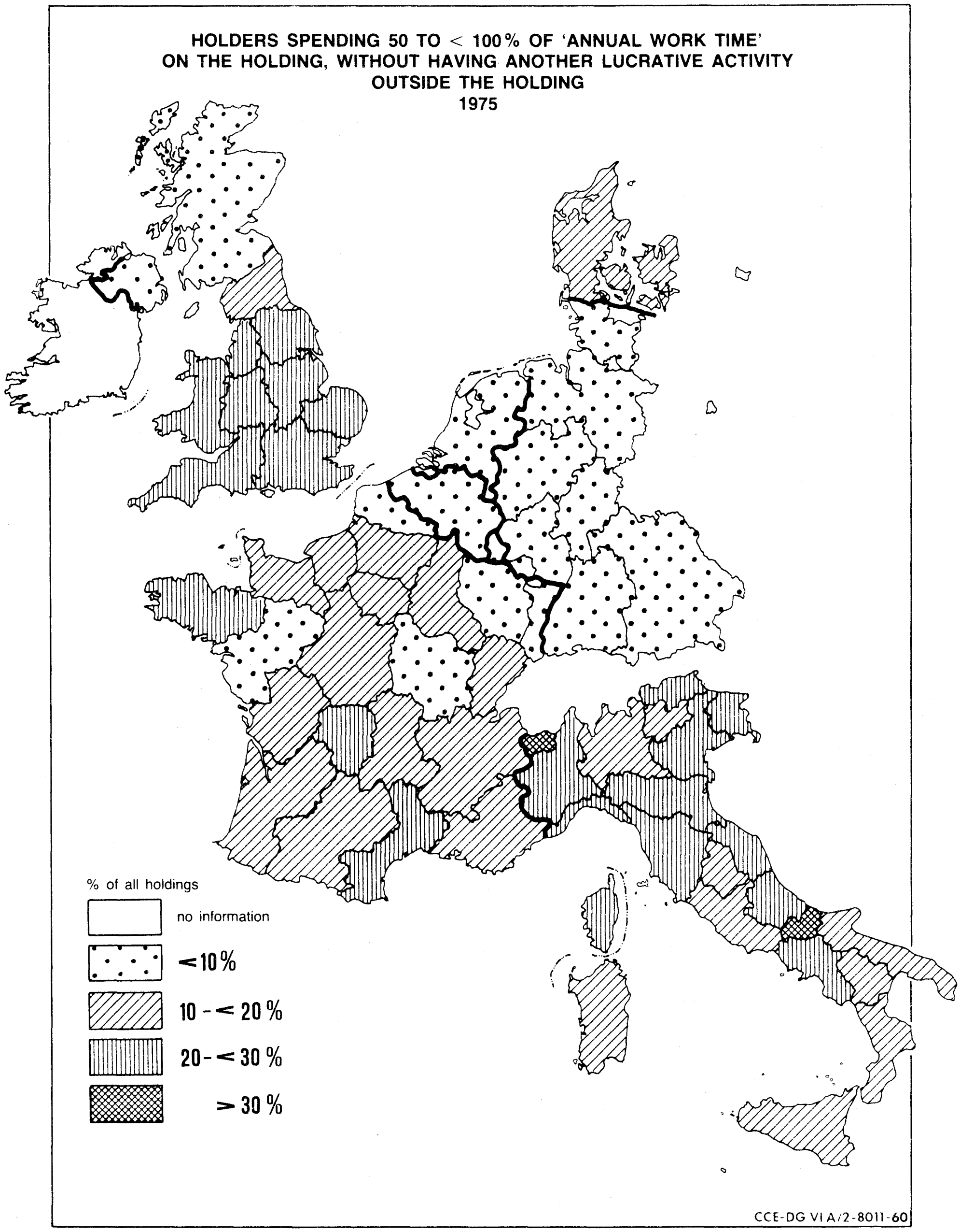
Part-time farming (Table 83; Graphs 2, 3, 4)

52. Part-time farming may be defined in a number of different ways. In some cases, farms which do not have the capacity to provide full employment for at least one annual work unit (AWU) are regarded as part-time farms, irrespective of whether the worker has another gainful activity outside the farm. Some 43% of farms in the Community fall into this category. Such farms are found mainly in the south of Italy, where there is significant underemployment in agriculture and at the same time an acute lack of alternative employment opportunities in other sectors.

53. In the Community as a whole some 44% of farmers devote less than 50% of their working time to farming; roughly half of these farmers have no gainful activity other than farming. A further 20% devote between 50 and 100% of their working time to farming, but fully three-quarters of these have no other gainful activity. In the context of the agricultural structures policy of the Community, this group is classified as having farming as a main occupation. Finally, 36% of all Community farmers are fully occupied in farming for 100% of their working time.

54. The relevant statistics show that only 27% of all Community farmers have a gainful activity outside their own farm, 6% working on other farms and 21% in other sectors. In such cases, where the income from farming is supplemented by that from another gainful activity the problem of inadequate farm income is not as serious as in those cases where no such alternative employment opportunities are available.

55. The distribution of full-time farmers varies considerably among Member States, from a low 16% in Italy to a high 71% in the Netherlands and in


HOLDERS SPENDING 50 TO < 100% OF 'ANNUAL WORK TIME'
ON THE HOLDING, WITHOUT HAVING ANOTHER LUCRATIVE ACTIVITY
OUTSIDE THE HOLDING
1975
% of all holdings
no information
< 10%
10 - < 20%
20 - < 30%
> 30%
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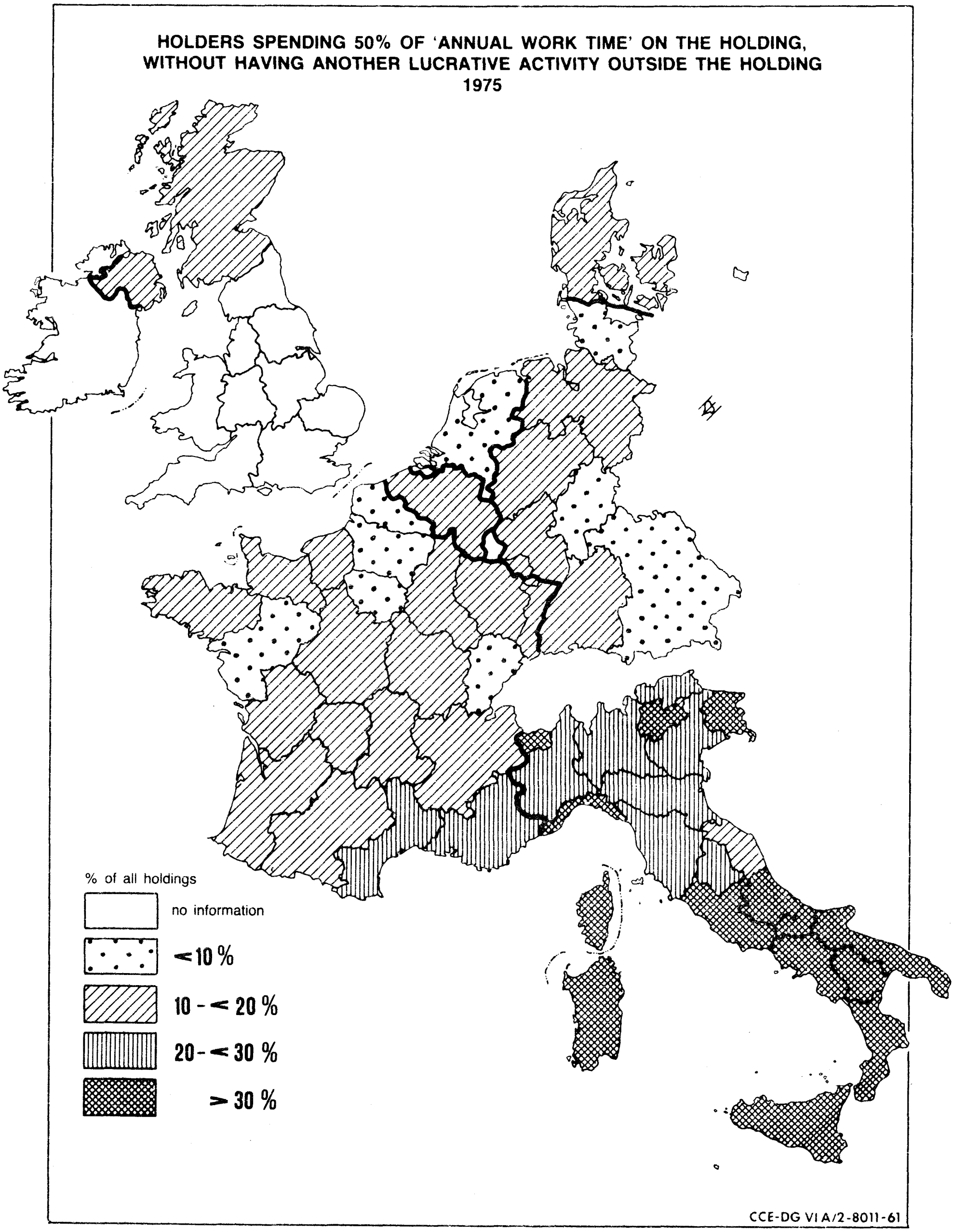
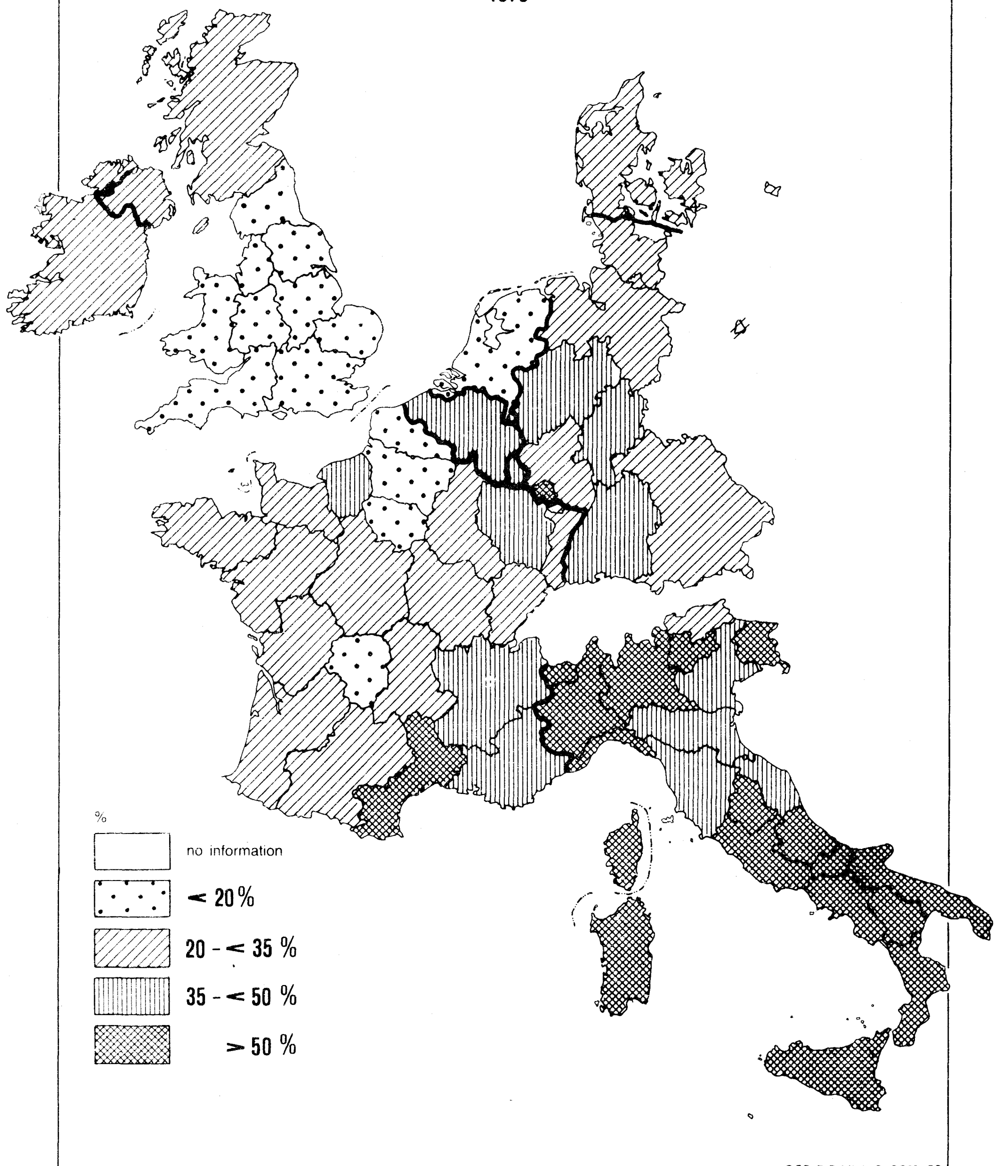
GRAPH 2


HOLDERS SPENDING 50% OF 'ANNUAL WORK TIME' ON THE HOLDING,
WITHOUT HAVING ANOTHER LUCRATIVE ACTIVITY OUTSIDE THE HOLDING
1975
% of all holdings
no information
< 10 %
10 - < 20 %
20 - < 30 %
> 30 %
CCE-DG VI A/2-8011-61

GRAPH 3

PERCENTAGE OF HOLDINGS
WITH LESS THAN ONE ANNUAL WORK UNIT
1975



GRAPH 4

Luxembourg. In the United Kingdom (65%), Denmark (60%) and Belgium (57%) the percentage of farmers working full-time on their farms is also significantly higher than the Community average. On the other hand, farmers who devote less than 50% of their working time to farming are found mainly in Italy (59%), Germany (43%) and Belgium (35%). Roughly two-thirds of the farms occupied by this group are less than 5 ha in area, the remainder being largely between 5 and 20 ha. In Germany, however, about three-quarters of such farmers have another gainful activity; the corresponding figures in Belgium and Italy are 56% and 43% respectively.

56. On some 3.2 million farms, representing some 56% of all farms in the Community, farming is either the main occupation or the full-time occupation of the holder. These farmers embrace 84% of total UAA, 84% of all dairy cows and 80% of all tractors in the Community. On average this group is much younger than the remainder of farmers; furthermore they tend to be better educated and have relatively large farms. Some 20% keep farm accounts, while 32% have farms of more than 20 ha in area. By comparison, only 6% of the remaining farmers keep farm accounts, and only 20% have farms in excess of 20 ha.

57. All part-time farmers, including those engaged between 50 and 100% of their working time in farming, occupy 32% of total UAA and 63% of farms in the Community; in addition they have 25% of the livestock units and contribute 43% of AWU. Part-time farmers, engaged less than 50% of their working time in farming, tend to be older as a group than those mainly occupied in farming or farming on a full-time basis. Some 53% of part-time farmers in the Community are over 55 years of age as against 39% for the latter categories. By contrast less than 1% of part-time farmers are under 35 years of age as against 9% for the other categories.

The structure of agricultural production (Table 3)

58. In terms of their relative contribution to final agricultural production in 1979, dairy products (20%), beef (16%), cereals (12%) and pig production (12%) are the most important agricultural products produced in the Community. Next in order of importance come permanent crops (11%) and fresh vegetables

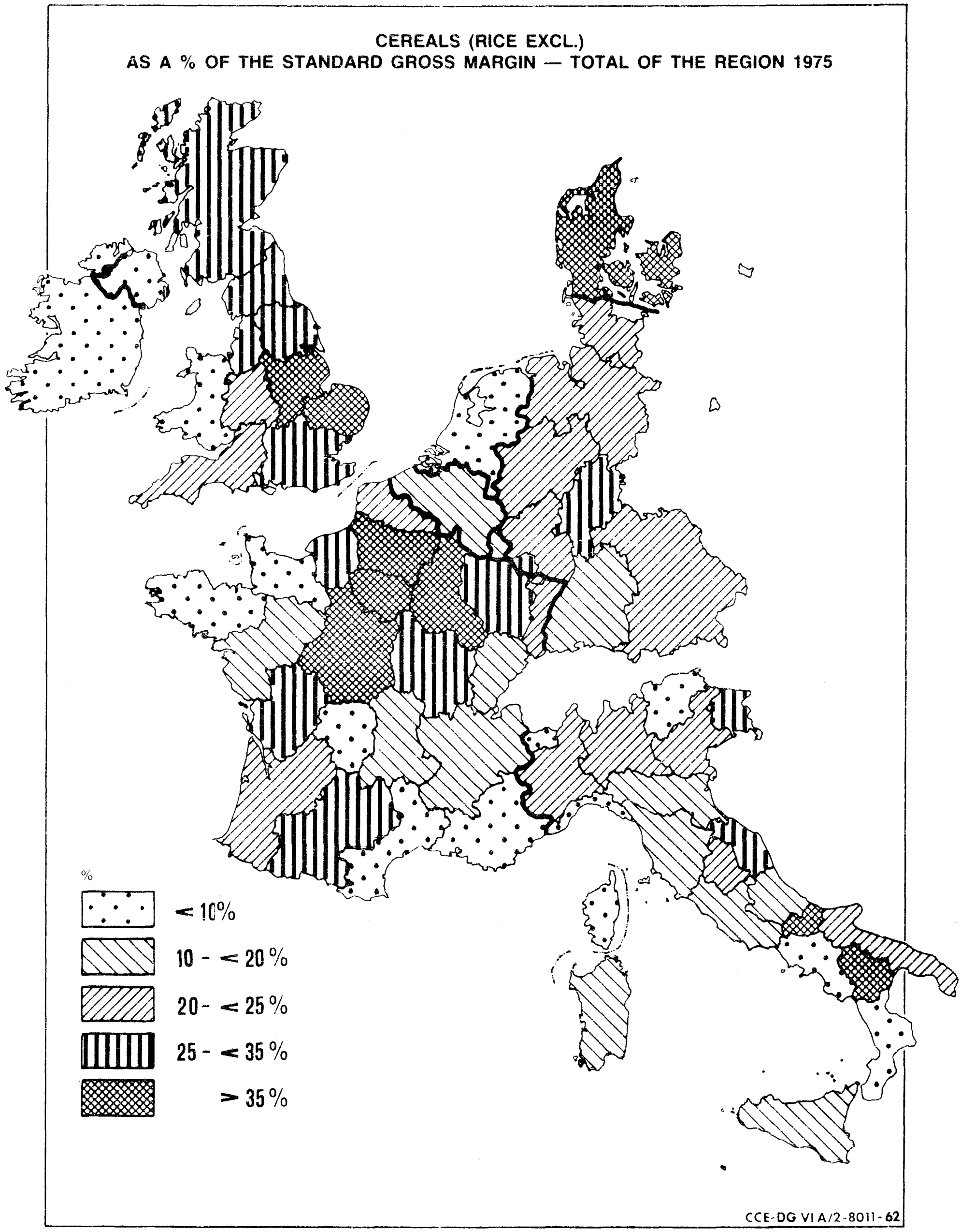
(7%). In the northern part of the Community the production emphasis is mainly on dairying, beef, cereals and pigs.

59. The structure of production varies to some extent among Member States, being influenced no doubt by natural conditions of production as well as by the general economic environment of farming in the Member States concerned. Thus, some examples of the main products, in terms of their contribution to final agricultural production, in each Member State are :

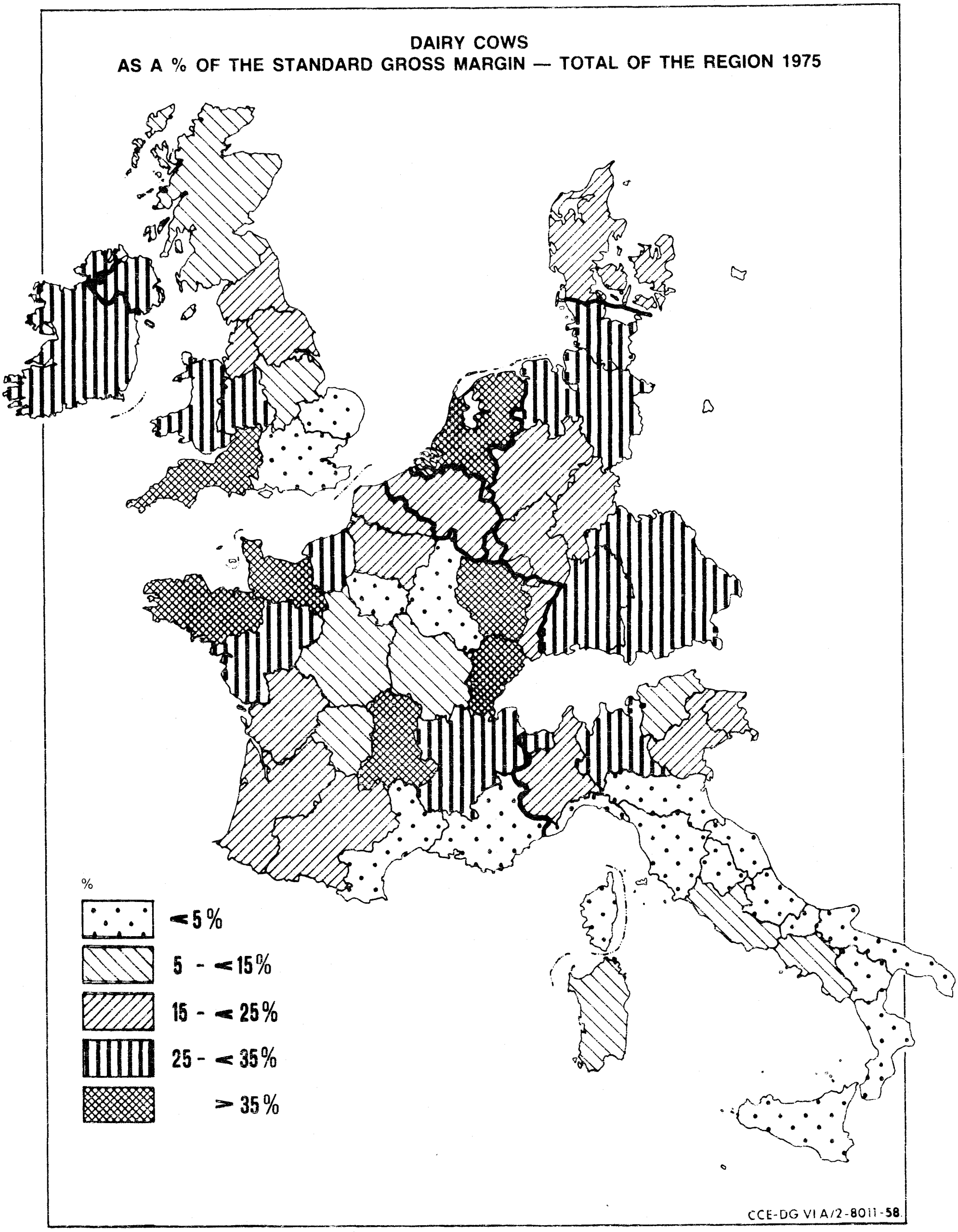
Germany :	dairy products (24%), pigs (19%), beef (17%), roots, tubers and other vegetable crops (13%);
France :	cereals (19%), beef (17%), dairy products (17%), permanent crops (13%), roots, tubers and other vegetable crops (19%);
Italy :	permanent crops (24%), sheep and goats (13%), fresh vegetables (13%), roots, tubers and other vegetable crops (12%), dairy products (12%), beef (11%);
Netherlands :	dairy products (28%), roots, tubers and other vegetable crops (19%), pigs (18%), beef (13%), fresh vegetables (8%);
Belgium :	pigs (24%), beef (18%), dairy products (17%), roots, tubers and other vegetable crops (12%), fresh vegetables (11%);
Luxembourg :	dairy products (38%), beef (32%), pigs (11%), cereals (7%), permanent crops (6%);
United Kingdom :	dairy products (23%), beef (17%), sheep (17%), cereals (14%), poultry and eggs (12%), pigs (10%);
Ireland :	beef (38%), dairy products (32%), pigs (8%), cereals (8%), sheep (7%);
Denmark :	pigs (29%), dairy products (26%), cereals (14%), beef (13%).

Structure of agricultural production at regional level
(Graphs 5, 6, 7, 8, 9)

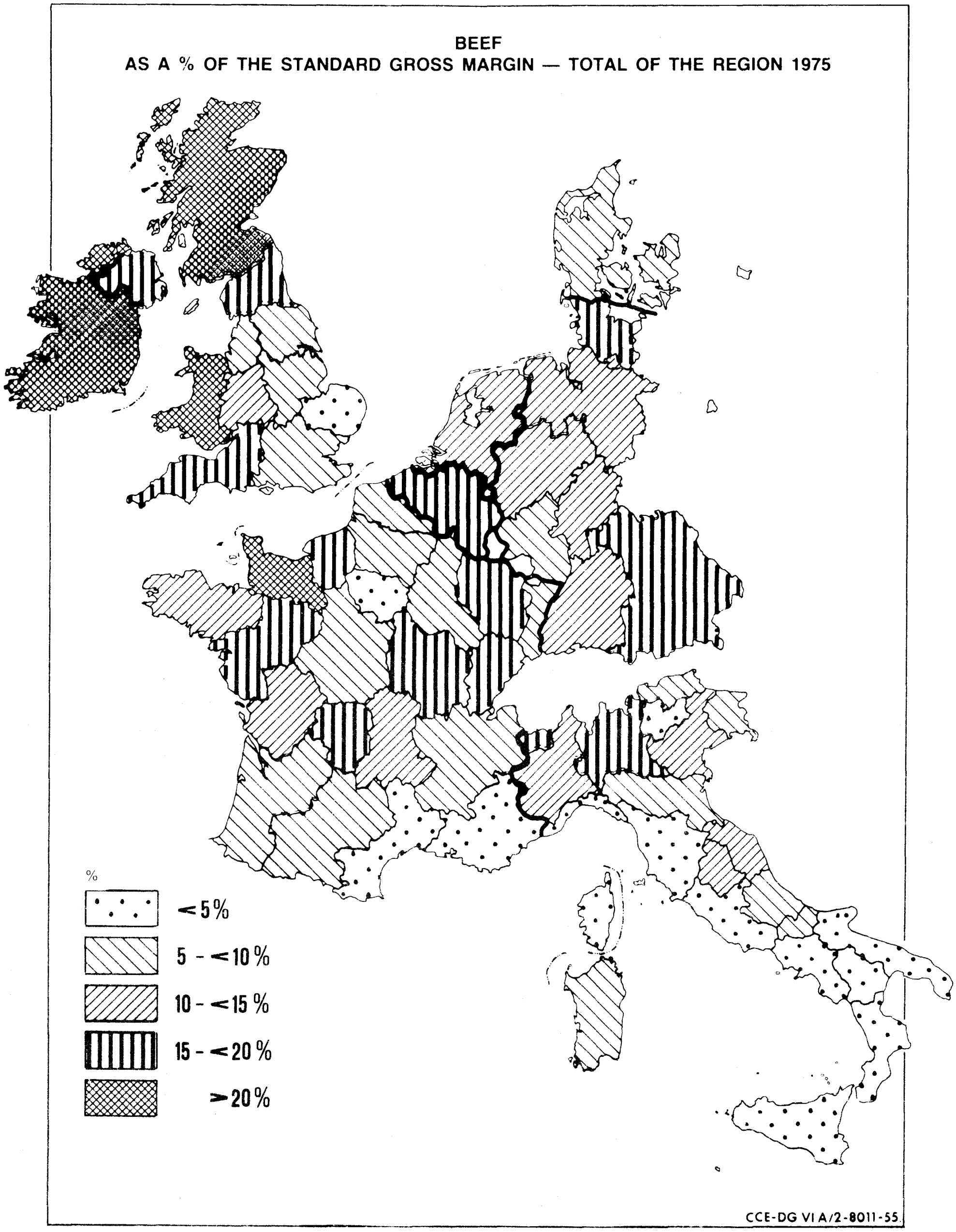
60. The structure of agricultural production at regional level, as calculated in the 1975 Farm Structures Survey, is shown in the accompanying maps. This structure is calculated by reference to the contribution of the main agricultural products to the total standard gross margin of the region in question. The maps, reproduced herewith, deal with five products only : dairy products, beef, cereals,


CEREALS (RICE EXCL.)
AS A % OF THE STANDARD GROSS MARGIN — TOTAL OF THE REGION 1975
%
< 10%
10 - < 20 %
20- < 25 %
25 - < 35 %
> 35 %
CCE-DG VI A/2-8011-62

GRAPH 5

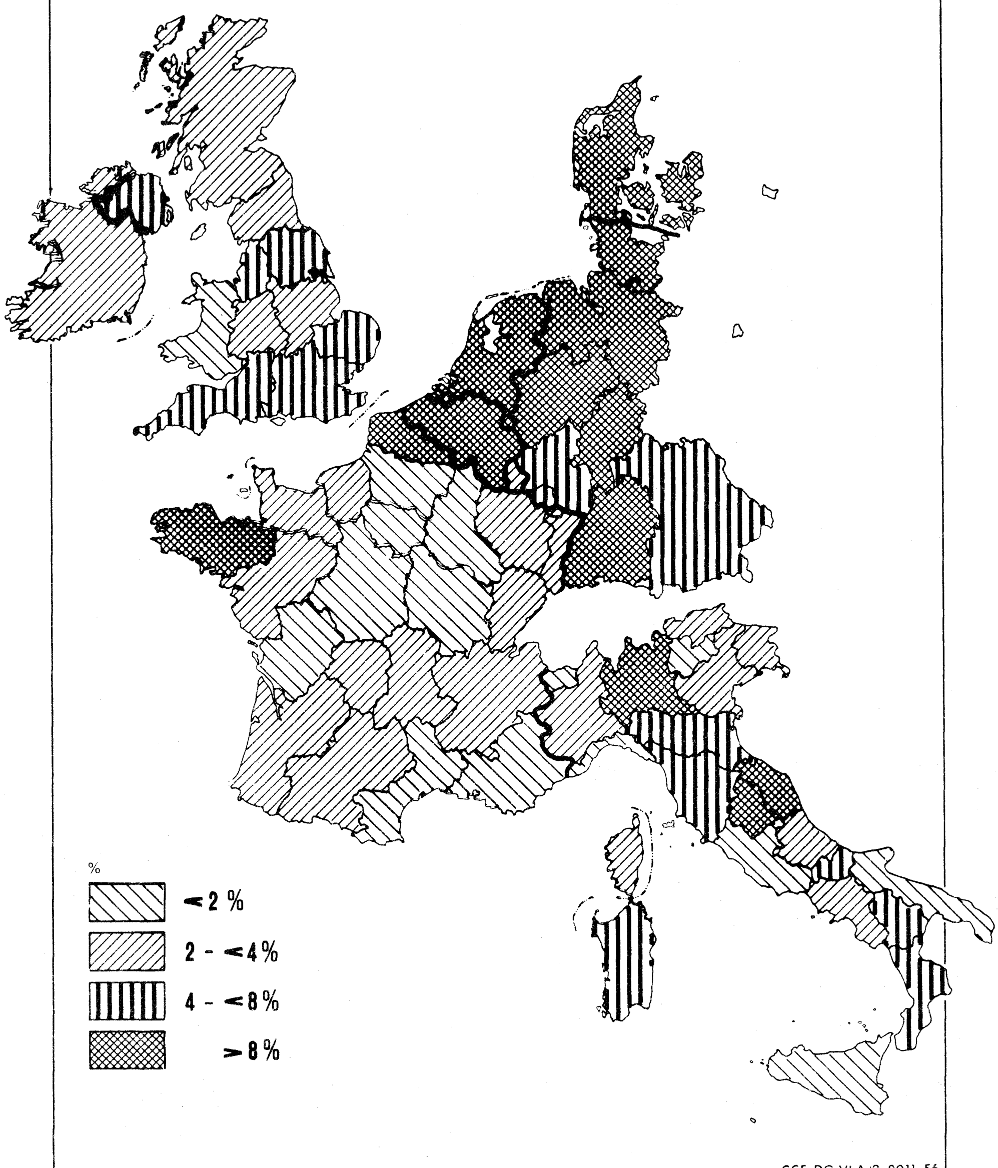

DAIRY COWS
AS A % OF THE STANDARD GROSS MARGIN — TOTAL OF THE REGION 1975
%
< 5 %
5 - < 15 %
15 - < 25 %
25 - < 35 %
> 35 %
CCE-DG VI A/2-8011-58

GRAPH 6

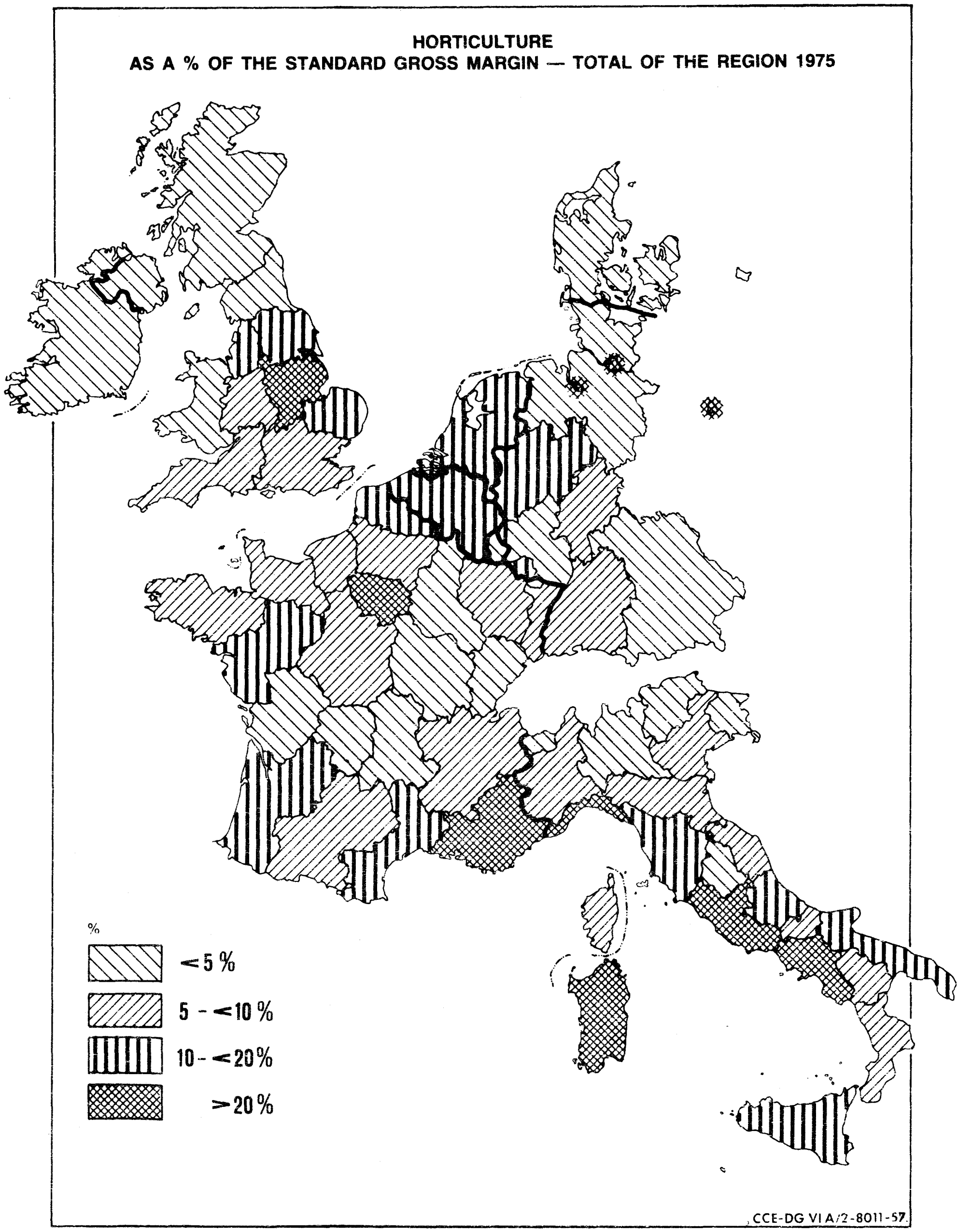

BEEF
AS A % OF THE STANDARD GROSS MARGIN — TOTAL OF THE REGION 1975
%
< 5%
5 - < 10 %
10 - < 15 %
15 - < 20 %
> 20 %
CCE-DG VI A/2-8011-55

GRAPH 7

PIGS
AS A % OF THE STANDARD GROSS MARGIN — TOTAL OF THE REGION 1975



GRAPH 8


HORTICULTURE
AS A % OF THE STANDARD GROSS MARGIN — TOTAL OF THE REGION 1975
%
< 5 %
5 - < 10 %
10 - < 20 %
> 20 %
CCE-DG VI A/2-8011-57

GRAPH 9

pigs and horticulture, which together account for over 70% of the final agricultural production of the Community. The purpose of the maps, which are self-explanatory to a very large extent, is to indicate the importance at regional level of the greater part of farm production in the Community.

The less-favoured areas

61. The less-favoured areas of the Community, within the meaning of Directive 75/268/EEC on mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas, comprise some 31% of all farms and 33% of the total utilized agricultural area (UAA) in the Community. Within the Member States the percentage of total farms in less-favoured areas varies from 15.2% in Belgium to 21% in the United Kingdom, approximately 33% in Germany, France and Italy and 61% in Ireland. The less-favoured areas include some 55% of the farm forest area, 27% of total bovine animals, 53% of sheep, 47% of permanent grassland, 28% of the arable forage area and 21% of olive-trees in the Community. Furthermore, they account for 15% of pigs, 21% of cereals, 16% of vines and 19% of roots and tubers. These percentages vary quite significantly among the less-favoured areas in the individual Member States.

62. Grazing livestock tends to be the dominant enterprise in many less-favoured areas. For example, in Rheinland-Pfalz (Germany) less-favoured areas comprise 34% of all farms but 59% of dairy cows in the region; Trento (Italy) contains all the dairy cows in the region but only 59% of farms.

63. At Community level, and indeed in the majority of Member States the average size of farm varies very little as between the less-favoured and the normal areas. The one real exception is the United Kingdom, where the average farm size in the less-favoured areas is 101 ha as against 66 ha in the country as a whole. Some slight deviations are also apparent in Belgium, where the average farm is 14.6 ha in area while that in the less-favoured areas is 18.4 ha; also in Ireland, where the average farm size is roughly 20 ha while that of the less-favoured areas is 17 ha.

The agricultural structures policy of the Community

64. The agricultural structures policy, initiated in 1972 following the adoption by the Council of Ministers of three basic Directives on the reform of agriculture, forms an integral part of the common agricultural policy. Taken together, the 1972 Directives [1] basically aim at the development of modern farms which are capable, through the adoption of rational methods of production, of assuring a fair income and satisfactory working conditions for persons engaged thereon. The Directives operate on the basis that, because of the diversity of their causes, nature and gravity, structural problems in agriculture may require solutions which vary according to region, which are capable of adjustment over a period of time and which should contribute to the overall economic and social development of each region concerned.

65. The adoption by the Council in 1975 of a further Directive [2] provides for the payment of a special allowance to farmers in certain regions to compensate them for the natural handicaps confronting them. The adoption of this measure confirmed that the existence in certain areas of very adverse farming conditions should not necessitate the alteration of the fundamental aims of the agricultural structures policy. On the contrary it merely demanded that the ways and means of achieving these aims should be improved and adjusted as necessary, to cater for the needs of specific regional situations. In this concept the Community came to recognize the corner-stone for the further evolution of the agricultural structures policy. Thus in 1977 and 1978 a number of structural measures were adopted by the Council which aimed at removing these handicaps, [3] while ensuring at the same time that the market situation would not be aggravated by the anticipated structural improvement.

Implementation of the agricultural structures policy

66. After a relatively long starting period, characterized by important differences among Member States, the implementation of Directive 72/159/EEC was

(1) Directive 72/159/EEC on the modernization of farms.
Directive 72/160/EEC on the cessation of farming activity and the allocation of utilized agriculture area for purposes of structural improvement.
Directive 72/161/EEC on the provision of socio-economic guidance for the acquisition of occupational skills by persons engaged in agriculture.

(2) Directive 75/268/EEC on mountain and hill farming in certain less-favoured areas.

(3) These specific measures included Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 on common measures to improve the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed, and a series of common measures undertaken in the context of the Mediterranean programme.

fully effective only from 1977. Among the more important highlights of this implementation at Community level are the following : (1)

— The approval of farm development plans has now reached an annual rhythm of 25 000 to 30 000. About 17% of all plans approved between 1973 and 1978 were in the less-favoured areas within the meaning of Council Directive 75/268/EEC.

— Between 1975 and 1978, roughly 45 000 cessation annuities were granted under Directive 72/160/EEC, releasing a total of some 648 000 ha UAA which were used to enlarge approximately 97 000 farms.

— Some 700 socio-economic advisers have taken up duty in accordance with Directive 72/161/EEC, Title I, while some 110 000 persons participated in training courses in accordance with Title II.

— Some 350 000 farmers receive the compensatory allowance annually in accordance with the provisions of Directive 75/268/EEC.

— In the first phase of application of Regulation (EEC) No 355/77, and while awaiting implementation of the programmes, the Community financed 747 projects involving a total of 236.5 million EUA. The second financing phase of single projects which form part of programmes is now being realized.

67. The current package of structural proposals, (2) which is still under discussion in the Council, is fully in line with the concept of introducing specific measures to cater for specific situations without altering the basic philosophy of the agricultural structures policy. Being largely influenced by the adverse effects of the continuing economic recession, allied to the need to cater for special problems at regional level, the new structural proposals contain a number of essential elements. These include increased flexibility of access to farm modernization, special precautions against further aggravation of market imbalances for certain products as well as specific measures designed to meet special problems in specific regional situations.

(1) For more complete details of this implementation see : ' Fourth Report on the application of structural measures for the improvement of the agricultural situation in the Community'.

(2) OJ C 124, 17.5.1979.

Agriculture and the food industry (Tables 2, 73, 74, 86, 87)

68. Relatively speaking agriculture is a diminishing part of the total economy in all Member States. However, it is becoming progressively more integrated, both upstream, as regards input, and downstream as regards farm output.

69. In the Community as a whole input represents some 43% of the value of farm production; this figure varies considerably among Member States from 28% in Italy and 36% in Ireland and Luxembourg to roughly 50% in Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark and 55% in Belgium.

70. On the basis of the most recent data available (1970), roughly 16% of agricultural output (varying from 3% in the United Kingdom to 23% in Germany) is consumed within the sector; a further 23% (varying from 16% in Germany to 45% in the United Kingdom) is used directly as final consumption. The remaining 63% is processed and marketed in the downstream sector of agriculture, or exported.

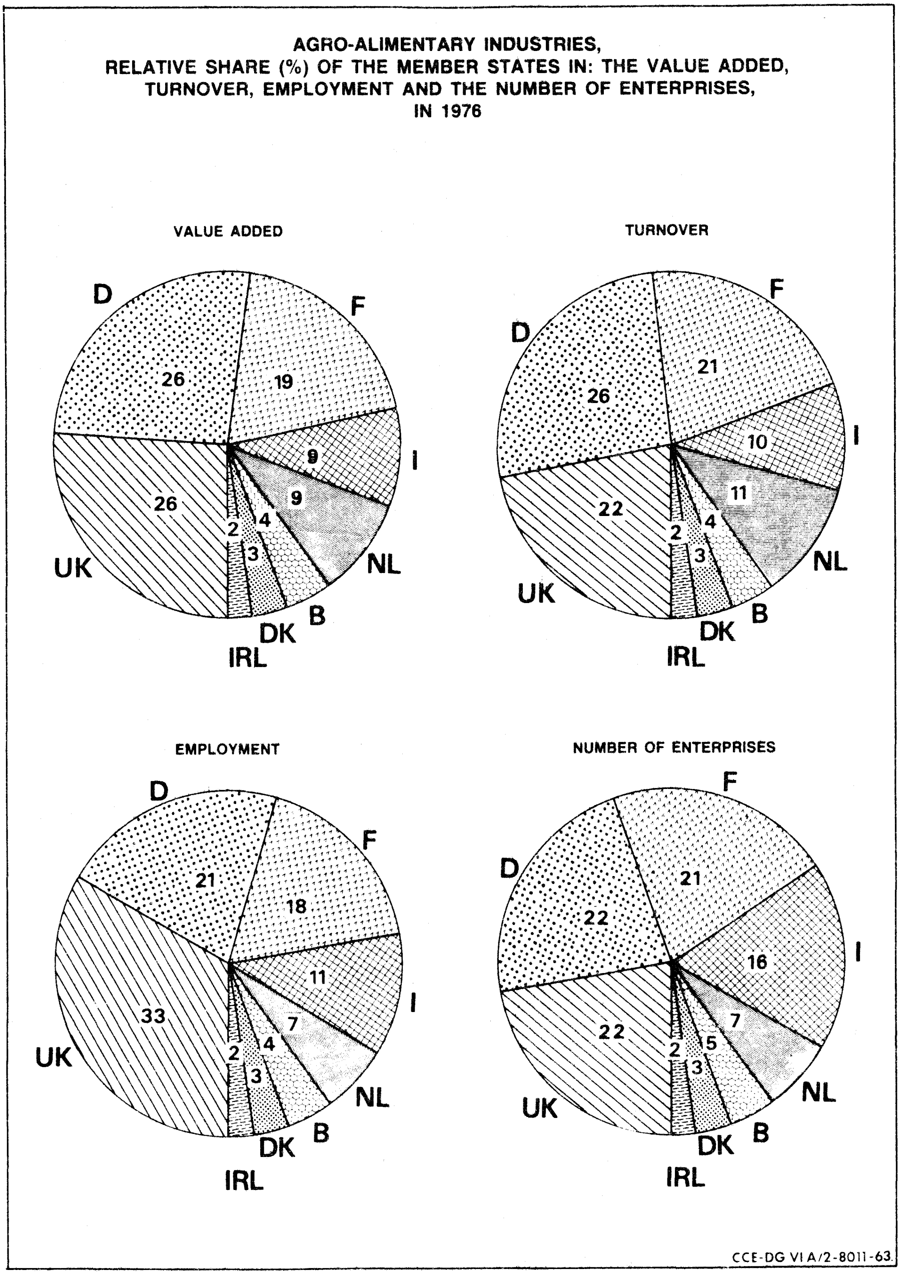
71. Generally speaking, the total agro-industrial complex accounts for some 11.2% of the Community's gross domestic product, comprising 1.9% from farm input, 5.1% from value-added in agriculture (including forestry and fisheries) and 4.2% from the food industry.

(1970)

Gross domestic product (100%)		
1.9%	5.1%	4.2%
farm input industry	valueadded in agriculture	food industry
17%	45.5%	37.5%
agro-industrial complex (100%)		

Source: Eurostat.

Taking the agro-industrial complex as a whole, farm input industry (upstream sector) represents 17%, value-added in agriculture 45.5% and the food industry (downstream sector) 37.5%.


AGRO-ALIMENTARY INDUSTRIES,
RELATIVE SHARE (%) OF THE MEMBER STATES IN: THE VALUE ADDED, TURNOVER, EMPLOYMENT AND THE NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES, IN 1976
VALUE ADDED
D 26
F 19
I 9
NL 9
B 4
DK 3
IRL 2
UK 26
TURNOVER
D 26
F 21
I 10
NL 11
B 4
DK 3
IRL 2
UK 22
EMPLOYMENT
D 21
F 18
I 11
NL 7
B 4
DK 3
IRL 2
UK 33
NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES
D 22
F 21
I 16
NL 7
B 5
DK 3
IRL 2
UK 22
CCE-DG VI A/2-8011-63

GRAPH 10

72. In 1978 the agricultural sector of six Member States, Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and the United Kingdom employed some 7.5 million people while the food industry employed a further 2.8 million. (1) Taken together, both sectors contributed 19% of total employment in 1961 but only 10% in 1978. Within the agro-food industry itself (agriculture and the food industry combined) agricultural employment as a percentage of total employment diminished during the same period from 83% to 73%, while that of the food industry increased from 17% to 27%.

73. In 1978 the agro-food industry represented some 8% of gross domestic product in the six Member States concerned; of this amount 47% was contributed by value-added in agriculture and 53% by the food industry. At the same time the agro-food industry accounted for 6.9% of capital formation in the total economy. In absolute terms capital formation in agriculture amounts to approximately 1 900 ECU per person employed; the corresponding figure for the food industry and for the total economy are 2 500 and 3 000 ECU respectively. Capital formation in agriculture represents some 25% of the value-added in agriculture in these six Member States; in the food industry, however, capital formation represents no more than 11% of the value-added. In the combined economies of these Member States, capital formation accounts for 21%. In terms of gross domestic product per person employed the relative figures are roughly 7 500 ECU for agriculture, 22 400 ECU for the food industry and 15 000 ECU for the economy as a whole.

Indicators of the agro-food industry in six Member States (1)

(1978)

	Value-added per employee per 1 000 EUA	Capital per employee per 1 000 EUA	Formation % of value added
Agriculture	7.5	1.9	25.3
Food industry	22.4	2.5	11.3
Agro-food industry	11.6	2.1	17.9
Total economy	14.9	3.1	20.6

(1) Germany, France, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium, United Kingdom.

(1) Because data on the food industry are not available for the remaining Member States, they cannot be included in this aspect of the analysis of the food industry in the Community.

74. In the Community as a whole, the total turnover of the food industry amounted to 150 000 million ECU in 1976, of which 26% was accounted for by Germany, 22% by the United Kingdom, and 21% by France. Between 1972 and 1976 the overall growth of the food industry at Community level was almost 70%. On the basis of total turnover per inhabitant, the Netherlands, Denmark and Ireland would seem to have the more important food industries in the Community.

75. At Community level, some 48% of the food industry is concerned with first-stage processing, of which milk (17%) and meat (13%) are the most important products. A further 33% comprises second-stage processing.

IV — Agricultural production and income

General

76. In 1980 agricultural production in the Community is expected to rise in value by about 9%, as in 1979. This is the result of an increase in farm prices similar to last year's but with a volume production showing a rate of growth for 1980 slightly below the figure for 1979. Contrary to all the expectations at the beginning of the summer, one of the outstanding features of 1980 will be the good level of the harvests (cereals, oleaginous crops and sugar-beet) and of the results for animal products (milk and pigmeat). The resumption in the growth of production is thus being confirmed for the third year in succession, after the three difficult years from 1974 to 1976.

77. However, 1980 is also the third year since 1977 to feature an upsurge in intermediate consumption prices, a phenomenon which is affecting all the Member States with the exception of Germany and, to a lesser extent, the Benelux countries. Among the items of intermediate consumption, energy costs bulk large — they have increased on the same scale as in 1974; energy input prices have increased in 1980 at twice the 1979 rate and in some Member States (Ireland and Denmark) have risen by more than 40%. The prices of industrial products needed in agriculture (fertilizer, plant health products and equipment) are thus rising more rapidly in 1980 than in 1979 due, among other reasons, to the rise in prices of energy products. The prices of cattle feed, another major component of intermediate consumption, are not rising as sharply as energy costs; compared with 1979 their rate of increase is even falling in 1980 in Ireland, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands.

78. According to the provisional and incomplete figures available at the time of writing this Report, there could be a drop in agricultural incomes in the Community as a whole of some 7% ([1]) in real terms in 1980; in certain Member

([1]) Estimate of the Commission of the European Communities, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

States the fall in the level of income could even be quite large. In this context the trend of input prices is a determining factor. During the period from 1964/65 to 1976/77, there was no decrease in regional income disparities in the Community; on the contrary, the trend is now towards a widening of the gap between the incomes of the wealthiest regions and those of the least-favoured regions.

Crop and livestock production in 1980

79. The June and July rains notwithstanding, the cereals harvest has exceeded the 1978 record figures, with production currently estimated at 118.3 million tonnes; this was due to the sharp increase in the area and the yield of common wheat. There was also a noticeable increase (up by 50% compared with 1979) in oleaginous crops (colza); maize grain suffered as a result of the weather conditions and higher yields were unable to compensate for a decrease in the areas sown. All the Member States except Belgium have produced more than in 1979.

80. September's mild and sunny weather favoured the sugarbeet crop; although slightly down on 1979, the 1980 harvest (12.2 million tonnes of sugar) will rank with the excellent harvests of 1977 or 1978. The total 1980 potato crop could be slightly up though there has been a major drop in production (more than 20% down on 1979) in Germany, and the overall long-term trend for the crop is downward.

81. The wine production will not be as plentiful as last year's. However, the foreseeable volume of 150 million hectolitres means that 1980 will still be above the average for recent years. Production in the two major producing countries (Italy and France) will be some 10 million hectolitres down. In the northern wine-producing regions, because of the bad weather, production is more than 25% down on 1979, which was a good year in terms of both quantity and quality.

82. Pome fruits have fared better than stone fruits; because of bad weather, production figures for the latter are down on 1979 and picking schedules have been upset. The production of pome fruit in 1980 is only slightly down on 1979. There has been a sharp fall in apple production in Germany, while in France it is slightly up; the production of pears is on the increase in Italy only.

83. Roughage production (the basic ration in feedingstuffs) has been very adversely affected by the early summer rains; as a result of the loss of a major part of the fodder crop, additional feedingstuffs will have to be bought during the winter, thus adding further to the cost of input for cattle and sheep farms.

84. Beef and veal production continued to grow in 1980, although at a much slower pace (1.4%). The countries where production has risen are France, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Ireland. Milk production is continuing to expand, mainly because there is still some potential for increasing the milk yield per cow in certain Member States. This year, deliveries to dairies could increase by just under 3% compared with 1979.

Pigmeat production is expanding at an annual rate of 1.5%, the same as in 1979.

The Community's agriculture in this time of crisis

85. In 1980 the Community's agriculture is again having to face a sharp rise in input prices (energy), having only recently emerged from a crisis which is generally ascribed to the following succession of events : the increase in cattle feed prices (1973), the rise in energy and fertilizer prices (1974), the break in production as a result of the exceptional drought (1976) and the increase in financing costs (from 1977 onwards).

The situation with regard to agricultural production : prices from 1967 to 1980 (Tables 41 to 44)

86. During this period, Community farmers generally benefited from constantly rising prices for agricultural products. However, there were major differences as between Member States and as between years, depending on the level at which common agricultural prices were fixed, the situation on agricultural markets, the general level of price inflation and the policy adopted for phasing out monetary compensatory amounts.

Average annual increase in the prices of agricultural products

(based on figures expressed in national currencies)

(%)

Member States	Trend (average annual rate over the period)					Annual change 1980 (x)
	General trend 1967-79	Before the crisis 1967-71	Period of crisis		After the crisis 1976-79	
			1972-73	1973-76		
Deutschland	3.6	1.9	7.5	4.9	— 1.4	1
France	8.8	7.7	12.8	8.8	6.7	3
Italia	16.3	3.6	14.6	18.0	13.2	16
Nederland	4.0	2.4	9.2	5.2	— 0.4	5
Belgique/België	5.6	2.2	12.9	9.5	— 1.6	1
Luxembourg	4.8	3.1	8.8	6.3	0.9	2
United Kingdom	17.7	4.7	22.6	22.6	5.7	8
Ireland	20.5	5.7	24.5	18.4	11.9	— 2
Danmark	10.0	7.0	21.2	8.9	4.1	10
EUR 9	9.3	3.7	13.2	11.7	5.3	6

Source : Eurostat.

The rise in the prices of agricultural products is high (above 15% on average) in Member States with a high level of inflation generally (Italy, the United Kingdom and Ireland), whereas it is lowest (4 to 5% on average) in the Member States with a low rate of inflation; the average rise for France and Denmark lies between the two (10% on average). This pattern does not seem to have continued into 1980, judging from the way the prices of agricultural products have been moving in the current year.

During the period 1967-79 there were clearly three stages in the development of the prices of agricultural products :

— before 1972 : a slow upward trend (+ 2 to + 8%) at a rate below the overall rate for the period 1967-69;

— from 1972 to 1976 : sharp increases in prices (from 8 to 25%), especially in 1972 and 1973;

— from 1977 to 1979 : a marked slowing down in the rises of agricultural prices; in Germany and Belgium prices are even falling.

87. Against the inflation index for the economy generally (GDP deflator) the farm prices index clearly shows a downward trend. Four Member States (Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg) experienced a downward trend of farm prices throughout the period; in the case of the other Member

States, before 1971, a downward trend in the level of prices is not clearly discernible. Farm prices rose sharply in 1974 and 1975 but have since fallen in real terms in all Member States except Ireland.

88. Intermediate consumption (30 to 55% of final agricultural production) is a determining factor for farm incomes. On the whole, the increase in input prices was similar — except in intensity — to the rise in the prices of agricultural products described above; the main difference is that the sudden sharp increase in input prices occurred in 1973 and 1974.

Average annual increase in intermediate consumption prices

(based on figures expressed in national currencies)

(%)

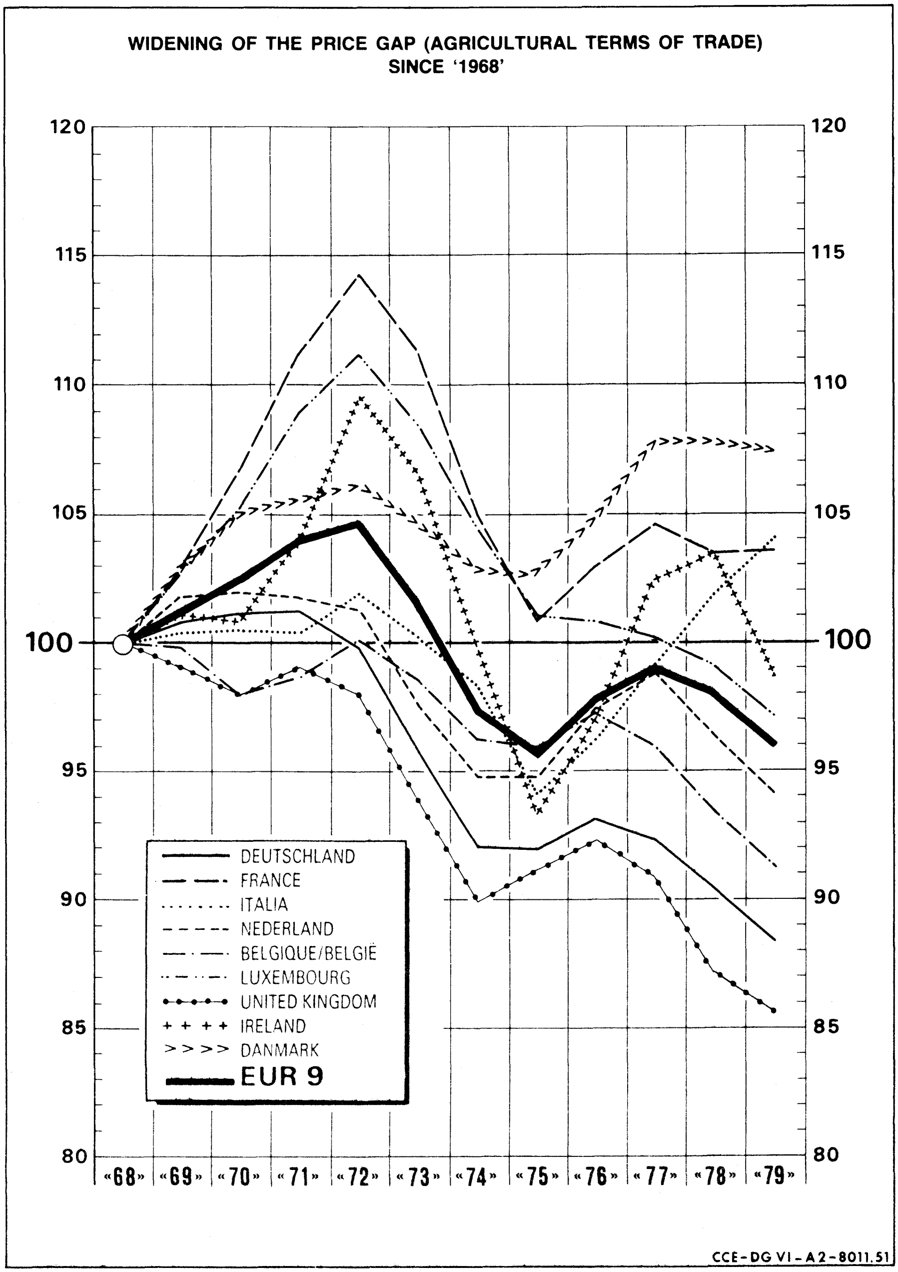
Member States	Trend (average annual rate over the period)				Annual change 1980 (x)
	General trend 1967-79	Before the crisis 1967-72	Period of crisis 1972-76	After the crisis 1976-79	
Deutschland	4.8	1.9	7.5	0.4	6
France	9.0	2.6	13.0	7.9	15
Italia	15.9	3.9	21.7	10.1	14
Nederland	4.5	1.7	6.5	1.6	8
Belgique/België	6.2	3.2	10.0	0.8	6
Luxembourg	5.2	1.1	9.5	1.9	8
United Kingdom	21.3	6.8	23.0	9.5	12
Ireland	20.2	5.9	24.9	10.3	15
Danmark	9.2	5.4	11.8	3.4	15
EUR 9	9.8	3.2	14.1	6.1	11

Source : Eurostat.

89. A comparison of the index for intermediate consumption and the inflation index for the economy generally (GDP deflator) shows that the fall in the real prices of inputs was more pronounced before 1972 than after 1976.

The cost-price squeeze after 1972 (Table 44, Graph 11)

90. The narrowing gap between the prices of agricultural products and the prices of intermediate products, is a clear an indication as any of the impact on agriculture of the general economic crisis.


WIDENING OF THE PRICE GAP (AGRICULTURAL TERMS OF TRADE)
SINCE '1968'
120
115
110
105
100
95
90
85
80
«68» «69» «70» «71» «72» «73» «74» «75» «76» «77» «78» «79»
DEUTSCHLAND
FRANCE
ITALIA
NEDERLAND
BELGIQUE/BELGIË
LUXEMBOURG
UNITED KINGDOM
IRELAND
DANMARK
EUR 9
CCE-DG VI-A2-8011.51

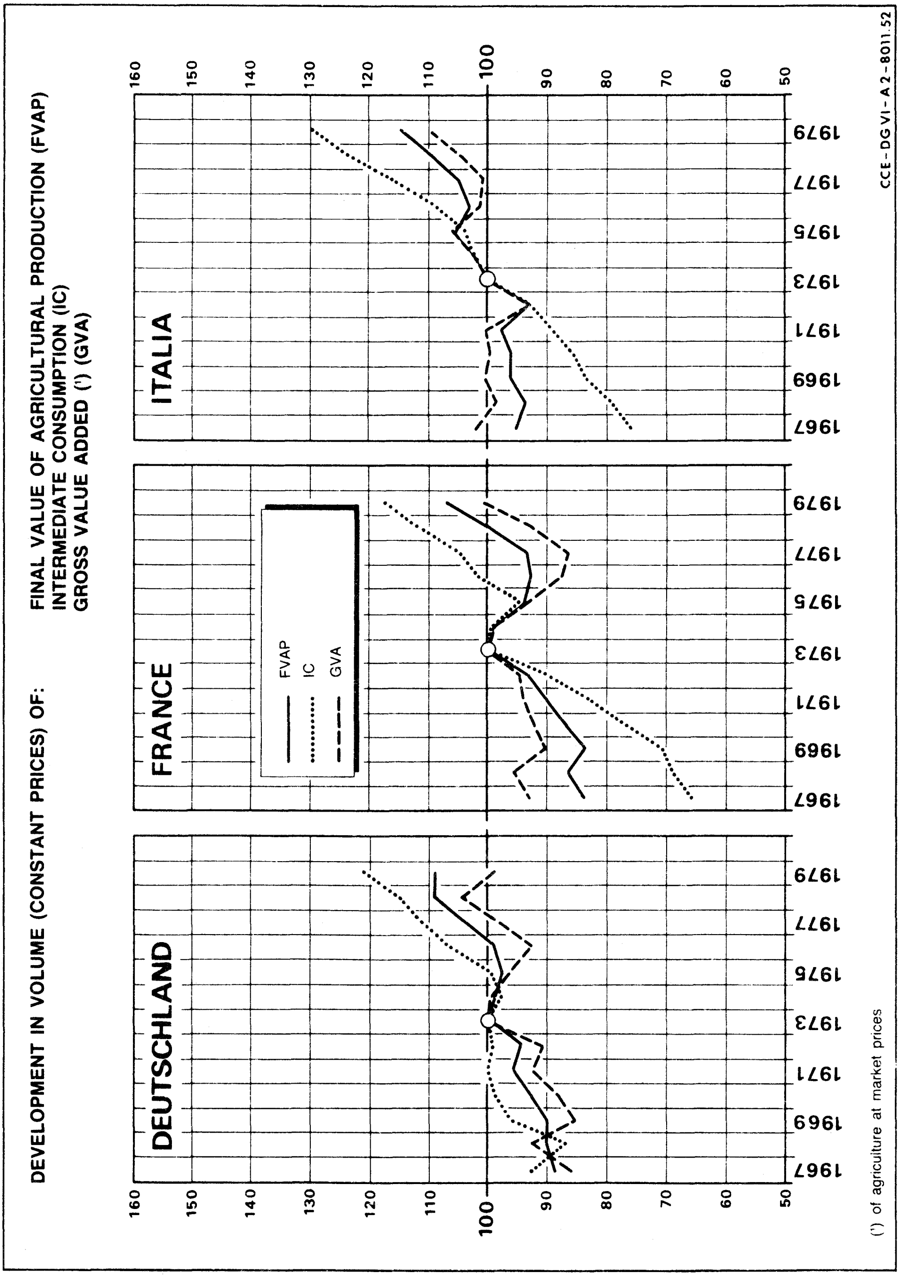
GRAPH 11

Before 1972, the relationship between the two parameters was developing along lines favourable to the farmer, but the crisis, when it came in 1973 and 1974, spared no-one. Although in 1975 and 1976 the pressure of input costs on the farmer again eased — though not for all farmers and not for long — the overall and continuing effect of the crisis has been to force up input prices faster than farm prices have been raised.

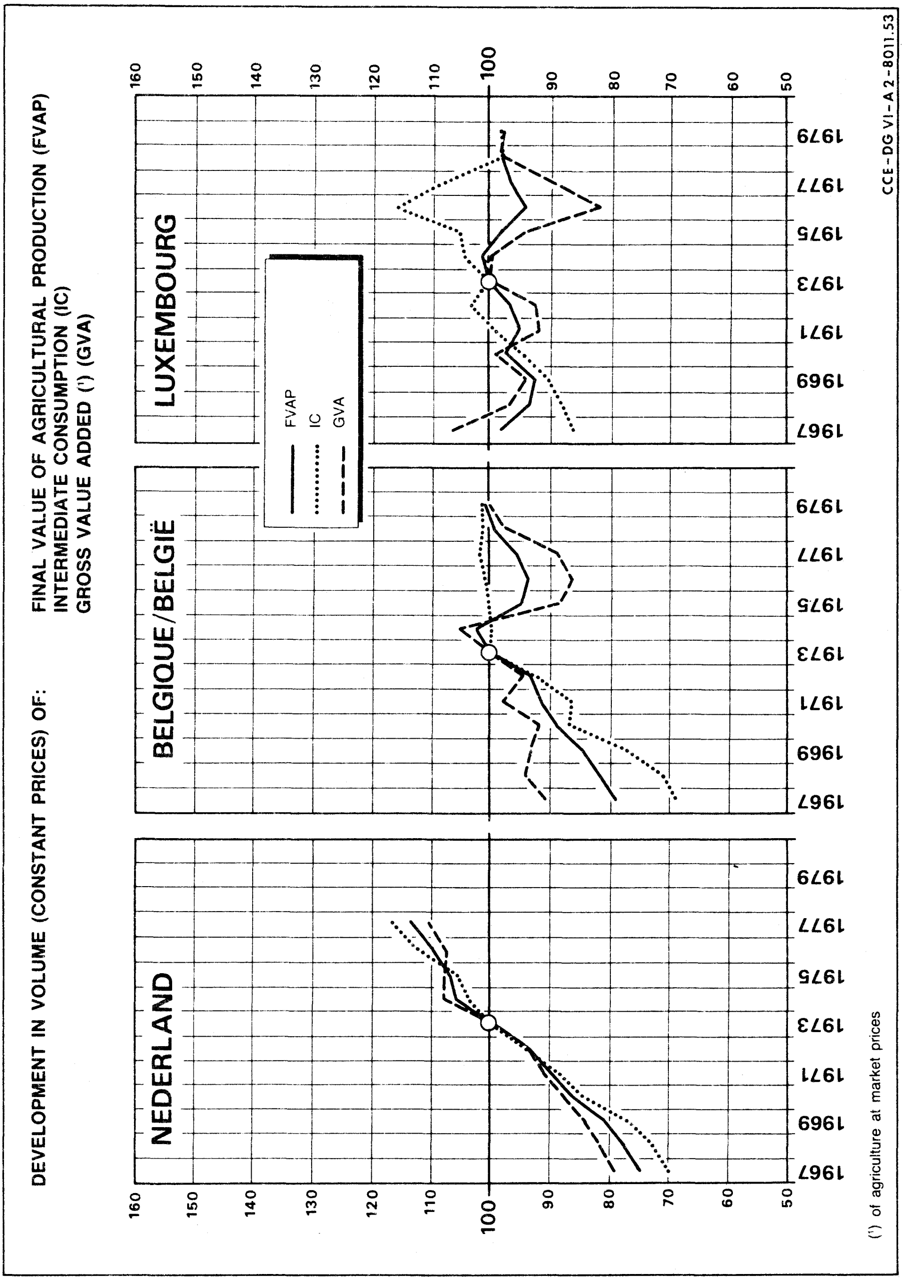
Increase in final production and in value added in agriculture (Table 45 and Graphs 12.1, 12.2, 12.3)

91. The trend, throughout the period, has been for final agricultural production to increase. The pattern of constant rises until 1973 was interrupted, however, in 1974, 1975 and 1976; the drop in production was all the more striking considering that 1973 was a year of good harvests and that the drought in 1976 had very adverse effects on agriculture. The growth in production from 1977 or 1978 depending on the Member State, was, generally speaking, greater than before 1977. However, there was also the fact that the volume of inputs employed rose sharply from 1977 onwards and did so more rapidly than before 1974. In most Member States, this faster rate of consumption of inputs in agriculture did not bring about an increase in gross value added expressed in real terms; it was followed by a slowing down, if not a fall, in value added in real terms in 1978 and in 1979. In 1979 this had not yet taken place in France and Italy, probably because their intermediate consumption accounts for a smaller proportion (30-40%) of final production than in other countries.

It is expected that the trend evidenced in 1978 and 1979 will be confirmed in 1980.

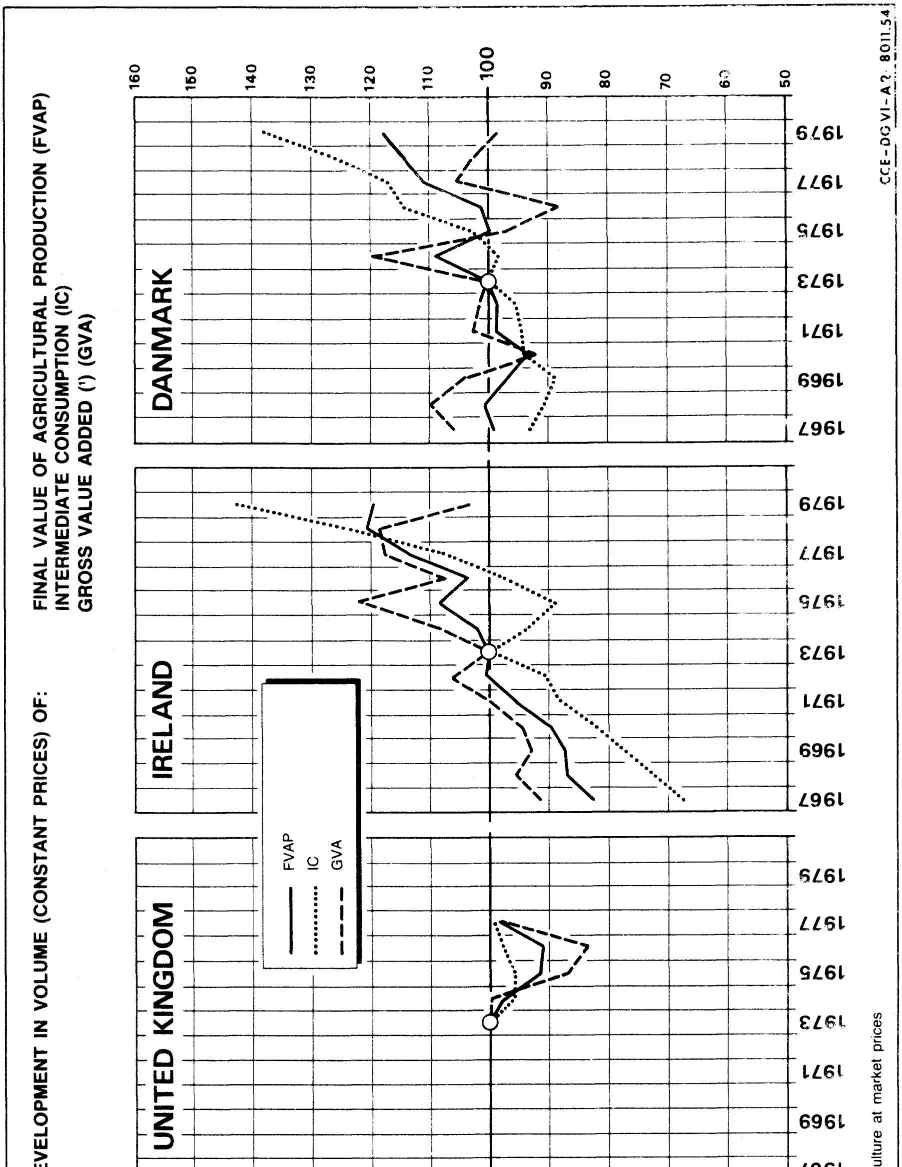

DEVELOPMENT IN VOLUME (CONSTANT PRICES) OF:
FINAL VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (FVAP)
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION (IC)
GROSS VALUE ADDED (¹) (GVA)
DEUTSCHLAND
FRANCE
ITALIA
FVAP
IC
GVA
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
1967
1969
1971
1973
1975
1977
1979
(¹) of agriculture at market prices
CCE-DG VI-A 2-8011.52

GRAPH 12.1


DEVELOPMENT IN VOLUME (CONSTANT PRICES) OF:
FINAL VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (FVAP)
INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION (IC)
GROSS VALUE ADDED (¹) (GVA)
NEDERLAND
BELGIQUE/BELGIË
LUXEMBOURG
FVAP
IC
GVA
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
1967
1969
1971
1973
1975
1977
1979
CCE-DG VI-A 2-8011.53
(¹) of agriculture at market prices

GRAPH 12.2

(4)



(¹) of agriculture at market prices

GRAPH 12.3

Economic results : slowing down in income growth during the period from 1967 to 1979 (Table 40)

92. Real farming income, as measured by the agricultural income index (net value added in agriculture per worker, in real terms), rose in all the Member States until 1973.

After the fall recorded in 1974 incomes moved diversely as between Member States. In France, Italy and Ireland the increase was resumed until 1979; in Denmark a renewed increase was interrupted again in 1978. In the remaining Member States, incomes began to fall from as early as 1976 or 1977 and have not since improved.

Average annual increase in 'real income' per agricultural worker

(based on figures expressed in national currencies)

(%)

Member States	Trend (average annual rate over the period)			
	General trend «1968»-79	Before the crisis «1968»-73	Period of crisis 1973-76	After the crisis 1976-79
Deutschland	0.4	4.9	- 0.6	— 5.7
France	3.4	11.7	- 6.0	3.1
Italia	3.8	4.6	0.9	4.0
Nederland	0.4	2.9	- 0.1	— 2.3
Belgique/België	2.1	9.4	- 1.4	— 4.0
Luxembourg	1.8	6.5	- 7.1	3.7
United Kingdom	1.1	5.5	- 2.8	— 5.9
Ireland	6.6	9.3	2.2	2.1
Danmark	1.0	2.8	- 6.5	— 0.1
EUR 9	2.5	6.8	- 2.1	0.0

Source : Eurostat.

Regional disparities in agricultural incomes : trends between 1964/65 and 1976/77 (Tables 46 and 47)

93. During the period from 1964/65 to 1976/77, regional disparities in agricultural incomes (as measured by the gross value-added per agricultural worker) increased in the Community. The ratio between the regions with the highest agricultural incomes and those with the lowest rose from 5:1 to about 6:1.

94. Four types of region emerge from an analysis based on the level of agricultural income in 1968/69 (high or low) and the trend of agricultural income from then until 1976/77 (higher or lower than average) :

— regions where the farm income is high and developing favourably,
— regions where the farm income is high and stagnant,
— regions where the farm income is low but developing favourably, and
— regions where the farm income is low and stagnant.

The last type accounts for 47% of the area and 56% of the agricultural workforce, but only 32% of the gross value added in agriculture. 'Milk/meat', 'mixed-farming/livestock' and 'mixed-farming' production are a characteristics of these regions. They comprise in particular certain regions of Italy, mainly in the Mezzogiorno, some regions of Ireland and Northern Ireland, the Highlands of Scotland in the United Kingdom and, in France, the South-West and the Massif Central.

95. Generally speaking, the regions with an above-average level of agricultural income are to be found in a favourable general economic context; the converse is true of regions with a low level of agricultural income.

V — The consumer

Influence of the general economic environment on the consumer

96. The main features of the general economic situation as they affected consumers in 1980 were as follows :

— the general economic climate remained unsatisfactory;

— gross domestic product in the first quarter was 4.3% up on 1979, after which the situation deteriorated and estimates for the full year 1980 indicate an increase of 1.3% compared with 3.4% in 1979;

— private consumption in real terms increased by 1.5% in 1980 (3.5% in 1979);

— unemployment rose steadily to reach a record level of 7 million out of work in July (6.2% of the working population, against 5.5% in 1979). The sharpest increases were recorded in the United Kingdom, Denmark, the Netherlands and Ireland;

— the rate of inflation stayed high, with an August-to-August rate of 13.5% (9.9% the previous year) but variations between the Member States were very marked.

Principal economic indicators, 1980

(%)

Indicator	D	F	I	NL	B	LUX	UK	IRL	DK	EUR 9
GDP by volume (¹) (estimate)	2.5	2.2	3.9	0.7	1.4	1.9	−2.6	0.9	−0.9	1.5
Unemployment as % of total working population (July 1980)	3.5	6.4	7.9	4.8	8.1	0.7	6.8	8.9	5.9	6.2
12-month rate of inflation (August 1979 to August 1980)	5.4	13.6	21.6	7.3	6.3	6.4	16.9	18.8	11.2	13.5
Increase in private consumption (¹) (estimate)	2.2	2.4	3.7	0	1.9	1.7	−1.6	−2	4	1.5

(¹) Percentage change between 1980 and 1979.

Trend in consumption and consumer habits

97. Given that the annual growth rate of the total Community population is only 0.2% (260 million inhabitants in 1979), trends in the consumption of foodstuffs are mainly affected by consumer habits, prices and disposable incomes.

98. The trends observed in consumer habits over the last few years have been maintained.

99. Particular features were as follows :
- consumption of fruit, vegetables, meat and cheese increased; consumption of beef and veal rose more slowly than consumption of other meats;
- consumption of cereals and sugar remained stationary or declined;
- the fall-off in sales of fresh milk products and butter was checked by various measures taken by the Community to boost consumption;
- sales of potatoes, which had dropped sharply because of the drought in 1976, climbed back to their original level (80 kg in 1980 compared with 60 kg in 1976).

Per capita consumption of the main food products
(average in kg per inhabitant per year in 1976/77, 1977/78, 1978/79)

Products	EUR 9	National range			
		Maximum		Minimum	
Cereals (excluding rice)	82	Italia	124	Nederland	62
Sugar	36	Danmark, Ireland	44	Italia	28
Potatoes	75	Ireland	109	Italia	37
Vegetables (including preserves)	100	Italia	150	Danmark	54
Fruits other than citrus (including preserves and fruit juices)	59	Deutschland	86	Ireland	27
Citrus fruit	24	Nederland	54	Ireland	11
Wine (litres)	48	France	98	Ireland	3
Milk (fresh products, other than cream) (1)	101 *	Ireland	202	Italia	80
Meat (excluding offal) (1)	81 *	France	97	Italia	69
of which : beef and veal (1)	26 *	France	32	Danmark	15
pigmeat (1)	36 *	Deutschland	55	Italia	21
poultrymeat (1)	13 *	Italia	17	Nederland	8
Vegetable oils and fats (average 1977-1978)	10 *	Italia	18	Benelux	4
Butter (fat) (1)	6 *	Ireland	12	Italia	2
Eggs (including processed products)	14 *	Deutschland	17	Nederland	11

(1) Average 1977, 1978, 1979.
* Estimate.

100. The considerable differences in consumption between the Member States are due not only to different consumer habits but also to disparities in taxation, health legislation and price control.

The number and diversity of foodstuffs offered to the European consumer has continued to increase. A certain convergence of consumer habits in the Community has also been observed.

Security of supply

101. As in previous years security of supply of foodstuffs in the Community was provided by the common agricultural policy.

For most products, security of supply is the result of a satisfactory self-supply rate (see Table 29), for others it is provided through trade agreements with non-member countries or from public or private buffer stocks.

Classification of the main agricultural products in the Community according to degree of self supply
(three-year average)

(%)

Exceeding 100% Ø 1977/78		Around 100% Ø 1977/78		Below 100% Ø 1977/78	
Sugar	117	All wheat	105	Grain-maize	52
Milk	118(1)	— rye	106	Rice	67
Poultrymeat	105	— barley	106	Fresh vegetables	93
Cheese	103	— oats	96	Fresh fruit (other than citrus)	76
Concentrated milk	156	Potatoes	99	Citrus fruit	42
Butter	111	Wine	99	Sheepmeat and goatmeat	65
Whole-milk powder	310(1)	Eggs	100	Vegetable oils and fats	25
Skimmed-milk powder	110	Fresh milk products	100		
		Beef and veal	97		
		Pigmeat	100		

(1) '1976/77'.

102. Some of the foodstuffs imported under trade agreements are already produced in sufficient quantities, or even in excess, in the Community.

The main ones are :

— butter from New Zealand and Australia (95 000 tonnes in 1980), i.e. 6% of Community consumption) mostly for the United Kingdom;

— cheese from New Zealand and Australia (15 000 tonnes), Emmenthal cheese (55 000 tonnes) mainly from Switzerland and Austria;

— beef and veal (400 000 tonnes) from various non-member countries, including several ACP States;

— sugar (1 288 000 tonnes, equivalent to 14% of Community consumption) from the ACP States.

103. Owing to a taut situation on the international sugar market, world prices have risen steadily since the end of last year and are now well above the Community price. In September 1980, the world price was 170% of the Community buying-in price.

To avoid large-scale exports of sugar and to safeguard supplies for the home market, the Community introduced an export levy in May (in September 1980 the levy for white sugar was 140 ECU and for raw sugar 224 ECU per tonne).

104. Products for which the Community self-supply rate is fairly low were sufficiently plentiful on the world market to ensure supplies at satisfactory prices.

The fairly low world market price for vegetable fats, proteins and oilseeds, which are imported at zero or minimal duty into the Community, have enabled animals to be fed at reasonable cost so that pigmeat, poultrymeat, eggs, edible oils, margarine and other vegetable-based fats were available to the consumer at acceptable prices.

Price stability

105. In view of the general economic climate in the Community and the world at large, marked by low growth, a persistently unstable monetary situation, worsening inflation and increasing unemployment, and in view of the market situation for certain agricultural products, the Community pursued in 1980 a very cautious price policy and a stringent management of markets.

Community prices in ECU for agricultural products were increased by 5.5% - 7.5% for the 1980/81 marketing years. For milk, beef and veal and sugar the price increases did not exceed 4%. The average increase was 4.8%.

106. The following table shows that, in comparison with the Community's inflation rate, the increase in agricultural prices in 1980/81 was moderate, in keeping with the price policy adopted for the past four years.

(%)

	Price increase in EUA/ECU	Price in national currency (average)	Inflation rate in the Community (1)
1977/78	3.9	5.9	9.5
1978/79	2.1	7.6	8.2
1979/80	1.3	6.4	8.8
1980/81	4.8	5.7	13.7

(1) Inflation in the economy as a whole (calendar years 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980).

Increase in agricultural prices as a result of the 1980 price decisions and adjustment to green rates

107. However, the effect of these increases in the Member States is modified by adjustments in the green rates. The average increase in prices in national currency was 5.7%.

Increase in agricultural prices as a result of the 1980 price decisions and adjustment to green rates

(%)

Member States	1977/78		1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	Average price increase	Rate of inflation (1)	Average price increase	Rate of inflation (1)	Average price increase	Rate of inflation (1)	Average price increase	Rate of inflation (1)
Deutschland	2.0	3.8	1.8	3.9	0.4	3.7	3.5	5.5
France	6.6	9.1	10.5	9.3	8.7	10.2	6.4	13.7
Italia	10.7	18.9	14.2	13.3	11.5	15.9	9.1	21.7
Nederland	4.0	6.3	2.1	5,3	0.6	4.3	4.4	7.5
Belgique/België	4.1	6.7	2.2	4.5	0.8	4.9	4.6	7.3
Luxembourg	3.7	1.7	2.2	4.4	0.6	5.8	4.3	6.4
United Kingdom	6.4	13.7	10.4	10.3	12.0	14.1	4.7	16.9
Ireland	10.7	13.0	8.8	11.3	1.4	12.9	4.4	10.3
Danmark	4.3	9.2	2.1	9.6	1.3	7.3	4.9	12.8
EUR 9	5.9	9.5	7.6	8.2	6.4	8.8	5.7	13.7

(1) Inflation in the economy as a whole for 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980.

108. The effect of these agricultural price increases on retail prices varies from one product to another, but the overall impact on consumer expenditure is less than 1%.

In 1979, the proportion of consumer expenditure that went to food was, as in previous years, about 20% in the Community as a whole. The figure varies from one country to another, ranging from 17% in Germany to 31% in Italy (see Table 24).

Producer and consumer prices

109. The conclusion to be drawn is that the price policy applied in the agricultural sector over the last few years has helped to combat inflation. The effects of the policy are also brought out by a comparison of producer and consumer prices.

Producer and consumer prices
(annual % change from 1977 to 1978)

(%)

Member States	Producer prices (agricultural products)	Consumer prices (foodstuffs)
Deutschland	1.4	1.1
France	6.1	9.3
Italia	9.2	13.4
Nederland	1.5	2
Belgique/België	1	1
Luxembourg	1.9	2.7
United Kingdom	10.4	11
Ireland	5.1	15.2
Danmark	1.6	5.2
EUR 9	6.0	8.4

There is no close correlation between the movements of producer prices and their effects on 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. The rate of increase of foodstuff prices remained fairly restrained in 1980.

World market prices

110. As in previous years, most world market prices for agricultural goods continued to be well below those obtaining in the Community (see Table 23).

However, the quantities of agricultural goods traded on the world market generally represent only a small proportion of world output. They depend very closely on fluctuations in supply and demand.

Furthermore, the prices obtaining on the world market are not the same as the prices the Community would have to pay if it had to buy large quantities. World market prices are often residual market prices at which only a small proportion of the commodities on the world market can be purchased.

EAGGF expenditure

111. In 1980, EAGGF expenditrure will have reached 12 000 million EUA which is 11% up on 1979. In previous years (1975 to 1979) the corresponding figure has been 23%.

112. The rate of growth of EAGGF expenditure has been tempered in particular by a disciplined price policy.

113. Community expenditure on agriculture remains at around 0.5% of Community gross domestic product.

Monetary compensatory amounts (MCAs), which are used to subsidize imports of agricultural products into Member States with depreciated currencies and which thus help to restrain price increases in such countries, accounted for 276 million EUA in 1980.

114. This amount is much lower than the figure for 1979 (708 million EUA) and reflects a substantial reduction in the negative monetary compensatory amounts compared with recent years.

Special measures to benefit consumers

115. In addition to its prudent price policy, the Community continued to take special measures on behalf of consumers or certain categories of consumers.

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

117. Measures introduced in 1979/80, such as the subsidy for butter consumption in Ireland, Denmark and Luxembourg, 75% of which is financed by the Community, have been maintained for 1980/81.

118. The Christmas butter scheme which was operated in the other Member States in past years will not be renewed this year for financial reasons (the scheme is very costly) and because stocks are fairly low.

119. Sales of butter to the bakery, flour, confectionery and ice-cream industries have grown considerably and represent around 180 000 tonnes for 1980.

120. These different measures cover a total of some 600 000 tonnes, or about 40 % of Community consumption.

121. The Community contribution towards the programme for the supply of milk to schoolchildren has been maintained for 1980/81 at the same level as for the previous year. This measure has helped to increase milk consumption.

122. In the beef and veal sector, the Community continued to supply beef from intervention stocks at reduced prices to certain social welfare categories.

123. In the olive-oil sector, the Community maintained its consumer subsidy scheme under which aid is granted to allow sales of olive oil at prices competitive with those obtaining for other seed oils.

Harmonization of laws

124. The Community pursued its programme of harmonization with the aim, among other things, of safeguarding and reinforcing consumer protection.

125. In the feedingstuffs sector a number of directives were adopted concerning the use of additives. All proposals for the inclusion of new products, such as additives, in the annexes to the Directives have been submitted for the opinion of the Scientific Committee for Animal Nutrition, which reviews each product with particular reference to its effects on human and animal health.

126. In the veterinary sector, the Community continued to apply various measures, in particular health inspection measures in respect of imports from non-member countries.

127. Efforts to eradicate brucellosis and tuberculosis, in the interests of public health and improved animal health, were also pursued.

128. With regard to the use of hormones and substances with a hormonal effect in livestock and the presence of such substances in meat, the Commission put forward to the Council a proposal for a regulation on the use of substances with hormonal or thyreostatic effect in domestic animals. The purpose of the proposal is to prohibit the use of any substances with œstrogenic, androgenic, gestagenic and thyreostatic effect in domestic animals. The proposal also contains essential provisions to ensure effective monitoring of the ban at the various stages of production and distribution of these substances, and at livestock farms and slaughterhouses.

129. On 30 January the Commission forwarded to the Council two new proposals on pesticides, laying down maximum levels for residues of pesticides in cereals and foodstuffs of animal origin. Compliance with these maximum levels should ensure essential protection of consumer health without inhibiting the free movement of goods.

Consultation of consumer organizations

130. The Commission and its staff held regular consultations with groups of consumer organizations at Community level. Of particular note were the consultations between the Consumers' Consultative Committee and the Commission member responsible for Agriculture : the main problems arising out of the common agricultural policy were considered and discussed.

131. These top-level meetings were preceded by routine talks between Commission staff and agricultural experts from the committee. The consumers were also associated with the implementation of various Community rules notably through their representatives on the Agricultural Advisory Committee. Similarly, the Commission staff attended a number of meetings organized by consumer organizations and the Consumers' Consultative Committee.

VI — Markets for agricultural products

Introduction

132. The purpose of this section is, in its first part, to give highlights of the market situation in those sectors of importance in Community agriculture during 1979/80. This review includes reference to the pattern of production and consumption, price developments, particular measures taken, as well as the development of Community trade in world markets. Attention is focused on six sectors which represent around two-thirds of agricultural output and where more than 75% of the budget is spent: cereals, sugar, fruit and vegetables, milk products, beef and pigmeat.

133. The second part of the chapter discusses the short-term outlook for agricultural markets examining in particular those sectors where problems exist or where they are likely to arise.

This approach is a significant departure from that taken in previous years. Further details concerning the market situation of all agricultural products are provided in 'The Situation of the Agricultural Markets — 1980 Report'. Statistical information on all sectors is contained in the second part of the present report.

Situation on the principal agricultural markets

Crop products

Cereals (Table M.1)

Community market

134. The total area of cereals under cultivation in the Community in 1979 was 26.7 million ha or 28.7% of the utilized agricultural area (UAA). Their importance in the land-use of individual Member States varied considerably, being of the greatest significance in France, Germany and Denmark and of least importance in Ireland and the Netherlands, where fodder crops and permanent grassland are more prevalent.

Production and consumption

135. Although cereals production in 1979 was hampered by a severe winter, final production was 113.6 million tonnes, only 2.2% less than the record 1978 crop. Despite unfavourable climatic conditions during this year, either from initial fears of a drought in the spring or heavy rains in June and July, preliminary estimates indicate a new production record in 1980 of around 118 million tonnes (4 % more than in 1979). Within this overall total there has been a significant shift away from rye, oats and maize towards winter wheat and winter barley (production of winter wheat should be up by 8% or 9%).

136. Total consumption of cereals used in the Community in 1978/79 amounted to 115.9 million tonnes, 61% of all cereals being utilized in animal feed while 34.3% went for human consumption and industrial use (roughly the same as in 1977/78). Within these two divisions, the proportions vary substantially from cereal to cereal, from one Member State to another and from year to year. The final balance-sheets for 1978/79 show that self-supply did not exceed 100%.

137. The use of cereals for feeding to livestock has been significantly affected in recent years by the growth of cereal substitutes used in animal feed such as manioc, oilcakes and a variety of food industry by-products (see article on cereal substitutes). (1) For example, there is a sign that animal-feed use of cereals on farms where they were grown is declining (under 45% in 1978/79 compared to around 50% in 1975/76), which is most probably due to the fact that farmers are tending to sell their cereals (or produce less, as in the case of oats) and to purchase compound feedingstuffs. This trend has been slowed down to some extent by the

(1) 'Policy for animal feedingstuffs : the case of the cereal "substitutes"', see page 97.

operation of the silo system [1] in order to develop the use of more Community wheat and barley in animal feed.

Main market features

138. The 1979/80 marketing year opened with a slightly higher stock than normal as a result of the large 1979 crop (total stocks about 14.7 million tonnes). With a record crop anticipated in 1980 the Commission has orientated its policy towards encouraging a large export programme.

139. Among the decisions made by the Council when fixing the prices in the 1980/81 marketing year was the agreement in principle to integrate rye into the silo system of grain prices in three stages. This will align the rye intervention price with the level of the common intervention price for coarse grains by 1982/83. Another important element was the decision to introduce full public intervention purchasing for breadmaking wheat to be put into effect for the first three months of the 1980/81 marketing year.

140. As a result of the quantities produced, particularly of wheat and barley in 1979/80, market prices in the Community have been depressed to around the intervention price level (in the case of common wheat the reference price level which is 12.7% above the intervention price level). There was, however, no progress in the level of intra-Community trade.

World markets

141. World production of cereals (excluding rice) in 1979 amounted to 1 173 million tonnes [2] of which the quantity produced in the Community was 9.7%. The proportions produced by other major exporters of cereals were : US : 25%, Canada : 3%, Australia : 2%, and Argentina : 2%.

(1) The aim of the silo system is to reduce EAGGF expenditure in the cereals sector by introducing a natural hierarchy between a common intervention price and a common target price, in the prices of the major cereals (common wheat, rye, barley and maize) on the Community market in feed grains.
(2) FAO statistics.

142. At the beginning of the 1978/79 marketing year, world stocks of cereals were very high, as was the level of production in the USA, the world's largest grain exporter. Owing to the strong import demand from the USSR and Eastern Europe, however, and lower production levels in other exporting countries, market prices remained generally higher than in 1978/79 thoughout the marketing year. In the beginning of January 1980 the US announced its intention to limit sales of grain to the USSR (a measure supported by all the other major exporting countries except Argentina). Owing to the reasons set out above, however, this action only had a temporary effect on world price levels.

143. In 1978/79 the Community imported 18.5 million tonnes of cereals (3% less than in 1977/78). Of this total, 12.3 million tonnes were maize (more than 80% of which was imported from the US) and 3.5 million tonnes of common wheat (around 95% from North America). Total quantities imported in 1979/80 are expected to be down to 16-17 million tonnes, with a marked drop in maize (about 10 million tonnes).

144. Total exports of cereals and cereal products in 1978/79 were up 34% to 14.4 million tonnes. Within this total, common wheat and flour accounted for 7.7 million tonnes. This latter amount rose to more than 10 million tonnes in 1979/80 (9 million tonnes of commercial sales, of which over 3.5 million tonnes were of flour, and the rest as food aid). In both these years the Community's major clients for wheat exports have been in West and North Africa as well as several European countries, including Poland and Portugal. Flour exports continued to go to a wide variety of destinations (Egypt, Sri Lanka, Syria and Saudi Arabia being among the most important). Barley and barley-product exports amounted to 5.1 million tonnes in 1978/79 of which 1.5 million tonnes was in the form of products.

Sugar (Table M.3)

Community market

145. The trends observed in the past decade in terms of production structures indicate that smaller beet-growing enterprises have tended to diminish in favour of units larger than 10 ha and that there has been a marked decrease in the number of farms producing sugarbeet. At the same time, rationalization has also occurred among the sugarbeet processing factories, their number declining by 13% between 1972/73 and 1979/80 whilst total processing capacity has increased by 21%. The quota system, now in force for over five years, does not appear to have impeded this rationalization process.

Production and consumption

146. Total sugar production in the Community in 1978/79 was 11.8 million tonnes rising to the record level of 12.3 million tonnes in 1979/80 with scarcely any change in the total acreage planted. For the latter year, about 9 million tonnes was produced within the basic quota ('A' sugar) ; an amount of 1.8 million tonnes was reached outside the basic quota but within the maximum amount ('B' quota) while the remainder of the production ('C' sugar) attained 1.4 million tonnes, the highest ever known. Production of isoglucose in 1979/80 was 164 000 tonnes.

147. Levels of sugar for human consumption for 1979/80 remained roughly at last year's level (9.5 million tonnes) while total consumption of isoglucose rose by 18% to 164 000 tonnes dry matter. About 1% of total production was channelled for industrial purposes. As a result of rising production and stagnant consumption, self supply in the Community rose from 125% in 1978/79 to 130%. No sugar was offered for public intervention during 1979/80.

Main market features

148. No agreement was reached in the Council during the early part of 1980 on a new sugar policy for 1980-85. In consequence, an extension of the *status quo* was decided upon for the 1980/81 year along with an increase in the intervention price for white sugar of 5.3% overall, differentiated according to its different components.

149. However, there was a wide measure of agreement in the Council to continue a quota regime for a limited period based on the principle that disposal of the entire quantity of sugar produced in excess of Community consumption should be the responsibility of the producers. It is on this basis that the Commission presented proposals for a new sugar regulation in September 1980.

150. Market prices for 1979/80 remained close to the intervention price in surplus areas of the Community; they were higher in the UK. Intra-Community trade once more declined as a result of production increases in deficit Member States such as Italy and the UK.

World market

151. As a result of record production levels in 1979/80, the Community developed an export programme amounting to 4 million tonnes. This total includes ACP sugar (1.3 million tonnes), Community-produced white sugar (2 million tonnes) and sugar contained in processed products. For 1980/81 the expected export programme is 3.7 million tonnes.

152. This has coincided with favourable trends on world market prices. While the price level has fluctuated considerably over the past year, it has remained above the intervention price level for 1980/81 since the beginning of May. At the end of September 1980, the world price level reached about 170% of the EC intervention price. As a result, instead of refunds the Community has been charging export levies which are counted as receipts for the Community budget. Thus no disposal costs are being incurred while a steady revenue is being obtained with stable internal prices.

153. Meanwhile, the commitment to import 1.3 million tonnes of ACP sugar has been renewed in the context of the Lomé II Convention, this sugar is primarily disposed of on the UK market.

Fruit and vegetables (Tables M.11)

154. In 1979, the fresh fruit and vegetables sector represented 11.9% of the total final agricultural production in the Community, similar to previous years. Pear and apple production was slightly down while peaches remained at the same level as 1978; vegetable production also decreased by about 1% to 24.4 million tonnes. Fruit consumption rose by 8.8% to 24.3 million tonnes while consumption fell for vegetables by 1.5% in comparison with 1978. Market prices fluctuated considerably over the year and were supported in several instances by temporary measures like countervailing charges (1) on imports and, occasionally, by safeguard measures. (2) Quantities withdrawn of apples (6.8% of total production), peaches (3.7%), pears (2.6%) and tomatoes (3.4%) were greater in 1979/80 than 1978/79 but lower for the other products, e.g. cauliflowers.

155. Turning to trade, the total imports of fresh fruits in 1978/79 remained at about the same level as the previous year — about 4.5 million tonnes or more than seven times the total export volume. No voluntary restraint was requested from southern hemisphere suppliers owing to their anticipated export levels, as well as the situation on the Community market. Intra-Community trade remained stable at about 3.5 million tonnes.

156. Total imports of vegetables were 3.1 million tonnes in 1978/79, nearly three times the volume of exports. Intra-Community trade was significant reaching a level of 4.6 million tonnes (an increase of 7% over 1977/78).

157. The trading pattern was a little different for processed fruit and vegetables. Imports of tomato concentrate declined by 46% while exports increased by 33%; intra-Community trade increased by 25%. A similar development was observed for skinned tomatoes. Apart from these features, the most significant element in 1979 in the processed fruit and vegetables sector was the spectacular rise by nearly ten times in budgetary cost anticipated, owing to the level of aids decided upon in the Council.

(1) A countervailing charge : is levied to make up the difference between the reference price for a given product and a lower entry price for that product from a non-member country.
(2) A protective (or safeguard) measure : is taken when, by reason of a high level of imports of a particular product from a non-member country, the Community market is subjected to, or threatened with, a serious disturbance.

Livestock products

Milk and milk products (Table M.13)

Community market

158. Over the past few years dairy cow numbers have been remarkably stable in the Community with only slight variations around a total of 25 million head, in spite of significant changes in the structure of dairy farming. Milk production, however, has risen remorselessly as the average yield per cow has improved from year to year (4 040 kg in 1979). The main impetus for growth appears to be coming from those Member States with lower yielding dairy cows while those Member States with high-yielding cows seem to have stabilized for the time being.

Production and consumption

159. Turning to the utilization of milk produced, an increasing proportion of milk production (nearly 91.1%) continues to be sold by farmers to dairies for processing into milk and milk products. Deliveries of milk by farmers to dairies in 1979 increased by 2.8% and are expected to rise by 2.5% in 1980. Exceptionally, however, the increase was not converted into the intervention products (butter and skimmed-milk powder) but channelled instead into such products as cheese (up 5%), whole-milk powder (up 10%), casein and condensed milk in order to satisfy the expanding demand on the world market. It is anticipated that this trend will be confirmed in 1980 with a 2.1% decrease in the production of butter (– 40 000 tonnes) and skimmed-milk powder (– 40 000 tonnes).

160. Consumption of fresh milk in the Community continued to rise by 1.5% in 1979 (except in the United Kingdom where consumption is declining) as did cheese consumption (up by 3%). Butter consumption increased by 50 000 tonnes but only through costly special disposal programmes enabling butter to be sold at greatly reduced prices within the Community. This masks a persistent trend of decline in butter consumption over the last few years. The same situation arises for skimmed-milk powder where only about 10% of the powder manufactured in 1979 could be sold in the Community at the fixed price, the rest being sold as feed for calves (65%), pigs and poultry (25%).

Main market features

161. The principal effort in the milk sector has been to find outlets for the increasing volume of milk products at the cheapest unit cost, either internally or externally. During 1979/80 and 1980/81 the disposal programmes have been sufficient to continue the reduction of intervention stock levels for butter and skimmed-milk powder even though the unit rate of aid for a considerable number of products (e.g. aid for casein, for skimmed-milk powder and skimmed milk for use in animal feed) has been reduced. At the end of September 1980, public intervention stock levels for butter and skimmed-milk powder were at some 180 000 tonnes and 239 000 tonnes respectively. A more commercial element has thus been restored to the internal markets for these products.

162. Within the 1980/81 marketing year the Council decided on a 4% increase in the target price of milk; intervention prices for butter and skimmed-milk powder were altered accordingly. At the same time, however, the Council also agreed to apply a flat-rate levy of 2% on milk production and stated that an additional levy would be applicable in the 1981/82 marketing year should the increase of milk delivered to dairies in 1980 exceed 1.5%.

World markets

163. World milk production in 1979 increased by less than 1% compared with 1978. This is only half the increase in 1978 and is notably due to the reductions in USSR milk production (more a function of declining yield per cow – 3% less in 1979 than in 1978, than of falling cow numbers).

164. The world market continued to expand in 1979 for all milk products. The total butter/butter-oil market, including food aid, increased by 38% in 1979 compared with 1978 (reflecting a large increase in imports by the USSR). Increases in other markets were less spectacular but nevertheless substantial. World markets rose by 9% for cheese (increased imports by Iran, Saudi Arabia and Japan); by 13% for whole-milk powder (increased demand world wide); by 7% for condensed milk (increased imports by Greece, Libya and some Gulf States) and by 7% for skimmed-milk powder.

165. Community exporters took full advantage of this expanding world market for milk products, export continuing to be the cheapest method of disposal of surpluses. Only in the case of condensed milk was there a slight deterioration in the Community market share (see Table M.13.11). Thus, not only did export quantities increase for most milk products, but also the unit rate of refund was considerably reduced in the first half of 1980 owing to rising world prices. Food aid also continued at a level of 150 000 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder and 45 000 tonnes of butter-oil. At the same time imports of dairy products continued in 1979, the Community importing about 12% of the total world cheese market (78 000 tonnes) and 15% of the total butter market amounting to 118 000 tonnes almost all from New Zealand.

Beef and veal (Table M.14)

Community market

166. Beef production takes place on about two-thirds of the total number of farms in the Community, being mostly concentrated in Member States with large areas of agricultural land available. Although animal numbers remained relatively stable in 1979 (about 78 million head, of which 31 million cows), a noticeable trend towards larger units has been observed over the past several years, the number of producers decreasing at a rate of 4.5% per annum.

Production and consumption

167. There are three main forms of enterprise in the beef sector : young calves (from the milk herd), adult beef animals raised on pasture and young male fattening animals fed on cereal feeds. Production continued to increase in 1979 after having slipped for a short period during 1976 and 1977. Total beef production was up by 6.2% in 1979 compared to 1978, reaching 6.8 million tonnes.

168. In spite of persistent problems in the general economy, consumption once more rose by 1.5% in 1979 to 6.8 million tonnes; estimated figures for 1980 indicate that a downturn is likely owing to the unfavourable price relationship between beef and other meats.

Main market features

169. During 1979 and the first half of 1980, producer prices for beef did not rise above the guide price. On average in 1979 the producer price was 85.25% of the guide while during 1980 it was down to 80% of the guide price. In these circumstances, with a high level of stocks at 310 000 tonnes on 1 January 1980, the Commission's major policy objective has been to ease the market to some degree through higher exports. This has only been partially successful (see 172).

170. In addition to maintaining a high level of export refunds combined with the possibility of advance fixing, (1) the Commission has taken a series of measures in order to try to support the internal beef market including measures to stimulate consumption (e.g. cheap sales from intervention to social welfare categories) as well as the introduction of a suckler premium decided in the Council for the 1980/81 marketing year. At the same time, the Council decided to raise the guide price by 4% but market prices have not moved upwards in parallel. In consequence intervention purchases have increased and stocks are expected to be about 360 000 tonnes at 31 December 1980. During the summer of 1980, there was considerable consumer disquiet in the Community about the use of hormones in veal production leading to a significant upheaval in the market. In response to this, the Commission is preparing proposals banning the use of hormones in veal production.

171. Intra-Community trade has stabilized at about 1.3 million tonnes over the past three years.

World markets

172. The Community is the third largest beef producer in the world, producing about 15% of total world production (well behind the USA and the USSR). As a result, the Community cannot play the dominant role in the world market as a

(1) Advance fixing provides a trader with the possibility of knowing the level of an export refund a few months in advance, the amount varying from product to product.

price leader, as is sometimes possible for most milk products. The Community's share of the world market during the past decade did not exceed 15%.

173. Nevertheless, beef exports in 1979 more than doubled the quantities exported in 1978 (168 000 tonnes) and are expected to reach a record level of 550 000 tonnes in 1980. The principal destinations in 1979 were Mediterranean countries (30%) and Eastern European countries (30%). Thus an active export programme has been pursued but at a considerable cost through a high unit rate of export refund and the loss on sales of intervention beef.

174. Imports from non-member countries continued through 1979 at a level of around 400 000 tonnes, roughly equivalent to the amounts imported each year since 1973. Most imports benefit from special import arrangements either bilateral or multilateral (the latter negotiated in the framework of the results of GATT).

Pigmeat (Table M.15)

Community market

175. Although the number of pig places in 1979 has only increased by 0.2% since 1978, pigmeat production rose by 5% during 1979 to 9.8 million tonnes. Consumption in 1979 rose only by 3% to 9.5 million tonnes, meaning that the level of self-sufficiency reached 101%.

176. Price levels on representative markets during 1979/80 have remained consistently below the basic price. The situation has continued in this manner during 1980. As a result, a series of measures have been introduced to support producer prices. These have included aids on a temporary basis for private storage as well as a stricter application of 'additional amounts' on imports when the sluicegate prices [1] have not been respected.

(1) Sluicegate price is the offer price to be respected by non-member countries exporting to the Community.

World market

177. The Community is a traditional exporter of processed pigmeat products (e.g. sausages). In 1979, however, fresh products gained in importance through the application of export refunds to them.

Conclusions and outlook for Community agriculture

178. From the preceding analysis of the principal agricultural sectors of cereals, sugar, fruit and vegetables, milk products, beef and pigmeat there are several conclusions to be drawn which will have a significant effect on market management in the short to medium term. Some of these are of a general nature, others more particular to the relevant sector.

179. The first general observation is that structural adjustments accompanied by technical progress have been rapidly taking place in the agricultural sector, leading to larger farming units and a smaller number of producers. As a result of improved productivity, production has been rising steadily in all the sectors examined.

Consumption has not always risen to the same extent. In some cases, consumption is roughly keeping pace with production increases (e.g. pigmeat) ; sometimes only at significant budgetary cost (e.g. milk products). In others, there is an evolving situation of over-supply which has so far only been resolved by encouraging an active export programme, e.g. beef and sugar and also milk products (alongside expensive internal disposal programmes).

In a climate of increased awareness of budgetary limitation, export has been the predominant means of disposal as it is the cheapest method currently available in most sectors. In consequence, stock levels of some major commodities are at present at their lowest levels for the past three years. At the end of September 1980 stock levels were at 180 000 tonnes for butter and 239 000 tonnes for skimmed-milk powder.

It should be noted, however, that the phenomenon of surplus production is not restricted to the agricultural sector alone.

180. A second general observation is that intra-Community trade has tended to stagnate in most sectors between 1978 and 1980, in marked contrast to the considerable increases in the period 1973-78 after accession to the Community of the United Kingdom, Denmark and Ireland. This is particularly noticeable in the cereals and beef sectors. This may only be natural in a climate of economic recession when purchasing power has fallen and where there is little population growth (fewer extra mouths to feed). It is also indicative that the Community will increasingly depend on exports for surplus disposal should production in certain surplus sectors not be brought under control.

181. This is a danger signal for the future as the present policy has depended, not only on the availability of budgetary funds (over half the expenditure of 4 900 million EUA in the milk sector in 1980 is expected to go on export refunds), but also on availability of export markets. Exports of sugar and milk products in particular have been facilitated in both respects by production shortages in the major producing countries — either through climatic limitation or domestic policy objectives — which have led to high world market prices and a scarcity of supplies.

182. Thirdly, in the short term, it is expected that world price levels for sugar and cereals will remain at relatively high levels during most of 1981. In the medium term, on the basis of most reliable forecasts, demand for cereals particularly from developing countries is very likely to continue. In addition, for milk products and beef, it is hoped that the new international arrangements negotiated in the framework of the GATT will bring some price stability as well as continued development in the world markets. Current indications are, however, that while the world market for dairy products should remain buoyant during 1981 the rate of growth is likely to slow down and competition to increase over the medium term.

183. Lastly, enlargement of the Community to include Greece on 1 January 1981 and then Spain and Portugal in a few years time could well lead to imbalance in the Mediterranean-product sectors like fruit and vegetables, olive oil and wine unless some important changes are made to the existing regulations.

184. Turning to specific comments, there are three particular areas where problems are liable to increase rather than decline in the next two to three years.

185. In the *milk* sector production is continuing to increase at a rate above 2% per annum. Unless a proper balance can be restored to the market through production control, this increase is likely to continue for the next few years as there is without doubt still a considerable potential for yield increases throughout the Community based on existing technology.

186. In the *meat* sector competition is likely to become increasingly sharp in the internal market between the different meats of beef, sheep, pigs and poultry.

Encouragement of production for beef and sheep provided through market support systems will ensure a continued flow of these meats into the market (the same guarantee not being provided for pigs and poultry).

187. Finally, the sectors of milk, beef and poultry will be assisted by the proliferation of use of cereal substitutes in animal feeds ranging from traditional sources of manioc and soya to products such as maize gluten feed and industrial by-products (e.g. breweries).

Conclusion

188. The main problem facing the Community over the short to medium term in the agricultural markets is to determine how the increasing production volume available can be disposed of, either internally or externally, at reasonable prices, while safeguarding farmer's incomes and at the same time remaining within the budgetary limits provided. If restraint on production in certain sectors is not exercised, thus providing a limit to budgetary expenditure and bringing the markets in question back into balance, the financial and political consequences will be very serious indeed.

VII — Activities related to the common agricultural policy

Harmonization of laws

189. The Community continued its endeavours to establish common rules on certain technical aspects of agriculture with a view to better consumer and user protection and fewer barriers to trade.

190. Under the heading of animal health, efforts were continued to put an end to the derogations still applied in respect of the three most recent Member States; the derogations in respect of brucellosis and tuberculosis have now been replaced by common rules. Endeavours to eradicate these diseases in the interest of public health and improved animal health were stepped up under the Community programme.

191. Derogations in connection with swine fever were extended by the Council until 30 September 1980. The Council also adopted a directive instituting Community measures to combat this disease. Furthermore, the Commission put before the Council a series of proposals for the eradication of the disease in the Community with the help of Community funds. This would settle the problem of derogations once and for all and ensure free movement of goods, along with improved animal health, in the Community and gradual progress towards a coherent veterinary policy.

192. Lastly, the Community contined its work to protect its livestock against the risk of infection by African swine fever (eradication in Sardinia, operations in Spain, Portugal and Malta).

193. As in the campaign against trichinosis in 1979, certain public health aspects of veterinary legislation which are not yet harmonized gave rise to difficulties. These were felt particularly strongly in connection with hormones : in response to an initial move by the Council, the Commission submitted a proposal for a complete ban on the use of thyreostatic substances and substances with œstrogenic, androgenic or gestogenic effects in stock farming. Only natural substances used for therapeutic purposes would be authorized. This measure will help protect consumer health and safeguard product quality. Appropriate monitoring measures will also have to be introduced in order to ensure full observance of the rules. These measures will obviously have repercussions not only on the quality and wholesomeness of the products but also on the cost of production.

194. The Commission also devoted some attention to the implementation of the poultrymeat directive. It concluded that the health inspection procedures should be more throughly harmonized in order to ensure consumer protection in the Community. These procedures should include Community inspection visits, the costs of which should be financed on identical terms throughout the Community. The Commission notified the Council of its intended action.

195. Finally, the Commission continued its implementation of the health inspection arrangements applicable to imports from non-member countries. It adopted a number of decisions on health inspection in respect of fresh meat imported from several non-member countries, took steps to suspend imports owing to the health situation in certain non-member countries and paid inspection visits to several hundred slaughterhouses in non-member countries with a view to approving them as Community suppliers.

196. On the question of animal welfare, the Council adopted a resolution on the welfare of battery-managed laying hens. The Commission presented the Council with guidelines for future policy in this sphere :

— priority for the implementation of existing laws, subject to amendment where appropriate, adoption of harmonized implementing measures, extension of the principle of Community inspection visits ;

— additions to be incorporated in existing legislation where it is inadequate for achieving desired objectives or where major barriers to trade persist.

197. In its communication the Commission pointed out the staffing problems that would be created by implementation of the programme.

198. On plant health, the Council directive relating to the rules applicable to trade in plants came into force after amendment by the Council, and Commission decisions enabling it to be implemented were taken, involving in particular measures to protect the Community against oak wilt disease. Thus, this important area of trade is now covered by Community rules.

199. On 30 January the Commission forwarded to the Council two new proposals on pesticides, laying down maximum levels for residues in cereals and foodstuffs of animal origin. Compliance with these maximum levels should ensure essential protection of consumer health without inhibiting free movement of goods.

State aids

200. There is no uniform pattern in the various Member States as regards the overall volume of aid and the shares accorded to the different sectors. This is largely a result of differences as regards funds available, the relative importance of agriculture and the structure of agricultural production in each Member State. Although some Member States have maintained their policy of individual aid measures, a tendency to allocate aid within the framework of general programmes is now discernible. The present diversity does not facilitate the harmonization of the impact of aid to agriculture in the Community.

201. Several Member States have taken measures to assist their agricultural sectors because of special economic circumstances. A case in point is aid for fuel consumption in the horticultural sector; the Commission has authorized the payment of State or regional aid in certain conditions, including a one-year time restriction and the obligation to encourage structural improvements in the sector. The Commission has also sent to the Council and Parliament a report containing an analysis of the distortions of competition in this sector, which shows that because of the variety of fuels, the fuel price policies of each Member State and the differing taxes charged on these inputs, existing competition problems are in the present circumstances aggravated. Among these factors, the existence of a special tariff for natural gas used in horticulture in the Netherlands constitutes a source of distortion of competition. This is now being examined by the Commission on the basis of Article 93.

Research and development

202. After an initial decision in July 1975 defining four research programmes, the Council continued its efforts to coordinate agricultural research in the Community by adopting a second decision in October 1978, launching ten research programmes under four main headings :

— socio-structural objectives :
  - appropriate use of land and rural development,
  - Mediterranean agriculture,
  - utilization of effluent from intensive stockrearing;

— elimination of barriers on intra-Community markets :
  - animal pathology;

— production efficiency :
  - improvement of beef and veal quality,
  - integrated and biological pest control,
  - gene bank,
  - agri-foodstuffs,
  - elm disease;

— alternative products :
  - vegetable proteins.

An eleventh theme, 'animal welfare', was added later.

203. These programmes are managed by the Commission with the assistance of the Standing Committee on Agricultural Research.

About a hundred contracts were either already in effect in 1980 or due to take effect in January 1981.

VIII — The financing of the national and Community agricultural policies

General survey

204. In 1977 (the most recent year for which national data are available) public expenditure to finance national and Community agricultural policies amounted to 20 600 million EUA. The total for 1980 is put at approximately 27 000 million EUA.

205. A breakdown of this expenditure since 1975 shows that :

— national expenditure on agriculture has always accounted for a higher percentage of the total than expenditure by the EAGGF Guarantee and Guidance Sections combined. The latter has, however, been increasing more rapidly than the former, so that the percentage for the former has fallen from 65% in 1975 to 55% in 1980;

— central government financing of social security for farmers and the members of their families increased sharply, in relative terms, over the period 1975-77 : in 1975 this category represented just under 20% of all national expenditure on agriculture, but the proportion was 46% by 1977. Expenditure on research, advisory services and training has also increased in relative terms (from 4 to 6%). On the other hand, food subsidies have dropped (from 12 to 3%) as has aid for production, processing and marketing (from 65% to some 40% of national expenditure);

— expenditure by the EAGGF Guarantee Section has been much larger than that by the Guidance Section, which has accounted for only 4% of total expenditure through the Fund since 1975.

206. In recent years there has been no substantial change in total farm support expenditure as a proportion of the Community's gross domestic product or as a proportion of consumer expenditure on food; between 1975 and 1977, Community agricultural expenditure (net of revenue accruing under the agricultural policy) plus national agricultural expenditure inched up from 1.2% to 1.3% of Community GDP and from 7.3% to 7.6% of expenditure on food.

National expenditure on agriculture (Tables 58 to 60)

207. According to the information supplied by the Member States, substantial sums have been spent on agriculture under national and regional budgets. In 1977 the total was 13 600 million EUA, which was 5.6% up on 1976. This expenditure is put at some 15 000 million EUA for 1980.

208. The Commission obtains information from sources such as the inventories of national aids drawn up pursuant to Article 93 of the Treaty. This information is not always complete and the implications of the rules adopted are not always clear. Thus, analysis is difficult and the validity of the results may be questioned in certain respects.

209. National expenditure on agriculture varies considerably from one Member State to another. In 1977, for example, the Community average was 1 600 EUA per civilian working in agriculture, forestry or fisheries, but the national averages ranged all the way from 417 EUA in Italy to 5 023 EUA in Luxembourg.

210. As regards the breakdown of national expenditure on agriculture by category, the central government contribution to the financing of social security for farmers and the members of their families represented just under half (6 300 million EUA) of the total expenditure by all the Member States. This type of expenditure accounted for 50% or more only in France, Italy, Belgium and Denmark. In Germany, it was also the most sizeable item of expenditure (44%). In the Netherlands (16.2%) and the United Kingdom (10%), on the other hand, it accounted for relatively small percentages. The differences are largely accounted for by differences between the social insurance systems in the Member States (not all have special schemes for agriculture) and the financial consequences of these, amplified by the increasingly unfavourable ratio in the agricultural sector between the working population and the retired population.

211. Another very substantial category of expenditure is aid for agricultural production. It is the largest category in the Netherlands and Luxembourg and the second largest in all the other Member States except for the United Kingdom and

Ireland, where tax relief [1] is higher (but, for the most part, also granted to the agricultural sector). Where aid for production was concerned, support for farmers' incomes, land improvement and farm investments alone consumed 1 400 million EUA or some 50% of all expenditure under this heading throughout the Community. Substantial sums were also spent on the cessation of farming (in France) and on reducing operating costs (in Germany and Ireland). Unfortunately, it is impossible to ascertain precisely what proportion of this expenditure went on the implementation of Community socio-economic measures.

212. As regards aid for the marketing and processing of agricultural products, expenditure on investments represented more than one-third of all expenditure under this heading. Another important item was sales promotion and quality control, particularly in Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, the United Kingdom and Denmark. Unlike expenditure on aid for agricultural production, this category of expenditure is important in Ireland and Denmark and accounts for moderately large sums in the United Kingdom, France and Italy, but is very limited in Germany and Belgium.

213. Although total public expenditure on research, advisory services and training exceeds, at Community level (812 million EUA), expenditure on the marketing and processing for agricultural products (475 million EUA). However, it varies considerably from one Member State to another. In Luxembourg, such aid seems to be unknown, and in Germany and Italy the amounts are very modest. On the other hand, the Community average is greatly exceeded in the Netherlands, Denmark and Belgium, where, as in France, such expenditure is much higher than on the marketing and processing of agricultural products.

214. Fruit subsidies are substantial only in the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark. Expenditure on forestry and development generally is minimal.

215. In conclusion, the following remarks may be made concerning the volume and structure of public expenditure by the Member States on the agricultural sector :

— the relationship between agriculture's relative importance to the economy and its share of national and regional budgets varies widely;

[1] The data supplied by the Member States are extremely disparate.

— in almost all Member States, aid for agricultural production and central government financing of social security are the main expenditure headings. In the Community as a whole, aid for structural and land improvement accounts for almost half of all expenditure on production. Only in Germany are the other sub-categories, such as the reduction of operating expenses and income support, more costly than measures to promote restructuring;

— there are substantial differences particularly as regards research, advisory services and training. Only in Denmark and in France can any coherent relationship with expenditure on production be discerned;

— the amounts involved and the breakdown by category of expenditure reflect differences in the various Member States as regards agricultural policy goals and the economic and social backgrounds to farming. Support for the markets in agricultural products is governed by Community rules and is almost exclusively financed by the Community; in all other spheres of agricultural policy, the goals pursued and measures applied occur in a wide range of combinations. The largest sums are not always being spent in those regions of the Community which have the greatest need of restructuring and adaptation.

Community financing

The financial resources

216. EAGGF expenditure has increased substantially over recent years, as is shown by the table below. Expenditure on markets (Guarantee Section) has been chiefly responsible for this increase, having grown at an annual rate of 23% from 1975 to 1979. In 1980, however, the increase was only 11% and should be of the same magnitude in 1981.

(million EUA)

Expenditure	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (1)
EAGGF							
Guarantee	4 522.5	5 587.1	6 830.4	8 672.7	10 440.7	11 507.5	12 752.5
Guidance	184.3	218.2	296.7	323.6	403.4	535.3(2)	500.3
Total	4 706.8	5 805.3	7 126.1	8 996.3	10 844.1	12 042.8	13 250.8

(1) Figures from the draft budget for 1981, adopted by the Council in September 1980.
(2) Appropriations for payment, including appropriations carried over from 1979 (213 million EUA).

217. Expenditure by the EAGGF Guarantee Section represents some 70% of the Community budget, that is, of the resources on which it draws. Since 1 January 1971, in accordance with the Council Decision of 21 April 1970 on the replacement of financial contributions from Member States by the Communities' own resources, the latter have taken the form of :

— the levies and other charges payable in respect of trade with non-member countries under the common agricultural policy, together with the production and storage levies payable under the common organization of the market in sugar ;

— the customs duties charged on imports into the Community, on the basis of the duties fixed by the Common Customs Tariff ;
— part of the VAT revenue accruing in the Member States, not exceeding 1% of the common basis of assessment.

Total resources, 1975-80

(million EUA)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (1)
Total resources	5 673.9	7 734.2	8 406.9	12 003.9	14 372.4	15 042.5	19 705.1
of which :							
Customs duties	2 959.1	4 071.1	3 711.8	4 390.9	5 189.1	5 667.8	6 274.0
Trade levies	534.0	1 040.1	1 816.9	1 872.7	1 678.6	1 719.2	1 902.1
Sugar levies	86.0	133.2	320.8	410.6	464.9	504.5	571.1
VAT (2)	2 058.8	2 439.8	2 557.4	5 329.7	7 039.8	7 151.0	10 957.9
% VAT	—	—	—	(0.64)	(0.79)	(0.72)	(0.89)

(1) Figures from the draft budget for 1981, adopted by the Council in September 1980.
(2) Or equivalent payments (financial contributions based on GDP).

218. Agricultural levies (trade and sugar and isoglucose levies) have been estimated at 2 224 million EUA for 1980 and 2 473 million EUA for 1981. Since 1978, these resources have been increasing at a slower rate, as a result of relatively high world prices, the stabilization of imports and import concessions made to certain non-member countries. Over the period 1975-79, revenue in the form of customs duties, trade levies and sugar levies increased by 12.5% per year, or only half as much as expenditure by the Guarantee Section. VAT revenue, which is necessary for the complete coverage of budgetary expenditure, rose from 0.64% in 1978 to 0.72% in 1980. In 1981 the rate should be close to 0.9%.

219. Thus, as own resources approach the 1 % limit on VAT revenue, the rise in agricultural expenditure is threatening to impede the development of the Community's other policies and even raises the question as to whether the 1 % limit should be exceeded. As a result, the need has been felt to curb this rise in expenditure and the need to do so will become increasingly acute, as has been shown by the budgetary authority's delay in adopting the 1980 budget (finally adopted on 9 July 1980) and by the 1980/81 price proposals and related measures, which were chiefly designed to slow down the growth of expenditure.

Budgetary difficulties

220. The delay in adopting the 1980 budget was largely due to the fact that the draft general budget adopted by the Council on 23 November 1979 was rejected by Parliament, following its Resolution of 13 December 1979, [1] since the Council had not taken Parliament's desiderata into account. Parliament had stressed that its proposals 'represented the first measure aimed at controlling agricultural expenditure, measures which in no way attempted to call in question the principles of the common agricultural policy but simply to control the cost thereof in an equitable manner so that repeated increases do not in the long run endanger the very basis of that policy'. After this rejection, it was not until 20 June 1980 that the Council forwarded a new draft general budget to Parliament, which made a few amendments before adopting the budget on 9 July. The appropriations finally set aside for the EAGGF were almost the same as those in the draft. Prudent management of the agricultural markets made a supplementary budget unnecessary in 1980, in contrast to most preceding years.

The EAGGF Guarantee Section (Tables 48 to 52)

Main features

221. The operation of the Guarantee Section was thus hampered during the first half of the year by the absence of a budget for 1980. In order that payments could be made to those entitled to them, the Commission used the system of provisional

(1) OJ C 4, 7.1.1980, p. 37.

twelfths, in accordance with Article 8 of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977. This device enabled the Commission to commit, month by month until July, appropriations based on those used during the same period of 1979. This system is essentially a tideover arrangement until the adoption of the budget and is difficult to apply for any length of time.

222. In April 1980, it became clear that expenditure on certain sectors, including the wine and the fruit and vegetable sectors, would exceed the appropriations available under the provisional twelfths system. An impasse was likely to be reached in September or October 1980 merely as a result of increasing expenditure. On 7 May 1980, therefore, the Commission was obliged to ask the Council, in accordance with the fourth paragraph of Article 8 of the Financial Regulation, to authorize further twelfths totalling 936.6 million EUA and transfers from one budgetary chapter to another, so that requirements could be covered until the end of August.

223. As the 1980 budget was adopted on 9 July 1980, the further twelfths were not in fact needed and expenditure was financed without a break in continuity.

224. Intervention measures qualifying for Community financing are listed in the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 1883/78, which is regularly updated. The most recent updating was that of 29 January 1980. The physical operations relating to the storage and processing of agricultural products bought in by intervention agencies are financed by standard amounts. These amounts, which had been unchanged since 1977, were adjusted on 11 July 1980, with effect from 1 January 1980, to take account of the growing costs incurred by the agencies.

225. Intervention stocks as of 31 December are regularly evaluated at the end of each year, on the basis of the actual prices paid by the agencies. As can be seen from the table, the total capital value of intervention stocks (some 2 000 million EUA) fell slightly in 1979. In 1980 stocks of skimmed-milk powder and butter decreased, but those of cereals showed a slight increase.

226. The Commission has further intensified its work on the verification of the expenditure effected by the Member States on the Community's behalf. The clearance of the accounts in respect of each financial year is the subject of an annual Commission decision. In 1980, as in previous years, work on the clearance of accounts ran into major administrative difficulties and almost came to a complete halt. However, thanks to rulings handed down in 1979 by the Court of Justice, which broadly endorsed the Commission's clearance decisions for the 1971 and 1972 accounts, and thanks to the more selective verification methods devised by the Commission and the systematic regrouping of control work, a breakdown was averted, and a start was made on eliminating the backlog which has built up.

227. The decisions on the clearance of accounts for 1974 and 1975 should both be taken together early in 1981 and those on 1976 and 1977 are expected towards the end of the same year. The main criteria referred to in the choice of priorities in connection with the effort to work down the backlog have been the scale and development of expenditure, the results of previous checks, the recentness or complexity and the confidence inspired by the management of the paying agency.

228. The Commission and the Member States have maintained their effort to put an end to irregularities. Further improvements have been made to the system whereby the Commission is regularly notified of cases detected in the Member States. In the first half of 1980, 112 irregularities detected by the national authorities were notified. These cases involved 11.9 million EUA, of which almost 0.4 million EUA has already been recovered : most of these cases related to milk products, olive oil, beef and veal or pigmeat. The Commission is looking into the various ways in which the concept of 'irregularity' is interpreted in the Member States. The Commission is especially anxious to ensure implementation of the new Council Directive 77/435/EEC, which provides for the scrutiny of commercial documents in the firms' offices.

Financial consequences of changes in the common agricultural policy

229. The agricultural prices for 1980/81 were fixed at the end of May 1980. The average increase was 4.8%, but was limited to 4% in the case of milk, beef and veal, and sugar.

The Council thus took a decision which went beyond the Commission proposals. Taking account of the general economic climate, the budgetary situation and the state of the agricultural markets, the Commission had proposed increases between 1.5% (for milk, sugar and beef and veal) and 3.5%. The Council decisions entailed extra expenditure of some 57 million EUA in respect of 1980, but the related measures which accompanied the decision on prices were designed to save 428 million EUA over the same period.

Trends in expenditure

General trend

230. The financial consequences of the adjustments to the Community rules were felt most in the following sectors :

— In the sheepmeat and goatmeat sector, a common organization of the market was introduced on 27 June, to take effect on 20 October 1980. To offset any income losses resulting from the introduction of this market organization, producers are to receive a premium which will be related to the quantities produced. As regards intervention, the usual provision is made for private storage aid. Should a difficult situation arise on the market, public storage may be introduced or a variable slaughter premium may be fixed in those regions where there is no intervention buying. Expenditure on the sheepmeat and goatmeat sector in 1981 is estimated at 264 million EUA; expenditure in respect of 1980 will be low, since the organization of the market did not come in force until late in the year.

— In the milk sector, the co-responsibility levy was fixed at 2% of the target price for milk for the 1980/81 marketing year. It will be at least 1.5% for the following two marketing years. This levy, receipts from which will total approximately 223 million EUA in 1980 (94 million EUA in 1979), is used to finance measures to promote sales of milk and milk products and is considered as an intervention measure.

— In the beef and veal sector, producers specializing in quality beef and veal are finding it difficult to earn a reasonable income, given the present situation on the market. It has therefore been decided that a premium should be granted for maintaining suckler cows. If they continue as suckler cows, such animals are diverted from milk production, which is already excessive. The premium has been payable since 2 June 1980, and should cost about 100 million EUA in 1980.

231. The appropriations for 1980 total 11 507.5 million EUA. The payments in 1979 amounted to 10 440.7 million EUA. Agricultural expenditure proper (refunds and market intervention) represents some 11 230 million EUA in 1980, that is, almost all the expenditure by the Guarantee Section (93.2% in 1979), since expenditure on monetary compensatory amounts now stands at only 204 million EUA (1.8%).

Trends according to the economic nature of the measures

232. While the export drive has continued, particularly in the case of surplus products (milk products, sugar, cereals, beef and veal), *expenditure on refunds,* though increasing in absolute value, has accounted for a smaller percentage of total expenditure than in 1979 (46.6% instead of 48.6%). The main reason for this has been that world prices for milk products, cereals and sugar have been subject to levies since May 1980.

233. As for *intervention expenditure* proper, the largest share is taken by price subsidies, which are aids for the internal market and essentially for the benefit of producers; the percentage accounted for by such subsidies rose from 31.6% in 1979 to 33.2% in 1980. The percentage spent on guidance premiums increased with the introduction of the premium for suckler cows. Expenditure on storage was again appreciably lower (17% in 1979 and 13.9% in 1980), largely because of a substantial reduction in intervention stocks of skimmed-milk powder. Expenditure on the beef and veal sector is increasing steeply with the production cycle reaching its peak and the rate of growth slackening off. Now that the Community is more than self-sufficient, new measures have been necessary to ensure that products are disposed of on the world market.

Trends in expenditure : forecasts for 1981

234. In September 1980, the appropriations proposed for the draft 1981 budget amounted to 12 752.5 million EUA. This sum represents a 10.8% increase on the appropriations for 1980 and may be broken down as follows :

— 12 471.5 million EUA, or 97.8%, for expenditure on markets, of which 43.1% is for refunds and 56.9% for intervention measures;
— 256 million EUA, or 2%, to be spent on MCAs;
— 25 million EUA to be spent on accession compensatory amounts, which will come into effect on 1 January 1981 with the accession of Greece to the Community.

Measures related to the monetary situation

235. In 1980 currencies were stable within the European Monetary System. No changes were made to the central rates. The Italian lira, however, tended to drop in value, sometimes quite substantially, whilst sterling tended to appreciate, with the result that positive monetary compensatory amounts were introduced in the United Kingdom from the end of March 1980.

236. In the course of the year, the representative rates applied for the purposes of the common agricultural policy underwent several adjustments : with effect from 1 April 1980, the French franc was devalued by 3.496 points and, with effect from 12 May 1980 in principle, by 1.336 points. On the latter date, the representative rate for the Italian lira was lowered by 3.523 points. By these devaluations, the representative rates in question were brought down to the level of the respective central rates and the MCAs were discontinued as from that date.

When fixing the agricultural prices for 1980/81, the Council decided on 5 June 1980 that the representative rates for the German mark and the Benelux currencies should be revalued by 1 point and 0.2 points respectively. The spread of currencies was thus reduced, but changes in the market rate for the Italian lira led to the re-introduction of MCAs in Italy as from 11 June 1980.

237. At the end of October 1980, the monetary compensatory amounts were as follows : + 8.8 for Germany, + 1.7 for Benelux, − 1.0 for Italy and + 8.1 for the United Kingdom. The remarkable situation in 1980 had the effect of sharply reducing Community expenditure on the monetary front. In 1979, the EAGGF Guarantee Section had spent 708 million EUA on monetary compensatory amounts; in 1980 the corresponding expenditure was only 276 million EUA.

The EAGGF Guidance Section (Tables 53 to 57)

Financing : general features

238. The financial resources available to the EAGGF Guidance Section are a small fraction (about 4.5%)of those available to the Guarantee Section. It was decided that the sum of 3 600 million EUA should be allocated to the Guidance Section over a period of five years beginning on 1 January 1980, that is, an average of 720 million EUA per year. The tasks which this Section has to perform in the financing of the common policy on agricultural structures are, however, many and varied and have a direct impact on the agricultural situation.

239. Most of the measures financed by the Guidance Section are common measures decided by the Council with a view to achieving the aims set forth in Article 39 (1) (a) of the Treaty of Rome. The remaining measures, which are tending to decline in relative importance, are individual projects for the improvement of agricultural structures pursuant to Regulation No 17/64/EEC, special measures for the launching of producer groups in the fruit and vegetable and fisheries sectors and the measures to expand Community production of citrus fruit.

Breakdown of EAGGF Guidance Section appropriations in 1979, according to spheres of action

	Appropriations for commitment		
	1979 budget of 15 December 1978 + appropriations carried forward from 1978	Appropriations actually committed	
	million EUA	million EUA	%
Socio-structural measures	208.2	141.1	68
Production structures	301.3	171.5	57
Marketing and processing	145.5	136.7	94
Disasters	0	12,1	0
Total	655.0	461.4	70

Financing of common measures

240. The Guidance Section finances common measures in two different ways. The majority of such measures are financed through the reimbursement of part of the eligible expenditure by the Member States (indirect measures).

This category includes the four socio-structural directives (¹) and most of the market-related measures. The other measures are financed by direct subsidies for projects (direct action).

(¹) Directive 72/159/EEC on the modernization of farms, Directive 72/160/EEC on the cessation of farming, Directive 72/161/EEC concerning the provision of socio-economic guidance for and the acquisition of occupational skills by persons engaged in agriculture and Directive 75/268/EEC on mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas.

Such direct subsidies are granted for the common measure which took the largest share of the appropriations committed in respect of both 1978 and 1979, namely Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 on improvement of the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed. All in all, 133.6 million EUA were granted to 370 projects in respect of 1979. The first instalment for 1980 made 58.1 million EUA available for 186 projects.

241. Second in terms of financial cost comes Directive 75/268/EEC on mountain and hill farming in certain less-favoured areas. Member States' applications for reimbursement are steadily growing and reflect the new emphasis which the Community has given to regionalization since 1978. Payments in respect of 1979 amounted to 82.5 million EUA; the estimates for 1980 total 93 million EUA. It was in this context that the Council approved on 18 February 1980 three common measures in the wine sector. The first related to the granting of temporary and permanent abandonment premiums in respect of certain areas under vines and of premiums for the renunciation of replanting. The second introduced a system of premiums for the cessation of wine-growing in France and Italy, while the third concerned collective projects for the restructuring of vineyards.

242. Other aspects of this policy can be seen in the Council's adoption (in June 1980) of measures in favour of the West of Ireland and Greenland. To promote a more active approach to structural policy in certain Member States, the Commission proposed in 1978 that a system of advances should be introduced for new measures. The purpose of such advances would be to speed up the launching of new measures and to prevent their implementation from being slowed down for budgetary reasons.

243. Emergency action was taken in 1979 to rebuild the agricultural areas of the French overseas departments devastated by the cyclones 'David' and 'Frederick'. By the end of 1979 the Commission had approved aid totalling 12.8 million EUA.

244. Two other measures deserve to be mentioned.

- The first is the regulation on premiums for the non-marketing of milk and milk products and for the conversion of dairy herds to beef production, which receives 60% of its financing from the Guarantee Section and 40% from the Guidance Section. In 1979, financing from the Guidance Section totalled 59.5 million EUA.
- The second important measure is Directive 72/159/EEC on the modernization of farms. The satisfactory progress made in 1978 continued throughout 1979.

Once again, payments under this heading were almost twice those in the preceding year and totalled 54.3 million EUA. This upward trend is likely to continue in 1980, when payments are expected to total some 90 million EUA.

IX — A - Policy for animal feedingstuffs : the case of the cereal 'substitutes'

245. Almost 60% of the Community's final agricultural production is composed of the principal animal products — meat, milk and eggs. The volume of production in important sectors such as pigmeat and milk production has been rising steadily. The remarkable technical and managerial improvements made by farmers and processors together in recent years should be a source of pride to the Community. In view, however, of the great importance of livestock production to the Community's economy and the narrow margins within which some sectors of this production work, it is all the more important that there should be a stable and coherent policy for animal feedingstuffs and that potential difficulties should be confronted now.

246. The Community's approach on animal feedingstuffs has been based on the following elements :

— maximum effective use of our substantial natural resource of forage crops, in particular grass. These forage crops are the largest source of our animal feed, representing about 56% of the total forage units (FU) or 62% of the total nitrogenous matter (TNM). Permanent and semi-permanent pastures alone still provide about half of the total feed used, although forage maize continues to increase;

— maximum effective use of our own cereals for animal feed, coherently with the support for cereals producers themselves. In particular, it is our intention to maximize this usage, not by consumption or other subsidies, but by establishing and maintaining the price relationship between cereals which favours this result. In particular, this cannot be achieved unless we support feed wheat at the single feed-cereal intervention price and do not artificially seek to support it at the level of the reference price which is intended to relate to breadmaking wheat of average quality;

— free access to world supplies of the major proteins such as soya cake and meal. It is this element of policy which has given rise to a part of the Community's large deficit in agricultural trade with the United States and has made difficult the restraint of production rising in excess of demand. On the positive side, however, it has undoubtedly contributed substantially to the holding down of production costs and to technical efficiency;

— encouragement of available sources of Community-produced protein. Under this heading we should include the schemes for the support of the production of peas, beans and dehydrated fodder for animal feed. In addition, there is substantial aid for the use of skimmed milk and skimmed-milk powder in animal feed, which is inextricably linked with the support of the milk market itself.

247. Into this schema there has come increasingly in recent years another element, the so-called cereal 'substitutes'. These are products such as manioc (tapioca), fruit pulps, citrus pulps and by-products of milling, starch manufacture, brewing, distilling and perhaps in the future the manufacture of alcohol for fuel. The question of the so-called cereal 'substitutes' has been extensively discussed in the last year or two. It is indeed an important issue for the common agricultural policy. The balance sheet of advantages and disadvantages needs to be drawn up on a careful and factual basis, since it is surprising what strong feelings have been aroused on many sides by such dull and starchy products as tapioca.

248. Why has there been a place on the Community market for increasing quantities of cereal 'substitutes'? In order to answer this question and to assess the economic consequences, it is essential to keep in perspective the development of the Community's own cereals and intensive livestock production. The key elements are as follows. First, the Community's own production of cereals, on the solid basis of the Community's market organization and of important advances in farmers' application of improvements in plant breeding and agricultural technology, has been moving ahead fast. The production of common (or soft) wheat in 1980/81 is expected to be about 30% higher than it was only a few years ago (1975/76-1977/78) and the trend is clearly upwards. The figures are :

Community production of common wheat

(mio t (usable))

1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81 (forecast)
33.5	35.3	35.9	43.6	42.9*	47.5

* Eurostat estimate.

As a producer of wheat the Community does not fall far behind the United States and is two to three times as large as Canada, Australia or Argentina. The pattern remains, however, that the Community is a substantial importer of strong wheat, principally from North America, for the manufacture of certain types of bread (about 3.2 million tonnes in 1979/80) and at the same time a supplier of common wheat to the world market (about 5 million tonnes of grain in 1979/80).

In a world which is very hungry there is clearly a commercial demand for our wheat exports — currently about 40% go to countries with a *per capita* income below USD 750 — and for wheat in the Community's food-aid programme. In so far, however, as cereal 'substitutes' replace the use of our own cereals in the internal market and displace them into exports, there is a budget cost.

249. The Community's production of feed grains is also moving upwards because of the same factors — a stable agricultural policy, farmers' efficiency and the contribution of agricultural science and development. The figures for barley are :

Community production of barley

(mio t (usable))

1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81 (forecast)
32.2	29.8	37.3	39.2	38.6*	39.8

* Eurostat estimate.

The Community is a substantially bigger producer of barley than the United States and under certain circumstances it has been the main source of barley for world markets. By most criteria production is very efficient. The pattern remains that the Community is a substantial importer of maize for its livestock production (about 10 million tonnes in 1979/80) and an exporter of barley. Thus imports of cereal 'substitutes' can have two effects : some reduction in maize imports, principally from the United States, and some diversion of the Community's barley into export markets. Both are disadvantageous to the Community's budget either through a loss of revenue on maize imports or a higher cost of export refunds for barley.

250. A simple calculation which expresses the 1979/80 imports of manioc (tapioca), maize gluten feed and cereal brans as equivalent to about 8.9 million tonnes of feed grains and assumes that this quantity has been displaced from the Community market would show a net cost to the Community budget as a result of the import of these cereal 'substitutes' of almost 400 million EUA. It should not be assumed, however, that in practice the use of our own barley, wheat and maize for animal feed has been falling in absolute terms. On the contrary, it is a principal objective of the revised support system (the 'silo system') for cereals that the price relationships should encourage the disposal of the Community's own feed grains for animal feeding within the Community itself. Recent management of the market by the Commission has certainly contributed to this objective : in 1979/80 and, it is forecast, again in 1980/81, about 7 million tonnes of wheat of Community production will be sold for animal feeding within the Community, an increase of about 30% by comparison with 1975/76-1977/78.

The place for cereal 'substitutes' on the Community market is, of course, a function of their lower price and of the expansion of the market as the Community's livestock production has increased.

251. The development of livestock production is the second key element in the assessment of the growth of imports of cereal 'substitutes'. In recent years the pattern of meat consumption in the Community has changed considerably. Total consumption per head has risen from about 73 kg in 1968 to about 84 kg in 1977. At the same time the share of beef has tended to stagnate while the share of pigmeat and poultry has risen. Although the percentage growth in poultry production and consumption has been large, in tonnes of meat consumed the growth of pigmeat consumption has been greater. Pigmeat is now by far the most important meat in the diet of the Community consumer. The shares of consumption are :

Community consumption of meat
(including offal)

(%)

	1970	1980 (forecast)
Pigmeat	38	42
Beef and veal	33	27
Poultry	13	17
Other	16	14

252. The growth of the production and consumption of pigmeat and poultry has been associated in particular with low-cost feed systems in which cereal 'substitutes' such as manioc (tapioca) have played a role. It is perhaps worthwhile to stress the major and growing role of pigmeat production in the agricultural economy and in farm incomes in many parts of the Community — it is, for example, a major agricultural enterprise in Belgium and Denmark and is of great importance in Germany, the Netherlands and parts of France — and at the same time to reflect on the contribution which the expansion of pig and poultry production at low cost has made to holding down household food costs throughout the Community. It is one of the main reasons why the consumer's food bill in the Community has tended, despite the rising cost of manufacture and distribution, to rise more slowly than incomes and other forms for expenditure. All experience shows that the animal feed industry is one of the most cost-conscious industries within the Community and that the advantage has been passed on in lower costs of meat, eggs and other livestock products. Thus in Germany in a very recent period the producer's price for pigmeat was lower than in 1973 and while the all-items consumer or retail price index had risen by 4.8% on an annual basis between 1973 and 1978 the retail price of pigmeat had risen by only 3.2%.

253. It is thus in the context of rising production of cereals and livestock products that we should see the development of imports of cereal 'substitutes'. Products which are commonly cited are soya, manioc, brans and maize gluten feed. Soya is not a cereal substitute : it is a major and independent source of protein for animal production in the Community. The Commission has estimated that the Community is only about 20% self-sufficient in vegetable protein products and is continuing to make efforts to develop indigenous production, for example of dehydrated fodder, since the very high dependence on external sources of supply is considered to carry some risk. The import of soya over an import duty bound under GATT [1] of zero (beans, oilcake and meal) has developed as follows :

[1] Bound (or consolidated) under GATT means that a particular tariff or duty is fixed at a specified rate and cannot be altered (i.e. unbound) without recourse to consultation with interested parties with a view to compensation.

Imports of soya beans and soya cake and meal

(mio t)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (forecast)
Soya bean	9.1	8.2	9.2	9.0	10.8	11.7	12.2
Soya cake and meal	3.4	3.4	4.2	4.1	5.8	6.2	6.4

Soya is the Community's biggest single agricultural import. From the United States alone our imports in 1979 cost 2 300 million EUA. This is a major component of the Community's huge deficit in trade with the United States.

254. The effect of setting up a system of price support with import levies for cereals and for the principal livestock products, while leaving free entry for soya and other protein products, has been to produce a certain disequilibrium in the Community's agriculture with a tendency to increase the use of supplementary feeding and more intensive systems, despite the availability for grazing livestock of an excellent and substantial indigenous resource, namely grass and other forms of forage. It is this problem which lies behind the structural changes in some branches of agriculture and, in particular, behind the growth of milk production and the consequent costs of disposal.

The Commission has stated in a recent report that 'another possibility would be to introduce a charge on vegetable oils and fats, whether produced in the Community or imported, which would be classed among own resources. Such a charge would also constitute a move towards a more closely coordinated policy on oils and fats, as suggested by the Commission in its Communication in November 1979. (1)

The Commission does not wish to take the final decision at this stage. It considers that this matter should be considered further during the period preceding Spain's accession, so that a decision can be taken at the appropriate moment.'

This is not, however, a problem of substitution of one product for another within the cereal sector.

(1) Changes in the common agricultural policy to help balance the markets.

255. Manioc, brans and maize gluten feed together with fruit pulps and residues and other by-products of brewing, distilling and starch manufacture can in some sense be considered as cereal 'substitutes', although their role in animal feeding is not directly a one-for-one replacement of other cereals. Manioc has in recent years acquired a more important role. Although it represents only about 2% of total feed usage, it represents a substantially bigger percentage of bought-in feed in some sectors and in some Member States. In association with soya or some other protein, it can replace in the compounder's formula an equivalent quantity of maize, barley or feed wheat. Manioc is imported over a levy which is bound at 6%. The growth of imports has been spectacular :

Community imports of manioc

(mio t)

1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (forecast)
2.2	3.0	3.8	6.0	5.4	5.7

It is a root crop which thrives best in tropical conditions and is widely grown for domestic food use in countries such as Brazil, Zaire and Indonesia. The Community's principal supplier is Thailand where production has been developed, particularly in the north-east of the country, with the active encouragement of some trading firms.

256. The Commission has considered that the very rapid growth in manioc imports was a destabilizing factor in the cereals market and has proposed to the Council two measures :

— that there should be a voluntary restraint agreement with Thailand. Thailand has itself had some concern about the long-term effects of a crop which can be damaging to soil fertility and about too great a dependence on a monoculture in some regions. Agreement was reached that the volume of Thai exports to the Community in 1979 would not exceed the 1978 level and in fact supplies from Thailand were lower. Discussions on a planned voluntary restraint arrangement of supplies from Thailand over a longer period are in progress and it is hoped to conclude them shortly;

— that the import charges could be unbound. This is a necessary measure in order to prevent the orderly marketing agreed upon by the Community and Thailand, by far the principal supplier, from being undermined by a surge of imports from other sources.

257. The import of cereal brans has developed as follows :

Community imports of cereal brans

(mio t)

1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (forecast)
1.5	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0

These products, themselves a part of cereal production, play a specific role in providing fibre in compound feeds. They are subject to the cereals levy system and are not bound. At present the levy applied is based on the starch content : it does not correspond very closely to the feeding value of the product and is equivalent to about 20-25% of the levy on the basic cereal.

258. The import of maize gluten feed has developed as follows :

Community imports of maize gluten feeds

(mio t)

1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (forecast)
0.9	1.1	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.5

Maize gluten feed, the production of which is normally linked under present circumstances with starch manufacture, contains protein (usually about 20%) and because of its other characteristics is used for the most part in the feeding of cattle, particularly dairy cows. It is thus very directly related to the volume of supplementary milk production.

The import duty is bound at zero. It is very probable that production and import of this product will increase, in particular because of the use of maize for the production of energy products.

259. There are a large number of other vegetable products which play an actual or potential role in the production of animal feed in the Community and have some spin-off effect on the management of the cereals market and on the budget. Among the most important are :

— by-products of the brewing, distilling and starch industries which provide a good source of protein. While availability of these resources within the

— Community is decreasing (accounting for 1 to 2% of total feed resources), imports appear to be increasing. These products tend to be used in different regions of the Community depending on industrial location, e.g. starch and brewing by-products are popular in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom;
— molasses and sugarbeet pulp (by-products of sugar refineries) represent 2-3% of Community feed resources. They are mostly utilized in France, Germany and the Benelux countries, particularly in mixtures with hay, straw and silage.

Other vegetable products include citrus pulp, mango products, and wastes from the potato and maize processing industries.

260. Confronted with the range of potential cereal 'substitutes', the Community must seek to balance the interests of its livestock producers and its cereal producers and at the same time to avoid unacceptable budget expenditure. The approach set out in Point 246 remains valid. More specifically the policy objective both in respect of manioc, brans and maize gluten feed and of other potential cereal 'substitutes' must be to ensure that there is no disorderly development or growth of imports which could otherwise unbalance the cereals market and add substantial costs to the budget. It is within this approach that the Commission insists that the proposed action on manioc is necessary and that it should be brought to a conclusion speedily.

IX — B - The enlargement of the Community

261. In 1973 the six original Member States of the European Economic Community (Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands) were joined by Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom. Now the number of Member States is expected to rise from nine to twelve within the space of a few years. On 1 January 1981 Greece (1) will become the tenth Member State and accession negotiations are now in progress with Portugal (2) and Spain. (3)

262. This further enlargement of the Community to include three new countries is chiefly dictated by political considerations consistent with the aims of the Treaty of Rome, in which the founder Member States declared their resolve to preserve and strengthen peace and liberty and called upon the other peoples of Europe sharing their ideal to join in their efforts. The Governments of Greece, Portugal and Spain, by submitting their applications for membership at a time when democracy had newly been restored after a long period of dictatorship, showed the concern of these three countries to consolidate their democratic institutions.

263. The recent membership applications, constituting as they do an act of faith in the construction of Europe, nevertheless pose quite a number of adjustment problems, particularly in the economic sphere : this southward enlargement, which will give the Community the longest coastline on the Mediterranean, will bring in countries which have not yet reached the same stage of economic development as the rest of the European Community.

264. In the agricultural sector in particular, the enlargement of the Community will entail far-reaching changes, given the physical and economic dimensions of the sector, and will pose serious problems where the adjustment of the common agricultural policy to the new realities is concerned.

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(1) The accession negotiations with Greece, which began officially on 27 July 1976, were concluded on 28 May 1979 when the Act of Accession of the Hellenic Republic to the European Economic Community was signed in Athens (for text, see Official Journal L 291 of 19 November 1979).

(2) The Portuguese Government having submitted its application for membership on 28 March 1977, the current accession negotiations were formally opened on 17 October 1978. (See text of Commission Opinion on Portuguese application for membership, Supplement 5/78 to Bulletin of the European Communities.)

(3) The Spanish Government having submitted its application for membership on 28 July 1977, the current accession negotiations were formally opened on 5 February 1979. (See text of Commission Opinion on Spanish application for membership, Supplement 9/78 to Bulletin of the European Communities.)

I — The new features of Community agriculture after enlargement

265. As things stand, i.e. ignoring the effects of the integration process itself, the change from the Community of the Nine to the Community of the Twelve should mean increases of approximately 57% in the farming population, 44% in the utilized agricultural area, 57% in the number of agricultural holdings and 17% in agricultural GDP.

266. Agricultural production's contribution to the gross domestic product fell considerably in the seventies, but its contribution is substantially larger in the three new countries (9% in Spain, 15% in Portugal and almost 19% in Greece) than in the present Community (4%). The difference is equally significant in terms of employment : whereas the agricultural sector has some 8% of the working population in the present Community, it provides 20% of all jobs in Spain, 28% in Greece and 32% in Portugal.

267. These figures indicate differences of degree in the respective situations in the three new countries. They have one thing in common, however: natural conditions which make farming difficult, in terms of both weather (precipitation is low or unevenly distributed throughout the year) and relief (mountainous areas predominate), with inevitable consequences for agricultural structures.

268. A comparison with the situation in the Community shows that enlargement will amplify the Community's structural problems and will mean greater diversity. Thus, accession of the three new countries will increase the proportion of small farms. The latter predominate in Greece and account for almost the entire agricultural area; Spain and Portugal are countries where, largely as a heritage from the past, large farms using extensive methods contrast with tiny and often highly fragmented holdings.

269. To this must be added the lack of agricultural machinery, the ageing of the farming population and inadequate training, all of which affect production techniques and, therefore, productivity.

270. Farm structures in the three countries fall well below Community standards and have retarded the development of their agriculture until now. To some extent, the same structural problems affect certain of the least-favoured regions in the present Community.

271. In some sectors, the products of the three new countries are complementary to those of the Nine; in other sectors, however, enlargement will mean a worsening of the situation.

272. Production in the three countries concerned, where crop production predominates over stockfarming (in Greece and Portugal even more so than in Spain), contrasts strongly with production in most Member States of the present Community (where the accent is on stockfarming). The production structure of the three new countries does seem to be gradually changing, however, in that stockfarming has risen slightly in Spain and Portugal (although in Greece the trend has been downward), in response to increases in domestic demand of varying degree and, in some cases, considerable changes in eating habits (greater consumption of beef and veal, pigmeat, poultrymeat, milk and milk products other than butter).

273. Mediterranean products (especially fruit, vegetables, wine and olive oil) still represent a high proportion of crop production in the three applicant countries. This proportion could increase even further in the Community of the Twelve, if production expands as a result of the application of Community guarantees and prices.

274. Mediterranean products are also important in Italy and France, although Italy is the only Member State of the present Community with a production structure where the proportion of such products is as high as in the three new countries. Enlargement will therefore mean serious competition for much of Italy and several regions of France, since wage levels (and consequently production costs) in the three new countries unquestionably confer an advantage on the latter. The full significance of this situation becomes clear if one bears in mind that the supply of certain fruit and vegetables, olive oil and other products is certain to exceed demand in the enlarged Community and that surpluses must be expected unless appropriate measures are taken in good time.

275. Generally speaking, agricultural production in the three new countries has tended to be more for the domestic market than for export, although it has failed to keep pace with the growth in demand resulting from developments in the economy as a whole. This is now placing a heavy strain on the trade balance of these countries.

276. On the other hand, trade patterns within the enlarged Community will be significantly affected by the amalgamation of the new countries' agriculture with that of the Community, particularly because the former is not only complementary to but also competitive with the latter.

277. Agriculture is indeed increasingly having an adverse effect on the trade balance of the three new countries. Spain and Portugal have seen their agricultural trade balance deteriorate from a position close to equilibrium. Only Greece still has a positive balance.

278. The three countries' main agricultural imports consist of fodder grains (maize in particular), vegetable proteins, sugar and tobacco, on the plant production side, and meat and milk products, on the animal production side.

279. At least some of these are products which are already in short supply in the present Community (fodder grains and vegetable proteins) and, consequently, would be in even shorter supply after enlargement, with the Community still more dependent on imports from non-member countries.

280. Certain other imports (milk products and meat) are products of which the Community has a surplus at the moment; these surpluses could be slightly reduced as the mechanisms of Community preference come into operation.

281. Agricultural exports from the three countries consist mainly of Mediterranean crops (for which the Community already provides the chief outlet) : fruit and vegetables (particularly citrus fruit), wine and olive oil from Spain; wine and preserved fruit and vegetables (particularly tomato concentrates) from Portugal; fresh and processed fruit and vegetables, tobacco, wine, raisins and olive oil from Greece.

282. Where such Mediterranean products are concerned, enlargement, through the operation of Community preference, might have the effect of redirectering towards the rest of the Community those exports which are currently going to non-member countries. It would be then, of course, that the consequences of enlargement would become most serious for the Community's Mediterranean partners.

II — The common agricultural policy (CAP) and the problems presented by enlargement

283. In the enlarged Community the CAP will be faced (and is in fact already faced) with a number of challenges which must be overcome if the three new countries are to be harmoniously integrated :

— the increase in the farming population and the drop in average 'wealth' per head of population, which means wider differences in incomes between the Member States ;
— the higher proportion of farms with structural problems ;
— the greater volume of production and keener intra-Community competition ;
— the new rates of self supply and the consequences for Community trade.

Intensification of structural problems

284. Enlargement will mean a disproportionate increase in the problems associated with deficient farm structures and differing farmers' incomes. Even greater efforts will be necessary to reduce the differences in farm productivity once the Community has been enlarged. Structural measures designed to achieve this must be specially suited to the needs of those sectors and regions which are already the least developed and which will be most affected by the repercussions of enlargement.

Importance of market management and competition in Mediterranean products

285. There is no doubt that these three countries have the potential for greater production, either through technical improvements (irrigation) or through a better return on investments once the CAP mechanisms (price levels and guarantees) have come into operation.

286. Such a development will most affect Mediterranean products, bringing with it the risk of further imbalances on the markets for products of which the enlarged

Community already has a surplus or near surplus, even if only at certain times of the year. This market disequilibrium and the consequent sharpening of competition between producer regions will inevitably lead to wider regional disparities.

Problems affecting policy on external trade in agricultural products

287. After enlargement the Community will have a larger trade deficit in certain agricultural products *vis-à-vis* non-member countries, on which it will then be all the more dependent for supplies. On the other hand, the enlarged Community will have surpluses of products such as olive oil and certain fruits and vegetables. This means that the non-member countries (particularly those in the Mediterranean area) which are currently supplying these products will have serious difficulty in gaining access to the enlarged Community market. Thus, the Community's new involvement with the Mediterranean poses a delicate problem as regards its relations with countries which also enjoy preferential terms of trade.

III — The guiding principles for the negotiations

288. With a view to the accession of the new countries, the Commission has outlined to the Council the principles which should be followed in the negotiations with Spain and Portugal, as it had done earlier for the negotiations with Greece. One fundamental rule, implicit in the word 'accession' itself, is that the new countries must accept the Treaties and the secondary legislation derived therefrom. Thus, any adjustment problems facing the Community or the new countries will have to be solved by means of temporary measures rather than by changes in the existing Community rules, except in special cases which cannot be handled otherwise (e.g. the treatment of cotton in the Greek accession negotiations).

289. Together with its recommendations concerning the negotiations, but in a different context, the Commission has drawn attention to the need for certain adjustments to the Community rules in the three most sensitive sectors (vegetable oils and fats, fruit and vegetables, wine). The Commission's approach is based on the following considerations :

— the formation of structural surpluses must be prevented;

— the conflicts threatening to erupt as a result of heightened competition should be kept to a minimum;
— no intolerable financial burdens should be placed on the Community budget;
— the guarantees provided by the common market organizations should be adjusted to provide a better balance between the incomes of the different producers within the Community.

In particular, better management of the markets in the products concerned will be needed to ease the Community's difficulties over trade with the non-member Mediterranean countries, relations with whom must be maintained and even improved in the context of the enlarged Community.

290. Where vegetable oils and fats are concerned, the Commission is anxious to ensure that the consumption of olive oil is stabilized in relation to the consumption of competing oils. In the enlarged Community there is a danger that olive-oil consumption may drop if consumers prefer the cheaper seed oils which will become available once the new countries have dismantled the import controls applicable to such oils. The Commission therefore intends to base its measures on a price relationship between olive oil and other vegetable oils which would be favourable to olive oil.

291. In the fruit and vegetables sector, the Commission hopes to ensure that the common organization of the markets will operate in an orderly manner, where both producers and consumers are concerned, and that producers will obtain a fair income by a range of measures including :

— improved standardization;
— widening the role of producer groups and strengthening their means of action;
— improvement of the intervention system;
— certain controls on the production of processed fruit and vegetables.

Such measures to improve market management should be accompanied by better mechanisms for the operation of the reference-price system for imported products. They should be given support by means of improvements in production structures, especially in those regions of the Community where the need is greatest. This end would be served by measures such as aid for the restructuring and conversion of citrus orchards or marketing premiums.

292. In the wine sector, the situation is not so serious as in the other two sectors, one of the main reasons being that Spanish policy on wine is fairly strict and rigorous. It seems necessary, however, that Spain should not align itself on the

Community system where the latter's arrangements are less rigorous; on the contrary, the Community must continue with its efforts to restrict wine-growing potential through rules on plantings and irrigation and to widen the scope for preventive intervention on the market. In the context of the enlarged Community, a balanced market in wine would also warrant the adoption of measures directly affecting consumption (in the field of excise duties, for example).

General data

Population (1977)	EUR 9	EUR 12	Greece	Portugal	Spain
Total population (millions)	259.2	314.2	9.3	9.2	36.6
Civilian employment (millions)	101.7	121.1	3.2	3.8	12.4
Civilian employment as % of total population	39%	39%	41%	34%	34%
Workforce in farming and fisheries (millions)	8.3	13.0	0.9	1.2	2.6
Workforce in farming and fisheries as % of total civilian employment	8%	11%	28%	32%	20%
Area (1977)	**EUR 9**	**EUR 12**	**Greece**	**Portugal**	**Spain**
Total area (millions of ha)	152.6	225.4	13.2	9.2	50.5
Utilized agricultural area (millions of ha)	93.6	134.5	9.2(1)	4.1	27.6(1)
Utilized agricultural area as % of total area	60%	60%	69%	45%	55%
Agriculture's share in gross domestic product (at current prices) (1975)	4.2%		18.7%	14.8%	9.2%
Value of final agricultural production (excluding forestry) at current prices (1977) (millions of EUA)	91 159	106 652	3 556	1 541	10 396
Inhabitants per km^2 (1977)	170	139	70	100	73
Total number of farm holdings ('000)	5 834	10 170	956	809	2 571

Sources : Eurostat and national statistics.

(1) For Spain, low-grade grazing land is excluded; for Greece it is included.

Final agricultural production

(%)

	EUR 9	EUR 12	Greece	Portugal	Spain
Percentage breakdown by product sector (excluding forestry) of final agricultural production	(1977)		(1976)	(1976) ([1])	(1977)
Meat	35.7	34	18.0	26.0	24.6
Vegetables, including potatoes	10.0	11	12.3	11.5	18.0
Fruit, including citrus	4.4	5	4.4	10.3	9.9
Cereals, including rice	11.3	11	13.5	10.4	9.6
Milk	19.6	18	8.2	8.9	8.6
Eggs	3.9	4	2.7	2.7	4.0
Wine	4.6	5	2.3	10.1([2])	4.0
Olive oil	1.0	1	7.6	3.6	3.2([3])
Others	9.5	11	31.0	16.6	18.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Sources : Eurostat, OECD and national statistics.
([1]) Mainland Portugal only.
([2]) Including potable spirits.
([3]) All vegetable oils.

Production of certain agricultural products
»1976«

(1 000 tonnes)

	EUR 9	EUR 12	Greece	Portugal	Spain
Cereals (total)	98 367	118 059	3 672	1 383	14 637
Sugar (raw equivalent)	11 351	12 767	329	12	1 075
Olive oil	540	1 291	264	47	440
Wine (for consumption as such) ([1])	140 693	179 561	4 460	8 204	26 204
Citrus fruit	2 955	6 741	788	153	2 845
Fresh grapes	23 498	29 405	1 558	32	4 317
Apples	8 669	10 002	264	130	939
Peaches	2 204	2 734	333	58	319
Tomatoes	4 637	9 102	1 370	787	1 308
Potatoes	33 549	41 154	935	1 044	5 626
Pigmeat	7 943	8 793	106	82	662
Beef and veal	6 513	7 149	118	84	434
Poultrymeat	3 180	4 080	88	116	687
Eggs	3 750	4 510	103	47	610
Cow's milk (whole, fresh)	99 726	106 172	729	534	5 183

Sources : worked out from Eurostat, FAO and national statistics.
([1]) In '000 hl.

Rates of self supply
»1976«

(%)

	EUR 9	EUR 12	Greece	Portugal	Spain
Cereals	87	86	91	42	87
Sugar	113	109	120	4	94
Olive oil	88	109	107	104	146
Wine	98	99	126	131	94
Citrus fruit	51	89	156	100	235
Fresh grapes	100	100	103	100	103
Apples	99	99	104	100	103
Peaches	101	105 (1)	141	:	105
Tomatoes	94	99	100	100	110
Potatoes	99	100	107	94	102
Pigmeat	99	98	99	92	94
Beef and veal	101	99	63	70	89
Poultrymeat	102	102	100	100	99
Eggs	101	101	101	100	103
Cows' milk (whole, fresh)	100	100	100	99	99

Sources : worked out from Eurostat, FAO and national statistics.
(1) EUR 11.

Per capita consumption of certain agricultural products

	Consumption in kg / head / year				
	EUR 9	Highest and lowest national consumption figures in EUR 9	Greece	Portugal	Spain
Wheat	74	120 - 41	:	:	75
Potatoes	75	118 - 36	52	93	116
Sugar	37	48 - 28	22	26	31
Fresh fruit (excluding citrus)	59(1)	85 - 28(1)	120	70	99
Fresh citrus fruit	24	46 - 11	21	:	24
Fresh vegetables (excluding tomatoes)	77	118 - 37	176(5)	122	89
Fresh tomatoes	20	35 - 9	:	:	32
Wine (in litres *per capita* per year)	50	103 - 2	40	97	61
Fresh milk products (excluding cream)	102	213 - 75	94	52	96
Butter	6(2)	11 - 2(2)	1	1	0.5
Eggs	14	17 - 11	:	4	17
Total meat	77(3)	92 - 64(3)	59	38(3)	54
Total oils and fats	19(4)	25 - 9(4)	:	26(4)	24
Of which olive oil	2.6 *	11.5 - 0	15	5.2	8.4

Sources : Eurostat and national statistics.
EUR 9 : 1976
Greece : diverse
Portugal : 1976
Spain : 1976

(1) Including preserved fruit and fruit juice.
(2) '1975'.
(3) Excluding offal.
(4) Excluding butter.
(5) Including tomatoes.

External trade of hypothetical Community of 12

» 1974 «

(million USD)

	All products				Farm and food products					
	Import	Export	Trade balance (Exp.-Imp.)	% of imports covered by exports	Import	As % of all products	Export	As % of all products	Trade balance (Exp.-Imp.)	% of imports covered by exports
World	289 364	272 266	×	×	48 280	16.7	33 949	12.5	×	×
Intra '12'	146 363	146 802	×	×	23 619	16.1	22 569	15.4	×	×
Extra '12'	143 001	125 464	– 17 537	87.7	24 660	17.2	11 380	9.1	– 13 280	46.1
Intra '12' trade as % world	50.6	53.9	×	×	48.9	×	66.5	×	×	×

Source : OECD.

External trade

(million EUA)

			1977	1978	1979
Greece	Exports to EUR 9	All products	1 151	1 721	2 200
		Of which agricultural products (1)	407	405	433
		Agricultural products as % of all products	26.9%	23.5%	19.7%
	Imports from EUR 9	All products	2 884	3 139	4 077
		Of which agricultural products (1)	117	147	217
		Agricultural products as % of all products	4.1%	4.7%	5.3%
	Balance	All products	– 1 373	– 1 418	– 1 877
		Agricultural products	+ 290	+ 258	+ 216
Portugal	Exports to EUR 9	All products	996	1 166	1 611
		Of which agricultural products (1)	154	171	205
		Agricultural products as % of all products	15.4%	14.6%	12.7%
	Imports from EUR 9	All products	1 949	1 922	2 230
		Of which agricultural products (1)	80	64	93
		Agricultural products as % of all products	4.1%	3.3%	6.2%
	Balance	All products	– 953	– 756	– 619
		Agricultural products	+ 74	+ 107	+ 112
Spain	Exports to EUR 9	All products	4 920	5 559	6 805
		Of which agricultural products (1)	1 385	1 419	1 598
		Agricultural products as % of all products	28.2%	25.5%	22.9%
	Imports from EUR 9	All products	5 700	5 249	6 861
		Of which agricultural products (1)	212	240	379
		Agricultural products as % of all products	3.7%	4.6%	5.5%
	Balance	All products	– 780	+ 310	– 53
		Agricultural products	+ 1 173	+ 1 179	+ 1 179

Source : Eurostat.
(1) Agricultural products : those covered by Annex II to the Treaty of Rome.

Imports into EUR 9 of main agricultural products from Greece, Portugal and Spain

(V : 1 000 EUA)
(Q : tonnes)

Citrus

	Extra EUR 9 of which :		Greece		Portugal		Spain	
Year	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
1977	3 101 896	868 713	47 579	11 400	309	111	1 469 090	395 256
1978	3 142 490	921 399	41 970	11 646	355	125	1 465 151	433 816
1979	3 178 299	1 016 510	7 012	2 268	457	177	1 556 272	487 413

Wine

	Extra EUR 9 of which :		Greece		Portugal		Spain	
Year	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
1977	497 744	343 782	46 969	13 524	67 345	79 694	184 522	155 528
1978	526 803	412 746	33 286	10 320	75 642	95 240	202 780	196 326
1979	551 773	486 776	33 940	13 074	88 856	118 975	214 104	230 638

Olive oil

	Extra EUR 9 of which :		Greece		Portugal		Spain	
Year	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
1977	140 558	150 075	4 037	3 820	75	124	36 338	43 026
1978	102 417	105 244	28 747	29 526	46	91	18 678	21 737
1979	151 659	170 412	43 751	48 938	91	180	23 947	33 478

Source : Eurostat.

IX — C - The Community's agricultural and food exports

293. For reasons relating essentially to price stability, the reliability of supplies and the balance of payments, attention tends to be focused on agricultural and food imports rather than on exports, and when the latter subject is broached it is mainly from the point of view of criticism on the grounds of cost or in connection with seeking outlets for surpluses. The purpose of the following analysis is to put the question of exports in perspective in the context of international trade and the common agricultural policy, using the statistical data available.

General trend from 1973 to 1979

294. The Community's agricultural and food exports [1] by value increased steadily each year from 1973 to 1979 and more than doubled (+ 107%) over that period. They showed greater dynamism than imports, which over the same period rose by only 66%. However, given the value of agricultural and food imports (40 200 million EUA in 1979), compared with agricultural and food exports (15 300 million EUA in 1979), the Community's agricultural and food trade deficit, in absolute terms, increased between 1973 and 1979 (from 16 700 million EUA to 24 900 million EUA). None the less, thanks to the dynamism of agricultural and food exports, the gap widened by only 49% between 1973 and 1979 and stabilized somewhat from 1977 onwards.

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[1] For the purposes of this report, agricultural and food products means the products falling within the following SITC headings :
0 = Food and live animals chiefly for food, 1 = beverages and tobacco, 21 = hides, skins and fur skins, raw, 22 = oilseeds and oleaginous fruit, 23 = crude natural rubber, 24 = cork and wood, 261-265 and 268 = natural textile fibres plus wool, 29 = crude animal and vegetable materials, not elsewhere specified or included, 4 = animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes, 592.1 = starches, insulin and wheat gluten. The values of exports given are fob.

The Community's agricultural and food imports, exports and trade balance from 1973 to 1979 *(million EUA)*

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1979/1973
Imports	24 139	27 989	24 177	33 348	37 683	36 127	40 150	+ 66%
Exports	7 398	9 344	9 392	10 685	12 473	13 288	15 290	+107%
Balance	16 741	18 645	14 785	22 663	25 210	22 839	24 960	+ 49%

Source : Eurostat.

295. For the purposes of analysis and in particular in order to be able to add exports of different products together, it has been necessary to work on the basis of value.

However, to give some guide, the following table shows tonnages of Community agricultural exports.

Exports from the Community of certain agricultural products (1) *('000 tonnes)*

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Cereals	9 459	7 990	10 003	7 630	5 098	9 414	11 983
of which : wheat + flour	5 826	5 596	7 871	5 907	4 467	5 268	8 331
Fresh vegetables	1 099	1 088	1 179	826	993	1 156	1 134
of which : potatoes	675	645	649	337	533	650	715
Fresh fruit	687	788	785	849	763	623	785
of which : apples	218	217	244	264	205	157	303
Sugar	1 729	1 112	655	1 623	2 508	3 308	3 312
Wine	478	475	495	566	667	744	815
Oilcakes	919	849	405	420	490	585	596
of which : soya cake	723	772	351	374	448	535	550
Beef and veal	57	180	214	169	111	130	263
Pigmeat	26	30	49	43	46	52	99
Poultrymeat	121	126	121	157	216	193	264
Butter	350	119	60	104	245	245	464
Cheese	159	189	160	201	208	219	265
Whole-milk powder	161	194	199	237	330	335	385
Skimmed-milk powder	280	353	182	192	436	418	636
Eggs in shell	17	27	31	31	36	32	54

Source : Eurostat.
(1) For a more detailed breakdown the reader may refer to the Statistical Annex to the 1980 Report on the Agricultural Situation in the Community.

296. Not all the Community's agricultural and food exports are products covered by a common organization of the market. Exports of products regulated under the common agricultural policy account for about two-thirds of total agricultural and food exports. From 1973 to 1979 exports of regulated and non-regulated agricultural and food products increased considerably, but the second category showed a more marked rise than the first, which led to a progressive decline in regulated products as a percentage of total agricultural and food exports. If we exclude 1973, which was a period of adjustment following enlargement of the Community, it is seen that this percentage fell from 72.2% in 1974 to 63.8% in 1979, when a rapid growth in exports of regulated products rather than a decline in the rate of exports of non-regulated products stabilized the situation.

Exports of regulated (1) and non-regulated (2) agricultural and food products from 1973 to 1979

(million EUA)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1979/1973
Regulated products	4 899	6 745	6 676	7 430	8 387	8 444	9 756	+ 99%
Non-regulated products	2 499	2 599	2 716	3 255	4 086	4 844	5 534	+122%
Total	7 398	9 344	9 392	10 685	12 473	13 288	15 290	+107%
Regulated products / Total	66.2%	72.2%	71.1%	69.5%	67.2%	63.6%	63.8%	—

Sources : Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) The 'regulated' products referred to in this report are all the products subject to a common organization of the market, i.e. pigmeat, beef and veal, sheepmeat and goatmeat, poultrymeat, fish, cereals, rice, milk products, eggs, fresh fruit and vegetables, processed fruit and vegetables, hops, flowers, oils and fats, seeds, sugar, wine, tobacco, flax, hemp and dried fodder. Calculations are based on the SITC nomenclature.
(2) The difference between the total for all agricultural and food products and the figure for regulated products.

297. Within the Community all the Member States have shared in the expansion of the Community's agricultural and food exports. The expansion can be seen both in the Member States whose agricultural and food balances have traditionally been in surplus (the Netherlands, Denmark and Ireland) and in the countries traditionally showing a deficit (Germany, the United Kingdom and Italy). Each Member State's exports of both regulated and non-regulated products have increased substantially, but, except in Italy and the BLEU, the expansion has been greater for non-regulated than for regulated products.

Exports of regulated and non-regulated agricultural and food products
Breakdown by Member States from 1973 to 1979

	Growth of agricultural and food exports from 1973 to 1979 1973 = 100			Regulated products as a percentage of total agricultural and food exports	
	Total	Regulated products	Non-regulated products	1973	1979
Deutschland	217	197	264	70.4%	64.0%
France	195	191	206	76.4%	75.0%
Italia	255	259	240	79.5%	80.8%
Nederland	210	192	258	72.9%	66.7%
UEBL/BLEU	232	254	148	78.3%	86.1%
United Kingdom	189	180	192	21.8%	20.7%
Ireland	269	175	835	85.8%	55.9%
Denmark	187	172	238	78.1%	72.2%
EUR 9	207	200	221	66.2%	63.8%

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

298. It must therefore be concluded that, in all Member States, efforts to conquer markets outside the Community have been rewarded and that the export drive has not concentrated mainly on markets 'sheltered' by favourable Community legislation, but on both categories at once and on non-regulated products in particular.

299. Of course, growth rates calculated on a single year can be misleading and it is preferable in this case to examine the medium-term trend. Such an approach leads to the conclusion that, on average, the share of each Member State in the Community's total exports of agricultural and food products is relatively stable, which means that it may vary from one year to another, but no Member State's share in total Community agricultural and food exports increased or decreased constantly from 1973 to 1979. Over the seven-year period France accounted for one-quarter of the Community's agricultural and food exports, while Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom each accounted for 15%.

Member States' share in agricultural and food exports

(%)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Deutschland	14.4	14.2	12.9	14.9	16.4	15.1	15.1
France	27.3	27.3	27.6	26.1	23.4	25.0	25.7
Italia	8.3	9.0	9.5	8.5	8.7	8.4	10.2
Nederland	15.4	15.6	15.8	16.6	17.8	16.4	15.7
UEBL/BLEU	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.9	5.2	5.2
United Kingdom	17.4	17.1	18.0	16.8	16.3	17.8	15.9
Ireland	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.5
Denmark	10.7	10.2	10.1	10.5	10.5	10.1	9.7
EUR 9	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

300. The sensitivity of each Member State to problems stemming from agricultural and food exports depends on numerous factors, e.g. the percentage of regulated products, to which cost-sharing generally applies (see paragraph 296), and the percentage of agricultural and food products in its total exports. Whereas for the Community this percentage is between 7 and 8%, the rate varies considerably from one Member State to another, only the United Kingdom and the BLEU being close to this average. The range is almost 1 to 10 (Germany 3.6% and Ireland 33.6%). As regards medium-term trends, moreover, variations differ from those in the individual Member States' share of the Community's agricultural and food exports. This, however, can easily be explained by the fluctuations in exports of non-agricultural/food products.

Exports of agricultural and food products as a percentage of total exports

(%)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Deutschland	3.7	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.6
France	15.9	14.7	12.5	11.3	10.5	11.6	11.7
Italia	6.8	6.1	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.9	5.8
Nederland	21.3	18.0	18.2	17.6	19.6	19.0	18.9
UEBL/BLEU	7.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.9	7.1
United Kingdom	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.4	5.9	6.8	6.3
Ireland	33.9	34.0	29.3	32.9	28.7	26.9	33.2
Denmark	28.9	25.9	24.8	25.5	26.7	27.7	26.9
EUR 9	9.2	8.2	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.9

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

301. The next step is to analyse the trend in total exports, agricultural and food exports and exports of other products. To simplify matters, figures are given here for the Community only.

Total exports, agricultural and food exports and other exports by the Community from 1973 to 1979

(million EUA)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
All products	80 638	113 267	119 903	142 252	166 765	173 673	194 155
(index)	(100)	(140.5)	(148.7)	(176.4)	(206.8)	(215.4)	(240.8)
Agricultural and food	7 398	9 344	9 392	10 685	12 473	13 288	15 290
(index)	(100)	(126.3)	(127.0)	(144.4)	(168.6)	(179.6)	(206.7)
Other	73 240	103 923	110 511	131 667	154 292	160 385	178 865
(index)	(100)	(141.9)	(150.9)	(179.6)	(210.7)	(219.0)	(244.2)
Agricultural and food exports as a percentage of the total	9.2%	8.2%	7.8%	7.5%	7.5%	7.6%	7.9%

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

302. It can be seen from this table that 'other' exports have increased faster (+ 144%) than agricultural and food exports (+ 107%). There was a reversal of trend in 1976/77 : from 1973 to 1976 agricultural and food exports increased by 44.4%, whereas other exports increased more rapidly (79.6%) but from 1976 to 1979 agricultural and food exports continued to grow (+ 43.1%) at the same rate, whereas other exports slowed down markedly (+ 35.5%). This is why agricultural and food exports as a percentage of the Community's total exports in 1979 were slightly above their 1975 level (7.8%) after the 1976/77 turning point (7.5%).

The position of the Community in the world

303. From the general figures on Community exports we turn to the position of the Community in the world, as regards its overall level of exports, its principal clients and the main groups of products. Concerning the method adopted, it should be stressed that when data on external trade by value are compared, the use of one monetary unit rather than another can alter the apparent trends. For instance, between 1975 and 1976 the value of the EUA against the US dollar varied by about 10%. All comparisons by value between the Community and the world are in terms of US dollars, whereas all the observations in the first part were based on statistics calculated in ECU. Comparison is therefore not always possible.

— If the Community's imports and exports of agricultural and food products are added together, the Community comes out as the largest agricultural and food trading power in the world with USD 62 900 million in 1978, ahead of the United States (USD 59 500 million) and Japan (USD 23 300 million).

— On the basis of agricultural and food exports alone the Community is the second largest exporter in the world with just under 10% of world exports, behind the United States (about 20%) and in front of Canada (just over 7%). In the long term the position of the Community as regards world exports of agricultural products can be said to be relatively stable.

World exports and Community exports

(Index 1973 = 100) (1)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
World exports							
All products	100	150.4	153.8	175.2	198.5	230.4	250.2
Agricultural products	100	127.3	130.3	141.4	158.6	174.2	215.6
Other products	100	156.6	160.2	184.3	209.2	245.5	259.5
Community exports							
All products	100	132.7	143.7	158.8	190.7	222.7	267.4
Agricultural products	100	124.5	123.4	125.5	148.9	179.8	222.3
Other products	100	133.5	145.8	162.3	195.1	227.2	272.1
% *world agricultural exports* / Total world exports	21.2	17.9	17.9	17.1	16.9	16.0	18.2
% *Community agricultural exports* / Total Community exports	9.4	8.5	8.1	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.9
% *Community agricultural exports* / World agricultural exports	9.5	9.3	9.0	8.4	8.9	9.8	9.8

Sources : GATT and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) The indexes and percentages are calculated on the basis of series established in USD, not in EUA.

304. The table shows a decline in the Community's share in world agricultural and food exports from 1973 to 1976, then an improvement from 1976 to 1979. This trend can be explained by the fact that after a marked increase in 1974 Community agricultural and food exports rose only very slightly in 1975 and 1976, years in which world shortages occurred and the Community even introduced export levies for a time on certain products. From 1976 onwards, however, the Community's agricultural and food exports increased at a faster rate than world agricultural and food exports.

305. The Community's leading five trading partners in the agricultural and food sector in 1978 in descending order were : the United States, Switzerland, Sweden, Austria and Japan. Between them these five customers purchased about one-third of the Community's agricultural and food exports; from 1973 to 1978 the placings were those described above. In 1979 Japan moved ahead of Austria and Saudi Arabia, from being the Community's tenth largest customer, came up into sixth position. The Community's ten largest customers for agricultural and food products are for the most part countries with a relatively high standard of living, either because they are industrialized or because they are oil producers (Saudi Arabia, Nigeria). The nearness to the Community of Switzerland, Sweden, Austria and Spain (seventh) explains their leading positions, whereas the Soviet Union's substantial food deficit accounts for its eighth place in 1979. It is natural that the United States should occupy first place as being the Community's leading supplier of agricultural and food products; but the rise of Japan into fourth place in 1979 must be explained in part by a need to redress its overall trade balance with the Community.

306. In terms of economic grouping, 47.5% of the Community's agricultural and food exports in 1979 went to industrialized countries, 43.5% to developing countries and 8.7% to State-trading countries. The change in the trend since 1973 is significant, for between 1973 and 1979, such exports to industrialized countries rose by 9.7% per year, to State-trading countries by 9.9%, but by 17.9% per year to developing countries. Despite a slowdown in this rate in 1978 and 1979, an increase in the percentage accounted for by developing countries can be expected, either due to the drive being made by oil-producing countries (Saudi Arabia, Libya) or as a result of the special effort some developing countries have decided to make to assist consumers (Egypt).

307. Beverages and tobacco formed the largest export item in terms of value in 1979, alcoholic beverages alone accounting for 2 500 million EUA, 10% more than milk products.

Breakdown of the Community's agricultural and food exports by main groups of products

(million EUA)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1979/1973
Milk products	878	1 135	966	1 163	1 584	1 737	2 253	+157%
Meat	576	699	717	811	860	787	1 077	+ 87%
Cereals	1 074	1 539	1 783	1 529	1 257	1 785	2 030	+ 89%
Fruit and vegetables	555	675	707	814	942	888	1 084	+ 95%
Sugar	486	566	593	773	876	915	911	+ 87%
Beverages/tobacco	1 345	1 519	1 675	2 010	2 348	2 811	3 116	+132%
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	269	389	392	504	855	832	815	+203%
Oils and fats	248	452	460	418	563	601	647	+161%
Other	1 967	2 370	2 099	2 663	3 188	2 932	3 357	+ 71%
Total	7 398	9 344	9 392	10 685	12 473	13 288	15 290	+107%

Source : Eurostat.

308. One very important fact emerges from this table : most of the Community's agricultural and food exports are high value-added products : some are, indeed, luxury goods. The most obvious example of value addition is the item 'coffee, tea, cocoa and spices' which the Community does not even produce. As for cereals exports, 55% are in the form of flour, meal or cereal preparations; and one-third of meat exports have undergone industrial processing (curing, preservation, etc.). Exports of milk products, the second largest item exported, can be broken down for 1979 into : cheese 20%, butter 26%, skimmed-milk powder 18%, and milk preparation (condensed milk, cream, whole-milk powder, etc.) 36%. According to some estimates, over two-thirds of the Community's agricultural and food exports consist of processed products.

309. It would be particularly difficult to give a breakdown of exports by product and recipient. The following general comments can be made on this subject, however :

— exports to industrialized countries, except Switzerland and Portugal, which purchase cereals and sugar from the Community, consist mainly of high value-added products, essentially beverages;

— two-thirds of agricultural and food exports to ACP countries are accounted for by four items : milk and eggs (22%), cereals (18%), sugar (16%) and beverages (10%);
— five items also make up two-thirds of agricultural and food exports to Mediterannean countries : cereals (26%), milk and eggs (20%), sugar (7%), oils and fats (6%) and fruit and vegetables (6%);
— the main items exported to State-trading countries, including the Soviet Union, are: cereals, sugar, oils and fats and meat.

310. One special form of exports is food aid. This is provided on a Community basis in the case of butter-oil (45 000 tonnes) and skimmed-milk powder (150 000 tonnes). Food aid in the form of cereals is divided into a Community contribution (720 500 tonnes) and a contribution by Member States (566 500 tonnes). These tonnages have varied since the introduction of food aid measures. Since 1968/69 the Community and the Member States have allocated 14.3 million tonnes of cereals for food aid, of which 13.3 million tonnes had been delivered at 30 September 1980. In addition, since 1970, the Community has allocated 367 000 tonnes of butter-oil and 1 million tonnes of skimmed-milk powder for food aid. At 30 September 1980, 319 776 tonnes and 804 496 tonnes respectively had been delivered. Forty-one countries have received cereals as Community aid under the Food Aid Convention, 1979/80 scheme. This takes the form of direct aid, as opposed to aid distributed via committees or institutions such as the Red Cross, Caritas, etc.

311. The Community's share of world exports of certain groups of agricultural and food products may be estimated as follows below.

These statistics are for the latest world figures available, relating to either 1977 or 1978 depending on the product. There are two groups of products for which the Community is by far the largest exporter : beverages and milk products. It should perhaps be mentioned that numerous studies estimate that the Community accounts for only 4-5% of world exports of cereals; this is true for exports of cereals as such, but if cereal preparations and flour and meal are included, the Community's share comes to 10%. Similarly, whereas the Community is more or less self-sufficient in meat, it accounts for 30% of world exports of live animals, meat and meat preparations.

The Community's share of world exports in 1977 and 1978

(USD million)

N° CCTI	Products	World exports (1)	Community exports	%
00	Live animals	1 398	212	15.2
01	Meat and meat preparations	7 024	1 002	14.3
02	Dairy products and birds eggs	3 857	3 215	57.4
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	22 125	2 275	10.3
05	Fruit and vegetables	11 238	1 074	9.6 *
06	Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	7 125	1 000	14.0 *
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof	19 741	976	4.9 *
11	Alcoholic and and non-alcoholic beverages	3 786	2 319	61.3 *
12	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	4 846	473	9.8
22	Oil seeds	7 859	28	0.4
4	Oils and fats	5 948	642	10.8 *

Source : Derived from 1978 UN international trade statistics and Eurostat microfiches by EC Commission Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Excluding intra-Community export.
* = 1977.

Community assistance in respect of exports

312. In the account that follows of the cost to the Community budget of implementing the common agricultural policy as regards exports, the aim is not to justify that expenditure or to analyse the consequences which its abolition or adjustment would have, but simply to provide the reader with figures enabling him to put the agricultural problems in their proper perspectives.

313. The amount of the export refund and the quantity exported are not autonomous factors; they depend, among other things, on the supply and demand situation, both in the Community and worldwide, the policy on stocks, the common policy on exports and the budget policy. We cannot here attempt to quantify the proportions in which each of these factors contribute to budgetary expenditure, which is one of the warning lights on the CAP 'dashboard'. If 1973 is excluded, it is seen that the percentage of bugdetary expenditure taken by refunds rose from about 20% in 1974 to just under 50% in 1980.

Expenditure on export refunds from 1973 to 1980 (1)

(million EUA)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 prov.
Cereals	530	64	330	403	366	832	1 185	1 122
Milk products	361	335	331	766	1 417	1 565	2 088	2 669
Sugar	56	10	28	62	409	640	685	396
Beef and veal	3	54	146	134	132	145	270	460
Pigmeat	104	60	41	25	29	32	78	84
Eggs and poultrymeat	24	18	9	15	26	38	80	94
Fruits and vegetables	35	59	73	185	178	48	35	55
Sub-total	1 113	603	958	1 590	2 557	3 300	4 421	4 880
Total refunds	1 178	619	992	1 711	2 827	3 750	4 982	5 440
Refunds as % of EAGGF Guarantee expenditure	30%	19%	21%	30%	41%	43%	48%	47%

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) The figures given here for 1973 to 1977 inclusive must be regarded as orders of magnitude. They have had to be converted into European units of account because EAGGF expenditure was expressed in terms of units of account during that period.

314. It can be seen that the increase in expenditure on refunds is by no means confined to milk products. To obtain orders of magnitude, we can look at the increase on the basis of triennial averages, so as to reduce the effect of short-term fluctuations, which are large in such a field.

Growth of expenditure on refunds and growth of production of certain groups of agricultural products from 1974 to 1978 (triennial averages)

(units) (1)

	Expenditure on refunds		Value of final production
	Index »1978« »1974« = 100	Annual change in %	Annual change in %
Cereals	257	26.6%	1.7%
Milk products	494	49.1%	:
Sugar	1 865	107.8%	:
Beef and veal	268	27.9%	1.0%
Pigmeat	68	− 9.2%	2.9%
Eggs/poultrymeat	282	29.6%	:
Fruits and vegetables	155	11.6%	− 1.4% (2)
Sub-total	384	40.0%	—
Total refunds	414	42.7%	—

Source : Reports on the Agricultural Situation in the Community.
(1) Expenditure on refunds and the value of final production are calculated in millions of EUA; the production figures are based on tonnage.
(2) Fresh fruit excluding citrus fruits.

315. When calculations lead to such discrepancies, it is obvious that there is little point in comparative analysis. In addition, the comparison was based on the triennial averages for 1977, 1978 and 1979. A comparison based on 1978, 1979 and 1980 would have given even more exaggerated results. Milk products, sugar, cereals, beef and veal are all warning lights on the CAP 'dashboard'. Even a particularly good situation on the world market for sugar will not prevent expenditure of 396 million EUA in 1980, including, of course, expenditure under the so-called ACP sugar sales guarantee (Sugar Agreement annexed to the Lomé Convention). It may be commented that the more rapid growth of total refunds (414) than of refunds on the products listed is attributable to the presence, in the total, of expenditure on monetary compensatory amounts and refunds on non-Annex II processed products (processed products containing a quantity of agricultural products covered by the common agricultural policy).

316. When rates of growth are as steep as this they lose their significance and require further analysis. A complete analysis would involve a study of the trend in supply and demand on world and Community markets, together with the forms and costs of market support other than refunds. We confine ourselves in this paragraph to wondering about the allocation of the increase in expenditure on refunds. Is the increase due more to the rise in the amount of the refund than to the quantity exported or to the two effects combined? In this brief survey it is possible only to bring out the following points :

317. In the cereals sector, with only 10% of world exports, the Community does not have the power to control the world market. It is itself controlled by the world market. In 1978/79 refunds on common wheat amounted to between 73 and 94 EUA/tonne for a total quantity of 3 million tonnes of common wheat. In 1979/80 refunds were lower (45 to 75 EUA/tonne) but the quantities exported with the aid of refunds were greater (5.3 million tonnes). As regards barley, both the level of refunds (50-75 EUA/tonne as compared with 83-103 EUA/tonne) and the quantities exported (2.2 million tonnes against 2.6 million tonnes) were lower in 1979/80 than in 1978/79.

318. When it comes to milk products the Community, as the world's leading exporter, exerts an important influence on the market. Aware of its responsibilities, the Community kept its refunds at the same average level throughout the period 1975/76 to 1978/79. The effect of this policy on refunds has been that Community selling prices, fob, expressed in US dollars, have increased slowly but surely as the result of the increase in costs of production packaging and energy and because of the relative depreciation of the US dollar.

But, at the same time, production by some exporting countries (Australia and Canada) has fallen and demand has increased, which has facilitated Community exports. During the period 1976-79 the substantial increase in budgetary expenditure on refunds was attributable mainly to the increase in the tonnages exported; on the other hand, the effect of this development has been a marked decline in Community stocks of milk products. During 1979 and 1980 it was possible to reduce refunds in order to curb budgetary expenditure. Refunds on skimmed-milk powder, for instance, were reduced progressively from 80.44 ECU/

100 kg in June 1979 to 50 ECU/100 kg on 11 April 1980 and refunds on butter from 198.90 ECU/100 kg in November 1979 to 163 ECU on 6 May 1980. During that period export prices expressed in US dollars virtually doubled. Stocks being low, the budgetary requirements could be satisfied by fixing refunds for butter and skimmed-milk powder with effect from 10 June 1980 at 100 and 30 ECU respectively for the second half of the year. These levels, which are unprofitable for exporters, are designed to discourage Community exports of these products.

319. Refunds on white sugar varied from 11 to 19.50 u.a./100 kg in 1977, from 17.80 to 22.0 u.a. in 1978 and from 12 to 25 u.a. in 1979. In this case the increase in expenditure is due to both the increase in the amount of the refund and the increase in the tonnage exported, the latter being relatively greater. At the beginning of 1980 a world price rise brought the level of refunds down to 5-10 EUA. The refund was subsequently replaced by an export levy, which constitutes an item of own resources in the Comunity's budget.

320. As for beef and veal, the rate of increase in the quantities exported was substantially greater than the rise in refunds.

321. To sum up, thanks to the dynamism of its agricultural and food exports, the Community has more or less stabilized its net agricultural and food deficit. All the Member States of the Community contribute to this dynamism. Although this expansion has been accompanied by a very marked increase in budgetary expenditure on refunds, it should none the less be stressed that exports of non-regulated products have increased more rapidly than exports to which Community cost-sharing applies. The dynamism of its agricultural and food exports, which puts the Community in second place among world exporters of agricultural and food products has also contributed since 1977 to sustaining the Community's general export balance, growth of which had been slowing down, and to improving the Community's share of the world market, which had been declining from 1973 to 1976.

322. The countries to which the Community exports, are mainly regular customers. Most of them belong to the industrialized countries group. However the number of developing countries among the Community's 20 leading customers is now increasing. These are in general countries producing oil or important raw materials. This trend indicates a move towards a more equal division of the

Community's agricultural and food exports between developing countries and industrialized countries.

323. Over two-thirds of the Community's agricultural and food exports are processed products, many of them having high value-added. For two groups of products (beverages and milk products) the Community accounts for over 50% of world exports. It can in this case to a major extent dictate its own export strategy. On the other hand, where sugar and cereals are concerned, it has to obey the law of the world market. This dual situation is reflected in the fact that the Community has kept the average amount of its refunds on butter more or less unchanged whereas, in response to the world market situation, it has constantly had to alter the amount of its refunds on sugar, cereals and meat.

324. The growth of exports, which has been accelerating since 1976, has, however, been accompanied by a more than proportional growth in budgetary expenditure on refunds. The increase in such expenditure has been particularly marked since 1976, and it seems to indicate a new trend as regards the Community's agricultural and food exports. Consequently, it may be wondered whether the advantages obtained through the increase in agricultural and food exports are not being substantially reduced by the increase in budgetary expenditure. For some agricultural products the Community has already taken steps to correct the imbalances between supply and demand and to improve export policy. This is a long-term project which should soon start to bear fruit. In this way, the Community will have demonstrated two important facts to its partners : that the common agricultural policy is sufficiently flexible to adapt to changing situations and that it is not necessary to quadruple expenditure on refunds every four years for the Community to maintain one of the leading world positions as an agricultural and food exporter.

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

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). Under the 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), except that it carries a revision clause making provision for changes in its composition. The ECU is a 'basket' monetary unit composed of specific quantities of the currencies of the Member States, determined chiefly on the basis of the economic strength of each State.

2. EUA — European unit of account

The EUA was replaced by the ECU on 13 March 1979. Nevertheless, it is still used in this publication, for instance, for Eurostat statistics (1 January 1977) and the EC budget (including EAGGF) from 1 January 1978. The EUA was defined by Regulation (EEC) No 75/250 of 21 April 1975.

3. ECU in the common agricultural policy

- Before 9 April 1979, the unit of the account used in the agricultural sector was the u.a. as defined by Regulation No 129/62 and the representative rates (green rates) were fixed by the Council.
- On 9 April 1979, the ECU was introduced into the CAP (Regulation (EEC) No 652/79). Common agricultural prices and amounts are expressed in ECU. The rates (representative rates) for converting common prices into national currencies continue, as before to be fixed by the Council.
- At the time of the changeover from EUA to ECU on 9 April 1979 the common agricultural prices and amounts expressed in u.a. and converted into ECU were adjusted by the coefficient 1.208953. On the other hand, the green rates were adjusted by the reciprocal coefficient 1/1.208953, which maintained price levels.

  For example, 100 u.a.$\times$3.40 = 340 DM becomes

  1.21 ECU$\times$2.81 = 340 DM.
- For the recording of world market prices, offer prices are converted at the market rate.

4. u.a. — gold parity

- Source: IMF. In this publication, the u.a. is still used for the EC budget (including EAGGF) up to 31 December 1977.

According to the context, different monetary units have been used in this publication. Statistical series in value terms are calculated either:

- at constant exchange rates, i.e. at the exchange rates obtaining during a specific period (e.g. 1978). These rates are used to eliminate the effects of monetary fluctuations on a time series.
- at current exchange rates (notably for external trade).

The preceding table may help the reader convert units of account into currency equivalents.

More detailed information can be found in the specialized publications of the EEC Commission.

At the time of the changeover (9 April 1979) from the u.a. to the ECU in the agricultural sector, following the introduction of the EMS on 13 March 1979, the common prices and representative rates for agricultural were adjusted to maintain price levels.

Indicative monetary parities (1)

	1979 1 u.a. – gold parity ... national currency	1979 1 EUA = ... national currency (2) Average market rate	Green rates (3) used for converting common prices and amounts 1978/79 1 ECU = ... national currency (4)	1979 1 USD = ... national currency (5) Average market rate
1	2	3	4	5
DM	3,66	2,511	2,817-2,814	1,832
FF	5,55	5,829	5,422-5,133	4,252
LIT	625	1138,4	965,6-954,5	830,3
HFL	3,62	2,749	2,815	2,005
BFR/LFR	50,0	40,16	40,82	29,30
UKL	0,417	0,6464	0,5306-0,5246	0,4715
IRL	0,417	0,6695	0,6513	0,4883
DKR	7,50	7,207	7,086	5,257
USD	:	1,371	:	1,000

(1) Results of the calculation of the simple arithmetic mean (round 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) The ECU was not in existence for the whole of the 1978/79 marketing year, but u.a. values prior to the date of 9 April 1979 have been adjusted by the factor 1,208953.
(5) Figures calculated from EUA values.

Key to symbols and abbreviations

Statistical symbols

—	Nil
0	Less than half a unit
×	Not applicable
:	Not available
.	Not fixed
..	No prices quoted
#	Uncertain
p	Provisional
*	Eurostat estimate
**	CEC estimate, Directorate-General for Agriculture
r	Revised
s	Secret
∅	Average
»1968«	∅ (1967, 1968, 1969)
»1977«	∅ (1976, 1977, 1978)
1977/78	Crop year, starting 1977 and 1978
%	Percentage
% TAV	Annual percentage change
/ /	Break in comparability
a	Not specified elsewhere

Units of measurement

— *Monetary units*

ECU	European currency unit
EUA	European unit of account
u.a.	Gold parity unit of account
DM	Deutschemarks
FF	French franc
LIT	Italian lire
HFL	Florin (Guilder)
BFR	Belgian franc
UKL	Pound sterling
IRL	Irish pound
DKR	Danish crown
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
ABU	Adult bovine unit
LU	Livestock unit
ESU	European size unit
FU	Fodder unit
TF	Type of farming

Geographical abbreviations

EC	European Communities
EUR 9	Total of the Member States of the EC
EUR 6	Total of the original Member States of the EC
UEBL/BLEU	Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union
DOM	(French) Overseas Departments
ACP	Countries of the Lomé Convention

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
FEDAC	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

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

1. The statistic % TAV $\frac{\text{Year A}}{\text{Year B}}$ 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.
2. This statistic is calculated as follows:

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

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

$$100 \times \left\{\frac{\text{'Statistic for later year'}}{\text{'Statistic for earlier year'}}\right\} - 100\%$$

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

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

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.

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 go ds 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 is 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.

Tables in statistical annex

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, and
E – imports by value

		EUR 9 (1)	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A – Gross added-value at factor cost and at current prices (excluding forestry and fisheries)	1968	3,4 (4)	4,4	7,5	10,7	6,9	4,9	4,6	:	18,8	7,5
	1973 (2)	5,2	3,1	7,1	8,6	5,7	4,1	3,9	2,8	18,4	6,6
	1978	4,0	2,5	4,8	7,8	4,5	2,7	3,2	2,3	17,1	5,8
	1979	5,0**	2,1	4,8	7,5	4,1	2,6	2,8	2,2**	13,7	4,8
B – Employment	1968	12,0	9,9	15,7	22,9	7,9	5,6	9,9	3,5	29,4	12,8
	1973	9,2	7,5	11,1	18,3	6,8	3,8	8,1	2,9	24,8	9,5
	1978	8,0	6,5	9,1	15,5	6,2	3,2	5,6	2,7	22,2	8,8
	1979	7,7	6,2	8,9	14,9	6,0	3,1	6,4	2,6	21,0	8,3
C – Total gross fixed capital formation (excl. forestry and fisheries)	1968	:	3,9	:	8,3	4,0	3,1	6,1	:	15,0	4,4
	1973 (2)	4,2 (4)	2,6	4,8	6,1	5,0	3,0	3,7	:	14,5	6,0
	1978	4,7 (4)	3,5	4,3	7,8	5,6	2,8	3,2	:	14,0	7,2
	1979	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
D – Exports by value (3)	1968	8,8	3,8	19,6	9,6	28,8	10,3		7,6	56,1	47,1
	1973	9,2	5,2	21,1	9,2	26,3	11,0		8,7	46,0	40,3
	1978	7,6	5,5	17,0	7,4	25,3	10,7		8,8	42,4	39,8
	1979	7,9	5,6	16,2	8,3	23,5	10,3		7,9	39,1	38,1
E – Imports by value (3)	1968	32,7	26,8	21,6	30,5	20,0	18,2		32,8	21,7	14,9
	1973	28,6	22,8	18,8	30,5	19,6	16,5		27,4	18,1	15,5
	1978	20,2	18,4	17,0	22,9	18,2	15,1		20,0	14,7	15,5
	1979	18,4	16,1	14,9	21,6	17,3	14,4		18,1	14,5	15,2

Source: For A and C: Eurostat – National accounts and agricultural accounts.
For B: Eurostat – Social statistics.
For D and E: OECD, EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Current exchange rate EUA.
(2) As of 1973 the series are based on figures exclusive of VAT (except Italia).
(3) The percentages by country show agricultural products as a percentage of total trade in all products (including intra-EUR 9). For EUR 9 these percentages refer to EC trade with non-member countries.
(4) Without United Kingdom.

02 Percentage breakdown of intermediate consumption in each Member State

(1979 (p))

	EUR 9	Deutsch-land	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxem-bourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Seeds and seedlings	3,0	2,7	1,3	4,2	2,5	3,5	3,2	5,2	2,7	3,4
Animal feed	46,2	37,1	35,0	61,9	64,5	57,6	41,9	47,8	46,4	55,5
Fertilizers and soil improvement	13,7	13,0	21,0	10,1	6,0	7,8	17,5	12,9	21,0	9,2
Products for crop protection	4,7	2,5	7,6	4,8	1,6	2,9	1,0	2,7	:	2,2
Pharmaceuticals		:	2,3	:	:	1,2		1,0	:	:
Energy	8,8	14,3	5,9	6,8	7,4	8,5	8,0	7,9	7,5	6,9
Cattle	23,5	0,5	:	12,1 (1)	0,5	1,8	:	1,3	1,0	—
Farm implements, upkeep, repairs		17,1	16,5		11,1	5,8	13,2	11,7	5,4	11,3
Services		10,1 (1)	7,2		6,4	5,6	:	5,7	3,2	3,6
Other		2,7	2,5		:	5,3	15,2	4,5	12,7	7,9
Under compensation VAT	0,1	—	0,8	—	—	– 0,0	—	– 0,6	—	—
Intermediate consumption as percentage of final production	44,7	54,7	40,0	27,8	53,6	56,1	38,5	54,7	44,5	55,4

Source: Eurostat – Agricultural accounts.

(1) Including pharmaceuticals.

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

1979 (p)

	EUR 9 (1)	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A – *Common price products*										
Wheat	6,2	4,6	8,4	7,6	1,5	4,0	2,8	7,8	1,4	2,0
Rye	0,3	1,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,8
Oats	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,0	0,2	0,2	0,6	0,2	0,2	0,4
Barley	3,1	2,9	3,3	0,2	0,5	1,9	2,8	6,9	5,9	12,9
Maize	1,7	0,3	4,1	2,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Rice	0,3	0,0	0,0	1,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Sugarbeet	2,7	3,1	2,6	2,2	2,3	5,1	0,0	2,6	2,0	2,5
Tobacco	0,4	0,1	0,4	1,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Olive oil	0,8	0,0	0,0	3,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Oilseeds	0,4	0,5	0,7	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,0	1,0
Fruit and vegetables ** (2)	4,6	2,2	4,1	8,9	2,9	4,2	1,2	2,6	0,9	0,8
Table wine **	2,7	0,1	5,3	6,9	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
Milk	19,5	24,2	16,5	11,7	27,9	17,3	41,2	22,2	32,1	25,3
Beef and veal	15,8	17,6	17,0	10,3	13,1	18,6	30,3	17,0	35,8	12,3
Pigmeat	12,1	19,6	7,0	6,1	18,1	23,2	9,9	9,2	8,0	27,9
Seeds	0,3	0,4	0,0	0,0	1,4	0,1	0,0	0,3	0,0	1,1
Flax and hemp	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Hops	0,1	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0
Silkworms	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Sub-total A	71,3	77,4	70,0	68,3	68,1	75,0	89,3	69,6	86,3	88,0

B – *Other regulated products without common prices*										
Eggs	3,3	3,7	2,5	2,8	3,7	4,0	2,8	5,9	1,3	1,4
Poultrymeat	4,1	1,7	4,4	5,9	4,2	2,4	0,2	6,2	2,5	2,0
Quality wine **	3,7	3,5	7,7	4,1	0,0	0,0	3,6	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other fruit and vegetables **	6,3	3,3	5,0	10,5	6,6	9,2	1,6	5,7	2,0	1,5
Sub-total B	17,4	12,2	19,0	23,3	14,5	15,6	8,2	17,8	5,8	4,9
C – *Products with no common market organization*										
Potatoes	2,3	1,7	1,7	1,9	3,6	2,6	2,1	4,5	2,5	1,1
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	1,4	0,3	2,0	0,7	0,7	0,2	0,0	3,9	3,4	0,0
Other ([3])	7,4	8,4	6,9	5,8	13,1	6,6	0,0	4,2	2,0	6,0
Sub-total C	11,3	10,4	10,6	8,4	17,4	9,4	2,1	12,6	7,9	7,1
Grand total (A + B + C)	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	104,6	21,5	29,5	21,7	8,7	3,9	118	12,3	2,5	4,3
	Mrd EUA	Mrd EUA	Mrd EUA	Mrd EUA	Mrd EUA	Mrd EUA	Mio EUA	Mrd EUA	Mrd EUA	Mrd EUA

Source: Eurostat – Agricultural accounts.
([1]) Calculated from figures in NC converted into EUA at 1979 exchange rates.
([2]) This relates to products in Annex II to Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72.
([3]) Including agricultural work done by others to orders, taxes on production not broken down into products; Belgium; including sales by occasional producers.

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

1979 (p)

	EUR 9 (1)	Deutsch-land	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/ België	Luxem-bourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A – *Common price products*										
Wheat	100,0	15,2	38,4	25,3	2,0	2,4	0,1	14,8	0,5	1,3
Rye	100,0	77,0	6,7	0,8	2,3	1,2	0,2	0,6	0,0	11,3
Oats	100,0	26,4	40,3	2,3	7,5	3,1	0,3	9,3	2,8	8,0
Barley	100,0	18,8	29,6	1,0	1,3	2,2	0,1	25,7	4,5	16,8
Maize	100,0	4,1	67,8	28,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Rice	100,0	0,0	2,5	97,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Sugarbeet	100,0	23,9	27,7	17,3	7,1	7,2	0,0	11,3	1,8	3,8
Tobacco	100,0	6,6	35,2	57,1	0,0	1,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Olive oil	100,0	0,0	0,7	99,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Oilseeds	100,0	26,2	43,9	2,9	2,2	0,1	0,0	15,4	0,0	9,5
Fruit and vegetables ** (2)	100,0	9,8	25,1	48,1	5,2	3,4	0,0	6,6	0,5	0,7
Table wine **	100,0	1,0	50,0	49,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Milk	100,0	25,5	23,9	12,4	12,0	3,3	0,2	13,4	4,0	5,4
Beef and veal	100,0	23,0	30,5	13,5	6,9	4,4	0,2	12,7	5,5	3,2
Pigmeat	100,0	33,4	16,3	10,4	12,5	7,2	0,1	9,0	1,6	9,6
Seeds	100,0	29,7	0,0	0,0	39,9	1,3	0,0	12,9	0,2	16,0
Flax and hemp	100,0	0,0	88,1	0,3	4,1	7,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Hops	100,0	72,0	3,6	0,0	0,0	3,9	0,0	20,4	0,1	0,0
Silkworms	100,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Sub-total A	100,0	22,0	27,4	19,6	7,9	3,9	0,2	11,3	2,9	5,0

B – *Other regulated products without common prices*										
Eggs	100,0	23,4	21,1	17,8	9,4	4,6	0,1	21,0	0,9	1,7
Poultrymeat	100,0	8,2	30,2	29,8	8,6	2,2	0,0	17,5	1,4	2,0
Quality wine **	100,0	19,2	58,0	22,7	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other fruit and vegetables **	100,0	11,4	23,7	36,7	9,2	5,8	0,0	11,3	0,8	1,0
Sub-total B	100,0	14,7	32,1	28,4	7,1	3,4	0,1	12,3	0,8	1,2
C – *Products with no common market organization*										
Potatoes	100,0	15,4	21,3	17,6	13,4	4,4	0,1	23,2	2,6	2,0
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	100,0	3,9	41,3	11,1	4,0	0,0	0,0	33,4	5,9	0,1
Other ([3])	100,0	24,7	27,8	17,2	15,6	3,5	0,0	7,1	0,7	3,5
Sub-total C	100,0	20,1	28,1	16,4	13,6	3,3	0,0	13,9	1,8	2,7
Grand total (A + B + C)	100,0	20,6	28,2	20,7	8,4	3,8	0,1	11,8	2,4	4,1

Source: Eurostat – Agricultural accounts.
([1]) Calculated from figures in NC converted into EUA at 1979 exchange rates.
([2]) This relates to products in Annex II to Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72.
([3]) Including agricultural work done by others to order, taxes on production not broken down into products; Belgium: including sales by occasional producers.

05 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

		Currents prices 1979 (p)					% TAV on the basis of national currencies at current prices and constant exchange rates				
		In NC		In EUA							
		Million	([2]) Index 1973 = 100	Million	As % of aggregate (EUR 9 = 100)	As % of final production by country	([2]) 1973/1968	([2]) 1979/1968	1979/1973	1978/1977	1979/1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Final production	Deutschland	53 998	124,6	21 506	20,6	100,0	6,3	4,9	3,7	1,6	1,1
	France	172 198	167,5	29 539	28,2	100,0	11,9	10,3	9,0	12,2	14,6
	Italia (Mrd)	24 665	275,6	21 665	20,7	100.0	9,9	14,5	18,4	16,5	16,9
	Nederland	24 039	143,4	8 746	8,4	100,0	10,3	8,1	6,2	4,3	4,7
	Belgique/België	157 529	122,4	3 922	3,8	100,0	10,7	6,7	3,4	2,7	3,6
	Luxembourg	4 755	118,3	118	0,1	100,0	7,2	4,8	2,8	2,9	1,1
	United Kingdom	7 952	218,2	12 302	11,8	100,0	:	:	13,9	6,1	11,1
	Ireland	1 685	269,1	2 517	2,4	100,0	15,5	16,8	17,9	16,4	5,3
	Danmark	31 177	166,8	4 325	4,1	100,0	11,9	10,3	8,9	10,3	4,3
	EUR 9 ([3])	×	×	104 640	100,0	100,0	9,5 ([4])	9,1 ([4])	9,3	8,6	9,6
Intermediate consumption	Deutschland	29 542	147,2	11 766	25,1	54,7	7,9	7,2	6,7	– 0,2	9,4
	France	68 932	212,0	11 825	25,3	40,0	12,5	12,9	13,3	13,5	14,4
	Italia (Mrd)	6 865	314,6	6 030	12,9	27,8	12,1	16,9	21,0	15,0	15,3
	Nederland	12 890	161,9	4 690	10,0	53,6	11,7	9,8	8,4	1,1	15,8
	Belgique/België	88 388	135,1	2 201	4,7	56,1	13,5	8,9	5,1	– 3,6	5,9
	Luxembourg	1 831	135,1	46	0,1	38,5	6,0	5,5	5,1	– 8,8	2,9
	United Kingdom	4 354	231,1	6 735	14,4	54,8	:	:	15,0	3,6	13,1
	Ireland	751	370,7	1 121	2,4	44,5	15,8	20,4	24,4	19,7	28,0
	Danmark	17 258	195,9	2 934	5,1	55,4	11,6	11,7	11,9	7,7	14,8
	EUR 9 ([3])	x	×	46 807	100,0	44,7	10,5 ([4])	10,7 ([4])	11,4	6,1	13,0

Gross value-added at market prices	Deutschland	24 456	105,0	9 740	16,8	45,3	5,0	2,7	0,8	3,5	– 7,5
	France	103 266	147,0	17 715	30,6	60,0	11,7	8,9	6,6	11,4	14,8
	Italia (Mrd)	17 800	263,0	15 635	27,0	72,2	9,3	13,7	17,5	17,2	17,5
	Nederland	11 150	126,7	4 057	7,0	46,4	9,2	6,4	4,0	7,4	– 5,7
	Belgique/België	69 141	109,3	1 721	3,0	43,9	8,0	4,4	1,5	11,5	0,8
	Luxembourg	2 924	109,8	73	0,1	61,5	8,0	4,4	1,6	11,6	0,1
	United Kingdom	3 599	204,4	5 567	9,6	45,3	:	:	12,7	9,2	8,8
	Ireland	935	220,6	1 396	2,4	55,5	15,3	14,6	14,1	14,6	– 7,8
	Danmark	13 919	140,9	1 931	3,3	44,7	12,3	8,7	5,9	13,0	– 6,3
	EUR 9 (3)	×	×	57 834	100,0	55,3	8,8 (4)	8,1 (4)	7,8	10,7	7,0
Net value-added at factor cost	Deutschland	17 603	86,1	7 011	14,7	32,6	3,7	0,3	–2,5	0,8	–13,2
	France	81 774	137,1	14 028	29,5	47,5	11,8	8,3	5,4	10,4	12,9
	Italia (Mrd)	16 148	254,7	14 183	29,8	65,5	9,4	13,4	16,9	17,2	17,5
	Nederland	9 380	119,0	3 413	7,2	39,0	9,0	5,6	2,9	7,0	– 7,0
	Belgique/België	63 813	105,6	1 589	3,3	40,5	7,7	3,9	0,9	10,2	0,4
	Luxembourg	2 565	115,9	64	0,1	53,9	8,9	5,3	2,5	3,6	1,9
	United Kingdom	2 715	173,8	4 200	8,8	34,1	:	:	9,7	5,4	5,6
	Ireland	783	199,2	1 169	2,5	46,5	15,8	13,8	12,2	12,0	–12,0
	Danmark (5)	14 200	142,2	1 970	4,1	45,6	10,7	8,1	6,0	13,0	– 6,3
	EUR 9 (3)	×	×	47 627 (*)	100,0	45,5	8,4 (4)	7,2 (4)	6,4	9,6	5,2

Source: Eurostat – Agricultural accounts.

(1) For 1968 to 1973, the figures are calculated from series based on data inclusive of VAT, and for 1972 to 1979 exclusive of VAT (except Italia). TAV 1979/1968 is calculated by linking the two series.
(2) TAV 1973/1968 and TAV 1979/1968 to be interpreted with caution: series not entirely comparable.
(3) EUR 9 is calculated on the basis of current prices and exchange rates for 1979. The figures by country are calculated on the basis of figures in national currency.
(4) Excluding United Kingdom.
(5) Gross value-added at factor cost.

06 Volume of final production, crops and livestock (1)

		% TAV				
		1973 / »1968«	»1978« / »1968«	»1978« / 1973	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Final production	Deutschland	2,2	1,8	1,5	4,7	– 0,1
	France	3,4	1,7	0,0	7,4	6,9
	Italia (2) (3)	1,0	1,4	1,8	4,5	4,9
	Nederland (2)	5,2	4,5	3,7	7,5	3,8
	Belgique/België (4)	4,2	1,9	– 0,3	4,2	1,3
	Luxembourg	1,2	0,3	– 0,6	– 0,2	1,3
	United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:
	Ireland	3,1	3,2	3,3	6,3	– 0,9
	Danmark	0,2	1,4	2,7	2,9	3,0
	EUR 9	2,7 (5)	2,0 (5)	1,3 (5)	5,7 (5)	3,3 (5)
Crops	Deutschland	2,7	2,1	1,6	6,9	– 3,9
	France	5,4	2,1	– 1,1	12,2	6,9
	Italia (2) (6)	0,3	0,5	0,7	5,1	5,8
	Nederland (2)	4,9	3,8	2,6	8,5	1,1
	Belgique/België	2,0	5,6	0,8	6,8	3,0
	Luxembourg	3,9	–2,3	– 8,1	–14,5	– 1,0
	United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:
	Ireland	0,2	2,4	4,7	1,9	– 4,1
	Danmark	0,1	2,8	5,5	– 2,5	5,2
	EUR 9	1,6 (5)	1,9 (5)	0,5 (5)	8,3 (5)	2,9 (5)
Livestock	Deutschland	1,8	1,6	1,4	3,7	1,6
	France	1,7	1,5	1,3	3,5	6,6
	Italia (2) (6)	2,1	2,8	3,5	3,7	3,6
	Nederland (2)	5,3	4,8	4,2	6,6	5,3
	Belgique/België	5,3	2,6	– 0,1	2,9	0,4
	Luxembourg	0,3	0,9	1,5	5,0	– 0,0
	United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:
	Ireland	3,8	3,4	3,0	7,3	– 0,2
	Danmark	0,2	1,0	1,7	5,1	2,1
	EUR 9	2,4 (5)	2,1 (5)	1,8 (5)	4,1 (5)	3,5 (5)
A – Cereals (excluding rice)	Deutschland	2,9	3,6	4,3	25,4	–11,7
	France	8,1	4,0	0,1	16,8	– 1,0
	Italia (2) (6)	–1,0	–0,1	0,7	34,2	– 0,0
	Nederland (2)	–2,7	–1,9	– 1,2	21,8	– 4,6
	Belgique/België	4,2	1,4	– 1,3	25,9	– 0,1
	Luxembourg	2,5	–0,0	– 2,5	43,1	1,8
	United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:
	Ireland	2,4	3,9	10,5	3,4	– 1,0
	Danmark	–0,7	4,0	8,9	– 2,7	7,1
	EUR 9	4,3 (5)	3,2 (5)	1,9 (5)	19,0 (5)	– 3,4 (5)

06 *(1)*

		% TAV				
		1973 / »1968«	»1978« / »1968«	»1978« / 1973	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B – Total beef and veal	Deutschland	3,7	1,8	−0,1	3,3	3,1
	France	0,7	0,7	0,8	4,8	10,8
	Italia (2) (6)	−2,5	−1,0	4,6	2,5	3,7
	Nederland (2)	4,7	3,3	2,0	− 3,2	8,4
	Belgique/België	2,7	1,1	−0,6	1,5	4,1
	Luxembourg	0,9	1,9	3,0	10,1	4,1
	United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:
	Ireland	4,3	3,5	2,7	2,9	− 4,5
	Danmark	− 1,0	0,4	1,8	− 4,2	− 3,4
	EUR 9	2,0 (5)	1,4 (5)	0,8 (5)	2,6 (5)	5,6 (5)
C – Milk	Deutschland	−0,2	0,9	2,0	3,4	2,7
	France	1,6	1,4	1,2	2,4	3,9
	Italia (2) (6)	1,4	1,3	1,3	2,5	4,3
	Nederland (2)	4,0	3,9	3,8	7,0	2,3
	Belgique/België	− 1,5	−0,2	1,2	4,5	1,0
	Luxembourg	2,8	2,1	1,5	3,0	2,8
	United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:
	Ireland	3,4	4,7	6,0	12,6	2,1
	Danmark	− 1,1	0,5	2,1	3,7	− 1,9
	EUR 9	0,9 (5)	1,5 (5)	2,1 (5)	4,0 (5)	2,6 (5)
D – Pigmeat	Deutschland	1,8	2,2	2,5	6,2	0,9
	France	2,5	2,3	2,2	2,7	6,3
	Italia (2) (6)	4,0	4,9	5,9	5,9	4,0
	Nederland (2)	7,2	6,7	6,2	12,0	4,8
	Belgique/België	10,2	5,0	−0,0	4,8	− 0,4
	Luxembourg	− 7	−4,4	− 1,8	0	1,5
	United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:
	Ireland	2,9	1,4	−0,0	7,5	5,5
	Danmark	1,5	1,4	1,4	11,7	7,0
	EUR 9	3,2 (5)	3,0 (5)	2,7 (5)	6,9 (5)	3,0 (5)
E – Eggs and poultrymeat	Deutschland	3,3	1,4	−0,4	− 1,2	− 3,6
	France	5,4	4,1	2,9	6,7	5,5
	Italia (2) (6)	6,5	4,5	2,7	3,4	1,1
	Nederland (2)	7,1	5,7	4,4	9,1	12,4
	Belgique/België	4,1	1,2	− 1,7	− 4,8	− 6,7
	Luxembourg	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:
	Ireland	4,0	2,0	0,1	3,5	4,0
	Danmark	1,1	1,1	1,2	− 0,9	4,8
	EUR 9	4,8 (5)	3,3 (5)	1,7 (5)	3,2 (5)	2,4 (5)

Source: Eurostat – Agricultural accounts.

(1) The figures are calculated from series at constant prices (1970) for the period »1968« to 1973 and at constant prices (1975) for the period 1973 to 1979 (except Italia and Nederland (2)). For »1968« to 1973, the figures are calculated from series based on data inclusive of VAT (except Italia). TAV »1978«/»1968« is calculated by linking the two series.
Trends are calculated on the basis of data in the national currency for the Member States, and on the basis of data converted into EUA at a constant exchange rate (1979 for EUR 9 and thus represent weighted averages of fluctations observed by Member States.

(2) At 1970 prices.

(3) Including taxes on production not broken down by product.

(4) TAV 1973/»1968« and TAV »1978«/»1968« to be interpreted with caution: series not entirely comparable.

(5) Excluding United Kingdom.

(6) Excluding taxes on production not broken down by product.

07.1 Annual percentage change in final production, gross value-added, employment, utilized agricultural area and growth of agricultural productivity between 1973 and »1968« (1)

	Final production at 1970 prices	Gross value-added at 1970 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 yields 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	2,2	2,5	−4,9	−0,4	7,5	7,9	2,6	2,9
France	3,4	1,5	−5,3	−0,5	9,2	7,1	3,9	2,0
Italia	1,0	−0,1	−4,7	−2,1	6,0	4,9	3,2	2,1
Nederland	5,2	4,2	−2,6	−1,2	8,0	6,9	6,5	5,4
Belgique/België (2)	4,2	1,6	−6,4	−0,7	11,3	8,5	4,9	2,3
Luxembourg	1,2	0,2	−5,3	−0,4	6,9	5,9	1,6	0,7
United Kingdom	:	:	−3,5	−0,4	:	:	:	:
Ireland	3,1	1,4	−3,4	0,0	6,8	4,9	3,1	1,3
Danmark	0,2	−1,3	−4,8*	−0,2	5,2*	−3,6*	0,4	−1,1
EUR 9 (3)	2,7 (5)	1,7 (5)	−4,8*	−0,7	7,8 (5)*	6,7 (5)*	3,5 (5)	2,4 (5)
(4)	2,5 (5)	1,3 (5)	−4,8 (5)	−0,8 (5)	7,6 (5)*	6,4 (5)*	3,3 (5)	2,1 (5)

Source: Eurostat – Agricultural accounts,
– social statistics,
– agricultural statistics.

(1) The figures are calculated from series based on figures inclusive of VAT.
(2) Data to be interpreted with caution: series not entirely comparable.
(3) Exchange rates EUA (1978).
(4) Exchange rates EUA (1970).
(5) Excluding United Kingdom.

07.2 **Annual percentage change in final production, gross value-added, employment, utilized agricultural area and growth of agricultural productivity between »1978« 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 yields 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	1,5	0,1	−3,9	−0,8	5,6	4,1	2,3	0,9
France	0,0	−1,4	−3,6	−0,2	3,7	2,3	0,2	−1,2
Italia	1,8	1,0	−2,4	0,1	4,4	3,5	1,8	0,9
Nederland	3,7	3,2	−1,7	−0,6	5,5	5,0	4,3	3,8
Belgique/België	−0,3	−1,0	−3,6	−1,1	3,4	2,8	0,7	0,1
Luxembourg	−0,6	−1,0	−3,9	−0,3	3,5	3,0	−0,3	−0,8
United Kingdom	−2,1 ([2])	−3,6 ([2])	−2,0	−0,4	0,4 ([2])	−1,1 ([2])	−1,8 ([2])	−3,3 ([2])
Ireland	3,3	2,5	−2,6	−0,1	6,1	5,2	3,3	2,5
Danmark	2,7	0,4	−1,2	−0,4	4,0	1,7	3,1	0,8
EUR 9 ([3])	−0,7	−1,5	−2,9	−0,6	2,3	1,5	−0,4	−1,2

Source: Eurostat – Agricultural accounts,
– social statistics,
– agricultural statistics.

([1]) The figures are calculated from series based on figures exclusive of VAT.
([2]) »1976« on 1973.
([3]) Exchange rates EUA (1975).

08.1 Rate of value-added tax (VAT); producer prices for agricultural products [1] at 1 January 1980

		Scheme	
		Normal [2]	Flat rate [3]
1	2	3	4
Deutschland	Most products	6,5% [4]	7,5%
	Grape must, beverages, services	13	13
France	All products except wine	7	—
	Wine	17,6	—
	All crop products	—	2,4
	(2,9% on sales of fruit, vegetables and wine through a producer group)	—	
	All livestock products	—	3,5
	(4,7% on sales of eggs, poultry and pigs through a producer group)		
Italia	Cereals (except seeds and paddy rice), raw milk	1	1
	Paddy rice, fresh and dried vegetables, potatoes, fresh and dried fruit, oilseeds for edible oil, olive oil, eggs, butter and cheese	3	3
	Cattle	14	14
	Pigs	9	9
	All other products	6	6
Nederland	Most products	4	4,71
Belgique/België	Most products	6	6
	Flowers	16	16 [5]
Luxembourg	Most products and services	5	5
United Kingdom	Products generally used for human and animal consumption (including seeds, seedlings and animals)	0	—
	Other products and services	15	—
Ireland	Horses, greyhounds	exempt	
	Crop products	0	1
	Live cattle, sheep, pigs	1	1
	Other livestock including poultry and fish	10	1
	Raw wool, horsehair, bristles, feathers, hides and skins	10	1
Danmark	All products	20,25	—

Source: Eurostat.

(1) The figures are for agriculture in the strict sense, excluding, for instance, forestry. Only the most important products are named as example.
(2) The normal scheme for agriculture is somewhat simpler than the system applied in other economic sectors.
(3) The flat-rate schemes applicable to agriculture are designed to offset on a flat-rate basis the VAT paid on purchases of agricultural inputs.
(4) The farmer may deduct from his VAT debt (apart from the VAT paid on his purchases) a partial compensatory monetary amount for revaluation; this amount was reduced to 0,5% on 1 January 1980.
(5) In the case of the sale of flowers by action, horticulturalists only receive 6%. The balance being paid by the purchaser to the state.

08.2 Rate of value-added tax (VAT); purchase price of agricultural inputs at 1 January 1980

Deutschland	Purchase and tenancy of farmland	0%
	Inputs of agricultural origin (animal feedingstuffs, seeds and seedlings, breeding stock)	6,5
	Inputs of industrial origin (fertilizers, pesticides, electricity, buildings and machinery, building materials and accessories)	13
France	Fertilizers, animal feedingstuffs, pesticides, breeding stock	7
	Fuel (non-deductible), some building work and services provided by persons eligible for the special deduction	17,5
	Purchase and maintenance of farm equipment, building and maintenance of farm buildings, work under labour-only contract, most services	17,6
Italia	Agricultural work under labour-only contract, agricultural loans, rural leases	exempt
	Animal feedingstuffs (simple and compound)	1
	Seeds, breeding stock, pharmaceuticals, veterinary services, fertilizers, pesticides	6
	Fuel, equipment and machinery, building materials, most services	14
Nederland	Veterinary services, telecommunications, indemnity insurance, purchase, renting and tenancy of immovable property (except sale by builder)	exempt
	Seeds, fertilizers, fuel for hot-houses, animal feedingstuffs, breeding stock, some services	4
	Pesticides, pharmaceuticals, work under contract	4
	Equipment	4
	Motor fuels and other fuels (except petrol) (as from 1 April 1978: 18%)	18
	Structural work, maintenance and repair of farm buildings, machinery, tractors and equipment, small items of equipment and accessories, transport services, petrol	18
	Electricity	18
Belgique/België	Animal feedingstuffs, seeds, gasoil, services	6
	Fertilizers	6
	Construction and maintenance of farm buildings, fuel oil, TVO	16
	Agricultural equipment, petrol, pesticides	16
Luxembourg	Animal feedingstuffs, motor fuels and other fuels, seeds, breeding stock, electricity, water, some services (cultivation and harvesting, veterinary services)	5
	Fertilizers	5
	Agricultural equipment, pesticides, construction and maintenance of farm buildings, some services (transport)	10
United Kingdom	Interest relief grants on purchase and renting of land, insurance, financial costs	exempt
	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 diesel fuel and petrol), electricity and water	0
	Diesel fuel	15
	Other goods and services not specified; purchase and maintenance of farm machinery; fertilizers and chemicals	15
	Petrol	15
	Purchase of motor vehicles (special non-deductible 10% on such vehicles)	10+15
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	0
	Energy: liquid and solid fuels, petrol, diesel fuel, electricity, gas and lubricants	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, most services	10
	Motor vehicles and motorcycles	35
Danmark	Purchase of land and immovable property	0
	All products	20,25

09 Quantities and % of EC production in public stock ([1])

EUR 9	1 000 t		% of production ([1])					
	1978/79	1979/80	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cereals ([2])								
– Durum wheat	151	130	0,2	9,4	6,5	0,8	4,0	3,5
– Common wheat	1 008	2 061	5,8	4,4	2,4	1,4	2,3	4,9
– Barley	59	182	1,7	0,8	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,5
– Rye	422	357	8,9	7,0	6,7	9,5	12,0	12,0
Sugar								
– White sugar	—	—	—	—	1,8	0,0	—	—
Olive oil ([3])	48,8	68,8	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tobacco ([4])								
– Bales	10,0	13,5 p	2,3	3,8	10,5	6,9	6,8 p	8,0 p
Dairy products								
– Butter ([5])	290	287	2,8	6,9	8,2	8,7	14,7	14,4
– Skimmed-milk powder ([5])	503	156	23,8	59,4	43,0	38,0	22,8	7,4
Beef								
– Meat (including bone) ([6])	255	310	4,4	4,7	4,7	6,7	4,0	4,5

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
([1]) Due to differing definitions, it has been necessary to select the most appropriate statistic of production for each product.
([2]) Community public stock at the end of the commercial year.
([3]) Community public stock on 31 October.
([4]) Production and stock data refer to harvests.
([5]) Community public stock on 1 April as a percentage of the previous year's production.
([6]) Community public stock on 31 December.

10 Producer (1) prices for agricultural products (excluding VAT) in the European Communities

	Index 1975 = 100		% TAV				
	1978	1979	1973/1970	1979/1970	1979/1973	1978/1977	1979/1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	129,8	137,6	10,6	9,4	8,4	2,9	6,0
Crop products	136,1	147,0	11,2	11,1	10,3	1,6	8,0
Cereals and rice	135,7	142,6	7,9	9,5	10,1	4,4	5,1
Common wheat	137,4	143,8	6,9	8,7	9,6	5,1	4,7
Fodder barley	125,6	137,6	9,8	9,8	9,7	1,5	9,6
Barley for brewing	130,5	135,5	10,2	9,0	8,7	8,4	3,8
Maize	141,2	148,7	5,3	9,5	11,5	4,9	5,3
Other	139,7	142,4	9,6	11,0	11,2	4,1	1,9
Root and tuber crops	89,4	112,4	8,4	9,2	8,6	−17,2	25,7
Ware potatoes	66,2	107,9	10,8	9,6	8,0	−41,1	63,0
Sugarbeet	108,9	116,2	6,2	8,8	9,1	5,0	6,7
Other	114,3	116,0	4,2	5,6	6,0	1,4	1,4
Fresh vegetables	133,3	152,4	11,5	12,1	11,8	− 8,2	14,3
Cauliflowers	128,4	188,2	19,5	16,0	15,0	−10,5	46,6
Lettuces	113,3	145,0	10,7	9,9	8,9	− 5,0	28,0
Tomatoes	128,7	137,8	13,5	10,3	9,0	5,2	7,1
Carrots	86,0	126,8	13,5	12,8	12,5	−44,4	47,4
Other	142,6	156,6	10,3	12,4	12,5	− 8,1	9,8
Fresh fruit	183,2	173,8	19,0	15,0	14,0	4,9	− 5,1
Dessert apples	179,4	146,7	22,0	13,0	8,4	−23,9	−18,2
Dessert pears	205,4	182,9	30,0	20,0	15,0	23,8	−11,0
Cherries	126,4	108,7	24,0	11,0	6,2	0,8	−14,0
Plums	95,7	93,9	19,5	12,3	11,7	−13,6	− 1,9
Strawberries	122,6	129,7	0,0	8,9	12,0	− 2,6	5,8
Citrus fruit	243,2	287,2	:	:	13,0	62,4	18,1
Other	178,7	164,8	12,8	15,0	14,0	11,1	− 7,8
Wine	166,8	186,9	16,0	11,5	8,4	18,8	12,1
Olives and olive oil	118,8	133,5	:	:	14,5	− 0,4	12,4
Seeds	135,8	142,1	9,6	12,5	11,7	− 9,3	14,6
Flowers and plants	129,2	132,0	6,3	7,0	7,4	8,1	2,2
Other crop products	120,4	135,2	9,4	11,6	9,6	5,1	12,3
Animals and animal products	125,7	131,4	10,2	8,3	7,0	4,0	4,5
Animals for slaughter	123,7	129,0	10,7	7,9	6,1	4,4	4,3
Large animals	122,6	127,4	11,1	7,8	5,7	4,4	3,9
Beef animals	130,3	136,4	12,7	9,6	6,6	7,9	4,7
Calves	131,2	133,9	10,5	7,8	7,7	10,8	2,1
Pigs	109,1	112,4	9,3	5,2	2,6	− 2,4	3,0
Sheep	146,4	156,6	14,5	11,8	10,6	11,0	7,0
Other	127,4	140,5	11,0	10,4	8,3	10,7	10,3
Poultry	130,4	138,2	7,7	8,6	8,9	4,4	6,0
Chickens	133,8	143,0	7,0	9,0	9,4	4,9	6,9
Other	120,6	123,7	9,3	7,4	5,9	3,3	2,6
Other	141,0	149,6	9,4	11,3	12,0	9,4	6,1
Milk	127,7	135,2	7,4	9,1	9,5	4,3	5,9
Eggs	128,7	130,4	15,0	7,5	3,5	− 4,0	1,3
Other animals and animal production	152,7	157,7	18,5	11,3	8,8	11,9	3,3

Source: Eurostat.

(1) TAV 1973/1970: index 1970 = 100; TAV 1979/1970: index 1975 = 100 and index 1970 = 100.

11 Purchase price of agricultural inputs

			Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A – *Animal feed*											
Barley	ECU/100 kg	1979	16,87	15,27	17,28	17,39	19,27	17,64	16,88		
	% TAV	1979/1978	2,6	10,1	15,3	5,8	5,9	-1,7	18,5	:	:
	% TAV	1978/1977	-4,6	3,4	7,8	-2,6	-1,9	-1,3	1,5	:	:
	% TAV	1979/1973	1,1	9,0	:	4,7	5,7	5,2	15,0	:	:
Oats	ECU/100 kg	1979	:	13,13	15,84	15,50	18,80	17,32	16,24	:	:
	% TAV	1979/1978	:	1,3	4,4	-8,8	-1,5	-10,3	20,4	:	:
	% TAV	1978/1977	:	-5,1	2,9	-1,3	-1,4	-2,7	-2,5	:	:
	% TAV	1979/1973	:	6,6	15,5	2,7	5,1	4,0	15,0	:	:
Maize	ECU/100 kg	1979	21,72	16,29	16,70	18,95	22,31	20,87	19,60	:	:
	% TAV	1979/1978	1,8	4,0	10,8	1,6	1,1	0,8	10,6	:	:
	% TAV	1978/1977	1,0	6,7	12,8	3,6	3,8	3,8	16,4	:	:
	% TAV	1979/1973	4,8	9,7	17,0	5,4	6,4	6,4	15,0	:	:
Toasted extracted soya bean meal	ECU/100 kg	1979	22,41	:	21,96	18,37	22,28	:	23,44	:	19,80
	% TAV	1979/1978	2,6	:	9,9	4,3	4,0	:	3,1	:	5,5
	% TAV	1978/1977	-18,1	:	-6,9	-20,5	-16,0	:	-15,5	:	-14,5
	% TAV	1979/1973	-6,2	:	:	-8,4	-6,1	:	0,8	:	-4,7
Fish meal	ECU/100 kg	1979	35,86	35,64	40,87	33,82	33,56	:	39,65	:	36,80
	% TAV	1979/1978	-14,6	-10,9	-4,4	-12,6	-9,5	:	-10,3	:	-7,9
	% TAV	1978/1977	-17,2	-8,1	-2,2	-14,7	-14,6	:	-12,1	:	-9,5
	% TAV	1979/1973	-7,7	-5,2	3,8	-9,6	-8,4	:	1,8	:	-6,5
Meadow hay	ECU/100 kg	1979	:	5,88	10,51	12,84	6,73	:	7,64	:	:
	% TAV	1979/1978	:	32,7	39,7	21,3	7,8	:	43,6	:	:
	% TAV	1978/1977	:	-38,4	-7,2	-22,4	-33,4	:	-13,8	:	:
	% TAV	1979/1973	:	4,4	26,0	10,2	5,3	:	19,0	:	:
Dried lucerne	ECU/100 kg	1979	:	11,19	14,84	14,30	14,49	:	16,66	:	:
	% TAV	1979/1978	:	29,8	14,1	20,2	18,2	:	15,1	:	:
	% TAV	1978/1977	:	-21,0	:	-18,9	-18,9	:	-8,1	:	:
	% TAV	1979/1973	:	5,5	:	1,8	2,4	:	16,0	:	:
Dried sugarbeet pulp	ECU/100 kg	1979	13,29	12,16	12,85	16,30	16,83	:	15,44	13,29	:
	% TAV	1979/1978	7,9	27,2	10,5	31,0	33,0	:	22,3	5,6	:
	% TAV	1978/1977	-17,7	-5,7	-5,2	-12,1	-10,8	:	-11,1	20,4	:
	% TAV	1979/1973	1,5	8,7	15,5	3,6	4,6	:	15,0	:	:
Supplementary for dairy cows (stall fed)	ECU/100 kg	1979	19,91	21,80	21,35	19,02	20,01	18,27	20,76	:	:
	% TAV	1979/1978	0,7	7,4	17,5	10,1	4,8	2,1	13,6	:	:
	% TAV	1978/1977	-11,6	-0,8	6,2	-12,0	-9,5	-6,4	6,0	:	:
	% TAV	1979/1973	-1,1	7,9	17,0	0,9	2,1	2,7	14,0	:	:

Complete for pigs being fattened	ECU/100 kg	1979	21,63	20,95	20,69	20,08	22,55	21,01	20,31	21,73	18,20
	% TAV	1979/1978	0,6	6,6	12,9	8,0	4,7	1,8	12,8	8,6	10,5
	% TAV	1978/1977	– 6,6	– 0,1	2,8	– 9,9	– 6,7	– 3,8	– 3,7	0,5	– 7,0
	% TAV	1979/1973	0,0	:	16,0	1,8	3,1	4,1	13,5	15,5	4,7
Complete for chickens being fattened	ECU/100 kg	1979	25,80	26,37	22,39	25,43	28,32	27,93	25,15	:	:
	% TAV	1979/1978	– 0,9	6,7	8,4	4,0	2,5	2,9	9,5	:	:
	% TAV	1978/1977	– 4,3	5,3	4,5	– 3,7	– 3,6	4,6	– 1,2	:	:
	% TAV	1979/1973	1,8	:	16,0	1,7	2,9	5,4	12,4	:	:
Complete for 'battery' laying hens	ECU/100 kg	1979	22,04	21,54	22,06	21,94	24,01	24,40	21,06	:	:
	% TAV	1979/1978	0,3	5,5	8,9	4,0	2,7	1,2	11,4	:	:
	% TAV	1978/1977	– 6,1	1,5	5,1	– 3,7	– 4,3	4,9	0,4	:	:
	% TAV	1979/1973	1,1	:	14,5	2,9	3,6	5,3	13,0	:	:
B – *Fertilizers* (¹)											
Nitrate of ammonia	ECU/100 kg	1979	52,93	45,81	34,84	47,70	46,24	43,43	:	47,77	47,35
	% TAV	1979/1978	1,3	18,9	13,3	1,9	8,9	6,7	:	10,0	9,2
	% TAV	1978/1977	0,0	7,8	10,7	1,5	– 0,1	– 2,6	:	9,7	16,0
	% TAV	1979/1973	4,5	12,0	19,5	6,4	6,9	7,1	:	18,0	10,3
Thomas slag	ECU/100 kg	1979	50,11	31,15	49,56	42,45	36,27	15,87	:	48,74	:
	% TAV	1979/1978	– 4,1	8,0	4,9	0,4	2,7	4,5	:	8,1	:
	% TAV	1978/1977	– 5,1	5,7	12,2	0,0	– 1,4	– 5,1	:	5,3	:
	% TAV	1979/1973	7,0	12,4	22,0	8,9	10,4	3,0	:	26,0	:
Superphosphate	ECU/100 kg	1979	:	43,91	38,66	53,86	47,04	:	:	51,64	45,91
	% TAV	1979/1978	:	9,3	13,9	6,6	8,9	:	:	15,1	5,6
	% TAV	1978/1977	:	– 0,3	5,4	3,5	– 3,6	:	:	10,0	3,2
	% TAV	1979/1973	:	14,0	26,0	9,2	10,5	:	:	28,0	12,8
Potassium chloride	ECU/100 kg	1979	21,06	19,02	17,43	22,37	21,69	19,65	:	19,90	19,67
	% TAV	1979/1978	3,3	13,0	15,6	4,9	3,7	3,1	:	6,9	5,4
	% TAV	1978/1977	3,2	6,0	– 2,3	3,1	1,7	1,8	:	1,5	18,0
	% TAV	1979/1973	6,3	12,5	18,0	7,6	8,7	8,6	:	21,0	13,5
Fertilizers containing nutrients $N\text{-}P_2O_5\text{-}K_2O$(17-17-17)	ECU/100 kg	1979	20,28	18,45	19,26	18,62	18,45	18,08	18,52	18,13	:
	% TAV	1979/1978	1,4	5,6	25,1	– 0,7	6,2	7,2	6,2	10,3	:
	% TAV	1978/1977	0,4	7,3	9,7	– 1,0	4,3	– 5,6	9,7	1,4	:
	% TAV	1979/1973	6,6	11,3	22,0	5,9	7,6	8,6	15,5	18,5	:
C – *Fuels*											
Fuel fuel-oil	ECU/100 kg	1979	18,46	18,99	9,66	14,28	16,43	:	:	:	15,94
	% TAV	1979/1978	73,8	26,5	6,3	43,1	37,8	:	:	:	46,3
	% TAV	1978/1977	– 3,4	8,2	5,2	– 4,6	– 3,2	:	:	:	– 1,3
	% TAV	1979/1973	16,5	22,0	29,0	15,5	17,5	:	:	:	22,0

Source: Eurostat.

(¹) Price for 100 kg of pure nutrient contents.

12 Evolution (1) in the indices of the agricultural wages, in the EC indices of purchase price of inputs (2) and producer prices for agricultural products

(1975 = 100)

	Deutschland			France			Italia			Nederland			Belgique/België		
	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (3)	Agricultural producer prices (4)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (3)	Agricultural producer prices (4)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (3)	Agricultural producer prices (4)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (3)	Agricultural producer prices (4)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (3)	Agricultural producer prices (4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Indices															
1973	80,9	89,1	91,3	66,6	71,8	87,5	57,1	68,6	76,1	70,6	12,6	95,0	69,5	86,1	91,3
1974	92,7	95,0	88,2	82,0	89,1	91,9	75,3	90,6	88,8	80,4	98,9	91,0	81,6	94,6	88,2
1975	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
1976	110,3	108,3	108,8	116,0	106,7	114,5	125,1	122,2	122,0	110,3	111,2	113,2	114,6	111,7	117,1
1977	119,0	110,5	107,6	131,1	116,2	124,6	164,7	141,6	149,7	119,6	115,9	111,4	129,1	114,0	111,8
1978	125,3	107,7	104,2	149,4	122,7	128,7	194,6	151,7	162,8	126,0	111,3	106,8	140,0	110,7	107,6
1979	133,2	114,0	105,7	170,4	134,7	136,6	234,2	165,5	177,7	133,3	119,1	108,4	151,4	116,7	108,7
1980*	142,7	121	107	:	155	141	:	189	206	:	128	114	:	124	109,5
% TAV															
1973/68	9,6	4,4	3,6	14,5	:	8,2	16,5	:	:	:	7,3	4,8	10,7	:	:
1979/68	8,9	4,3	3,0	16,0	:	7,9	22,0	:	:	:	5,7	3,5	12,4	:	:
1979/73	8,7	4,2	2,5	15,0	11,0	7,7	26,0	16,0	15,0	11,2	4,3	2,2	14,0	5,2	2,9
1974/73	14,6	6,6	– 3,4	23,1	24,1	5,0	31,9	32,1	16,7	13,9	6,8	– 4,2	17,4	9,9	– 3,4
1975/74	7,9	5,3	13,4	22,0	12,2	8,8	32,8	10,4	12,6	24,4	1,4	9,9	22,6	5,7	13,4
1976/75	10,3	8,3	8,8	16,0	6,7	14,5	25,1	22,2	22,0	10,3	11,2	13,2	14,6	11,7	17,1
1977/76	7,9	2,0	– 1,1	13,0	8,9	8,8	31,7	15,9	22,7	8,4	4,2	– 1,6	12,7	2,1	– 4,5
1978/77	5,3	– 2,5	– 3,2	14,0	5,6	3,3	18,2	7,1	8,8	5,4	– 4,0	– 4,1	8,4	– 2,9	– 3,7
1979/78	6,3	5,9	1,4	14,1	9,8	6,1	42,3	9,1	9,2	5,8	7,0	1,5	8,1	5,4	1,0
1980/79*	7,1	6	1	:	15	3	:	14	16	:	7	5	:	6	0,7

12 *(1)*

	Luxembourg			United Kingdom			Ireland			Danmark			EUR 9		
	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (3)	Agricultural producer prices (4)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (3)	Agricultural producer prices (4)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (3) (5)	Agricultural producer prices (4)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (3)	Agricultural producer prices (4)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (3)	Agricultural producer prices (4)
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Indices															
1973	:	82,2	91,6	63,7	71,3	72,4	68,0	60,7	78,6	74,7	78,8	89,8	:	78,1	84,8
1974	:	92,7	90,8	79,4	91,0	82,1	82,3	85,0	79,0	85,1	94,2	91,2	:	92,4	88,8
1975	:	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	:	100,0	100,0
1976	:	109,4	109,0	117,1	123,3	128,6	116,8	115,7	126,2	110,9	107,5	113,0	:	112,7	116,8
1977	:	113,7	111,4	127,4	142,4	133,8	135,4	140,7	154,0	129,8	114,5	118,1	:	122,7	126,1
1978	:	112,0	110,6	143,9	146,5	137,8	152,3	146,6	173,4	139,2	114,2	124,7	:	125,3	129,8
1979	:	116,4	112,7	167,5	164,9	152,1	175,6	165,0	182,3	159,9	122,8	126,7	:	136,4	137,6
1980*	:	126	115	:	185	164	:	189	178	:	141	140	:	152	147
% TAV															
1973/68	:	:	5,4	11,5	10,6	8,3	15,0	9,2	11,9	:	:	11,4	:	:	7,5
1979/68	:	:	4,7	14,5	13,5	11,7	16,0	14,0	13,5	:	:	8,3	:	:	8,2
1979/73	:	6,0	3,5	17,5	15,0	13,0	17,0	18,0	15,5	12,7	7,7	7,0	:	9,7	8,4
1974/73	:	12,8	− 0,9	24,7	27,6	13,4	21,0	40,0	0,5	13,9	19,5	1,6	:	18,3	4,7
1975/74	:	7,9	10,1	25,9	9,9	21,8	21,5	17,7	26,0	17,5	6,2	9,7	:	8,2	12,6
1976/75	:	9,4	9,0	17,1	23,3	28,6	16,8	15,7	26,2	10,9	7,5	13,0	:	12,7	16,8
1977/76	:	3,9	2,2	8,8	15,4	4,0	15,9	21,6	22,0	17,0	6,5	4,5	:	8,9	8,0
1978/77	:	− 1,5	− 0,9	13,0	2,9	3,0	12,4	4,2	12,6	7,2	− 0,3	5,6	:	2,1	2,9
1979/78	:	3,9	1,9	16,4	12,6	10,4	15,3	12,6	5,1	9,8	7,5	1,6	:	8,9	6,0
1980/79*	:	8	2	:	12	8	:	15	− 2	:	15	10	:	11	7

Source: Eurostat ('Purchase price of inputs', and 'Producer prices for agricultural products' are harmonized indices, whereas 'Farm wages' remain heterogeneous national indices).

(1) TAV 1973/68 : index 1970 = 100; TAV 1979/68 : index 1975 = 100 and index 1970 = 100.
(2) The EC index of purchase prices for agricultural inputs is a Laspeyres index, whereas the implicit price (see 16) is a Paasche index. The difference between the figures in the two tables results primarily from the different index formulae.
(3) Index of the price of goods and services of current agricultural consumption.
(4) Annual index includes fruit and vegetables (except for Luxembourg and Ireland).
(5) VAT included.

13 Evolution [1] in the EC price index of feedingstuffs, fertilizers and soil improvement, energy and

	Deutschland				France				
	Feeding-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil improvements	Energy and lubricants	Investments in machinery	Feeding-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil improvements	Energy and lubricants	Investments in machinery	Feeding-stuffs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Indices									
1973	104,5	73,0	78,9	83,1	83,8	61,1	60,9	73,4	73,4
1974	102,8	88,7	93,9	91,3	94,8	85,1	94,5	86,0	92,5
1975	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
1976	113,5	101,6	107,1	104,7	107,3	99,0	112,0	110,1	124,9
1977	116,3	99,6	107,2	109,5	121,3	102,5	124,4	118,5	147,6
1978	106,6	99,6	107,6	112,3	123,1	112,6	133,9	128,2	157,8
1979	107,0	101,6	139,4	114,9	131,0	124,2	159,1	140,9	170,8
1980*	109	109	160	119	143	154	223	158	192
% TAV									
1973/68	4,6	1,4	2,3	5,4	:	:	:	:	:
1979/68	2,5	3,7	7,0	5,4	:	:	:	:	:
1979/73	0,4	5,6	9,9	5,5	7,7	12,5	17,5	11,5	15,0
1974/73	− 1,6	21,5	19,0	9,9	13,1	39,3	55,2	17,2	26,0
1975/74	− 2,7	12,7	6,5	9,5	5,4	17,5	5,8	16,3	8,1
1976/75	13,5	1,6	7,1	4,7	7,3	− 1,0	12,0	10,1	24,9
1977/76	2,4	− 2,0	0,1	4,6	13,1	3,5	11,1	7,6	18,2
1978/77	− 8,3	0,0	0,4	2,6	1,4	9,9	7,6	8,2	6,9
1979/78	0,4	2,0	29,6	2,3	6,4	10,3	18,8	9,9	8,2
1980/79*	2	7	15	4	9	24	40	12	12

	Luxembourg				United Kingdom				
	Feeding-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil improvements	Energy and lubricants	Investments in machinery	Feeding-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil improvements	Energy and lubricants	Investments in machinery	Feeding-stuffs
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Indices									
1973	89,7	75,2	70,9	80,3	79,4	59,3	56,3	62,9	71,2
1974	96,4	92,1	87,2	90,1	101,1	84,0	82,3	76,8	93,1
1975	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
1976	108,5	107,9	106,7	125,8	125,1	105,2	123,1	122,4	120,1
1977	113,4	108,8	109,5	132,1	148,2	118,1	147,4	149,8	155,6
1978	108,8	106,3	108,3	138,1	144,4	137,0	152,1	169,6	158,7
1979	110,1	112,4	130,3	144,8	163,4	147,2	181,9	188,6	177,2
1980*	117	122	171	156	176	177	235	215	185
% TAV									
1973/68	:	:	:	:	12,3	9,6	4,2	8,4	10,3
1979/68	:	:	:	:	11,9	14,5	14,0	14,5	13,5
1979/73	3,5	6,9	10,7	10,3	12,8	16,5	22,0	20,0	16,5
1974/73	7,4	22,4	23,0	12,2	27,3	41,7	46,2	22,1	30,8
1975/74	3,7	8,6	14,7	11,0	− 1,1	19,1	21,5	30,2	7,4
1976/75	8,5	7,9	6,7	25,8	25,1	5,2	23,1	22,4	20,1
1977/76	4,5	0,8	2,6	5,0	18,4	12,3	19,7	22,4	29,6
1978/77	− 4,1	− 2,3	− 1,1	4,5	− 2,6	16,0	3,2	13,3	2,0
1979/78	1,2	5,7	20,3	4,9	13,2	7,4	19,6	11,2	11,7
1980/79*	6	9	31	8	8	20	29	14	4

Source: Eurostat.

[1] TAV 1973/1968: index 1970 = 100; TAV 1979/1968: index 1975 = 100 and index 1970 = 100.

lubricants, investments in machinery (excluding VAT; Ireland incl. VAT)

(1975 = 100)

Italia			Nederland				Belgique/België			
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
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
51,5	50,0	62,4	101,1	78,9	64,1	80,7	94,0	69,1	62,4	80,0
85,7	91,5	79,7	104,4	87,6	88,4	84,3	99,4	86,3	82,8	90,0
100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
113,8	121,4	116,7	110,9	106,2	115,3	109,1	112,5	108,0	106,4	111,2
127,1	147,4	138,6	114,7	107,5	127,5	117,0	114,9	107,4	111,2	116,8
139,5	150,1	155,3	104,9	109,0	134,4	122,2	107,9	104,2	110,0	121,2
159,1	162,4	184,1	113,9	109,7	154,2	129,0	112,4	109,7	137,3	128,4
198	202	218	120	123	200	136	117	119	177	138
:	:	:	4,6	1,6	7,9	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	3,1	3,8	13,0	:	:	:	:	:
20,0	22,0	19,5	2,4	5,6	15,5	8,1	3,6	8,0	14,0	8,2
66,4	83,0	27,7	3,3	11,0	37,9	4,4	5,7	24,9	32,7	12,5
16,7	9,3	25,4	– 4,2	14,2	13,1	18,6	0,6	15,9	20,8	11,1
13,8	21,4	16,7	–10,9	6,2	15,3	9,1	12,5	8,0	6,4	11,2
11,7	21,4	18,8	3,4	1,2	10,6	7,2	2,1	– 0,6	4,5	5,0
9,8	1,8	12,1	– 8,5	1,4	5,4	4,4	– 6,1	– 3,0	– 1,1	3,8
14,1	8,2	18,5	8,6	0,6	14,7	5,6	4,2	5,3	24,0	5,9
24	24	18	5	12	30	5	4	8	29	7

Ireland			Danmark				EUR 9			
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
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
45,7	47,2	63,3	96,0	48,7	55,8	73,0	88,5	63,0	66,1	74,3
76,8	80,1	78,3	103,1	69,8	95,9	87,0	98,8	85,1	91,0	85,9
100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
102,8	122,5	130,2	115,4	89,0	107,8	106,6	116,1	102,1	112,7	110,7
112,4	142,9	161,6	125,7	83,3	112,2	115,5	129,0	105,8	122,9	122,1
119,1	138,8	183,9	118,5	85,7	119,7	127,2	126,8	113,4	126,4	131,6
130,5	172,5	199,9	126,7	89,8	146,0	138,1	136,0	122,0	153,4	143,3
155	246	213	142	112	207	154	146,7	145,0	193,7	158,4
7,2	5,5	10,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
13,5	15,5	16,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
19,0	24,0	21,0	4,7	10,7	17,5	11,2	7,3	11,6	15,0	11,6
68,1	69,7	23,7	7,4	43,3	71,9	19,2	11,6	35,1	37,7	15,6
30,2	24,8	27,7	– 3,0	43,3	4,3	14,9	1,2	17,5	9,9	16,4
2,8	22,5	30,2	15,4	–11,0	7,8	6,6	16,1	2,1	12,7	10,7
9,3	16,7	24,1	8,9	– 6,4	4,1	8,4	11,1	3,6	9,1	10,3
6,0	– 2,9	13,8	– 5,7	2,9	6,7	10,1	– 1,7	7,2	2,9	7,8
9,6	24,3	8,7	6,9	4,8	22,0	8,6	7,3	7,6	21,4	8,9
19	43	7	12	25	42	12	8	19	26	11

14 Evolution [1] of the indices of producer prices for agricultural products (excluding VAT)

(1975 = 100)

	Deutschland			France			Italia			Nederland			Belgique/België		
	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
Indices (including fruit and vegetables)															
1973	91,3	83,5	94,6	87,5	87,0	90,2	76,1	78,9	72,4	95,0	90,1	97,5	91,3	80,9	96,1
1974	88,2	81,4	91,0	91,9	96,1	89,9	88,8	94,4	81,0	91,0	92,5	90,3	88,2	89,0	87,9
1975	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
1976	108,8	115,9	106,3	114,5	122,1	108,2	122,0	122,4	121,5	113,2	124,5	107,5	117,1	135,1	108,8
1977	107,6	107,5	107,7	124,6	133,1	117,7	149,7	156,9	139,8	111,4	113,9	110,2	111,8	114,0	110,8
1978	104,2	107,9	102,9	128,7	132,1	125,9	162,8	170,7	151,9	106,8	104,9	107,8	107,6	108,9	107,1
1979	105,7	110,4	104,0	136,6	141,1	133,0	177,7	187,2	164,8	108,4	107,5	108,8	108,7	110,3	107,9
1980*	107	112	106	141	142	140	206	216	191	114	119	111	109,5	110,5	109,0
% TAV															
1973/68	3,6	3,2	3,7	8,2	7,7	8,5	:	:	:	4,8	5,1	4,7	:	:	:
1979/68	3,0	4,0	2,6	7,9	8,4	7,5	:	:	:	3,5	4,2	3,1	:	:	:
1979/73	2,5	4,8	1,9	7,7	8,4	6,7	15,0	15,5	14,5	2,2	3,0	1,8	2,9	5,3	1,6
1974/73	− 3,4	− 2,5	−3,8	5,0	10,4	− 0,3	16,7	19,7	11,9	− 4,2	2,7	− 7,4	− 3,4	10,0	− 8,5
1975/74	13,4	22,9	9,9	8,8	4,1	11,2	12,6	5,9	23,4	9,9	8,1	10,7	13,4	12,4	13,8
1976/75	8,8	15,9	6,3	14,5	22,1	8,2	22,0	22,4	21,5	13,2	24,5	7,5	17,1	35,1	8,8
1977/76	− 1,1	− 7,3	1,3	8,8	9,0	8,8	22,7	28,2	15,1	− 1,6	− 8,5	2,5	− 4,5	−15,6	1,8
1978/77	− 3,2	0,4	− 4,4	3,3	− 0,8	7,0	8,8	8,8	8,7	− 4,1	− 7,9	− 2,2	− 3,7	− 4,4	− 3,3
1979/78	1,4	2,3	1,1	6,1	6,8	5,6	9,2	9,7	8,5	1,5	2,4	0,9	1,0	1,3	0,8
1980/79*	1	1	2	3	1	5	16	15	16	5	11	2	1	0	1

14 *(1)*

	Luxembourg			United Kingdom			Ireland			Danmark			EUR 9		
	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
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Indices (including fruit and vegetables)															
1973	91,6	78,9	94,3	72,4	65,3	76,3	78,6	70,1	80,3	89,8	85,3	91,4	84,8	81,6	87,6
1974	90,8	83,4	92,4	82,1	80,6	82,9	79,0	80,0	78,8	91,2	91,3	91,2	88,8	91,2	87,7
1975	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
1976	108,0	120,6	106,4	128,6	143,7	120,4	126,2	124,2	126,5	113,0	117,4	111,3	116,8	124,3	111,9
1977	111,4	114,1	110,8	133,8	131,0	135,2	154,0	139,3	156,4	118,1	118,3	118,0	126,1	134,0	120,9
1978	110,6	115,0	109,7	137,8	121,8	146,5	173,4	135,9	179,5	124,7	123,2	125,2	129,8	136,1	125,7
1979	112,7	119,3	111,2	152,1	141,2	157,9	182,3	159,9	185,9	126,7	131,7	124,9	137,6	147,0	131,4
1980*	115	125	113	164	144	175	178	156	180	140	142	139	147	157	141
% TAV															
1973/68	5,4	5,9	5,2	8,3	9,8	9,7	11,9	9,4	12,4	11,4	10,1	11,8	7,5	8,2	7,0
1979/68	4,7	7,1	3,8	11,7	11,0	10,6	13,5	12,2	14,0	8,3	8,9	8,2	8,2	9,7	7,3
1979/73	3,5	7,1	2,8	13,0	13,5	12,9	15,5	15,0	15,0	7,0	9,1	5,3	8,4	10,3	7,0
1974/73	−0,9	5,7	−2,0	13,4	23,4	8,7	0,5	14,1	− 1,9	1,6	7,0	− 0,2	4,7	11,8	0,1
1975/74	10,1	19,9	8,2	21,8	24,0	20,6	26,0	25,0	26,9	9,7	9,5	9,7	12,6	9,7	14,0
1976/75	9,0	20,6	6,4	28,6	43,7	20,4	26,2	24,2	26,5	13,0	17,4	11,3	16,8	24,3	11,9
1977/76	2,2	− 5,4	4,1	4,0	− 8,8	12,3	22,0	12,2	23,6	4,5	0,8	6,0	8,0	7,8	8,0
1978/77	−0,9	0,8	−1,0	3,0	− 7,0	8,4	12,6	− 2,4	14,8	5,6	4,1	6,2	2,9	1,6	4,0
1979/78	1,9	3,7	1,4	10,4	15,9	7,8	5,1	17,7	3,6	1,6	6,9	− 0,2	6,0	8,0	4,5
1980/79*	2	5	2	8	2	11	−2	−2	−3	10	8	11	7	7	7

Source: Eurostat.

(1) TAV 1973/68: index 1970=100; TAV 1979/68: index 1975=100 and index 1970=100.

15 Agricultural prices and amounts of Community aid (Beginning of marketing year)

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonnes except as stated	1972/73	1979/80	1980/81	% TAV 1980/81 / Ist year	% TAV 1979/80 / 1978/79	% TAV 1980/81 / 1979/80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cereals							
Marketing year: August-July Beginning of single market: 1967/68							
1. Durum wheat	Target price	160,31	277,37	294,71	5,3	2,3	6,3
	Single basic intervention price	141,36	249,12	260,33	4,8	1,5	4,5
	Guaranteed min. price to producer	185,94	—	—	—	—	—
	Threshold price	157,65	273,40	289,90	5,3	2,2	6,0
	Production aid	44,57/ha	77,31/ha	79,24/ha	—	1,7	2,5
2. Common wheat	Target price	137,58	201,42	214,01	4,0	2,6	6,3
	Single basic intervention price	126,64	149,17	155,88	2,1	1,5	4,5
	Threshold price	134,92	197,45	209,20	4,0	2,5	6,0
	Ref. price (breadmaking quality)	—	168,06	175,20	2,2	1,5	4,2
3. Barley	Target price	126,03	182,89	194,32	4,5	2,8	6,2
	Single basic intervention price	115,70	149,17	155,88	3,3	1,5	4,5
	Threshold price	123,31	178,90	189,50	4,5	2,6	5,9
4. Rye	Target price	127,48	192,50	197,31	4,4	2,7	2,5
	Single basic intervention price	117,81	159,82	163,82	3,4	1,5	2,5
	Threshold price	124,82	188,50	192,50	4,3	2,5	2,1
5. Maize	Target price	123,01	182,89	194,32	4,5	2,8	6,2
	Single basic intervention price	100,65	149,17	155,88	4,1	1,5	4,5
	Threshold price	115,52	178,90	189,50	4,5	2,6	5,9
Rice							
Marketing year: September-August Beginning of single market: 1967/68							
1. Paddy rice	Intervention price	157,16	218,58	233,71	3,5	3,3	6,9
2. Husked rice	Target price	225,69	382,28	408,16	4,9	5,0	6,8
Round-grain	Threshold price	250,98	376,58	401,07	4,9	5,0	6,5
Long-grain	Threshold price	275,16	388,67	401,07	4,9	1,5	3,2
3. Wholly milled							
Round-grain	Threshold price	327,02	499,75	531,38	5,3	4,8	6,5
Long-grain	Threshold price	385,29	557,84	580,61	6,0	1,5	4,1
4. Broken rice	Threshold price	156,56	241,52	255,83	4,9	2,6	5,9
Sugar and isoglucose							
Marketing year: July-June Beginning of single market: 1968/69: Sugar 1977/78: Isoglucose							

1. Beet	Minimum price						
	Community	21,37	31,83	33,10	4,1	1,5	4,0
	Italia	23,73	34,35	35,62	4,0	1,4	3,7
	Ireland	19,28	33,40	34,67	7,6	1,4	3,8
	United Kingdom	17,28	33,40	34,67	9,1	1,4	3,8
	Minimum price for half-lean						
	Community	12,57	22,28	23,17	5,6	1,5	4,0
	Italia	14,93	24,80	25,69	5,3	1,3	3,6
	Ireland	—	23,85	24,74	11,3	1,4	3,7
	United Kingdom	—	23,85	24,74	7,1	1,4	3,7
2. Raw sugar	Intervention price						
	Community	239,98	341,30	358,90	4,0	1,5	5,2
	Italia	256,66	341,30	358,90	3,6	1,5	5,2
	French OD	241,91	344,80	362,60	4,0	1,5	5,2
	Ireland	226,40	341,30	358,90	6,5	1,5	5,2
	United Kingdom	178,80	341,30	358,90	9,1	1,5	5,2
	Threshold price	286,88	422,30	457,71	4,5	1,4	8,4
3. White sugar	Target price	296,80	432,60	455,50	4,5	1,5	5,3
	Intervention price						
	Community	282,17	410,90	432,70	4,5	1,5	5,3
	Italia	300,30	430,30	452,10	4,4	1,4	5,1
	French OD	278,18	408,50	430,30	4,5	1,4	5,3
	Ireland	254,61	423,00	444,80	7,2	1,4	5,2
	United Kingdom	229,22	423,00	444,80	8,6	1,4	5,2
	Threshold price	327,02	492,80	533,00	4,8	1,4	8,2
	Production levy	113,16	123,30	129,80	1,5	1,5	5,3
4. Molasses	Threshold price	38,69	38,70	60,00	3,7	00	55,0
Isoglucose	Production levy	—	49,90	53,40	6,5	−17,4	7,0
Olive oil							
Marketing year: November-October							
Beginning of single market: 1966/67							
	Target production price	1 507,56	2 350,40	2 479,70	4,2	1,5	5,5
	Representative market price	962,33	1 470,00	:	:	−18,2	:
	Intervention price	874,68	1 731,90	1 801,20	5,2	1,5	4,0
	Threshold price	945,40	1 449,60	:	:	−19,2	:
	Aid	545,24	529,00	558,10	2,0	1,5	5,5
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	364,10	386,90	3,6	1,5	6,3
	Basic intervention price	244,81	353,60	367,70	3,4	1,5	4,0
2. Sunflower	Target price	254,48	396,60	426,30	4,4	1,5	7,5
	Basic intervention price	247,23	385,10	400,50	4,1	1,5	4,0

15 *(1)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonnes except as stated	1972/73	1979/80	1980/81	% TAV 1980/81 / Ist year	1979/80 / 1978/79	1980/81 / 1979/80
3. Soya	Target price	—	394,80	420,50	6,9	1,5	6,5
	Minimum price	—	—	386,90	00	—	—
4. Flax seeds	Target price	—	397,90	421,80	4,7	1,5	6,0
5. Castor beans	Target price	—	515,40	543,70	1,7	1,5	5,5
Dried fodder							
Marketing year: Dehydrated potatoes: July-June Dehydrated lucerne: April-March Beginning of single market: 1974/75							
1. Dehydrated potatoes	Production aid	—	11,72	12,42	9,4	1,5	6,0
2. Dehydrated lucerne	Production aid	—	6,14	6,51	−1,8	1,7	6,0
	Target price	—	126,40	134,62	4,0	1,5	6,5
Cotton seed – ECU/ha							
Marketing year: August-July Beginning of single market: 1971/72	Aid	96,72	133,38	140,72	5,8	1,5	5,5
Flax and hemp – ECU/ha							
Marketing year: August-July Beginning of single market: 1970/71							
1. Flax	Aid Community	163,21	248,55	264,71	7,1	1,5	6,5
2. Hemp	Aid	139,03	225,74	240,41	9,5	1,5	6,5
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	—	127,00	129,00	8,8	00	1,6
2. Fibre flax (1)	Aid	—	175,00	178,00	9,1	00	1,7
3. Seed flax (1)	Aid	—	139,00	141,00	4,9	00	1,4
4. Grasses (1)	Aid	96,72 to 362,69	121,00 to 459,00	123,00 to 503,00	3,1 to 4,0	00 to 00	1,7 to 9,6
5. Legumes (1)	Aid	60,45 to 241,79	48,00 to 339,00	49,00 to 368,00	−2,6 to 5,4	00 to 00	2,1 to 8,6

6. Hybrid maize (²)	Reference price	447,31 to 1 148,51	690,00 to 1 350,00	690,00 to 1 350,00	5,6 to 2,0	0,1 to −0,3	00 to 00
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	2,54	2,68	4,6	1,6	5,5
	Activating price	1,63	2,36	:	:	1,3	:
2. Type R II	Guide price	1,62	2,54	2,68	5,4	1,6	5,5
	Activating price	1,58	2,36	:	:	1,3	:
3. Type R III	Guide price	27,32	39,61	41,79	4,5	1,5	5,5
	Activating price	26,11	36,84	:	:	1,6	:
4. Type A I	Guide price	1,64	2,38	2,51	4,4	1,3	5,5
	Activating price	1,58	2,17	:	:	0,5	:
5. Type A II	Guide price	36,39	52,79	55,69	4,7	1,5	5,5
	Activating price	33,97	48,14	:	:	0,4	:
6. Type A III	Guide price	41,59	60,28	63,60	4,7	1,5	5,5
	Activating price	38,81	54,98	:	:	0,4	:
B – 1. Red wine	Reference price	2,22	3,33	:	:	2,8	:
2. White wine	Reference price	2,12	3,17	:	:	3,3	:
3. Liqueur wine	Reference price	5,20	56,00 to 82,00	:	:	2,9 to 2,6	:
4. Liqueur wine (processed)	Reference price	—	47,00 to 70,00	:	:	5,1 to 3,4	:
5. Wine (fortified for distillation)		1,45	2,05	:	:	3,0	:
6. Grape must		—	2,25	:	:	3,2	:
7. White wine (Riesling-Sylvaner)	Reference price	44,94	66,31	:	:	2,4	:
C – Grape juice							
1. White	Reference price	—	2,88	:	:	3,2	:
2. Other	Reference price	—	3,03	:	:	3,1	:
Hops – ECU/ha							
Marketing year: September-August							
Beginning of single market: 1971							
Different varieties	Aid	181,34 to 906,71	225,00 to 250,00	:	:	−38,0 to −48,3	:
Leaf tobacco – ECU/kg							
Harvest: January-December							
Beginning of single market: 1970							
No 1a+b	Norm price	2,291	2,898	3,014	3,2	1,5	4,0
	Intervention price	2,062	2,608	2,713	3,9	1,5	4,0
	Derived intervention price	3,206	3,944	3,994	2,2	1,2	1,3
	Premium	1,595	1,984	2,074	3,1	1,5	4,5
No 2	Norm price	2,767	3,464	3,603	3,1	1,5	4,0
	Intervention price	2,490	3,118	3,243	3,1	1,5	4,0
	Derived intervention price	3,609	4,439	4,541	2,3	1,3	2,3
	Premium	1,586	2,065	2,228	4,4	3,0	7,9
No 3	Norm price	2,605	3,363	3,514	3,6	1,5	4,5
	Intervention price	2,345	3,027	3,163	3,6	1,5	4,5
	Derived intervention price	2,973	4,040	4,155	3,4	1,3	2,8
	Premium	1,400	2,001	2,096	5,9	1,5	4,7

15 *(2)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonnes except as stated	1972/73	1979/80	1980/81	% TAV 1980/81 / Ist year	1979/80 / 1978/79	1980/81 / 1979/80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No 4a+b	Norm price	1,792	2,579	2,721	4,9	1,5	5,5
	Intervention price	1,613	2,321	2,449	4,9	1,5	5,5
	Premium	1,237	1,621	1,799	4,6	1,9	11,0
No 5	Norm price	1,893	2,521	2,650	4,0	1,9	5,1
	Intervention price	1,703	2,261	2,385	4,0	1,5	5,5
	Premium	1,333	1,559	1,653	3,3	1,6	6,0
No 6	Norm price	2,142	—	—	—	—	—
	Intervention price	1,928	—	—	—	—	—
	Premium	1,087	—	—	—	—	—
No 7a+b	Norm price	1,641	2,330	2,470	4,8	1,5	6,0
	Intervention price	1,480	2,096	2,223	4,8	1,5	6,1
	Premium	1,194	1,608	1,720	4,7	1,5	7,0
No 8a+b+c	Norm price	1,331	—	—	—	—	—
	Intervention price	1,198	—	—	—	—	—
	Premium	0,829	—	—	—	—	—
No 9a+b	Norm price	1,593	—	—	—	—	—
	Intervention price	1,434	—	—	—	—	—
	Premium	1,043	—	—	—	—	—
No 10	Norm price	2,170	2,825	2,952	3,9	1,5	4,5
	Intervention price	1,954	2,542	2,657	3,9	1,5	4,5
	Derived intervention price	2,777	3,580	3,678	3,9	1,2	2,7
	Premium	1,330	1,628	1,714	6,7	1,5	5,3
No 11a	Norm price	1,758	2,066	2,190	2,4	1,5	6,0
	Intervention price	1,583	1,859	1,971	2,4	1,4	6,0
	Derived intervention price	2,409	2,780	2,883	2,1	1,1	3,7
	Premium	0,832	1,058	1,221	4,2	5,7	15,4
No 11b	Norm price	1,861	2,423	2,520	3,9	1,6	4,0
	Intervention price	1,676	2,181	2,268	3,9	1,5	4,0
	Derived intervention price	2,516	3,150	3,220	3,2	1,2	2,2
	Premium	1,007	1,316	1,369	5,4	4,8	4,0
No 12a+b+c	Norm price	1,801	2,152	2,249	3,0	1,5	4,5
	Intervention price	1,621	1,937	2,024	3,0	1,5	4,5
	Derived intervention price	1,260	2,751	2,824	3,2	1,2	2,7
	Premium	0,642	1,055	1,218	10,1	7,3	15,5
No 13a+b+c	Norm price	1,775	2,056	2,138	2,6	1,5	4,0
	Intervention price	1,597	1,851	1,924	2,6	1,5	3,9
	Derived intervention price	2,423	2,764	2,824	2,2	1,1	2,2
	Premium	1,379	1,514	1,597	2,9	1,7	5,5
No 14	Norm price	1,410	1,588	1,628	2,1	1,4	2,5
	Intervention price	1,268	1,271	1,465	2,1	1,5	15,3
	Derived intervention price	1,845	1,934	2,138	2,2	1,1	10,5
	Premium	0,959	1,110	1,171	3,6	1,6	5,5

No 15	Norm price	2,621	2,987	3,062	1,8	1,5	2,5
	Intervention price	2,359	2,689	2,756	1,8	1,5	2,5
	Derived intervention price	3,809	4,250	4,265	1,4	1,1	0,4
	Premium	1,735	1,867	1,970	3,2	3,4	5,5
No 16	Norm price	2,455	2,829	2,900	2,1	1,5	2,5
	Intervention price	2,210	2,263	2,320	0,9	−9,8	2,5
	Derived intervention price	3,305	3,402	3,407	0,7	−7,8	0,1
	Premium	1,605	1,776	1,864	3,2	3,5	5,0
No 17	Norm price	2,199	2,540	2,604	2,1	1,5	2,5
	Intervention price	1,979	2,031	2,083	0,9	−9,8	2,6
	Derived intervention price	2,976	3,065	3,070	0,7	−7,8	0,2
	Premium	1,431	1,576	1,654	2,5	4,0	4,9
No 18a+b+c	Norm price	11,618	13,321	13,654	2,4	1,5	2,5
	Intervention price	10,456	11,990	12,289	2,4	1,5	2,5
	Derived intervention price	15,805	18,091	18,267	2,1	1,2	1,0
	Premium	6,721	6,891	7,384	2,1	3,6	7,2
No 19a+b	Norm price	1,086	—	—	—	—	—
	Intervention price	0,977	—	—	—	—	—
	Premium	0,265	—	—	—	—	—
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	14,52	14,75	2,1	00	1,6
	Buying-in price	4,11	6,35	6,44	2,9	00	1,4
2. Tomatoes (open grown)	Reference price	21,40	98,51	137,45	16,2	5,1	39,5
	Basic price	15,96	23,27	24,79	4,0	00	6,5
	Buying-in price	6,41	9,68	10,31	4,2	00	6,5
3. Oranges (Group 1)	Reference price	20,79	22,85	22,85	00	00	00
	Basic price	19,22	30,40	32,14	5,2	1,4	5,7
	Buying-in price	13,18	19,80	20,93	4,7	1,4	5,7
4. Mandarins	Reference price	21,52	23,87	23,87	0,8	0	0
	Basic price	22,24	33,98	35,96	5,8	1,5	5,8
	Buying-in price	14,63	22,42	23,71	5,7	1,4	5,8
5. Lemons	Reference price	25,15	33,04	29,81	2,8	10,8	− 9,8
	Basic price	24,78	33,42	35,63	8,5	00	6,6
	Buying-in price	13,30	20,12	21,47	7,9	00	6,7
6. Table grapes	Reference price	31,31	38,89	40,62	1,1	4,8	4,4
	Basic price	27,05	26,12	27,54	0,6	1,4	5,4
	Buying-in price	11,61	17,00	17,88	1,2	1,3	5,2
7. Apples	Reference price	17,29	29,00	30,31	4,4	4,9	4,5
	Basic price	11,73	19,18	20,42	0,9	1,8	6,5
	Buying-in price	6,17	9,78	10,40	0,6	1,8	6,3
8. Pears	Reference price	18,26	28,60	29,89	2,0	4,9	4,5
	Basic price	16,20	21,29	22,48	0,4	1,4	5,6
	Buying-in price	8,10	10,87	11,50	0,3	1,5	5,8
9. Peaches	Reference price	34,09	54,92	57,52	4,2	4,8	4,7
	Basic price	22,97	34,25	36,71	4,8	00	7,2
	Buying-in price	13,90	20,85	22,37	4,9	00	7,3

15 *(3)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonnes except as stated	1972/73	1979/80	1980/81	% TAV 1980/81 / 1st year	% TAV 1979/80 / 1978/79	% TAV 1980/81 / 1979/80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10. Cherries	Reference price	50,53	84,40	88,52	5,0	17,6	4,9
11. Plums (Group 1)	Reference price	26,84	44,37	46,69	6,0	4,9	5,2
12. Cucumbers	Reference price	—	91,58	94,26	6,1	2,1	2,9
Citrus fruits							
Beginning of single market: 1969/70	Reference price	21,52	23,86	:	:	00	:
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	—	46,38	51,58	9,2	18,0	11,2
	Minimum price	—	20,67	21,66	4,1	5,2	4,8
2. Tomato concentrates	Production aid	—	38,22	37,10	−2,8	−2,7	−2,9
	Minimum producer price	—	8,35	8,75	5,0	5,3	4,8
3. Peeled tomatoes – whole	Production aid	— —	14,14 to 17,75	12,73 to 15,98	6,3 to 6,2	25,6 to 25,2	−10,0 to 10,0
	Minimum producer price	—	10,53 to 13,96	11,03 to 14,63	5,0 to 5,0	5,2 to 5,3	4,7 to 4,8
– other	Production aid	—	6,93	6,24	6,5	26,0	−10,0
	Minimum producer price	—	8,70	9,12	5,0	5,2	4,8
4. Tomato juice	Production aid	—	10,17	9,15 to 17,10	3,6 to 41,7	19,4	−10,0 to 68,1
	Minimum producer price	—	8,70	8,75 to 9,12	2,9 to 5,0	5,2	0,6 to 4,8
5. Peaches in syrup	Production aid	—	27,69	26,06	9,3	26,9	−5,9
	Minimum producer price	—	30,13	31,58	5,1	5,2	4,8
6. Prunes	Production aid	—	51,40	47,90	16,2	44,9	−6,8
	Minimum producer price	—	133,69	140,11	5,0	5,3	4,8
Milk products							
Marketing year: April-March Beginning of single market: 1968/69							
1. Milk (3,7% FC)	Target price	142,29	214,00	222,60	5,0	00	4,0
2. Low-fat milk	Aid	19,95	56,50	55,00	10,0	6,2	−2,7

3. Butter	Intervention price						
	Community	2 176,12	2 849,70	2 916,00	2,8	00	2,3
	Danmark	2 037,45	2 849,70	2 916,00	4,6	00	2,3
	Ireland	1 875,21	2 849,70	2 916,00	5,7	00	2,3
	United Kingdom	919,53	2 849,70	2 916,00	15,5	00	2,3
4. Cheese							
– Gr. Pad (30-60 days)	Intervention price	1 720,94	2 794,30	2 896,10	5,6	00	3,6
(6 months)	Intervention price	2 037,69	3 390,90	3 498,50	5,7	00	3,2
– Parm. Regg.	Intervention price	2 216,34	3 699,80	3 807,40	5,6	00	2,9
(6 months)	Storage price	26,36	—	—	—	00	—
5. Skimmed-milk powder	Intervention price	652,83	1 157,90	1 215,10	7,7	00	4,9
	Aid	213,02	556,00	540,00	15,1	7,0	−2,9
6. Pilot products	Serum powder – Threshold price	259,92	386,90	391,80	3,5	18,5	1,3
	Milk powder (15%) – Threshold price	810,00	1 355,40	1 396,90	6,5	00	3,1
	Milk powder (26%) – Threshold price	1 410,85	2 086,30	2 155,60	4,7	00	3,3
	Condensed milk (unsweetened) – Threshold price	597,83	825,70	844,20	3,5	00	2,2
	Condensed Milk (sweetened) – Threshold price	799,12	1 072,60	1 095,30	3,3	00	2,1
	Butter – Threshold price	2 431,81	3 099,00	3 215,40	2,8	00	3,8
	Emmentaler – Threshold price	2 055,58	3 059,90	3 180,30	4,8	00	3,9
	Blue-veined cheese – Threshold price	1 778,97	2 481,50	2 559,90	4,0	00	3,2
	Parm. Regg. – Threshold price	2 749,16	4 068,90	4 175,70	4,5	00	2,6
	Cheddar – Threshold price	1 886,57	2 670,70	2 761,20	4,2	00	3,4
	Gouda and other – Threshold price	1 691,33	2 456,10	2 538,30	4,5	00	3,3
	Lactose – Threshold price	519,85	773,70	780,50	3,5	19,2	0,9
Beef and veal							
Marketing year: April-March							
Beginning of single market: 1968/69							
1. Beef animals (live)	Guide price						
	Community	906,71	1 545,80	1 607,60	5,8	1,5	4,0
	Ireland + United Kingdom	730,45	1 545,80	1 607,60	10,4	1,5	4,0
	Intervention price						
	Community	—	1 391,20	1 446,80	3,8	1,5	4,0
	Ireland + United Kingdom	—	1 391,20	1 446,80	6,3	1,5	4,0
2. Calves (live)	Guide price						
	Community	1 139,44	—	—	—	—	—
	Ireland + United Kingdom	904,90	—	—	—	—	—
Pigmeat							
Marketing year: November-October							
Beginning of single market: 1967/68							
Pig carcases	Basic price	997,39	1 504,46	1 587,21	4,6	1,5	5,5
	Sluice-gate price	670,56	1 076,90	:	:	30,9	:
Eggs							
Marketing year: November-October							
Beginning of single market: 1967/68							
Eggs in shell	Sluice-gate price	78,34	106,30	:	:	4,0	:

15 *(4)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonnes except as stated	1972/73	1979/80	1980/81	% TAV 1980/81 / 1st year	% TAV 1979/80 / 1978/79	% TAV 1980/81 / 1979/80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Poultrymeat							
Marketing year: November-October Beginning of single market: 1967/68							
1. 70% chickens	Sluice-gate price	835,75	1 047,10	:	:	3,1	:
2. 70% duck	Sluice-gate price	815,32	1 277,20	:	:	4,5	:
3. 75% geese	Sluice-gate price	631,19	1 445,20	:	:	4,1	:
4. Turkeys	Sluice-gate price	965,95	1 331,50	:	:	3,0	:
5. Guinea fowls	Sluice-gate price	1 423,42	1 750,60	:	:	3,4	:
Silkworms – ECU/box of seed							
Marketing year: April-March Beginning of single market: 1972/73	Aid	36,27	67,50	71,21	8,8	1,5	5,5
Beans and field beans							
Marketing year: July-June Beginning of single market: 1978/79	Activating price	—	349,70	375,90	4,3	1,5	7,5
	Minimum purchase price	—	214,80	226,60	3,5	1,5	5,5
Sheep and goatmeat – ECU/100 kg							
Marketing year: April-March Beginning of single market: 1980/81	Basic price	—	—	345,0	—	—	—
	Intervention price	—	—	293,2	—	—	—
	Derived intervention price (Ireland)	—	—	276,2	—	—	—
	Reference price						
	Italia	—	—	375,0	—	—	—
	France	—	—	345,0	—	—	—
	Danmark						
	Benelux						
	Deutschland	—	—	315,0	—	—	—
	Ireland	—	—	310,0	—	—	—
	United Kingdom	—	—	293,0	—	—	—

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Seed subsidies 1979/80 (ECU/100 kg): Ceres: Oryza Sativa L. – 12,1; Oleaginae: Linum usitatissimum L. partim (seed flax) – 17,5; Linum usitatissimum L. partim (fibre flax) – 13,9; Cannabis sativa L. (monoica) – 12,7; Graminae: Arrhenatherum elatius (L.) Beauv. ex. J. and K. Presl. – 39,9; Dactylis glomerata L. – 33,9; Festuca arundinacea Schreb. – 35,1; Festuca ovina L. – 25,4, Festuca pratensis Huds. – 26,6; Festuca rubra L. – 23,0; Lolium multiflorum Lam. – 13,3; Lolium perenne L. – of high persistence, late or medium late – 21,8; – new varieties and others – 16,9; – of low persistence, – 12,1; Lolium x hybridum Hausskn. – 13,3; Phleum pratense L. – 45,9; Poa nemoralis L. – 24,2; Poa pratensis L. – 24,2; Poa trivialis L. – 24,2; Leguminosea: Pisum sativum L. partim (Fodder peas) – 4,8; Vicia faba L. partim (Field beans) – 6,0; –Medicago sativa L. (ecotypes) – 12,1; Medicago sativa L. (varieties) – 21,8; Trifolium pratense L. – 31,4; Trifolium repens L. – 33,9; Trifolium repens L. var. giganteum – 33,9; Vicia sativa L. –19,3.

(2) Reference prices for hybrid maize for sowing 1980/81 (ECU/100 kg): Double hybrids – Top-cross hybrids – 70, Three-cross-hybrids – 94, Single hybrids – 135.

16 Annual rate of change (1) of (a) consumer prices for foodstuffs and beverages and of (b) producer prices for agricultural products (2)

		% TAV				% TAV for each month of 1979/80 compared with the corresponding month of 1978/79									
		1979/1968	1979/1973	1978/1977	1979/1978	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Ø I-VI
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Deutschland	(a)	4,0	3,6	0,1	1,1	2,5	2,8	3,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	(b)	3,0	2,5	– 3,2	1,4	5,1	5,7	6,1	6,0	5,4	4,4	2,9	2,6	0,9	3,7
France	(a)	8,7	10,3	7,7	9,3	10,1	9,8	10,1	9,7	9,7	9,3	9,2	8,9	8,9	9,3
	(b)	7,9	7,7	3,3	6,1	7,9	7,7	6,6	6,3	6,4	5,2	3,4	2,7	4,2	4,7
Italia	(a)	11,3	16,0	12,6	13,4	13,6	13,8	14,5	15,7	15,8	14,9	14,9	14,1	12,3	14,6
	(b)	:	17,0	8,8	9,2	12,0	13,3	13,9	16,6	14,0	14,2	11,1	12,3	12,3	13,4
Nederland	(a)	5,8	5,3	0,2	2,0	3,2	3,2	3,7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	(b)	3,5	2,2	– 4,1	1,5	2,8	7,4	8,8	11,4	6,5	5,4	2,4	0,5	– 0,3	4,3
Belgique/België	(a)	6,8	6,8	2,4	1,0	1,6	1,8	2,1	1,9	2,4	2,2	2,2	2,6	2,6	2,3
	(b)	:	2,2	– 3,7	1,0	5,9	8,2	8,6	8,9	5,4	5,1	7,2	5,4	4,0	5,0
Luxembourg	(a)	5,6	6,8	2,9	2,7	2,8	2,5	3,2	2,4	2,3	2,6	2,8	2,9	2,7	2,6
	(b)	4,7	3,5	– 0,9	1,9	3,4	0,4	3,3	3,4	3,9	3,9	3,6	4,2	4,6	3,9
United Kingdom	(a)	12,2	16,0	7,5	11,0	13,4	14,6	14,2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	(b)	11,7	13,0	3,0	10,4	10,6	11,4	10,4	8,7	10,3	9,9	6,8	4,6	2,5	7,1
Ireland	(a)	12,3	14,5	8,7	15,2	11,0	11,0	11,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	(b)	13,5	15,5	12,6	5,1	– 1,3	– 5,0	– 4,6	– 7,3	– 6,2	– 3,3	– 2,4	– 6,2	– 6,4	– 5,3
Danmark	(a)	8,6	10,2	9,4	5,2	6,1	6,5	6,2	7,1	7,9	9,3	10,0	9,7	9,7	9,0
	(b)	8,3	7,0	5,6	1,6	5,1	5,7	6,9	10,2	11,8	12,1	12,3	12,0	10,6	11,5
EUR 9	(a)	8,6	10,8	6,8	8,4	9,6	10,0	10,2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	(b)	8,2	8,4	2,9	6,0	7,8	8,6	8,6	9,1	8,4	7,8	5,8	5,0	4,9	6,8

Source: Eurostat.

(1) TAV 1979/68: index 1975 = 100 and index 1970 = 100.
(2) 'Fruit and vegetables' excluded in monthly series and included in annual series.

17 Consumer price index

(1970 = 100)

	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	EUR 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. *General index*										
1979	155,7	220,8	304,4	192,2	190,8	178,9	305,8	304,5	227,5	232,8
% TAV 1979/1968	4,6	8,6	11,4	7,2	6,8	6,1	11,9	12,2	8,7	:
% TAV 1979/1973	4,6	10,7	16,3	7,3	8,4	7,4	15,6	15,0	10,8	11,3
% TAV 1979/1978	4,1	10,6	14,8	4,5	4,5	4,6	13,5	13,2	9,6	10,5
% TAV 1978/1977	2,7	9,3	12,1	4,3	4,5	3,1	8,3	7,6	10,0	7,8
2. *Manufactured products* (including tobacco)										
1979	:	207,7	308,2	185,9	174,1	172,9	:	299,9	:	:
% TAV 1979/1969	:	8,0	12,5	6,8	6,0	6,0	:	:	:	:
% TAV 1979/1973	:	10,4	16,9	7,1	7,6	7,3	:	15,4	10,1	:
% TAV 1979/1978	:	11,4	14,2	4,7	3,7	6,7	:	12,0		:
% TAV 1978/1977	3,3	9,1	11,4	4,7	5,2	5,0	:	7,4	10,4	:
3. *Services*										
1979	:	236,6	301,3	237,1	232,7	209,7	:	321,5		:
% TAV 1979/1969	:	9,6	12,3	9,7	9,6	8,1	:	:	:	:
% TAV 1979/1973	:	11,5	15,9	9,1	10,7	9,2	:	16,3	11,3	:
% TAV 1979/1978	:	11,5	14,8	5,0	5,5	6,6	:	14,0		:
% TAV 1978/1977	3,8	10,6	13,0	8,3	8,4	5,0	:	10,3	11,1	:
4. *Foodstuffs and beverages*										
1979	:	223,5	300,8	164,2	172,1	175,2	323,4	318,6	:	:
% TAV 1979/1969	:	9,4	12,8	5,6	6,1	6,3	:	:	:	:
% TAV 1979/1973	:	10,7	16,8	5,2	6,8	6,8	16,1	15,2	11,5	:
% TAV 1979/1978	:	8,6	14,2	2,1	0,5	2,1	11,7	14,6	:	:
% TAV 1978/1977	0,5	8,7	12,5	− 0,3	1,4	1,0	7,0	9,3	9,1	:

5. *Bread and confectionery*										
1979	:	259,8	313,1	201,4	215,4	202,0	:	318,5	:	:
% TAV 1979/1969	:	:	12,6	7,6	8,4	8,3	:	:	:	:
% TAV 1979/1973	:	13,4	17,1	8,5	10,0	9,0	:	17,0	13,2	:
% TAV 1979/1978	:	15,6	13,6	4,0	3,3	5,0	:	12,6	:	:
% TAV 1978/1977	3,7	12,0	14,9	7,6	7,0	4,3	:	13,1	14,3	:
6. *Meat*										
1979	:	218,3	303,3	161,5	172,9	170,1	354,4	389,1	:	:
% TAV 1979/1969	:	:	12,2	5,3	6,0	6,0	:	:	:	:
% TAV 1979/1973	:	8,9	14,7	3,8	5,9	6,0	14,0	15,2	9,8	:
% TAV 1979/1978	:	6,3	9,0	2,4	0,9	1,7	12,4	14,4	:	:
% TAV 1978/1977	1,2	9,8	12,4	3,7	5,4	4,7	10,6	15,6	10,2	:
7. *Milk, butter, cheese*										
1979	:	220,6	343,6	169,6	162,0	163,5	361,5	296,2	:	:
% TAV 1979/1969	:	:	13,9	5,7	5,1	5,2	:	:	:	:
% TAV 1979/1973	:	10,0	18,5	5,6	5,5	5,7	18,2	15,1	11,0	:
% TAV 1979/1978	:	9,1	14,6	0,3	0,7	1,0	15,1	24,5	:	:
% TAV 1978/1977	1,9	9,5	7,9	3,6	2,7	1,9	16,5	8,2	3,8	:
8. *Fruit and vegetables*										
1979	:	272,0	397,3	166,6	163,6	167,9	376,9	353,0	:	:
% TAV 1979/1969	:	:	15,4	6,1	6,0	6,0	:	:	:	:
% TAV 1979/1973	:	13,5	20,8	6,7	7,2	6,4	16,6	14,8	9,8	:
% TAV 1979/1978	:	7,0	28,6	6,2	– 4,0	6,0	19,2	29,6	:	:
% TAV 1978/1977	– 3,7	5,4	15,9	– 9,3	– 5,8	– 11,3	– 17,5	– 5,0	2,6	:

Source: Eurostat.

18 Comparison between the movement (1) (% TAV) of the indices of consumer prices (1973 to 1979), producer prices (1973 to 1979), and common agricultural prices (1972/73 to 1978/79), in the EC

	Deutschland			France			Italia			Nederland			Belgique/België		
	Consumer prices (1)	Producer prices	Common agricultural prices (1)	Consumer prices (1)	Producer prices	Common agricultural prices (1)	Consumer prices (1)	Producer prices	Common agricultural prices (1)	Consumer prices (1)	Producer prices	Common agricultural prices (1)	Consumer prices (1)	Producer prices	Common agricultural prices (1)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Bread	5,7			14,0			17,0			8,9			10,6		
Common wheat		3,5	4,8		8,4	8,1		15,0	17,5		3,0	11,2		4,5	5,9
2. Sugar	4,4			10,9			17,5			6,0			7,0		
Sugarbeet		5,2	6,2		7,6	8,6		19,5	16,0		2,8	9,1		4,6	6,4
3. Whole milk	3,7			10,2			17,5			6,1			7,0		
Milk		4,8	6,4		8,8	9,1		19,0	18,6		4,9	5,8		6,9	6,8
4. Beef and veal	2,3			9,4			15,0			4,0			6,8		
Beef (excluding veal)		2,1	7,7		6,0	11,1		14,0	25,4		2,2	7,4		3,5	8,8
5. Pigmeat	1,9			6,5			12,6			3,4			3,6		
Pigmeat		−1,0	6,7		3,7	12,6		12,2	18,3		−1,5	4,1		−0,6	6,6
6. Ware potatoes	3,6			×			16,0			5,3			6,8		
Ware potatoes		−1,0	×		4,3	×		12,5	×		−3,3	1,0		−0,2	×
7. Eggs	0,6			7,8			13,5			0,4			2,3		
Eggs		−3,4	1,0		5,9	4,8		10,4	13,8		−2,7	2,3		−4,5	2,0

18 *(1)*

	Luxembourg			United Kingdom			Ireland			Danmark			EUR 9		
	Consumer prices (1)	Producer prices	Common agricultural prices (1)	Consumer prices (1)	Producer prices	Common agricultural prices (1)	Consumer prices (1)	Producer prices	Common agricultural prices (1)	Consumer prices (1)	Producer prices	Common agricultural prices (1)	Consumer prices (1)	Producer prices	Common agricultural prices (2)
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Bread	9,5			18,0			16,5			12,3			12,1		
Common wheat		4,3	5,9		11,6	11,9		10,3	16,0		7,2	8,3		9,6	9,2
2. Sugar	8,2			21,0			19,5			22,0			10,8		
Sugarbeet		:	6,4		17,5	16,4		22,0	18,5		8,5	8,8		9,1	6,6
3. Whole milk	6,5			17,0			15,0			8,6			12,7		
Milk		4,2	6,8		14,5	12,5		16,5	16,6		8,7	9,3		9,5	7,0
4. Beef and veal	6,5			15,0			16,0			9,1			11,0		
Beef (excluding veal)		2,7	8,8		13,0	19,2		14,5	23,5		6,0	11,3		6,6	9,0
5. Pigmeat	5,4			13,0			14,0			8,8			7,6		
Pigmeat		0,2	6,6		14,0	12,6		12,1	16,7		2,3	9,0		2,6	6,8
6. Ware potatoes	6,8			16,0			14,5			10,2			10,8		
Ware potatoes		7,4	×		25,0	×		25,0	×		2,2	×		8,0	×
7. Eggs	2,2			10,3			9,3			6,3			7,0		
Eggs		−3,1	2,0		7,1	8,3		12,6	11,8		3,6	5,7		3,5	5,6

Source: Eurostat and for the common agricultural prices, the EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Calculated from the prices in the national currency.
(2) Calculated from the prices in ECU.

19 Prices of certain agricultural products

		EC 'entry price' ECU/100 kg	Third-country offer price (normally lowest available) ECU/100 kg	In % (1)
1	2	3	4	5
Common wheat	1973/74	14,34	18,06	79
	1974/75	15,70	14,64	107
	1975/76	17,41	14,04	124
	1976/77	18,98	9,28	204
	1977/78	19,72	9,14	216
	1978/79	20,23	10,50	193
	1979/80	20,72	12,69	163
Durum wheat	1973/74	31,99	27,48	116
	1974/75	29,37	24,37	120
	1975/76	28,74	19,80	145
	1976/77	27,12	11,50	236
	1977/78	27,78	12,73	218
	1978/79	27,78	12,89	216
	1979/80	28,38	17,80	159
Husked rice	1973/74	25,96	42,91	60
	1974/75	28,80	35,69	81
	1975/76	32,51	23,76	137
	1976/77	35,35	21,24	166
	1977/78	36,72	28,75	128
	1978/79	37,35	23,75	157
	1979/80	39,15	29,88	131
Barley	1973/74	12,91	13,44	96
	1974/75	14,29	13,40	107
	1975/76	15,91	13,61	117
	1976/77	17,26	11,75	147
	1977/78	18,12	8,78	206
	1978/79	18,40	8,19	225
	1979/80	18,86	11,71	161
Maize	1973/74	12,61	12,91	98
	1974/75	13,93	13,18	106
	1975/76	15,84	12,39	128
	1976/77	17,26	10,60	163
	1977/78	18,12	8,93	203
	1978/79	18,40	9,14	201
	1979/80	18,86	9,92	190
White sugar	1973/74	29,98	45,36	66
	1974/75	33,28	80,52	41
	1975/76	38,75	35,63	109
	1976/77	42,16	24,00	176
	1977/78	41,78	16,38	255
	1978/79	42,62	15,45	276
	1979/80	43,26	33,11	131

Remark: The figures in column 4 represent the annual average of, normally, the lowest third-country offer price used for the purposes of managing the agricultural markets. They do not necessarily represent the prices at which the Community could purchase on the world market if it had to buy substantially more of its supplies from third countries. Further it is to be noted that world market prices are often residual prices and are not the prices at which a large part of agricultural produce is traded internationally.

19 *(1)*

1	2	EC 'entry price' ECU/100 kg 3	Third-country offer price (normally lowest available) ECU/100 kg 4	In % [1] 5
Beef and veal (live animals)	1973/74	103,04	93,71	110
	1974/75	115,47	71,07	162
	1975/76	133,41	84,40	158
	1976/77	143,55	74,75	192
	1977/78	148,58	75,86	196
	1978/79	152,29	76,47	199
	1979/80	154,58	75,63	204
Pigmeat	1973	103,75	79,30	131
	1974	115,62	106,47	109
	1975	127,28	113,12	113
	1976	132,27	105,95	125
	1977	134,04	97,88	137
	1978	129,56	83,47	155
	1979	139,07	91,36	152
Eggs	1973	76,49	49,57	159
	1974	89,24	68,91	111
	1975	101,32	54,40	164
	1976	105,92	:	:
	1977	107,91	:	:
	1978	108,78	:	:
	1979	109,89	:	:
Butter	1973/74	232,52	72,63	320
	1974/75	236,58	74,76	316
	1975/76	264,19	82,49	320
	1976/77	292,25	72,92	401
	1977/78	303,91	78,42	388
	1978/79	309,17	76,71	403
	1979/80	309,90	75,39	411
Skimmed-milk powder (spray)	1973/74	93,80	60,11	156
	1974/75	113,98	81,55	139
	1975/76	123,19	46,24	266
	1976/77	128,57	22,52	571
	1977/78	133,13	26,92	494
	1978/79	135,23	29,52	458
	1979/80	135,54	35,77	379
Olive oil	1973/74	165,83	172,30	96
	1974/75	174,13	154,60	113
	1975/76	223,66	103,31	217
	1976/77	223,66	116,25	192
	1977/78	227,02	107,48	211
	1978/79	231,56	115,72	200
	1979/80	235,04	121,74 [2]	193
Oilseeds	1973/74	26,55	34,58	77
	1974/75	29,24	36,72	80
	1975/76	32,91	25,90	127
	1976/77	35,43	29,21	121
	1977/78	37,32	24,37	153
	1978/79	38,96	24,18	161
	1979/80	39,55	21,39	185

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

[1] Column 3 divided by column 4 expressed as a percentage.
[2] Ø 10 months.

20 Expenditure on consumption of
(a) foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco
(b) foodstuffs
(c) non-alcoholic beverages
(d) alcoholic beverages
(e) tobacco

	% of expenditure (1) on final consumption by households in 1978					Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco % TAV (volume)	
	Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	Foodstuffs	Non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages	Tobacco	1972/1970	1978/1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Deutschland	20,6	15,6	3,2		1,8	3,5	2,0
France	23,1	19,3	0,5	2,3	1,0	2,6	1,7 (3)
Italia	32,6	29,2	0,3	2,0	2,0	1,3	1,5
Nederland	22,6	17,3	0,6	2,5	2,2	4,2	1,4 (3)
Belgique/België	23,2	19,2	0,5	1,7	1,7	2,6	1,0 (3)
Luxembourg	22,7	18,9	0,4	1,7	1,7	2,7	0,6
United Kingdom	24,1	17,9	0,7	2,1	3,5	1,6	−0,5 (3)
Ireland ** (3)	43,3	25,6	1,2	12,1	4,4	3,3	0,2 (4)
Danmark	27,5	19,0		8,5		1,0	1,4
EUR 9 (2) **	24,1	19,2		4,9		2,6	1,0 (3)

Source: Eurostat – ESA.
(1) Within the economic territory.
(2) Calculated from data in national currencies converted into EUA at constant rates (1978).
(3) 1977.
(4) 1976.

21 Total human consumption of certain agricultural products

	EUR 9				
	1 000 t			% TAV	
	»1968/69«	»1973/74«	»1977/78«	»1977/78« / »1968/69«	»1977/78« / »1973/74«
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1)	21 218(2)	21 236	21 337	0,1	0,1
Total wheat (7)	19 008	19 192	19 357	0,2	0,2
Common wheat (7)	:	16 228	16 646	:	0,6
Durum wheat (7)	:	2 964	2 711	:	−2,2
Rye and meslin (7)	1 180	1 099	1 056	−1,2	−1,0
Barley (7)	78	70	71	−1,0	0,4
Maize (7)	5	708	679	×	−1,0
Rice (7)	510	687	740	4,2	1,9
Potatoes	22 440	21 304	19 388	−1,6	−2,3
Sugar	8 871	9 765	9 365	0,6	−1,0
Wine (1 000 hl)	127 655	129 271	125 333	0,2	−0,8
Vegetables	24 488	25 058	25 818	−0,6	0,7
Fruit (excluding citrus)	16 227	15 521	15 381	−0,6	−0,2
Cauliflowers (4)	:	1 315	1 244	:	−1,8
Tomatoes (4) (5)	:	5 141	5 415	:	1,7
Peaches (4) (5)	:	1 379	1 528	:	3,5
Apples (4)	:	4 612	4 960	:	1,8
Pears (4)	:	1 747	1 718	:	−0,4
	»1968«	»1974«	»1978«	»1978« / »1968«	»1978« / »1974«
Fresh (milk) products except cream	25 557	25 851	26 381*	0,3	0,5
Cheese	2 219	2 705	3 061*	3,3	3,1
Butter (by weight produced)	1 757	1 734	1 652*	−0,6	−1,2
Eggs	3 302	3 541	3 660*	1,0	0,8
Total meat (3)	18 130	20 733	21 557*	1,7	1,0

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Including derived products (without rice).
(2) Estimate for maize for the United Kingdom.
(3) Including cutting-room fat and offal.
(4) Market sales.
(5) Including processed products.
(6) (»1974/75«).
(7) Flour equivalent.

22 Human consumption of certain agricultural products

(kg/head)

		EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	UEBL/BLEU	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cereals (1)										
– Total cereals (without rice)	»1968/69«	85	69	80	128	66	74	74	93	70
	»1977/78«	82	67	76	124	62	71	72	86	65
– Wheat (1)	»1968/69«	76	48	78	123	59	72	67	88	41
	»1977/78«	75	49	74	120	55	69	66	80	43
– Rye (1)	»1968/69«	5	16	0	0	4	1	0	0	23
	»1977/78«	4	14	0	0	4	1	0	0	15
– Grain-maize (1)	»1968/69«	:	2	1	4	2	1	:	2	1
	»1977/78«	3	3	1	3	2	1	4	4	3
– Rice (2)	»1968/69«	:	2	2	3	3	1	:	:	:
	»1977/78«	3	2	3	4	3	3	3	2	2
Potatoes	»1968/69«	90	109	97	45	89	119	100	127	80
	»1977/78«	75	84	80	37	80	99	92	109	60
Sugar (3)	»1968/69«	36	32	34	26	45	38	45	51	48
	»1977/78«	36	36	35	28	40	35	43	44	44
Vegetables										
– Total vegetables (incl. preserved veg.)	»1968/69«	99	59	129	162	77	85	61	61	41
	»1977/78«	100	73	111	150	83	84	79	82	54
of which :										
– Cauliflowers (4)	»1968/69«	:	4	5	8	6	5	:	:	:
	»1977/78«	5	3	5	7	6	4	5	4	3
– Tomatoes (4)	»1968/69«	:	9	15	36	8	18	:	:	:
	»1977/78«	21	15	19	27	14	30	14	11	12
Fruit (5)										
– Total fresh fruit (including preserved fruit and fruit juice)	»1968/69«	65	93	57	78	63	54	35	44	50
	»1977/78«	59	86	53	64	78	57	31	27	37
of which :										
– Apples (4)	»1968/69«	:	27	19	11	33	25	:	:	:
	»1977/78«	19	22	16	22	35	24	12	11	17
– Pears (4)	»1968/69«	:	6	6	16	7	6	:	:	:
	»1977/78«	7	4	6	16	6	7	2	2	3
– Peaches (4)	»1968/69«	:	4	7	12	1	3	:	:	:
	»1977/78«	6	5	6	12	2	4	2	1	2
Citrus fruit										
– Total citrus fruit	»1968/69«	:	20	16	30	25	16	:	:	:
	»1977/78«	24	22	19	35	54	19	13	11	13
of which :										
– Oranges (4)	»1968/69«	:	11	11	17	17	14	:	:	:
	»1977/78«	14	9	10	22	40	15	9	9	8
Wine (6)	»1968/69«	51	16	111	111	5	11	3	2	5
	»1977/78«	48	24	98	90	11	17	6	3	12

22 *(1)*

(kg/head)

		EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	UEBL/BLEU	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Milk products										
– Fresh products without cream	»1968«	103	94	85	61	154	95	145	256	171
	»1978«	101*	83	87	80	136	84	140	202*	155
– Cheese	»1968«	9	9	13	10	8	7	5	2	9
	»1978«	9*	12	19	13	12	10	5	2*	9
– Butter (fats)	»1968«	6	7	7	2	2	8	8	11	8
	»1978«	6*	6	8	2*	3	8	7	12*	8
Margarine (pure fat)	»1968«	:	10	4	1	23	12	:	:	:
	»1978«	7	9	4	2	20	11	8	6	13
Eggs	»1968/69«	13	15	12	10	12	14	16	14	12
	»1977/78«	14*	17	14	12	11	14	15	11*	13
Meat (7)										
– Total meat (without offal)	»1968«	68	74	81	48	58	70	70	65	56
	»1978«	81*	91	97	69	72	86	70	76*	71
of which:										
– Total beef and veal	»1968«	25	23	30	23	22	25	23	18	20
	»1978«	26*	24	32	25	22	29	24	24*	15
– Beef	»1968«	21	21	22	20	20	23	23	18	20
	»1978«	23	22	25	21	21	26	24	24	15
– Veal	»1968«	3	2	8	4	1	2	0	0	0
	»1978«	3*	2	7	4	1	3	0	0	1
– Pigmeat	»1968«	28	43	30	11	28	32	26	27	30
	»1978«	36	55	37	21	38	39	26	30	45
– Poultrymeat	»1968«	9	7	12	11	5	8	9	9	4
	»1978«	13	10	16	17	8	11	13	13	8
– Sheepmeat and goatmeat	»1968«	3	0	3	1	0	1	11	11	1
	»1978«	3	1	4	1	0	2	7	9	1
Oils and fats (8)										
– Total fats and oils	»1968«	:	20	18	21	31	22	:	:	:
	»1978«	20	21	19	22	32	23	16	15	25
of which:										
– Vegetable	»1968«	:	5	11	18	3	4	:	:	:
	»1978«	10	6	11	18	4	4	8	9	7
– Of marine animals	»1968«	:	1	1	0	7	2	:	:	:
	»1978«	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Of land animals	»1968«	:	6	4	2	6	7	:	:	:
	»1978«	4	6	4	2	9	8	1	1	5

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Flour equivalent.
(2) Expressed in product weight.
(3) White-sugar equivalent
(4) Human consumption based on marketed produce and including processed products.
(5) Not including citrus fruits.
(6) Litres/head.
(7) Including cutting-room fat.
(8) Crude oil (Ø 2 years »1977/78«).

23 »1977« world production and trade in the principal agricultural products
The EC share of the world market

	World production 1 000 t	World trade ([1]) 1 000 t	(3/2) × 100 Proportion of production traded	% of world trade		
				Imported by EC	Exported by EC	(6-5) Net EC share of world trade ([2])
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total cereals (except rice)	1 204 374	149 663	12,4	16,1	4,6	−11,5
of which: Total wheat	441 474	67 081	15,2	7,0	7,1	0,1
Feed grain (except rice)	762 900	85 582	10,8	23,6	2,6	−21,0
of which: Maize	362 971	59 219	16,3	26,7	0,1	−26,5
Oilseeds (by weight produced)	194 434	26 374	13,6	45,4	0,2	−45,2
of which: Soya	80 232	21 041	26,2	45,6	0,0	−45,6
Wine	28 641	2 496	8,7	21,6	27,0	5,4
Sugar	105 170	24 667	23,5	8,3	10,0	1,7
Total whole milk	457 501	147	0,0	0,7	62,6	61,9
Butter	6 972	540	7,7	23,3	36,7	13,3
Cheese	10 484	580	5,5	15,5	36,0	20,5
Milk powder (skimmed and whole)	6 692	1 296	19,4	0,3	49,7	49,4
Total meat (except offal)	133 438 ([3])	4 733 ([3])	3,5 ([3])	17,8 ([3])	7,6 ([3])	−10,2 ([3])
of which: Beef and veal	48 141 ([3])	2 016 ([4])	4,2 ([4])	7,8 ([4])	5,5 ([4])	− 2,3 ([4])
Pigmeat	49 168 ([3])	496 ([4])	1,0 ([4])	19,6 ([4])	9,5 ([4])	−10,1 ([4])
Poultrymeat	25 828	676	2,6	7,5	27,8	20,3
Hens' eggs	25 666	305	1,2	5,6	11,5	5,9

Sources: 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.

24 Food aid

	Total commitments for (1)								Total payments in	
	1973 1 000 t	1974 1 000 t	1975 1 000 t	1976 1 000 t	1977 1 000 t	1978 1 000 t	1979		1979	
							1 000 t	1 000 EUA	1 000 t	1 000 EUA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cereals (2): Total	1 287	1 287	1 287	1 287	1 287	1 287	1 287	:	1 418,9	:
– EC	580	643,5	708	720,5	720,5	720,5	720,5	:	802,8	:
Skimmed-milk powder	27	50	46	150	105	150	150	87 940	179	160 956
Butteroil	6	39	45	45	45	45	45	62 250	52	
Sugar (3)	:	6,1	6,1 (4)	6,2	6,1	6,1	6,1	3 534	—	—
Cash – UNRWA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
– other	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EC total	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Actual deliveries cover more than one year.
(2) Figures for committed cereals relate to marketing years.
(3) Sugar aid is channelled through UNRWA.
(4) The equivalent of 2 000 t is granted in cash to UNRWA.

25 Degree of self-supply in certain agricultural products

(%)

		EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	UEBL/BLEU	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cereals										
– Total cereals (excluding rice)	»1968/69«	86	79	147	69	38	48	63	80	99
	»1977/78«	91	83	155	67	27	43	71	82	111
– Total wheat	»1968/69«	94	86	154	95	54	59	45	68	103
	»1977/78«	105	98	185	78	62	72	65	56	139
– Rye	»1968/69«	100	100	110	103	105	90	45	100	85
	»1977/78«	106	103	123	96	65	81	64	7	157
– Barley	»1968/69«	103	80	158	22	89	64	99	97	103
	»1977/78«	106	84	163	35	57	71	107	118	113
– Oats	»1968/69«	96	91	105	69	136	85	102	96	99
	»1977/78«	96	93	110	75	138	72	96	90	92
– Grain-maize	»1968/69«	45	12	149	47	0	0	0	0	0
	»1977/78«	52	18	119	61	0	2	0	0	0
– Rice	»1968/69«	:	0	45	225	0	0	0	0	0
	»1977/78«	67	0	10	172	0	0	0	0	0
Potatoes	»1968/69«	100	96	102	97	122	99	95	105	102
	»1977/78«	99	92	99	99	131	91	92	103	100
Sugar	»1968/69«	82	89	117	93	101	148	34	94	124
	»1977/78«	117	123	183	91	153	208	37	121	190
Fresh vegetables	»1968/69«	98	53	95	112	182	112	78	101	92
	»1977/78«	93	33	92	117	117	113	73	102	72
Fresh fruit (excluding citrus fruits)	»1968/69«	80	58	95	116	81	71	34	20	71
	»1977/78«	76	46	88	133	50	51	30	26	52
Citrus fruits	»1968/69«	:	0	7	134	0	0	0	0	0
	»1977/78«	42	0	2	118	0	0	0	0	0
Wine	»1968/69«	97	56	92	110	2	11	0	0	0
	»1977/78«	99	60	97	127	0	7	0	0	0
Milk products										
– Fats [6]	»1968«	108	100	113	88	190	104	50	150	229
	»1978«	108	119	112	75	247	104	65	221	244
– Proteins [6]	»1968«	113	104	122	93	125	114	87	119	131
	»1978«	108	118	112	67	121	105	101	194	153
– Fresh milk products (excluding cream)	»1968«	100	100	99	100	100	102	100	100	100
	»1978«	100	100	101	98	97	117	100	100	104

25 *(1)* *(%)*

		EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	UEBL/ BLEU	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
– Whole-milk powder (4)	»1968«	169	84	169	—	347	219	66	543	386
	»1978«	×	115	525	—	468	323	841	×	1 629
– Skimmed-milk powder (7)	»1968«	140	146	183	—	48	187	91	426	128
	»1978«	110	179	111	13	53	127	153	703	130
– Concentrated milk (7)	»1968«	142	93	186	93	345	115	108	0	1 243
	»1978«	156	124	184	50	325	25	122	0	363
– Cheese (7)	»1968«	98	84	109	90	225	52	44	456	234
	»1978«	103	90	112	79	233	42	68	378	350
– Butter (1)	»1968«	91	104	119	67	298	110	10	198	332
	»1978«	111	133	112	70*	481	110	38	283	273
Margarine (5)	»1968«	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	»1978«	102	98	90	90	112	122	101	93	105
Eggs	»1968«	99	87	100	94	135	135	99	100	141
	»1978«	100	76	98	96	236	151	100	94	102
Meat (2)										
– Total (3)	»1968«	93	88	97	77	160	109	62	270	387
	»1978«	97	87	96	75	196	121	74	272	327
– Total beef and veal	»1968«	90	87	109	63	109	89	61	590	252
	»1978«	97	98	106	61	129	93	74	578	315
– Beef	»1968«	89	87	111	65	83	88	61	596	251
	»1978«	96	101	107	60	91	93	73	582	317
– Veal	»1968«	94	83	101	51	561	104	97	150	400
	»1978«	105	66	105	69	902	96	170	200	100
– Pigmeat	»1968«	100	95	87	88	171	130	58	162	495
	»1978«	100	88	84	76	224	169	63	144	357
– Poultrymeat	»1968«	101	49	102	99	350	133	99	104	351
	»1978«	105	59	115	98	296	93	102	101	232
– Sheepmeat and goatmeat	»1968«	56	85	82	74	289	42	42	139	100
	»1978«	65	56	74	59	350	17	57	128	0
Oils and fats										
– Total (5)	»1968«	:	34	41	52	25	26	:	:	:
	»1978«	44	40	50	57	32	34	15	62	79
– Vegetable (5)	»1968«	:	7	20	43	—	1	:	:	:
	»1978«	25	9	27	57	3	1	5	—	5
– Slaughterhouse fats (5)	»1968«	:	103	99	58	57	65	:	:	:
	»1978«	89	110	93	93	58	82	58	322	88
– Of marine animals (5)	»1968«	:	12	—	—	—	—	:	:	:
	»1978«	23	11	0	0	0	—	7	—	263

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Including butteroil.
(2) Including slaughterhouse fats.
(3) Excluding offal.
(4) Includes whole-milk powder for Italy.
(5) Ø 2 years (1977/78) excluding D, UK, DK and EUR 9 (1976/77)
(6) »1977«; NL and BLEU »1978«.
(7) Ireland, EUR 9: »1977«.

26 World exports and EC foreign trade in all products, agricultural products (1) and other products

(Mrd USD)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
World exports (2)							
– all products	468,0	704,0	720,0	820,0	929,0	1 078,4	1 170,9 p
of which: agricultural products	99,0	126,0	129,0	140,0	157,0	172,5	213,4 p
other products	369,0	578,0	591,0	680,0	772,0	905,9	957,5 p
External EC trade (2)							
Exports							
– all products	99,5	132,0	143,0	158,0	189,8	221,6	266,1
of which: agricultural products	9,4	11,7	11,6	11,8	14,0	16,9	20,9
Imports							
– all products	103,8	156,0	155,0	176,2	197,6	227,6	298,4
of which: agricultural products	30,0	33,3	32,3	36,9	42,7	46,1	55,0
% World exports of agricultural products as percentages of total world exports	21,2	17,9	17,9	17,1	16,9	16,0	18,2 p
% EEC exports of agricultural products as percentage of total EEC exports	9,4	8,5	8,1	7,5	7,4	7,6	7,9
% EEC imports of agricultural products as percentage of total EEC imports	28,9	21,3	20,8	21,0	21,6	20,3	18,4
Index changes (1973 = 100)							
World exports:							
– all products	100	150,0	153,8	175,2	198,5	230,4	250,2 p
– agricultural products	100	127,3	130,3	141,4	158,6	174,2	215,6 p
– other products	100	156,6	160,2	184,3	209,2	245,5	259,5 p
External EEC trade:							
Exports							
– all products	100	132,7	143,7	158,8	190,8	222,7	267,4
– agricultural products	100	124,5	123,4	125,5	157,4	179,8	222,3
Imports							
– all products	100	150,3	149,3	169,7	190,4	219,3	287,5
– agricultural products	100	111,0	107,7	123,0	142,3	153,7	183,3

Remark: 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 EUA and the USD changed between 1975 and 1976 by about 10 %.
Source: Statistique du GATT – Le Commerce international 1977/78 and Eurostat.

(1) SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 232, 24, 261-265 + 268, 29, 4.
(2) Excluding intra-Community trade.

27 EEC world exports and imports of certain agricultural products

(Mio USD)

	World exports [1]		Imports of the Nine		EEC imports as % of world exports	
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cereals (excluding rice)	19 339		2 603,3	2 697,4	13,5	
Oilseeds	8 094		3 789,8	4 597,1	46,8	
Oils and fats	9 922		1 810,7	2 346,1	18,2	
Oilcake and oilseed meal	4 290		2 119,2	2 622,0	49,4	
Meat	8 326		2 116,6	2 490,5	25,4	
Milk products	4 019		521,1	547,6	13,0	
Fresh citrus fruits	1 869		1 173,6	1 393,3	62,8	
Bananas	1 237		740,4	805,0	59,9	
Raw and white sugar	6 972		1 039,8	1 285,5	14,9	
Coffee	9 245		4 521,2	4 992,4	48,9	
Cocoa and cocoa products	4 083		2 236,4	2 198,1	54,8	
Tea	1 240		503,3	569,4	40,6	
Wine and vermouth	2 122		564,5	711,9	26,6	
Raw tobacco	3 558		1 727,9	1 586,1	48,6	
Natural textile fibres [2]	6 080		1 368,6	1 499,2	22,5	
Natural rubber	2 785		698,9	952,5	25,1	
Hides and skins	1 220		691,9	1 117,8	56,7	
Fisheries products	9 905		1 852,8	2 334,6	18,7	

Sources: FAO – Commodity Review and Outlook 1979/80 and Eurostat.

(1) Excluding intra-Community trade.
(2) Wool excluded.

28 EC agricultural imports of agricultural products [1] from different groups of countries

	Mio EUA						% of total EUR 9					
	1973	»1974«	»1976«	1977	1978	1979	1973	»1974«	»1976«	1977	1978	1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. World total [5]	39 857	43 946	57 227	65 351	66 689	74 040	×	×	×	×	×	×
2. Total EUR 9 intra-EEC	15 486	17 921	23 942	27 878	30 562	33 890	×	×	×	×	×	×
3. Total EUR 9 extra-EEC	24 371	26 024	32 130	37 453	36 127	40 150	100	100	100	100	100	100
4. USA	4 187	4 955	6 133	6 429	6 507	6 960	17,1	19,0	19,1	17,1	18,0	17,3
5. Japan	166	172	174	173	202	194	0,7	0,7	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
6. Western Europe [2]	2 491	2 457	2 776	3 282	3 032	4 133	10,2	9,4	8,6	8,7	8,4	10,3
7. Industrialized Commonwealth [3]	3 384	3 308	3 566	3 789	3 652	4 357	13,8	12,7	11,1	10,1	10,1	10,9
8. Yugoslavia	337	284	323	369	362	438	1,4	1,1	1,0	0,9	1,0	1,1
9. State-trading countries (class III)	2 474	2 333	2 531	2 718	2 651	2 874	8,9	9,0	7,9	7,2	7,3	7,2
10. Mediterranean area [4]	2 827	2 928	3 366	3 794	3 805	3 653	11,6	11,3	10,5	10,1	10,5	9,1
– Spain	983	997	1 189	1 349	1 359	1 534	4,0	3,8	3,7	3,6	3,8	3,8
– Greece	262	300	392	440	449	491	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2
– Portugal	183	184	178	208	225	289	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,7
11. Latin America, Central and South	3 819	3 935	5 088	6 573	5 972	6 616	15,7	15,1	15,8	17,5	16,5	16,5
12. ACP (Lomé Treaty)	2 640	3 104	4 613	6 185	5 591	5 585	10,8	11,9	14,4	16,5	15,5	13,9

Source: Eurostat – SITC.
(1) SITC 0, 21, 22, 232, 24, 261–265 + 268, 29, 4, 522.11 + 12.
(2) Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Switzerland, Austria, Yugoslavia.
(3) Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa.
(4) Spain, Greece, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Malta, Cyprus, Israel, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Portugal.
(5) Not including secret, ships' stores, etc.

29 EEC trade in agricultural and food products

	Imports					Exports				
	Mio EUA		% TAV			Mio EUA		% TAV		
	1978	1979	1979/1973	1978/1977	1979/1978	1978	1979	1979/1973	1978/1977	1979/1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Intra										
Deutschland	8 620	9 034	12,1	9,8	4,8	4 071	4 707	17,9	5,1	15,6
France	4 786	5 066	19,2	13,5	5,9	6 894	7 663	11,1	9,7	11,2
Italia	4 733	5 606	13,3	10,0	18,4	2 143	2 814	17,9	− 1,1	31,3
Nederland	3 079	3 542	15,1	14,0	15,0	7 742	8 497	13,4	6,7	9,8
UEBL/BLEU	3 807	4 183	14,5	12,0	9,9	3 052	3 421	12,9	2,6	12,1
United Kingdom	4 454	5 082	11,9	1,6	14,1	2 543	2 788	21,2	33,4	9,6
Ireland	541	723	24,9	− 1,1	33,6	1 618	1 653	16,7	20,7	2,2
Danmark	542	654	19,9	12,9	20,7	2 361	2 623	13,3	14,1	11,1
EUR 9	30 562	53 889	14,1	9,6	10,9	30 423	34 164	14,3	9,3	12,3
Extra										
Deutschland	8 898	9 662	9,6	− 5,8	8,6	1 999	2 312	13,8	− 1,0	15,7
France	6 093	6 542	9,1	− 4,9	7,4	3 321	3 932	11,8	14,0	18,4
Italia	5 385	6 669	7,9	− 1,9	23,8	1 122	1 559	16,9	−37,7	38,9
Nederland	4 481	4 960	13,2	− 3,6	10,7	2 184	2 400	13,2	3,6	9,9
UEBL/BLEU	1 898	2 144	12,1	− 9,4	13,0	694	799	15,1	14,0	15,1
United Kingdom	7 831	8 437	5,7	1,4	7,7	2 361	2 434	11,2	16,4	3,1
Ireland	280	317	6,4	20,1	13,2	263	379	18,0	1,2	44,1
Danmark	1 260	1 420	11,0	−11,2	12,7	1 344	1 476	11,0	4,1	9,8
EUR 9	36 127	40 150	8,9	− 3,5	11,1	13 288	15 290	12,9	8,0	15,1

Source: Eurostat – SITC.

30 EEC trade with ACP countries

(Mio EUA)

		Imports		Exports	
		1978	1979	1978	1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
0–9	All products	11 870	14 757	12 701	11 805
0, 1, 21, 22 232, 24 261–265 + 268, 29, 4 592.11/12	Agricultural products (total)	5 591	5 585	1 448	1 425
00	Live animals	—	—	9	11
01	Meat	31	61	42	39
02	Milk and eggs	—	—	304	320
03	Fish	107	126	40	56
04	Cereals	31	45	297	259
05	Fruit and vegetables	290	296	62	69
06	Sugar and honey	450	433	237	224
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	3 086	2 864	24	18
08	Animal feed	108	130	21	18
09	Food products	1	—	69	65
11	Beverages	35	42	161	146
12	Tobacco	154	102	60	60
21	Hides	64	93	1	1
22	Oilseeds	137	112	1	—
232	Natural rubber	62	79	—	—
24	Timber and cork	544	647	5	2
261–265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	169	195	4	3
29	Agricultural raw materials	68	68	10	11
4	Oils and fats	254	291	99	119
592.11 592.12	Starches, inuline Gluten	—	—	3	3

Source: Eurostat – SITC.

31 EEC trade with Mediterranean countries

(Mio EUA)

		Imports		Exports	
		1978	1979	1978	1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
0–9	All products	15 684	16 426	23 935	21 991
0, 1, 21, 22 232, 24 261–265 + 268, 29, 4 592.11/12	Agricultural products (total)	3 805	3 162	1 969	2 050
00	Live animals	5	4	43	42
01	Meat	31	28	84	89
02	Milk and eggs	2	5	387	404
03	Fish	175	162	61	91
04	Cereals	22	8	408	535
05	Fruit and vegetables	2 343	1 876	95	116
06	Sugar and honey	31	27	165	149
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	40	62	49	47
08	Animal feed	40	37	90	67
09	Food products	13	12	56	39
11	Beverages	380	400	114	77
12	Tobacco	91	10	55	44
21	Hides	22	22	68	55
22	Oilseeds	16	9	3	2
232	Natural rubber	—	—	2	1
24	Timber and cork	65	96	53	57
261–265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	262	129	44	37
29	Agricultural raw materials	153	152	65	65
4	Oils and fats	116	123	124	122
592.11 592.12	Starches, inuline Gluten	—	—	2	2

Source: Eurostat – SITC.

32 EEC trade by product

		Mio EUA		% TAV		
		1978	1979	1979/1973	1978/1977	1979/1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	EEC imports					
0	Food products	20 979	22 382	9,1	− 6,1	6,7
04	of which – cereals	2 344	2 232	0,1	−20,0	− 4,8
05	– fruit and veg.	5 398	5 874	10,2	11,6	8,8
011.1	– beef and veal	261	368	−15,2	6,0	41,0
1	Beverages and tobacco	1 952	1 877	8,9	31,8	− 3,9
21	Skins and furs	1 120	1 576	10,0	− 5,6	40,7
22	Oilseeds	2 974	3 354	12,4	− 1,6	12,8
232	Natural rubber	548	695	3,8	− 5,7	26,8
24	Timber and cork	4 066	5 255	9,0	− 0,9	29,2
261–265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	2 194	2 329	1,8	− 6,4	6,2
29	Agricultural raw materials	868	964	11,9	1,8	11,1
4	Oils and fats	1 421	1 712	10,3	− 6,1	20,5
592.11 592.12	Starches, gluten	5	6	− 9,6	−44,4	20,0
	Total	36 127	40 150	8,8	− 3,5	11,1
	EEC exports					
0	Food products	8 515	9 949	13,0	7,2	16,8
04	of which – cereals	1 785	2 030	11,2	42,0	13,7
05	– fruit and veg.	888	1 084	11,8	− 5,7	22,1
011.1	– beef and veal	112	251	24,9	− 2,6	124,1
1	Beverages and tobacco	2 811	3 116	15,0	19,7	10,9
21	Skins and furs	327	441	15,2	5,4	34,9
22	Oilseeds	22	16	−11,4	−12,0	−27,3
232	Natural rubber	6	6	3,1	−14,3	—
24	Timber and cork	203	232	11,2	− 5,6	14,3
261–265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	204	219	− 4,7	−29,2	7,4
29	Agricultural raw materials	567	642	11,2	− 1,6	13,2
4	Oils and fats	601	647	17,3	6,7	7,7
592.11 592.12	Starches, gluten	31	22	− 3,4	− 8,8	−29,0
	Total	13 287	15 290	12,9	7,9	15,1

Source: Eurostat – SITC.

33 EEC trade by economic zone

	Mio EUA		% TAV		
	1978	1979	1979/1973	1978/1977	1979/1978
1	2	3	4	5	6
A – *Imports*					
– Intra-EEC	30 562	33 890	14,1	9,6	10,9
– Extra-EEC	36 127	40 150	8,9	– 3,5	11,1
– of which:					
I – Candidate countries	2 033	2 314	8,4	1,8	13,8
of which: – Spain	1 359	1 534	7,7	0,7	12,9
– Greece	449	491	11,0	2,0	9,4
– Portugal	225	289	7,9	8,2	28,4
II – Industrial countries	16 330	18 534	7,5	0,9	13,5
of which: – USA	6 507	6 960	8,8	1,2	7,0
– Canada	1 183	1 514	8,6	—	28,0
– Japan	202	194	2,6	16,8	– 4,0
III – Developing countries	17 136	18 734	11,0	– 7,6	9,3
of which: – Argentina	1 646	1 790	6,3	5,6	8,7
– Brazil	1 880	2 121	6,2	–20,6	12,8
– Morocco	356	387	1,1	0,3	8,7
IV – State-trading countries	2 651	2 874	4,8	– 2,5	8,4
of which: – Poland	487	530	2,8	– 2,8	8,8
– Hungary	380	395	3,9	4,4	3,9
– Romania	143	158	– 8,6	–14,4	10,5
A – *Exports*					
– Intra-EEC	30 423	34 164	14,3	9,3	12,3
– Extra-EEC	13 287	15 290	12,9	8,0	15,1
– of which:					
I – Candidate countries	620	890	10,8	6,2	43,5
of which: – Spain	319	464	10,4	6,0	45,5
– Greece	210	300	11,1	14,8	42,9
– Portugal	91	126	11,9	– 9,0	38,5
II – Industrial countries	6 434	7 264	9,7	6,0	12,9
of which: – USA	1 877	1 904	7,4	14,2	1,4
– Switzerland	1 098	1 219	8,6	11,1	11,0
– Austria	528	619	13,4	—	17,2
III – Developing countries	5 888	6 654	17,9	9,1	13,0
of which: – Egypt	279	337	12,1	53,3	20,8
– Algeria	307	356	20,9	4,8	16,0
– Libya	183	297	19,5	–30,7	62,3
IV – State-trading countries	935	1 337	9,9	14,3	43,0
of which: – USSR	198	443	13,7	–22,7	123,7
– Czechoslovakia	76	96	– 7,0	–20,8	26,3
– Poland	236	303	15,0	78,8	28,4

Source: Eurostat – SITC.

34 EUR 6 trade with the three new Member States for all products and agricultural products

	Mio EUA				% TAV					
	Imports		Exports		Imports			Exports		
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1979/1973	1978/1977	1979/1978	1979/1973	1978/1977	1979/1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All products										
Total for the '3'	19 330	25 077	24 476	30 994	22,2	14,8	29,7	20,2	15,1	26,6
of which:										
– United Kingdom	15 114	20 019	19 074	24 524	22,6	13,7	32,5	21,2	16,8	28,6
– Ireland	1 247	1 485	1 063	1 390	28,8	26,0	19,1	22,3	20,6	30,8
– Danmark	3 029	3 573	4 339	5 080	18,3	16,4	18,0	15,7	4,4	17,1
Agricultural and food products										
Total for the '3'	3 941	4 096	2 910	3 517	20,1	33,0	3,9	15,4	– 1,9	20,9
of which:										
– United Kingdom	1 891	1 916	2 301	2 783	23,2	51,4	1,3	14,4	– 4,5	20,9
– Ireland	580	561	145	182	24,4	24,2	– 3,3	21,7	– 3,3	25,5
– Danmark	1 470	1 619	464	552	16,1	17,9	10,1	19,5	14,0	19,0

Source: Eurostat – SITC.

35 EEC trade with the three candidate States for all products and agricultural products

	Mio EUA				% TAV					
	Imports		Exports		Imports			Exports		
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1979/1973	1978/1977	1979/1978	1979/1973	1978/1977	1979/1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All products										
Total for the '3'	8 327	10 478	10 059	12 932	18,0	14,4	25,8	12,9	– 1,1	28,6
of which:										
– Spain	5 431	6 667	4 998	6 525	18,6	14,0	22,8	11,4	– 6,2	30,6
– Greece	1 724	2 200	3 139	4 077	19,3	13,9	27,6	16,5	8,5	29,9
– Portugal	1 172	1 611	1 922	2 330	14,6	17,2	37,5	11,6	– 1,4	21,2
Agricultural and food products										
Total for the '3'	2 033	2 314	620	890	8,4	1,8	13,8	10,8	6,2	43,5
of which:										
– Spain	1 359	1 534	319	464	7,7	0,7	12,9	10,4	6,0	45,5
– Greece	449	491	210	300	11,0	2,0	9,4	11,1	14,8	42,9
– Portugal	225	289	91	126	7,9	8,2	28,4	11,9	– 9,0	38,5

Source: Eurostat – SITC.

36 Intra-Community trade (by product) based on ENTRIES

	EUR 9					EUR 6
	1 000 t		% TAV			
	1977/78	1978/79	1978/79 / 1973/74	1977/78 / 1976/77	1978/79 / 1977/78	1971/72 / 1967/68
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total cereals (1)	16 472	14 804	− 1,4	27,2	−10,1	27,6
− Common wheat	7 241	5 916	− 1,7	23,9	−18,3	29,1
− Durum wheat	414	236	− 3,2	−11,3	−43,0	33,3
− Rye	229	177	16,4	60,1	−22,7	1,2
− Barley	5 164	4 171	0,0	57,2	−19,2	4,1
− Oats	246	313	9,4	80,9	27,2	7,7
− Maize	2 956	3 752	− 3,6	12,5	26,9	58,2
− Other (including sorghum)	222	239	− 0,5	−50,4	7,7	42,6
Rice	416	444	6,8	− 4,4	6,7	×
Sugar (4)	1 272	1 193	− 2,9	− 1,2	− 6,3	61,5
Wine (1 000 hl) (2)	18 109	20 994	11,2	9,2	15,9	36,5
Fresh fruit	3 324	3 507	:	− 1,6	5,5	6,1
Fresh vegetables	4 297	4 602	5,5	0,5	7,1	6,9
Colza and rape seed	139	205	− 0,8	−28,0	47,5	47,3
Sunflower seed	19	36	32,0	—	89,5	21,3
	1978	1979	1979 / 1974	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978	
Olive oil	11,9	16,0	26,9	11,2	34,5	41,5
Soya:						
− seed	255	311	×	−33,4	22,0	×
− oil	422	441	2,9	34,4	4,5	33,2
− cake	1 921	2 277	13,5	26,4	18,5	29,8
						1972 / 1968
Lucerne meal	370,3	433,3	1,5	28,7	17,0	9,5
Fibres:						
− flax	167,5	167,3	17,8	16,8	− 0,1	− 6,5
− hemp	1,7	2,8	18,5	12,8	64,7	− 7,5
Raw tobacco	106,0	125,2	15,7	38,6	18,1	15,8
Apples (fresh)	1 057,0	1 092,0	2,3	− 7,6	3,3	10,2
Pears (fresh)	201,5	208,0	− 3,6	−23,4	3,2	7,0
Peaches	249,1	298,0	8,9	− 7,2	19,6	0,1
Oranges	134,6	129,0	9,7	−40,2	− 4,2	3,9
Lemons	86,2	94,0	1,5	− 9,0	9,0	−10,1
Tomatoes	362,3	381,0	2,6	− 0,2	5,2	2,2
Potatoes	1 831,0	2 086,5	6,6	6,2	13,6	13,2
Live plants (3)	893,5	1 003,5	13,2	8,5	12,3	18,0
Hops:						
− cones and powders	5,6	6,5	0,6	7,8	16,1	10,0
− saps and extracts	1,1	0,8	−14,0	37,5	−27,2	25,0
Butter and butteroil	491,3	475,8	− 2,2	16,9	− 3,2	15,6
Cheese	629,3	706,5	7,2	5,4	12,3	13,0
Skimmed-milk powder (and lactoserum)	1 025,6	974,8	13,6	36,4	− 5,0	6,9
Whole-milk powder	86,2	99,6	13,2	17,1	15,5	16,4
Condensed milk	127,6	124,1	− 3,1	12,6	− 2,7	3,1
Casein	37,0	47,7	13,3	14,2	28,9	0,5
Beef and veal (5)	1 416	1 392	6,8	5,8	− 1,7	3,1
Pigmeat (5)	1 689	1 844	5,6	11,8	9,2	22,4
Poultrymeat (5)	325	339	2,6	4,8	4,3	9,3
Sheepmeat (5)	102,6	94,2	8,8	− 9,7	− 8,7	6,1
Eggs (6)	395	441	8,1	17,9	11,6	14,6

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Including derived products, except rice.
(2) Including vermouths and aromatized wines, except in the case of France.
(3) In million ECU; including horticultural products.
(4) Including the sugar contained in processed products.
(5) Live animals and meat expressed as fresh carcase weight (including preserves).
(6) In terms of shell weight (from 1977, included albumin and its derivatives).

37 Intra-Community trade (by product) based on EXITS

	EUR 9					EUR 6
	1 000 t		% TAV			
	1977/78	1978/79	1978/79 / 1973/74	1977/78 / 1976/77	1978/79 / 1977/78	1971/72 / 1967/68
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total cereals (1)	19 217	17 048	− 2,0	13,6	−11,3	26,4
− Common wheat	7 645	6 316	− 0,6	27,7	−17,4	28,5
− Durum wheat	538	487	8,1	− 5,3	− 9,5	48,9
− Rye	228	182	14,6	37,3	−20,2	2,8
− Barley	5 184	4 059	− 1,7	34,8	−21,7	2,4
− Oats	290	320	4,8	13,7	10,4	9,2
− Maize	5 066	5 398	− 4,6	− 6,7	6,6	49,3
− Other (including sorghum)	266	286	− 9,4	−60,1	7,5	28,4
Rice	538	585	15,8	7,6	8,7	12,8
Sugar (4)	1 272	1 193	− 2,9	− 1,2	− 6,3	61,5
Wine (1 000 hl) (2)	16 205	21 002	11,9	1,7	29,6	37,7
Fresh fruit	2 989	3 237	:	− 3,6	8,3	:
Fresh vegetables	3 901	4 732	7,6	− 1,4	21,3	:
Colza and rape seed	121	202	1,2	−38,6	66,9	31,7
Sunflower seed	16	37	9,0	− 5,9	131,3	31,7
	1978	1979	1979 / 1974	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978	
Olive oil	12,6	18,2	152,1	48,2	44,4	×
Soya:						
− beans	237	352	×	97,5	48,5	×
− oil	431	453	1,4	29,0	5,1	27,1
− cake	1 920	2 287	13,0	57,0	19,1	30,6
						1972 / 1968
Lucerne meal	360,0	414,3	7,4	22,7	15,1	8,4
Fibres:						
− flax	151,7	162,3	11,8	8,9	7,0	− 6,8
− hemp	4,8	6,0	14,9	31,9	25,0	0,0
Raw tobacco	86,5	104,5	8,4	74,3	20,8	14,7
Apples (fresh)	1 073,1	1 126,0	1,6	− 5,8	4,9	11,2
Pears (fresh)	195,1	231,0	− 3,8	−26,4	18,4	8,0
Peaches	253,2	303,0	8,6	− 9,1	19,7	− 0,7
Oranges	147,1	144,0	0,7	−36,9	− 2,1	14,9
Lemons	90,4	98,0	1,4	5,4	8,4	− 8,6
Tomatoes	365,5	381,0	1,6	− 0,4	4,2	3,1
Potatoes	1 836,1	2 080,4	6,9	6,6	13,3	13,8
Live plants (3)	852,2	1 014,6	11,6	3,5	19,1	17,7
Hops:						
− cones and powders	6,3	6,9	1,5	21,1	9,5	6,5
− saps and extracts	1,0	0,9	− 7,1	25,0	−10,0	10,0
Butter and butteroil	466,4	483,1	− 1,9	8,6	3,6	18,9
Cheese	630,0	715,3	7,4	4,1	13,5	12,6
Skimmed-milk powder (and lactoserum)	1 009,2	995,6	13,7	35,9	− 1,3	8,7
Whole-milk powder	88,4	103,0	14,0	21,3	16,5	23,2
Condensed milk	114,9	109,2	− 5,6	5,8	− 5,0	5,7
Casein	29,9	41,2	14,1	15,0	37,8	0,0
Beef and veal (5)	1 419	1 427	6,4	2,5	0,6	11,8
Pigmeat (5)	1 688	1 871	5,3	10,2	10,9	22,5
Poultrymeat (5)	337	331	1,4	7,3	− 1,8	11,9
Sheepmeat (5)	102,4	95,5	9,6	12,6	− 6,7	6,5
Eggs (6)	398	434	8,7	22,5	9,0	14,9

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Including derived products, except rice.

(2) Including vermouths and aromatized wines, except in the case of France.

(3) In million ECU; including horticultural products.

(4) Including the sugar contained in processed products.

(5) Live animals and meat expressed as fresh carcase weight (including preserves).

(6) In terms of shell weight (from 1977, includes albumin and its derivatives).

38 Community imports (by product) based on ENTRIES

	EUR 9					EUR 6
	1 000 t		% TAV			
	1977/78	1978/79	1978/79 / 1973/74	1977/78 / 1976/77	1978/79 / 1977/78	1971/72 / 1967/68
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total cereals (1)	19 107	18 524	− 2,9	−27,9	− 3,1	− 7,3
− Common wheat	3 496	3 510	− 2,7	13,2	0,4	− 6,4
− Durum wheat	1 477	891	− 8,1	161,9	−39,7	− 1,4
− Rye	91	66	−14,9	−57,7	−27,4	−19,9
− Barley	1 142	1 058	− 9,3	−66,1	− 7,4	7,2
− Oats	388	367	− 9,8	−53,4	− 5,4	−13,3
− Maize	12 088	12 294	− 0,1	−29,6	1,7	− 8,9
− Other (including sorghum)	425	338	−22,4	−66,1	−20,5	−30,4
Rice	846	672	7,9	42,7	−20,6	×
Sugar (4)	1 489	1 414	− 1,9	− 5,5	− 5,1	4,1
Wine (1 000 hl) (2)	5 872	6 174	− 3,1	6,8	5,1	−23,1
Fresh fruit	4 451	4 476	:	4,2	0,6	7,2
Fresh vegetables	3 270	3 144	3,4	12,0	− 3,9	8,8
Colza and rape seed	207	419	1,7	−48,1	102,4	17,1
Sunflower seed	598	997	33,5	112,1	66,7	− 7,7
	1978	1979	1979 / 1974	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978	
Olive oil	102,4	152,0	−34,2	−27,2	48,4	11,9
Soya:						
− beans	10 843	11 716	5,2	23,8	8,1	13,4
− oil	15	8	−19,0	−70,6	−46,7	−11,5
− cake	5 898	6 153	13,5	42,8	4,3	13,8
						1972 / 1968
Lucerne meal	229,2	384,6	27,7	−31,4	67,8	10,5
Fibres:						
− flax	30,1	25,5	1,2	9,5	−15,3	29,8
− hemp	9,6	8,5	−13,6	−30,7	−11,5	24,8
Raw tobacco	569,9	500,0	2,9	25,6	−12,2	8,6
Apples (fresh)	455,4	377,0	− 1,1	12,5	−17,2	2,3
Pears (fresh)	80,5	99,0	5,2	− 1,8	23,0	8,6
Peaches	94,2	71,0	− 6,1	−23,4	−24,6	7,7
Oranges	1 845,3	1 799,0	− 2,1	− 0,8	− 2,5	3,3
Lemons	245,1	235,0	1,9	10,2	− 4,1	7,6
Tomatoes	364,2	397,0	1,8	5,4	9,0	5,4
Potatoes	498,4	481,6	0,0	−52,6	− 3,4	− 1,8
Live plants (3)	185,2	289,2	30,2	29,4	56,2	18,5
Hops:						
− cones and powders	7,0	8,3	6,4	− 5,4	18,6	8,3
− saps and extracts	0,0	0,1	−10,0	×	×	25,0
Butter and butteroil	124,6	118,4	− 5,4	3,6	− 5,0	− 13,5
Cheese	77,5	77,5	− 1,4	−12,7	0,0	0,1
Skimmed-milk powder (and lactoserum)	10,0	12,4	27,4	29,9	24,0	−24,5
Whole-milk powder	2,1	0,5	×	×	×	8,1
Condensed milk	0,1	0,6	×	×	×	−41,3
Casein	26,9	21,1	− 0,5	− 2,5	−21,6	3,3
Beef and veal (5)	415	412	− 2,0	9,5	− 0,7	18,6
Pigmeat (5)	222	153	− 0,2	20,7	−30,0	13,0
Poultrymeat (5)	72	71	1,5	10,8	− 1,4	− 1,0
Sheepmeat (5)	282,6	274,3	2,1	5,0	− 3,0	20,2
Eggs (6)	41	28	− 9,5	−19,6	−31,7	−14,6

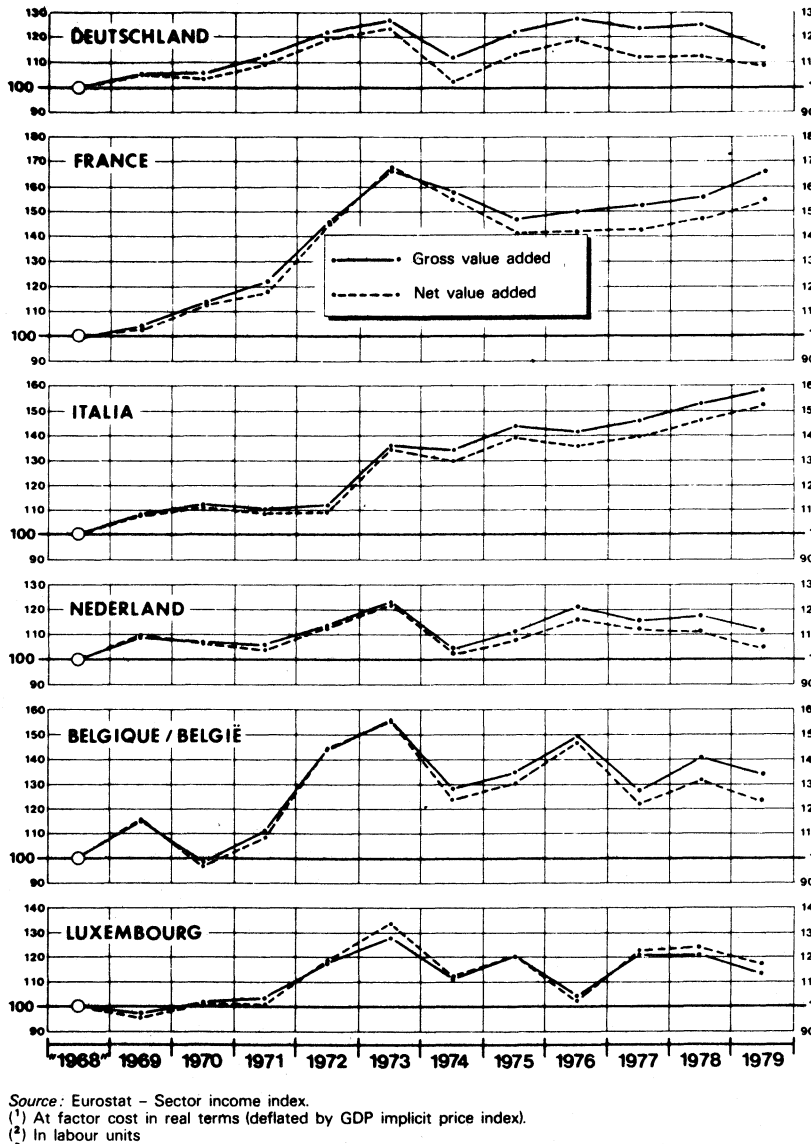
Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Including derived products, except rice.
(2) Including vermouths and aromatized wines, except in the case of France.
(3) In million ECU; including horticultural products.
(4) Including the sugar contained in processed products, except processing traffic.
(5) Live animals and meat expressed as fresh carcase weight (including preserves).
(6) In terms of shell weight (from 1977, included albumin and its derivatives).

39 Community exports (by product) based on EXITS

	EUR 9					EUR 6
	1 000 t		% TAV			
	1977/78	1978/79	1978/79 / 1973/74	1977/78 / 1976/77	1978/79 / 1977/78	1971/72 / 1967/68
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total cereals (1)	10 635	14 385	9,2	55,5	33,6	6,2
– Common wheat	4 610	7 725	8,4	7,6	66,7	– 0,1
– Durum wheat	400	614	41,6	41,8	53,5	7,1
– Rye	198	323	14,5	1 366,7	84,1	×
– Barley	4 804	5 083	11,4	201,0	– 0,3	26,4
– Oats	41	167	– 2,1	– 42,6	307,3	29,4
– Maize	542	457	– 6,9	35,8	–15,7	–16,1
– Other (including sorghum)	40	16	–21,3	48,1	–60,0	–22,1
Rice	358	477	10,5	102,2	33,2	×
Sugar (4)	3 706	3 529	23,4	95,3	– 4,8	37,6
Wine (1 000 hl) (2)	5 922	6 806	13,6	16,1	14,9	8,2
Fresh fruit	518	595	:	–14,5	14,9	5,7
Fresh vegetables	1 341	1 248	6,1	31,7	– 6,9	0,0
Colza and rape seed	3	3	×	–93,5	—	×
Sunflower seed	17	1	×	×	–94,1	×
	1978	1979	1979 / 1974	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978	
Olive oil	16,9	25,1	104,5	77,9	48,5	4,9
Soya:						
– seed	0	1	×	×	×	×
– oil	374	405	13,4	30,8	8,3	48,6
– cake	535	550	– 6,6	19,4	2,8	16,8
						1972 / 1968
Lucerne meal	71,2	8,1	×	×	×	19,7
Fibres:						
– flax	27,7	29,8	2,0	11,5	7,6	– 5,7
– hemp	1,8	0,8	–12,9	–13,3	–55,6	–15,0
Raw tobacco	29,1	36,8	0,8	34,1	26,4	6,8
Apples (fresh)	156,6	219,0	0,2	–23,5	39,8	12,1
Pears (fresh)	43,6	69,0	– 8,0	–35,6	58,3	15,0
Peaches	54,7	69,0	2,6	–10,8	26,1	5,7
Oranges	77,3	62,0	– 7,9	–33,4	–19,8	– 1,5
Lemons	107,8	140,0	0,6	–25,2	29,9	– 0,5
Tomatoes	36,5	40,0	3,2	1,7	9,6	2,7
Potatoes	649,6	715,0	2,1	21,9	10,0	3,9
Live plants (3)	290,6	310,1	9,7	1,8	6,7	12,4
Hops:						
– cones and powders	13,6	13,7	0,1	13,3	0,7	6,6
– saps and extracts	1,6	1,6	—	5,9	—	62,5
Butter and butteroil	245,0	463,6	31,3	– 0,2	89,2	– 8,8
Cheese	218,8	265,1	7,1	5,2	21,2	1,1
Skimmed-milk powder (and lactoserum)	435,0	656,6	13,2	– 0,2	50,9	–20,8
Whole-milk powder	334,6	384,6	14,7	1,5	14,9	14,1
Condensed milk	545,4	555,7	3,8	– 2,3	1,9	– 5,1
Casein	14,1	23,1	– 1,5	31,8	63,8	– 4,6
Beef and veal (5)	168	338	11,1	10,5	101,2	–10,9
Pigmeat (5)	184	238	– 7,2	– 7,1	29,3	23,9
Poultrymeat (5)	179	267	13,3	–19,0	49,2	24,3
Sheepmeat (5)	3,5	4,3	3,9	–31,5	22,8	–34,7
Eggs (6)	52	73	10,7	– 1,9	40,4	0,1

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Including derived products, except rice.
(2) Including vermouths and aromatized wines, except in the case of France.
(3) In million ECU; including horticultural products.
(4) Including the sugar contained in processed products, except processing traffic.
(5) Live animals and meat expressed as fresh carcase weight (including preserves).
(6) In terms of shell weight (from 1977, included albumin and its derivatives).

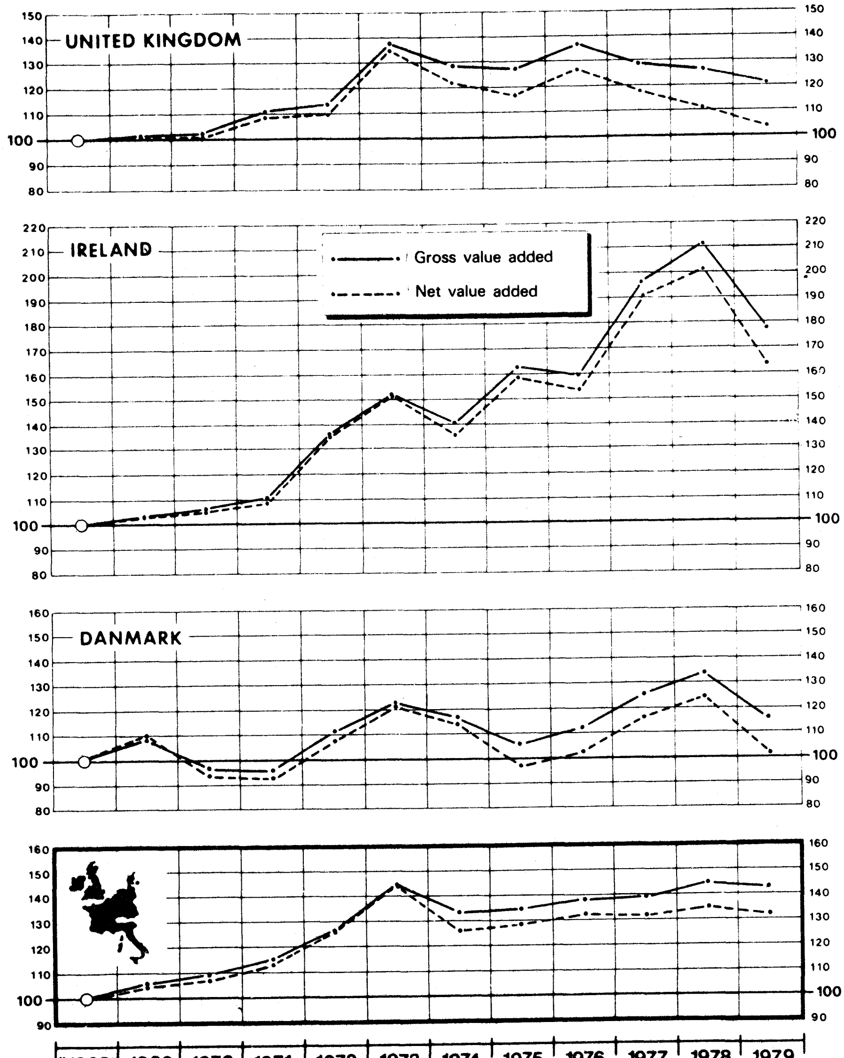
40 Gross and net value added (1) per person employed (2) in agriculture (3)



Source: Eurostat – Sector income index.
(1) At factor cost in real terms (deflated by GDP implicit price index).
(2) In labour units
(3) Each series has been obtained by linking together two series, one based on the inclusive-of-VAT-system and one of the exclusive-of-VAT system (except Italia).

GRAPH 13

40 Gross and net value added (1) per person employed (2) in agriculture (3)



Source: Eurostat – Sector income index.
(1) At factor cost in real terms (deflated by GDP implicit price index).
(2) In labour units
(3) Each series has been obtained by linking together two series, one based on the inclusive-of-VAT-system and one of the exclusive-of-VAT system (except Italia).

GRAPH 13 (continued)

41 Development of the implicit price of final production:
— Value/Volume (nominal)
— Value/Volume, deflated by the implicit price of GDP (real)

(1973 = 100)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nominal						
Deutschland	98,1	108,2	118,5	116,3	112,9	114,2
France	104,5	113,8	128,2	139,8	146,2	156,8
Italia	118,8	135,7	164,4	193,4	215,7	240,3
Nederland	94,4	103,7	114,4	116,3	115,5**	113,2**
Belgique/België	97,3	113,1	127,6	120,8	119,1	121,7
Luxembourg	98,9	108,9	118,3	118,0	119,9	121,4
United Kingdom	115,2	140,5	179,6	187,4	193,1**	213,3**
Ireland	101,7	127,3	158,5	193,6	212,0	225,4
Danmark	99,2	112,1	126,8	130,5	139,9	141,7
EUR 9**	104,7	117,9	137,8	148,6	153,1	162,3
Real						
Deutschland	91,8	94,9	100,6	95,0	88,8	86,4
France	94,0	90,3	92,4	92,5	88,1	85,6
Italia	100,3	97,5	100,1	99,0	96,8	93,5
Nederland	86,4	85,3	86,5	82,7	78,1	73,6
Belgique/België	86,6	89,5	94,0	82,9	78,4	77,1
Luxembourg	85,6	92,4	89,2	87,4	85,1	79,0
United Kingdom	100,1	96,0	107,2	98,4	91,7	88,4
Ireland	95,9	98,2	101,7	110,5	109,9	103,4
Danmark	87,9	88,2	91,3	86,3	84,7	79,9
EUR 9**	94,2	93,5	99,6	98,0	93,0	90,1

Source: Eurostat.

42 Development of the implicit price of intermediate consumption:
— Value/Volume (nominal)
— Value/Volume, deflated by the implicit price of GDP (real)

(1973 = 100)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nominal						
Deutschland	105,9	109,5	118,8	121,2	117,1	121,7
France	124,4	134,2	142,6	156,3	164,9	180,3
Italia	134,3	151,2	180,9	204,4	220,3	243,3
Nederland	105,9	107,1	114,5	119,0	114,3	122,2
Belgique/België	109,8	115,5	128,9	130,2	126,4	133,7
Luxembourg	111,4	120,4	130,2	133,8	134,8	138,2
United Kingdom	126,7	142,4	171,9	199,1	205,0	230,8
Ireland	132,8	165,4	190,1	224,7	234,5	261,0
Danmark	110,0	118,0	127,6	135,6	135,2	142,7
EUR 9**	118,2	128,0	144,2	157,1	160,4	174,6
Real						
Deutschland	99,2	96,1	100,8	99,1	92,1	92,1
France	111,9	106,6	102,7	103,4	99,3	98,3
Italia	113,3	108,5	110,1	104,8	98,8	94,6
Nederland	97,0	88,1	86,5	84,6	77,3	79,5
Belgique/België	97,9	91,4	95,0	89,4	83,3	84,7
Luxembourg	96,4	102,1	98,1	99,1	95,7	89,9
United Kingdom	110,2	97,5	103,0	104,7	97,4	95,6
Ireland	125,2	127,5	121,9	128,1	121,5	119,7
Danmark	97,5	92,8	91,9	89,7	81,8	80,5
EUR 9**	106,4	101,5	104,3	103,6	97,4	96,9

Source: Eurostat.

43 Index of the implicit price of GDP

(1973 = 100)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Deutschland	73,4	74,7	77,3	82,9	89,3	94,3	100	106,8	114,0	117,8	122,3	127,1	132,2	138,4
France	70,4	73,3	78,2	82,6	87,4	92,7	100	111,2	126,1	138,8	151,2	166,1	183,4	203,3
Italia	69,6	70,7	73,6	78,7	84,3	89,6	100	118,5	139.3	164,3	195,0	223,0	257,1	304,7
Nederland	67,4	70,1	74,3	78,3	84,9	92,5	100	109,2	121,5	132,3	140,7	147,9	153,7	162,5
Belgique/België	74,7	76,7	79,8	83,5	88,1	93,6	100	112,2	126,3	135,7	145,7	151,8	157,8	166,3
Luxembourg	69,7	73,3	77,0	86,0	85,6	89,5	100	115,6	117,9	132,7	135,0	140,9	153,7	161,3
United Kingdom	67,6	70,7	74,6	79,8	87,2	94,2	100	115,0	146,0	166,9	190,2	210,5	241,3	293,7
Ireland	55,4	57,7	63,1	69,1	76,3	86,7	100	106,1	129,7	155,9	175,4	193,0	218,0	252,3
Danmark	62,9	67,2	71,7	77,5	83,6	91,2	100	112,8	127,1	138,8	151,2	165,2	177,3	194,3
EUR 9	70,2	72,4	76,0	81,0	87,1	92,9	100	111,1	126,1	138,3	151,6	164,6	180,2	202,0

Source: Eurostat.

44 **Development of the 'terms of trade of agriculture': The relationship between the development of agricultural producer prices and the price of intermediate consumption**

(1973 = 100)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Deutschland	102,3	104,2	110,0	104,6	105,4	110,5	100	92,6	98,8	99,7	96,0	96,4	93,8
France	84,9	81,9	89,5	92,2	91,9	100,9	100	84,0	84,8	89,9	89,4	88,7	87,0
Italia	94,3	93,3	98,3	95,6	93,4	98,0	100	88,5	89,7	90,9	94,6	97,9	98,8
Nederland	96,0	99,6	105,9	101,5	100,2	105,1	100	89,1	96,8	99,9	97,0	101,0	92,6
Belgique/België	96,0	98,7	103,1	95,8	93,1	105,1	100	88,6	97,9	99,0	92,8	94,2	91,0
Luxembourg	87,1	88,9	91,4	94,1	95,9	101,2	100	88,8	90,4	90,9	88,2	88,9	87,8
United Kingdom	106,1	108,0	108,1	103,1	104,4	111,6	100	90,9	98,7	104,5	94,1	94,2	92,4
Ireland	83,4	84,7	86,0	86,1	84,0	94,3	100	76,6	77,0	83,4	86,2	90,4	86,4
Danmark	90,2	88,4	98,9	98,4	94,1	100,3	100	90,2	95,0	99,4	96,2	103,5	99,3
EUR 9	94,5	94,1	100,1	98,1	97,5	104,3	100	88,6	92,1	95,6	94,6	95,4	93,0

Source: Eurostat.

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

(1973 = 100)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Final production													
Deutschland	88,9	90,2	90,1	92,7	95,7	94,5	100	98,6	97,8	99,0	104,3	109,2	109,1
France	83,6	86,3	83,5	86,7	90,0	92,9	100	99,3	93,7	92,8	93,2	100,0	106,9
Italia	95,3	93,7	96,1	96,1	97,5	92,9	100	102,1	105,3	103,0	104,7	109,4	114,7
Nederland	74,8	77,4	80,6	86,2	89,8	93,7	100	105,9	106,7	109,6	113,0	:	:
Belgique/België	78,7	81,4	84,4	88,8	91,4	93,0	100	102,2	94,3	93,5	95,3	99,3	100,6
Luxembourg	98,0	93,0	92,1	97,0	94,5	96,5	100	101,2	97,9	93,8	96,4	97,6	97,4
United Kingdom	88,8	88,6	91,3	94,2	96,5	97,8	100	97,7	91,5	90,9	98,7	:	:
Ireland	82,5	87,2	87,3	89,9	95,6	100,3	100	102,2	108,1	103,4	113,4	120,5	119,4
Danmark	99,0	100,5	96,9	93,1	98,6	98,6	100	109,1	99,8	101,0	111,1	114,3	117,7
EUR 9	87,4	88,5	88,8	91,1	94,0	94,3	100	100,7	98,3	97,9	101,4	:	:
Intermediate consumption													
Deutschland	93,0	87,2	96,1	98,9	100,0	99,7	100	97,7	99,4	106,6	111,2	114,9	121,0
France	65,7	69,0	70,6	76,6	83,0	90,3	100	99,7	94,5	101,8	104,5	112,4	117,6
Italia	75,9	79,2	83,6	85,6	89,1	93,0	100	102,4	104,0	108,8	116,0	123,8	129,4

Nederland	69,9	72,6	76,8	84,5	88,5	94,3	100	103,6	105,6	112,3	116,3	:	:
Belgique/België	68,7	70,7	77,1	86,5	85,8	91,9	100	99,7	100,1	100,6	101,6	101,0	101,0
Luxembourg	85,6	87,6	89,8	94,0	99,0	102,9	100	104,0	104,7	115,3	107,6	97,5	97,8
United Kingdom	93,8	95,8	98,1	100,0	99,7	100,4	100	95,8	95,7	97,7	99,1	:	:
Ireland	67,5	72,7	77,2	82,0	88,2	90,4	100	93,3	89,0	98,0	107,7	123,5	142,0
Danmark	93,0	90,4	88,8	93,9	94,3	95,4	100	98,3	102,5	114,0	116,7	126,1	137,3
EUR 9	79,7	80,3	84,5	88,8	91,7	95,1	100	99,2	98,9	104,8	108,6	:	:
Gross value-added													
Deutschland	85,6	92,5	85,2	87,7	92,2	90,4	100	99,5	96,4	92,4	98,2	104,1	98,5
France	92,9	95,4	90,2	92,0	93,7	94,3	100	99,1	93,2	87,5	86,4	92,6	100,5
Italia	101,9	98,7	100,4	99,8	100,4	92,8	100	102,0	105,7	101,1	100,8	104,4	109,7
Nederland	79,1	81,5	84,0	87,8	91,1	93,3	100	107,9	107,6	107,3	110,2	:	:
Belgique/België	90,4	94,0	93,0	91,5	97,9	94,2	100	105,0	88,0	85,9	88,5	97,5	100,0
Luxembourg	106,1	96,5	93,7	99,1	91,5	92,2	100	99,6	93,9	81,0	89,7	97,7	97,2
United Kingdom	83,0	80,5	83,6	87,6	92,9	94,8	100	99,9	87,0	83,3	98,4	:	:
Ireland	91,4	95,7	93,1	94,5	100,0	106,2	100	108,6	122,0	107,2	117,5	118,3	102,9
Danmark	105,7	109,9	104,4	92,0	102,5	101,4	100	119,7	97,1	88,2	105,5	102,7	98,4
EUR 9	92,5	93,9	91,7	92,7	95,6	93,7	100	101,8	98,3	93,5	96,6	:	:

Source: Eurostat.

46 Disparity between regions having the highest and the lowest agricultural incomes [1]

(average EUR 9 = 100)

(1964-1965)				(1976-1977)			
West Nederland	307	Basilicata	39	West Nederland	285	Molise	27
Wallonie	221	Marche	39	North Nederland	245	Basilicata	33
Flandres	218	Calabria	41	Schleswig-Holstein	240	Puglia	41
Picardie	207	Molise	43	Champagne-Ardennes	223	Abruzzi	43
Schleswig-Holstein	205	Umbria	51	Picardie	210	Calabria	42
Champagne-Ardennes	184	Abruzzi	56	Wallonie	191	Marche	51

Source: EC Commission.

[1] 'Agricultural income' is measured by gross value-added per agricultural worker.

47 Development of regional agricultural incomes

(Average EUR 9 = 100)

High income regions (1)		Low income regions (1)	
Increasing agricultural incomes (2)	Decreasing agricultural incomes (3)	Increasing agricultural incomes (2)	Decreasing agricultural incomes (3)
1	2	3	4
Champagne	Ile de France	Alsace	Franche-Comté
Lorraine	Picardie	Bretagne	Aquitaine
	Haute-Normandie		Midi-Pyrénées
	Centre		Limousin
Belgique/België	Bourgogne	Luxembourg	Rhône-Alpes
	Nord		Auvergne
Niedersachsen	Languedoc	Baden-Württemberg	
Nordrhein-Westfalen	Provence	Bayern	Piemonte
		Saarland	Sardegna
Nederland	Schleswig-Holstein		Ligurie
	Hessen	Stor-Kobenhevn	Trento
			Toscana
East Anglia			Lazio
Lowland Scotland	Northern (UK)	Sicilia	Molise
		Valle d'Aosta	Puglia
		Lombardia	Basilicata
Vlaanderen	Oost for Store	Veneto	Calabria
	Vest for Store	Emilia-Romagna	
		Umbria	
	Wallonie	Marche	Highland Scotland
		Campania	Northern Ireland
		Abruzzi	
	Basse-Normandie	Friuli-Venezia-Giulia	
	Pays de Loire		East (Irl)
	Poitou		South-West (Irl)
		Donegal	
	Rheinland-Pfalz	Midlands	
		Midwest (Irl)	
		North-East (Irl)	
	South-East (UK)	South-East (Irl)	
	South-West (UK)		
	West Midlands		
	Wales		

Source: EC Commission.
(1) Gross value-added (GVA) per AWU higher than the Community average in 1968-69.
(2) Development (from 1968-69 to 1976-77) of the GVA/AWU higher in the agricultural sector than in the general economy.
(3) Development (from 1968-69 to 1976-77) of the GVA/AWU lower in the agricultural sector than in the general economy.

48 EAGGF, Guarantee Section, expenditure by sector (¹)

(Mio EUA)

	1977	1978	1979		1980 (²)		1981 (³) p	
			Mio EUA	%	Mio EUA	%	Mio EUA	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cereals	629,9	1 112,5	1 563,7	15,0	1 616,4	14,0	2 303,4	17,9
Refunds	365,6	831,9	1 184,7	11,3	1 122,4	9,8	1 660,4	12,9
Intervention of which:	264,3	280,6	379,1	3,6	494,0	4,3	643,0	5,0
– production refund	76,6	117,0	143,3	1,4	155,0	1,3	134,0	1,0
– aid for durum wheat	134,8	89,0	115,4	1,1	128,0	1,1	156,0	1,2
– storage	52,4	72,3	88,9	0,9	159,0	1,4	185,0	1,4
Rice	13,5	17,9	42,9	0,4	50,0	0,4	63,8	0,5
Refunds	13,3	16,8	41,7	0,4	45,0	0,4	51,8	0,4
Intervention	0,2	1,1	1,2	0,0	5,0	0,0	12,0	0,1
Milk products	2 924,1	4 014,6	4 527,5	43,4	4 929,6	42,8	4 586,6	35,6
Refunds	1 417,4	1 565,0	2 087,9	20,0	2 668,6	23,2	2 610,6	20,2
Intervention of which:	1 506,7	2 449,6	2 439,6	23,4	2 261,0	19,6	1 976,0	15,3
– aids for skimmed milk	853,1	1 131,7	1 310,2	12,5	1 355,0	11,8	1 386,0	10,7
– storage skimmed-milk	310,0	682,1	361,1	3,5	12,0	0,1	16,0	0,1
– storage butter	274,3	506,1	475,6	4,6	429,0	3,7	465,0	3,6
– disposal butter	81,5	112,8	169,3	1,6	278,0	2,4	238,0	1,8
– cost milk producers	– 24,1	–156,1	– 94,2	– 0,9	–223,0	– 1,9	–509,0	– 3,9
– extension of the markets	—	49,9	110,3	1,1	186,0	1,6	350,0	2,7
Oils and fats	268,5	324,8	606,0	5,8	787,0	6,8	948,0	7,3
Refunds	1,0	0,1	1,2	0,0	8,0	0,1	7,0	0,1
– colza, sunflower	:	:	1,2	0,0	6,0	0,1	5,0	0,0
– olive oil	:	:	0,0	0,0	2,0	0,0	2,0	0,0
Intervention	267,5	324,7	604,8	5,8	779,0	6,8	941,0	7,3
– colza, sunflower	:	131,1	202,6	1,9	288,0	2,5	330,0	2,6
– olive oil	:	182,2	388,2	3,7	465,0	4,0	581,0	4,5
– flax seed	:	10,9	12,4	1,2	17,0	0,1	19,0	0,1
– cotton seed	:	0,2	0,3	0,0	1,0	0,0	1,0	0,0
– soya beans	:	0,4	1,3	0,0	7,0	0,1	9,0	0,1
– castor sêed (aid)	:	—	—	—	1,0	0,0	1,0	0,0
Sugar	598,4	878,0	939,8	9,0	696,5	6,1	1 012,6	7,9
Refunds	409,1	640,4	685,1	6,6	395,5	3,4	667,6	5,2
Intervention of which:	189,3	237,6	254,7	2,4	301,0	2,6	345,0	2,7
– refund of storage costs	177,8	227,9	240,0	2,3	282,0	2,5	326,0	2,5
Beef and veal	467,7	638,7	748,2	7,2	1 178,0	10,2	1 236,0	9,6
Refunds	132,1	145,4	270,2	2,6	460,0	4,0	495,0	3,8
Intervention of which:	335,6	493,3	478,0	4,6	718,0	6,2	741,0	5,7
– public and private storage	290,5	413,0	417,2	4,0	514,0	4,5	532,0	4,1
– premiums for retention livestock and calving	41,1	76,9	60,3	0,6	88,0	0,8	87,0	0,7
Pigmeat	37,3	45,0	104,9	1,0	100,0	0,9	123,0	1,0
Refunds	29,3	32,2	78,4	0,8	84,0	0,7	102,0	0,8
Intervention	8,0	12,8	26,5	0,3	16,0	0,1	21,0	0,2

Sheepmeat	—	—	—	—	50,0	0,4	225,0	1,7
Refunds								
Intervention								
Eggs and poultrymeat	25,6	38,1	79,5	0,8	94,0	0,8	104,0	0,8
Refunds								
– eggs	5,6	6,9	15,9	0,2	22,0	0,2	24,0	0,2
– poultrymeat	20,0	31,2	63,5	0,6	72,0	0,6	80,0	0,6
Fruit and vegetables	178,2	100,7	442,9	4,2	659,0	5,7	745,0	5,8
Refunds	50,0	47,8	34,5	0,3	55,0	0,5	70,0	0,5
– fresh	29,0	21,0	28,2	2,7	45,0	0,4	60,0	0,5
– processed	21,0	26,8	6,3	0,1	10,0	0,1	10,0	0,1
Intervention	128,2	52,9	408,4	3,9	604,0	5,2	675,0	5,2
– fresh	124,6	49,1	123,4	1,2	155,0	1,3	184,0	1,4
– processed	3,6	3,8	284,9	2,7	449,0	3,9	491,0	3,8
Wine	89,9	63,7	61,9	0,6	350,0	3,0	365,0	2,8
Refunds	1,1	1,6	4,6	0,0	14,0	0,1	15,0	0,1
Intervention of which:	81,3	52,3	57,3	0,5	336,0	2,9	321,0	2,5
– aid for private storage	35,6	35,3	22,5	0,2	89,0	0,8	89,0	0,7
– other (especially distillation)	44,5	10,9	14,5	0,1	223,0	1,9	196,0	1,5
Obligatory distillation of the by-products of wine-making	7,5	9,8	8,9	0,1	5,0	0,0	29,0	0,2
Tobacco	205,2	216,1	225,4	2,2	282,0	2,5	340,0	2,6
Refunds	4,3	2,7	3,7	0,0	5,0	0,0	5,0	0,0
Intervention	200,9	213,4	221,7	2,1	277,0	2,4	335,0	2,6
Fishery products	8,8	15,4	17,0	0,2	22,0	0,2	27,5	0,2
Refunds	3,8	8,0	8,5	0,1	9,0	0,1	12,0	0,1
Intervention	5,0	7,4	8,5	0,1	13,0	0,1	15,5	0,1
Other intervention products	56,6	91,2	120,2	1,2	141,0	1,2	212,0	1,6
Flax and hemp	14,5	15,4	17,6	0,2	19,0	0,2	22,0	0,2
Seeds	18,1	20,3	30,1	0,3	33,0	0,3	39,0	0,3
Hops	9,9	11,1	10,1	0,1	6,0	0,1	8,0	0,1
Silkworms	0,3	0,5	0,5	0,0	1,0	0,0	1,0	0,0
Dried fodder	13,8	42,6	46,6	0,4	56,0	0,5	75,0	0,6
Peas, field beans	—	—	15,3	0,1	26,0	0,2	33,0	0,3
Non-Annex II products								
Refunds	136,3	208,5	252,1	2,4	275,0	2,4	300,0	2,3
Total common organization of markets	5 640,0	7 765,2	9 732,0	93,2	11 230,5	97,6	12 591,9	97,6
Accession compensatory amounts (ACA) in intra-Community trade	201,1	27,2	1,1	0,0	1,0	0,0	25,0	0,2
Monetary compensatory amounts	989,3	880,3	708,4	6,8	276,0	2,4	282,0	2,2
– intra-Community trade	747,9	669,3	458,8	4,4	72,0	0,6	76,0	0,6
– extra-Community trade	241,4	211,0	249,6	2,4	204,0	1,8	206,0	1,6
Total common organization of markets+ACAs+MCAs	6 830,4	8 672,7	10 440,7	100,0	11 507,5	100,0	12 898,9	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) Figures from the first draft budget.

(3) Figures from the 1980 budget voted by Parliament on 9.7.1980.

49 Breakdown of appropriations by sector according to the economic nature of the measures – Financial

	1979 million EUA						
	Appropriations	Breakdown by economic nature of the measures					
		Export refunds	Intervention				
			Storage proper (²)	Withdrawals from the market + similar operations	Price subsidies	Guidance premiums
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A – Cereals	1 563,7	1 184,7	88,9	—	290,1	—
Rice	42,9	41,7	—	—	1,2	—
Milk products	4 527,5	2 087,9	853,8	—	1 496,5	89,3
Oils and fats:	606,0	1,2	22,9	—	581,9	—
– olive oil	388,2	—	22,6	—	365,6	—
– oilseeds	203,8	1,2	0,3	—	202,3	—
– flax seed	12,3	—	—	—	12,3	—
Sugar	939,8	685,1	240,0	—	14,7	—
Beef and veal	748,2	270,2	417,2	—	0,5	60,3
Pigmeat	104,9	78,4	—	—	26,5	—
Sheepmeat	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eggs and poultrymeat	79,5	79,5	—	—	—	—
Fruit and vegetables	442,9	34,5	—	84,2	324,2	—
Wine	61,9	4,6	22,5	23,7	11,1	—
Tobacco	225,4	3,7	12,5	—	209,3	—
Fishery products	17,0	8,5	—	8,5	—	—
Flax and hemp	17,7	—	—	—	17,7	—
Seeds	30,1	—	—	—	30,1	—
Hops	10,1	—	—	—	10,1	—
Silkworms	0,5	—	—	—	0,5	—
Dried fodder	46,6	—	—	—	46,6	—
Others	15,1	—	—	—	15,1	—
Non-Annex II products	252,2	252,2	—	—	—	—
Total A	9 732,1	4 732,2	1 657,8	116,4	3 076,2	149,6
%	100	48,6	17,0	1,2	31,6	1,5
B – Accession compensatory amounts in intra-Community trade	0,2	—	—	—	0,2	—
C – Monetary compensatory amounts						
– in intra-Community trade	458,8	—	—	—	458,8	—
– in extra-Community trade	249,6	249,6	—	—	—	—
Total A + B + C	10 440,7	4 981,8	1 657,8	116,4	3 535,2	149,6
%	100	47,7	15,9	1,1	33,9	1,4

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(¹) Figures from the 1980 budget voted by Parliament on 9.7.1980
(²) Private and public storage, including some disposal measures.

year 1979 (1) – financial year 1980**

	1980 million EUA						
		Breakdown by economic nature of the measures					
			Intervention				
Total	Appropri-ations	Export refunds	Storage proper (2)	Withdrawals and similar operations	Price subsidies	Guidance premiums	Total
8 = 4 + 5 + 6 + 7	9	10	11	12	13	14	15 = 11 + 12 + 13 + 14
379,0	1 616,4	1 122,4	159,0	—	335,0	—	494,0
1,2	50,0	45,0	—	—	5,0	—	5,0
2 439,6	4 929,6	2 668,6	467,0	—	1 627,0	167,0	2 261,0
604,8	787,0	8,0	16,0	—	763,0	—	779,0
388,2	467,0	2,0	15,0	—	450,0	—	465,0
202,6	294,0	6,0	1,0	—	287,0	—	288,0
12,3	17,0	—	—	—	17,0	—	17,0
254,7	696,5	395,5	284,0	—	17,0	—	301,0
478,0	1 178,0	460,0	514,0	—	8,0	196,0	718,0
26,5	100,0	84,0	—	—	16,0	—	16,0
—	50,0	—	—	—	50,0	—	50,0
—	94,0	94,0	—	—	—	—	—
408,4	659,0	55,0	—	106,0	498,0	—	604,0
57,3	350,0	14,0	89,0	228,0	19,0	—	336,0
221,8	282,0	5,0	30,7	—	246,3	—	277,0
8,5	22,0	9,0	—	10,0	3,0	—	13,0
17,7	19,0	—	—	—	19,0	—	19,0
30,1	33,0	—	—	—	33,0	—	33,0
10,1	6,0	—	—	—	6,0	—	6,0
0,5	1,0	—	—	—	1,0	—	1,0
46,6	56,0	—	—	—	56,0	—	56,0
15,1	26,0	—	—	—	26,0	—	26,0
—	275,0	275,0	—	—	—	—	—
4 999,9	11 230,5	5 235,5	1 559,7	344,0	3 728,3	363,0	5 995,0
51,4	100	46,6	13,9	3,1	33,2	3,2	53,4
0,2	1,0	—	—	—	1,0	—	1,0
458,8	72,0	—	—	—	72,0	—	72,0
—	204,0	204,0	—	—	—	—	—
5 458,9	11 507,5	5 439,5	1 559,7	344,0	3 801,3	363,0	6 068,0
52,3	100	47,3	13,6	3,0	33,0	3,1	52,7

50 Receipts from the common agricultural policy

	Mio EUA					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980**	1981**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Levies	1 040,1	1 816,9	1 872,7	1 678,6	1 719,2	1 902,1
Contributions, sugar	133,2	320,8	410,6	464,9	504,5	571,1
Total	1 173,3	2 137,7	2 283,3	2 143,5	2 223,7	2 473,2

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

51 Quantity and value of products in public storage

	Situation at 31.12.1978		Situation at 31.12.1979	
	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (Mio EUA) (1)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (Mio EUA) (1)
Common wheat	1 050 778	184,259	1 877 919	322,653
Barley	181 895	29,840	73 567	12,224
Rye	600 782	111,395	581 956	108,748
Durum wheat	150 466	29,778	142 727	27,783
Skimmed-milk powder	721 827	708,558	214 859	230,774
Butter	258 100	580,509	293 285	723,325
Olive oil	104 895	126,075	53 401	62,468
Colza	820	0,292	10 236	3,526
Beef carcases	135 917	235,769	203 415	383,084
Boned beef	79 362	189,233	84 469	206,232
Preserved beef	37 090	74,565	2 770	5,714
Tobacco	21 617	39,487	28 092	55,980
Total		2 309,760		2 142,511

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) The value in terms of EUA has been obtained by converting values in national currencies at the budgetary rates valid for expenditure in December.

52 Expenditure of the Guarantee Section as – a % of the Community's gross domestic product – a % of Community expenditure on food

	GDP in the EC mrd EUA	Expenditure on food in the EC mrd EUA	EAGGF – Guarantee Section					
			Mio EUA		% 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
1976	1 269	212	5 587,1	4 413,8	0,44	0,35	2,6	2,1
1977	1 409	236	6 813,4	4 692,7	0,48	0,33	2,0	2,0
1978	1 562	261	8 672,7	6 389,3	0,56	0,41	3,3	2,4
1979	1 754	294	10 440,7	8 297,2	0,60	0,47	3,6	2,8
1980**	1 990	333	11 507,5	9 283,8	0,58	0,47	3,5	2,8
1981**	2 196	368	12 898,5	10 425,7	0,59	0,47	3,5	2,8

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

53 Breakdown by sector of aid granted for projects to improve agricultural structures Regulation No 17/64/EEC [1]

	1979 [2]			1973-1979 [2]			1964-1972 [2]		
	Number	Aid granted		Number	Aid granted		Number	Aid granted	
		1 000 EUA	%		1 000 u.a./EUA	%		1 000 u.a.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Land and water improvement	155	52 887	45,8	1 073	297 879	23,7	1 345	387 124	45,1
Milk and milk products				338	123 935	9,9	371	117 292	13,7
Wine and wine growing				388	158 002	12,6	339	87 459	10,2
Fruit and vegetables				265	68 625	5,5	420	68 831	8,0
Meat				452	158 625	12,6	323	67 551	7,9
Fisheries and fishery products	103	12 234	10,6	454	76 571	6,1	21	9 640	1,1
Cereals				121	34 829	2,7	82	20 232	2,3
Forestry	10	5 258	4,6	163	47 004	3,7	64	12 787	1,5
Oils and olive growing				76	17 664	1,4	138	27 475	3,2
Animal feed				90	30 985	2,5	34	9 189	1,1
Flowers and plants				27	7 322	0,6	29	8 562	0,9
Eggs and poultrymeat				60	14 523	1,2	50	5 839	0,7
Seeds and nurseries				49	9 866	0,8	38	6 143	0,7
Research and information	16	2 637	2,3	67	19 331	1,5	31	4 933	0,6
Sugar				1	3 408	0,3	2	780	0,1
Others	87	42 370	36,7	471	187 924	14,9	74	24 819	2,9
Total	371	115 386	100,0	4 095	1 256 493	100,0	3 361	858 656	100,0

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

[1] Old Regulation: No 17/64/EEC; new Regulation: (EEC) No 355/77.
[2] 1964-1977: u.a.; 1978 + 1979: EUA.

54 Projects financed by the EAGGF, Guidance Section classified by EEC region: 1973-79, Regulation 17/64/EC (1)

Deutschland		France		Italia		Nederland	
1		2		3		4	
Total	261 237	Total	214 619	Total	377 649	Total	71 260
Multi-regional	7 449	Multi-regional	15 847	Multi-regional	14 111	Multi-regional	—
Schleswig-Holstein	29 676	Region parisienne	185	Nord-Ouest	23 508	Noord	25 731
Hamburg	1 208	Bassin parisien	30 823	Lombardia	20 961	Oost	9 540
Bremen	2 466	Nord	11 575	Nord-Est	56 776	West	23 980
Niedersachsen	56 390	Est	13 329	Emilia-Romagna	52 990	Zuid-West	2 205
Nordrhein-Westfalen	23 043	Ouest	44 870	Centro	57 094	Zuid	9 804
Hessen	22 227	Sud-Ouest	22 345	Lazio	22 898		
Rheinland-Pfalz	26 590	Centre-Est	32 195	Campania	12 878		
Baden-Württemberg	35 112	Mediterannée	35 121	Abruzzi-Molise	19 024		
Bayern	56 143	DOM	8 329	Sud	58 764		
Saarland	530			Sicilia	33 231		
Berlin (West)	401			Sardegna	5 414		

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Old Regulation: 17/64; new Regulation 355/77.
(2) 1964-77: u.a.; 1978-79: EUA.

(1 000 u.a./1 000 EUA)(2)

Belgique/België		Luxembourg		United Kingdom		Ireland		Danmark	
5		6		7		8		9	
Total	73 827	Total	3 663	Total	134 641	Total	73 321	Total	46 276
Multi-regional	11 335			Multi-regional	9 748	Multi-regional	18 771	Multi-regional	5 830
Nord	37 345			Scotland	35 469	Donegal	5 523	Øst for Store Bælt	10 521
Sud	20 370			North	6 963	North-West	2 939	Vest for Store Bælt	28 371
Brabant	4 777			Northern Ireland	26 225	North-East	6 947	Grønland	1 554
				North-West	7 325	West	2 491		
				Yorkshire/Humberside	14 697	Midlands	1 745		
				Wales	4 331	East	5 485		
				West/Midlands	6 070	Midwest	4 814		
				East/Midlands	6 726	South-East	11 890		
				East Anglia	8 906	South-West	12 716		
				South-West	5 514				
				South-East	2 667				

55 Projects financed by the EAGGF, Guidance Section classified by EEC region: (R/355/77) 1978-79

Deutschland		France		Italia		Nederland	
1		2		3		4	
Total	32 614	Total	48 826	Total	96 115	Total	10 871
Multi-regional	—	Multi-regional	3 071	Multi-regional	1 879	Multi-regional	—
Schleswig-Holstein	3 130	Ile-de-France	—	Piemonte	2 690	Gelderland	1 021
Hamburg	990	Champagne	1 212	Valle d'Aosta	379	Noord-Holland	2 569
Bremen	—	Ardennes		Lombardia	855	Zuid-Holland	4 927
Niedersachsen	6 312	Picardie	443	Liguria	2 314	Noord-Brabant	1 019
Nordrhein-Westfalen	3 501	Haute-Normandie	1 204	Trentino-Alto Adige	7 976	Limburg	44
Hessen	3 414	Centre	367	Veneto	5 236	Groningen	—
Rheinland-Pfalz	817	Basse-Normandie	2 336	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	698	Friesland	134
Baden-Württemberg	5 491	Bourgogne	952	Emilia-Romagna	10 198	Drenthe	—
Bayern	8 100	Nord - Pas-de-Calais	4 987	Toscana	2 167	Overijssel	851
Saarland	859	Lorraine	—	Umbria	2 282	Utrecht	181
Berlin (West)	—	Alsace	453	Marche	8 127	Zeeland	—
		Franche Comté	380	Lazio	9 951	Z.I.J. Polders	125
		Pays de la Loire	2 273	Campania	9 413		
		Bretagne	2 696	Abruzzi	5 086		
		Poitou-Charentes	160	Molise	1 248		
		Aquitaine	1 566	Puglia	6 741		
		Midi-Pyrénées	1 268	Basilicata	684		
		Limousin	119	Calabria	5 922		
		Rhône-Alpes	2 434	Sicilia	4 864		
		Auvergne	602	Sardegna	7 405		
		Languedoc-Roussillon	17 566				
		Provence-Côte d'Azur	3 257				
		Corse	—				
		DOM	1 480				

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1 000 EUA)

Belgique/België		Luxembourg		United Kingdom		Ireland		Danmark	
5		6		7		8		9	
Total	8 091	Total	413	Total	19 934	Total	12 299	Total	7 351
Multi-regional	—	Multi-regional	—	Multi-regional	138	Multi-regional	336	Multi-regional	—
Oost-Vlaanderen	1 256			Scotland	4 124	Donegal	380	Øst for Store Bælt	1 446
West-Vlaanderen	1 732			North	788	North-West	651	Vest for Store Bælt	5 905
Antwerpen	294			Northern Ireland	3 681	North-East	727	Grønland	—
Limburg	113			North-West	691	West	1 010		
Brabant	378			Yorkshire/Humberside	1 940	Midlands	1 322		
Hainaut	202			Wales	1 279	East	3 480		
Namur	2 984			West/Midlands	877	Midwest	832		
Liège	1 135			East/Midlands	1 223	South-East	1 329		
Luxembourg	97			East Anglia	712	South-West	2 232		
				South-West	2 075				
				South-East	2 406				

56 Projects 'Marketing structures' financed by the EAGGF Guidance Section classified by major

	Milk products	Meats	Wine	Fruit and vegetables	Flowers and plants	Fishery products	Cereals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Deutschland	5 169	7 661	4 381	8 595	1 037	352	283
France	2 535	8 456	18 944	12 013	120	1 157	251
Italia	4 413	3 973	20 850	43 312	2 245	5 236	5 059
Nederland	4 414	1 101	—	991	3 609	609	609
Belgique/België	633	2 538	—	4 027	—	270	113
Luxembourg	—	—	202	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	2 652	7 901	—	2 017	15	1 876	2 563
Ireland	2 699	8 215	—	355	—	470	336
Danmark	1 645	3 479	—	459	—	941	—
EUR 9	24 160	43 324	44 377	71 769	7 026	10 911	8 605

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

categories of operations: 1978-79 (R/355/77)

(1 000 EUA)

Animal feed	Seeds and nurseries	Eggs and poultrymeat	Olive oil	Tobacco	Miscella-neous	Total aid granted	Total investments
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
—	1 900	1 638	—	—	1 597	32 614	164 882
—	2 914	—	123	—	2 312	48 826	204 006
132	1 717	—	2 004	3 384	3 790	96 115	304 292
—	—	147	—	—	—	10 871	76 963
43	398	72	—	—	—	8 091	48 381
—	211	—	—	—	—	413	1 653
908	329	1 617	—	—	56	19 934	108 268
224	—	—	—	—	—	12 299	64 765
418	106	195	—	—	107	7 351	53 188
1 725	7 575	3 669	2 127	3 384	7 862	236 514	1 026 398

57 Breakdown of expenditure by Guidance Section on common measures and special measures, 1975-79 (1)

	1978 (2)	1979 (2)	1975-1979 (2)	
	1000 EUA	1000 EUA	1000 u.a./EUA	%
1	2	3	4	5
I – *Common measures*				
1. Directive 72/159/EEC on the modernization of farms	28 019	54 277	107 980	18,5
2. Directive 72/160/EEC on the cessation of farming	251	353	765	0,1
3. Directive 72/161/EEC on socio-economic guidance	2 638	3 901	10 507	1,8
4. Directive 75/268/EEC on hill-farming	34 581	82 534	213 191	36,5
5. Aid to groups of hop producers (Regulation (EEC) No 1656/71)	1 606	2 116	6 311	1,1
6. Conversion projects in the salt codfishing sector (Regulation (EEC) No 2722/72)	—	—	7 038	1,2
7. Survey of potential production of fruit trees (Regulation (EEC) No 794/76)	3 336	588	4 266	0,7
8. Conversion to meat production (Regulation (EEC) No 1353/73)	13 322	10 837	76 897	13,2
9. Survey on the structure of agricultural holdings (Directive 75/108/EEC)	1 720	—	8 599	1,5
10. Premiums for the non-marketing of milk and the conversion to meat production (Regulation (EEC) No 1078/77)	65 968	59 506	128 383	22,0
11. Conversion of vineyards (Regulation (EEC) No 1163/76)	9 960	9 694	19 654	3,4
Total	161 407	223 806	583 537	100,0
II – *Special measures*				
1. Aid to groups of fruit and vegetable growers (Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72)	323	774	5 927	17,8
2. Premiums for slaughtering cows and withholding milk from the market (Regulation (EEC) No 1975/69)	—	—	4 835	14,5
3. Grubbing fruit trees (Regulation (EEC) No 2517/69)	—	5	7 808	23,4
4. Aid to producer organizations, fisheries sector (Regulation (EEC) No 2142/70)	87	204	463	1,4
5. Improvements in the production and marketing of Community citrus fruit (Regulation (EEC) No 2511/69)	4 699	4 948	14 301	42,9
Total	5 109	5 931	33 334	100,0

Source: EC Commission Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Old Regulation: No 17/64/EEC; new Regulation: (EEC) No 355/77.
(2) 1975-77: u.a.; 1978-79: EUA.

58 National and Community expenditure on agricultural policies in 1978

(Mio EUA)

1	2
National expenditure	
A General measures	812,7
B Production	2 986,9
C Processing and marketing	475,5
D Forestry and general regional development	86,6
E Unspecific measures	821,7
F Food consumption	394,7
G Tax relief	1 757,9
H Total (A – G)	7 336,0
I Financing of farmers social security	6 279,3
J National total	13 615,3 (1)
Community expenditure	
K EAGGF Guarantee	6 662,4
L EAGGF Guidance	296,7
M EAGGF total	6 959,1
N Total	20 574,4

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Nederland + Ireland: 1976.

59 Share (in %) of each category in the total national effort in favour of agriculture – 1977

(%)

	EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A General measures	6,0	0,3	8,0	0,5	17,9	13,0	0,0	7,1	5,8	14,0
B Production	22,0	38,8	11,6	31,4	40,1	30,3	54,2	17,6	19,0	12,2
C Processing and marketing	3,5	2,3	2,4	5,8	11,8	2,3	9,0	4,3	10,0	5,0
D Forestry	0,6	0,6	0,8	0,4	:	0,6	0,0	0,3	:	1,8
E Unattributable	6,0	0,0	14,1	0,5	:	0,0	0,0	0,4	—	0,1
F Consumption	2,9	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	13,4	17,6	10,8
G Tax relief	12,9	14,3	3,4	0,0	13,9	0,0	0,2	46,8	21,5	0,0
Social security	46,1	43,7	59,5	61,5	16,3	53,8	36,6	10,1	26,0	56,2
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

60 National expenditure on agriculture — 1977

(Mio ECU)

	EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland 1976	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland 1976	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A – General measures Total	812,7	10,4	456,0	6,3	67,7	42,5	0,0	155,9	15,6	58,3
– Research	360,2	0,7	138,8	2,3	67,7	40,2	0,0	72,4	7,9	30,2
– Advisory services	122,3	7,3	56,2	3,7	:	2,1	0,0	17,7	7,7	27,6
– Training	265,8	2,4	257,8	0,3	:	0,0	0,0	4,9	:	0,4
– Other	64,4	0,0	3,2	0,0	:	0,2	:	60,9	:	0,1
B – Production	2 986,9	1 152,9	660,8	412,3	151,3	99,1	23,4	384,8	51,4	50,9
– Cessation of farming	304,0	67,1	231,1	0,0	1,6	2,7	0,4	1,1	—	0,0
– Improvement of varieties and breeds	155,3	48,5	21,0	35,5	8,6	12,8	0,3	16,4	5,7	6,5
– Plant health and veterinary measures	170,3	31,1	50,2	8,7	20,1	10,6	0,2	36,7	9,1	3,6
– Lowering of operating costs	334,0	220,1	42,7	42,6	9,0	1,8	3,0	5,8	6,7	2,3
– Income support	593,6	355,6	76,0	4,2	1,7	8,3	2,4	145,3	0,1	0,0
– Compensation for natural disasters	137,5	52,0	18,1	50,9	5,6	0,4	10,5	0,0	0,0	0,0
– Investments in farms	389,3	52,8	42,6	91,3	26,3	28,6	5,2	106,1	7,0	29,4
– Land improvement	451,6	150,1	101,1	34,5	75,4	29,4	1,4	32,9	22,8	4,0
– Collaboration between farms	165,4	4,8	52,5	103,1	3,0	0,3	0,0	1,4	0,0	0,3
– Aid for young farmers and newcomers to farming	138,7	108,7	21,7	0,1	:	3,4	0,0	0,0	:	4,8
– Grubbing and demolition	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	:	0,6	0,0	0,2	:	0,0
– Other	146,4	62,1	3,8	41,4	:	0,2	0,0	38,9	:	0,0
C – Marketing and processing of agricultural products	475,5	67,3	135,4	75,6	44,5	7,4	3,9	93,7	27,1	20,6
– Market support	52,0	0,0	19,7	3,1	5,8	0,0	0,0	14,0	0,4	9,0
– Quality control, labels	85,3	0,8	3,0	0,0	24,4	1,7	0,0	41,8	3,1	10,5
– Sales promotion	69,0	44,3	7,0	0,4	24,4	2,4	0,1	14,2	3,1	0,6
– Operating costs	67,5	1,4	24,0	27,4	0,1	0,5	1,5	12,6	0,0	0,0
– Investment	172,5	13,3	63,8	44,2	14,2	2,8	2,3	8,2	23,6	0,1
– Other	29,2	7,5	17,9	0,5	:	0,0	0,0	2,9	:	0,4
D – Forestry (4000 total) and general development	86,6	17,5	47,4	5,0	:	2,0	0,0	7,3	:	7,4

E – Miscellaneous measures	821,7	0,0	805,6	6,6	—	0,0	0,0	9,2	—	0,3
F – Consumption	394,7	0,0	9,0	0,0	0,4	0,2	0,0	292,3	47,7	45,1
G – Tax relief	1 757,8	426,7	195,5	0,0	52,5	0,0	0,1	1 024,9	58,2	0,0
H – Total	7 336,0	1 674,8	2 309,7	505,8	316,4	151,2	27,4	1 968,1	200,0	182,6
I – State contribution towards the financing of farmers social insurance.	6 279,3	1 299,1	3 393,5	808,9	61,4	176,3	15,8	219,5	70,4	234,4
K – Total (H+I)	13 615,3	2 973,9	5 703,2	1 314,7	377,8	327,5	43,2	2 187,6	270,4	417,0

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

NB: These figures in general include the national contribution towards measures adopted on the basis of Community provisions.

1) Agronomic research, including payments to research institutes.
2) Advisory services, including implementation of Directive 72/161/EEC concerning the provision of socio-economic guidance for and the acquisition of occupational skills by persons engaged in agriculture.
3) Agricultural training.
4) Other: measures in this category not listed in the above sub-categories.
5) Cessation of farming, mainly payments to outgoers.
6) Varietal and breed improvement; replanting, conversion, yield and quality control, purchase and keeping of breeding animals, herd books, breeding premiums, breed and performance improvement.
7) Plant health and veterinary measures; slaughtering of infected animals; protection of animals.
8) Lowering of operating costs; energy aid and tax relief (fuel, electricity), reduced-rate operating credit; quality analysis of products and inputs, farm accounts, aid for the purchase of fertilizers, pesticides, feedingstuffs, transport aid.
9) Income support, monetary compensation, premiums in mountain and hill-farming areas and less-favoured areas under Directive 75/268/EEC, income aid, guarantee of minumum income.
10) Compensation for natural disasters, contribution towards insurance, compensation for bad weather.
11) Investments in farms, re-siting of farms, dwellings, costs associated with land transfer, purchase of land, farm buildings, machinery and equipment.
12) Land improvement, reparcelling, agricultural roads, irrigation, drainage, soil improvement, electrification, natural gas supplies.
13) Collaboration between farmers, joint of use of machinery and labour, joint farming ventures, contractual economies, farming organizations.
14) Aid for young farmers and newcomers to farming; inheritance tax relief; launching aid.
15) Grubbing and demolition operations.
16) Market support for products not subject to the common organization of markets; exports.
17) Quality control, labelling of agricultural produce for marketing.
18) Sales promotion, advertising, exhibitions, fairs, market research, market transparency.
19) Costs borne by farming organizations, groups and cooperatives in respect of operation, collection, storage, issue of warehouse warrants, formation and operation of such organizations, etc; aid and tax relief in respect of fuel, joint-trade organizations.
20) Investment in the collection, conditioning, storage, preservation and processing of agricultural products; rationalization of production capacity by closure or replacement, integrated regional development plans.
21) Sylviculture, afforestation, reafforestation, improvement (enrichment of stands, forestry roads, firebreaks), research, advisory services, soil analysis, quality improvement and control of wood, management of single and associated forestry holdings, machinery and equipment; general development.
22) Miscellaneous measures: France: cost of agricultural credit including short-, medium- and long-term loans granted to farmers, to local authorities for land improvement and regional development work and to the food industry; Italy: (Campania) aid for stock-farming (production, sale); United Kingdom: services rendered by the Meat and Livestock Commission; Denmark: levy on potato sales.
23) Aid to promote consumption of foodstuffs, free distribution, price reduction.
24) Income tax relief, rebate on local taxes.

61 Utilized agricultural area, woods and forests

			Arable land	
			1 000 ha	% of the UAA of the country
1	2	3	4	5
Deutschland	1 000 ha	1979	7 284	59
	% TAV	1979/68	– 0,3	
	% TAV	1979/73	– 0,6	
	% TAV	1979/78	– 2,9	
France	1 000 ha	1979	17 461	54
	% TAV	1979/68	0,1	
	% TAV	1979/73	0,6	
	% TAV	1979/78	0,3	
Italia	1 000 ha	1979	9 416	53
	% TAV	1979/68	– 1,2	
	% TAV	1979/73	0,3	
	% TAV	1979/78	0,4	
Nederland	1 000 ha	1979	826	41
	% TAV	1979/68	– 0,4	
	% TAV	1979/73	0,6	
	% TAV	1979/78	0,7	
Belgique/België	1 000 ha	1979	743	52
	% TAV	1979/68	– 0,9	
	% TAV	1979/73	– 1,0	
	% TAV	1979/78	– 0,4	
Luxembourg	1 000 ha	1979	58	44
	% TAV	1979/68	– 1,2	
	% TAV	1979/73	– 1,0	
	% TAV	1979/78	– 0,5	
United Kingdom	1 000 ha	1979	6 824	36
	% TAV	1979/68	– 0,6	
	% TAV	1979/73	– 0,6	
	% TAV	1979/78	– 1,6	
Ireland	1 000 ha	1979	1 000 (1)	17
	% TAV	1979/68	0,0 (2)	
	% TAV	1979/73	×	
	% TAV	1979/78	×	
Danmark	1 000 ha	1979	2 644	91
	% TAV	1979/68	– 0,1	
	% TAV	1979/73	0,0	
	% TAV	1979/78	0,1	
EUR 9	1 000 ha	1979	46 256*	50
	% TAV	1979/68	– 0,5	
	% TAV	1979/73	0,1	
	% TAV	1979/78	– 0,4	

Source: Eurostat.
(1) 1975.
(2) 1975/68.
(3) 1978.

Permanent meadow and pasture		Permanent crops		Total UAA		Woods and forests	
1 000 ha	% of the UAA of the country	1 000 ha	% of the UAA of the country	1 000 ha	% of the UAA of EUR 9	1 000 ha	% of the area of country
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4 797	39	180	1	12 314	13	7 318	29
– 1,4		– 1,0		– 0,9		0,2	
– 1,8		– 2,1		– 1,4		0,3	
– 6,9		– 11,8		– 6,5		1,4	
12 904	40	1 537	5	32 158	34	14 543	27
– 0,7		– 1,1		– 0,3		0,5	
– 1,1		– 1,1		– 0,2		0,0	
– 0,6		– 0,9		– 0,1		– 0,1	
5 162	29	3 269	18	17 909	19	6 059	20
0,1		0,5		– 0,9		0,4	
– 0,3		0,1		0,1		0,4	
– 0,1		0,0		0,2		0,0	
1 172	57	37	2	2 042	2	309	8
– 1,0		– 4,1		– 0,9		0,5	
– 1,3		– 2,2		– 0,6		0,4	
– 1,4		– 2,1		– 0,6		0,0	
673	47	15	1	1 432	2	613	20
– 0,8		– 5,8		– 1,1		0,0	
– 1,5		– 4,1		– 1,5		0,0	
– 1,6		– 4,2		– 0,1		0,0	
71	55	1	1	130	0	90	35
0,4		0,0		– 0,4		0,0	
0,3		0,1		– 0,3		0,0	
1,2		0,5		0,4		0,0	
11 863	63	72	0	18 775	20	2 080	9
0,2		– 2,8		– 0,1		1,0	
– 0,1		– 2,6		– 0,3		0,8	
0,7		2,5		– 0,2		0,9	
4 712 [1]	82	2 553 [3]	0	5 719 [1]	6	320	5
– 0,4 [2]		×		– 0,3 [2]		2,1	
×		×		×		1,7	
×		×		×		1,6	
263	9	14	1	2 923	3	508	12
– 1,4		– 1,2		– 0,3		0,6	
– 3,1		– 2,4		– 0,3		0,8	
– 2,1		– 0,9		– 0,1		0,4	
41 617*	45	7 678*	8	93 402*	100	31 840	21
– 0,4		3,5		– 0,5		0,4	
– 0,7		3,5		– 0,4		0,2	
0,0		3,2		– 0,3		0,4	

62 Areas used for the principal agricultural products

			Cereals including rice	Root and tuber crops		
				Total	Potatoes	Sugar-beet
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	1 000 ha	1979	5 233	847*	276	393
	% TAV	1979/68	0,3	− 4,1	− 7,6	2,8
	% TAV	1979/73	−0,2	− 4,6	− 8,8	1,9
	% TAV	1979/78	−1,8	−12,9	−22,4	− 2,2
France	1 000 ha	1979	9 805	1 173*	276	547
	% TAV	1979/68	0,5	− 3,5	− 4,7	2,8
	% TAV	1979/73	0,0	− 2,4	− 2,3	1,1
	% TAV	1979/78	−0,1	− 2,2	− 0,4	− 1,8
Italia	1 000 ha	1979	5 115	489	169	298
	% TAV	1979/68	−1,4	− 1,1	− 5,6	− 0,6
	% TAV	1979/73	−0,1	0,3	− 1,2	3,3
	% TAV	1979/78	−0,5	1,0	− 2,0	7,5
Nederland	1 000 ha	1979	237	292*	167	124
	% TAV	1979/68	−5,0	0,9	1,1	1,6
	% TAV	1979/73	−3,4	0,8	1,0	0,9
	% TAV	1979/78	1,3	− 0,7	2,9	− 5,4
Belgique/België	1 000 ha	1979	398	171*	36	116
	% TAV	1979/68	−1,8	− 0,5	− 3,7	2,4
	% TAV	1979/73	−2,1	− 1,7	− 5,4	1,7
	% TAV	1979/78	0,3	3,0	1,7	5,4
Luxembourg	1 000 ha	1979	40	1	1	0
	% TAV	1979/68	−1,6	− 9,7	− 8,3	−12,8
	% TAV	1979/73	−1,3	− 9,7	− 8,8	−21,0
	% TAV	1979/78	0,6	−11,6	− 9,7	−33,3
United Kingdom	1 000 ha	1979	3 873	551	203	214
	% TAV	1979/68	0,1	− 1,6	− 2,8	1,2
	% TAV	1979/73	0,5	− 1,0	− 1,6	1,7
	% TAV	1979/78	1,6	− 2,9	− 5,0	2,8
Ireland	1 000 ha	1979	401	105*	41	35
	% TAV	1979/68	0,9	− 4,5	− 3,4	2,8
	% TAV	1979/73	2,2	− 4,5	− 2,7	2,5
	% TAV	1979/78	3,4	1,8	− 1,6	− 4,1
Danmark	1 000 ha	1979	1 850	247	32	78
	% TAV	1979/68	0,8	− 2,8	− 1,1	3,7
	% TAV	1979/73	0,8	− 2,2	− 0,3	3,6
	% TAV	1979/78	0,3	− 7,6	− 7,8	− 2,1
EUR 9	1 000 ha	1979	26 953	3 876*	1 200	1 791
	% TAV	1979/68	0,1	− 2,8	− 4,7	1,9
	% TAV	1979/73	0,0	− 1,9	− 3,6	1,8
	% TAV	1979/78	−0,2	− 3,0	− 7,2	0,1

Source: Eurostat.

Oilseeds	Green fodder	Dry pulses	Fruit trees	Vines
8	9	10	11	12
127	970	13	79*	103
6,5	1,3	− 9,8	− 2,4	1,9
2,8	1,8	−11,0	− 2,0	1,2
4,9	0,7	−12,6	0,0	1,0
386	5 310	81	264*	1 219
1,8	0,4	0,5	− 2,0	− 1,0
− 1,0	2,5	7,9	− 1,1	− 1,1
5,0	1,4	− 3,2	− 0,8	− 1,0
32	2 786	254	710*	1 309
6,6	− 1,4	− 9,0	− 1,2	1,1
3,1	0,3	− 5,9	− 0,7	0,5
6,6	1,2	1,1	− 0,6	− 0,1
11	171	8	30	0
− 3,9	10,4	− 5,1	− 4,5	−12,0
−10,9	9,8	− 1,8	− 3,0	−13,3
−36,0	11,7	−15,0	− 0,0	−15,3
8	134	2	13	0
− 6,2	2,3	−11,2	− 6,4	− 7,5
0,0	5,4	− 5,9	− 4,4	− 9,0
−14,7	1,8	0,8	− 0,0	− 8,5
0	15	0	0	1
0,0	1,6	−21,1	0,0	0,7
0,0	1,0	−27,1	0,0	0,9
0,0	− 2,4	−28,4	0,0	1,4
74	1 967	79	63*	0
20,4	−1,9	− 3,2	− 3,5	0,0
29,0	−3,1	− 0,6	− 3,3	0,0
9,8	−7,1	5,5	− 1,6	0,0
:	546*	0	2*	—
:	− 0,6	−18,7	− 3,6	—
:	0,6	−16,7	− 6,5	—
:	− 9,0	− 2,0	0,0	—
65	416	4	10	—
8,5	− 2,5	− 8,5	− 1,7	—
2,9	− 1,8	− 1,9	− 3,0	—
30,3	1,4	−18,2	0,0	—
703	12 315*	440	1 171*	2 632
3,8	− 0,4	7,0	− 1,8	0,1
1,4	0,7	− 3,4	− 1,2	− 0,2
6,6	0,1	0,0	− 0,8	− 0,5

63 Number and area of farms (1)

	Farm size (in UAA)	Farms: Number 1975	Farms: Number 1979	Farms: % of total 1975	% TAV 1975/1970	% TAV 1978/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	1 - < 5	311 683	259 304	34,5	− 5,1	−2,2
	5 - < 10	178 981	152 958	19,8	− 5,1	−2,7
	10 - < 20	211 711	186 417	23,4	− 4,6	−2,6
	20 - < 50	176 123	178 414	19,5	2,3	0,5
	⩾ 50	26 234	30 229	2,9	6,3	3,0
	Total	904 732	807 322	100,0	− 3,5	−1,8
France	1 - < 5	248 000	214 000	20,5	− 5,3	−1,8
	5 - < 10	185 000	164 000	15,3	− 5,9	−3,4
	10 - < 20	275 000	234 000	22,7	− 5,0	−2,8
	20 - < 50	361 000	342 000	29,9	− 0,5	−2,3
	⩾ 50	140 000	149 000	11,6	3,1	2,1
	Total	1 209 000	1 103 000	100,0	− 3,2	−1,9
Italia	1 - < 5	1 401 370	:	68,2	− 1,2	:
	5 - < 10	360 280	:	17,5	− 1,4	:
	10 - < 20	171 651	:	8,4	− 1,2	:
	20 - < 50	83 626	:	4,1	0,9	:
	⩾ 50	36 499	:	1,8	− 0,2	:
	Total	2 053 426	:	100,0	− 1,1	:
Nederland	1 - < 5	35 814	31 875	24,9	− 3,4	−1,7
	5 - < 10	30 677	27 065	21,3	− 4,8	−3,2
	10 - < 20	43 955	38 553	30,6	− 3,3	−3,2
	20 - < 50	30 144	30 628	20,9	1,5	0,1
	⩾ 50	3 211	3 744	2,2	5,1	2,6
	Total	143 801	131 865	100,0	− 2,6	−1,9
Belgique/België	1 - < 5	31 550	:	29,9	− 6,5	−2,9
	5 - < 10	23 389	:	22,2	− 6,7	−4,9
	10 - < 20	28 473	:	27,0	− 3,2	−3,1
	20 - < 50	18 784	:	17,8	1,9	0,2
	⩾ 50	3 361	:	3,2	5,3	3,3
	Total	105 557	:	100,0	− 4,1	−2,5
Luxembourg	1 - < 5	1 076	948	19,2	− 6,2	−2,4
	5 - < 10	680	537	12,2	− 7,3	−3,8
	10 - < 20	1 030	731	18,4	− 7,8	−6,7
	20 - < 50	2 290	1 902	40,9	− 2,6	−6,4
	⩾ 50	520	746	9,3	11,8	6,2
	Total	5 596	4 864	100,0	− 4,2	−3,8
United Kingdom	1 - < 5	38 827	37 600	14,3	− 7,6	0,7
	5 - < 10	33 985	32 647	12,5	− 2,9	−0,5
	10 - < 20	43 273	40 195	15,9	− 2,8	−1,6
	20 - < 50	72 705	68 094	26,8	− 2,0	−1,4
	⩾ 50	82 753	81 356	30,5	− 0,4	−0,0
	Total	271 543	259 892	100,0	− 2,7	−0,7
Ireland	1 - < 5	44 912	:	17,3	− 3,8	:
	5 - < 10	47 256	:	18,2	− 3,5	:
	10 - < 20	80 875	:	31,1	− 0,2	:
	20 - < 50	67 725	:	26,0	2,6	:
	⩾ 50	19 315	:	7,4	5,3	:
	Total	260 083	:	100,0	− 0,5	:
Danmark	1 - < 5	15 503	13 560	11,9	− 1,3	−3,5
	5 - < 10	25 072	21 588	19,3	− 3,6	−2,8
	10 - < 20	36 702	32 098	28,3	− 3,5	−2,6
	20 - < 50	42 438	40 928	32,7	− 0,8	−0,9
	⩾ 50	10 118	11 448	7,8	3,1	2,7
	Total	129 833	119 622	100,0	− 2,0	−1,7
EUR 9	1 - < 5	2 128 735	:	41,9	− 2,7	:
	5 - < 10	885 320	:	17,4	− 3,7	:
	10 - < 20	892 670	:	17,6	− 3,5	:
	20 - < 50	854 835	:	16,8	0,4	:
	⩾ 50	322 011	:	6,3	2,1	:
	Total	5 083 571	:	100,0	− 2,3	:

Source : Eurostat.
(1) Of 1 ha UAA and more.

	Medium size (ha) 1975	UAA					
		1 000 ha		% of total 1975	% TAV		
1979/1978		1975	1979		1975/1970	1978/1977	1979/1978
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
−7,8	2,6	802,7	666,4	6,4	−5,4	−2,3	−7,5
−5,1	7,3	1 301,6	1 113,6	10,4	−5,1	−2,7	−5,1
−3,9	14,5	3 073,8	2 708,1	24,7	−4,4	−2,6	−3,8
0,2	29,5	5 200,1	5 338,8	41,7	3,0	0,4	0,7
3,8	79,4	2 083,8	2 364,1	16,7	6,1	3,0	3,0
−4,3	13,8	12 462,0	12 190,4	100,0	−0,3	−0,3	−0,9
−3,2	2,7	666,0	530,0	2,3	−5,2	−5,1	−5,4
−3,0	7,2	1 340,0	1 180,0	4,6	−6,2	−3,9	−3,3
−3,7	14,5	3 990,0	3 460,0	13,5	−5,0	−3,3	−3,1
−1,4	31,1	11 200,0	10 990,0	38,1	−0,3	−0,5	−0,5
2,1	87,4	12 230,0	12 910,0	41,5	2,9	1,3	1,3
−2,0	24,3	29 426,0	29 070,0	100,0	−0,3	−0,3	−0,3
:	2,5	3 447,0	:	21,4	−1,1	:	:
:	7,1	2 560,7	:	15,9	−1,4	:	:
:	14,0	2 400,0	:	14,9	−1,0	:	:
:	30,3	2 530,1	:	15,7	0,9	:	:
:	141,3	5 158,9	:	32,0	−1,2	:	:
:	7,8	16 096,6	:	100,0	−0,9	:	:
−1,9	2,7	95,5	84,6	4,6	−3,5	−1,9	−2,5
−3,2	7,4	226,0	199,1	10,9	−4,9	−3,3	−3,2
−3,3	14,3	630,3	555,0	30,4	−3,1	−3,0	−3,2
0,6	28,8	866,6	893,3	41,8	1,8	0,5	0,9
4,0	79,5	255,3	294,1	12,3	5,3	2,6	2,8
−1,9	14,4	2 073,7	2 026,1	100,0	−0,6	−0,3	−0,9
:	2,6	81,6	:	5,6	−7,2	−3,1	:
:	7,3	171,3	:	11,7	−6,6	−5,0	:
:	14,3	407,1	:	27,8	−2,9	−3,0	:
:	29,2	548,5	:	37,5	2,4	0,3	:
:	75,5	253,8	:	17,4	5,1	3,2	:
:	13,9	1 462,3	:	100,0	−0,7	−0,7	:
−1,5	2,6	2,8	2,5	2,2	−6,5	−3,8	−1,1
−7,6	7,4	5,0	3,9	3,8	−7,3	−4,5	−7,7
−8,1	14,8	15,2	10,8	11,6	−8,0	−6,4	−8,4
−3,7	32,9	75,4	64,2	57,3	−1,5	−5,7	−3,3
8,7	63,7	33,1	48,7	25,2	11,5	5,9	9,3
−2,8	23,5	131,5	130,2	100,0	−0,5	−1,9	0,4
4,0	2,9	112,9	109,5	0,6	−6,3	0,6	3,0
−0,4	7,3	247,0	237,6	1,4	−2,6	−0,7	−0,3
−1,3	14,5	628,8	588,9	3,6	−2,8	−1,7	−1,2
−1,5	32,6	2 368,9	2 246,1	13,6	−1,9	−1,4	−1,3
−0,1	170,3	14 093,8	13 947,9	80,8	0,2	0,3	0,0
−0,1	64,3	17 451,4	17 130,1	100,0	−0,3	−0,0	−0,2
:	2,9	130,8	:	2,5	−4,2	:	:
:	7,5	353,8	:	6,6	−3,4	:	:
:	14,3	1 159,7	:	21,8	0,1	:	:
:	30,3	2 052,5	:	38,5	2,8	:	:
:	84,3	1 628,3	:	30,6	6,2	:	:
:	20,5	5 325,1	:	100,0	2,4	:	:
−2,5	2,9	44,4	38,9	1,5	−1,1	−3,4	−2,8
−4,0	7,3	183,4	157,6	6,2	−3,7	−2,8	−4,1
−4,1	14,4	530,2	465,7	18,1	−3,3	−2,5	−4,0
−1,2	30,4	1 290,7	1 262,6	44,0	−0,3	−0,5	−0,8
4,1	87,7	887,1	994,2	30,2	3,2	2,4	3,5
−2,2	22,8	2 935,8	2 919,0	100,0	−0,2	−0,1	−0,1
:	2,5	5 383,7	:	6,2	−2,7	:	:
:	7,2	6 388,8	:	7,3	−3,8	:	:
:	14,4	12 835,1	:	14,7	−3,4	:	:
:	30,6	26 132,8	:	29,9	0,6	:	:
:	114,4	36 624,1	:	41,9	1,5	:	:
:	17,2	87 264,5	:	100,0	−0,3	:	:

64 Livestock headage

	Cattle (¹)									
	Total					of which dairy cows				
	1 000 head	as % of EUR 9	% TAV			1 000 head	as % of EUR 9	% TAV		
	1979	1979	»1978« / »1973«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978	1979	1979	»1978« / »1973«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Deutschland	15 049	19,3	1,0	1,7	0,3	5 442	21,5	−0,1	0,5	0,0
France	23 558	30,2	−0,1	0,6	0,2	7 446	29,5	−0,3	−0,3	−0,6
Italia	8 808	11,3	0,4	1,8	1,0	3 074	12,2	−0,4	2,2	2,1
Nederland	5 028	6,4	1,4	2,7	4,8	2 343	9,3	1,4	4,3	1,5
Belgique/België	2 904	3,7	0,1	1,7	1,2	983	3,9	−0,5	0,8	0,2
Luxembourg	217	0,3	0,8	3,9	1,1	68	0,3	−0,9	0,4	−1,4
United Kingdom	13 318	17,1	−1,5	−0,1	−1,4	3 342	13,2	−0,7	1,7	−1,3
Ireland	6 169	7,9	−0,7	−1,8	0,6	1 503	5,9	2,3	2,0	−0,7
Danmark	2 944	3,8	0,3	−0,1	−3,5	1 056	4,2	−1,0	1,2	−4,0
EUR 9	77 995	100,0	0,0	0,8	0,2	25 257	100,0	−0,1	1,1	−0,2

(¹) December census.

64 *(1)*

	Pigs					Sheep				
	1 000 head	as % of EUR 9	% TAV			1 000 head	as % of EUR 9	% TAV		
	1979	1979	»1978« / »1973«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978	1979	1979	»1978« / »1973«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Deutschland	22 374	29,5	1,9	5,9	– 1,2	1 145	2,4	2,9	0,1	0,8
France	10 525	14,0	–1,6	– 0,8	– 2,2	11 799	25,0	2,2	3,4	1,4
Italia	8 807	11,7	1,7	– 5,3	– 1,3	9 110	19,3	2,6	3,2	1,5
Nederland	10 044	13,3	6,2	10,3	8,0	895	1,9	7,2	5,1	6,4
Belgique/België	5 044	6,7	1,8	1,2	1,0	84	0,2	3,0	8,3	–7,6
Luxembourg	80	0,1	–2,8	3,4	–11,5	5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
United Kingdom	7 815	10,4	–2,0	3,0	– 1,9	21 658	46,0	1,3	5,6	0,0
Ireland	1 119	1,5	–2,8	15,3	– 2,5	2 360	5,0	–2,7	–4,3	–2,4
Danmark	9 566	12,7	1,3	10,8	4,2	54	0,1	–1,0	–3,6	5,6
EUR 9	75 374	100,0	1,3	4,0	0,5	47 110	100,0	1,7	3,9	0,6

Source : Eurostat.

65 Average annual interest rate (%) (1) (not taking into account interest-rate subsidies) payable on loans for farm investments (1973-1980)

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>1973</th><th>1974</th><th>1975</th><th>1976</th><th>1977</th><th>1978</th><th>1979</th><th>1980 (p)</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Deutschland</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>– short term</td><td rowspan="2">10,3</td><td rowspan="2">11,4</td><td rowspan="2">9,5</td><td rowspan="2">7,8</td><td>8,0</td><td rowspan="2">5,7</td><td>8,5</td><td>10,8</td></tr>
<tr><td>– long term</td><td>7,0</td><td>7,8</td><td>9,5</td></tr>
<tr><td>France</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>– short term</td><td>7,8</td><td>9,5</td><td>10,4</td><td>10,0</td><td>8,8</td><td>8,5</td><td>8,8</td><td>10,6</td></tr>
<tr><td>– medium term</td><td>9,1</td><td>10,5</td><td>11,4</td><td>11,0</td><td>9,3</td><td>9,0</td><td>9,3</td><td>11,0</td></tr>
<tr><td>– long term</td><td>9,5</td><td>10,7</td><td>12,0</td><td>11,4</td><td>11,0</td><td>10,4</td><td>10,4</td><td>11,6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Italia</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>– medium term</td><td>8,2</td><td>13,8</td><td>14,5</td><td>14,2</td><td>16,8</td><td>:</td><td rowspan="2">14,6</td><td>:</td></tr>
<tr><td>– long term</td><td>9,3</td><td>13,8</td><td>13,8</td><td>13,6</td><td>15,5</td><td>15,0</td><td>15,6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nederland</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>– short term</td><td rowspan="3">11,8</td><td rowspan="3">11,3</td><td rowspan="3">9,7</td><td rowspan="3">9,0</td><td rowspan="2">7,4</td><td rowspan="2">8,2</td><td>9,5</td><td>11,4</td></tr>
<tr><td>– medium term</td><td>11,0</td><td>12,8</td></tr>
<tr><td>– long term</td><td>8,8</td><td>8,5</td><td>9,6</td><td>11,4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Belgique/België</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>– short term</td><td>8,8</td><td>11,3</td><td rowspan="2">9,8</td><td rowspan="2">11,0</td><td>9,0</td><td rowspan="2">9,5</td><td rowspan="2">10,5</td><td rowspan="2">12,9</td></tr>
<tr><td>– long term</td><td>9,2</td><td>11,2</td><td>10,0 - 10,3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Luxembourg</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>– short term</td><td rowspan="2">6,6</td><td rowspan="2">7,1</td><td rowspan="2">8,0 - 9,0</td><td rowspan="2">8,0 - 9,0</td><td>9,0</td><td rowspan="2">8,0</td><td rowspan="2">7,8</td><td rowspan="2">7,8</td></tr>
<tr><td>– medium and long term</td><td>8,5</td></tr>
<tr><td>United Kingdom</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>– short term</td><td>:</td><td>:</td><td>:</td><td>:</td><td>:</td><td>12,1</td><td>15,6</td><td>19,4</td></tr>
<tr><td>– medium term</td><td>12,4</td><td>14,8</td><td>13,0</td><td>13,6</td><td>14,3</td><td>13,7</td><td>14,5</td><td>16,8</td></tr>
<tr><td>– long term</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>– fixed</td><td>11,1</td><td>14,7</td><td>14,9</td><td>14,8</td><td>14,3</td><td>13,7</td><td>14,5</td><td>16,8</td></tr>
<tr><td>– variable</td><td>11,8</td><td>15,0</td><td>13,8</td><td>13,7</td><td>13,3</td><td>12,0</td><td>16,5</td><td>19,5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ireland</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>– short term</td><td>:</td><td>:</td><td>:</td><td>:</td><td>12,8</td><td>10,8</td><td>15,0</td><td>17,0</td></tr>
<tr><td>– medium term</td><td>11,5</td><td>14,0</td><td>14,0</td><td>14,0</td><td>13,0</td><td>11,0</td><td>15,0</td><td>17,5</td></tr>
<tr><td>– long term</td><td>12,5</td><td>15,0</td><td>15,0</td><td>15,5</td><td>13,8</td><td>12,0</td><td>16,0</td><td>18,0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Danmark</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>– medium term</td><td>13,6</td><td>15,8</td><td>12,9</td><td>15,7</td><td>16,6 (2)</td><td>16,8 (3)</td><td>16,1</td><td>:</td></tr>
<tr><td>– long term</td><td>14,0</td><td>16,3</td><td>14,5</td><td>16,4</td><td>17,0 (2)</td><td>17,9 (3)</td><td>17,1</td><td>:</td></tr>
</table>

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) According to national definitions.
(2) 1977/1978.
(3) 1/1978 - 6/1979.

66 Development (¹) of gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) and gross value-added (GVA) at factor cost, in agriculture: 1973-1979

		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Deutschland	GFCF (1973 = 100)	100	100,6	116,1	132,1	153,9	160,8	174,6
	GVA (1973 = 100)	100	80,7	102,5	107,9	105,9	107,9	99,5
	GFCF/GVA (%)	23,2	26,0	26,2	28,4	33,7	34,5	40,6
France	GFCF (1973 = 100)	100	119,9	117,2	129,7	129,4	153,2	169,8
	GVA (1973 = 100)	100	100,9	102,6	110,8	118,6	131,0	148,3
	GFCF/GVA (%)	18,4	21,9	21,0	21,5	20,1	21,5	21,0
Italia	GFCF (²) (1973 = 100)	100	130,7	165,6	214,3	255,0	297,9	341,5
	GVA (1973 = 100)	100	114,2	138,2	159,0	191,0	223,3	263,0
	GFCF/GVA (%)	15,9	18,2	19,0	21,4	21,2	21,2	20,6
Nederland	GFCF (1973 = 100)	100	99,6	87,0	104,6	150,1	173,9	224,7
	GVA (1973 = 100)	100	92,4	108,4	126,7	127,4	132,0	127,5
	GFCF/GVA (%)	22,6	24,4	18,2	18,7	26,6	29,8	40,7
Belgique/België	GFCF (1973 = 100)	100	99,4	88,0	119,5	126,7	156,9	134,5
	GVA (1973 = 100)	100	89,4	100,5	115,7	100,8	110,9	112,1
	GFCF/GVA (%)	16,9	18,8	14,8	17,5	21,3	23,9	20,3
Luxembourg	GFCF (1973 = 100)	100	112,5	133,0	162,2	54,2(³)	118,1	:
	GVA (1973 = 100)	100	96,3	101,7	97,3	112,6	116,1	118,0
	GFCF/GVA (%)	28,7	33,5	37,5	47,8	13,8	29,2	:
United Kingdom	GFCF (1973 = 100)	100	:	:	:	:	:	:
	GVA (1973 = 100)	100	106,6	128,6	157,2	170,0	183,0	197,3
	GFCF/GVA (%)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	GFCF (1973 = 100)	100	59,5	74,2	171,6	251,8	305,7	288,8
	GVA (1973 = 100)	100	95,4	134,0	152,8	208,8	236,8	216,8
	GFCF/GVA (%)	23,3	14,5	12,9	26,2	28,1	30,7	31,1
Danmark	GFCF (1973 = 100)	100	114,4	118,1	147,8	172,6	209,4	224,0
	GVA (1973 = 100)	100	107,9	103,9	113,5	134,2	151,7	142,2
	GFCF/GVA (%)	26,7	28,3	30,4	34,8	34,3	36,9	42,1

Source: Eurostat – Agricultural accounts.

(¹) At current prices; the series is based on figures exclusive of VAT (except Italia).
(²) Including forestry and fisheries and exclusive of deductible VAT.
(³) The substantial reduction is due to the drop, from LFR 864 000 000 (1976) to LFR 54 000 000 (1977) in building investment.

67 Market value of agricultural land (parcels)

		ECU/ha [5]		% TAV		
		1978	1979	1979/1973	1978/1977	1979/1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	Agricultural land	10 248,23	12 136,82	:	16,1	18,4
France	Arable land	3 319,36	3 602,40	11,9	9,9	8,5
	Natural meadow	2 967,69	3 242,16	12,0	10,9	9,3
Italia		:	:	:	:	:
Nederland [1]	Arable land	12 795,41	13 071,91	25,0	36,7	2,2
	Meadow	13 115,57	13 210,16	27,0	33,6	0,7
Belgique/België [2]	Arable land	12 196,52	13 230,25	12,2	20,2	8,4
	Meadow	11 172,25	11 299,25	12,4	14,4	1,1
Luxembourg		:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom						
– England [3]	Agricultural land	4 025,42	4 791,21	11,1	30,4	19,0
– Wales [3]	Agricultural land	2 766,13	3 788,73	16,0	34,7	37,0
– Scotland [3] [4]	Agricultural land	1 711,04	2 871,32	18,0	4,1	67,8
– Northern Ireland [3]	Agricultural land	4 050,18	5 147,04	26,0	41,7	27,1
Ireland	Agricultural land	:	:	:	:	:
Danmark [4]	Agricultural land	6 251,52	6 430,73	18,0	21,5	2,9

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 (1979).

68 Rent of agricultural land

	ECU/ha (3)		% TAV (3)			Ration rent/ market value (gross income) in %	
	1978	1979	1979/1973	1978/1977	1979/1978	1978	1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Deutschland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France							
– Arable land (1)	56,78	61,07	8,3	8,2	7,6	1,7	1,7
Italia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland							
– Arable land	126,24	149,16	10,8	16,8	18,2	1,0	1,1
– Meadow	107,69	122,97	8,7	15,2	14,2	0,8	0,9
Belgique/België							
– Arable land	101,11	104,07	3,3	3,5	2,9	0,8	0,8
– Meadow	100,31	103,31	2,8	2,8	2,8	0,9	0,9
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom (2)							
England	55,07	65,13	17,5	19,4	18,3	1,4	1,4
Wales	27,40	33,03	14,5	14,4	23,4	1,0	0,9
Scotland	33,29	39,40	15,0	17,6	18,4	2,0	1,4
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Danmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat.
(1) 1964 survey updated using a national accounting indicator (INSEE).
(2) Prices for all kinds of land.
(3) Converted at constant exchange rates (1979).

69 Comparison of different indicators for determining the average size of farms

(1975)

	Number of farms	UAA per farm		Value of final production per farm		Gross value-added per farm		ESU per farm	
	1 000	ha	EUR 9 = 100	1 000 EUA	EUR 9 = 100	1 000 EUA	EUR 9 = 100	ESU	EUR 9 = 100
Deutschland	907,9	13,7	93	17,1	135	8,7	119	8,2	122
France	1 315,1	22,4	151	15,7	124	9,8	134	9,4	140
Italia	2 664,2	6,1	41	5,8	46	4,2	58	3,2	48
Nederland	162,6	12,8	86	37,4	292	18,8	258	17,8	266
Belgique/België	138,1	10,6	72	22,5	177	10,0	137	9,4	140
Luxembourg	6,2	21,9	148	15,3	120	8,9	122	10,2	152
United Kingdom	280,6	58,7	397	30,9	243	14,1	193	15,3	228
Ireland	228,0	22,2	150	6,5	51	4,1	56	4,2	61
Danmark	132,3	22,4	151	23,3	183	11,5	158	12,4	185
EUR 9	5 834,9	14,8	100	12,7	100	7,3	100	6,7	100

Source: Eurostat.

70 Employment in agriculture (1)

	% TAV			
	1979 / »1968«	1979 / 1973	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5
Deutschland	−4,0	−2,9	−3,3	−3,5
France (2)	−4,3	−3,4	−2,8	−2,8
Italia	−3,3	−2,2	−1,1	−2,7
Nederland	−2,1	−1,6	−2,2	−1,5
Belgique/België	−4,7	−3,8	−3,9	−1,7
Luxembourg	−3,1	−2,4	−1,0	−1,0
United Kingdom	−2,0	−1,1	−0,3	−1,3
Ireland	−3,1	−2,7	−2,7	−4,0
Danmark	−3,0	−3,1	−2,4	0,0
EUR 9	−3,6	−2,7	−2,2	−2,5

Source: Eurostat – Sector income index.

(1) Excluding labour employed in forestry and fisheries. Figures are calculated from national estimates drawn from the sector income index. The series has been used for the calculation of Graph 25.
(2) Employment in agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

71 Total numbers employed in agriculture, forestry and fisheries and total civil employment [1]

	Agricultural employment (1 000)			Total employment (1 000)			Agricultural employment as % of total employment		
	1968	1973	1979	1968	1973	1979	1968	1973	1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Deutschland	2 523	1 954	1 544	25 491	26 201	25 017	9,9	7,5	6,2
France	3 098	2 301	1 867	19 749	20 774	21 100	15,7	11,1	8,9
Italia	4 418	3 489	3 012	19 294	19 057	20 287	22,9	18,3	14,9
Nederland [2]	352	309	279	4 445	4 576	4 617	7,9	6,8	6,0
Belgique/België	201	144	118	3 614	3 746	3 753	5,6	3,8	3,1
Luxembourg	13	12	10	131	149	157	9,9	8,1	6,4
United Kingdom	853	713	632	24 436	24 611	24 711	3,5	2,9	2,6
Ireland	310	260	220	1 055	1 047	1 049	29,4	24,8	21,0
Danmark	291	227	208	2 270	2 385	2 501	12,8	9,5	8,3
EUR 9	12 059	9 409	7 890	100 485	102 546	103 192	12,0	9,2	7,7

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Actively employed civil population.
(2) Man-years.

72 Numbers in civil employment in agriculture,[1] forestry, fisheries by category

		Agriculture employment 1 000		% TAV			
		1978	1979	1979/1968	1979/1973	1978/1977	1979/1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Deutschland	Non-salaried	1 360	1 289	−4,8	−4,5	−3,6	−5,2
	Salaried	248	255	−1,5	−1,9	1,6	2,8
	Total	1 608	1 544	−4,4	−3,8	−2,8	−4,0
France	Non-salaried	1 544	1 498	−4,4	−3,2	−2,7	−3,0
	Salaried	378	369	−4,7	−4,3	−3,1	−2,4
	Total	1 922	1 867	−4,5	−3,4	−2,8	−2,9
Italia	Non-salaried	1 958	1 898	−4,2	−2,7	−0,3	−3,1
	Salaried	1 132	1 114	−1,8	−1,9	−4,6	−1,6
	Total	3 090	3 012	−3,4	−2,4	−1,9	−2,5
Nederland [2]	Non-salaried	214	209	−2,2	−2,1	−2,3	−2,3
	Salaried	70	70	−1,1	−0,5	0,0	0,0
	Total	284	279	−2,1	−1,1	−1,7	−1,8
Belgique/België	Non-salaried	106	106	−0,5	−3,6	−3,6	—
	Salaried	12	12	−2,0	0,0	−7,7	—
	Total	118	118	−4,7	−3,3	−4,1	—
Luxembourg	Non-salaried	9	9	−2,6	−3,3	0,0	0,0
	Salaried	1	1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Total	10	10	−2,4	−3,0	0,0	0,0
United Kingdom	Non-salaried	267	267	−2,0	−0,8	0,0	0,0
	Salaried	383	365	−3,1	−2,8	−1,3	−4,7
	Total	650	632	−2,7	−2,0	−0,8	−2,8
Ireland	Non-salaried	204	196	−2,8	−2,4	−2,4	−3,9
	Salaried	25	24	−5,0	−5,2	−3,8	−4,0
	Total	229	220	−3,1	−2,7	−2,6	−3,4
Danmark	Non-salaried	162	157	:	−2,4	−2,4	−3,1
	Salaried	53	51	:	2,1	1,9	−3,8
	Total	215	208	−3,0	−1,4	−1,4	−3,3
EUR 9	Non-salaried	5 824	5 629	−4,2	−3,2	−2,0	−3,4
	Salaried	2 302	2 261	−2,6	−2,2	−2,9	−1,8
	Total	8 126	7 890	−3,8	−2,9	−2,2	−2,9

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Actively employed civil population.
(2) Man-years.

73 Employment in agriculture, the food industry and the economy as a whole

	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	EUR 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Agriculture 1 000										
»1961«	3 433	3 983	6 186	448	320	:	1 113	:	:	15 483
»1971«	2 135	2 602	3 514	321	170	:	738	:	:	9 480
1977	1 644	1 996	2 950	289	128	:	656	:	:	7 663
1978	1 597	1 933	2 919	284	124	:	652	:	:	7 509
Food industry 1 000										
»1961«	983	608	471	687	225	:	687	:	:	3 123
»1971«	966	589	469	661	200	:	661	:	:	3 020
1977	845	577	467	619	174	:	619	:	:	2 800
1978	850	582	492	615	170	:	615	:	:	2 827
Agriculture as % of the agri-foodstuffs sector (¹)										
»1961«	77,7	86,8	92,9	66,6	68,2	:	61,8	:	:	83,2
»1971«	68,8	81,5	52,8	61,6	55,7	:	52,8	:	:	75,8
1977	66,1	77,6	86,3	62,4	52,0	:	51,5	:	:	73,2
1978	65,3	76,9	85,6	62,6	51,2	:	51,5	:	:	72,6
Agriculture + food industry as % of the economy as a whole										
»1961«	16,8	23,4	32,3	15,8	13,3	:	7,3	:	:	18,8
»1971«	11,7	15,2	20,3	14,3	8,2	:	5,7	:	:	12,5
1977	10,0	12,0	16,9	9,9	6,6	:	5,1	:	:	10,5
1978	9,7	11,2	16,7	9,7	6,5	:	5,1	:	:	10,3

Source: Eurostat.

(¹) Agri-foodstuffs sector = agriculture + the food industry.

74 Persons in employment in the economy generally and in agriculture, forestry and fisheries – Breakdown by age groups

		In the economy generally				In agriculture						
		%								% TAV*		
		1973	1975	1977	1979	1973	1975	1977	1979	1975/1973	1977/1975	1979/1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Deutschland	14 - 24 years	18,1	17,3	17,1	18,1	8,4	8,1	8,9	10,1	– 7,1	– 0,8	4,0
	25 - 34 years	23,1	22,3	22,0	21,6	13,4	13,0	12,4	13,0	– 7,3	– 7,5	– 0,3
	35 - 44 years	24,3	25,9	27,1	26,7	24,6	25,7	24,8	23,6	– 3,6	– 7,0	– 5,1
	45 - 54 years	20,2	21,3	21,1	21,3	24,1	25,7	27,3	28,2	– 2,5	– 2,4	– 2,2
	55 - 64 years	11,4	10,8	10,8	10,8	16,7	15,7	16,3	16,1	– 8,3	– 3,8	– 3,4
	65 plus	3,0	2,4	1,9	1,6	12,8	11,7	10,3	9,2	– 9,9	–11,1	– 8,0
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	– 5,6	– 5,3	– 2,6
France	14 - 24 years	17,3	16,5	15,4	14,4	2,9	8,8	9,0	7,8	– 1,8	– 0,5	–10,3
	25 - 34 years	24,2	27,1	28,7	30,0	12,6	13,7	14,3	14,1	2,7	0,3	– 4,4
	35 - 44 years	22,8	21,9	21,2	21,2	23,4	21,8	19,2	17,6	– 4,8	– 7,9	– 8,0
	45 - 54 years	21,7	21,6	21,7	21,5	31,1	31,9	32,2	32,6	– 0,4	– 1,3	– 3,1
	55 - 64 years	11,2	10,1	10,8	11,0	18,7	16,3	18,5	21,4	– 8,2	4,7	3,5
	65 plus	2,8	2,7	2,3	2,0	5,5	7,5	6,7	6,7	15,5	– 7,5	– 4,5
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	– 1,6	– 1,8	– 3,7
Italia	14 - 24 years	14,5	13,9	13,2	12,8	8,6	8,1	8,3	8,0	– 4,4	– 1,7	– 3,6
	25 - 34 years	24,1	24,4	25,3	25,7	13,9	12,4	12,6	12,6	– 7,1	– 2,0	– 2,2
	35 - 44 years	26,2	25,9	26,0	25,7	24,5	24,0	22,0	20,2	– 2,5	– 7,0	– 5,9
	45 - 54 years	23,0	23,7	23,0	23,3	28,9	30,9	30,9	32,0	1,6	– 2,8	– 0,3
	55 - 64 years	10,5	10,0	10,2	10,7	19,2	18,3	18,9	20,3	– 4,0	– 1,2	1,8
	65 plus	1,7	2,1	2,2	1,9	4,8	6,2	7,4	6,8	10,6	6,3	– 5,3
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	– 1,6	– 2,7	– 2,0
Nederland	14 - 24 years	22,2	20,3	19,3	18,6	14,3	12,8	11,6	12,1	– 6,8	– 6,3	3,4
	25 - 34 years	26,4	28,3	30,2	30,4	18,1	19,5	20,4	20,6	2,1	1,0	1,9
	35 - 44 years	20,5	20,9	21,3	22,6	22,0	22,2	22,0	21,7	– 0,9	– 1,8	0,9
	45 - 54 years	17,5	18,1	17,6	17,2	22,4	22,6	23,6	24,2	– 0,9	0,9	2,5
	55 - 64 years	11,8	11,0	10,6	10,2	18,7	18,7	18,8	18,2	– 2,0	– 1,0	—
	65 plus	1,5	1,4	1,2	1,0	4,5	4,7	3,6	3,1	×	–13,4	– 5,7
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	– 1,5	– 1,4	0,1
Belgique/België	14 - 24 years	18,0	17,0	17,0	16,6	9,2	10,8	10,7	10,5	3,1	– 9,3	– 3,6
	25 - 34 years	25,4	26,7	29,3	30,4	14,2	14,6	14,5	14,6	– 4,1	– 9,1	– 2,7
	35 - 44 years	23,7	23,6	22,1	22,1	26,1	22,3	21,4	21,8	–12,8	–10,6	– 1,8
	45 - 54 years	20,3	21,4	20,8	20,4	27,1	30,6	32,1	31,0	1,1	– 6,5	– 4,9
	55 - 64 years	11,2	9,9	9,7	9,7	20,4	17,8	19,1	20,4	–11,8	– 5,5	—
	65 plus	1,5	1,3	1,2	0,9	3,2	2,5	3,1	(1,6)	–18,4	×	×
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	– 5,3	– 8,7	– 3,1

74 *(1)*

		In the economy generally				In agriculture						
		%								% TAV *		
		1973	1975	1977	1979	1973	1975	1977	1979	1975/1973	1977/1975	1979/1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Luxembourg	14 - 24 years	20,7	20,4	20,6	20,7	11,6	10,3	9,6	(12,5)	:	:	:
	25 - 34 years	23,1	23,8	24,9	27,5	11,7	11,2	14,4	(14,9)	:	:	:
	35 - 44 years	22,6	22,6	22,4	22,1	20,7	18,0	19,7	22,0	:	:	:
	45 - 54 years	19,7	20,5	20,6	21,2	22,4	27,4	23,2	26,7	:	:	:
	55 - 64 years	11,5	10,1	9,5	7,3	21,8	18,4	21,3	(16,2)	:	:	:
	65 plus	2,4	2,6	2,4	1,3	11,8	14,5	11,9	(7,8)	:	:	:
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	– 4,3	– 9,5	–11,8
United Kingdom	14 - 24 years	17,7	16,7	17,2	18,5	14,3	13,3	14,3	16,3	– 5,4	14,5	– 8,3
	25 - 34 years	21,0	21,9	22,7	22,9	18,6	19,2	18,0	19,2	– 1,3	7,0	–11,3
	35 - 44 years	20,3	20,6	20,4	21,1	20,0	19,6	19,7	19,4	– 4,9	10,9	–14,8
	45 - 54 years	22,2	22,0	21,1	20,2	21,8	23,2	22,6	22,8	0,0	9,3	–13,9
	55 - 64 years	15,8	15,7	15,6	15,2	19,1	17,8	18,3	17,8	– 5,8	11,9	–15,1
	65 plus	3,1	3,1	3,0	2,0	6,2	6,9	7,1	4,7	2,6	11,8	–30,7
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	– 2,8	10,4	–14,1
Ireland	14 - 24 years		26,2	24,3	:	:	10,9	11,1	:	:	– 2,0	:
	25 - 34 years		22,0	24,9	:	:	14,3	14,7	:	:	– 1,5	:
	35 - 44 years		16,5	17,2	:	:	17,0	16,1	:	:	– 5,3	:
	45 - 54 years		16,5	15,9	:	:	21,3	21,7	:	:	– 2,1	:
	55 - 64 years		13,3	12,5	:	:	22,2	22,1	:	:	– 3,0	:
	65 plus	:	5,5	5,3	:	:	14,3	14,3	:	:	– 3,1	:
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	:	– 2,7	:
Danmark	14 - 24 years	:	14,6	15,4	:	:	7,4	9,6	:	:	10,2	:
	25 - 34 years	:	27,6	27,8	:	:	14,9	14,7	:	:	– 3,6	:
	35 - 44 years	:	20,3	21,8	:	:	19,1	21,5	:	:	2,7	:
	45 - 54 years	:	19,0	17,9	:	:	25,5	22,6	:	:	– 8,7	:
	55 - 64 years	:	14,7	13,7	:	:	23,9	22,6	:	:	– 5,7	:
	65 plus	:	3,8	3,4	:	:	9,0	9,0	:	:	3,0	:
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	:	– 2,7	:
EUR 9	14 - 24 years	:	16,5	16,2	:	:	9,0	9,5	:	:	0,5	:
	25 - 34 years	:	24,2	25,0	:	:	13,8	14,0	:	:	– 1,3	:
	35 - 44 years	:	23,3	23,4	:	:	23,0	21,3	:	:	– 5,6	:
	45 - 54 years	:	21,7	21,3	:	:	28,8	29,1	:	:	– 1,6	:
	55 - 64 years	:	11,8	11,9	:	:	17,4	18,4	:	:	0,7	:
	65 plus	:	2,4	2,3	:	:	7,9	7,7	:	:	– 3,2	:
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	:	– 2,0	:

Source: Eurostat – Sample survey on labour force, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979.

75 Persons engaged principally in agriculture – by occupational status – by social category

			Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	EUR 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	1 000	Total	1 390	2 046	2 362	250	131	9	705	217	177	7 287
	1 000	Men	709	1 352	1 666	230	102	6	581	199	142	4 987
	1 000	Women	682	694	697	20	29	2	124	18	34	2 300
	as % of whole economy	Total	5,7	9,7	12,9	5,5	3,7	6,1	2,9	21,7	8,0	7,3
		Men	4,6	10,5	12,8	6,8	4,2	6,5	3,9	26,9	10,7	7,8
		Women	7,7	8,6	13,2	1,7	2,6	5,3	1,3	6,9	4,0	6,6
Employers and self-employed persons	1 000	Total	527	1 017	1 201	144	95	5	336	161	104	3 591
	1 000	Men	447	899	984	139	83	4	290	152	101	3 099
	1 000	Women	80	118	217	5	12	×	46	9	3	491
	as % of whole economy	Total	23,4	37,8	29,9	31,7	19,1	30,3	16,7	66,1	35,7	28,8
		Men	24,7	41,7	30,1	34,4	22,1	35,7	18,0	69,1	39,1	30,6
		Women	18,0	22,2	28,7	10,2	9,8	×	11,6	37,9	(9,2)	20,8
Paid labour	1 000	Total	235	374	**725**	88	12	1	366	26	46	1 873
	1 000	Men	168	308	543	83	10	1	288	25	41	1 469
	1 000	Women	66	65	182	5	×	×	78	×	5	404
	as % of whole economy	Total	1,1	2,2	5,5	2,2	0,4	0,9	1,7	3,6	2,5	2,2
		Men	1,2	2,9	5,8	2,8	0,5	1,1	2,2	5,0	3,8	2,8
		Women	0,9	1,0	4,7	0,5	×	×	0,9	×	0,6	1,3

Family workers	1 000	Total	628	655	437	18	25	3	×	30	26	1 821
	1 000	Men	93	144	139	8	9	1	×	22	×	417
	1 000	Women	535	511	298	10	16	2	×	8	26	1 405
	as % of whole economy	Total	70,7	61,1	44,0	25,8	28,4	56,4	×	82,5	40,5	56,7
		Men	80,1	77,4	41,1	59,4	47,4	×	×	92,4	×	59,6
		Women	69,3	57,7	45,5	17,6	23,1	46,3	×	63,9	40,7	55,8
Young persons (from 14 to 24 years of age)	1 000	Total	124	185	196	29	14	×	101	24	17	691
	1 000	Men	80	137	133	27	11	×	93	23	15	518
	1 000	Women	44	48	63	2	3	×	9	×	×	172
	%	Total	3,0	5,7	8,1	3,3	2,3	2,9	2,5	9,9	5,0	4,3
	%	Men	3,6	7,9	9,6	6,0	3,2	3,9	4,0	16,7	7,8	5,9
	%	Women	2,2	3,2	6,1	0,5	1,1	×	0,5	×	×	2,4
Aged persons (60 and over)	1 000	Total	231	252	348	30	13	2	105	54	36	1 070
	1 000	Men	136	183	278	29	12	2	92	49	31	810
	1 000	Women	95	69	70	×	2	×	13	5	4	259
	%	Total	18,4	21,9	35,8	12,7	8,8	25,0	4,8	50,5	18,0	17,1
	%	Men	15,5	26,2	37,1	14,2	9,9	27,5	6,0	55,7	21,1	18,3
	%	Women	25,3	15,3	31,5	×	5,6	×	2,0	24,6	7,5	14,2
Married women	1000	Women	557	562	549	15	23	2	97	7	30	1 841
	%	Women	10,3	10,7	16,7	2,5	3,0	7,8	1,5	8,7	5,2	8,2

Source: Eurostat.

76 Agricultural produce sold through cooperatives (1979)

(%)

	Deutschland (1)	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pigmeat	23	52 (1)	3	27	10	±25	7	22	91
Beef and veal	22	20 (1)	5	18	0	±25	7	20	65
Poultrymeat	:	42	10	10	0	:	2	50	83
Eggs	:	25	5	21	0	±20	30	24	60
Milk	79	48	35	87	65	90	0	89	87
Sugarbeet	—	17 (2)	15	60	0	:	0	0	14
Cereals	52 (1)	67	15	60	15	65	15	25	50
All fruits	25	40	50	0-5	48	10	20	2	61
All vegetables	39	30	5	0-5	46	0	15	26	75

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Including producer groups.
(2) Processed into sugar and alcohol.

77 Agricultural produce sold under previously concluded contracts (1979)

(%)

	Deutschland [1]	France	Italia	Nederland [2]	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pigmeat	14-15	25-30 [1]	8	50	52-53	—	45	0	—
Calves	14-15	25-30 [1]	5	70	90	—	—	0	—
Poultrymeat	73	45-50	40	95	95	—	90	8	—
Eggs	20-25	15-20	30	30	85	—	70	0	75
Milk	27	[3]	8	87	0	—	0	10	8
Sugarbeet	100	100	90	100	100	—	100	100	100
Potatoes	0	8-10	15	70	15	—	12	3	40
Peas	95	90	5	90	95	—	90	100	90

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Including producers' groups.
(2) Oral agreements.
(3) Milk production is not subject to contracts. This price alone is determined by contract (almost 100% of farmers).

78 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		
	1976	1977	1978	1 - <2 MWU	2 - <3 MWU	≥3 MWU	<20 000 u.a.	20 000 - <40 000 u.a.	≥40 000 u.a.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Deutschland	6 237	6 514	5 820	59	32	9	22	34	44
France	578	2 597	4 457	57	33	10	5	46	49
Nederland	2 204	2 860	3 036	65	20	15	11	40	49
Belgique/België	1 477	1 652	1 985	58	30	12	62	23	15
United Kingdom	1 952	7 145	7 631	28	25	47	21	53	26
Ireland	2 994	2 921	4 197	84	12	4	54	36	10
Danmark	2 326	1 313	2 120	73	22	5	3	21	76
EUR 9	17 768	25 002	29 156	55	26	19	24	40	36

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Including land reclaimed for crops.

(2) A development plan may provide for various types of investment.

79 Results of Directive 72/160/EEC, 1975-1978, concerning measures to encourage the cessation of farm

	Number of beneficiaries		Transferee holdings		Area released			Ratio of transferers to transferees 1978
	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	9
Deutschland	19 224	6,9	51 693	26,5	210 892	36,3	16,0	1 : 1,94
France	23 141	1,0	39 993	0,7	369 500	1,6	11,5	1 : 1,85
Nederland	946	9,3	1 243	1,7	4 431	2,1	2,2	1 : 1,28
Belgique/België	1 074	1,9	1 839	3,1	8 697	5,9	6,0	(:)
Luxembourg	232	—	709	—	2 648	0,3	20,4	1 : 2,58
United Kingdom	1 218	6,4	1 357	13,3	44 474	16,3	2,4	1 : 3,38
Ireland (1)	453	18,1	130	66,1	7 839	11,0	1,4	—
EUR 9	46 288	4,0	96 964	14,8	648 481	14,0	6,9	—

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Most of the land is transferred to the Land Commission for reallocation to farmholders with a development plan.

% breakdown of development plans										
Size of holding					Holdings intending to expand	Type of investments (2)				
<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
10	8	63	18	1	43	87	73	48	1	13
5	9	54	27	5	30	97	77	95	23	—
31	26	40	3	0	13	96	56	76	7	3
32	19	34	8	7	12	75	13	14	—	1
1	1	22	30	46	6	97	51	96	89	1
2	14	65	17	2	73 (1)	96	78	56	82	1
7	22	57	13	1	2	100	53	24	2	0
9	11	46	20	14	27	94	61	68	40	3

and the reallocation of utilized agricultural area for the purposes of structural improvement

Breakdown of beneficiary 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	
1978	1978	1978	1977 ha	1978 ha	1977 ha	1978 ha
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
39	41	20	5,9	5,6	3,0	4,0
40	34	26	30,4	20,0	8,1	8,6
85	11	4	10,0	5,9	2,5	3,7
71	25	4	10,7	7,3	3,9	(:)
31	52	17	—	(:)	3,8	(:)
7	24	69	65,8	28,6	30,9	27,1
20	52	28	13,4	(:)	4,5	(:)
			7,2	(:)	6,0	(:)

80 Results of Directive 72/161/EEC concerning the provision of socio-economic guidance for and

		Title I: Socio-economic counsellors (1)							
						Basic training			
							Age category		
	Year	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	1976	:	78	215	1 979	1	—	100	—
	1977	484	18	290	1 634	—	—	—	—
	1978	407	11	298	1 842	3	:	:	:
France	1976	:	14	—	8 099	5 698	71,4	21,6	7,0
	1977	32	22	10	15 232	11 572	80,0	16,3	3,7
	1978	8	—	8	59 926	57 315	46	24	30
Belgique/België	1976	:	:	:	5 432	124	91,1	5,6	3,2
	1977	219	15	192	5 356	218	97,2	2,3	0,5
	1978	42	42	42	5 748	77	96	3	1
United Kingdom	1976	:	:	12	128	18	94,4	5,6	—
	1977	13 (2)	2	11	101	13	69,2	23,1	7,7
	1978	12	—	1	87	28	93	7	—
Ireland	1976	:	—	—	1 082	629	58,1	18,1	23,8
	1977	—	—	38	1 196	1 196	60,2	21,7	18,1
	1978	—	—	—	1 245	1 245	55	20	25
Danmark	1976	:	3	4	332	—	—	—	—
	1977	4 (3)	—	4	437	67	73,1	22,4	4,5
	1978	4	—	4	298	55	93	5	2

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) In the Netherlands in 1977 there were 219 counsellors, of whom 15 were freshly recruited and 192 had received further training.
(2) Plus 71 part-time counsellors.
(3) Plus 128 part-time counsellors.
(4) Plus 6 730 who attended a 20-hour specialization course organized pursuant to the law on further education

the acquisition of occupational skills by persons engaged in agriculture

Titre II: Attendance of training courses

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
1 978	91,1	6,2	2,7	—	—	—	—
1 634	94,6	4,6	0,8	—	—	—	—
1 838	84	12	3	1	—	100	—
101	95,0	4,0	1,0	14	100,0	—	—
2 589	80,2	13,3	6,5	1 071	94,7	4,2	1,1
1 682	85	11	4	929	96	3	1
236	94,2	4,6	1,2	4 982	45,4	22,0	32,6
164	98,8	1,2	—	4 974	53,4	23,0	23,6
102	99	1	—	5 569	41	24	35
17	82,3	5,9	11,8	93	57,0	27,0	16,1
59	66,1	11,9	22,0	29	93,2	3,4	3,4
41	88	7	5	18	94	6	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	332	96,4	2,7	0,9
—	—	—	—	370 ([4])	76,5	15,4	8,1
—	—	—	—	243	87	8	5

81 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 1978		Amounts of allowances per LU		
	1977	1978	Total (1 000 u.a.)	Average allowance per holding (u.a.)	Number of LU 1978 (1 000)	u.a./LU	
						1975	1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Deutschland	88 532	87 639	32 711	373	958	30	34
France	95 589	99 179	66 452	670	1 965	36	34
Belgique/België	11 696	:	:	:	:	29	:
Luxembourg	7 273	4 161	1 935	465	91	—	21
United Kingdom	45 719	44 935	86 950	1 935	2 016	37	43
Ireland	97 434	103 931	29 876	287	1 493	21	20

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

82 Breakdown of farms by size in terms of ESU
– AWU
– UAA/AWU
– Farms
– UAA
– UAA in owner-occupancy

	EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/ België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
AWU (1000)	8 574	1 255	2 200	3 359	248	126	10,9	620	310	159
%										
< 2 ESU	30,2	19,6	15,9	52,3	3,6	—	9,2	11,0	32,9	—
2 - < 4	10,9	12,4	8,2	13,5	6,9	12,7	7,3	6,3	17,1	10,7
4 - < 8	20,7	14,8	24,9	15,5	9,3	18,3	18,4	15,5	27,1	18,2
8 - < 16	19,0	31,4	28,2	7,1	16,1	25,4	27,5	16,9	14,8	24,5
16 - < 40	11,8	17,6	15,3	6,6	51,2	36,5	36,7	24,3	6,8	36,5
⩾ 40	7,4	4,2	7,5	5,0	12,9	7,1	0,9	26,0	1,3	10,1
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
UAA/AWU										
< 2 ESU	3,0	3,0	3,0	2,0	2,0	—	3,0	11,0	10,0	—
2 - < 4	8,0	6,0	10,0	6,0	4,0	4,0	7,0	20,0	20,0	7,0
4 - < 8	7,5	11,0	8,5	5,5	6,0	8,0	6,5	18,0	15,0	12,0
8 - < 16	13,0	10,0	15,0	10,0	9,0	14,0	13,0	27,5	23,0	21,0
16 - < 40	23,0	17,5	26,5	10,0	9,0	12,0	15,7	33,0	26,7	20,0
⩾ 40	21,3	17,5	21,8	15,4	12,0	19,2	27,0	32,9	24,4	31,6
Total	20,1	13,7	22,3	6,1	6,5	10,6	11,0	29,3	22,3	22,5
Farms (1000)	5 835	908	1 315	2 664	163	138	6	280	228	132
%										
< 2 ESU	44,3	27,1	26,6	65,9	5,3	29,9	18,9	24,1	44,8	11,0
2 - < 4	16,0	17,2	13,7	17,1	10,3	11,7	12,7	14,0	23,4	13,2
4 - < 8	15,2	20,3	20,8	9,8	14,3	16,5	18,9	17,2	18,4	21,7
8 - < 16	14,0	21,7	23,6	4,5	24,6	23,0	26,1	18,6	10,0	29,3
16 - < 40	8,7	12,2	12,8	2,0	38,9	16,8	22,7	17,9	3,1	21,9
⩾ 40	1,8	1,5	2,5	0,7	6,6	2,1	0,7	8,2	0,3	2,9
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
UAA (1000 ha)	86 650	12 451	29 313	1 629	2 109	1 458	137	16 418	5 086	2 974
%										
< 2 ESU	9,0	5,9	3,6	21,5	0,8	2,8	2,6	4,5	20,1	1,4
2 - < 4	8,6	7,5	6,2	16,8	3,2	4,4	4,0	4,8	21,0	4,1
4 - < 8	15,3	16,3	15,9	17,6	6,6	12,5	11,2	10,6	24,8	11,6
8 - < 16	24,4	31,7	31,7	14,7	17,1	30,5	30,9	17,5	21,1	27,4
16 - < 40	27,0	31,1	30,3	13,5	54,0	38,2	48,5	30,3	11,0	39,0
⩾ 40	15,7	7,5	12,3	15,9	18,3	11,6	2,8	32,3	2,0	16,5
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
UAA in owner-occupancy (1000 ha)	53 836	8 639	15 458	13 136	1 119	420	80	9 292	4 897	2 573
% of total UAA										
< 2 ESU	66,7	66,7	100,0	100,0	50,3	100,0	65,7	72,7	100,0	100,0
2 - < 4	75,0	83,3	70,0	83,3	50,0	50,0	70,9	70,0	95,0	100,0
4 - < 8	66,7	72,7	64,7	63,6	66,6	37,5	69,3	61,1	96,7	91,6
8 - < 16	61,5	70,0	50,0	70,0	55,5	28,6	61,6	54,5	95,7	90,5
16 - < 40	56,5	65,6	43,4	75,0	50,0	20,8	53,2	54,5	93,8	85,0
⩾ 40	58,6	62,9	45,0	84,9	55,6	21,0	42,1	53,9	86,9	75,4
Total	62,1	69,4	52,7	80,6	53,1	28,8	58,3	56,6	96,3	86,5

Source: Eurostat.

83 Full-time farms (1) compared with all farms on the basis of selected criteria

1975

			EUR 9	Deutsch-land	France	Italia	Neder-land	Belgique/België	Luxem-bourg	United King-dom	Ireland	Den-mark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All farms	1 000	ES	2 479	380,5	388,2	1 537,7	24,2	47,0	1,2	20,8	48,3	30,8
	1 000	EP	3 210	497,1	908,5	1 064,6	136,0	89,1	4,9	239,8	170,4	99,1
	1 000	ET	5 689	877,6	1 296,7	2 602,3	160,2	136,1	6,2	260,6	218,7	129,9
	%	EP/ET	56,4	57	70	40,9	84,8	65,5	79,0	92,0	77,9	76,3
UAA	1 000 ha	EP	66 604	9 690,9	25 393,0	8 777,7	1 852,6	1 331,0	127,4	12 778,8	4 194,7	2 458,0
	1 000 ha	ET	79 597	11 828,8	26 976,7	14 423,0	2 003,7	1 452,3	135,9	13 859,3	4 762,0	2 793,0
	%	EP/ET	83,7	81,9	94,1	60,9	92,5	91,6	93,7	92,2	88,0	88,0
AWU	1 000	EP	5 678	903,9	1 640,0	1 820,3	228,7	124,9	11,2	516,7	278,0	156,9
	1 000	ET	7 163	1 180,0	1 870,0	2 709,2	243,0	138,3	12,4	530,6	306,8	170,3
	%	EP/ET	79,3	76,6	87,7	67,2	94,1	90,3	90,3	97,4	90,6	92,1
Total number of livestock	1 000 UP	EP	72 725	12 739,6	20 738,3	7 753,4	5 716,4	3 108,0	169,5	13 739,7	5 018,9	3 431,3
	1 000 UP	ET	81 382	15 186,7	22 650,8	9 875,4	6 118,3	3 528,5	178,5	14 288,1	5 595,2	3 607,0
	%	EP/ET	89,4	83,8	91,6	78,5	93,4	88,1	95,0	96,2	89,7	95,1
Tractors owned by farms	1 000	EP	3 532	838,2	1 158,7	594,4	126,7	87,0	7,7	463,1	101,0	155,5
	1 000	ET	4 405	1 212,1	1 348,8	829,3	135,7	97,1	8,7	479,7	111,9	182,0
	%	EP/ET	80,2	69,1	85,9	71,7	93,4	89,7	88,5	96,7	90,2	85,4
Motor cultivators owned by farms	1 000	EP	1 105	79,8	241,6	570,2	15,4	7,2	0	37,3	150,3	2,9
	1 000	ET	1 633	134,7	354,8	910,6	16,8	9,5	0,7	38,5	163,9	3,3
	%	EP/ET	67,7	59,2	68,0	62,6	91,7	75,8	57,1	96,9	91,7	87,9
Agricultural training secondary + lower secondary	% of farmers	EP	3,3	4,3	2,7	0,8	15,8	.	0	3,0	0	9,1
		ET	2,5	2,8	2,3	1,1	14,7	.	0	2,9	0	7,8
Agricultural training (primary)	% of farmers	EP	18,2	60,4	16,3	1,5	57,9	.	30,6	3,4	1,8	27,7
		ET	13,4	48,4	12,9	1,4	54,6	.	27,4	3,3	1,5	23,7
Farm accounts	% of farmers	EP	20,7	13,1	5,2	11,3	99,0	10,5	12,4	87,0	.	77,4
		ET	14,1	8,5	4,3	7,6	98,1	7,9	11,1	83,0	.	69,4
Gainful employment outside the farm	% of farmers	EP	10,4	17,2	5,9	10,8	11,3	7,2	15,0	20,3	.	9,3
		ET	27,4	43,1	19,8	29,7	18,7	23,7	22,9	23,1	.	20,8

activity	gainful employment	ET	26,4	14,8	67,3	27,9	36,0	36,0	28,2	53,4	.	18,5
aged 35	% of farmers	EP	8,5	13,9	9,4	3,2	14,4	13,4	.	8,2	6,3	9,8
		ET	0,7	12,8	7,8	4,2	13,8	11,5	.	8,1	6,1	9,7
aged 35 - 55	% of farmers	EP	52,6	62,3	59,3	50,6	54,9	60,8	46,9	40,4	44,7	49,9
		ET	48,3	61,5	53,6	41,2	53,6	54,6	46,7	40,4	43,3	47,2
⩾55	% of farmers	EP	38,9	23,9	31,3	51,9	30,6	25,7	44,9	37,9	48,7	42,1
		ET	44,5	25,7	41,0	54,6	32,5	33,8	46,8	38,2	50,6	44,7
UAA in owner-occupancy	% of total UAA	EP	59,3	68,8	49,0	64,0	54,2	25,0	57,5	53,9	96,3	85,2
		ET	62,7	70,2	54,0	73,0	54,8	26,9	58,5	54,6	96,5	85,7
Total UAA	per 100 ha UAA	EP	8,5	9,3	6,5	20,7	12,3	9,4	8,8	4,0	6,6	6,4
		ET	9,0	10,0	6,9	18,8	12,1	9,5	9,1	3,8	6,4	6,1
Non-family regular labour	% of total AWU	EP	8,7	9,4	9,0	4,7	7,5	3,4	4,0	23,3	5,8	9,1
		ET	8,1	7,9	9,5	6,0	7,7	3,6	3,4	23,4	6,2	9,0
Non-family casual and seasonal labour	% of total AWU	EP	13,0	2,7	3,2	7,3	2,3	0,4	.	6,7	2,0	2,9
		ET	6,2	2,3	3,4	11,4	2,3		.	6,7	2,2	2,9
Farms with <5 ha UAA	% of total farms	ES	76,9	62,0	65,0	86,1	62,4	87,2	62,0	29,8	40,2	34,1
		EP	28,6	14,5	11,7	58,6	28,2	25,0	18,1	13,5	8,1	7,1
		ET	49,6	35,0	23,7	74,8	33,4	46,5	27,1	14,8	15,2	13,5
Farms with 5 - <20 ha UAA		ES	19,3	35,2	26,7	11,7	29,8	11,1	31,5	43,8	44,9	52,6
		EP	39,0	48,0	38,4	33,8	48,8	51,3	25,6	25,9	48,4	45,7
		ET	30,4	42,4	34,9	20,6	46,1	37,4	26,8	27,3	47,6	47,3
Farms with ⩾20 ha UAA		ES	3,8	2,8	8,3	0,3	6,2	1,5	6,3	26,9	14,7	13,3
		EP	32,4	37,5	49,9	7,6	22,9	23,4	56,6	59,8	43,5	47,3
		ET	20,0	22,5	37,5	4,4	20,3	16,1	46,3	57,2	37,1	39,3

Source: Eurostat.

EP = full-time farms.
ES = part-time farms.
ET = all farms.
([1]) Farms on which the farmer devotes at least 50% of his working time to the farm.

84 Relative part of different types of part-time farming for regions of the EC 1975

	Total number of farms	Farms with ...AWU			Holders with a gainfull activity outside of the		Holders working...% of their yearly worktime on their farm					
							50		50 - 100		100	
		0,5	0,5-1	1	farm	agricul. sector	with	without	with	without	with	without
							off-farm lucrative activity					
	1000	% of all farms			% of holders = natural persons			% of all holdings				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Schleswig-Holstein	37	16,2	9,5	25,7	24	24	19,4	8,1	3,7	2,3	2,5	63,5
Niedersachsen	138	15,3	16,5	31,8	34	34	27,6	10,0	5,2	3,0	2,2	51,9
Nordrhein-Westfalen	118	16,3	18,7	35,0	35	35	28,6	11,7	5,6	3,5	1,9	48,7
Hessen	74	15,1	28,1	43,2	54	54	45,8	9,1	7,7	3,2	2,5	31,6
Rheinland-Pfalz	79	17,1	22,2	29,3	44	44	35,1	11,9	7,3	3,9	2,1	39,7
Baden-Württemberg	160	16,3	23,1	39,4	49	49	37,4	12,4	8,2	4,1	3,8	34,2
Bayern	291	10,0	18,5	28,5	44	44	34,0	7,6	7,4	2,9	3,6	44,5
Saarland	7	25,1	28,4	53,5	48	48	41,5	16,9	6,2	4,6	—	30,8
Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin	4	15,8	12,9	28,7	22	22	20	11,4	2,9	5,7	—	60
Deutschland	908	14,2	19,9	44,1	42	42	33,4	10,0	6,8	3,3	2,9	43,6
Région Parisienne	12	7,1	5,8	12,9	9	7	5,4	8,9	2,7	10,7	—	72,3
Champagne	34	17,5	10,7	28,2	19	15	15,1	13,3	3,9	16,6	0,3	50,7
Picardie	28	9,2	7,7	16,9	14	12	11,5	8,1	3,0	10,0	—	67,4
Haute-Normandie	31	20,5	14,9	35,4	22	20	19,0	15,7	2,9	13,2	—	49,2
Centre	68	19,5	9,6	29,1	16	14	12,8	16,5	3,3	10,8	0,4	56,1
Basse-Normandie	67	19,3	14,8	34,1	17	15	13,3	13,7	3,5	14,0	—	55,5
Bourgogne	49	13,7	10,1	23,8	19	17	13,6	10,9	5,4	7,0	0,4	68,6
Nord	40	10,6	8,2	18,8	15	14	12,4	8,1	2,8	6,4	0,2	70,0
Lorraine	36	20,8	17,4	38,2	28	25	24,2	15,8	3,4	9,3	0,2	47,0
Alsace	39	15,6	18,4	34,0	34	31	26,8	14,8	6,5	9,6	0,6	41,6
Franche Comté	25	13,0	10,1	23,1	18	17	14,0	9,5	4,2	10,7	0,4	61,1
Pays de la Loire	112	13,7	9,0	32,7	8	14	12,7	9,8	3,5	9,0	0,9	64,9
Bretagne	124	9,7	15,8	25,5	14	13	11,7	12,1	2,6	21,0	0,08	52,5
Poitou-Charentes	73	15,3	12,4	27,7	19	16	14,8	13,6	3,8	10,7	0,1	56,9
Aquitaine	101	12,3	13,4	25,7	23	20	18,0	12,7	4,8	14,3	0,1	50,0
Midi-Pyrérnées	112	13,8	12,3	26,1	19	17	13,7	13,9	5,0	14,6	0,4	52,3
Limousin	39	5,9	13,4	19,3	14	13	9,9	10,6	4,4	29,9	:	45,2
Rhône-Alpes	117	18,2	17,4	35,6	24	22	18,8	15,6	4,7	15,6	0,1	45,1
Auvergne	59	11,6	11,1	22,7	16	14	10,8	11,9	4,4	12,1	0,5	60,1
Languedoc	90	37,1	15,8	52,9	31	22	28,4	25,2	3,4	22,2	0,1	20,6
Provence Côte d'Azur	61	24,5	14,8	39,3	21	19	16,9	21,1	3,6	14,9	0,3	43,1
Corse	8	32,7	28,8	61,5	26	22	21,5	36,7	2,5	22,8	:	16,4
France	1315	16,1	13,3	29,4	20	17	15,7	14,2	3,9	14,3	0,2	51,6

Lombardia	147	33,4	19,6	53,0	28	23	23,9	25,5	3,8	18,8	0,9	27,0
Veneto	188	22,9	22,4	45,3	28	22	22,7	23,7	4,5	22,4	1,1	25,5
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	59	29,0	26,6	55,6	27	22	23,2	33,3	3,4	24,9	0,5	14,6
Liguria	57	28,7	25,5	54,3	26	20	21,0	31,5	4,4	26,2	0,5	16,4
Emilia Romagna	175	22,6	17,1	39,7	25	17	20,0	22,7	4,2	24,7	0,7	27,6
Toscana	128	24,8	22,2	47,0	20	22	23,7	24,1	4,3	20,8	0,6	26,4
Umbria	50	28,2	22,6	50,8	31	25	26,8	28,2	4,1	18,9	0,6	21,4
Marche	83	18,7	17,2	35,9	27	18	21,9	19,1	4,9	27,0	0,7	26,7
Lazio	172	36,1	26,8	62,9	34	25	30,9	32,9	3,3	19,6	0,3	12,9
Abruzzi	100	25,6	25,0	50,6	25	19	20,6	31,9	4,1	27,7	0,4	15,3
Molise	43	29,5	24,3	53,8	21	14	16,4	35,0	4,0	31,7	0,7	12,1
Campagna	245	25,6	27,5	53,1	24	14	20,1	35,3	4,3	29,0	0,4	10,8
Puglia	269	51,4	24,6	76,0	37	14	34,4	43,1	3,2	12,0	0,3	6,9
Basilicata	77	40,8	24,3	65,1	31	20	27,5	36,5	3,8	18,3	0,3	13,5
Calabria	174	44,9	27,7	72,6	35	19	31,7	41,3	4,2	15,5	0,2	7,0
Sicilia	342	57,3	22,7	80	31	16	29,1	48,9	2,6	13,3	0,2	5,8
Sardegna	91	37,4	24,3	61,7	27	16	22,5	34,4	4,2	17,9	0,1	20,3
Bolzano-Bozen	22	15,2	18,2	33,4	37	22	25,0	14,6	10,9	24,5	1,4	23,6
Trento	31	40,8	27,6	68,4	33	29	29,9	38,9	3,3	17,6	0,9	9,3
Italia	2664	35,3	23,7	59	29	18	25,3	33,8	3,9	20,8	0,5	15,7
Nederland	163	8,9	9,3	18,2	19	13	9,1	9,1	6,3	4,4	3,2	67,7
Belgique/België	138	30,0	8,7	38,7	24	21	20,0	15,6	2,6	5,7	2,1	55,0
Luxembourg	62	6,9	7,6	14,5	23	20	11,0	9,5	3,2	5,0	8,1	62,4
Northern	19	0,6	8,7	9,3	19	11	:	:	:	:	:	:
Yorks/Lancs	23	0,7	11,5	12,2	23	15	:	:	:	:	:	:
East Midland	20	1,3	11,6	12,9	22	11	:	:	:	:	:	:
West Midland	27	0,6	10,8	11,4	25	14	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eastern	23	0,6	10,5	11,1	26	13	:	:	:	:	:	:
South Eastern	22	0,9	8,4	9,3	27	17	:	:	:	:	:	:
South Western	39	0,9	10,5	11,4	22	14	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wales	32	0,2	11,2	11,4	22	14	:	:	:	:	:	:
Scotland	32	15,7	10,2	25,9	22	11	16,3	11,1	4,9	6,9	1,3	59,5
Northern Ireland	43	16,8	12,0	28,8	20	16	16,1	13,8	3,7	5,0	0,7	60,7
United Kingdom	281	4,9	10,7	15,6	23	14	4,5	3,5	18,4	1,6	0,3	71,7
Ireland	228	12,8	13,6	26,4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Danmark	132	16,5	13,0	29,5	20	18	13,7	10,0	5,2	11,2	1,9	58,1
EUR 9	5835	24,0	18,7	42,7	27	21	21,5	22,0	5,2	14,8	0,9	35,7

85 Value added: Percentage share of the agri-foodstuffs industry in the national total

	NACE-CLIO groups (R 44)	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	EUR 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A 01	Agricultural, forestry and fishery products	3,3	6,9	9,0	6,3	3,7	2,2	14,6	6,1	5,1
IA 31	Meat, meat preserves	0,7	0,8	0,6	0,5	1,0	0,2	1,2	0,3	0,6
IA 33	Milk and milk products	0,2	0,7	0,3	0,5	0,2	0,2	0	0,2	0,4
IA 35	Other food products	1,7	1,8	1,8	2,8	1,9	1,4	3,1	2,2	1,7
IA 37	Beverages	1,7	0,8	0,5	1,2	1,2	2,7	5,2	2,1	1,5
39	Tobacco products	1,3	0,5	1,5	1,1	0,8	2,6	0,6	1,9	1,4
41	Textiles, clothing	2,6	2,8	3,5	1,8	3,5	2,7	3,6	1,5	2,8
45	Wood, wooden furniture	1,9	1,0	1,5	1,2	1,5	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3
59	Hotel and catering trade	1,2	2,0	1,7	1,1	2,8	:	2,6	1,4	1,3
A	'Agriculture' (No 01)	3,3	6,9	9,0	6,3	3,7	2,2	14,6	6,1	5,1
IA	Food industry (No 31, 33, 35, 37)	4,3	4,1	3,2	5,0	4,3	4,5	9,5	4,8	4,2
A+IA	'Agriculture' and food industry (¹) (A+IA)	7,6	11,1	12,2	11,3	8,0	6,7	24,1	10,9	9,3
IAA	Industry upstream of agriculture **	1,7	1,9	1,3	2,5	1,8	1,6	3,4	2,8	(1,9)
CAI	Agribusiness (¹)** (IAA+A+IA)	9,3	12,9	13,5	13,8	9,8	8,3	27,5	13,7	11,2
IAA	Industry upstream of agriculture (¹) — CAI = 100	18,3	14,7	9,6	18,1	18,4	19,3	12,4	20,4	17,0
A	Agriculture — CAI = 100	35,5	53,5	66,7	45,7	37,8	26,5	53,1	44,5	45,5
IA	Food industry (¹) — CAI = 100	46,2	31,8	23,7	36,2	43,8	54,2	34,5	35,0	37,5
CAI	Agribusiness (¹) — CAI = 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Eurostat.
(¹) Excluding tobacco

86 Use of 'agricultural' products (as % of the value of production distributed)

	Nace-CLIO groups (R 44)	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	United Kingdom	Ireland (¹)	Danmark	EUR 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
01	Agricultural, forestry and fishery products	22,8	14,6	20,1	7,6	11,5	2,7	11,3	11,7	16
31	Meat, meat preserves	25,1	23,6	14,9	31,6	36,6	13,7	26,2	38,2	23
33	Milk and milk products	16,0	10,7	7,1	22,3	11,5	19,6	9,5	14,4	13
35	Other food products	8,5	12,0	14,3	10,1	7,4	13,2	11,5	11,5	13
37	Beverages	2,2	1,7	0,7	0,0	0,5	1,8	1,1	0,5	1
39	Tobacco products	0,8	1,1	0,8	0	0,0	0	13,1	1,3	1
41	Textiles, clothing	0,5	1,0	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,3	1,0	0,4	0
45	Wood, wooden furniture	3,1	3,7	0,5	0,2	1,5	0,3	0,2	1,3	2
59	Hotel and catering trade	0,8	2,8	1,3	0,3	0,5	:	0	1,0	1
	Other intermediate uses	4,5	1,9	2,0	0,9	1,1	3,2	0,7	2,1	2
	End-uses	15,7	26,9	38,1	26,9	29,2	45,2	25,4	17,6	23
	Processing	59,3	50,1	36,9	48,1	45,9	49,1	49	60,3	
	(exports)	(2,2)	(8,4)	(4,9)	(17,4)	(13,4)	(3,0)	(14,3)	(10,4)	–
	Processing + export	61,5	58,5	41,8	65,5	59,3	52,1	63,3	70,7	61
	Total all uses (of production)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source : Eurostat.

(¹) For Ireland use of agricultural products (domestic production and imports) as a percentage of total domestic production + imports). The figures for Ireland are not always comparable with the figures for the other Member States.

87 Gross value-added (at market prices) in agriculture, the food industry and the economy in general

	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	EUR 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Agriculture Mio NC (Italia Mrd)										
»1961«	16 933	32 339	3 250	3 750	34 683	:	793	:	:	18 631
»1971«	23 751	55 693	5 275	7 212	49 525	:	1 215	:	:	30 188
1977	32 535	90 930	13 402	11 340	62 104	:	3 264	:	:	52 376
1978	33 219	98 544	15 729	12 080	69 145	:	3 628	:	:	56 269
Food industry Mio NC (Italia Mrd)										
»1961«	20 920	14 512	1 471	2 505	32 700	:	1 332	:	:	14 552
»1971«	38 758	35 746	3 113	6 424	64 797	:	2 506	:	:	30 511
1975	47 468	61 054	4 884	9 070	96 732	:	4 187	:	:	45 566
1976	50 141	69 667	5 985	9 710	103 601	:	5 337	:	:	51 547
1977	54 299	77 332	7 184	9 670	110 232	:	5 909	:	:	56 621
1978	57 970	90 203	9 009	10 610	113 893	:	6 730	:	:	63 301
Agriculture as % of the agri-foodstuffs sector (¹)										
»1961«	44,7	69,0	68,8	60,0	51,5		37,3	:	:	56,1
»1971«	38,0	60,9	62,9	52,9	43,3		32,7	:	:	49,7
1977	37,5	54,0	65,1	54,0	36,0		35,6	:	:	48,1
1978	36,4	52,2	65,6	•53,2	37,8		35,0	:	:	47,1
Agriculture + food industry as % of the economy in general										
»1961«	11,5	15,2	18,2	14,6	11,8	:	8,1	:	:	12,2
»1971«	8,2	11,1	12,1	11,1	8,5	:	6,7	:	:	9,2
1977	7,2	9,5	10,7	8,5	6,5	:	6,5	:	:	8,1
1978	7,0	9,4	11,1	8,5	6,5	:	6,4	:	:	8,0

Source: Eurostat.

(¹) Agri-foodstuffs sector = agriculture + the food industry.

88 Turnover of the industrial groups

Group	EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
T 1 + 2 + 3	61 876 + 69% 100 %	39 932 100 %	31 655 100 %	15 917 100 %	16 508 100 %	6 830 100 %	212 100 %	33 224 100 %	2 538 100 %	5 265 100 %
Manufacture of dairy products (NACE 413)	16,8	16,5	24,0	12,1	24,9	15,0	31,6	10,0	27,2	4,5
Slaughtering, preparing and preserving of meat (NACE 412)	13,3	9,5	18,4	11,8	13,4	11,6	11,8	8,8	24,2	41,8
Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables (NACE 414)	4,2	3,0	3,8	5,2	3,7	3,8	—	6,2	2,0	3,5
Sugar manufacturing and refining (NACE 420)	3,9	3,2	5,9	5,1	2,3	4,1	—	3,9	—	—
Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats (NACE 411)	4,7	5,8	3,7	5,8	5,9	6,7	—	3,1	1,5	3,4
Grain milling (NACE 416)	3,5	2,9	3,4	5,6	2,9	4,2	—	3,2	3,4	2,0
Processing and preserving of fish (NACE 415)	1,0	0,9	1,3	1,0	0,3	0,6	—	0,7	0,3	5,0
Manufacture of cider and fruit wines (NACE 426)	0,1	—	0,1	—	—	—	—	0,5	—	—
T 1 = Total primary processing	47,5	41,8	60,9	46,6	53,4	46,0	13,4	36,4	58,6	60,2
Brewing and malting (NACE 427)	7,9	10,6	3,1	1,8	6,1	11,4	13,7	11,3	11,6	13,9
Bread and flour confectionery (NACE 419)	4,5	3,3	2,6	5,7	3,5	4,1	7,6	8,0	4,6	2,4
Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery (NACE 421)	5,4	6,1	5,2	6,1	4,2	5,7	—	5,1	10,0	3,3
Manufacture of other food products (NACE 423)	6,4	11,1	2,4	6,3	8,6	5,1	—	4,2	2,7	5,3
Distilling of ethyl alcohol from fermented materials (NACE 424)	3,9	4,2	4,1	3,9	1,8	1,6	—	5,8	—	—
Manufacture of soft drinks, including the bottling of natural spa waters (NACE 428)	2,5	3,7	2,0	2,5	0,9	2,3	20,8	2,8	1,6	0,4
Manufacture of starch and starch products (NACE 418)	1,4	0,8	1,2	0,7	—	—	—	3,9	—	—
Manufacture of spaghetti, macaroni, etc. (NACE 417)	0,8	0,5	0,9	4,4	—	—	—	—	—	—
T 2 = Total secondary processing	32,8	40,3	21,5	31,4	25,1	30,2	41,5	41,1	30,5	25,3
Manufacture of tobacco products (NACE 429)	9,9	11,8	5,6	11,2	4,8	10,0	—	13,9	7,5	10,4
Manufacture of animal feed (NACE 422)	8,3	4,8	8,8	7,5	16,6	13,8	—	8,5	3,4	4,0
Manufacture of wine of fresh grapes and of beverages based thereon (NACE 425)	1,3	1,2	3,1	3,3	—	—	15,1	—	—	—
T 3 = Total tertiary processing	19,5	17,8	16,5	22,0	21,4	23,8	15,1	22,4	10,9	14,4

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Including IAA group items not included in Annex II to the Treaty.

89 Breakdown of farms (with a UAA of at least 1 ha) by size groups in all regions and in less-favoured areas – 1975

Size groups	Region	Unit	EUR 9	Deutschland	France (1)	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total number of farms	In all re-	1000	5 100,5	871,1	1 202,2	2 144,6	144,0	103,9	5,8	271,0	227,9	130,1
Farms with a UAA of:	gions											
1 - < 5 ha UAA		1000	2 148,2	282,2	248,7	1 467,6	35,8	30,4	1,3	32,4	34,4	15,4
5 - <10 ha UAA		1000	880,0	174,2	183,2	373,7	30,7	23,1	0,5	31,6	37,7	25,4
10 - <20 ha UAA		1000	888,8	209,8	272,7	179,2	44,0	28,3	1,1	45,6	70,6	36,8
20 - <50 ha UAA		1000	861,8	178,6	358,7	86,6	30,2	18,7	2,4	78,5	65,6	42,4
⩾50 ha UAA		1000	322,4	26,3	138,9	37,5	3,3	3,4	0,5	82,9	19,6	10,1
Total number of farms	In less-	1000	1 622,7	296,4	406,0	702,5	.	15,8	5,8	58,3	137,9	–
Farms with a UAA of:	favoured											
1 - < 5 ha UAA	areas	1000	693,8	100,2	761,0	486,4	.	3,2	1,3	3,9	22,7	–
5 - <10 ha UAA		1000	291,4	69,0	63,9	120,9	.	2,8	0,5	5,8	28,5	–
10 - <20 ha UAA		1000	290,6	73,7	99,5	54,4	.	4,2	1,1	9,3	48,4	–
20 - <50 ha UAA		1000	257,0	49,1	124,0	26,1	.	4,9	2,4	18,0	32,5	–
⩾50 ha UAA		1000	899,0	4,4	42,5	14,7	.	0,7	0,5	21,3	5,8	–
Total number of farms	In less-	Total for	100	100	100	100	.	100	100	100	100	–
Farms with a UAA of:	favoured	less-fa-										
1 - < 5 ha UAA	areas	voured	42,8	33,8	18,8	69,2	.	20,3	22,4	6,7	16,5	–
5 - <10 ha UAA		areas	18,0	23,3	15,7	17,2	.	17,7	8,6	9,9	20,7	–
10 - <20 ha UAA		= 100	17,9	24,9	24,5	7,7	.	26,6	19,0	15,9	35,1	–
20 - <50 ha UAA			15,8	16,6	30,5	3,7	.	31,0	41,4	30,9	23,6	–
⩾50 ha UAA			5,5	1,4	10,5	2,1	.	4,4	8,6	36,5	4,2	–
Total number of farms	In less-	As a %	31,8	34,0	33,8	32,8	.	15,2	100	21,5	60,5	
Farms with a UAA of:	favoured	of all										
1 - < 5 ha UAA	areas	regions	32,3	35,5	30,6	33,1	.	10,5	100	12,0	66,0	
5 - <10 ha UAA			33,1	39,6	34,9	32,4	.	12,1	100	18,4	75,6	
10 - <20 ha UAA			32,7	35,1	36,5	30,4	.	14,8	100	20,4	68,6	
20 - <50 ha UAA			29,8	27,5	34,5	30,1	.	26,2	100	22,9	49,5	
⩾50 ha UAA			27,9	16,7	30,6	39,2	.	20,6	100	25,7	29,6	

(1) Present demarcation.

90 Breakdown of utilized agricultural area (1) (UAA) by farm size groups in all regions and in less-favoured areas – 1975

Size groups	Region	Unit	EUR 9	Deutschland	France (2)	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total UAA	All regions	1000 ha	26 145,1	12 379,7	29 405,8	16 187,7	2 077,9	1 451,5	135,2	16 465,0	5 076,6	2 965,0
Total for farms with a UAA of:												
1 - < 5 ha		1000 ha	5 220,4	740,3	647,4	3 413,6	95,7	79,1	3,9	95,0	103,5	45,2
5 - <10 ha		1000 ha	6 283,7	1 268,6	1 342,9	2 570,1	226,2	169,3	3,7	230,8	284,9	187,2
10 - <20 ha		1000 ha	12 743,6	3 042,1	3 989,7	2 436,7	630,8	404,3	16,5	672,5	1 018,9	532,1
20 - <50 ha		1000 ha	26 365,7	5 258,7	11 200,1	2 559,4	868,6	950,3	78,3	2 557,2	2 005,2	1 292,1
≥50 ha		1000 ha	35 531,7	2 070,0	12 225,7	5 207,9	256,6	252,8	33,4	12 909,5	1 667,4	908,3
Total UAA	Less-favoured areas	1000 ha	28 036,6	3 551,1	9 733,3	5 948,3	.	290,0	135,8	5 924,0	2 454,0	–
Total for farms with a UAA of:												
1 - < 5 ha		1000 ha	1 713,4	275,7	204,0	1 139,5	.	9,0	3,9	12,3	69,0	–
5 - <10 ha		1000 ha	1 887,1	501,3	468,9	634,5	.	20,6	3,7	43,2	214,9	–
10 - <20 ha		1000 ha	4 144,3	1 053,6	1 455,2	733,5	.	60,8	16,5	136,0	688,7	–
20 - <50 ha		1000 ha	7 788,5	1 401,3	3 841,2	776,5	.	147,5	78,3	593,6	950,2	–
≥50 ha		1000 ha	12 503,3	319,3	3 764,1	2 664,3	.	52,1	33,4	5 138,9	531,2	–
Total UAA	Less-favoured areas	Total for less-fa voured areas = 100	100	100	100	100	.	100	100	100	100	–
Total for farms with a UAA of:												
1 - < 5 ha			6,1	7,8	2,1	19,1	.	3,1	2,9	0,2	2,8	–
5 - <10 ha			6,7	14,1	4,8	10,7	.	7,1	2,7	0,7	8,8	–
10 - <20 ha			14,8	29,7	14,9	12,3	.	20,9	12,1	2,3	28,1	–
20 - <50 ha			27,8	39,4	39,5	13,1	.	50,8	57,7	10,0	38,7	–
≥50 ha			44,6	9,0	38,7	44,8	.	18,0	24,6	86,8	21,6	–
Total UAA	Less-favoured areas	As a % of all regions	32,5	28,7	33,1	36,7	.	20,0	100	36,0	48,3	–
Total for farms with a UAA of:												
1 - < 5 ha			32,8	37,2	31,5	33,4	.	11,4	100	12,9	66,7	–
5 - <10 ha			30,0	39,5	34,9	24,7	.	12,2	100	18,7	75,4	–
10 - <20 ha			32,5	34,6	36,5	30,1	.	15,0	100	20,2	67,6	–
20 - <50 ha			29,5	26,6	34,3	30,3	.	15,5	100	23,2	47,4	–
≥50 ha			35,2	15,4	30,8	51,2	.	20,6	100	39,8	31,9	–

(1) Farms with a UAA of 1 ha or more only.
(2) Present demarcation.

91 Agriculture in less-favoured areas (1975)

Item	Region	Unit	EEC-9	Deutschland	France (1)	Italia	Nederland (2)	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Number of farms	In all regions	1000	5 835	908	1 315	2 664	163	138	6,2	281	228	132
	In all regions except less favoured	1000	4 054,1	608	882	1 841	159,3	120	—	222	90	132
	In less-favoured areas	1000	1 780,9	300	433	823	3,7	18	6,2	59	138	—
	In less-favoured areas	as a % of the total	30,5	33,0	32,0	30,9	2,3	0,13	100	21,0	60,6	—
Annual work units	In all regions	1000 AWU	7 543	1 234	1 950	2 827	254	140	12	626	325	177
	In all regions except less favoured	1000 AWU	5 453	859	1 317	2 046	.	123	0	533	146	177
	In less-favoured areas	1000 AWU	2 090	375	633	781	.	17	12	93	179	—
	In less-favoured areas	as a % of the total	27,7	30,4	32,5	27,6	.	12,1	100	14,9	55,1	—
Woodland and forests	In all regions	1000 ha	8 465,0	1 656,9	2 488,2	3 827,8	41,1	15,0	15,1	208,1	38,8	174,1
	In all regions except less favoured	1000 ha	3 796,8	855,8	1 512,9	1 031,1	.	6,6	0	152,3	23,0	174,1
	In less-favoured areas	1000 ha	4 668,1	801,1	975,3	2 796,7	.	8,4	15,1	55,8	15,8	—
	In less-favoured areas	as a % of the total	55,1	48,4	39,2	73,1	.	56,0	100	26,8	40,7	—
Total UAA	In all regions	1000 ha	86 549,2	12 398,6	29 463,6	16 485,5	2 086,3	1 467,5	136,1	16 469,0	5 076,6	2 966,0
	In all regions except less favoured	1000 ha	58 082,8	8 840,9	19 716,3	10 275,1	.	1 176,3	0	10 544,8	2 477,1	2 966,0
	In less-favoured areas	1000 ha	28 466,4	3 557,7	9 747,3	6 210,4	.	291,2	136,1	5 924,2	2 599,5	—
	In less-favoured areas	as a % of the total	32,9	28,7	33,1	37,7	.	19,8	100	36,0	51,2	—
Permanent crops	In all regions	1000 ha	4 834,8	158,3	1 488,9	3 084,4	39,2	17,4	1,4	69,2	2,7	13,3
	In all regions except less favoured	1000 ha	3 944,0	147,9	1 201,9	1 453,3	.	17,3	0	68,7	2,4	13,3
	In less-favoured areas	1000 ha	890,8	10,4	247,0	631,1	.	0,1	1,4	0,5	0,3	—
	In less-favoured areas	as a % of the total	18,4	6,6	17,1	20,5	.	1,0	100	1,0	11,0	—
Orchard fruit	In all regions	1000 ha	954,3	56,0	213,3	560,4	31,9	14,9	0,1	64,2	2,5	10,9
	In all regions except less favoured	1000 ha	716,9	51,4	165,9	375,7	.	14,9	0	63,8	2,3	10,9
	In less-favoured areas	1000 ha	237,4	4,6	47,4	184,7	.	—	0,1	0,4	0,2	—
	In less-favoured areas	as a % of the total	24,9	8,2	22,2	40,0	.	—	100	0,6	8,0	—
Vineyards	In all regions	1000 ha	2 516,5	83,8	1 191,0	1 240,5	—	—	1,2	—	—	—
	In all regions except less favoured	1000 ha	2 122,6	81,8	1 003,7	1 037,1	.	—	—	—	—	—
	In less-favoured areas	1000 ha	393,9	2,0	187,3	203,4	.	—	1,2	—	—	—
	In less-favoured areas	as a % of the total	15,6	2,4	15,7	16,4	.	—	100	—	—	—
Olive-groves	In all regions	1000 ha	1 112,8	—	17,9	1 094,9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In all regions except less favoured	1000 ha	281,5	—	13,2	268,3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In less-favoured areas	1000 ha	231,3	—	4,7	226,6	—	—	—	—	—	—
	In less-favoured areas	as a % of the total	20,7	—	26,2	20,7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arable land	In all regions	1000 ha	44 874,4	7 266,6	16 710,3	8 638,0	804,4	749,8	61,5	6 999,6	971,6	2 673,1
	In all regions except less favoured	1000 ha	34 772,8	5 561,6	11 580,3	6 451,2	.	675,3	0	6 295,4	731,4	2 673,1
	In less-favoured areas	1000 ha	10 101,6	1 705,0	5 125,8	2 186,8	.	74,5	61,1	704,2	240,2	—
	In less-favoured areas	as a % of the total	22,5	23,4	30,7	25,3	.	9,9	100	10,1	24,7	—
Cereals (incl. rice)	In all regions	1000 ha	25 761,0	5 156,1	9 460,4	4 673,6	244,3	398,3	43,0	3 721,1	323,6	1 740,6
	In all regions except less favoured	1000 ha	20 486,5	3 973,0	6 728,2	3 620,8	.	349,4	0	3 556,1	274,1	1 740,6
	In less-favoured areas	1000 ha	5 274,5	1 183,1	2 732,2	1 052,8	.	48,9	43,0	165,0	49,5	—
	In less-favoured areas	as a % of the total	20,5	22,9	28,9	22,5	.	12,3	100	4,4	15,3	0

Root and tuber crops	In all regions	1000 ha	4 223,2	1 030,4	1 282,6	433,4	291,3	182,0	1,8	589,4	106,5	305,9
	In all regions except less favoured	1000 ha	3 416,7	804,8	892,7	319,3	.	179,4	—	547,0	76,4	305,9
	In less-favoured areas	1000 ha	806,5	225,6	389,9	114,1	.	2,6	1,8	42,4	30,1	—
	In less-favoured areas	as a % of the total	19,1	21,9	30,4	26,3	.	1,4	100	7,2	28,3	—
Pota-toes	In all regions	100 ha	1 165,8	363,0	225,0	114,1	151,2	36,1	1,4	202,0	40,7	32,2
	In all regions except less favoured	100 ha	862,3	230,2	149,7	48,4	.	34,8	0	195,9	19,8	32,2
	In less-favoured areas	100 ha	303,5	132,8	75,3	65,7	.	1,3	1,4	6,1	20,9	—
	In less-favoured areas	as a % of the total	26,0	36,6	33,5	57,6	.	3,6	100	3,0	51,4	—
Sugar beet	In all regions	1000 ha	1 861,7	418,5	593,4	260,3	136,5	118,9	—	206,9	34,0	93,1
	In all regions except less favoured	1000 ha	1 669,9	405,7	448,2	229,1	.	118,0	—	206,9	32,3	93,1
	In less-favoured areas	1000 ha	191,8	12,8	145,2	31,2	.	0,9	—	—	1,7	—
	In less-favoured areas	as a % of the total	10,3	3,1	24,5	12,0	.	0,8	—	—	5,0	0
Dry pulses	In all regions	1000 ha	352,5	27,5	86,0	140,9	11,9	4,5	0,2	76,0	14,0	4,1
	In all regions except less favoured	1000 ha	270,5	20,3	55,4	96,8	.	4,4	0	76,0	14,0	4,1
	In less-favoured areas	1000 ha	82,0	7,2	30,6	44,1	.	0,1	0,2	—	—	—
	In less-favoured areas	as a % of the total	23,2	26,2	35,6	31,3	.	2,2	100	0	—	—
Fodder crops grown on arable land	In all regions	1000 ha	12 781,9	1 103,2	5 347,3	2 425,3	129,9	141,0	15,6	2 413,8	562,4	643,2
	In all regions except less favoured	1000 ha	9 155,9	753,4	3 440,4	1 764,9	.	136,1	0	1 884,0	403,8	643,2
	In less-favoured areas	1000 ha	3 626,0	349,8	1 906,9	660,4	.	4,9	15,6	529,8	158,6	—
	In less-favoured areas	as a % of the total	28,4	31,7	35,7	27,2	.	3,5	100	21,9	28,2	—
Meadows and permanent pastures	In all regions	1000 ha	36 687,4	4 924,3	11 238,5	4 746,9	1 240,6	698,7	73,3	9 384,2	4 101,7	279,0
	In all regions except less favoured	1000 ha	19 405,4	3 094,9	6 890,1	1 361,0	.	482,3	0	4 168,7	1 888,6	279,0
	In less-favoured areas	1000 ha	17 282,0	1 829,4	4 348,4	3 385,9	.	216,4	73,3	5 215,5	2 213,1	—
	In less-favoured areas	as a % of the total	47,1	37,1	38,7	71,3	.	31,0	100	55,6	54,0	0
Livestock units	In all regions	1000 LSU	86 957	15 919	23 475	10 892	6 272	3 611	179	16 506	5 994	4 110
	In all regions except less favoured	1000 LSU	64 395	11 668	15 304	2 147	6 255	3 120	—	12 369	3 423	4 110
	In less-favoured areas	1000 LSU	22 562	4 251	8 171	2 745	17	491	179	4 137	2 571	—
	In less-favoured areas	as a % of the total	25,9	26,7	34,8	25,2	0,3	13,6	100	25,1	42,9	—
Cattle	In all regions	1000 heads	80 400,3	14 320,6	23 652,6	8 952,3	4 956,3	2 983,6	226,4	15 090,5	7 150,1	3 068,0
	In all regions except less favoured	1000 heads	58 649,9	9 917,4	15 753,4	6 837,1		2 528,5	—	11 497,2	4 092,1	3 068,0
	In less-favoured areas	1000 heads	21 750,4	4 403,2	7 899,2	2 115,2		455,1	226,4	3 593,3	3 088,0	—
	In less-favoured areas	as a % of the total	27,1	30,7	33,4	23,6		15,3	100	23,8	42,8	—
Dairy cows	In all regions	1000 heads	25 020,1	5 365,1	7 551,1	2 912,1	2 258,8	990,2	73,9	3 289,9	1 477,0	1 101,9
	In all regions except less favoured	1000 heads	18 527,8	3 625,1	4 774,3	2 173,9		779,7	—	2 912,3	901,7	1 101,9
	In less-favoured areas	1000 heads	6 492,3	1 740,0	2 276,8	738,2		210,5	73,9	377,6	575,3	—
	In less-favoured areas	as a % of the total	25,9	32,4	36,8	25,3		21,3	100	11,5	38,9	—
Pigs	In all regions	1000 heads	66 242,2	19 336,0	10 579,6	8 412,8	7 279,1	4 618,3	81,5	7 356,7	882,1	7 687,2
	In all regions except less favoured	1000 heads	56 015,4	15 521,5	6 657,1	6 805,9		4 499,6	—	7 049,1	516,0	7 687,2
	In less-favoured areas	1000 heads	10 226,8	3 814,5	3 922,5	1 615,9		118,7	81,5	307,6	366,1	—
	In less-favoured areas	as a % of the total	15,4	19,7	37,1	19,2		2,6	100	4,2	41,5	—
Sheep	In all regions	1000 heads	50 182,2	954,8	10 179,5	6 452,7	760,1	115,9	5,6	27 887,1	3 754,9	71,6
	In all regions except less favoured	1000 heads	23 430,0	711,8	5 643,3	2 864,2		102,9	—	11 655,1	1 621,0	71,6
	In less-favoured areas	1000 heads	26 752,2	243,0	4 536,2	3 588,5		13,0	5,6	16 232,0	2 133,9	—
	In less-favoured areas	as a % of the total	5,3	25,4	44,6	55,2		11,2	100	58,2	56,8	—

(1) Present demarcation.
(2) Estimate.

92 Number of farms and number of AWUs per AWU category

1975

AWU category	Unit	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
Number of farms											
>0 - <0,5	1000	1 401,4	128,5	212,3	939,5	14,5	41,4	0,4	13,6	29,3	21,8
0,5 - <1	1000	1 090,4	180,2	173,9	630,6	15,0	12,1	0,5	30,0	30,9	17,2
1 - <2	1000	2 213,9	397,2	622,1	731,4	94,9	68,6	1,8	118,4	112,3	67,1
2 - <5	1000	1 057,6	196,9	292,1	333,4	36,4	15,7	3,4	100,5	54,2	25,0
⩾5	1000	71,6	4,9	14,7	29,2	1,7	0,3	0,1	18,0	1,4	1,2
Total	1000	5 834,9	907,9	1 315,1	2 664,2	162,6	138,1	6,2	280,6	228,0	132,3
>0 - <0,5	%	24,0	14,2	16,1	35,3	8,9	30,0	6,5	4,8	12,9	16,5
0,5 - <1	%	18,7	19,8	13,2	23,7	9,2	8,8	8,1	10,7	13,6	13,0
1 - <2	%	37,9	43,7	47,3	27,5	58,4	49,7	29,0	42,2	49,3	50,7
2 - <5	%	18,1	21,7	22,2	12,5	22,4	11,4	54,8	35,8	23,8	18,9
⩾5	%	1,2	0,5	1,1	1,1	1,0	0,2	1,6	6,4	0,6	0,9
Total	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Number of AWU											
>0 - <0,5	1000	343,7	31,1	49,3	136,8	3,4	7,8	0,1	3,1	6,8	5,1
0,5 - <1	1000	737,7	121,8	117,1	423,9	10,8	8,2	0,4	20,9	22,6	12,1
1 - <2	1000	3 029,7	550,1	882,6	988,1	131,6	84,4	2,5	153,2	147,3	89,9
2 - <5	1000	2 751,7	486,0	761,0	890,1	91,2	36,4	9,1	280,6	137,3	59,8
⩾5	1000	679,7	44,6	139,7	287,5	16,8	2,8	0,4	167,9	10,6	9,7
Total	1000	7 542,5	1 233,6	1 949,7	2 826,5	253,7	139,6	12,4	625,8	324,7	176,7
>0 - <0,5	%	4,6	2,5	2,5	8,4	1,4	30,0	0,8	0,5	2,1	2,9
0,5 - <1	%	9,8	9,9	6,0	15,0	4,3	8,8	3,2	3,3	7,0	6,8
1 - <2	%	40,2	44,6	45,3	35,0	51,9	49,7	20,2	24,5	45,4	50,9
2 - <5	%	36,5	39,4	39,0	31,5	35,9	11,4	73,4	44,8	42,3	33,8
⩾5	%	9,0	3,6	7,2	10,2	6,6	0,2	3,2	26,8	3,3	5,5
Total	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Source: Eurostat.

93 Breakdown of farms by European size unit (ESU) and by utilized agricultural area (UAA) – (1975) – EUR 9

UAA size groups (in ha) / ESU size groups	0	> 0 - <2	2 - <4	4 - <8	8 - <16	16 - <40	40 - <100	> = 100	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number of farms									
0	2 324	9 734	4 217	3 427	2 922	2 323	955	315	26 217
> 0 - < 1	2 343	621 969	36 337	17 532	14 729	12 619	2 622	112	708 264
1 - < 2	4 044	799 356	70 608	22 924	11 141	9 315	3 368	380	921 136
2 - < 5	6 207	795 803	288 396	91 259	26 719	13 682	3 990	1 007	1 227 062
5 - < 10	4 737	235 793	318 782	228 992	69 102	18 414	3 319	851	879 989
10 - < 20	3 305	78 684	159 785	335 226	244 176	61 986	3 988	960	888 111
20 - < 30	1 169	13 028	36 658	113 521	212 290	88 506	3 991	514	469 675
30 - < 50	853	4 668	14 629	54 409	165 394	142 324	9 080	697	392 053
50 - <100	468	1 553	4 233	14 872	59 240	124 636	22 139	1 469	228 611
⩾ = 100	235	501	865	3 221	8 530	33 831	36 208	10 376	93 766
Total	25 685	2 561 089	934 510	885 384	814 242	507 636	89 659	16 681	5 834 885
As a ‰ of the total									
0	0,4	1,7	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,2	0,0	4,5
> 0 - < 1	0,4	106,6	6,2	3,0	2,5	2,2	0,4	0,0	121,4
1 - < 2	0,7	137,0	12,1	3,9	1,9	1,6	0,6	0,0	157,8
2 - < 5	1,2	136,4	49,4	15,7	4,6	2,3	0,7	0,2	210,3
5 - < 10	0,8	40,4	54,6	39,3	11,8	3,1	0,6	0,1	150,8
10 - < 20	0,6	13,5	27,4	57,5	41,8	10,6	0,7	0,2	152,2
20 - < 30	0,2	2,2	6,2	19,4	36,4	15,2	0,7	0,1	80,5
30 - < 50	0,1	0,8	2,5	9,3	28,3	24,4	1,5	0,2	67,2
50 - <100	0,1	0,3	0,7	2,5	10,2	21,4	3,8	0,2	39,2
⩾ = 100	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,5	1,5	5,8	6,2	1,8	16,1
Total	4,4	438,9	159,9	151,7	139,5	87,0	15,4	2,8	1000,0

Source: Eurostat.

94 'Land/man ratio' (UAA/AWU) by principal type of farming, in 1975

(%)

Code	Type of farming	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
11	Cereals	22,7	16,8	35,7	11,8	22,6	11,4	11,9	36,2	24,4	23,0
12	Field crops, other	12,6	14,2	21,4	5,0	20,4	18,6	8,8	26,9	15,3	27,6
21	Horticulture	1,4	0,6	1,3	1,0	1,0	0,8	0,5	3,2	13,5	1,1
31	Vineyards	4,4	2,4	5,8	3,4	—	—	1,4	—	—	—
32	Fruit/permanent crops, other	4,2	3,1	4,8	4,2	3,0	2,9	3,7	5,0	5,8	3,4*
41	Cattle, dairying	11,7	9,6	13,4	5,1	10,1	10,8	12,6	19,5	13,6	14,0
42	Cattle, rearing/fattening	19,0	11,5	20,3	6,4	5,9	12,2	12,3	26,0	17,8	14,2
43	Cattle, mixed	13,8	11,2	10,7	5,6	8,2	13,9	14,1	25,0	14,1	16,3
44	Grazing livestock, other	31,8	12,0	20,8	28,1	13,2	8,4	6,4	72,2	18,4	12,8
51	Pigs	4,2	7,3	7,6	2,1	2,7	3,3	0,8	3,9	6,1	7,9
52	Pigs and poultry, other	3,1	5,4	3,3	1,3	1,7	1,6	3,1	4,2	7,6	5,2
61	Horticulture and permanent crops	2,4	1,0	2,8	2,1	1,1	1,7	—	3,1	4,8	1,6
62	Mixed cropping, other	7,3	10,6	11,8	5,1	8,8	10,5	6,4	16,2	13,8	15,8
71	Partially dominant grazing livestock	9,3	9,8	13,3	4,9	8,1	9,6	10,9	20,5	13,4	13,3
72	Mixed livestock, other	9,4	10,8	12,0	5,3	5,7	7,3	10,0	12,6	11,0	11,0
81	Field crops and grazing livestock	13,7	11,0	20,0	6,1	13,8	14,3	10,3	31,8	19,3	18,5
82	Crops–livestock, other	8,7	12,2	12,1	4,2	7,5	8,3	7,9	14,9	12,2	14,7
	Total	11,5	10,0	15,1	5,8	8,2	10,5	11,0	26,3	15,6	16,8
	of which: not classified	10,3	1,9	11,1	6,4	—	0,1	—	10,8	13,0	0,8

Source: Eurostat.

95 Density of livestock units (LSU/100 ha of UAA) by principal type of farming, in 1975

(%)

Code	Type of farming	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
11	Cereals	16,7	19,4	11,1	9,1	5,3	17,4	8,2	31,3	11,7	39,4
12	Field crops, other	32,6	42,6	26,8	18,4	15,2	50,3	30,8	41,0	15,5	56,6
21	Horticulture	20,6	18,2	22,0	23,2	12,6	56,7	—	21,7	7,2	6,2
31	Vineyards	9,3	14,7	8,8	9,2	—	—	25,1	—	—	—
32	Fruit/permanent crops, other	13,7	32,8	11,5	12,2	22,0	30,1	11,5	32,2	47,3	4,7
41	Cattle, dairying	153,4	149,0	114,9	186,1	313,0	243,2	139,6	167,5	137,0	214,5
42	Cattle, rearing/fattening	118,0	152,7	98,4	250,9	802,1	269,2	166,3	116,6	111,5	174,2
43	Cattle, mixed	136,3	145,4	110,6	157,5	328,3	202,9	136,8	144,0	126,0	199,0
44	Grazing livestock, other	56,4	62,2	63,2	25,2	148,7	139,0	112,6	61,0	99,6	144,0
51	Pigs	1907,9	630,1	975,3	2898,1	2744,2	3375,2	1606,3	1441,0	1552,8	834,6
52	Pigs and poultry, other	2420,4	1483,0	2788,9	4301,7	6642,0	7972,2	1362,3	1599,4	781,4	2225,1
61	Horticulture and permanent crops	9,3	9,7	6,4	12,9	13,6	2,0	—	9,7	31,0	0,6
62	Mixed cropping, other	57,6	96,1	46,9	37,9	70,2	149,4	83,1	89,1	57,5	135,0
71	Partially dominant grazing livestock	144,4	160,7	102,6	113,6	340,2	267,9	136,1	186,6	133,0	221,7
72	Mixed livestock, other	391,0	286,0	370,2	280,9	883,9	647,8	297,0	354,5	355,4	464,1
81	Field crops and grazing livestock	90,7	105,5	67,9	88,0	123,0	144,2	90,6	101,5	92,4	130,0
82	Crops–livestock, other	183,8	197,4	131,1	124,2	418,0	367,3	160,5	247,0	109,7	268,2
	Total	100,5	128,4	79,7	66,1	300,6	246,1	131,5	100,2	118,0	138,6
	of which: not classified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Eurostat.

96 UAA in owner occupation, as a % of total UAA, in 1975

(%)

Code	Type of farming	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
11	Cereals	59,4	66,3	47,5	78,1	59,8	30,3	47,3	52,9	89,3	86,4
12	Field crops, other	56,9	64,2	39,7	81,9	47,1	20,8	48,7	46,9	86,1	81,3
21	Horticulture	67,6	65,8	68,2	84,6	62,6	61,6	84,1	57,5	99,5	83,5
31	Vineyards	84,6	75,0	82,6	89,2	—	—	94,8	—	—	—
32	Fruit/permanent crops, other	87,8	72,7	81,0	90,7	67,1	53,6	89,9	74,3	97,2	91,4
41	Cattle, dairying	59,6	74,0	47,4	56,1	56,3	31,3	54,9	57,0	96,9	88,7
42	Cattle, rearing/fattening	71,2	72,6	56,5	67,5	67,6	44,1	70,4	69,8	97,0	89,6
43	Cattle, mixed	61,9	73,5	42,5	65,9	63,4	31,0	58,8	60,8	96,0	87,4
44	Grazing livestock, other	65,0	60,0	61,6	78,4	62,4	50,2	72,3	55,7	97,1	90,4
51	Pigs	70,4	72,9	56,2	80,7	77,6	42,6	100	72,8	94,1	94,5
52	Pigs and poultry, other	75,2	63,3	68,1	86,6	80,6	51,6	54,7	79,3	98,5	86,8
61	Horticulture and permanent crops	76,5	71,7	77,5	90,3	78,8	69,6	—	58,9	100	98,9
62	Mixed cropping, other	72,3	65,9	64,4	82,8	55,1	22,5	65,5	50,7	95,4	85,5
71	Partially dominant grazing livestock	67,4	73,8	57,2	69,9	59,1	24,2	59,5	60,1	97,4	89,3
72	Mixed livestock, other	64,3	71,1	55,1	71,6	72,8	30,0	52,4	68,8	93,2	87,6
81	Field crops and grazing livestock	57,5	69,9	46,1	63,4	45,3	20,1	57,5	53,6	96,0	84,7
82	Crops–livestock, other	72,7	72,4	66,5	80,7	59,1	25,9	65,0	59,9	96,9	89,7
	Total	63,8	70,5	51,8	77,6	55,7	27,1	58,5	56,7	96,5	85,9
	of which: not classified	87,8	44,5	52,3	90,9	100	78,0	—	84,3	99,9	100

Source: Eurostat.

97 Standard gross margin per annual work unit (SGM/AWU), by principal type of farming, in 1975

(%)

Code	Type of farming	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
11	Cereals	6,8	5,4	10,7	3,6	10,7	5,0	2,7	9,6	4,0	8,7
12	Field crops, other	6,4	7,7	10,4	2,9	15,4	12,6	3,4	10,2	3,4	13,1
21	Horticulture	8,7	9,0	10,9	6,8	9,0	10,1	3,1	6,2	3,9	5,9
31	Vineyards	4,4	4,7	6,3	2,6	—	—	2,8	—	—	—
32	Fruit/permanent crops, other	4,2	9,7	5,9	3,2	11,1	9,5	8,8	7,8	5,8	5,5
41	Cattle, dairying	5,4	5,2	4,8	3,3	11,8	7,4	5,8	6,7	3,3	9,4
42	Cattle, rearing/fattening	3,9	4,2	4,7	4,0	15,8	7,7	4,1	3,4	2,3	3,6
43	Cattle, mixed	4,9	5,6	6,0	2,7	9,4	8,2	6,2	6,1	1,7	9,5
44	Grazing livestock, other	3,7	2,1	4,3	2,9	8,1	4,0	1,5	4,6	2,5	4,6
51	Pigs	10,7	9,7	12,1	11,2	12,9	15,7	1,6	6,0	9,1	11,0
52	Pigs and poultry, other	8,7	12,8	7,7	6,5	13,4	10,8	5,7	8,1	6,2	9,2
61	Horticulture and permanent crops	5,5	5,4	6,3	3,9	6,9	8,6	—	6,0	4,7	4,5
62	Mixed cropping, other	3,7	6,3	5,5	2,5	10,4	9,3	3,2	8,9	4,5	7,9
71	Partially dominant grazing livestock	4,5	5,7	4,7	2,1	10,0	8,1	4,9	7,0	3,3	8,4
72	Mixed livestock, other	7,9	8,3	8,6	3,7	11,6	10,2	5,9	5,9	5,3	9,6
81	Field crops and grazing livestock	5,3	5,5	6,5	2,6	12,2	9,7	4,0	8,5	3,9	9,2
82	Crops–livestock, other	5,2	8,1	6,0	2,3	11,3	10,3	5,1	8,3	3,5	9,6
	Total	5,2	6,0	6,3	3,0	11,4	9,3	5,1	6,9	2,9	9,3
	of which: not classified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Eurostat.

98 Standard gross margin per ha of UAA (SGM/ha of UAA), by principal type of farming, in 1975

(%)

Code	Type of farming	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
11	Cereals	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,4	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,4
12	Field crops, other	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,8	0,7	0,4	0,4	0,2	0,5
21	Horticulture	6,4	14,5	8,7	6,6	9,4	11,9	6,7	1,9	0,3	5,2
31	Vineyards	1,0	1,9	1,1	0,7	—	—	2,0	—	—	—
32	Fruit/permanent crops, other	1,0	3,1	1,2	0,8	3,7	3,3	2,4	1,6	1,0	1,6
41	Cattle, dairying	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,6	1,2	0,7	0,5	0,3	0,2	0,7
42	Cattle, rearing/fattening	0,2	0,4	0,2	0,6	2,7	0,6	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,3
43	Cattle, mixed	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,5	1,1	0,6	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,6
44	Grazing livestock, other	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,6	0,5	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,4
51	Pigs	2,6	1,3	1,6	5,4	4,8	4,7	1,9	1,5	1,5	1,4
52	Pigs and poultry, other	2,8	2,4	2,4	5,2	8,0	6,8	1,8	2,0	0,8	1,8
61	Horticulture and permanent crops	2,3	5,6	2,2	1,8	6,3	5,1	—	1,9	1,0	2,8
62	Mixed cropping, other	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,5	1,2	0,9	0,5	0,5	0,3	0,5
71	Partially dominant grazing livestock	0,5	5,8	0,4	0,4	1,2	0,8	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,6
72	Mixed livestock, other	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,7	2,0	1,4	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,9
81	Field crops and grazing livestock	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,9	0,7	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,5
82	Crops–livestock, other	0,6	0,7	0,5	0,5	1,5	1,2	0,6	0,6	0,3	0,7
	Total	0,5	0,6	0,4	0,5	1,4	0,9	0,5	0,3	0,2	0,6
	of which: not classified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Eurostat.

M.1.1 Areas, yields and production of cereals (excluding rice)

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha		% TAV			100 kg/ha		% TAV			1 000 t		% TAV		
	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Common wheat															
Deutschland	1 619	1 627	0,2	1,3	0,5	50,1	49,5	1,5	10,8	– 1,2	8 118	8 061	1,7	12,2	– 0,7
France	4 072	3 966	1,5	1,6	– 2,6	50,7	48,1	1,7	19,0	– 5,2	20 663	19 085	3,2	20,9	– 7,6
Italia	1 800	1 791	– 4,7	18,1	– 0,5	31,8	31,3	– 0,3	13,7	– 1,6	5 718	5 599	– 4,9	34,3	– 2,1
Nederland	121	141	0,8	– 4,5	16,6	65,7	59,4	2,7	25,5	– 9,6	792	836	3,5	19,8	5,5
Belgique/België	187	191	– 1,0	1,0	1,8	52,9	51,7	1,0	27,4	– 2,4	992	985	– 0,1	28,8	8,7
Luxembourg	8	8	– 4,9	– 2,7	– 0,0	36,5	36,1	3,5	21,6	– 1,1	29	29	– 1,8	18,3	– 1,2
United Kingdom	1 257	1 371	2,1	16,8	9,0	52,6	52,3	3,0	7,3	– 0,6	6 612	7 142	5,1	25,4	8,0
Ireland	49	49	– 2,2	2,1	– 1,1	55,2	49,5	5,2	7,4	–10,4	273	242	3,1	9,6	–11,4
Danmark	122	114	1,2	5,1	– 6,2	52,7	51,6	1,3	1,0	– 2,1	642	590	2,7	6,1	– 8,2
EUR 9	9 236	9 258	– 0,1	6,3	0,2	47,5	46,0	1,9	14,1	– 3,1	43 840	42 568	1,8	21,2	– 2,9
Durum wheat															
Deutschland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	94	97	–16,9	– 6,1	2,8	32,5	33,7	1,0	24,1	3,5	307	327	–16,0	16,5	6,4
Italia	1 672	1 655	– 0,2	31,5	– 1,0	20,8	20,5	– 0,1	33,4	– 1,5	3 472	3 386	0,0	75,4	– 2,5
EUR 9	1 767	1 752	– 1,8	28,7	– 0,8	21,4	21,2	– 0,7	30,9	– 0,9	3 779	3 713	– 2,2	68,5	– 1,8

M.1.1 *(1)*

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha		% TAV			100 kg/ha		% TAV			1 000 t		% TAV		
	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rye and meslin															
Deutschland	673	583	– 2,1	– 7,1	–13,4	37,8	37,6	1,4	4,5	– 0,8	2 549	2 189	– 0,7	– 2,9	–14,1
France	145	123	2,9	1,8	–15,1	31,4	30,5	2,9	9,2	– 2,8	455	376	5,8	11,2	–17,5
Italia	15	15	– 3,4	0,8	1,4	23,6	24,1	1,9	12,5	2,2	36	37	– 1,5	13,4	3,7
Nederland	17	12	– 8,3	–20,3	–27,4	39,9	40,0	2,5	15,6	0,2	68	49	– 6,2	– 7,9	–27,2
Belgique/België	15	12	1,7	–13,4	–19,0	37,8	38,2	1,9	8,6	1,1	57	47	3,1	– 5,9	–18,2
Luxembourg	2	1	20,9	–21,9	–29,3	37,4	31,9	3,0	24,7	–14,7	8	5	23,9	– 2,6	–39,7
United Kingdom	9	7	12,4	–14,4	–22,5	34,6	36,4	3,2	– 0,4	5,2	30	24	15,8	–14,7	–18,4
Ireland	0	0	– 8,9	0,0	0,0	38,2	33,9	3,6	8,5	–11,2	1	1	– 5,5	8,5	–11,2
Danmark	84	70	15,3	– 5,5	–17,0	37,5	36,8	1,8	2,7	– 1,8	315	257	17,5	– 2,9	–18,5
EUR 9	961	824	– 0,3	– 6,1	–14,2	36,6	36,2	1,6	5,0	– 1,1	3 518	2 984	1,2	– 1,4	–15,2
Barley															
Deutschland	1 951	1 989	3,1	7,7	1,9	44,1	41,2	1,1	5,4	– 6,7	8 608	8 184	4,2	13,5	– 4,9
France	2 814	2 816	0,8	– 3,4	0,1	40,2	39,9	1,2	14,1	– 0,8	11 321	11 238	2,0	10,3	– 0,7
Italia	294	301	7,0	1,5	2,4	27,8	26,6	1,6	20,9	– 4,6	819	800	8,6	22,7	– 2,3
Nederland	71	63	– 5,1	7,7	–11,3	50,0	45,7	2,5	15,0	– 8,6	355	288	– 2,6	23,9	–19,0
Belgique/België	153	156	1,8	1,0	1,6	49,9	49,3	3,1	12,1	– 1,3	765	767	4,5	13,2	0,2
Luxembourg	21	20	3,6	14,5	– 1,5	36,9	37,0	3,5	15,4	0,2	76	75	7,3	32,1	– 1,3
United Kingdom	2 348	2 343	1,0	– 2,2	– 0,2	41,9	41,1	2,0	– 4,5	– 1,9	9 838	9 561	2,9	– 6,6	– 2,8
Ireland	307	324	5,8	6,2	5,4	47,5	42,5	3,7	– 4,9	–10,5	1 459	1 376	9,6	1,0	– 5,7
Danmark	1 570	1 622	2,1	2,8	3,3	40,1	41,1	1,5	– 0,2	2,4	6 301	6 662	3,6	2,6	5,7
EUR 9	9 529	9 633	1,8	0,7	1,1	41,5	40,5	1,5	4,3	– 2,4	39 540	38 951	3,3	5,0	– 1,5

M.1.1 *(2)*

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha		% TAV			100 kg/ha		% TAV			1 000 t		% TAV		
	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Oats and mixed cereals															
Deutschland	973	919	– 4,4	– 7,0	– 5,5	41,6	40,2	0,5	21,3	– 3,4	4 049	3 697	– 4,0	12,8	– 8,7
France	767	699	– 3,3	– 2,7	– 9,0	35,3	34,1	1,7	19,2	– 3,5	2 712	2 382	– 1,8	16,0	–12,2
Italia	228	223	– 1,3	1,2	– 2,0	20,2	19,3	– 1,2	31,4	– 4,5	461	431	– 2,4	33,0	– 6,5
Nederland	25	21	– 9,0	20,7	– 16,2	55,6	52,2	2,3	22,8	– 6,1	141	111	– 6,9	48,2	–21,3
Belgique/België	38	34	–14,9	–17,8	–11,3	42,4	42,5	0,9	40,0	0,2	161	143	–14,4	15,1	–11,1
Luxembourg	9	10	– 8,7	–16,9	12,3	33,4	34,1	2,3	45,0	2,4	30	35	– 6,8	20,5	14,9
United Kingdom	197	151	–10,8	– 9,7	–23,3	39,0	39,6	2,0	– 3,4	1,5	770	595	– 9,1	–12,8	–22,7
Ireland	31	28	–10,5	–10,5	– 8,9	44,2	39,5	4,7	13,0	–10,6	137	111	– 6,3	1,1	–18,5
Danmark	69	44	–16,7	–22,1	–35,8	33,9	41,0	1,0	– 1,7	20,9	234	182	–16,3	–23,4	–22,3
EUR 9	2 337	2 130	– 5,3	– 5,7	– 8,9	37,2	36,1	0,7	17,4	– 2,9	8 695	7 687	– 4,7	10,7	–11,6
Maize															
Deutschland	113	115	1,4	13,3	2,2	54,7	64,2	2,9	– 6,0	17,4	617	741	4,5	6,5	20,1
France	1 802	2 003	– 1,7	11,1	11,1	52,9	51,4	2,4	0,9	– 2,8	9 525	10 293	0,7	12,1	8,1
Italia	928	936	1,5	– 5,6	0,9	66,4	66,2	3,7	2,2	– 0,3	6 162	6 196	5,3	– 3,5	0,5
Nederland	1	1	–24,7	5,9	–15,2	35,8	18,7	– 7,5	–22,4	–47,7	3	1	–29,4	–17,8	–55,6
Belgique/België	6	6	3,1	4,4	0,9	62,6	61,3	0,5	21,8	– 2,1	37	37	3,7	27,2	– 1,2
United Kingdom	1	1	– 7,1	–28,8	7,5	30,0	60,5	×	– 8,3	101,7	2	2	×	–34,7	6,1
EUR 9	2 851	3 062	– 0,6	5,1	7,4	57,4	56,4	3,0	0,4	– 1,6	16 352	17 276	2,5	5,4	5,7

M.1.1 *(3)*

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha		% TAV			100 kg/ha		% TAV			1 000 t		% TAV		
	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Other cereals															
France	103	94	4,3	– 5,4	– 8,9	40,0	38,5	0,1	26,9	– 3,7	413	362	4,5	20,0	–12,3
Italia	10	12	24,4	0,4	17,0	47,8	45,9	9,3	2,4	– 4,0	49	55	36,0	2,8	12,4
EUR 9	113	106	5,6	– 5,0	– 6,6	40,7	39,4	0,9	24,0	– 3,4	461	416	6,6	17,9	– 9,8
Total cereals (excl. rice)															
Deutschland	5 329	5 234	0,0	0,9	– 1,8	44,9	43,7	1,3	9,8	– 2,7	23 940	22 872	1,3	10,8	– 4,5
France	9 797	9 796	0,0	1,2	0,0	46,3	45,0	1,8	14,4	– 2,9	45 394	44 062	1,8	15,8	– 2,9
Italia	4 947	4 934	– 1,3	14,5	– 0,3	33,8	33,5	1,7	6,4	– 1,0	16 716	16 503	0,4	21,9	– 1,3
Nederland	235	238	– 2,9	– 0,3	1,3	57,9	54,0	3,0	21,7	– 6,7	1 358	1 284	0,0	21,4	– 5,4
Belgique/België	400	398	– 1,9	– 1,7	– 0,3	50,4	49,7	2,0	22,1	– 1,3	2 013	1 979	0,0	20,1	– 1,7
Luxembourg	40	40	– 1,6	– 0,1	0,6	36,0	35,9	3,4	24,4	– 0,5	143	144	1,8	24,2	0,1
United Kingdom	3 811	3 873	0,5	2,8	1,6	45,3	45,0	2,5	0,3	– 0,6	17 251	17 325	3,0	3,1	0,4
Ireland	388	401	2,8	4,1	3,4	48,2	43,2	4,2	– 1,9	–10,5	1 869	1 730	7,0	2,1	– 7,4
Danmark	1 845	1 850	1,4	1,3	0,3	40,6	41,6	1,5	0,2	2,4	7 492	7 690	2,9	1,5	2,6
EUR 9	26 794	26 765	– 0,1	3,6	– 0,1	43,4	42,5	1,9	8,5	– 2,0	116 184	113 595	1,7	12,4	– 2,2

Source: Eurostat.

M.1.2 a **Supply/demand balance – durum wheat**
(1.VIII – 31.VII) – common wheat

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1977/78	1978/79	»1977/78« / »1973/74«	1977/78 / 1976/77	1978/79 / 1977/78
1	2	3	4	5	6
Durum wheat					
Usable production	2 219	3 769	– 1,0	– 36,9	69,9
Change in stocks	– 572	5	×	×	×
Imports (¹)	1 477	891	– 9,3	161,9	–39,7
Exports (¹)	400	614	30,1	41,8	53,5
of which intra-EC trade (¹)	538	487	9,3	– 5,3	– 9,5
Internal use	3 868	4 041	– 2,1	– 5,8	4,5
of which:					
– animal feed	0	0	0,0	0,0	0,0
– seed	303	329	4,4	11,4	8,6
– industrial use	0	0	0,0	0,0	0,0
– losses (market)	13	15	– 8,6	– 65,6	15,3
– human consumption (grain)	3 552	3 697	– 2,2	– 6,5	4,1
Human consumption (after processing)	2 616	2 722	– 2,2	– 6,4	4,1
Human consumption (kg/head)	10,1	10,5	– 2,4	– 6,6	3,8
Degree of self-supply (%)	57,4	93,3	1,2	– 33,0	62,6
Common wheat					
Usable production	35 869	43 576	– 0,5	1,6	21,5
Change in stocks	– 554	2 456	×	×	×
Imports (¹)	3 496	3 510	–17,7	13,2	0,4
Exports (¹)	4 610	7 725	– 3,7	7,6	66,7
of which intra-EC trade (¹)	7 645	6 316	4,7	27,7	–17,4
Internal use	35 309	36 905	– 0,7	5,0	4,5
of which:					
– animal feed	10 761	11 841	– 4,0	9,5	10,0
– seed	1 624	1 696	– 1,0	11,2	4,4
– industrial use	227	345	12,2	8,1	52,0
– losses (market)	306	405	7,7	20,5	32,4
– human consumption (grain)	22 391	22 618	0,9	2,4	1,0
Human consumption (after processing)	16 710	16 876	0,6	2,2	1,0
Human consumption (kg/head)	64,4	64,9	0,4	2,0	0,8
Degree of self-supply (%)	101,6	118,1	0,2	– 3,3	16,2

Source: Eurostat.
(¹) Calculated on the basis of intra-export.

M.1.2 b **Supply/demand balance – barley**
(1.VIII – 31.VII) **– rye**

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1977/78	1978/79	»1977/78« / »1973/74«	1977/78 / 1976/77	1978/79 / 1977/78
1	2	3	4	5	6
Barley					
Usable production	37 336	39 219	1,0	25,5	5,0
Change in stocks	253	365	×	×	×
Imports (¹)	1 142	1 058	–45,5	– 66,1	– 7,4
Exports (¹)	4 804	5 083	3,6	201,0	– 0,3
of which intra-EC trade (¹)	5 184	4 059	4,9	34,8	–21,7
Internal use	33 421	34 829	0,9	5,1	4,2
of which:					
– animal feed	26 023	27 057	1,0	5,8	4,0
– seed	1 476	1 516	0,7	2,7	2,7
– industrial use	5 254	5 521	0,2	– 1,1	5,1
– losses (market)	539	613	7,2	57,6	13,7
– human consumption (grain)	129	122	– 0,1	7,6	– 5,4
Human consumption (after processing)	75	70	0,3	10,3	– 6,7
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,3	0,3	0,0	10,0	– 6,9
Degree of self-supply (%)	111,7	112,6	0,1	19,4	0,8
Rye					
Usable production	3 489	3 465	– 1,4	23,8	– 0,7
Change in stocks	161	156	×	×	×
Imports (¹)	91	66	0,0	– 57,7	–27,4
Exports (¹)	198	323	–10,2	1 366,7	84,1
of which intra-EC trade (¹)	228	182	23,4	37,3	–20,2
Internal use	3 221	3 052	– 3,2	8,3	– 5,2
of which:					
– animal feed	1 725	1 567	– 5,1	15,3	– 9,2
– seed	142	119	– 3,8	– 6,6	–16,2
– industrial use	48	53	– 0,6	2,4	10,0
– losses (market)	34	56	10,6	20,6	65,3
– human consumption (grain)	1 272	1 257	– 1,0	1,7	– 1,2
Human consumption (after processing)	1 070	1 048	– 1,0	1,9	– 2,1
Human consumption (kg/head)	4,1	4,0	– 1,2	1,7	– 2,3
Degree of self-supply (%)	108,3	113,5	1,9	14,3	4,8

Source: Eurostat.
(¹) Calculated on the basis of intra-export.

M.1.2 c Supply/demand balance – maize (1.VIII – 31.VII) – oats and mixed corn

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1977/78	1978/79	»1977/78« / »1973/74«	1977/78 / 1976/77	1978/79 / 1977/78
1	2	3	4	5	6
Maize					
Usable production	15 502	16 336	– 0,6	37,0	5,4
Change in stocks	195	499	×	×	×
Imports (¹)	12 088	12 294	– 1,3	–29,6	1,7
Exports (¹)	542	457	0,8	35,8	– 15,7
of which intra-EC trade (¹)	5 066	5 398	– 2,6	– 6,7	6,6
Internal use	26 853	27 674	1,1	– 4,1	3,1
of which:					
– animal feed	21 038	21 611	0,9	– 7,1	2,7
– seed	207	218	4,3	32,7	5,3
– industrial use	4 432	4 762	2,7	5,5	7,4
– losses (market)	116	115	– 0,9	– 6,5	– 0,9
– human consumption (grain)	1 060	968	– 1,3	19,9	– 8,7
Human consumption (after processing)	740	674	– 1,0	18,8	– 8,9
Human consumption (kg/head)	2,9	2,6	– 1,3	18,5	– 9,1
Degree of self-supply (%)	57,7	59,0	– 1,7	42,9	2,3
Oats and summer cereal mixtures					
Usable production	7 736	8 582	– 6,0	11,2	10,9
Change in stocks	119	194	×	×	×
Imports (¹)	388	367	–32,4	–53,4	– 5,4
Exports (¹)	41	167	–15,5	–42,6	307,3
of which intra-EC trade (¹)	290	320	1,8	13,7	10,4
Internal use	7 964	8 588	– 5,9	4,0	7,8
of which:					
– animal feed	7 291	7 876	– 6,1	4,0	8,0
– seed	333	314	– 7,9	– 1,5	– 5,7
– industrial use	0	0	0,0	0,0	0,0
– losses (market)	30	75	1,8	11,1	149,2
– human consumption (grain)	310	323	0,8	8,0	4,2
Human consumption (after processing)	168	176	0,7	7,0	4,8
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,6	0,7	0,5	6,8	4,5
Degree of self-supply (%)	97,1	99,9	– 0,1	7,0	2,9

Source: Eurostat.

(¹) Calculated on the basis of intra-export.

M.1.2 d Supply/demand balance – other cereals (1.VIII – 31.VII) – total cereals (excluding rice)

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1977/78	1978/79	»1977/78« / »1973/74«	1977/78 / 1976/77	1978/79 / 1977/78
1	2	3	4	5	6
Other cereals					
Usable production	391	460	6,2	26,1	17,6
Change in stocks	– 30	13	×	×	×
Imports (1)	425	338	– 9,2	– 66,1	– 20,5
Exports (1)	40	16	– 9,2	48,1	– 60,0
of which intra-EC trade (1)	266	286	2,8	– 60,1	7,5
Internal use	806	769	– 3,2	– 48,3	– 4,6
of which:					
– animal feed	780	737	– 3,1	– 49,1	– 5,5
– seed	6	4	– 2,9	0,0	– 33,3
– industrial use	5	3	–25,3	– 58,5	– 40,8
– losses (market)	4	5	0,8	28,1	24,4
– human consumption (grain)	11	20	14,4	120,0	81,8
Human consumption (after processing)	6	12	10,7	100,0	100,0
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,0	0,0	10,3	99,6	99,5
Degree of self-supply (%)	48,5	59,8	9,8	143,8	23,3
Total cereals (excluding rice)					
Usable production	102 542	115 407	– 0,5	14,0	12,5
Change in stocks	–428	3 688	×	×	×
Imports (1)	19 107	18 524	– 8,0	– 27,9	– 3,1
Exports (1)	10 635	14 385	– 0,7	55,5	33,6
of which intra-EC trade (1)	19 217	17 048	2,4	13,6	– 11,3
Internal use	111 442	115 858	– 0,4	1,5	4,0
of which:					
– animal feed	67 618	70 689	– 1,0	0,8	4,5
– seed	4 091	4 196	– 0,6	7,0	2,6
– industrial use	9 965	10 683	1,3	1,9	7,2
– losses (market)	1 042	1 284	5,6	27,6	23,2
– human consumption (grain)	28 725	29 005	0,3	1,8	1,0
Human consumption (after processing)	21 385	21 578	0,1	1,6	0,9
Human consumption (kg/head)	82,4	82,9	– 0,1	1,4	0,7
Degree of self-supply (%)	92,0	99,6	– 0,1	12,2	8,3

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Calculated on the basis of intra-export.

M.1.3 Market prices for domestic cereal production

		NC/100 kg		% TAV		
		1978/79	1979/80	1979/80 / 1972/73	1978/79 / 1977/78	1979/80 / 1978/79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Common wheat of breadmaking quality	Deutschland	49,00	49,26	5,4	0,5	0,5
	France	90,45	98,37	7,7	0,9	8,8
	Italia	19 281	21 165	15,6	10,5	9,8
	Nederland	48,76	48,78	2,6	0,6	0,0
	Belgique/België	724,5	729,9	4,2	1,0	0,7
	Luxembourg	636,0	644,0	2,1	1,0	1,3
	United Kingdom	9,78	10,44	—	3,8	6,7
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—
	Danmark	124,15	135,91	—	2,1	9,5
Rye	Deutschland	47,38	47,93	4,9	− 1,4	1,2
	France	—	—	—	—	—
	Italia	17 203	20 900	17,9	3,9	21,5
	Nederland	46,24	47,80	3,9	1,4	3,4
	Belgique/België	643,0	672,9	4,6	1,0	4,7
	Luxembourg	576,0	584,0	1,7	1,1	—
	United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	—
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—
	Danmark	116,92	132,61	—	2,2	13,4
Barley	Deutschland	43,86	45,02	3,9	1,7	2,6
	France	85,92	90,46	8,0	8,3	5,3
	Italia	17 262	19 750	16,9	4,3	14,4
	Nederland	45,97	46,35	3,5	1,9	0,8
	Belgique/België	657,9	664,3	4,7	4,8	1,0
	Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—
	United Kingdom	8,83	9,53	—	17,1	7,9
	Ireland	11,34	11,29	—	11,7	− 0,4
	Danmark	114,05	121,14	—	4,6	6,2
Oats	Deutschland	39,62	40,46	2,1	− 8,8	2,1
	France	73,22	83,37	8,0	− 1,9	13,9
	Italia	16 361	19 644	16,5	−13,4	20,1
	Nederland	41,27	43,68	3,2	−11,9	5,8
	Belgique/België	621,8	634,1	4,4	0,9	2,0
	Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—
	United Kingdom	8,11	10,02	—	17,0	23,6
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—
	Danmark	118,35	128,68	—	6,3	8,7
Maize	Deutschland	53,33	52,46	3,9	1,7	− 1,6
	France	92,10	97,95	9,0	4,4	6,4
	Italia	18 189	19 667	16,2	11,8	8,1
	Nederland	51,87	52,53	4,7	1,5	1,3
	Belgique/België	792,4	810,5	5,4	1,2	2,3
	Luxembourg	852,2	840,0	5,8	1,6	− 1,4
	United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	—
	Ireland	13,12	13,60	—	8,3	3,7
	Danmark	—	—	—	—	—

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.1.4 Prices received by cereal producers in the Community

		NC/100 kg		% TAV		
		1978/79	1979/80	1979/80 / 1972/73	1978/79 / 1977/78	1979/80 / 1978/79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Common wheat	Deutschland	49,10	:	×	0	×
	France	79,57	:	×	6,8	×
	Italia	19 031	:	×	7,0	×
	Nederland	45,0	:	×	0,7	×
	Belgique/België	683,0	:	×	0,4	×
	Luxembourg	636,0	:	×	1,0	×
	United Kingdom	8,561	:	×	2,7	×
	Ireland	9,480	:	×	4,9	×
	Danmark	107,96	:	×	− 1,7	×
Rye	Deutschland	46,90	:	×	1,3	×
	France	68,46	:	×	6,8	×
	Italia	16 800	:	×	7,0	×
	Nederland	42,80	:	×	3,3	×
	Belgique/België	581,0	:	×	− 1,5	×
	Luxembourg	576,0	:	×	1,1	×
	United Kingdom	7,618	:	×	8,2	×
	Ireland	—	:	×	—	×
	Danmark	94,99	:	×	2,0	×
Barley	Deutschland	46,20	:	×	− 1,3	×
	France	68,76	:	×	3,7	×
	Italia	16 900	:	×	6,3	×
	Nederland	43,05	:	×	2,6	×
	Belgique/België	588,0	:	×	− 0,5	×
	Luxembourg	—	:	×	—	×
	United Kingdom	7,830	:	×	0,4	×
	Ireland	8,560	:	×	− 2,6	×
	Danmark	101,77	:	×	1,9	×
Oats	Deutschland	44,20	:	×	− 2,6	×
	France	65,93	:	×	− 5,1	×
	Italia	17 300	:	×	0,6	×
	Nederland	39,10	:	×	− 9,3	×
	Belgique/België	581,0	:	×	0,9	×
	Luxembourg	—	:	×	—	×
	United Kingdom	7,448	:	×	0,1	×
	Ireland	9,060	:	×	8,0	×
	Danmark	100,52	:	×	− 1,2	×
Maize	Deutschland	—	:	×	—	×
	France	78,82	:	×	10,2	×
	Italia	17 009	:	×	12,4	×
	Nederland	—	:	×	—	×
	Belgique/België	—	:	×	—	×
	Luxembourg	—	:	×	—	×
	United Kingdom	—	:	×	—	×
	Ireland	—	:	×	—	×
	Danmark	—	:	×	—	×

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.1.5 Cereal market prices as a percentage of the intervention price [1]

(%)

	1979					1980						
	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	113,92	113,02	113,59	113,93	114,09	113,98	113,51	113,27	112,67	108,54	112,92	113,58
France	113,63	112,78	113,21	115,36	114,08	113,39	112,94	110,85	109,47	107,79	109,94	111,10
Italia	124,76	125,36	124,47	127,04	128,11	130,14	128,75	127,47	126,19	125,55	129,47	123,41
Nederland	114,42	113,53	114,76	115,21	114,91	114,60	114,13	111,06	109,67	109,86	113,09	114,56
Belgique/België	118,19	114,49	113,32	113,65	114,34	114,86	114,79	113,59	112,31	111,01	111,61	113,56
United Kingdom	111,05	111,57	115,25	115,14	112,79	113,24	111,79	109,51	107,19	108,17	113,40	117,19
Other common wheat												
Deutschland	111,99	109,24	109,58	113,77	112,61	112,47	111,64	110,57	109,60	107,79	109,94	111,10
France	—	—	113,17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	109,83	108,88	111,22	111,23	109,86	109,13	109,49	105,79	104,15	104,44	110,38	121,31
Durum wheat												
Italia	100,20	103,08	109,54	109,86	108,57	109,60	110,23	109,18	108,42	106,04	105,37	103,79
Barley												
Deutschland	101,49	101,88	101,85	103,36	103,73	103,41	103,75	101,81	99,82	98,77	99,57	99,81
France	104,19	104,58	105,60	106,99	104,75	106,09	107,18	103,91	100,85	100,36	100,39	101,40
Nederland	109,15	109,04	109,05	110,42	109,58	109,87	110,31	107,78	105,49	106,46	—	—
Belgique/België	—	104,92	104,66	104,41	104,26	105,16	105,43	103,67	101,95	100,36	100,27	100,61
Danmark	—	100,15	99,01	100,15	99,39	100,17	101,92	100,09	100,32	99,49	100,43	99,88
United Kingdom	100,88	102,76	106,98	106,90	105,57	105,30	106,08	103,93	102,06	100,04	99,90	95,16
Rye												
Deutschland	103,00	102,32	103,23	103,49	103,49	104,78	105,08	104,87	103,74	103,60	103,02	106,97
Nederland	105,96	105,78	106,25	106,92	106,44	107,29	107,32	—	—	—	—	—
Danmark	—	100,09	101,03	101,49	102,49	104,34	104,38	105,77	107,07	106,71	—	—
Maize												
France	113,26	111,84	112,32	113,23	111,56	112,45	111,74	110,66	110,14	109,42	110,88	109,28
Italia	121,55	119,77	114,83	115,20	115,06	116,94	116,43	116,92	116,75	117,64	124,42	127,14

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

[1] Average prices at certain representative marketing centres adjusted to the standard quality.

M.1.6 Cereals delivered to intervention

		1000 t		% TAV		
		1978/79	1979/80	»1978/79« / »1974/75«	1978/79 / 1977/78	1979/80 / 1978/79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Common wheat	Deutschland	512	676	−14,8	109,3	32,0
	France	—	788	53,5	—	×
	Italia	—	—	—	—	—
	Nederland	—	14	−44,3	×	×
	Belgique/België	2	49	−42,0	×	2 350,0
	Luxembourg	3	—	−33,1	×	×
	United Kingdom	—	2	×	—	×
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—
	Danmark	25	63	38,4	108,3	152,0
	EUR 9	542	1 592	−13,2	185,3	193,7
Rye	Deutschland	392	248	36,9	27,2	− 36,7
	France	1	1	×	×	0
	Italia	—	—	—	—	—
	Nederland	—	—	—	—	—
	Belgique/België	—	—	—	—	—
	Luxembourg	3	—	×	0	×
	United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	—
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—
	Danmark	64	51	70,1	− 24,7	− 20,3
	EUR 9	460	300	40,8	16,2	− 34,8
Barley	Deutschland	38	94	−19,2	11,6	147,4
	France	—	27	3,0	×	×
	Italia	—	—	—	—	—
	Nederland	—	—	—	—	—
	Belgique/België	—	—	—	—	—
	Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—
	United Kingdom	1	14	×	− 95,2	1 300,0
	Ireland	—	0	×	—	×
	Danmark	28	18	×	21,7	− 35,7
	EUR 9	67	153	− 8,3	− 23,0	128,4
Durum wheat	Deutschland	—	—	—	—	—
	France	—	—	×	×	—
	Italia	156	2	7,3	×	− 98,7
	Nederland	—	—	—	—	—
	Belgique/België	—	—	—	—	—
	Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—
	United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	—
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—
	Danmark	—	—	—	—	—
	EUR 9	156	2	20,4	×	− 98,7

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.1.7 World production of cereals and production in the main exporting countries

	%		Mio t		% TAV			
	1978	1979	1978	1979	»1978« / »1968«	»1978« / »1973«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I – *Wheat*								
World	100	100	450,1	425,5	3,0	3,2	19,2	5,5
of which:								
– EUR 9	10,6	10,9	47,6	46,2	2,0	0,7	24,0	2,9
– Spain	1,0	1,0	4,8	4,1	– 1,9	– 0,5	17,1	14,6
– Portugal	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,2	–10,4	–16,8	50,0	33,3
– Greece	0,6	0,6	2,7	2,4	3,1	3,9	50,0	11,0
– USA	10,9	13,7	48,9	58,3	2,8	3,4	11,7	19,2
– Canada	4,7	4,1	21,1	17,7	1,1	5,9	6,0	–16,1
– Argentina	1,8	1,8	8,1	7,8	0,6	0,9	52,8	– 3,7
– Australia	4,0	3,8	18,3	16,1	2,9	7,7	94,7	–12,0
– Others	66,3	64,0	298,3	272,7	3,5	3,3	16,4	– 8,6
II – *Other cereals* (1)								
World	100	100	759,6	747,8	2,6	2,5	6,1	– 1,6
of which:								
– EUR 9	9,0	9,0	68,6	67,2	1,9	1,2	5,5	– 2,0
– Spain	1,4	1,2	11,1	9,3	5,8	5,6	16,8	–16,2
– Portugal	0,1	0,1	0,6	0,7	– 2,5	– 2,6	–14,3	16,7
– Greece	0,2	0,2	1,5	1,6	2,4	– 1,4	25,0	6,7
– USA	28,7	31,4	218,3	234,8	3,2	4,8	6,9	7,6
– Canada	2,7	2,5	20,4	18,7	2,3	2,4	– 8,5	– 8,3
– Argentina	2,4	2,2	18,8	16,4	4,5	2,8	13,9	–12,8
– Australia	1,0	0,9	6,6	6,5	6,0	5,1	46,7	– 1,5
– Others	54,5	52,5	413,7	392,6	2,2	1,2	5,5	– 5,1

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			
		1977	1978	1978 / 1968	1978 / 1973	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. *Imports* (1)							
Wheat and flour (wheat equivalent)	World	65,5	74,7	4,2	1,1	2,8	14,0
	EUR 9	3,7	4,9	–3,2	–4,6	–11,9	32,4
	%	5,6	6,6	×	×	×	×
. Other cereals (2)	World	73,9	86,3	8,8	6,4	– 6,6	16,8
	EUR 9	18,6	14,5	–1,2	–2,7	– 7,5	–22,0
	%	25,2	16,8	×	×	×	×
. All cereals (2)	World	139,4	161,0	6,4	3,8	– 2,4	15,5
	EUR 9	22,3	19,4	–1,8	–3,3	– 8,2	–13,0
	%	16,0	12,0	×	×	×	×
2. *Exports* (1)							
Wheat and flour (wheat equivalent)	World	66,7	78,4	4,5	0,8	10,1	17,5
	EUR 9	4,6	5,3	1,0	–3,1	–24,6	15,2
	%	6,9	6,8	×	×	×	×
. Other cereals (2)	World	75,4	86,6	8,6	5,7	– 5,0	14,9
	EUR 9	0,6	4,1	6,9	2,6	–64,7	583,3
	%	0,8	4,7	×	×	×	×
. All cereals (2)	World	142,1	165,0	6,4	3,2	1,5	16,1
	EUR 9	5,2	9,4	3,3	–0,8	–33,3	80,8
	%	3,7	5,7	×	×	×	×

Source: FAO and Eurostat.
(1) Excluding intra-EC trade.
(2) Excluding rice.

M.1.9 Offer prices (cif Antwerp/Rotterdam) for various cereals

	ECU/t		% TAV			
	1978/79	1979/80	1979/80 / 1967/68	1979/80 / 1972/73	1978/79 / 1977/78	1979/80 / 1978/79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Common wheat						
- Red Winter	124,33	142,35	5,3	3,8	21,8	14,5
- Hard/Dark Hard Winter 2/13,5	122,36	145,08	4,7	4,3	12,7	18,6
- Hard/Dark Hard Winter 2/12	118,33	—	—	—	9,6	—
Barley						
- USA III	85,22	115,53	4,2	3,2	- 6,5	35,6
- Argentine Plata 65/66	—	—	—	—	—	—
- Canada Feed I	83,62	114,97	3,0	3,0	- 7,8	37,5
- Canada Feed II	83,47	114,98	3,2	3,0	- 7,9	37,8
Maize						
- USA Yellow Corn III	92,43	101,18	3,6	1,9	1,7	9,5
- Argentine Plata	104,94	137,63	4,9	4,7	6,3	31,2
Durum wheat						
- USA Hard Amber Durum III	131,03	177,77	5,6	6,1	4,0	35,7
- Canadian Western Amber Durum II	134,36	191,02	5,5	6,6	1,2	42,2
- Argentine Taganrog	122,30	—	—	—	—	—

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.1.10 Consumer prices of bread

				% TAV		
		1978	1979	1979 / 1973	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	DM/kg	2,33	2,33	5,8	4,0	4,7
France	FF/400 g	1,88	2,12	13,0	13,3	12,8
Italia	LIT/kg	712	780	15,4	16,2	9,6
Nederland	HFL/800 g	1,59	1,65	9,3	9,7	3,8
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	29,5	30,8	11,2	8,9	4,4
United Kingdom	pence/1 ¾ lb	28,00	31,30	19,2	20,7	11,8
Ireland	pence/800 g	24,30	28,50	15,0	15,2	17,3
Danmark	DKR/300 g	2,63	2,90	11,5	13,4	10,3

Source: Eurostat.

Deutschland: Helles Mischbrot.
France: Pain parisien.
Italia: Pane.
Nederland: Waterwitbrood afh.
Belgique/België: Pain de ménage. Huishoudbrood.
United Kingdom: White, 1 ¾ lb unwrapped loaf.
Ireland: White, unsliced.
Danmark: Franskbrød.

M.2.1 Areas, yields and production of rice

(Quantities in husked rice)

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha		% TAV			100 kg/ha		% TAV			1 000 t		% TAV		
	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
France	11	7	−8,4	2,4	−37,2	32,5	40,3	−8,1	49,0	24,0	37	29	−15,8	52,6	−22,2
Italia	191	181	0,3	2,4	− 5,2	49,7	54,9	−3,9	34,0	10,5	947	992	− 3,6	37,0	4,8
EUR 9	202	188	−0,3	2,6	− 7,0	48,7	54,3	−3,8	34,2	11,5	984	1 021	− 4,0	37,5	3,7

Source: Eurostat.

M.2.2 Rice supply balance (all rice)

(in husked rice)

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1977/78	1978/79	»1977/78« / »1973/74«	1977/78 / 1976/77	1978/79 / 1977/78
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	595	792	− 3,1	− 18,7	33,1
Changes in stocks	− 47	3	×	×	×
Imports (¹)	846	672	12,4	42,7	−20,6
Exports (¹)	358	477	3,3	100,6	33,5
Intra-Community trade (¹)	538	585	20,5	7,6	8,7
Internal use	1 130	984	2,1	5,8	−12,9
of which:					
– animal feed	16	12	−24,9	22,1	−25,0
– seed	35	33	− 0,5	2,9	− 5,7
– industrial use	58	60	4,7	29,3	3,5
– losses (market)	5	4	1,1	23,8	−19,2
– gross human consumption	1 016	875	3,0	4,5	−13,9
Human consumption in kg/head	2,9	2,6	1,6	− 4,4	−10,3
Degree of self-supply (%)	52,7	80,5	− 5,1	− 23,2	52,9

Source: Eurostat.

(¹) Calculated on the basis of intra-export.

M.2.3 Producer prices for rice

	ECU/100 kg (1)		% TAV (2)		
	1978	1979	1979/1973	1978/1977	1979/1978
1	2	3	4	5	6
France	27,12	:	:	19,2	:
Italia	25,61	25,01	15,5	13,2	−2,4

Source: Eurostat.
France: Round-grain paddy rice of sound and fair marketable quality, without storage premium.
Italia: Round-grain paddy rice.
(1) Converted at 1979 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	
	LIT/100 kg	% of intervention price	LIT/100 kg	% of intervention price
1	2	3	4	5
IX. 1978	30 000	169,14	27 750	125,90
X.	26 000	127,46	25 800	115,98
XI.	27 750	134,65	27 375	121,92
XII.	27 333	131,29	27 333	120,59
I. 1979	27 220	129,49	26 000	113,69
II.	26 700	125,75	26 033	112,79
III.	27 950	130,37	28 325	121,63
IV.	28 325	130,83	28 450	121,08
V.	29 750	136,14	30 100	126,99
VI.	30 600	138,71	29 975	125,36
VII.	29 600	132,92	29 600	122,74
VIII.	29 600	132,92	29 600	122,74
IX. 1979	29 600	129,11	29 125	121,66
X.	27 200	116,14	27 880	114,05
XI.	27 200	114,99	28 100	113,86
XII.	27 200	111,09	28 100	110,04
I. 1980	27 200	107,07	28 100	106,11
II.	27 700	107,99	28 850	107,93
III.	28 500	110,05	30 275	112,23
IV.	29 140	111,46	31 100	114,24
V.	30 125	114,15	33 175	120,77
VI.	30 125	113,09	32 925	118,79
VII.	30 600	113,82	33 020	118,08
VIII.	32 200	119,77	34 300	122,66

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 197./7.	% TAV compared with previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Round-grain rice ([2])														
1973/74	351,4	381,6	439,2	347,3	478,5	536,3	503,8	443,4	420,4	409,8	367,0	382,5	431,8	75,7
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	−10,6
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
Long-grain rice ([3])														
1973/74	410,7	472,3	582,7	540,6	538,6	608,6	511,5	467,3	406,8	376,7	351,2	350,5	468,1	88,6
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

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 Areas under sugarbeet [1], yields [2] and production [2] of sugar

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha		% TAV			t/ha		% TAV			1 000 t		% TAV		
	1979/80	1980/81 p	1979/80 / 1972/73	1979/80 / 1978/79	1980/81 / 1979/80	1979/80	1980/81 p	1979/80 / 1972/73	1979/80 / 1978/79	1980/81 / 1979/80	1979/80	1980/81 p	1979/80 / 1972/73	1979/80 / 1978/79	1980/81 / 1979/80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Deutschland [3]	405	414	2,8	−1,5	2,2	6,98	6,41	2,0	4,8	−8,2	2 847	2 672	4,9	3,2	−6,2
France [4]	510	516	2,8	−2,9	1,2	7,80	7,38	2,5	9,6	−5,4	4 331	4 148	4,8	5,2	−4,3
Italia	275	286	2,0	7,8	4,0	5,68	6,09	2,8	−3,4	7,2	1 562	1 741	4,0	4,1	11,5
Nederland	125	122	1,4	−3,9	−2,4	6,82	6,76	1,5	−6,8	−0,9	853	825	2,9	−10,3	−3,3
Belgique/België	119	120	2,4	5,3	0,8	7,68	6,66	3,4	4,5	−13,3	914	800	5,8	10,1	−12,5
United Kingdom	214	215	2,6	4,9	0,5	5,39	5,23	1,2	7,6	−3,0	1 154	1 125	3,8	12,9	−2,6
Ireland	36	33	0,8	0,0	−8,3	4,86	5,15	0,7	−6,9	6,0	175	170	1,6	− 7,0	−2,9
Danmark	73	75	3,9	−2,7	2,7	6,21	5,57	1,4	14,4	−10,4	453	418	5,3	11,3	−7,9
EUR 9	1 757	1 781	2,5	0,5	1,4	6,78	6,48	2,2	4,3	−4,5	12 289	11 899	4,5	4,4	−3,2

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

[1] Areas planted with sugarbeet exclusive of areas 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 (1979/80)

(1 000 t white sugar)

	Basic quantity	Quantity of sugar carried over to 1979/80	Carry-over and production (p)				
			1979/80 crop	Production within the basic quota (A sugar)	Quant. produced between basic quota and maximum quota (B sugar)	Quantity produced above maximum quota (C sugar)	Quantity of sugar carried over into 1980/81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Deutschland	1 990	4	2 847	1 990	542	314	5
France	2 996	41	4 331	2 888	692	789	3
Italia	1 230	33	1 562	1 214	259	111	11
Nederland	690	—	853	690	162	—	1
Belgique/België	680	—	914	680	37	197	—
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	1 040	—	1 154	1 040	10	—	104
Ireland	182	—	175	175	—	—	—
Danmark	328	—	453	328	90	35	—
EUR 9	9 136	78	12 289	9 005	1 792	1 446	124

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.3.3 Sugar supply balance (October/September)

	1 000 t white sugar		% TAV		
	1978/79	1979/80 p.	1979/80 / 1973/74	1978/79 / 1977/78	1979/80 / 1978/79
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production [1]	10 970	10 843	3,4	2,1	– 1,2
Change in stocks	+ 115	+ 349	×	×	×
Imports [2]	1 414	1 541	– 0,2	– 5,0	9,0
Exports [1] [2]	2 725	2 589	29,0	– 6,5	– 5,3
Intra-Community trade	(1 193)	(1 163)	– 3,7	– 6,2	– 2,4
Internal use					
of which:					
– animal feed	9	11	7,8	–25,0	22,2
– industrial use	106	110	2,8	20,4	3,8
– human consumption	9 429	9 330	– 1,8	0,5	– 1,1
Human consumption (kg/head)	36,3	35,8	– 1,8	0,6	– 1,4
Degrees of self-supply (%)	124,9	131,7	×	×	×

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Excluding sugar above maximum quota (C sugar).
(2) Excluding sugar traded for processing.

M.3.4 World supply balance and international trade in sugar

	1 000 t raw sugar			% TAV		
	1978/79	1979/80 p	1979/80 / 1968/69	1979/80 / 1972/73	1978/79 / 1977/78	1979/80 / 1978/79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Supply balance (sugar marketing year Sept/August)						
Initial stock	29,9	30,6	4,1	8,9	21,5	2,3
Production	91,4	85,3	2,2	1,7	0,3	– 6,7
Available quantities	121,3	115,9	2,7	3,2	4,8	– 4,5
Consumption (1)	90,7	90,8	2,8	2,5	5,7	0,1
Final stock	30,6	25,1	2,5	6,5	2,3	–18,0
as a % of consumption	33,8	27,6	×	×	×	×
	1978	1979 p		1979 / 1973	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
International trade						
Imports/World	24 842	24 890		1,7	– 8,4	0,2
of which: EUR 9	1 656	1 475		– 6,6	– 4,5	–11,0
%	6,7	5,9		×	×	×
Exports/World	24 814	25 937		2,5	–12,0	4,5
of which: EUR 9	3 566	3 577		11,0	32,1	0,3
%	14,4	13,8		×	×	×

Source: F.O. Licht – European Sugar Journal (supplies). International Sugar Organization (ISO) (International trade).
(1) Calculated on the difference between the available quantities and final stock.

M.3.5 Average world sugar prices (1)

	ECU/100 kg			% TAV (5)		
	1978/79	1979/80	1979/80 / 1968/69	1979/80 / 1972/73	1978/79 / 1977/78	1979/80 / 1978/79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Paris stock exchange (2)	15,46	32,32	17,8	8,7	– 5,0	112,7
London stock exchange (3)	14,87	30,91	19,0	12,9	–12,9	93,8
New York stock exchange (4)	— (6)	29,49	10,6	0,4	×	×

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Arithmetic Ø of spot prices.
(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.
(6) The spot price was suspended from November 1978 to August 1979.

M.3.6 World production of sugar and production of the main producing and/or exporting countries

	Raw sugar				% TAV			
	%		1 000 t					
	1978	1979 p	1978	1979 p	1979/1968	1979/1973	1978/1977	1979/1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	110	100	92 333	88 904	2,6	2,2	0,3	− 3,8
of which:								
EUR 9	13,9	14,9	12 816	13 304	5,6	4,6	2,9	3,8
Greece	0,4	0,4	354	309	11,2	11,8	20,4	−12,8
Portugal	×	×	10	12	×	×	×	×
Spain	1,3	1,1	1 185	936	2,5	0,8	− 6,2	−21,1
USSR	10,1	8,7	9 353	7 745	− 2,1	− 3,5	5,3	−17,2
USA	5,6	6,1	5 133	5 435	− 0,4	− 0,9	−11,0	5,6
Cuba	8,3	8,8	7 662	7 800	3,5	6,4	10,2	1,8
Brazil	8,6	8,3	7 913	7 362	4,8	1,0	− 9,7	− 7,0
India	7,7	6,8	7 103	6 080	8,9	7,3	41,5	−14,5
Australia	3,2	3,3	2 978	2 961	0,5	2,3	−13,8	− 0,6
Peop. Rep. China	2,4	3,1	2 250	2 750	0,4	− 3,6	−40,8	22,2
Philippines	2,5	2,7	2 273	2 390	3,6	2,2	−13,4	5,1
Mexico	3,4	3,5	3 131	3 095	2,6	1,6	12,2	− 1,2
Thailand	1,8	2,2	1 664	1 981	23,7	15,4	−29,6	19,1

Source: Statistical Bulletin of the International Sugar Organization (ISO).

M.3.7 Consumer prices of sugar

				% TAV		
		1978	1979	1979/1973	1978/1977	1979/1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	DM/kg	1,66	1,67	4,3	0,6	0,6
France	FF/kg	2,96	3,33	10,5	2,8	12,5
Italia	LIT/kg	635	701	17,7	10,6	10,4
Nederland	HFL/kg	1,74	1,78	6,1	3,6	2,3
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	33,3	33,8	9,1	4,1	1,5
United Kingdom	pence/2 lbs	28,09	31,70	22,2	8,2	12,9
Ireland	pence/2 lbs	31,15	34,20	21,4	14,3	9,8
Danmark	DKR/kg	8,70	9,08	22,2	12,4	4,4

Source: Eurostat.

Deutschland: Zucker (Raffinade) EWG Kl. I
France: Raffiné, scié
Italia: Zucchero semolato
Nederland: Suiker
Belgique/België: Sucre raffiné
United Kingdom: Granulated per 2 lb
Ireland: Sugar
Danmark: Melis (stødt).

M.4.1 Fixed prices [1] and market price 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	1978/79	:	:	170,029	172,595
	Representative market price	1978/79	185,102	185,102	180,800	182,150
	Intervention price	1978/79	176,290	176,290	171,990	173,340
	Market price	1979/80	177,708 (³)	173,679 (⁴)	177,081	181,849
	Representative market price	1979/80	147,000	147,000	148,370	149,740
	Intervention price	1979/80	173,190	173,190	174,560	175,930
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	1978/79	159,325 (⁵)	158,191 (⁵)	157,352 (⁵)	160,509 (⁵)
	Intervention price	1978/79	167,827	167,827	161,110	162,460
	Market price (⁵)	1979/80	160,738 (³)	157,174 (⁴)	164,834	167,077
	Intervention price (⁵)	1979/80	162,310	162,310	163,680	165,050

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Bari Chamber of Commerce.
(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.

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 (1) – refined olive oil	1968/69	94,544	92,896	90,023	89,801
	1978/79	180,714	180,518	178,357	183,007
	1979/80	181,302 (¹)	178,491 (²)	188,988	192,927
Milan (2) – refined olive oil	1968/69	99,376	96,620	95,054	95,054
	1978/79	183,071	182,810	181,133	185,952
	1979/80	183,600 (¹)	178,902 (²)	190,958	194,718
Milan (2) – edible seed oils	1968/69	31,626	31,297	31,626	34,818
	1978/79	69,274	69,405	67,519	70,191
	1979/80	61,986 (¹)	58,415 (²)	56,947	56,737
Ratio: olive oil (Bari)/edible seed oils (Milan)	1968/69	2,99	2,95	2,86	2,58
	1978/79	2,61	2,60	2,64	2,61
	1979/80	2,92	3,05	3,32	3,40

Source: Bari (1) and Milan (2) Chambers of Commerce.
NB. The ratio olive oil/seed oils is based on wholesale oil prices and excludes the consume subsidy effective from 1.4.1979.

(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
172,464	177,048	187,105	192,631	196,848	201,143	203,238	197,791	186,877
183,510	151,430	152,790	154,140	155,500	155,500	155,500	155,500	×
174,690	176,050	177,400	178,760	180,110	180,110	180,110	171,990	×
185,542	187,645	190,913	197,648	195,166	197,404	197,046	197,538	187,852
151,110	152,480	153,850	155,220	156,590	156,590	156,590	156,590	152,594
177,300	178,670	180,040	181,410	182,780	182,780	182,780	173,190	177,985
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
165,655	170,107	171,715	173,032	:	:	:	:	—
166,230	167,590	168,940	170,300	171,650	171,650	171,650	163,530	—
165,376	166,010	:	:	:	:	:	:	—
166,420	167,790	169,160	170,530	171,900	171,900	171,900	162,310	167,105

(3) Agricultural representative rates: 1 ECU = LIT 1 060,73 (1.11.79-16.12.79).
(4) Agricultural representative rates: 1 ECU = LIT 1 117,00 (17.12.79-31.10.80) – used for December 1980.
(5) For 5° acidity.

(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	90,935	90,043	94,472	96,136	95,687	95,120	92,456
183,726	186,607	187,838	189,057	193,233	203,238	200,685	200,252	188,936
191,641	192,211	193,151	197,990	193,151	194,718	195,255	200,380	191,267
96,958	94,685	94,298	93,380	96,635	99,134	99,457	98,747	96,612
185,952	188,746	190,981	190,405	193,941	201,143	203,500	203,971	190,967
194,718	194,718	194,718	194,718	194,718	196,509	196,509	201,164	192,996
35,301	34,624	33,851	32,667	32,671	32,884	34,238	38,628	33,686
70,976	68,706	67,310	68,095	69,535	68,881	69,667	69,824	69,115
55,618	54,566	52,820	51,253	55,192	57,968	57,408	56,356	56,272
2,55	2,59	2,69	2,76	2,89	2,92	2,79	2,46	2,74
2,59	2,72	2,79	2,78	2,78	2,95	2,88	2,87	2,73
3,45	3,52	3,66	3,76	3,50	3,36	3,40	3,56	3,40

(1) Agricultural representative rates: 1 ECU = LIT 1 060,73 (1.11.79-16.12.79).
(2) Agricultural representative rates: 1 ECU = LIT 1 117,00 (17.12.79-31.10.80 — used for December 1980.

M.4.3 Olive-oil imports

			EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	UEBL/BLEU	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Third countries	t	1978/79	140 864	973	16 702	120 778	351	422	1 596	7	35
	t	1977/78	90 556	966	14 929	72 603	369	243	1 400	12	34
	% TAV	1978/79 / 1973/74	– 28,1	– 61,7	– 41,4	– 25,5	– 19,7	15,9	– 6,4	×	– 42,6
	% TAV	1978/79 / 1977/78	55,6	0,7	11,9	66,4	– 4,9	73,7	14,0	– 41,7	2,9
Spain	t	1978/79	20 287	741	6 725	10 944	342	368	1 139	7	21
	t	1978/79	19 785	802	7 662	9 634	358	199	1 091	12	27
	% TAV	1978/79 / 1973/74	– 68,3	– 66,6	– 2,0	– 79,4	– 18,4	1,7	23,9	×	×
	% TAV	1978/79 / 1977/78	2,5	– 7,6	– 12,2	13,6	– 4,5	84,9	4,4	– 41,7	– 22,2
Greece	t	1978/79	49 758	67	1 255	48 052	5	12	354	—	13
	t	1977/78	17 417	69	86	16 981	6	13	257	—	5
	% TAV	1978/79 / 1973/74	211,8	123,3	213,0	210,1	400,0	×	1 164,3	×	×
	% TAV	1978/79 / 1977/78	185,7	– 2,9	1 359,3	183,0	– 16,7	– 7,7	37,7	—	160,0
Portugal	t	1978/79	85	62	3	—	4	14	2	—	—
	t	1977/78	84	53	22	—	5	3	1	—	—
	% TAV	1978/79 / 1973/74	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	% TAV	1978/79 / 1977/78	1,2	17,0	– 86,4	—	– 20,0	366,7	100,0	—	—

Turkey	t	1078/79	8 350	103	48	8 197	—	—	2	—	0
	t	1977/78	8 609	42	45	8 519	—	—	1	—	2
	% TAV	1978/79 / 1973/74	– 21,8	– 28,5	– 98,5	11,0	×	×	×	×	×
	% TAV	1978/79 / 1977/78	– 3,0	145,2	6,7	– 3,8	—	—	100,0	—	—
Tunisia	t	1978/79	60 234	—	8 601	51 630	—	2	1	—	—
	t	1977/78	35 815	—	7 114	28 701	—	—	—	—	—
	% TAV	1978/79 / 1973/74	– 12,7	×	– 34,9	– 7,3	×	100,0	×	×	×
	% TAV	1978/79 / 1977/78	68,2	—	20,9	79,9	—	×	×	—	—
Morocco	t	1978/79	1 883	—	70	1 787	—	26	—	—	—
	t	1977/78	4 437	—	—	4 414	—	23	—	—	—
	% TAV	1978/79 / 1973/74	– 91,2	×	– 96,0	– 90,9	×	×	×	×	×
	% TAV	1978/79 / 1977/78	– 57,6	—	×	– 59,5	—	13,0	—	—	—
Other	t	1978/79	267	—	—	168	—	—	98	—	1
	t	1977/78	4 409	—	—	4 354	—	5	50	—	0
	% TAV	1978/79 / 1973/74	– 98,2	×	×	– 98,4	×	×	– 84,2	×	×
	% TAV	1978/79 / 1977/78	– 93,9	—	—	– 96,1	—	×	96,0	—	×

Source : Eurostat.

M.5.1 Areas, yields 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		
	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978/1977	1979/1978	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978/1977	1979/1978	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978/1977	1979/1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Colza and rape seed															
Deutschland	121,1	127,1	3,4	15,4	5,0	27,3	25,3	3,3	1,5	– 7,3	331,0	321,5	6,6	17,5	– 2,9
France	270,3	232,6	– 4,6	– 4,8	–14,0	23,3	20,7	0,3	60,7	–11,2	629,1	480,7	– 4,6	52,8	–23,6
Italia	0,6	0,3	–41,0	20,1	–50,0	18,3	23,3	–2,4	0,5	27,3	1,1	0,7	–36,0	21,5	–36,4
Nederland	9,6	6,9	–10,5	–13,9	–28,1	24,4	26,2	–2,3	–10,0	7,4	23,4	18,1	–12,4	–22,9	–22,7
Belgique/België	0,3	0,3	–13,4	11,6	—	30,0	26,7	6,0	4,2	–11,0	0,9	0,8	–10,8	22,4	–11,1
Luxembourg	:	:	×	×	×	:	:	×	×	×	:	:	×	×	×
United Kingdom	64,2	74,1	25,9	15,7	15,4	24,0	26,7	5,8	– 5,9	11,3	154,0	198,0	35,3	8,8	28,6
Ireland	:	:	×	×	×	:	:	×	×	×	:	:	×	×	×
Danmark	47,0	64,5	– 2,4	21,7	37,2	19,3	23,3	0,4	– 3,5	20,7	90,6	150,0	– 1,3	17,2	65,6
EUR 9	513,2	505,9	– 0,7	3,7	– 1,4	24,0	23,1	1,9	25,7	– 3,7	1 230,0	1 169,4	1,2	30,3	– 4,9
Sunflower seed															
France	39,0	82,7	1,3	–14,1	112,1	21,1	20,8	3,6	16,6	– 1,4	82,4	172,2	6,0	0,4	109,0
Italia	23,1	25,8	8,8	–25,5	11,7	17,7	21,4	0,5	11,3	20,9	41,0	55,3	9,4	–17,0	34,9
EUR 9	62,1	108,5	3,4	–18,7	74,7	19,9	21,0	2,6	15,7	5,5	123,4	227,5	6,9	– 6,2	84,4
Cotton seed															
Italia	2,9	2,4	–10,5	–22,1	–17,1	2,1	2,8	–6,0	–19,6	32,2	0,6	0,7	–14,9	–37,4	9,7
EUR 9	2,9	2,4	–10,5	–22,1	–17,1	2,1	2,8	–6,0	–19,6	32,2	0,6	0,7	–14,9	–37,4	9,7

Source: Eurostat.

M.5.2 Supplies of colza and rape (seed, oil, cake) (July/June)

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1978/79	1979/80 p	1979/80 / 1973/74	1978/79 / 1977/78	1979/80 / 1978/79
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
Production	1 230	1 169	1,7	29,1	– 5,0
Imports	419	381 (1)			
Exports	3	6 (1)			
Availabilities	1 646	1 544	1,7	42,3	– 6,2
Oil					
Production					
– from Community seed	479	454			
– from imported seed	163	149			
Total colza-oil production	642	602	0,8	42,4	– 6,2
Oil imports	32	5 (1)			
Oil exports	180	92 (1)			
Change in stocks	:	:			
Availabilities	494	515	2,0	92,2	4,3
Cake					
Production	922	865	2,5	42,3	– 6,2
Imports	240	106 (1)			
Exports	22	2 (1)			
Availabilities	1 140	969	2,8	27,1	–15,0
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, Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) The figures refer to the first six months of the marketing year only (July-December 1979).

M.5.3 Internal and external trade – Colza and rape seed

(1 000 t)

Member state	Intra-EC trade (1)		Imports		Exports	
	VII-XII. 1978	VII-XII. 1979	VII-XII. 1978	VII-XII. 1979	VII-XII. 1978	VII-XII. 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	57	69	28	224	0	5
France	6	13	7	57	0	0
Italia	3	5	15	15	0	0
Nederland	7	1	4	35	1	1
UEBL/BLEU	1	1	1	1	—	—
United Kingdom	53	—	14	44	—	—
Ireland	0	0	—	0	—	—
Danmark	0	0	0	5	0	0
EUR 9	126	89	69	381	1	6

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Based on quantities entering.

M.5.4 Sunflower supplies (seed, oil, cake) (July/June) (2)

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1978/79	1979/80 p	1979/80 / 1973/74	1978/79 / 1977/78	1979/80 / 1978/79
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
Production	123	228	12,8	−12,8	85,4
Imports	997	618 (1)			
Exports	1	1 (1)			
Availabilities	1 119	845	18,1	51,6	−24,5
Oil					
Production					
– from Community seed	46	86			
– from imported seed	379	235			
Total sunflower-oil production	425	321	17,8	51,8	−24,5
Oil imports	85	32 (1)			
Oil exports	10	6 (1)			
Change in stocks	:	:			
Availabilities	500	347	− 1,2	24,5	−30,6
Cake					
Production	481	363	18,1	51,7	−24,5
Imports	440	201 (1)			
Exports	0	0 (1)			
Availabilities	921	564	8,3	35,4	−38,8
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) First half of marketing year only (July/December 1979).
(2) 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. 1978	VII-XII. 1979	VII-XII. 1978	VII-XII. 1979	VII-XII. 1978	VII-XII. 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	5	34	441	378	0	0
France	0	0	61	84	0	0
Italia	—	—	44	80	0	0
Nederland	0	0	5	2	0	0
UEBL/BLEU	0	2	8	12	—	—
United Kingdom	0	0	14	62	—	0
Ireland	0	0	—	0	—	—
Danmark	0	0	5	1	0	0
EUR 9	6	36	573	618	1	1

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Based on quantities entering.

M.6.1 **Production of dried fodder** (excluding potatoes)

	t		% TAV		
	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	71 890	79 411	5,6	4,7	10,5
France	871 600	900 000	4,9	1,9	3,3
Italia	150 000	165 000	5,8	15,4	10,0
Nederland	134 366	120 570	− 0,6	0,9	−10,3
Belgique/België	5 000	6 636	− 8,0	−51,5	32,7
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	170 194	121 000	1,7	2,0	−28,9
Ireland	12 000	10 000	−10,7	0	−16,7
Danmark	240 000	245 000	− 7,8	− 4,0	2,1
EUR 9	1 655 050	1 647 617	1,6	1,8	− 0,4

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.6.2 **Prices of dehydrated lucerne** (1)

(FF/100 kg)

	1973	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	45,00	52,42	50,06	82,50	51,17	55,10	75,20
II	45,00	50,88	50,50	81,71	50,00	56,60	74,07
III	43,00	49,22	49,81	79,00	50,55	57,46	:
IV	47,00	48,39	50,63	72,25	50,50	64,08	:
V	43,50	48,30	53,33	68,75	50,50	71,00	64,17
VI	47,00	44,58	75,00	64,02	49,25	63,92	65,61
VII	50,50	44,58	75,00	60,75	49,13	62,39	64,63
VIII	54,55	48,25	70,00	50,20	48,15	65,29	
IX	42,50	50,61	78,05	51,13	47,22	67,16	
X	47,17	50,24	76,70	51,44	50,90	73,63	
XI	48,83	50,08	81,00	51,78	52,55	73,75	
XII	55,00	50,00	80,75	50,44	53,18	72,63	
∅ I-XII	47,42	48,96	61,21	63,66	50,26	65,25	
∅ TAV as compared with previous year	43,7	− 5,7	34,6	− 3,4	−21,0	29,8	

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			
	t			% TAV		
	1979/80			»1978/79« / »1973/74«	1978/79 / 1977/78	1979/80 / 1978/79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	43 027	1 197	44 224	:	– 8,0	–22,0
Nederland	7 807	—	7 807	:	35,4	– 6,1
Belgique/België	298	—	298	:	:	–24,7
Danmark	2 839	—	2 839	:	88,0	– 6,7
EUR 9	53 971	1 197	55 168	:	– 1,3	–19,3

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.6.4 Community supplies of dehydrated fodder

	t		% TAV		
	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6
Production	1 655 050	1 647 617	1,7	1,8	– 0,4
Imports (1)	599 553	817 924	4,8	– 3,6	36,4
Exports (1)	430 773	422 364	0,7	42,6	– 2,0
Availabilities	1 823 830	2 043 177	3,0	– 6,3	12,0

Source: Eurostat, EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Lucerne meal only.

M.6.5 Quantities of peas and field beans used in the feeding of animals (1)

	Peas			Field beans		
	1 000 t		% TAV	1 000 t		% TAV
	1978/79	1979/80	1979/80 / 1978/79	1978/79	1979/80	1979/80 / 1978/79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	—	1	×	12	28	133,3
France	6	25	316,7	4	13	225,0
Italia	—	—	—	13	4**	–69,2**
Nederland	40	73	82,5	52	37	–28,8
UEBL/BLEU	25	42	68,0	5	9	80,0
United Kingdom	3	6	100,0	2	5	150,0
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danmark	2	7	250,0	1	—	×
EUR 9	76	154	102,6	89	96**	7,9**

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Based upon quantities for which aid was requested.

M.7.1 Areas, yields and production of fibre flax

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha		% TAV			100 kg/ha		% TAV			1 000 t		% TAV		
	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Flax straw															
France	46,3	46,5	7,0	0,9	0,4	89	86	3,6	11,3	−3,4	412,1	399,9	7,6	13,5	− 3,0
Nederland	5,4	3,7	−4,1	− 8,5	−31,5	83	80	1,7	3,8	−3,6	44,8	29,6	−2,9	− 5,1	−33,9
Belgique/België	8,6	7,2	0,3	−11,3	−16,3	85	80	3,4	6,3	−5,9	73,1	57,6	3,6	− 5,8	−21,2
EUR 9	60,3	57,4	2,2	− 2,0	− 4,8	87,9	84,9	3,3	9,9	−3,4	53,0	487,1	6,0	8,7	− 8,1
Flax fibre															
France	46,3	46,5	7,0	0,9	0,4	15,4	15,3	−1,2	−3,8	−0,6	71,3	71,1	1,9	− 2,9	− 0,3
Nederland	5,4	3,7	−4,1	− 8,5	−31,5	15,0	15,0	5,1	—	—	8,0	5,6	−1,3	−10,1	−30,0
Belgique/België	8,6	7,2	0,3	−11,3	−16,3	15,3	15,0	2,5	5,5	−2,0	13,1	10,8	3,7	− 7,1	−17,6
EUR 9	60,3	57,4	2,2	2,0	− 4,8	15,3	15,2	−0,3	−2,5	−0,7	92,4	87,2	1,9	− 4,1	− 5,6

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.7.2 Supply balance of flax fibre

	t						Total fibre	
	1979/80			1980/81			% TAV	
	Long	Short	Total	Long	Short	Total	1979/80 / 1978/79	1980/81 / 1979/80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I – *Resources*								
Starting point ([1])	29 800	24 100	53 900	44 100	11 400	55 500	17,7	−3,0
EUR 9 production	62 300	25 300	87 600	52 900	31 600	84 500	− 5,2	−3,5
Imports	7 000	12 500	19 500	7 000	12 500	19 500	−24,4	—
Total I	99 100	61 900	161 000	104 000	55 500	159 500	− 1,8	−0,9
II – *Demand*								
Use	35 000	43 200	78 200	35 000	43 200	78 200	0	—
Exports	20 000	7 300	27 300	20 000	7 300	27 300	2,2	—
Total II	55 000	50 500	105 500	55 000	50 500	105 500	0,6	—
III – *Final stock*	44 100	11 400	55 500	49 000	5 000	54 000	− 6,1	−2,7
Degree of self-supply (%)	178	59	112	151	73	108	×	×

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
([1]) Including straw stock processed into fibres.

M.7.3 Flax tow prices

	ECU/t [1]		% TAV [1]		
	1978/79	1979/80	1979/80 / 1972/73	1978/79 / 1977/78	1979/80 / 1978/79
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België – water-retted					
Broken flax	915,5	939,4	7,0	– 6,4	2,6
Scutched flax					
– common	991,6	1 002,6	5,0	–11,2	1,1
– average – low	1 191,8	1 202,7	5,3	– 0,5	0,9
– normal	—	—	:	:	:
– good	1 441,8	1 408,7	5,9	– 5,8	–2,3
– superior	1 672,8	1 602,5	6,0	– 5,8	–4,2

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		% TAV [2]		
	1978/79	1979/80	1979/80 / 1972/73	1978/79 / 1977/78	1979/80 / 1978/79
1	2	3	4	5	6
France	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland [1]	226,6	237,1	1,9	11,5	4,6
Belgique/België [1]	222,4	220,4	2,9	24,7	–0,9

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
[1] Fibre flax.
[2] Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.

M.7.5 Imports of flax straw into Belgium

Sending Member State	t		% TAV		
	1978	1979	1979 / 1973	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6
France	42 146	43 469	–2,9	39,2	3,1
Nederland	30 178	28 161	–8,0	23,9	–6,7
EUR 9	72 324	71 630	–5,1	32,4	–1,0

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.8 Seed production in quintals and related aid (1979)

CCT Head No	Designation	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	EUR 9	ECU/100 kg	ECU
		100 kg = 1 quintal											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	1. *Ceres*												
10.06 A	Oryza Sativa L.	—	12 000	170 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	182 000	12,1	2 202 200
	2. *Oleagineae*												
12.01 A	Linum usitatissimum L. partim (fibre flax)	—	2 363	—	2 820	3 188	—	—	—	—	8 371	17,5	146 493
	Linum usitatissimum L. partim (seed flax)	2	342	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	344	13,9	4 782
	Cannabis sativa L. (monoica)	—	863	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	863	12,7	10 960
	3. *Gramineae*												
12.03 C	Arrhenatherum elatius (L.) Beauv. ex. J. and K. Presl.	838	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	841	39,9	33 556
	Dactylis glomerata L.	101	21 000	20	400	—	—	2 800	—	23 500	47 821	33,9	1 621 132
	Festuca arundinacea Schreb.	48	18 000	5	2 900	—	—	120	—	—	21 073	35,1	739 662
	Festuca ovina L.	18	—	—	1 600	1 407	—	—	—	800	3 825	25,4	97 155
	Festuca pratensis Huds.	11 453	1 900	—	3 100	88	10	1 620	—	40 000	58 171	26,6	1 547 349
	Festuca rubra L.	5 331	800	—	26 100	848	—	420	—	57 000	90 499	23,0	2 081 477
	Lolium multiflorum Lam.	24 503	55 000	495	18 400	6 600	612	26 203	—	47 500	179 313	13,3	2 384 863
	Lolium perenne L. (high persistence)	9 945	1 000	—	60 000	2 128	304	39 070	2 836	78 000	193 283	21,8	4 213 569
	Lolium perenne L. (new varieties and others)	9 008	3 500	4	23 500	1 582	10	50 931	4 301	62 000	154 836	16,9	2 616 728
	Lolium perenne L. (low persistence)	5 783	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 000	25 283	12,1	305 924
	Lolium x hybridum Hausskn.	279	8 000	—	100	—	—	20 650	—	800	29 829	13,3	396 726
	Phleum pratense L.	2 984	1 000	12	300	—	65	4 920	—	8 400	17 681	45,9	811 558
	Poa nemoralis L.	—	—	—	1 100	—	—	—	—	—	1 100	24,2	26 620
	Poa pratensis L.	141	—	—	44 500	407	—	—	—	39 500	84 548	24,2	2 046 062
	Poa trivialis L.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 500	7 500	24,2	181 500
	4. *Leguminosae*												
07.05 A I	Pisum sativum L. partim (fodder peas)	28 291	4 500	—	10	—	—	8 000	—	32 000	72 801	4,8	349 445
07.05 A III	Vicia faba L. partim (field beans)	19 888	27 000	9 698	400	2 800	—	300 000	—	—	359 786	6.0	2 158 716
12.03 C	Medicago sativa L. (ecotypes)	—	500	61 446	—	—	—	—	—	—	61 946	12,1	749 547
	Medicago sativa L. (varieties)	17	80 000	7 017	—	—	—	—	—	350	87 384	21,8	1 904 971
	Trifolium pratense L.	1 098	50 000	2 618	20	—	18	3 000	—	6 000	62 754	31,4	1 970 476
	Trifolium repens L.	6	—	—	—	—	—	420	—	21 000	21 426	33,9	726 341
	Trifolium repens L. var. giganteum	1	—	2 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 001	33,9	67 834
	Vicia sativa L.	2 878	80 000	3 892	—	...	—	2 800	—	50	89 620	19,3	1 729 666
		122 631	397 200	257 210	216 230	57 304	1 019	460 954	7 137	443 400	953 085		31 125 312

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.9.1 Areas under wine production, yields and production of wine and must

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha		% TAV			hl/ha		% TAV			1 000 hl		% TAV		
	1977/78	1978/79	»1977/78« / »1973/74«	1977/78 / 1976/77	1978/79 / 1977/78	1977/78	1978/79	»1977/78« / »1973/74«	1977/78 / 1976/77	1978/79 / 1977/78	1977/78	1978/79	»1977/78« / »1973/74«	1977/78 / 1976/77	1978/79 / 1977/78
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Deutschland	88	89	2,2	1,7	1,4	128,6	88,3	0,1	24,1	−31,3	11 283	7 847	2,3	26,3	−30,5
France	1 164	1 141	−0,5	−3,4	−2,0	45,4	51,4	−3,6	−25,8	13,2	52 870	58 589	−4,1	−28,3	10,8
Italia	1 124	1 127	0,7	0,5	0,2	57,4	64,3	−2,1	− 2,7	12,0	64 482	72 439	−1,4	− 2,4	12,3
Nederland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgique/België	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	4	4	×	×	×
Luxembourg	1	1	1,6	2,9	0,8	134,3	61,9	−8,0	17,7	−53,9	155	72	−6,6	21,1	−53,5
United Kingdom	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	1	1	×	×	×
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EUR 9	2 377	2 358	0,2	−1,4	−0,8	54,2	58,9	−2,6	−12,2	8,7	128 795	138 952	−2,4	−13,5	7,9

Source: Eurostat.

M.9.2 Wine supply balance

	1 000 hl		% TAV		
	1977/78	1978/79	»1977/78« / »1973/74«	1977/78 / 1976/77	1978/79 / 1977/78
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	128 288	138 337	– 2,4	–13,6	7,8
Change in stocks	–7 148	+1 807	×	×	×
Imports	5 872	6 174	– 3,8	6,8	5,1
Exports	4 018	6 814	14,4	– 9,6	69,6
Intra-Community trade	18 109	20 994	4,3	9,2	15,9
Internal uses:	137 290	135 890	– 2,4	– 5,8	– 1,0
– losses – production	195	296	–17,9	–52,1	51,8
– marketing	547	528	– 1,2	66,3	– 3,5
– processing	10 922	11 966	–12,9	–38,3	9,6
– human consumption	125 626	123 100	– 0,8	– 1,3	– 2,0
Human consumption (l/head)	48,4	47,3	– 1,0	– 1,4	– 2,3
Degree of self-supply (%)	94,1	103,1	– 1,0	–11,1	9,6

Source: Eurostat.

M.9.3 Producer prices ([1]) for table wines

	ECU		% TAV ([2])		
	1978/79	1979/80	1979/80 / 1972/73	1978/79 / 1977/78	1979/80 / 1978/79
1	2	3	4	5	6
Type R I: Red, 10 to 12°, degree hl					
Bastia	2,628	2,206	×	0,2	−16,1
Béziers	2,697	2,239	2,0	7,8	−17,0
Montpellier	2,673	2,217	1,9	7,1	−17,1
Narbonne	2,680	2,230	2,1	4,9	−16,8
Nîmes	2,674	2,211	1,4	8,0	−17,3
Perpignan	2,742	2,307	2,5	4,3	−15,9
Asti	2,796	2,713	2,1	7,8	− 3,0
Firenze	2,548	1,948	−4,3	18,5	−23,5
Lecce	2,304	2,157	−0,3	×	− 6,4
Pescara	2,110	1,818	−2,0	9,5	−13,8
Reggio Emilia	2,735	2,490	2,0	14,8	− 9,0
Treviso	2,532	2,130	−0,1	16,3	−15,9
Verona (local wines)	2,570	2,158	−0,8	10,3	−16,0
Type R II: Red, 13 to 14°, degree hl					
Bastia	2,622	2,143	—	0,8	−18,3
Brignoles	—	—	—	×	—
Bari	2,424	2,209	−1,3	− 2,7	− 8,9
Barletta	2,666	2,367	−0,9	7,1	−11,2
Cagliari	2,818	2,262	−0,6	17,7	−19,7
Lecce	2,299	2,193	1,6	− 8,3	− 4,6
Taranto	2,382	2,135	−2,5	− 2,3	−10,4
Type R III: Red Portuguese type, hl					
Rheinpfalz-Rheinhessen (Hügelland)	57,29	54,18	×	21,7	− 5,4
Type A I: White, 10 to 12°, degree hl					
Bordeaux	2,720	1,977	−2,8	− 5,2	−27,3
Nantes	2,841	2,018	−1,9	− 2,1	−29,0
Bari	1,996	1,672	−5,6	− 1,2	−16,2
Cagliari	2,156	1,948	−0,7	− 4,9	− 9,6
Chieti	1,962	1,702	−0,3	− 1,4	−13,3
Ravenna (Lugo, Faenza)	2,246	2,008	−0,4	4,7	−10,6
Trapani (Alcamo)	1,973	1,739	−1,2	2,4	−11,9
Treviso	2,588	2,224	−0,1	9,0	−14,1
Type A II: White, Sylvaner type, hl					
Rheinpfalz (Oberhaardt)	47,32	46,87	×	20,7	− 1,0
Rheinhessen (Hügelland)	46,67	49,32	×	26,0	5,7
Moselle (Luxembourgeoise)	—	—	×	×	—
Type A III: White Riesling type, hl					
Mosel/Rheingau	58,88	71,37	×	27,0	21,2
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 Areas, yields and production of leaf tobacco by groups of varieties and Member States

		Area				
		ha		% TAV		
		1978 r	1979 p	»1978« / »1974«	1978 r / 1977	1979 p / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dark air cured	Deutschland	1 622	1 555	0,5	−5,6	− 4,1
	France	20 507	19 912	1,9	−7,1	− 2,9
	Italia	6 426	7 165	5,9	3,0	11,5
	Belgique/België	479	528	− 0,7	4,4	10,2
	EUR 9	29 034	29 160	2,0	− 4,8	0
Sun cured	Italia	20 521	20 474	− 2,0	1,4	− 0,2
Light air cured	Deutschland	1 599	1 488	− 5,6	−6,0	− 7,0
	France	—	—	×	—	—
	Italia	15 354	15 478	3,7	6,9	0,1
	Belgique/België	—	—	×	—	—
	EUR 9	16 953	16 966	2,0	4,8	0
Flue cured	Deutschland	368	379	− 2,0	7,9	3,0
	France	2	104	×	×	×
	Italia	9 405	10 289	14,2	8,0	9,4
	EUR 9	9 775	10 772	13,9	8,0	10,2
Fire cured	Italia	6 075	6 272	3,2	7,8	3,2
Other special tobaccos, etc.	Deutschland	3	4	×	×	×
	Italia	329	317	− 2,7	2,5	− 3,7
	EUR 9	332	321	− 2,7	2,8	− 3,3
Raw tobacco	Deutschland	3 592	3 425	− 1,9	−4,5	− 4,7
	France	20 509	20 016	0	−7,5	− 2,4
	Italia	58 110	59 995	4,1	4,7	3,2
	Belgique/België	479	527	− 0,8	2,1	10,0
	EUR 9	82 690	83 963	2,0	0,1	1,5

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

Yield					Production				
100 kg/ha		% TAV			t		% TAV		
1978 r	1979 p	»1978« / »1974«	1978 r / 1977	1979 p / 1978	1978 r	1979 p	»1978« / »1974«	1978 r / 1977	1979 p / 1978
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
22,3	25,6	−6,3	− 7,9	14,8	3 617	3 976	− 5,8	−12,8	9,9
25,6	25,9	−2,3	28,6	1,2	52 584	51 664	− 1,2	19,5	− 1,8
15,8	17,6	0,1	30,6	11,4	10 176	12 641	6,2	10,4	24,2
35,3	39,0	0,3	− 4,1	10,5	1 690	2 060	− 0,3	0,1	21,9
23,4	24,1	−2,4	24,5	3,0	68 067	70 341	0,5	15,3	3,3
12,2	15,3	3,9	− 3,9	25,4	25 011	31 325	1,8	− 2,4	25,2
21,5	26,1	−0,6	− 8,5	21,4	3 441	3 882	− 6,2	−14,0	12,8
—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×	—
31,9	36,9	0,2	− 3,0	15,7	48 945	57 153	3,8	3,7	16,8
—	—	×	×	—	—	—	—	×	—
30,9	36,0	0,5	− 2,8	16,5	52 386	61 035	2,6	1,9	16,5
15,6	17,5	8,8	−15,2	12,1	574	663	6,8	− 8,7	15,5
15,0	20,1	×	×	13,4	3	209	×	×	×
17,1	23,8	−0,1	−17,8	39,2	16 085	24 503	14,0	−11,4	52,3
17,0	23,6	−0,1	−18,3	38,8	16 662	25 375	13,9	−11,3	52,3
14,6	16,6	−4,7	− 4,0	13,7	8 872	10 423	− 1,7	3,7	17,5
30,0	35,0	×	0	16,7	6	14	×	×	×
17,3	16,6	−2,5	− 1,7	− 4,1	570	526	− 5,3	1,1	− 7,7
17,3	16,8	−2,3	− 1,7	− 2,9	576	540	− 4,9	1,1	− 6,3
21,3	24,9	−3,5	− 9,0	16,9	7 638	8 535	− 5,3	−13,1	11,7
25,6	25,9	− 1,5	28,6	1,2	52 587	51 873	− 1,5	19,1	− 1,4
18,9	22,8	1,3	− 4,1	20,6	109 659	136 571	4,3	0,3	24,5
35,3	39,1	0,3	− 4,3	10,8	1 690	2 060	− 0,5	− 2,3	21,9
20,7	23,7	0	3,5	14,5	171 574	199 039	2,0	4,6	16,0

M.10.2 Italy's exports of raw tobacco

(t)

Harvest	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 p	1978 p	1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
World total	24 249	38 455	59 387	51 631	54 212	47 855	42 889	37 634	:
Intra EUR 9 total	18 878	27 131	32 320	25 894	26 692	28 291	26 572	24 456	:
Deutschland	11 589	16 352	20 445	17 324	17 286	19 858	16 590	16 595	:
France	3 547	4 100	1 504	1 866	3 420	2 986	2 210	1 808	:
Nederland	2 085	3 882	6 223	4 867	4 508	3 454	6 165	4 567	:
UEBL/BLEU	1 504	2 229	3 318	1 761	1 268	1 352	883	760	:
United Kingdom	121	200	612	71	42	533	537	681	:
Ireland	32	255	207		137	29	180	41	:
Danmark		23	11	5	31	79	7	4	:
Extra EUR 9 total	4 493	9 599	23 146	22 312	21 317	11 614	11 852	8 516	:
Greece				32			20	30	:
Portugal		276	375	435	895	549	651	901	:
Spain		53	2	75	161	118	13	15	:
Switzerland	2 116	3 124	3 496	2 083	2 474	1 821	2 320	1 690	:
Egypt	13	341	4 609	4 545	4 596	1 216	1 491	12	:
USA	2 364	5 194	12 417	11 264	9 576	5 789	5 666	5 047	:
Japan		611	2 247	3 878	3 615	2 121	1 691	821	:
Others	878	1 735	3 921	3 425	6 203	7 950	4 465	4 662	:

Source: AIMA.

M.10.3 Quantities of tobacco delivered to intervention

	t Harvest		% of commercial production	
	1978	1979**	1978	1979 p
1	2	3	4	5
Bad. Geudertheimer Forchh. Havanna	770	1 000	17,1	0,6
Burley	646	2 000	1,6	1,2
Beneventano	212	—	32,6	—
Xanty	1 830		28,2	
Perustitza	1 095	8 000	20,8	30,0
Erzegovina	3 040		31,8	
Round Tip	2 398	2 500	31,1	27,6
Total	9 991	13 500	6,8	8,0

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.10.4 EC share of world trade [1] in raw tobacco

	Source or destination in %	1 000 t		% TAV		
		1978 r	1979 p	1979 r / 1973	1978 r / 1977	1979 p / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Import	World	1 372	1 326	2,0	11,4	– 3,4
	EUR 9	570	500	×	26,6	–12,2
	%	41,5	37,7	×	×	×
Export	World	1 406	1 373	3,3	11,0	– 2,4
	EUR 9	29	37	×	34,6	27,6
	%	2,1	2,7	×	×	×

Source: Eurostat – 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		
	1978	1979 p	1978 r	1979 p	»1978« / »1974«	1978 r / 1977	1979 p / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
World	100	100	5 693	5 387	1,7	3,4	– 5,4
of which:							
– EUR 9	3,0	3,2	169	173	2,5	2,4	2,4
– Spain	0,5	0,7	30	38	6,6	36,4	26,7
– Greece	2,2	2,4	127	127	6,5	5,8	0
– Portugal**	0	0	0,9	0,9	×	0	0
– Turkey	5,1	4,5	288	245	10,8	16,1	–14,9
– USSR	5,0	5,8	282	310	– 1,1	– 9,3	9,9
– Bulgaria	2,4	2,0	139	110	– 1,1	17,8	20,9
– Malawi	0,9	1,2	51	64	14,5	– 1,9	8,5
– India	8,7	8,4	494	451	2,5	17,9	– 8,7
– Rep. of Korea	2,4	2,3	134	123	6,1	– 7,6	– 8,2
– USA	16,1	13,0	918	702	– 1,9	5,9	–23,9
– Canada	2,0	1,6	116	86	– 2,3	11,5	–25,8
– Mexico	1,3	1,4	76	76	5,5	38,2	0
– Brazil	7,2	7,6	408	409	9,8	14,6	0
– Argentina	1,1	1,3	62	68	– 5,9	–25,3	9,7

Source: FAO – Foreign agriculture circular.

M.11.1 Commercial production of orchard fruit (1)

		1 000 t		% TAV		
		1978	1979 p	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fruit total	Deutschland	3 229	2 990*	−1,7	48,7	− 7,4
	France	3 407	3 460*	−2,9	40,0	1,6
	Italia	9 234	9 200*	−1,1	0,4	− 0,4
	Nederland	789	756	1,0	48,9	− 4,2
	Belgique/België	383	389	−1,7	83,3	1,6
	Luxembourg	10	—	−6,9	25,0	:
	United Kingdom	569	598	−2,6	25,9	5,1
	Ireland	19	22*	+4,2	0,0	15,8
	Danmark	104	110*	+1,7	− 8,0	5,8
	EUR 9	17 744	17 535*	−1,5	17,2	− 1,2
Apples	Deutschland	1 783	1 760	−3,0	51,7	− 1,3
	France	1 848	1 793	−4,2	48,8	− 3,0
	Italia	1 874	1 800	−2,4	2,5	− 4,0
	Nederland	630	600	1,0	61,5	− 4,8
	Belgique/België	266	286	−1,1	131,2	7,5
	Luxembourg	7,5	6,5	−8,5	50,0	− 13,3
	United Kingdom	387	365*	−3,5	39,2	− 5,7
	Ireland	12	15	4,3	0,0	25,0
	Danmark	81	85	1,5	− 10,0	4,9
	EUR 9	6 888	6 710*	−2,7	34,1	− 2,6
Pears	Deutschland	374	340	−3,9	47,8	− 9,1
	France	366	421	−5,1	26,2	15,0
	Italia	1 212	1 030	−6,7	2,2	− 15,0
	Nederland	125	120	3,2	19,1	− 4,0
	Belgique/België	66	51	0,5	40,4	− 22,7
	Luxembourg	0,5	0,4	0,0	25,0	− 20,0
	United Kingdom	25	64	1,2	− 37,5	156,0
	Ireland	0,1	0,1	:	0,0	0,0
	Danmark	5,8	8,4	−1,6	− 29,3	44,8
	EUR 9	2 174	2 035	−5,2	12,6	− 6,4
Peaches	Deutschland	36	16	−6,1	200,0	− 55,6
	France	406	409	0,0	23,4	0,7
	Italia	1 114	1 140	−0,6	1,0	2,3
	Nederland	—	—	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	0,3	0,3	:	50,0	0,0
	Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—
	EUR 9	1 556	1 565	−0,1	6,1	0,6

Source: Eurostat.

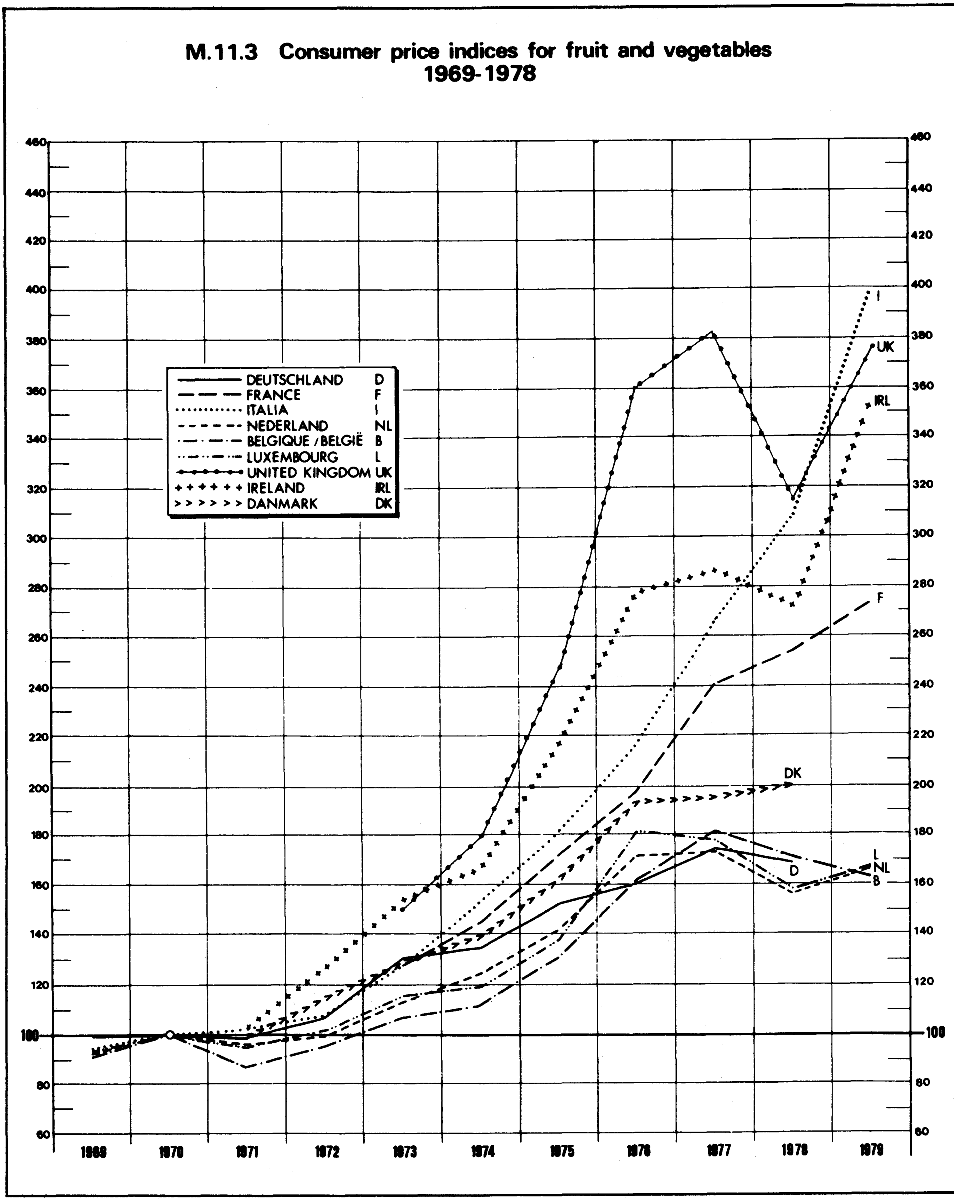
(1) Quantities actually produced.

M.11.2 Commercial production (¹) of vegetables

		1 000 t		% TAV		
		1978	1979 p	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Vegetables (total)	Deutschland	1 295	1 267	– 0,3	– 2,5	– 2,2
	France	4 750	4 755*	0,9	7,3	0,1
	Italia	11 178	11 082*	1,9	5,5	– 0,9
	Nederland	2 286	2 309	1,9	– 1,3	1,0
	Belgique/België	896	903	– 1,3	–11,3	0,8
	Luxembourg	3	2,7	– 6,5	0,0	–10,0
	United Kingdom	3 851	3 692	6,8(²)	– 6,4	– 4,1
	Ireland	199	200	6,3	–11,6	0,5
	Danmark	222	198	6,6	–17,5	–10,8
	EUR 9	24 680	24 408*	2,2	1,7	– 1,1
Cauliflowers	Deutschland	81	88	0,9	5,2	8,6
	France	479	490*	0,1	27,4	2,3
	Italia	577	595	0,6	– 1,5	3,1
	Nederland	55	55	– 2,2	5,8	0,0
	Belgique/België	33	35	1,5	– 5,7	6,1
	Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—
	United Kingdom	309	210*	– 1,1(²)	1,0	–32,0
	Ireland	16	16	15,5	0,0	0,0
	Danmark	10,5	11	8,3	–11,0	4,8
	EUR 9	1 560	1 500*	0,2	6,9	– 3,9
Tomatoes	Deutschland	28	30	– 0,8	–15,2	7,1
	France	709	744	3,7	22,0	4,9
	Italia	3 820	4 250	3,4	15,8	11,3
	Nederland	371	395	1,2	1,1	6,5
	Belgique/België	116	106*	– 2,2	–10,8	– 8,6
	Luxembourg	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
	United Kingdom	136	139*	2,8(²)	7,9	2,2
	Ireland	28	28	2,9	0,0	0,0
	Danmark	18	18	– 2,6	0,0	0,0
	EUR 9	5 226	5 710*	3,1	14,0	9,3

Source: Eurostat.

(¹) Usable.
(²) From 1976, UK data refer to calendar years; for earlier years it referred to crop years. Therefore there is a break in the statistical series which could have some impact on the % TAV.



GRAPH 14

Source: Eurostat.

M.11.4 Producer prices of certain fruit and vegetables

		ECU/100 kg		% TAV		
		1978/79	1979/80	1979/80 / 1972/73	1978/79 / 1977/78	1979/80 / 1978/79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Apples 'Golden Delicious'	Deutschland	21,17	21,38	− 1,2	−35,0	1,0
	France	25,32	28,19	1,7	−50,0	11,3
	Italia	41,72	36,18	2,17	−28,7	−13,3
	Nederland	22,00	25,99	− 0,5	−45,1	18,1
	Belgique/België	16,01	17,84	− 2,6	−55,5	11,4
	Luxembourg	15,46	13,96	− 5,1	−58,7	− 9.7
	United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	—
	Ireland	31,75	27,68	−10,0	−35,2	−12,8
	Danmark	32,93	—	:	4,8	:
Pears	Deutschland	30,27	24,31	3,3	6,2	−19,7
	France	39,17	30,53	1,5	−25,3	−22,1
	Italia	38,11	30,00	6,9	0,3	−21,3
	Nederland	35,63	36,22	3,6	−19,7	1,7
	Belgique/België	32,61	32,29	2,9	−27,9	− 1,0
	Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—
	United Kingdom	54,74	37,79	− 2,0	−21,1	−31,0
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—
	Danmark	53,98	—	:	68,4	:
Peaches	France	52,12	50,71	10,6	−17,8	− 2,7
	Italia	51,27	43,02	5,4	− 5,3	−16,1
Table grapes	France	57,35	46,62	5,1	− 3,4	−18,7
	Italia	24,67	27,36	8,0	−30,7	10,9
Citrus fruit:						
Oranges	Italia	34,29	30,82	0,7	−25,4	−10,1
Mandarins	Italia	54,78	38,63	3,8	26,8	−29,5
Lemons	Italia	38,35	38,95	1,7	− 5,4	1,6
Cauliflowers	Deutschland	18,53	17,74	1,7	−17,9	− 4,3
	France	31,22	23,84	8,2	9,3	−23,6
	Italia	16,71	14,74	5,7	21,7	−11,8
	Nederland	42,92	41,67	6,2	− 9,5	− 2,9
	Belgique/België	36,38	39,59	7,1	−15,4	8,8
	Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—
	United Kingdom	35,16	34,10	10,3	71,5	− 3,0
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—
	Danmark	52,86	50,92	3,3	25,0	− 3,7
'Round' tomatoes	Deutschland	27,12	27,89	:	20,4	2,8
	France (1)	37,83	31,21	2,2	− 9,2	−17,5
	Italia (1)	19,65	14,67	− 3,5	−19,5	−25,3
	Nederland (2)	40,02	35,10	1,7	6,4	−12,3
	Belgique/België (2)	58,96	48,68	1,3	4,5	−17,4
	Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—
	United Kingdom (2)	61,54	44,26	:	− 1,6	−28,1
	Ireland (2)	56,02	51,89	:	6,9	− 7,9
	Danmark (2)	67,52	65,66	:	10,6	− 2,8

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Open-grown tomatoes.
(2) Tomatoes under glass.

M.11.5 Quantities of fruit and vegetables delivered to intervention

		1 000 kg		% of commercial production	
		1978/79	1979/80 p	1978/79	1979/80 p
1	2	3	4	5	6
Apples	Deutschland	17 576	101 119	1,0	5,8
	France	93 334	85 820	5,1	4,7
	Italia	96 504	84 173	5,1	4,4
	Nederland	120 829	117 779	19,2	19,6
	Belgique/België	44 588	69 547	16,8	22,0
	United Kingdom	5 478	8 412	1,4	2,3
	Ireland	665	1 100	5,5	7,3
	EUR 9	378 974	467 950	5,5	6,8
Pears	Deutschland	49	273	0,0	0,1
	France	1 474	7 043	0,4	1,7
	Italia	17 632	22 975	1,5	2,2
	Nederland	5 462	14 221	4,4	11,9
	Belgique/België	1 953	3 934	3,0	7,7
	United Kingdom	—	3 429	—	5,4
	EUR 9	26 570	51 875	1,2	2,6
Peaches	France	5 282	2 836	1,3	0,7
	Italia	32 980	54 512	3,0	4,8
	EUR 9	38 262	57 348	2,5	3,7
Oranges	France	233	—	0,0	—
	Italia	104 382	676	6,4	0,0
	EUR 9	104 615	676	6,5	0,0
Mandarins	Italia	53 123	18 017	15,8	5,4
	EUR 9	53 123	18 017	14,6	5,0
Lemons	Italia	24 581	—	3,3	—
	EUR 9	24 581	—	3,3	—
Table grapes	Italia	19	—	0,0	0,0
	EUR 9	19	—	0,0	0,0
Cauliflowers	Deutschland	4 824	2 517	0,6	0,3
	France	20 158	24 924	4,2	5,2
	Italia	12 083	10 920	2,1	1,8
	Nederland	—	—	—	—
	Belgique/België	158	30	0,5	0,1
	United Kingdom	6 237	260	2,0	0,1
	EUR 9	43 460	38 651	2,8	2,6
Tomatoes	Deutschland	48	110	0,2	0,4
	France	1 719	2 488	0,2	0,3
	Italia	9 771	162 799	0,3	3,8
	Nederland	7 910	25 875	2,1	6,6
	Belgique/België	187	522	0,0	0,0
	United Kingdom	—	—	—	—
	EUR 9	19 635	191 794	0,4	3,4

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.11.6 Supplies of fresh fruit [1]
Market balance: fresh apples

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1977/78	1978/79	»1977/78« / »1973/74«	1977/78 / 1976/77	1978/79 / 1977/78
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fresh fruit (without citrus fruit)					
Usable production	11 365	13 876	–1,4	–18,7	22,1
Imports	4 451	4 476	:	4,2	0,6
Exports	183	325	:	–44,0	77,6
Intra-EC trade	3 324	3 507	:	– 1,6	5,5
Change in stocks	2	25	×	×	×
Internal use	15 631	18 002	–0,5	–12,9	15,2
of which:					
– animal feed	81	90	×	×	×
– losses (market)	1 003	1 218	×	×	×
– industrial uses	397	441	–4,5	–17,5	11,1
– human consumption (gross)	14 107	16 162	–0,2	–11,1	14,6
Human consumption in kg/head	54,4	62,1	–0,5	–11,3	14,3
Degree of self-supply (%)	72,7	77,1	–0,9	– 6,7	6,0
Fresh apples					
Sales by commercial producers	4 298	5 681	–0,3	–18,9	32,2
Imports	499	504	5,6	19,7	1,0
Exports	143	84	1,4	–21,4	–41,3
Intra-EC trade	1 176	1 246	2,4	– 6,7	6,0
Change in stocks	–55	242	×	×	×
Internal use	4 709	5 860	0,0	–17,1	24,4
of which:					
– animal feed	9	5	×	×	×
– losses (market)	253	412	×	×	×
– industrial uses	12	99	×	×	×
– human consumption [2]	4 435	5 344	1,8	–13,1	20,5

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Including fruit preserves and juices.
(2) According to market balance.

M.11.7 Market balance – fresh pears – fresh peaches

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1977/78	1978/79	»1977/78« / »1973/74«	1977/78 / 1976/77	1978/79 / 1977/78
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fresh pears					
Sales by commercial producers	1 611	1 865	– 0,3	– 28,1	15,8
Imports	106	94	8,7	– 35,8	–11,3
Exports	53	68	–15,9	103,4	28,4
Intra-EC trade	277	194	– 2,5	11,2	–30,0
Change in stocks	8	1	×	×	×
Internal use	1 656	1 890	0,6	– 30,4	14,1
of which:					
– animal feed	0	0	×	×	×
– losses (market)	129	75	×	×	×
– industrial uses	39	16	×	×	×
– human consumption (1)	1 488	1 799	– 0,4	– 20,3	20,9
Fresh peaches					
Sales by commercial producers	1 409	1 563	1,9	– 22,1	10,9
Imports	120	101	1,7	73,7	–15,8
Exports	75	76	2,9	– 13,7	1,3
Intra-EC trade	265	234	5,1	– 18,7	–11,7
Change in stocks	0	0	×	×	×
Internal use	1 454	1 588	0,9 (2)	– 18,9	9,2
of which:					
– animal feed	0	0	×	×	×
– losses (market)	161	79	×	×	×
– processing	63	58	– 4,4 (2)	– 18,2	– 7,9
– human consumption (1)	1 209	1 426	– 0,6 (2)	3,4	17,9

Source: Eurostat.

(1) According to market balance.

(2) »1977/78« / 1973/74

M.11.8 Supplies of – citrus fruit [1] – fresh vegetables [2]

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1977/78	1978/79	«1977/78» / «1973/74»	1977/78 / 1976/77	1978/79 / 1977/78
1	2	3	4	5	6
Citrus fruit					
Usable production	2 764	2 569	2,5	−6,6	−7,0
Imports	4 128	4 055	:	2,4	−1,8
Exports	164	297	:	−23,7	81,1
Intra-EC trade	770	717	:	−19,7	−6,9
Change in stocks	0	0	×	×	×
Internal use	6 728	6 327	1,4	−0,7	−6,0
of which:					
– animal feed	8	0	×	×	×
– losses (market)	407	485	×	×	×
– industrial uses	45	42	2,4	0,0	−6,7
– human consumption (gross)	6 267	5 800	0,9	0,3	−7,5
Human consumption in kg/head	24,1	22,3	0,7	0,1	−7,7
Degree of self-supply (%)	41,1	40,6	1,0	−5,9	−1,2
Fresh vegetables					
Usable production	27 901	28 000	0,4	13,4	0,4
Imports	3 270	3 144	6,4	12,9	−3,9
Exports	945	1 378	12,3	35,2	45,8
Intra-EC trade	4 297	4 602	5,6	0,5	7,1
Change in stocks	0	0	×	×	×
Internal use	30 226	29 766	0,6	12,7	−1,5
of which:					
– animal feed	145	69	×	×	×
– losses (market)	3 017	3 131	×	×	×
– industrial uses	0	0	×	×	×
– human consumption [2]	27 053	26 560	0,7	13,5	−1,8
Human consumption in kg/head	104,2	102,1	0,5	13,2	−2,0
Degree of self-supply (%)	92,3	94,1	−0,2	0,6	1,9

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Including fruit preserves and juices.
(2) Including vegetable preserves and juices.

M.11.9 Market balance – cauliflowers – fresh tomatoes

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1977/78	1978/79	«1977/78» / «1973/74»	1977/78 / 1976/77	1978/79 / 1977/78
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cauliflowers					
Sales by commercial producers	1 384	1 368	−1,7	6,6	−1,2
Imports	1	7	×	×	×
Exports	30	26	−4,8	44,0	−13,3
Intra-EC trade	196	180	−2,3	−0,1	−8,2
Change in stocks	0	0	×	×	×
Internal use	1 355	1 349	−1,6 (²)	3,9	−0,4
of which:					
– animal feed	1	7	×	×	×
– losses (market)	86	82	×	−12,2	−4,7
– industrial uses	:	:	×	×	×
– human consumption (¹)	1 268	1 260	−1,8 (²)	5,2	−0,6
Fresh tomatoes					
Sales by commercial producers	4 412	5 130	1,6	8,0	16,3
Imports	378	400	−0,1	3,9	5,8
Exports	53	58	7,0	−1,3	9,4
Intra-EC trade	349	350	1,8	2,9	0,3
Internal use	4 737	5 472	1,4	7,7	15,5
of which:					
– animal feed	2	1	×	×	×
– losses (market)	128	205	×	×	×
– processing	2 122	2 599	4,5	22,2	22,5
– human consumption (¹)	2 485	2 667	1,0	7,3	7,3

Source: Eurostat.

(¹) According to market balance.

(²) »1978/79« / »1974/75«.

M.12.1 Areas, yields and production of hops

	Area					Yield					Production				
	ha		% TAV			100 kg/ha		% TAV			t		% TAV		
	1979 r	1980 **	»1979« / »1974«	1979 r / 1978	1980 / 1979	1979 r	1980 **	»1979« / »1974«	1979 r / 1978	1980 / 1979	1979 r	1980 **	»1979« / »1974«	1979 r / 1978	1980 / 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Deutschland	17 306	17 954	−3,1	− 1,8	3,7	18,1	16,4	2,6	4,7	− 9,4	31 210	30 500	−0,6	2,9	− 2,3
France	775	770	−8,7	−12,6	−0,7	20,2	19,8	2,7	18,9	− 2,0	1 559	1 525	−6,1	3,9	− 2,2
Belgique/België	803	771	−8,0	− 5,6	−4,0	21,3	18,1	2,1	30,7	−15,0	1 714	1 400	−6,2	23,7	−18,3
United Kingdom	5 709	5 705	− 8,3	− 2,2	−0,0	18,0	17,5	5,3	12,4	− 2,8	10 325	10 000	3,0	10,1	− 3,2
Ireland	65	70	0,0	0,0	7,7	12,6	10,7	8,2	12,5	−15,1	82	75	8,9	12,3	− 8,5
EUR 9	24 658	25 270	−2,7	−2,4	2,5	18,2	17,0	4,2	7,6	−6,6	44 890	43 500	−0,3	5,2	−3,1

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.12.2 Market prices for hops

	50 kg		% TAV		
	1978/79	1979/80	1979/80 / 1972/73	1978/79 / 1977/78	1979/80 / 1978/79
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	DM 300	DM 361	0,90	21,0	20,3
France	FF 477	FF 871	10,6	16,1	82,6
Belgique/België	BFR 4 377	BFR 6 149	4,2	84,3	40,5
United Kingdom	UKL 67,9	UKL 76,40	6,7	– 3,2	12,5
Ireland	IRL 87,1	IRL 87,1	3,8	11,1	—
EUR 9 (not covered by contract)	ECU 106,29	ECU 182,12	6,1	128,8	71,3
EUR 9 (under contract)	ECU 111,73	ECU 118,30	0,2	– 5,9	5,9
EUR 9 Total	ECU 110,67	ECU 129,0	1,4	77,9	16,6

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.12.3 Market balance – hops

		EC						World				
		Unit	1979r	1980**	% TAV 1979/1973	% TAV 1978r/1977	% TAV 1979/1978	1979	1980**	% TAV 1979/1973	% TAV 1978/1977	% TAV 1979/1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hops												
A	Area	1 000 ha	24,65	25,27	−3,0	−7,0	−2,6	79,3	82,0	−0,1	−0,9	1,2
B	Yield	t/ha	1,82	1,7	0,3	−4,0	7,7	1,48	1,45	0,1	−6,4	6,5
C = A × B	Production: hops	1 000 t	44,86	42,95	−1,6	−10,7	5,1	117 364	118 900	−0,1	−68	7,8
D	of which: – Alpha acid	%	6,27	6,27	−1,4	−1,9	2,3	6,06	6,00	−0,7	−5,4	5,3
E = C × D/100	– Alpha acid	t	2 813	2 693	−3,1	−12,4	7,5	7 112	7 134	−0,8	−11,8	13,5
	– loss	t	2 595	2 493	−2,8	−13,9	7,6	6 560	6 604	−1,1	−11,5	13,3
Beer												
F	Beer production (1)	Mio hl	234	235	0,7	0,4	0,4	936	964	4,2	3,2	7,1
G	of which: – Alpha acid	grammes/hl	9,1	8,9	−2,0	−1,1	−3,2	7,8	7,8	−1,0	−1,3	4,0
H = F × G × 1 000	– Alpha acid	t	2 129	2 091	−1,3	−0,6	−2,8	7 300	7 519	3,1	1,8	11,4
	– loss	t	1 964	1 935	−1,1	−2,3	−2,7	6 734	6 959	2,9	2,2	11,1
Alpha acid												
I = E − H	(Deficit)/Surplus	t	12	(70)	×	×	×	(174)	(355)	×	×	×
J	Stocks: – beginning of the year	t	904	852	×	20,9	−26,4	3 627	3 560	×	5,9	−17,8
K	Normal	t	992	972	×	−3,9	12,5	3 209	3 259	×	1,8	−7,7
L = J − K	Surplus	t	(88)	(120)	×	122,4	×	418	301	×	37,0	−59,4

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Following year.

M.13.1 Dairy herds and yields

Dairy cows (1)	1 000 head			% TAV		
	1978	1979	1980	»1979« / »1974«	1979 / 1978	1980 / 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	5 417	5 443	5 442	−0,1	0,5	0,0
France	7 512	7 491	7 446	−0,3	−0,3	−0,6
Italia	2 945	3 010	3 074	−0,4	2,2	2,1
Nederland	2 212	2 308	2 343	1,4	4,3	1,5
Belgique/België	974	981	983	−0,5	0,8	0,2
Luxembourg	68	68	68	−0,9	0,4	−1,4
United Kingdom	3 327	3 384	3 342	−0,7	1,7	−1,3
Ireland	1 484	1 513	1 503	2,3	2,0	−0,7
Danmark	1 087	1 100	1 056	−1,0	1,2	−4,0
EUR 9	25 027	25 299	25 257	−0,1	1,1	−0,2

Yields of dairy cows (2)	kg/head			% TAV		
	1978	1979	1980**	»1978« / »1974«	1979 / 1978	1980 / 1979
Deutschland	4 301	4 392		2,2	2,9	2,1
France	3 441	3 551*		1,2*	4,4	3,2*
Italia	3 303	3 354		2,9	1,2	1,5
Nederland	5 137	5 023		2,1	6,4	−2,2
Belgique/België	3 867	3 844		1,1	5,2	−0,6
Luxembourg	3 756	3 868		2,3	−0,4	2,7
United Kingdom	4 800	4 716*		4,0*	5,0	−0,8*
Ireland	3 255	3 264*		4,9*	6,2	−0,3*
Danmark	4 898	4 750		3,0	5,1	−3,0
EUR 9	4 010	4 046*	4 140	2,4*	4,3	0,9*

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 from dairy herds	1 000 t			% TAV		
	1978	1979	1980**	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	23 296	23 907	:	2,0	3,4	2,6
France	25 850	26 600*	:	1,0*	2,8	2,9*
Italia	9 727	10 095	:	1,8	2,9	3,8
Nederland	11 363	11 592	:	3,3	7,1	2,0
Belgique/België	3 766	3 771	:	0,5	3,9	0,1
Luxembourg	256	263	:	1,0	2,8	2,6
United Kingdom	15 971	15 960*	:	2,9*	5,3	−0,1*
Ireland	4 830	4 939	:	7,0	13,0	2,3
Danmark	5 324	5 225	:	2,0	3,6	−1,9
EUR 9	100 383	102 352*	104 500	2,1*	4,4	2,0*
Delivery of milk from dairy herds (1)						
Deutschland	21 443	22 050	:	2,9	4,2	2,8
France	22 660	23 637	:	1,9	2,6	4,3
Italia	7 381	7 746	:	1,5	2,8	5,3
Nederland	11 000	11 245	:	3,6	7,5	2,2
Belgique/België	2 899	2 973	:	1,6	5,3	2,1
Luxembourg	246	254	:	1,3	3,5	3,0
United Kingdom	15 386	15 420*	:	3,0*	4,9	0,2*
Ireland	4 494	4 611	:	8,2	14,6	2,6
Danmark	5 124	5 025	:	2,1	3,8	−1,9
EUR 9	90 633	92 961*	95 500	2,8*	4,7	2,6*

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Including deliveries of cream.

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	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	88,5	89,6	90,4	91,4	92,0	92,2
France	84,2	85,6	87,1	87,8	87,7	88,9*
Italia	74,1	75,1	75,8	75,9	75,9	76,7
Nederland	95,1	95,7	96,1	96,4	96,8	97,0
Belgique/België	70,7	73,2	74,8	75,6	77,0	78,8
Luxembourg	94,6	95,2	95,6	95,6	96,2	96,6
United Kingdom	95,6	96,2	96,2	96,7	96,3	96,6*
Ireland	88,3	89,4	90,8	91,8	93,0	93,4
Danmark	95,8	95,9	96,0	96,1	96,2	96,2
EUR 9	87,3	88,5	89,4	90,0	90,3	90,8*
Delivery of cream						
France	173	94	74	66	51	59
Italia	136	105	39	15	14	43
Belgique/België	162	118	101	88	77	66
EUR 9	471	317	214	169	142	168

Source: Eurostat.
([1]) Excluding deliveries of cream.

M.13.4 **Supply balance sheet – fresh products (excl. cream) (1)**
– cream

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fresh products (excl. cream)					
Usable production	26 352	26 524	0,4	0,1	0,7
Imports	5	5	18,9	150,0	0,0
Exports	114	148	6,5	– 19,1	29,8
Intra-EC trade	219	263	11,9	14,7	20,1
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	:
Total internal use	26 242	26 380	0,3	0,3	0,5
– human consumption	26 242	26 380	0,3	0,3	0,5
Human consumption kg/head/year	101,0	100,9	0,2	0,1	– 0,1
Self-supply (%)	100,4	100,6	0,0	– 0,1	0,2
Cream					
Usable production	622	644	4,4	6,9	3,5
Imports	0	0	×	×	×
Exports	11	0	– 9,6	37,5	×
Intra-EC trade	29	34	26,2	31,8	17,2
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	:
Total internal use	611	644	4,6	6,5	5,4
– human consumption	611	644	4,6	6,5	5,4
Human consumption kg/head/year	2,4	2,3	3,6	9,1	– 4,2
Self-supply (%)	101,8	100,0	– 0,2	0,4	– 1,8

Source: Eurostat.
(1) EUR –8 + Ireland*.

M.13.5 **Production (in the dairy industries) and consumption of fresh dairy products**

Fresh dairy products production	1 000 t			% TAV		
	1978	1979	1980**	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	4 416	4 548	:	2,2	6,2	3,0
France	3 568	3 864	:	4,1	1,9	8,3
Italia	2 983	2 994	:	5,5	6,7	0,4
Nederland	1 699	1 717	:	−0,5	0,7	1,1
Belgique/België	837	864	:	2,2	0,4	3,2
Luxembourg	40	51	:	6,0	18,2	29,1
United Kingdom	7 615	7 515**	:	−1,0**	− 1,4	− 1,3**
Ireland	474	460	:	4,5	5,9	− 3,1
Danmark	799	793	:	3,0	4,2	− 0,8
EUR 9	22 432	22 806**	23 150	1,6**	2,2	1,7**
Total consumption of fresh dairy products kg/head						
Deutschland	88	89	:	−0,4	2,2	1,6
France	87	91	:	1,8	− 2,5	+ 5,1
Italia	81	81	:	3,4	3,5	+ 0,0
Nederland	139	139	:	−1,1	0,3	− 0,2
Belgique/België Luxembourg	86	85	:	−0,9	1,4	− 1,5
United Kingdom	142	138	:	−1,2	− 1,6	− 2,5
Ireland	202	207*	:	−1,7*	− 4,6	2,5*
Danmark	164	163	:	2,2	3,2	− 0,5
EUR 9	103	104*	105	0,2*	0,2	1,0*

Source: Eurostat.

M.13.6 Production (in the dairy industries) of butter and cheese

Butter (¹)	1 000 t			% TAV		
	1978	1979	1980**	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	563	567	:	2,0	5,6	0,7
France	538	569	:	1,1	0,2	5,8
Italia	72	74	:	2,2	5,4	3,4
Nederland	228	231	:	4,5	18,8	1,3
Belgique/België	77	77	:	1,1	20,9	– 1,0
Luxembourg	8	8	:	0,3	2,5	– 1,2
United Kingdom	162	158*	:	23,5*	21,8	– 2,5*
Ireland	131	134	:	10,8	24,4	2,4
Danmark	140	130	:	– 1,3	6,9	– 7,1
EUR 9	1 919	1 948*	1 910	3,3*	8,4	1,5*
Cheese (¹)						
Deutschland	713	733	:	4,7	3,2	2,8
France	1 031	1 068*	:	3,7*	3,7	3,6*
Italia	505	523	:	7,0	5,4	3,6
Nederland	418	433	:	4,2	2,0	3,6
Belgique/België	43	41	:	2,0	– 3,4	– 3,5
Luxembourg	3	2	:	13,3	30,0	–23,1
United Kingdom	215	234*	:	0,8*	4,4	8,8*
Ireland	50	58	:	0,6	– 7,8	16,1
Danmark	183	189	:	6,4	3,4	3,3
EUR 9	3 161	3 281*	3 400	3,9*	3,4	3,8*

Source: Eurostat.
(¹) Product weight.

M.13.7 Production (in the dairy industries) of whole-milk powder and skimmed-milk powder

Whole-milk powder (¹)	1 000 t			% TAV		
	1978	1979	1980**	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	88	96	:	5,0	25,3	9,5
France	119	182	:	8,0	28,0	52,9
Italia	2	2	:	– 0,4	–16,0	32,7
Nederland	187	200	:	10,9	4,5	7,0
Belgique/België	23	33	:	6,7	–47,7	43,0
Luxembourg	0	0	:	×	×	×
United Kingdom	20	20*	:	– 3,4*	5,3	0,0*
Ireland	28	19	:	19,7	– 9,4	–32,7
Danmark	79	77	:	15,3	9,7	– 2,5
EUR 9	545	629*	750	9,0*	7,0	19,2*
Skimmed-milk powder						
Deutschland	595	625	:	3,0	6,4	5,1
France	697	659	:	– 0,2	– 3,2	– 5,5
Italia	0	0	:	×	×	×
Nederland	223	195	:	2,2	40,3	–12,6
Belgique/België	131	129	:	1,9	29,4	– 1,3
Luxembourg	13	13	:	1,5	×	×
United Kingdom	272	233*	:	19,6*	10,6	–14,3*
Ireland	169	148	:	8,0	16,8	–12,9
Danmark	64	52	:	– 0,7	20,8	–18,8
EUR 9	2 164	2 054*	2 012	3,3*	8,4	– 5,1*

Source: Eurostat.
(¹) Including partially skimmed-milk powder and powder for infants.

M.13.8 **Production (in the dairy industries) of concentrated milk and casein**

Concentrated milk (¹)	1 000 t			% TAV		
	1978	1979	1980**	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	492	489	:	2,4	2,8	− 0,5
France	122	121	:	− 5,0	−19,2	− 0,8
Italia	3	3	:	−14,5	−26,3	− 9,7
Nederland	489	514	:	1,0	− 6,1	5,1
Belgique/België	8	8	:	0,0	18,6	− 7,2
Luxembourg	0	0	:	×	×	×
United Kingdom	187	174*	:	− 0,5*	2,2	− 7,0*
Ireland	0	0	:	− 9,6	×	×
Danmark	7	6	:	− 1,7	16,7	−14,3
EUR 9	1 308	1 315*	1 380	0,5*	− 3,1	0,5*
Casein (²)						
Deutschland	15	16	:	1,1	13,8	6,7
France	22	32	:	4,1	15,8	45,5
Italia	0	0	:	×	×	×
Nederland	s	s	:	s	s	s
Belgique/België	0	0	:	×	×	×
Luxembourg	0	0	:	×	×	×
United Kingdom	s	s	:	s	s	s
Ireland	11	14	:	×	×	27,3
Danmark	1	3	:	37,5	×	×
EUR 9	66	80*	100	6,0*	20,2	21,2*

Source : (¹) Eurostat.
(²) EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.13.9 Detailed breakdown of butter supplies [1]

(1 000 t)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Opening stock							
– private aided by EC	84	94	93	79	78	187	101
– public (intervention)	117	54	71	176	117	231	271
Production							
– dairy [2]	1 605	1 666	1 745	1 771	1 919	1 948	1 910
– farm [2]	58	55	52	49	48	46	44
Imports [2]	157	160	132	120	125	118	95
Total availability	2 021	2 029	2 093	2 195	2 287	2 530	2 420
Consumption							
– at normal prices [3]	1 597	1 672	1 613	1 550	1 329	1 362	1 460
– at reduced prices [4]	—	—	—	72	123	140	12
Special measures [5]	141	125	107	108	140	157	178
Total consumption	1 738	1 797	1 720	1 730	1 592	1 659	1 650
Export at world market prices	103	32	71	219	216	436	450
Food aid	32	36	47	51	61	63	60
Total exports [2]	135	68	118	270	277	499	510
Closing stock							
– private aided by EC	94	93	79	78	187	101	100
– public (intervention)	54	71	176	117	231	271	160
Total closing stock	148	164	255	195	418	372	260

Source: [1] EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture (including equivalent butter in butteroil).
[2] Eurostat.

[3] Prices currently subsidized by EAGGF in United Kingdom, Ireland, Luxembourg and Denmark.

[4] 1977: – Reg. 2370/77 (Christmas butter), 1980
1978: – Reg. 1901/78
1979: – Reg. 1269/79.

[5] Including (1 000 t) social measures

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
– Social measures	33	20	8	5	2	5	6
– Armed forces and non-profit organizations	23	24	28	28	31	33	35
– Butter concentrate	5	4	4	3	3	1	2
– Sales to food industry	80	77	67	72	104	118	135

M.13.10 Detailed breakdown of skimmed-milk powder supplies (1)

(1 000 t)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Opening stock							
– private	300	279	136	226	216	299	154
– public (intervention)	166	365	1 112	1 135	965	674	227
Production							
– skimmed-milk powder (2) (3)	1 799	1 939	2 004	1 996	2 164	2 055	2 012
– buttermilk powder	40	50	53	53	45	45	47
Imports (2)	2	10	1	—	—	—	—
Total availability	2 307	2 643	3 306	3 410	3 390	3 073	2 440
Consumption at full market price	209	203	194	227	240	240	240
Subsidized consumption							
– animal feed (calves)	1 143	1 047	1 177	1 174	1 174	1 305	1 230
Special measures							
– deposit system	—	—	391	74	—	—	—
– pigs and poultry	—	—	16	306	436	414	—
– pigs and poultry, direct aid	—	—	—	27	148	97	—
Total consumption	1 352	1 250	1 778	1 808	1 998	2 050	1 470
Exports at world market prices	290	59	69	184	146	325	510
Food aid	21	51	70	97	123	179	140
Special measures (4)	—	35	28	140	150	132	—
Total exports (5)	311	145	167	421	419	636	650
Closing stock							
– private	279	136	226	216	299	154	150
– public (intervention)	365	1 112	1 135	965	674	227	170
Total	644	1 248	1 361	1 181	973	381	320

Source: (1) EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(2) Eurostat.

(3) Including buttermilk powder, powder incorporated directly in animal feed, milk powder for babies.

(4)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Sales to developing countries at reduced prices	35	14	—	—	—	
Animal feed (Reg. 2054/76)						
Destocking year	—	52	97	215	72	—
Estimate of the exporting year	—	14	140	150	132	—

(5) Including 50 000 t estimation (by EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture) for milk powder directly incorporated but not included in general statistics.

M.13.11 World trade in certain milk products - EC share (1)

		1 000 t			% TAV		
		1978 p	1979 p	1980**	1979/1974	1978/1977	1979/1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I – *Exports*							
Butter/butteroil	World (2)	589	812	:	11,2	– 7,0	37,9
	EUR 9 (2)	277	499	510	29,9	2,6	80,1
	%	47,0	61,5	:	×	×	×
Cheese	World	597	652	:	5,5	1,0	9,2
	EUR 9	219	265	295	7,1	5,3	21,0
	%	36,7	40,6	:	×	×	×
Skimmed-milk powder	World (2)	974	1 040	:	8,4	– 7,7	6,8
	EUR 9 (2)	419	636	650	15,4	– 0,5	51,8
	%	43,0	61,2	:	×	×	×
Whole-milk powder	World	496	561	:	12,8	– 0,4	13,1
	EUR 9	335	385	500	14,7	1,5	14,9
	%	67,5	68,6	:	×	×	×
Condensed milk	World	726	775	:	9,3	2,1	6,7
	EUR 9	545	556	580	3,8	– 2,3	2,0
	%	75,1	71,7	:	×	×	×
Casein	World	:	:	:	:	:	:
	EUR 9	32	40	:	13,8	18,5	25,0
	%	:	:	:	×	×	×
II – *Imports*							
Butter/butteroil	World (2)	589	812	:	11,2	– 7,0	37,9
	EUR 9	125	118	95	– 5,6	4,2	– 5,6
	%	21,2	14,5	:	×	×	×
Cheese	World	597	652	:	5,5	1,0	9,2
	EUR 9	78	78	80	– 1,2	– 12,4	0,0
	%	13,1	12,0	:	×	×	×
Casein	World	:	:	:	:	:	:
	EUR 9	27	21	:	– 2,6	– 3,6	– 22,2
	%	:	:	:	×	×	×

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Intra-EC trade excluded.
(2) Food aid included.

M.13.12 World – butter production – cheese production – casein production

Butter	%		1 000 t		% TAV		
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1979/1973	1978/1977	1979/1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
World:	100,0	100,0	6 200	6 150	:	1,9	– 0,8
– EUR 9	31,7	32,4	1 967	1 994	2,3	8,1	1,4
– Spain	0,3	0,3	16	19	:	–15,8	18,8
– Greece	0,1	0,1	7	6	:	16,7	–14,3
– Portugal	0,1	0,1	4	6	:	0,0	50,0
– Australia	1,8	1,5	112	92	:	– 2,6	–17,9
– New Zealand	3,9	4,0	242	246	:	– 6,6	1,7
– USA	7,3	7,3	451	447	:	– 8,3	– 0,9
– Canada	1,7	1,6	103	98	:	– 8,8	– 4,9
– USSR	22,3	21,5	1 381	1 325	:	– 1,8	– 4,1
– Brazil	1,5	1,5	90	90	:	12,5	0,0
– Argentina	0,4	0,5	29	29	:	– 6,5	0,0
– India	9,2	9,3	570	575	:	0,0	0,9
– Others	19,7	19,9	1 228	1 223	:	1,6	– 0,4
Cheese							
World:	100,0	100,0	7 750	8 100	:	4,7	4,5
– EUR 9	41,8	42,2	3 240	3 415	4,2	2,9	5,4
– Spain	1,5	1,6	112	129	:	7,7	15,2
– Greece	2.1	2,1	164	171	:	3,8	4,3
– Portugal	0,4	0,4	31	31	:	10,7	0,0
– Australia	1,7	1,9	129	153	:	22,9	18,6
– New Zealand	1,1	1,2	82	95	:	1,2	15,9
– USA	20,6	20,8	1 597	1 685	:	4,9	5,5
– Canada	1,8	2,0	140	162	:	4,5	15,7
– USSR	8,6	8,1	668	659	:	2,6	– 1,3
– Brazil	0,7	0,7	56	58	:	1,8	3,6
– Argentina	3,1	2,2	244	239	:	0,8	– 2,0
– India	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Others	16,6	16,1	1 287	1 303	:	9,8	1,2
Casein							
World:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– EUR 9	:	:	66	80	6,1	24,5	21,2
– Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Australia	:	:	17	14	:	–10,5	–17,6
– New Zealand	:	:	63	65	:	10,5	3,2
– USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Canada	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– USSR	:	:	31	31	:	10,7	0,0
– Brazil	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Argentina	:	:	3	3	:	–25,0	0,0
– India	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Others	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.13.13 World – whole-milk powder production and skimmed-milk powder production – concentrated milk production

Whole-milk powder	% 1978	% 1979	1 000 t 1978	1 000 t 1979	% TAV 1979/1973	% TAV 1978/1977	% TAV 1979/1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
World:	100,0	100,0	1 500	1 550	:	1,6	3,3
– EUR 9	36,3	40,6	545	629	7,0	2,1	15,4
– Spain	0,5	0,5	8	7	:	0,0	–12,5
– Greece	—	—	—	—	:	—	—
– Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Australia	4,7	5,5	71	85	:	– 1,4	19,7
– New Zealand	4,7	5,0	71	78	:	– 4,1	9,9
– USA	2,3	2,5	34	38	:	9,7	11,8
– Canada	0,5	0,5	7	7	:	0,0	0,0
– USSR	13,1	13,9	227	215	:	0,9	– 5,3
– Brazil	11,0	9,7	165	150	:	37,5	– 9,1
– Argentina	4,3	3,5	64	55	:	– 7,2	–14,1
– India	—	—	—	—	:	—	—
– Others	20,6	18,3	307	286	:	– 8,6	– 6,8
Skimmed-milk powder							
World:	100,0	100,0	4 114	4 015	:	0,9	– 2,4
– EUR 9	53,7	52,3	2 209	2 100	2,6	7,8	– 4,9
– Spain	0,5	0,6	21	26	:	–22,2	23,8
– Greece	—	—	—	—	:	×	×
– Portugal	0,2	0,2	10	10	:	11,1	0,0
– Australia	2,0	1,4	83	57	:	–13,5	–31,3
– New Zealand	4,0	4,2	164	167	:	–15,0	1,6
– USA	10,2	10,3	420	415	:	–17,0	– 1,2
– Canada	3,2	2,9	130	119	:	–18,2	–11,5
– USSR	7,4	7,7	306	309	:	11,3	1,0
– Brazil	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Argentina	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– India	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Others	18,7	20,3	771	816	:	0,9	5,8
Concentrated milk							
World:	100,0	100,0	4 018	4 034	:	– 1,8	0,4
– EUR 9	32,6	32,8	1 308	1 325	0,1	– 3,3	1,3
– Spain	3,0	3,1	122	124	:	– 3,9	1,6
– Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Portugal	—	0,0	—	2	:	×	:
– Australia	1,9	2,0	77	81	:	– 3,8	5,2
– New Zealand	0,2	0,1	8	5	:	–46,7	–37,5
– USA	22,2	21,6	893	872	:	– 6,0	– 2,4
– Canada	4,5	4,8	182	193	:	23,8	6,0
– USSR	11,3	11,1	453	449	:	– 2,8	– 0,9
– Brazil	0,8	0,8	33	34	:	3,1	3,0
– Argentina	0,2	0,2	7	7	:	–36,4	0,0
– India	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Others	23,3	23,4	935	942	:	3,1	0,7

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

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)					Skimmed-milk powder					Skimmed-milk for casein				
	1 000 t			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1978/1977	1979/1978	1978	1979	1980	1978/1977	1979/1978	1978	1979	1980	1978/1977	1979/1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Deutschland	1 699	1 689		– 1,6	– 0,6	240	252		3,8	5,0	575	603		20,8	5,0
France	79	90		33,2	13,9	534	556		10,0	4,1	852	1 130		21,3	32,5
Italia	66	71		– 5,0	7,5	124	206		–20,8	66,2	—	—		—	—
Nederland	41	51		34,2	24,4	183	186		–14,3	2,0	674	717		22,1	6,3
Belgique/België	413	382		– 4,3	– 7,5	36	33		7,6	– 8,4	—	—		—	—
Luxembourg	3	2		– 25,0	–41,8	1	1		–27,0	15,0	—	—		—	—
United Kingdom	366	500		109,6	36,6	18	23		7,6	29,3	49	81		–21,0	67,2
Ireland	171	254		548,3	48,8	21	30		–11,2	43,7	415	525		70,1	26,6
Danmark	1 231	1 342		– 4,3	9,0	17	18		9,6	4,7	47	101		123,8	113,1
EUR 9	4 069	4 381	4 500**	6,8	7,7	1 174	1 305	1 230**	0,0	11,1	2 612	3 157	4 000**	27,0	20,9

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Normal aid + special aid.

M.13.15 Community butter and skimmed-milk powder stocks [1] on 1 April

Butter	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1979	1980	»1979« / »1974«	1979 / 1978	1980 / 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	166	203	20,4	42,1	22,3
France	26	12	−25,3	×	−54,4
Italia	—	—	—	—	—
Nederland	42	20	29,0	×	−51,4
Belgique/België	15	18	5,4	×	16,4
Luxembourg	2	2	14,9	− 6,5	− 4,7
United Kingdom	35	29	—	×	−18,6
Ireland	—	7	—	—	—
Danmark	9	1	8,4	43,6	×
EUR 9	294	292	11,3	83,2	− 1,0
Skimmed-milk powder					
Deutschland	371	150	32,9	−29,0	−59,0
France	9	0	−31,0	−61,7	×
Italia	8	—	—	13,0	—
Nederland	—	—	10,1	—	—
Belgique/België	44	3	5,7	−17,6	×
Luxembourg	4	1	32,0	−28,0	−79,2
United Kingdom	29	1	17,4	−49,3	×
Ireland	18	1	—	−23,6	×
Danmark	20	—	38,0	−18,2	—
EUR 9	503	156	18,7	−35,5	−69,0

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Stocks referred to in Article 6 of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68.

M.13.16 Intervention measures in 1979 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 food aid	Total	Quantity subject to a storage contract
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	193	147	23	170	56
France	35	37	13	50	87
Italia (3)	—	—	—	—	2
Nederland	27	7	6	13	57
Belgique/België	23	9	7	16	26
Luxembourg	3	2	2	4	1
United Kingdom	48	30	1	31	33
Ireland	3	—	—	—	22
Danmark	2	7	1	8	3
EUR 9 (3)	334	239	53	292	287

Skimmed-milk powder (2)	Taken into storage	Released from storage			
		To the Community market	For export	Food aid	Total
Deutschland	144	312	34	34	380
France	0	8	12	—	20
Italia (3)	37	38	—	0	38
Nederland	0	1	—	0	1
Belgique/België	11	53	18	9	80
Luxembourg	4	6	—	1	7
United Kingdom	10	61	5	1	67
Ireland	9	22	2	8	32
Danmark	1	36	1	—	37
EUR 9 (3)	179	497	72	53	622

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) In accordance with Regulation EEC/804/68, Article 6.
(2) In accordance with Regulation EEC/804/68, Article 7.
(3) The date for Italy covers stocks originating in the public warehouses of fellow Member States, who have already included these quantities in their figures. To avoid double counting the EUR 9 total excluded the data for Italy.

M.13.17 Consumer prices – milk – cheese – butter

				% TAV		
		1978	1979	1979/1973	1978/1977	1979/1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Milk (1)						
Deutschland	DM/l	1,11	1,11	3,6	0	0
France	FF/l	2,04	2,26	11,0	9,7	10,8
Italia	LIT/l	395	450	20,1	3,1	13,9
Nederland	HFL/l	0,99	1,02	4,6	– 9,2	3,8
Belgique/België	BFR/l	15,4	15,5	5,8	2,7	0,6
United Kingdom	pence/pint	12,70	14,40	17,4	15,5	13,4
Ireland	pence/pint	8,50	11,80	15,0	6,3	38,8
Danmark	DKR/l	2,89	3,04	8,7	5,1	5,2
Cheese (2)						
Deutschland	DM/kg	10,68	10,76	4,0	3,2	0,7
France	FF/kg	24,07	25,73	10,3	12,1	6,9
Italia	LIT/kg	9 403	11 279	23,1	21,4	20,0
Nederland	HFL/kg	10,44	10,44	6,1	5,7	0
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	164,3	168,0	7,9	6,5	2,3
United Kingdom	pence/lb	70,22	83,00	17,1	11,5	18,2
Ireland	pence/lb	85,70	96,60	22,2	20,2	12,7
Danmark	DKR/kg	32,35	34,24	11,8	15,2	5,8
Butter (3)						
Deutschland	DM/250 g	2,28	2,31	2,5	1,3	1,3
France	FF/kg	18,50	19,87	6,9	7,0	7,4
Italia	LIT/kg	4 067	4 266	13,5	– 2,3	4,9
Nederland	HFL/250 g	2,29	2,29	2,7	– 0,9	0
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	150,8	152,0	4,8	2,0	0,8
United Kingdom	pence/lb	60,13	73,70	21,2	12,6	22,6
Ireland	pence/lb	56,95	65,90	15,3	7,6	15,7
Danmark	DKR/kg	20,51	20,93	7,7	– 9,0	2,0

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.

(2) Deutschland : Edamer oder Gouda – 40/45% Fett.
France : Emmenthal français.
Italia : Parmigiano.
Nederland : Bolegen Goudse kaas.
Belgique/België : Gouda 45%.
United Kingdom : Cheese, Cheddar type.
Ireland : Cheese, natural.
Danmark : Ost 45%, »Danbo«.

(3) Deutschland : Dt. Markenbutter in ¼ kg Packungen.
France : Beurre laitier en plaques.
Italia : Burro.
Nederland : Roomboter.
Belgique/België : Beurre de laiterie.
United Kingdom : Butter, home product.
Ireland : Butter.
Danmark : Smør saltet.

M.13.18 **Consumer price index – milk, butter, cheese**
(in money and real terms)

	1970 = 100		% TAV		
	1978	1979	1979/1973	1978/1977	1979/1978
1	2	3	4	5	6
Money terms					
Deutschland	:	:	:	:	:
France	202,2	220,6	10,0	9,5	9,1
Italia	299,8	343,6	18,5	7,9	14,6
Nederland	169,1	169,6	5,6	3,6	0,3
Belgique/België	160,9	162,0	5,5	2,7	0,7
Luxembourg	161,9	163,5	5,7	1,9	1,0
United Kingdom	314,1	361,5	18,2	16,5	15,1
Ireland	238,0	296,2	15,1	8,2	24,5
Danmark	:	:	:	:	:
Real terms					
Deutschland	:	:	:	:	:
France	101,3	99,9	– 0,6	0,2	– 1,4
Italia	113,0	112,9	1,8	– 3,8	– 0,2
Nederland	91,9	88,3	– 1,6	– 0,6	– 4,0
Belgique/België	88,1	84,9	– 2,7	– 1,7	– 3,6
Luxembourg	94,6	91,4	– 1,6	– 1,1	– 3,4
United Kingdom	116,5	118,2	2,2	7,6	1,4
Ireland	88,5	97,3	0,1	0,6	9,9
Danmark	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat.

M.14.1 **Cattle numbers**
(December of the previous year)

	1 000 head		% TAV		
	1979	1980	»1979« / »1975«	1979 / 1978	1980 / 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	15 007	15 049	0,9	1,7	0,3
France	23 507	23 558	−0,5	0,6	0,2
Italia	8 724	8 808	0,8	1,8	1,0
Nederland	4 797	5 028	0,9	2,7	4,8
Belgique/België	2 870	2 904	0,0	1,7	1,2
Luxembourg	215	217	0,4	3,9	1,1
United Kingdom	13 507	13 318	−2,0	−0,1	−1,4
Ireland	6 130	6 169	−1,2	−1,8	0,6
Danmark	3 052	2 944	−0,3	−0,1	−3,5
EUR 9	77 809	77 995	−0,3	0,8	0,2

Source: Eurostat.

M.14.2 **Beef and veal supply balance**

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	6 385	6 789	1,3	0,7	6,4
Changes in stocks	−102	+21	×	×	×
Imports	369	368	−6,6	6,3	− 0,3
Exports	187	345	−1,9	3,4	84,3
Intra-Community trade	1 093	1 090	8,8	5,2	− 0,3
Internal use	6 702	6 791	1,0	1,5	1,3
Consumption in kg/head/year	25,8	26,0	0,9	1,3	0,8
Degree of self-supply (%) (1)	95,3	100,0	0,3	−0,8	5,0

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Calculated on the basis of gross domestic production.

M.14.3 Beef and veal production (beef animals and calves) (¹)

		1 000 t		% TAV		
		1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Beef animals	Deutschland	1 371	1 445	4,3	4,1	5,4
	France	1 297	1 447	0,3	– 0,3	11,5
	Italia	869	935	– 0,4	– 3,6	7,6
	Nederland	253	274	0,8	– 5,2	8,2
	Belgique/België	235	246	– 1,9	– 3,0	4,5
	Luxembourg	8	8	– 1,8	– 3,1	1,2
	United Kingdom	1 022	1 045	– 0,5	2,9	2,3
	Ireland	388	387	4,6	0,8	– 0,3
	Danmark	233	249	2,9	– 2,4	7,0
	EUR 9	5 676	6 036	0,8	0,4	6,4
Calves	Deutschland	69	73	0,8	1,9	5,3
	France	361	377	2,2	2,8	4,4
	Italia	158	170	6,4	5,0	7,5
	Nederland	122	129	3,1	2,4	6,3
	Belgique/België	32	34	5,6	7,2	7,0
	Luxembourg	0	0	–25,2	–58,3	–26,7
	United Kingdom	6	5	–12,9	–33,0	–11,9
	Ireland	1	1	—	—	—
	Danmark	2	2	–11,7	–19,2	– 8,3
	EUR 9	750	791	2,9	2,8	5,5
Beef and veal	Deutschland	1 440	1 517	2,2	4,0	5,4
	France	1 658	1 824	0,7	0,4	10,0
	Italia	1 027	1 105	0,5	– 2,4	7,6
	Nederland	375	403	1,5	– 2,9	– 7,6
	Belgique/België	268	281	– 1,2	– 1,9	4,8
	Luxembourg	8	8	– 2,0	– 3,3	1,1
	United Kingdom	1 027	1 050	– 0,6	2,6	2,2
	Ireland	389	388	4,6	0,9	– 0,2
	Danmark	235	252	2,7	– 2,6	6,9
	EUR 9	6 427	6 827	1,0	0,7	6,2

Source: Eurostat.

(¹) Based on total slaughterings of animals of national and foreign origin.
NB: These figures do not correspond to gross domestic production; for this see Table M.20.1.

M.14.4 Slaughterings of beef animals and calves ([1])

		1 000 head		% TAV			Average weight in kg/carcass		% TAV		
		1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Beef animals	Deutschland	4 674	4 887	1,7	2,5	4,6	293,3	295,6	0,6	1,6	0,8
	France	4 089	4 537	0,0	– 1,7	10,9	317,2	318,9	0,3	1,4	0,5
	Italia	3 358	3 592	0,1	– 4,4	7,0	258,7	260,3	0,8 ([2])	0,8	0,6
	Nederland	890	956	0,3	– 7,1	7,4	284,4	286,5	0,4	2,0	0,7
	Belgique/België	733	759	– 2,3	– 3,6	3,6	322,0	324,7	0,4	0,6	0,8
	Luxembourg	29	29	– 2,6	– 5,3	– 1,0	281,9	288,1	0,7	2,3	2,2
	United Kingdom	3 883	3 893	– 1,5	1,0	0,3	263,1	268,5	1,0	1,9	2,0
	Ireland	1 468	1 451	2,5	1,0	– 1,1	264,3	267,2	2,1	– 0,2	1,1
	Danmark	1 018	1 083	2,0	– 5,6	6,0	229,0	230,3	1,0	3,4	0,6
	EUR 9	20 141	21 186	0,3	– 1,1	5,2	281,8	284,9	1,0 ([2])	1,5	1,1
Calves	Deutschland	665	680	– 2,8	– 2,2	2,3	103,7	106,7	3,7	4,1	2,9
	France	3 407	3 454	1,0	0,1	1,4	106,0	109,1	1,2	2,7	3,0
	Italia	1 327	1 392	2,1	4,5	4,9	119,1	122,1	4,1	0,5	2,5
	Nederland	1 074	1 080	2,2	0,4	0,5	113,2	119,7	0,9	2,0	5,8
	Belgique/België	262	276	2,7	1,9	5,3	122,0	124,0	2,8	5,1	1,6
	Luxembourg	—	—	–26,9	–70,1	– 6,8	102,0	80,3	3,7	39,2	–21,3
	United Kingdom	151	158	–14,8	–42,6	4,4	39,0	32,9	0,8	16,8	–15,6
	Ireland	5	5	2,2	0,0	0,0	114,3	125,4	×	×	9,7
	Danmark	45	43	– 6,0	–15,0	4,4	53,3	51,2	–6,1	– 4,8	– 4,1
	EUR 9	6 937	7 088	0,3	– 0,9	2,2	108,2	11,6	2,6 ([2])	3,8	3,2

Source: Eurostat.

([1]) Total slaughterings of animals of national and foreign origin.
([2]) »1978« / »1975«.

M.14.5 Market prices (1) for beef and veal

		ECU/100 kg (2)		% TAV (3)		
		1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Beef animals	Deutschland	127,025	127,909	3,0	− 1,2	0
	France	143,607	140,255	7,4	7,6	4,5
	Italia	135,879	135,713	14,3	12,9	9,5
	Nederland	121,323	120,929	4,0	1,8	− 0,6
	Belgique/België	136,571	140,327	4,3	2,2	2,4
	Luxembourg	137,078	138,050	5,1	0,3	0,4
	United Kingdom	120,888	125,428	13,2	16,9	12,9
	Ireland	111,366	114,896	17,4	17,6	6,0
	Danmark	120,519	119,993	8,2	9,5	1,1
	EUR 9 (4)	130,508	130,801	4,4	1,3	0,2
Calves	Deutschland	200,512	201,671	3,0	4,1	− 0,1
	France	218,275	214,322	8,0	10,3	5,1
	Italia	192,445	187,090	13,4	16,2	6,5
	Nederland	190,675	187,866	3,1	3,3	− 1,7
	Belgique/België	203,223	205,227	5,6	6,2	0,7
	Luxembourg	180,232	167,183	1,0	− 0,7	− 7,5
	United Kingdom	181,193	177,451	14,0	13,2	6,4
	Ireland	134,563	156,321	25,5	12,4	19,2
	Danmark	131,550	131,492	6,8	11,1	1,5
	EUR 9 (4)	193,125	192,460	4,5	3,3	− 0,3

(1) Representative markets (for Ireland and the United Kingdom, including accession compensatory amounts).
(2) Live weight.
(3) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.
(4) Weighted ∅.

M.14.6 Consumer price of beef and veal

				% TAV		
		1978	1979	1979/1973	1978/1977	1979/1978
1		2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	DM/kg	30,90	31,63	4,1	3,9	2,4
France	FF/kg	45,49	48,87	9,2	11,4	7,4
Italia	LIT/kg	6 310	6 953	14,5	10,8	10,2
Nederland	HFL/kg	25,35	26,27	4,4	5,5	3,6
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	404,3	415,0	7,4	6,9	2,6
United Kingdom	pence/lb	161,55	194,50	16,9	17,8	20,4
Ireland	pence/lb	153,75	178,50	16,0	19,5	16,1
Danmark	DKR/kg	56,98	59,79	9,7	16,4	4,9

Source: Eurostat.

Deutschland : Lendenfilet
France : Faux-filet paré
Italia : Carne bovina s. o.
Nederland : Runder biefstuk
Belgique/België : Entrecôte
United Kingdom : Sirloin steak
Ireland : Sirloin steak
Danmark : Oksekød.

M.14.7 World production and production of principal beef and veal-producing/exporting countries

	%		1 000 t		% TAV		
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1979/1973	1978/1977	1979/1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
World	100,0	100,0	48 211	46 469	2,2	0,2	- 3,6
- EUR 9	13,3	14,7	6 427	6 828	3,4	0,7	6,2
- Spain	0,8	0,9	392	395	1,1	- 8,8	0,8
- Portugal	0,2	0,2	90	90	1,2	12,5	—
- Greece	0,2	0,2	112	110	3,6	- 6,7	- 1,8
- USA	23,4	21,4	11 284	9 925	0,2	- 4,7	-12,0
- USSR	14,7	15,0	7 086	6 950	2,8	3,1	- 1,9
- Brazil	4,8	4,9	2 309	2 285	2,2	- 5,8	- 1,0
- Argentina	6,6	6,7	3 193	3 092	6,2	9,6	- 3,2
- Uruguay	0,7	0,6	333	264	-0,1	- 1,5	-20,7
- Australia	4,4	3,8	2 131	1 781	2,9	- 1,3	-16,4
- New Zealand	1,2	1,1	572	501	2,0	1,2	-12,3
- China	3,4	3,6	1 623	1 650	—	2,9	1,7
- Canada	2,2	2,0	1 060	938	0,7	- 7,3	-11,5
- Mexico	1,2	1,2	558	573	0,8	3,0	2,7
- Colombia	1,2	1,3	570	600	4,9	5,6	5,3
- Poland	1,5	1,7	737	786	6,6	0,5	6,6
- Yugoslavia	0,7	0,7	338	340	3,8	1,5	0,6
- Japan	0,8	0,9	403	401	8,4	11,6	- 0,5
- South Africa	1,0	1,1	467	526	4,4	10,7	12,6

Source: FAO and other international organizations.

M.15.1 **Pig numbers**
(December of the previous year)

	1 000 head		% TAV		
	1979	1980	»1979« / »1974«	1979 / 1978	1980 / 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	22 641	22 374	1,9	5,9	– 1,2
France	10 765	10 525	– 1,6	– 0,8	– 2,2
Italia	8 921	8 807	1,7	– 5,3	– 1,3
Nederland	9 301	10 044	6,2	10,3	8,0
Belgique/België	4 992	5 044	1,8	1,2	1,0
Luxembourg	91	80	– 2,8	3,4	–11,5
United Kingdom	7 964	7 815	– 2,0	3,0	– 1,9
Ireland	1 148	1 119	2,8	15,3	– 2,5
Danmark	9 184	9 566	1,3	10,8	4,2
EUR 9	75 007	75 374	1,3	4,0	0,5

Source: Eurostat.

M.15.2 **Pigmeat supply balance**

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross domestic production	9 282	9 756	2,9	5,2	5,1
Changes in stocks	20	– 2	×	×	×
Imports	152	131	–9,9	5,6	–13,8
Exports	168	218	–9,0	–1,2	29,8
Intra-EC trade	1 377	1 513	5,7	8,1	9,9
Internal use	9 288	9 671	2,9	5,4	4,1
Consumption in kg/head/year	35,7	37,1	2,6	5,2	3,9
Degree of self-supply (%)	99,9	100,9	0,1	–0,2	0,9

Source: Eurostat.

M.15.3 Pigmeat production [1]

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	2 999	3 089	2,9	5,7	3,0
France	1 656	1 735	2,5	3,3	4,8
Italia	922	969	7,6	6,8	5,2
Nederland	1 193	1 289	5,8	10,3	8,0
Belgique/België	674	669	0,3	2,9	− 0,7
Luxembourg	8	8	−4,4	− 2,1	− 9,5
United Kingdom	884	940	−0,5	− 1,8	6,3
Ireland	137	150	2,9	3,3	9,5
Danmark	815	901	1,9	8,8	10,6
EUR 9	9 287	9 750	2,9	5,2	5,0

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Gross domestic production: animals of national origin + live exported animals − live imported animals.

M.15.4 Number of pigs slaughtered [1]

	1 000 head		% TAV			Average carcase weight in kg		% TAV		
	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Deutschland	36 261	37 577	3,4	5,2	3,6	85,1	84,3	−0,6	0,2	−0,9
France	20 108	21 071	3,0	4,3	4,8	88,0	87,8	−0,1	0,6	−0,3
Italia	9 622	10 041	5,7	4,9	4,4	100,5	102,9	1,3	1,9	2,4
Nederland	12 530	13 078	4,7	9,5	4,4	83,6	84,4	0,1	−1,0	0,9
Belgique/België	7 644	8 004	1,0	5,9	4,7	81,5	81,2	0,3	1,4	−0,4
Luxembourg	122	102	−3,6	−1,6	−16,9	67,3	73,3	−0,7	−0,6	9,0
United Kingdom	13 794	14 738	−0,3	−2,8	6,8	64,2	63,8	−0,1	0,7	−0,7
Ireland	2 040	2 296	3,1	4,5	12,5	65,3	64,9	−0,6	−0,5	−0,7
Danmark	11 935	13 314	2,2	9,2	11,6	67,6	67,0	0,0	0,0	−0,9
EUR 9	114 056	120 221	2,8	4,9	5,4	81,8	81,5	0,1	0,5	−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])		
	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	121,942	123,219	– 0,1	–11,6	0,6
France	139,736	136,927	5,2	– 0,4	6,8
Italia	141,976	152,146	13,3	4,7	17,2
Nederland	121,518	123,415	1,5	– 7,3	1,5
Belgique/België	129,937	132,501	1,7	– 6,3	1,9
Luxembourg	149,049	141,651	1,8	– 1,7	– 5,1
United Kingdom	152,069	142,047	10,7	12,9	1,4
Ireland	126,755	123,553	8,3	3,4	0,2
Danmark	128,466	123,787	3,8	5,4	– 2,4
EUR 9 ([4])	131,816	131,615	1,8	– 6,2	– 0,2

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

([1]) Representative markets (for Ireland and the United Kingdom, including accession compensatory amounts until 15.6.1977).
([2]) Slaughtered weight.
([3]) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.
([4]) Weighted ∅.

M.15.6 Consumer price of pigmeat

				% TAV		
		1978	1979	1979 / 1973	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	DM/kg	11,09	10,81	1,7	0,18	– 2,5
France	FF/kg	28,37	29,37	6,2	7,9	3,5
Italia	LIT/kg	4 099	4 401	12,1	3,0	7,4
Nederland	HFL/kg	13,60	13,55	2,6	3,0	– 0,4
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	188,0	184,0	4,1	4,7	– 2,1
United Kingdom	UKL/kg	94,55	104,20	12,7	2,8	10,2
Ireland	IRL/kg	155,28	177,20	16,1	16,4	14,1
Danmark	DKR/kg	59,71	67,95	12,3	10,5	13,8

Source: Eurostat.

Deutschland :	Kotelett
France :	Filet de porc
Italia :	Carne suina senz'osso
Nederland :	Haaskarbonade
Belgique/België :	Côte de porc
United Kingdom :	Loin (with bone)
Ireland :	Steak
Danmark :	Mellemkam uden Spack.

M.15.7 World production and production of principal pigmeat-producing/exporting countries

	%		1 000 t		% TAV		
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1979/1973	1978/1977	1979/1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
World	100,0	100,0	50 270	52 785	16,6	14,9	5,0
– EUR 9	18,4	18,5	9 282	9 756	6,6	5,2	5,1
– Spain	1,6	1,6	803	854	16,0	9,4	6,3
– Greece	0,2	0,2	124	134	21,5	14,8	8,0
– Portugal	0,3	0,3	155	160	20,1	13,1	3,2
– China	29,4	29,4	14 796	15 515	44,5	21,6	4,2
– USA	12,1	13,3	6 075	7 008	2,1	1,1	15,3
– USSR	10,5	10,0	5 302	5 300	7,2	26,0	– 0,0
– Poland	3,5	3,5	1 785	1 835	12,3	16,7	2,8
– Japan	2,5	2,7	1 284	1 400	15,6	10,2	9,0
– GDR	2,2	2,1	1 119	1 124	2,4	– 1,2	0,5
– Brazil	1,7	1,6	850	850	6,7	1,9	0,0
– Canada	1,2	1,4	620	745	8,9	12,1	20,2
– Yugoslavia	1,6	1,2	785	630	21,5	18,9	–19,7
– Romania	1,6	1,6	810	819	8,9	17,7	1,1
– Hungary	1,7	1,7	853	880	3,6	26,7	3,2
– Czechoslovakia	1,7	1,7	877	870	21,1	17,6	– 0,0

Source : FAO and other international organizations.

M.16.1 Laying hens

	1 000 head		% TAV		
	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	59 900	55 400	−2,4	− 2,0	− 7,5
France	69 180	70 590	0,6	5,1	2,0
Italia	82 300	:	:	2,1	:
Nederland	27 400	34 349	9,8	17,1	25,4
Belgique/België	15 225	13 883	−2,0	− 1,4	− 8,8
Luxembourg	250	200	−3,1	0,0	−20,0
United Kingdom	63 651	62 194	−0,6	2,9	− 2,3
Ireland	3 368	3 179	−4,7	− 3,5	− 5,6
Danmark	4 669	4 859	−3,3	3,6	4,1
EUR 9	325 943	:	:	3,0	:

Source : Eurostat.

M.16.2 Number of utility chicks hatched from laying hens

	1 000 head		% TAV		
	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	43 138	41 602	− 1,3	− 5,0	− 3,6
France	41 793	43 720	4,0	4,5	4,6
Italia	37 903	29 636	4,3	12,9	−21,8
Nederland	29 217	31 047	12,2	13,6	6,3
Belgique/België	12 801	12 124	− 2,2	− 3,4	− 5,3
Luxembourg	17	16	−19,4	10,0	− 7,6
United Kingdom	48 509	45 307	− 2,5	−10,4	− 6,6
Ireland	2 361	2 093	0,4	− 2,9	−11,4
Danmark	4 160	4 040	− 4,5	20,1	− 2,9
EUR 9	219 898	209 584	1,5	1,3	− 4,7

Source : Eurostat.

M.16.3 **Production of eggs in shell**

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	852	802	−1,2	− 3,1	− 5,9
France	793	803	1,3	6,9	1,3
Italia	674	664	1,6	4,5	− 1,5
Nederland	419	491	9,9	15,7	17,2
UEBL/BLEU	229	208	−2,0	− 0,9	− 9,2
United Kingdom	883	879	0,7	2,8	− 0,5
Ireland	37	35	−1,1	− 2,6	− 5,4
Danmark	71	77	−0,7	4,1	8,1
EUR 9	3 958	3 959	1,0	3,5	0,0

Source: Eurostat.

M.16.4 **Egg supply balance**

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	3 958	3 959	1,0	3,5	0,0
Change in stocks	4	4	×	×	0,0
Imports	41	28	− 2,9	−20,0	−31,7
Exports	55	66	9,0	27,9	20,0
Intra-EC trade	395	441	8,1	17,8	11,6
Internal use	3 939	3 917	0,8	2,8	− 0,6
of which:					
– eggs for hatching	175	190	1,9	− 6,0	8,6
– feed	—	—	—	—	—
– industrial use	19	12	15,2	− 5,0	−36,8
– losses (market)	39	29	− 6,7	7,5	−25,6
– human consumption	3 705	3 686	0,8	3,2	− 0,5
Human consumption in kg/head	14,3	14,2	0,7	3,0	− 0,8
Degree of self-supply (%)	100,5	101,1	0,2	0,7	0,6

Source: Eurostat.

M.16.5 Market prices for eggs (1)

	ECU/100 pieces		% TAV (2)		
	1978	1979	1979/1973	1978/1977	1979/1978
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	4,634	4,787	− 2,8	−18,0	2,6
France	6,364	5,897	5,2	− 2,5	− 0,2
Italia	6,149	5,328	10,6	5,6	1,0
Nederland	3,523	3,478	− 5,0	−19,6	− 2,4
Belgique/België	3,579	3,466	− 4,4	−21,6	− 3,5
Luxembourg	5,353	5,287	− 2,7	−13,8	− 3,9
United Kingdom	5,871	6,655	8,6	− 8,8	25,2
Ireland	5,996	6,534	8,8	− 5,7	13,6
Danmark	7,039	6,448	4,8	5,2	− 7,1

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
Luxembourg: prix de gros à la vente, franco détaillant
United Kingdom: Eggs Authority: packer to wholesaler price
Ireland: Dublin: wholesale selling price
Danmark: engrospris.

(2) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currency.

M.16.6 Consumer prices for eggs

				% TAV		
		1978	1979	1979/1973	1978/1977	1979/1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	DM/piece	0,24	0,23	− 0,7	− 4,0	− 4,2
France	FF/piece	0,59	0,58	6,4	2,8	− 1,7
Italia	LIT/piece	92	96	11,5	5,7	4,3
Nederland	HFL/piece	0,20	0,22	− 0,7	−23,1	10,0
Belgique/België	BFR/piece	4,1	3,9	2,3	− 2,4	− 4,9
United Kingdom	pence/piece	4,76	5,38	10,8	6,9	13,0
Ireland	pence/piece	4,89	5,48	10,7	0,1	12,1
Danmark	DKR/piece	0,83	0,86	7,1	10,7	3,6

Source: Eurostat.

Deutschland: Dt. Frischeier, Kl. A Gewichtsklasse III
France: Frais emballés
Italia: Uova fresche
Nederland: Eieren
Belgique/België: Œufs
United Kingdom: Eggs, large
Ireland: Eggs
Danmark: Æg.

M.17.1 Number of utility chicks of table strains hatched

	1 000 head		% TAV		
	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	246 235	250 899	7,6	3,8	1,9
France	439 290	469 235	5,7	7,4	6,8
Italia	368 127	385 963	5,1	2,7	4,8
Nederland	312 838	319 870	1,8	−0,9	2,2
UEBL/BLEU	74 972	72 813	−1,3	1,9	−2,9
United Kingdom	393 883	409 112	4,4	3,1	3,9
Ireland	23 815	25 459	3,1	2,0	6,9
Danmark	74 983	73 832	1,7	−0,4	−1,5
EUR 9	1 934 140	2 007 180	4,4	3,2	3,8

Source: Eurostat.

M.17.2 Production of poultrymeat

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	350	365	5,8	8,7	4,3
France	963	1 036	4,5	6,4	7,6
Italia	960	980	3,2	4,8	2,1
Nederland	344	359	1,0	1,2	4,4
UEBL/BLEU	104	102	−0,4	−4,6	−1,9
United Kingdom	726	750	2,8	6,6	3,3
Ireland	43	47	4,2	−0,2	9,3
Danmark	98	100	2,3	−4,9	2,0
EUR 9	3 588	3 739	3,3	4,9	4,2

Source: Eurostat.

M.17.3 Poultrymeat supply balance

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6
Net production	3 593	3 736	3,3	4,9	4,0
Change in stocks	12	2	×	×	×
Imports	66	68	1,2	10,0	3,0
Exports	190	254	11,6	−15,6	33,7
Intra-EC trade	279	288	0,7	4,9	3,2
Internal use	3 481	3 548	2,8	7,2	1,9
of which:					
- animal feed	—	—	—	—	—
- industrial use	—	—	—	—	—
- human consumption	3 481	3 548	2,8	7,2	1,9
Human consumption (kg/head)	13,4	13,6	2,5	7,0	1,7
Degree of self-supply (%) (1)	103,1	105,4	0,5	− 2,1	2,2

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Calculated on the basis of gross domestic production.

M.17.4 Market prices for chickens (1)

	ECU/kg (2)		% TAV (3)		
	1978	1979	1979 / 1973	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	1,145	1,196	− 0,5	− 5,3	3,7
France	1,088	1,010	4,9	0,4	0
Italia	1,527	1,464	13,8	1,4	6,4
Nederland	1,099	1,050	− 2,0	− 4,3	3,9
Belgique/België	1,109	1,192	− 0,8	− 6,8	6,8
Luxembourg	1,716	1,719	3,9	7,5	0
United Kingdom	1,543	1,589	12,8	8,3	12,4
Ireland	1,688	1,743	14,8	11,2	10,4
Danmark	1,181	1,241	3,6	4,4	6,3

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: Forlí: polli allevamento intensivo, 70% – Prezzi d'acquisto all'ingrosso.
Nederland: LEI: kuikens 70% – Groothandelsverkoopprijs.
Belgique/België: Poulets 70% – Prix de gros à la vente. Kuikens 70% – Groothandelsverkoopprijs.
United Kingdom: London: Chickens, 83% – Wholesale price.
Ireland: Chickens, 70% – Wholesale price.
Danmark: Kyllinger, 70% – Slagterie til detailhandel.

(2) Slaughtering weight.

(3) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.

M.17.5 Consumer prices for chickens

				% TAV		
		1978	1979	1979/1973	1978/1977	1979/1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	DM/kg	4,80	4,79	1,7	– 0,8	– 0,2
France	FF/kg	12,79	13,69	11,6	3,3	7,0
Italia	LIT/kg	1 834	2 071	12,9	6,6	12,9
Nederland	HFL/kg	6,18	6,28	3,4	0,8	1,6
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	97,0	96,0	4,2	1,0	– 1,0
United Kingdom	pence/lb	53,60	61,30	15,6	11,4	14,4
Ireland	pence/lb	:	:	:	:	:
Danmark	DKR/kg	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat.
Deutschland: Brathähnchen
France: Poulet industriel effilé
Italia: Pollame (Gallina)
Nederland: Braadkuiken – vers.
Belgique/België: Poulet – Braadkuiken
United Kingdom: Chicken, fresh 4 lb

M.18 Output of silk-worm cocoons and number of boxes of silk-worm eggs used

		Quantity		% TAV		
		1978	1979	1979/1973	1978/1977	1979/1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Silk-worm cocoons (in kg)	France	3 423	3 727	52,2	4,9	8,9
	Italia	200 000	143 100	–17,4	0,6	–28,5
	EUR 9	203 423	146 827	–17,1	0,7	–27,8
Boxes of silk-worm eggs	France	155	167	51,2	1,3	7,7
	Italia	8 600	5 338	–16,2	–0,5	–37,9
	EUR 9	8 755	5 505	–15,8	–0,5	–37,1

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.19.a Output of ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin

		1 000 hl pure alcohol		% TAV		
		1978 (2)	1979 (2)	1979/1973	1978/1977	1979/1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	Molasses	221	220	− 5,5	− 12,6	− 0,5
	Potato	503	504	− 1,5	23,6	0,2
	Cereals	82	83	− 5,7	− 57,3	1,2
	Fruit and other	32	26	− 2,4	− 45,8	− 18,7
	Total	838	833	− 3,1	− 8,0	− 0,6
France	Molasses	646	580	− 1,5	0,3	− 10,2
	Beet	1 573	1 603	4,4	41,7	1,9
	Vinous (1)	438	435	3,9	− 57,1	− 0,7
	Fruit	25	4	0,0	733,3	− 84,0
	Sugar cane	25	16	−17,3	0,0	− 36,0
	Other	29	36	28,5	− 50,8	24,1
	Total	2 736	2 674	2,7	− 4,4	− 2,3
Italia	Molasses	1 262	1 109	2,0	− 8,8	− 12,1
	Vinous	233	645	9,1	6,9	176,8
	Fruit	76	309	− 4,9	− 60,6	306,6
	Potatoes	62	18	×	×	− 71,0
	Total	1 633	2 081	2,6	− 9,0	27,4
Nederland	Molasses	609	664	3,5	0,8	9,0
	Cereals	44	46	7,4	7,3	4,5
	Total	653	710	3,7	1,2	8,7
Belgique/België	Molasses	250	190	− 3,1	− 4,9	− 24,0
	Cereals	6	8	− 3,7	20,0	33,3
	Total	256	198	− 3,1	− 4,5	− 23,7
Luxembourg		—	—	×	×	×
United Kingdom	Molasses	196	232	11,6	7,7	18,4
	Cereals	324	319	2,8	5,9	− 1,5
	Total	520	551	5,9	6,6	6,0
Ireland	Molasses	63	59	6,3	40,0	− 6,3
	Cereals	2	15	×	×	650,0
	Lactose	5	16	×	×	220,0
	Total	70	90	14,0	55,6	28,6
Danmark	Molasses	84	79	4,4	− 12,5	− 6,0
	Potatoes	25	24	4,9	47,1	− 4,0
	Cereals	9	13	−10,9	− 64,0	44,4
	Total	118	116	1,7	− 14,5	− 1,7
EUR 9		6 824	7 253	2,0	− 4,6	6,3

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Quantities taken over by the 'Service des Alcools' (excluding potable spirits).
(2) Or marketing year ending during the calendar year.

M.19.b.1 Areas, yields and production of potatoes

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha		% TAV			100 kg/ha		% TAV			1 000 t		% TAV		
	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Deutschland	355	276	– 6,7	–11,2	–22,3	296	316	1,1	4,2	6,7	10 510	8 716	–5,9	– 7,5	–17,1
France	276	276	– 1,9	– 7,1	0	271	254	2,9	3,4	– 6,3	7 467	7 139	1,1	– 4,4	– 4,4
Italia	172	170	– 0,7	– 7,1	– 1,2	162	174	1,1	– 2,5	7,4	2 801	2 957	0,4	– 9,1	5,5
Nederland	162	166	1,9	– 4,8	2,4	386	375	0	14,2	– 2,9	6 231	6 277	2,0	8,3	0,7
Belgique/België	36	36	– 5,2	–12,2	0	357	336	2,3	6,8	– 5,9	1 262	1 179	–3,7	– 7,9	– 6,6
Luxembourg	1	1	–15,9	–50,0	0	325	300	3,6	0	– 7,7	40	33	–2,7	–27,3	–17,5
United Kingdom	214	203	0	– 7,8	– 5,2	342	340	3,6	20,0	– 0,6	7 332	6 479	3,0	10,7	–11,7
Ireland	41	41	1,1	–22,7	0	260	260	0	– 8,8	0	1 070	1 054	1,3	–29,7	– 1,5
Danmark	34	32	2,3	–10,6	– 5,9	273	242	1,6	8,3	–11,4	932	844	3,9	– 2,4	– 9,5
EUR 9	1 291	1 200	– 2,4	– 9,1	– 7,1	292	290	1,6	7,7	– 0,7	37 644	34 678	–0,8	– 2,3	– 7,0

Source: Eurostat.

M.19.b.2 Areas, yields and production of new potatoes

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha		% TAV			100 kg/ha		% TAV			1 000 t		% TAV		
	1978	1979	»1978« / »1977«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Deutschland	34	21	–4,5	0	–38,3	239	246	1,4	5,8	2,9	812	516	–3,8	5,3	–36,5
France	31	31	0,8	–6,1	0	178	166	1,2	0	– 6,8	568	515	3,4	– 3,4	– 9,4
Italia	27	38	3,6	0	40,7	149	136	0,5	11,2	– 8,8	402	517	5,1	12,0	28,6
Nederland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	4	4	–5,4	0	0	188	163	3,0	22,9	–13,3	75	65	–8,5	19,0	–13,3
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	313	208	7,3	– 3,7	–33,6	2	1	0	0	–50,0
United Kingdom	20	20	–4,5	–9,1	0	211	185	1,9	16,6	–12,2	422	370	–1,6	3,9	–12,4
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Danmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 9	117	114	–0,9	–3,3	– 2,6	195	174	0,3	7,7	–10,8	2 281	1 984	0,4	3,8	–13,1

Source: Eurostat.

M.19.b.3 **Potato supply balance**

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1977/78	1978/79	1978/79 / 1973/74	1977/78 / 1976/77	1978/79 / 1977/78
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	37 529	36 765	– 3,5	32,0	– 2,0
Change in stocks	97	– 56	×	×	×
Imports	611	623	20,4	– 69,7	2,0
Exports	941	811	– 4,3	41,9	–13,8
Intra-EC trade	1 870	2 416	6,7	– 9,2	29,2
Internal use	37 102	36 633	– 3,0	24,7	– 1,3
of which:					
– animal feed	7 654	6 391	– 6,7	61,8	–16,5
– seed	3 093	3 016	– 2,2	– 4,7	– 2,5
– industrial use	577	526	– 3,0	45,3	– 8,8
– alcohol	577	526	– 3,0	45,3	– 8,8
– processing	3 801	4 146	– 3,0	50,1	9,1
– losses (marketing)	2 192	2 059	2,7	126,4	– 6,1
– human consumption	19 785	20 495	– 2,3	10,6	3,6
Human consumption per head (kg)	76,2	78,8	– 2,6	10,4	3,4
Degree of self-supply (%)	101,2	100,4	– 0,4	6,0	– 0,8

Source: Eurostat.

M.19.b.4 Potatoes : – Total production
– Quantities processed

	Total production ([1])		Industrial process for human consumption ([2])						
	1 000 t		% of total production		1 000 t		% TAV		
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979	1979/1973	1978/1977	1979/1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Deutschland	10 510	8 716	8,5	12,3	895	1 073	3,0	– 3,7	19,9
France	7 467	7 139	4,4	4,5	327	324	–0,7	36,8	– 0,9
Italia	2 801	2 957	3,6	3,4	100	100	:	0	0
Nederland	6 231	6 277	9,7	10,3	602	648	5,1	3,8	7,6
UEBL/BLEU	1 302	1 212	4,6	7,7	60	93	:	20,0	55,0
United Kingdom	7 332	6 479	12,2	18,7	890	1 216	2,8	3,6	36,6
Ireland	1 070	1 054	2,3	1,9	25	20	:	25	–20,0
Danmark	932	844	2,7	2,4	25	20	:	0	–20,0
EUR 9	37 644	34 678	7,8	10,1	2 924	3 494	:	4,4	19,5

Source : ([1]) Eurostat.
([2]) EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture and European Union of Processing Industries.

M.19.c.1 Sheep and goat numbers
(December of the previous year)

	1 000 head		% TAV		
	1979	1980	1980/1973	1979/1978	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	1 136	1 145	1,9	0,1	0,8
France	11 642	11 799	2,2	3,4	1,4
Italia	8 973	9 110	2,6	3,2	1,5
Nederland (1)	841	895	12,7	5,1	6,4
Belgique/België	91	84	0,8	8,3	– 7,6
Luxembourg	5	5	0,0	0,0	0,0
United Kingdom	21 651	21 658	1,4	5,6	0,0
Ireland	2 418	2 360	– 2,7	– 4,3	– 2,4
Danmark (2)	54	57	– 1,3	– 3,6	5,6
EUR 9	46 813	47 110	1,7	3,9	0,6

Source: Eurostat.
(1) May figures.
(2) June figures.

M.19.c.2 Sheepmeat and goatmeat production (1)

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1978	1979	1979/1973	1978/1977	1979/1978
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	20	18	6,4	3,1	– 6,8
France	147	160	2,7	1,5	8,3
Italia	39	35	2,6 (2)	7,6	–10,0
Nederland	18	21	5,1 (2)	3,8	15,0
Belgique/België	4	3	21,8	26,9	–15,8
Luxembourg	0	0	×	×	×
United Kingdom	237	241	0,3	4,0	1,8
Ireland	40	33	– 4,5 (2)	9,3	–17,7
Danmark	1	0	–24,2 (2)	0,0	–44,9
EUR 9	505	511	0,6 (2)	4,0	1,2

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Animals of national or foreign origin.
(2) 1979/1974.
NB: For gross national production see Table M.20.1.

M.19.c.3 Sheep and goats slaughtered

	1 000 head		% TAV			Average carcase weight in kg		% TAV		
	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Deutschland	1 172	1 297	10,4	7,3	10,7	22,3	21,8	– 1,8	– 4,2	– 2,4
France	8 224	8 816	3,3	3,0	7,2	19,0	19,1	0,7	– 1,0	0,3
Italia	5 765	6 020	2,5	– 1,0	4,4	8,7	8,1	– 0,2	0,3	– 6,2
Nederland	649	710	5,3	– 3,5	9,5	24,9	25,1	– 0,7	7,3	0,5
Belgique/België	190	191	9,0	7,0	0,3	23,8	22,9	1,4	7,3	– 3,8
Luxembourg	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
United Kingdom	11 496	11 774	– 2,3	1,2	2,4	19,8	19,8	0,1	1,1	0,0
Ireland	1 855	1 533	– 1,6 (1)	27,3	–17,4	24,8	26,7*	×	– 7,4	7,6
Danmark	18	17	– 9,4	–11,8	– 5,6	24,1	11,8	–11,8	14,1	–51,0
EUR 9	29 367	30 358	– 0,5 (1)	2,7	3,4	18,0	17,7	×	0,4	– 1,1

Source: Eurostat.

(1) »1978« / »1975«.

M.19.c.4 Sheepmeat and goatmeat supply balance

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6
Net production	541	560	0,7	3,7	3,5
Change in stocks	10	– 6	×	×	×
Imports (1)	267	253	– 1,0	4,3	– 5,2
Exports (1)	6	10	48,2	–26,8	65,0
Intra-EC trade (1)	73	70	6,3	9,1	– 4,1
Internal use	792	809	– 0,1	2,1	2,1
Consumption (kg/head/year)	2,9	3,1	– 0,4	0,4	5,5
Degree of self-supply (%)	65,3	65,3	0,7	1,6	0,9

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Meat only (excluding live animals).

M.19.c.5 Imports of sheepmeat

	t		% TAV		
	1978	1979	1979/1973	1978/1977	1979/1978
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total imports (1)					
- Other countries	2 477	1 890	− 9,3	−32,7	−23,7
- Greece	1	0	—	×	×
- Spain	1 002	8	−58,0	134,1	−99,2
- Portugal	8	0	—	×	×
- New Zealand	231 766	218 604	− 2,3	5,1	− 5,7
- Argentina	11 164	10 899	4,4	−34,3	− 2,4
- Australia	12 114	8 885	−15,5	110,4	−26,7
- Hungary	6 866	12 790	3,9	−14,6	86,3
- Bulgaria	2 488	3 841	− 6,3	1 969	54,4
- Poland	4 822	5 997	26,9	13,9	24,4
- Yugoslavia	3 824	3 148	3,8	6,7	−17,7
- Uruguay	2 063	4 005	51,3	−15,8	94,1
- GDR (1)	3 625	3 969	15,8	57,3	9,5
- Romania	418	233	−35,0	82,5	−44,3
Grand total	282 638	274 269	− 2,2	5,0	− 3,0

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Excluding trade between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic.

M.19.c.6 Market prices (1) for sheepmeat

	ECU/kg (2)		% TAV (3)		
	1978	1979	1979/1973	1978/1977	1979/1978
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	2,704	2,764	4,3	7,9	1,6
France	3,717	3,664	7,8	5,1	4,7
Italia	3,212	4,117	×	0,9	15,8
Nederland	3,269	3,224	2,0	2,4	− 1,6
Belgique/België	3,074	3,084	3,3	−18,1	0,1
United Kingdom	2,676	2,670	15,0	11,2	7,7
Ireland	2,944	3,129	×	53,3	9,2
Danmark	2,407	2,557	×	− 0,9	8,4

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Deutschland :Ø country: 'lambs carcases of' 'L'-Mastlämmer' quality.
France: Ø country for 'carcases d'agneaux de boucherie'.
Italia: average price: 1) agnelloni (±20 kg carcase weight) = 36% (Ø country).
2) agnelli (±10 kg carcase weight) = 64% (markets: Cagliari, Roma, Napoli, Firenze - L'Aquila)
Nederland: Ø country 'Vette Lammeren'.
Belgiqûe/België: average price: 1) moutons extra (carcase weight 30 kg)
2) agneaux extra (carcase weight 16 kg)
United Kingdom: Ø market prices for sheep quantifying for guaranteed prices (pence/kg net on the hoof).
Ireland: Ø country: 70% Prime quality.
30% Second quality.
Danmark: Ø country: lambs 1st quality.

(2) Slaughtering weight.

(3) .Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.

M.19.d Honey supply balance

	EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	UEBL/BLEU	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1977/78									
Usable production 1 000 t	39	17	8	7	0	1	3	0	3
Imports	88	55	6	3	5	5	14	1	2
Exports	6	3	1	0	1	2	2	0	0
Intra-EC trade	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Internal use :	121	69	13	10	4	4	15	1	5
– human consumption	121	69	13	10	4	4	15	1	5
Human consumption kg/head	0,5	1,1	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,3	1,0
Degree of self-supply (%)	32,4	24,6	61,5	70,0	×	25,0	20,0	×	60,0
1978/79									
Usable production 1 000 t	32	13	9	4	0	1	2	0	3
Imports	104	60	8	7	6	5	20	1	2
Exports	5	5	1	0	1	2	1	0	0
Intra-EC trade	5	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Domestic use :	131	68	16	11	5	4	21	1	5
– human consumption	131	68	16	11	5	4	21	1	5
Human consumption kg/head	0,5	1,1	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,3	1,0
Degree of self-supply (%)	24,6	19,1	56,3	36,4	×	25,0	9,5	×	60,0

Source : Eurostat.

M.19.e Internal and external trade in wood and wood products

			Imports		Exports		Deficit Mio EUA
			1 000 t	Mio EUA (%)	1 000 t	Mio EUA (%)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
44: Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	World	1977	31 949	6 525	10 166	2 106	×
	(Intra	1978	33 293	6 926	9 603	2 317	×
	+	1979	37 304	8 663	9 981	2 577	×
	Extra)	»1978«	×	7 371	×	2 333	5 038
		»1978«	×	(100)	×	(100)	×
	Intra	1977	7 362	1 390	7 262	1 403	×
	EUR 9	1978	7 389	1 566	7 449	1 589	×
		1979	7 530	1 769	7 602	1 810	×
		»1978«	×	(21)	×	(69)	×
	Extra	1977	24 577	5 131	2 902	700	×
	EUR 9	1978	25 886	5 354	2 152	725	×
		1979	29 758	6 884	2 377	764	×
		»1978«	×	(79)	×	(31)	×
47: Papermaking material	World	1977	9 410	2 600	1 880	262	×
	(Intra	1978	10 472	2 288	1 920	231	×
	+	1979	11 677	2 891	2 342	342	×
	Extra)	»1978«	×	2 593	×	278	2 315
		»1978«	×	(100)	×	(100)	×
	Intra	1977	1 405	201	1 397	197	×
	EUR 9	1978	1 464	183	1 450	176	×
		1979	1 812	276	1 764	261	×
		»1978«	×	(8)	×	(76)	×
	Extra	1977	7 673	2 297	483	65	×
	EUR 9	1978	8 720	2 018	470	55	×
		1979	9 534	2 511	578	81	×
		»1978«	×	(92)	×	(24)	×
48: Paper and paper board; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paper board	World	1977	13 229	6 448	5 811	4 245	×
	(Intra	1978	13 873	6 849	6 203	4 563	×
	+	1979	15 638	8 288	6 941	5 393	×
	Extra)	»1978«	×	7 195	×	4 733	2 462
		»1978«	×	(100)	×	(100)	×
	Intra	1977	4 494	2 962	4 448	2 870	×
	EUR 9	1978	4 824	3 245	4 779	3 147	×
		1979	5 497	3 945	5 415	3 813	×
		»1978«	×	(47)	×	(69)	×
	Extra	1977	8 719	3 481	1 330	1 350	×
	EUR 9	1978	9 026	3 596	1 389	1 390	×
		1979	10 118	4 334	1 496	1 557	×
		»1978«	×	(53)	×	(31)	×
Total	World	»1978«	×	17 159	×	7 344	9 815
	Intra	»1978«	×	(30)	×	(69)	×
	Extra	»1979«	×	(70)	×	(31)	×

Source: Eurostat – Nimexe.

M.20.1 Gross production of meat in the Community

	% of total		1 000 t		% TAV		
	1978	1979	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Meat (1)							
- Pigmeat	42,9	42,8	9 282	9 756	2,9	5,2	5,1
- Beef and veal	29,5	29,8	6 385	6 789	1,3	0,7	6,4
- Poultrymeat	16,6	16,4	3 588	3 739	3,3	4,9	4,2
- Sheepmeat and goatmeat	2,3	2,3	502	528	0,7	3,7	5,2
- Horsemeat	0,3	0,2	62	58	5,9	−8,8	−6,5
- Other	2,3	2,4	508	547	1,3	1,4	7,7
Total	93,9	93,9	20 327	21 417	2,4	3,5	5,4
Edible offals	6,1	6,1	1 328	1 395	2,3	2,4	5,0
Total	100,0	100,0	21 655	22 812	2,4	3,5	5,3

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Including fat.

M.20.2 Meat consumption

	% of total		kg/head		% TAV		
	1978	1979	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Meat (1)							
- Pigmeat	41,0	41,6	35,7	37,1	2,6	5,2	3,9
- Beef and veal	29,6	29,2	25,8	26,0	0,9	1,3	0,8
- Poultrymeat	15,4	15,2	13,4	13,6	2,5	7,0	1,7
- Sheepmeat and goatmeat	3,3	3,5	2,9	3,1	−0,4	0,4	5,5
- Horsemeat	1,2	1,0	1,0	0,9	2,6	−3,0	−2,7
- Other	2,6	2,7	2,3	2,4	1,2	2,7	7,6
Total	93,1	93,2	81,1	83,1	1,9	3,8	2,5
Edible offals	6,9	6,8	6,0	6,1	2,2	2,1	0,5
Total	100,0	100,0	87,1	89,2	1,9	3,7	2,4

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Including fat.

M.20.3 Net balance of external trade [1] in meat [2] and degree of self-supply in the EC

	Net balance				Degree of self-supply (%)		
	1 000 t		% of total				
	1978	1979	1978	1979	»1974«	1978	1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Meat							
– Pigmeat	24	87	– 2,6	– 15,6	100,1	99,9	100,9
– Beef and veal	–220	– 63	24,1	11,3	96,0	95,3	100,0
– Poultrymeat	119	188	– 13,0	– 33,8	102,5	103,1	105,4
– Sheepmeat and goatmeat	–285	–275	31,1	49,4	62,6	64,7	65,3
– Horsemeat	–185	–183	20,3	32,9	22,8	25,2	24,1
– Other	– 81	– 88**	8,9	15,8	87,2	86,3	86,2
Total	–628	–334	68,8	60,0	96,3	96,4	98,7
Edible offals	–285	–223**	31,2	40,0	86,2	82,7	86,2
Total	–913	–557	100,0	100,0	95,6	95,4	97,9

Source: Eurostat.

(1) – = net import balance.
(2) In equivalent carcase weight, including live animals.

M.20.4 **Consumer price indices – meat**
(in money and real terms)

	1970 = 100		% TAV		
	1978	1979	1979/1973	1978/1977	1979/1978
1	2	3	4	5	6
Money terms					
Deutschland	:	:	:	:	:
France	205,4	218,3	8,9	9,8	6,3
Italia	278,2	303,3	14,7	12,4	0,9
Nederland	157,7	161,5	3,8	3,7	2,4
Belgique/België	171,4	172,9	5,9	5,4	0,9
Luxembourg	167,3	170,1	6,0	4,7	1,7
United Kingdom	315,2	354,4	14,0	10,6	12,4
Ireland	340,0	389,1	15,2	15,6	14,4
Danmark	:	:	:	:	:
Real terms					
Deutschland	:	:	:	:	:
France	102,9	98,9	– 1,7	0,5	– 4,0
Italia	104,9	99,6	– 1,4	0,2	– 5,0
Nederland	85,8	84,0	– 3,3	– 0,6	– 2,0
Belgique/België	93,8	90,6	– 2,3	0,8	– 3,4
Luxembourg	97,8	95,1	– 1,3	1,5	– 2,7
United Kingdom	116,9	115,9	– 1,4	2,1	– 0,9
Ireland	126,4	127,8	0,2	7,5	1,1
Danmark	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat.

M.21 Apparent human consumption of fats subdivided by: – base materials (pure fat) – processed products consumed (pure fat)

(1978)

	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 9	3 394	1 136	344	4 874	1 367	6 241	1 219	392	963	10	2 290	4 874	1 367
Deutschland	803	359	44	1 206	348	1 554	425	102	358	—	321	1 206	348
France	714	225	32	971	415	1 386	155	21	220	—	575	971	415
Italia	954	110	3	1 067	93	1 160	38	44	110	3	872	1 067	93
Nederland	174	193	69	436	28	464	164	86	134	—	52	436	28
UEBL/BLEU	104	97	16	217	73	290	92	12	73	—	40	217	73
United Kingdom	540	105	161	806	336	1 142	274	117	38	7	370	806	336
Ireland	38	8	0	46	33	79	13	6	3	—	24	46	33
Danmark	67	39	19	125	41	166	58	4	27	—	36	125	41
%													
EUR 9	54	18	6	78	22	100	20	6	15	0	37	78	22
Deutschland	52	23	3	78	22	100	27	7	23	—	21	78	22
France	52	16	2	70	30	100	11	2	16	—	41	70	30
Italia	82	10	0	92	8	100	3	4	10	0	75	92	8
Nederland	37	42	15	94	6	100	35	19	29	—	11	94	6
UEBL/BLEU	36	33	6	75	25	100	32	4	25	—	14	75	25
United Kingdom	47	9	14	70	30	100	24	10	3	1	32	70	30
Ireland	48	10	—	58	42	100	16	8	4	—	30	58	42
Danmark	40	24	11	75	25	100	35	2	16	—	22	75	25
kg/head													
EUR 9	13	4	1	19	5	24	5	1	4	0	9	19	5
Deutschland	13	6	1	20	6	25	7	2	6	—	5	20	6
France	13	4	1	18	8	26	3	0	4	—	11	18	8
Italia	17	2	0	19	2	21	1	1	2	0	15	19	2
Nederland	12	14	5	31	2	33	12	6	10	—	4	31	2
UEBL/BLEU	10	10	2	21	7	28	9	1	7	—	4	21	7
United Kingdom	10	2	3	14	6	20	5	2	1	0	7	14	6
Ireland	12	2	—	14	10	25	4	2	1	—	7	14	10
Danmark	13	8	4	25	8	33	11	1	5	—	7	25	8

Source: Eurostat.

M.22.1 Products used for animal feeding 1978/79

(1 000 t)

	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	UEBL/ BLEU	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	EUR 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Cereals	16 094	18 789	12 112 (3)	2 579	2 559	12 094	1 126	5 402	70 755
2. Feed cake (1)	7 023	3 977	2 064 (3)	2 591	1 259	2 040	443	2 084	21 481 (1)
of which: soya	3 859	3 097	1 594 (3)	1 614	809	1 356	255	1 040	13 624
3. Animal meal	428	339	:	223	100	569	:	18,6	:
of which: fish	248	62	:	48	22	296	:	63	
meat and similar	180	277	:	175	78	273	:	123	:
4. Dehydrated fodder (lucerne, etc.)	447	539	:	262	103	155 (2)	:	186	:
5. Milk powder (skimmed and other)	382	595	:	620	93	105	25 (4)	44	:
6. Legumes (field beans, etc.)	41	88	148 (3)	186	26	28	— (3)	7	524 (3)

Source: Eurostat – fodder supplies (p) and supplies of certain products, EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Excluding olive residues.
(2) Excluding buttermilks powder.
(3) Supply balance sheet.
(4) 1978.

M.22.2 Products used for animal feeding in the EC

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1977/78	1978/79	1978/79 / 1972/73	1977/78 / 1976/77	1978/79 / 1977/78
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Cereals	67 563	70 755	s.q.	0,8	4,7
2. Feed cake (1) (2)	20 584	21 481	7,0	17,6	4,4
of which: soya	13 792	13 624	9,3	26,2	– 1,2
3. Animal meal	2 060	:	:	–12,0	:
of which: fish (2)	715	:	:	–15,5	:
meat and similar	1 385	:	:	2,3	:
4. Dehydrated fodder (lucerne, etc.)	1 681	:	:	–11,2	:
5. Milk powder (skimmed and other)	1 434	:	:	– 6,0	:
6. Legumes (field beans, etc.)	466	524	–7,4	– 0,6	12,4

Source: Eurostat, fodder supplies (provisional) and supplies of certain products, EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Excluding olive residues.
(2) 1976/77 = 1977; 1977/78 = 1978.

M.22.3 Feed requirements expressed in fodder units (FU)

	1 000		% TAV		
	1978	1979	1979 / 1973	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6
Beef cattle	166 902	171 492	—	—	2,8
Pigs	45 482	47 760	2,5	4,6	5,0
Poultry	26 492	27 026	1,7	3,9	2,0
Other (sheep, goats, horses, asses)	25 410	25 530	1,5	1,9	0,5
Total	264 286	271 808	0,7	1,3	2,8

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.22.4 Industrial production of compound feedingstuffs

		1 000 t		% TAV		
		1978	1979	1979/1973	1978/1977	1979/1978
1		2	3	4	5	6
Cattle feed	EUR 9	24 568	27 989	8,8	7,3	13,9
Pig feed	EUR 9	25 049	26 463	3,6	6,3	5,6
Poultry feed	EUR 9	19 091	20 046	1,6	4,6	5,0
Other feed	EUR 9	2 994	3 422	9,2	8,2	14,3
Total	EUR 9	71 702	77 920	+4,9	+6,3	+ 8,7

Source: FEFAC.

M.22.5 Production of the compound feedingstuffs industry by category of (1979) animal and by Member State

(1 000 t)

	Pigs	Poultry	Cattle ([1])	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	6 177	3 248	6 486	527	16 438
France	4 716	4 740	3 183	1 368	14 007
Italia	2 075	4 060	3 150	715	10 000
Nederland	5 968	2 690	5 211	188	14 057
UEBL/BLEU	2 661	983	1 256	95	4 995
United Kingdom	2 380	3 480	5 390	390	11 640
Ireland	541	272	1 186	34	2 033
Danmark	1 945	573	2 127	105	4 750
EUR 9	26 463	20 046	27 189	3 422	77 920

Source: FEFAC.
([1]) Including milk replacer feed for calves.

M.22.6 Use of cereals in compound feedingstuffs

	% of production of compound feedingstuffs		1 000 t		% TAV		
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1979/1973	1978/1977	1979/1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Deutschland	30,33	:	4 506	:	:	+ 1,03	:
France	44,09	:	5 862	:	:	− 4,42	:
Italia	59,22	:	5 200	:	:	+ 4,42	:
Nederland	19,41	:	2 470	:	:	+ 4,57	:
UEBL/BLEU	34,34	:	1 724	:	:	− 5,01	:
United Kingdom	50,88	:	5 578	:	:	− 9,45	:
Ireland	58,53	:	913	:	:	−10,05	:
Danmark	33,20	:	1 400	:	:	+16,67	:
EUR 9	38,46	:	27 643	:	:	− 2,35	:

Source: FEFAC, on the basis of available figures and calculations DG VI (p).

M.22.7 Use of cake in compound feedingstuffs

	% of production of compound feedingstuffs		1 000 t		% TAV		
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1979/1973	1978/1977	1979/1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Deutschland	32,99	:	4 900	:	:	10,1	:
France	18,80	:	2 500	:	:	6,4	:
Italia	14,92	:	1 310	:	:	9,2	:
Nederland	18,46	:	2 349	:	:	− 0,4	:
UEBL/BLEU	21,02	:	1 055	:	:	− 4,1	:
United Kingdom	12,56	:	1 377	:	:	10,0	:
Ireland	21,79	:	340	:	:	61,9	:
Danmark	46,52	:	1 962	:	:	30,8	:
EUR 9	22,11	:	15 793	:	:	9,5	:

Source: FEFAC, on the basis of available figures.

M.22.8 cif offer price (Rotterdam) for soya cakes ([1])

(ECU ([2])/100 kg)

	1973	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	25,98	14,48	15,94	23,18	17,79	18,19	18,99
II	28,41	12,92	16,74	23,79	16,88	18,19	17,79
III	24,99	12,77	17,54	24,96	18,01	18,05	17,61
IV	26,96	13,97	16,63	29,98	18,85	18,34	18,05
V	38,16	13,46	18,88	27,58	19,06	18,63	17,75
VI	50,06	13,61	23,07	23,25	17,35	20,26	16,30
VII	53,63	14,95	23,61	17,83	17,17	18,70	17,35
VIII	33,29	16,88	21,25	16,63	16,63	17,46	18,45
IX	21,79	16,74	21,57	18,23	16,74	17,46	:
X	19,25	16,15	19,76	22,05	17,03	17,54	:
XI	22,99	15,10	20,19	18,52	17,50	18,63	:
XII	26,90	15,61	21,21	19,83	18,12	19,14	:
Annual ∅	31,03	14,73	19,68	22,16	17,61	18,37	:
% TAV compared with previous year	97,4	–20,4	33,6	12,6	–20,5	4,3	:

Source: Eurostat.

([1]) Characteristics: soya cake: 45,5% gross protein, 6% gross cellulose.
([2]) Converted at constant exchange rates (1979).

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