European Coal and Steel Community
European Economic Community
European Atomic Energy Community

Commission

The Agricultural Situation in the Community

1979 Report

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

Brussels Luxembourg January 1980

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Foreword

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

Chapter IIIC on the situation of the agricultural markets is a summary of the Document 'Situation of agricultural markets in the Community — 1979 report'. The Commission has already presented separate reports to the Council on a number of matters.

This Report was completed on 31 October 1979.

Introduction: The year 1979

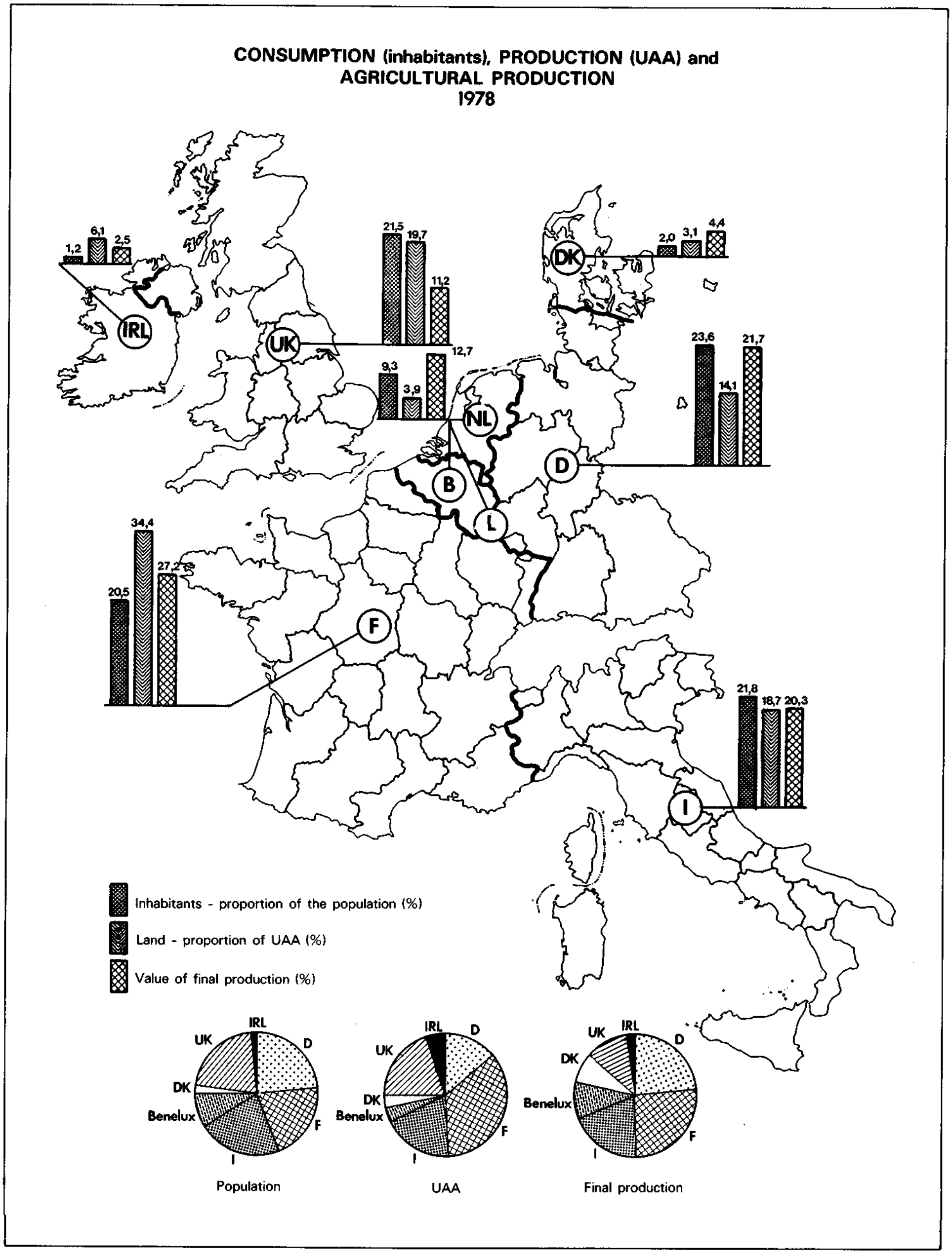
1. In 1979 the Community's recovery from recession was jeopardized by the rapid oil price increases following supply shortages in the first part of the year. The effect of these price rises was to increase inflation rates and to cause a slowdown in economic growth. Faster inflation affected agriculture through increases in the prices of its intermediate consumption.

2. The introduction of the European Monetary System brought a greater degree of stability to currency exchange rates, though currency disturbances in September did cause some small realignment of central rates. National expressions of the common price level were brought closer together by adaptations of the green rates.

3. The world cereals harvest approached 1978's record levels. This was also reflected in the Community where favourable weather also increased the sugar yield of the sugarbeet harvest and the level of wine production.

4. Community agriculture is still marked by persistent surpluses in some sectors, milk and sugar being examples. Measures taken to bring more balance to the milk market have been insufficient to stem the steady increase of production.

5. The year saw a continued effort to help the economic development of less-favoured regions. Measures proposed in March 1979 will stimulate agriculture by transferring resources and by correcting production deficiencies.


CONSUMPTION (inhabitants), PRODUCTION (UAA) and
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
1978
IRL
1,2
6,1
2,5
UK
21,5
19,7
11,2
DK
2,0
3,1
4,4
NL
9,3
3,9
12,7
D
23,6
14,1
21,7
B
L
F
20,5
34,4
27,2
I
21,8
18,7
20,3
Inhabitants - proportion of the population (%)
Land - proportion of UAA (%)
Value of final production (%)
IRL
UK
D
DK
Benelux
F
I
Population
UAA
Final production

GRAPH 1

The main events of 1979

Date	Event
31.1.	Commission adopts price proposals and connected measures for 1979/80; no increase in prices in EUA, progressive dismantling of MCAs.
6.2.	Council adopts structural measures for Mediterranean zones.
13.3.	EMS enters into operation.
14.3.	European Parliament rejects Commission price proposals; requests 3% increase in prices in EUA except for products in excess.
20.3.	Commission sends new structural proposals to the Council.
29.3.	Green rates devaluation for FF (−5.118%) LIT (−5.021%) UKL (−5.00%) IRL (−0.297%).
4.4.	Economic and Social Committee supports Commission proposals on prices of products in excess as well as dismantling of MCAs.
9.4.	The European Currency Unit (ECU) introduced into the CAP.
12.4.	Opening for initial of combined texts of the GATT agreements.
28.5.	Treaty of Accession of Greece to the EEC signed in Athens.
7-10.6.	Direct elections to the European Parliament.
25.6.	Council agrees a 1.5% increase in agricultural prices in ECU for 1979/80, with the exception of milk and milk products.
25.6.	Revaluation of the green rate for the DM (+1.110%) BFR, LFR and HFL (+0.552% each); devaluation of the green rate for the FF (−1.5%) UKL (−5%) and LIT (−8.991 to −4.180% according to product).
25-27.6.	Text of new ACP-EEC Convention finalized.
13.7.	Protocol of GATT tariff agreement (MTN) signed in Geneva.
25.9.	Central rate of the DM in EMS revalued by 2%, that of the DKR devalued by 3%.
1.10.	Green rates devaluation for FF (−1.035%) LIT (−1.121%) UKL (−1.099%) IRL (−0.976%) DKR (−3.802%).
1.10.	Commission report shows rise in crude-oil prices fob of 59% since 31 December 1978.

I — The general situation

6. The following are the main events of 1979.

The Community's slow recovery from economic recession was shaken by events in the world oil market.

1. These events led to rapid rises in oil prices which, in turn, caused faster inflation and slowed economic growth. The faster inflation, especially in energy prices, affected agriculture through the prices of its intermediate consumption.
2. 1979 saw the launching of the European Monetary System and the introduction in the agricultural policy of the European Currency Unit.
3. World production of grains approached the record harvest of 1978.
4. In 1979 the Community took several initiatives in the field of international relations of vital interest to Community agriculture.
5. The Community has also, in 1979, continued to develop the common agricultural policy, notably in the field of agricultural structures.

1. Economic differences continue

7. The Community's slow recovery from economic recession was shaken in 1979 by events in the world oil market. The threat of an oil shortage in the first months of the year led to a series of price increases and, by the end of June, the world oil price was 60% above its level for December 1978. Other raw-material prices also rose and inflation rates throughout the Community accelerated. This, in turn, led to lower rates of economic growth than had been forecast.

8. The effects of these events differed from Member State to Member State so that the economic situation of the Community is still characterized by economic differences.

9. The impact on inflation and economic growth of the rapid rise in oil prices tended to slow down, or even halt, the slight tendency towards economic convergence that has been evident since 1976. This is true both for inflation and economic growth rates.

10. In 1979, the growth rate of Community real GDP is expected to be 3.1%—equal to 1978—but it was slowing down at the end of the year.

The performance varied widely from country to country. Towards the end of the year, real GDP was growing more quickly than in 1978 in the FR of Germany, Italy, Denmark, Belgium and the Netherlands. In Ireland, the United Kingdom and Luxembourg, however, 1979 saw a marked decline in the growth rate.

Conditions in the Community labour market can scarcely be said to have improved, although unemployment stabilized; 5.6% of the available labour force was unemployed compared to 5.5% in 1978.

11. The Community inflation rate increased in 1979 under the effect of oil price rises and the GDP deflator rose from 7.8% in 1978 to 8.9% in 1979.

For the second year running, food prices made a considerable contribution to the fight against inflation. In the first part of 1979, food prices rose by 7.5% against 8.5% for non-food goods and 8.9% for overall consumption.

12. The rate of increase of wages accelerated slightly in 1979. The average wage per wage earner was forecast to grow at about 10.6% in the year, slightly more than in 1978.

13. The oil price increases helped to bring about a marked change in the Community's trade and current-account balances. From a substantial current-account surplus in 1978 (+14 000 million ECU), the Community moved to a deficit in 1979 (−3 300 million ECU). Besides the rise in oil prices, this was due to the deterioration of the trade balances in volume terms of the FR of Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom.

14. Agriculture felt the effects of oil and other raw material price increases through the purchase prices of its means of production. Energy prices rose considerably in all Member States, except Italy, where prices are subject to Government control.

15. The productivity of agricultural labour grew by about 6% a year from '1968' to '1976'—using a three-year average for the years in question—and land productivity by 2 to 2.5% a year. Under the influence of the economic recession the growth of productivity has been slowing down since 1973.

2. The introduction of the European Monetary System (EMS)

16. The major world currencies continued to float in 1979. Thus their daily and weekly variations continued to affect the operation of the common agricultural policy in its relations with external markets (effect on the rates of levies and export refunds). Similarly the variations of the floating currencies within the Community continued to affect the internal agricultural market.

17. On 13 March the EMS came into operation after a delay of two and a half months due to difficulties concerned with the implications of the system for certain aspects of the common agricultural policy. The central rates of the national currencies against the European Currency Unit (ECU) were based, in the case of currencies belonging to the former European exchange system (the snake, i.e. BFR/LFR, HFL, DKR, DM), on the central rates applied until 12 March under that system and, in the case of the other currencies, on their market rates on the eve of the inroduction of the new system (EMS).

18. The ECU was introduced into the common agricultural policy on 9 April 1979. This introduction was made neutral for institutional agricultural prices and agricultural monetary compensatory amounts by the application of a coefficient of adjustment to institutional prices and to green rates. The coefficient was made necessary by the fact that the ECU had a lower value than the existing agricultural unit of account.

19. There was considerable intervention by the EMS participants in the six months under review, but the system functioned without recourse to credit mechanisms. The main currencies used for bilateral intervention operations were the DM, BFR/LFR and DKR. The effective intervention operations carried out by the Community central banks in the months which followed the launching of the system were designed more to offset the negative effects of the performance of the US dollar on the cohesion of the EMS than to put right any fundamental disequilibrium within the system. The greater part of official intervention by Community central banks, therefore, continued to be in dollars. Much of the intervention took place in the context of the wider cooperation among central banks, especially between the US authorities and some other major central banks.

20. Efforts to reduce monetary compensatory amounts (MCAs) continued during the year by means of several adjustments to representative rates. On the introduction of the ECU into the common agricultural policy on 9 April 1979 devaluations of representative rates had the effect of reducing MCAs. Later, when the common agricultural prices were being fixed, a further adjustment of representative rates was made.

21. Following disturbances on the foreign exchange markets in late summer, which has their origin largely outside the Community, finance ministers and central bank governors of countries participating fully in the EMS agreed on a realignment of exchange rates. The Deutschmark was revalued by 2% and the Danish krone was devalued by 3% against the other participant currencies. This decision resulted in the following changes in central rates in ECU: BFR/LFR, FF, HFL, LIT, IRL −0.97%, DKR −3.8% and DM +1.01%.

22. Since the value of the ECU is made up from a basket of the currencies of Member States, a change in the central rate of one of those currencies results in an alteration in all the relationships between the ECU and the national currencies, so that, in theory, all the monetary gaps used in calculating the MCAs are changed.

3. World markets in agricultural products

23. The outlook for grain production in 1979/80 was for another abundant world harvest. World production was forecast at about 1 500 million tonnes, only a little below the record harvests of 1978/79. The major regional variations showed relatively poor prospects in the Soviet Union, with production some 25% down on 1978/79, partially offset by a record production (up 4%) in the United States.

As between wheat and feed grains the patterns were similar, with a strong increase in wheat production and modest increases in feed grains in the US partially offsetting strong decreases for wheat and feed grains in the Soviet Union.

Prices have been rather firm, particularly as a result of the high import requirements of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, and for all cereals are substantially higher than in 1978.

24. So far as protein crops are concerned, a record soya-bean production is forecast at around 93 million tonnes and sunflower and rapeseed production is also expected to be very high. Despite this outlook, soya prices remain at relatively high levels.

25. Despite the possibility that world sugar production will be below forecast consumption, price prospects remain weak as a result of the very high accumulated stock levels, although developments in the International Sugar Agreement may modify the outlook.

4. The Community's external relations

26. The cooperation agreements concluded with the south Mediterranean countries provide for an examination of their results in order to determine if improvements can be made on the one hand, and on the other to study the experience required during the operation of these agreements, taking account of the objectives which are defined therein. To date, this examination has only been initiated with Israel. Exploratory conversations are under way with Morocco.

27. Negotiations with Greece culminated in the signing of the Act of Accession on 28 May 1979. For agriculture, the transitional period and the duration of the transitional measures are of five years, but for fresh and processed tomatoes and fresh and canned peaches they will last seven years; cotton is covered by a special Protocol; the granting of production aid for dried figs and raisins (dried grapes) will be envisaged under Community rules. During the transitional period the differences between the prices of Greek and Community products will be compensated for by accession compensatory amounts. Special compensation arrangements have been agreed for certain fresh fruit and vegetables.

28. The Commission staff were, at the end of 1979, engaged in preparing a communication from the Commission to the Council on guidelines for the negotiations with Spain in the agricultural sector.

29. The new ACP-EEC Convention signed on 31 October 1979 at Lomé represents a considerable improvement over the current Convention which expires on 29 February 1980. The trade arrangements will be extended and a number of improvements incorporated concerning, in particular, bovine meat. The system for the stabilization of ACP States' earnings from exports of certain products will also be extended, improved and broadened to cover other products, including agricultural products.

30. The generalized system of preferences applying to all developing countries received some slight improvement in 1979. The Community introduced, for 1979, nil duties for all products covered by the system in favour of the least-advanced developing countries, and free access except for the six agricultural products under quota. In 1980, the Commission has not proposed improvements with respect to the products covered by this system with the exception of dried bananas, certain technical arrangements so that pineapple quotas are better exploited and so that the Indian exports of tobacco are not penalized by the introduction of the ECU.

31. The Commission's proposals for the 1970 food-aid programme were adopted by the Council on 8 May 1979. These proposals concern the allocation of 720 500 tonnes of cereals (to which is added the 566 500 tonnes of aid granted directly by the Member States), 150 000 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder, 45 000 tonnes of butteroil and 6 153 tonnes of sugar.

32. The low prices on the free sugar market meant that the obligations regarding storage and the maximum reduction of export quotas applicable to the parties to the 1977 International Sugar Agreement were in force throughout 1979. The fund to finance the sugar stocks which are to be built up, under the Agreement, to help exporting developing countries to respect these obligations is still, however, in suspense pending ratification of the Agreement by the United States. The Community has had exploratory contacts with the International Sugar Council on its possible accession to the Agreement, but no negotiations have been opened.

33. The Community took part in negotiations for a new International Olive Oil Agreement; this was successfully concluded in March 1979. The new Agreement will come into force on 1 January 1980 if it has been signed and ratified by a sufficient number of parties to the Agreement by that date.

34. A special Committee has been set up to prepare the ground for a further negotiating conference under the auspices of UNCTAD.

35. The GATT Multilateral Trade Negotiations have ended. The results can be seen as satisfactory for the Community, particularly in the agricultural sector, and are being put through Council acceptance procedure. The main results of these negotiations in the agricultural sector are as follows:

— the setting up of international agreements on meat and milk products, each containing arrangements for increased multilateral cooperation in the event of threatening or crisis situations arising and, for milk products, specific agreements imposing disciplines with regard to exports of milk powder, butter and cheese;

— the exchange of tariff and non-tariff concessions enabling the Community to consolidate and, in certain sectors, to develop significantly its exports of agricultural products to financially solvent non-member countries;

— the bringing into force of codes or general agreements also relating to the agricultural sector on such matters as subsidies and countervailing duties, quantitative restrictions, value for customs purposes and technical barriers to trade, which will provide both for greater discipline in import and export practices and for a uniform application of GATT obligations by all major countries.

Still in connection with GATT, the panel, set up by the Contracting Parties to examine Australia's appeal regarding export refunds on Community sugar, met several times. At the beginning of October it had reached the stage of publishing its conclusions. Generally speaking one may say that the panel did not accept the Austraian point of view as regards the main heads of its complaint against the Community. A second panel was also set up to look into a similar complaint submitted by Brazil, also regarding Community sugar exports. Work is in progress.

The 1971 International Wheat Agreement was extended following the failure to negotiate a new agreement.

36. Relations with the United States have been affected by problems connected with the outcome of the multilateral trade negotiations. Bilateral problems have also arisen regarding certain Community exports. The United States introduced a countervailing duty on exports of canned tomatoes from the Community.

37. The Commission has begun discussions with Thailand on exports of manioc to the Community. Thailand has agreed to limit its 1979 exports of this product to the 1978 volume. Work is in progress on future arrangements.

38. Negotiations are taking place with Yugoslavia for a new agreement of broader scope. The Council has for that reason extended until 31 December 1979 its concession to that country on baby-beef.

39. The dialogue initiated in 1978 with Japan on ways of improving Community exports to that country was actively pursued in 1979. It covers all aspects of Japan's import policy including health protection and plant health measures. The favourable trend in agricultural exports was maintained in 1979.

40. The trade agreement concluded with China in 1978 continued to operate. At the first meeting of the Joint Committee provided for in the agreement, the Community was able to announce that from January 1980 the generalized system of preferences would be extended to China for non-sensitive products.

5. Common policies

41. The development of European policy in general and the decisions taken by the Community institutions within the scope of common policies, including the common agricultural policy, provide the general political framework in which Community agriculture has evolved in 1979.

42. In order to render the agricultural structures policy more effective and to provide better for the needs of the farmers, regions and sectors most directly concerned, a number of directives or proposals for directives were adopted in 1979 by the Council acting on proposals from the Commission. They are part of a longer-term strategy aimed at eliminating the disparities between the agricultural regions of the Community and thereby reducing the considerable differences in income between them. In February the Council, after obtaining the opinion of the Parliament, adopted a Directive on a programme to encourage drainage in catchment areas including land on both sides of the border between

Ireland and Northern Ireland. In March 1979 the Council, after obtaining the opinion of the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee, approved a Directive on the programme to speed the conversion of certain areas under vines in the Charentes departments.

In March also the Commission put forward to the Council several proposals concerning the agricultural structures policy. These proposals were of two kinds: adjustments to the Directives already in force, proposals for Council Regulations covering new measures, as follows:

— proposal introducing a common measure for the development of beef and sheepmeat production in Italy;

— proposal concerning the speeding up of agricultural development in the less-favoured regions of the west of Ireland;

— proposal concerning the development of sheep-farming in Greenland;

— three proposals concerning integrated development programmes, namely: one for the Western Isles of Scotland; one for the Lozère department (France) and one for the Belgian province of Luxembourg;

— proposal amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 of 15 February 1977 concerning a common measure to improve the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed (special measure relating to the slaughtering of pigs and the processing of pigmeat in France and the United Kingdom.

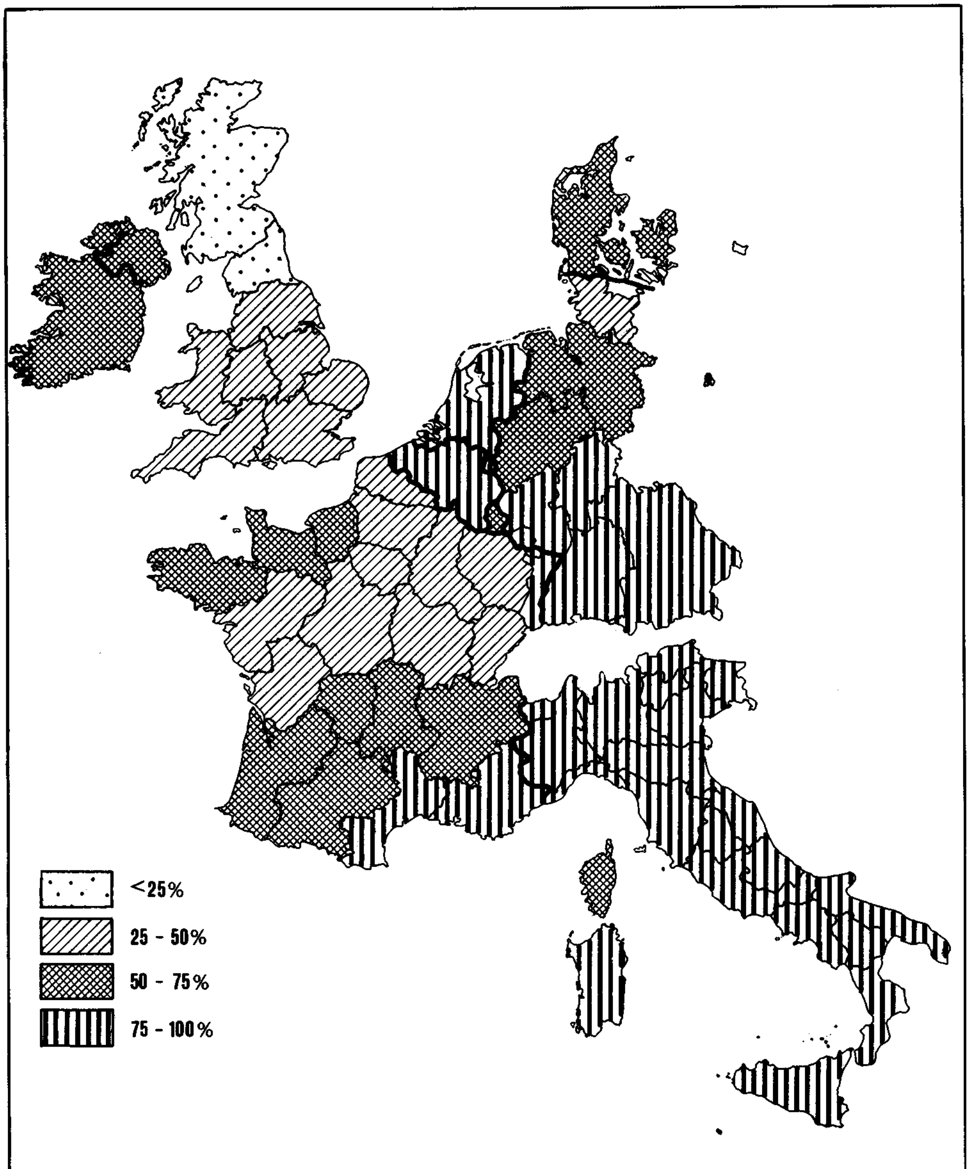
43. On 31 January 1979 the Commission adopted the principal proposals on farm prices and related measures for 1979-80. The draft regulations pertaining to these proposals were adopted early in February and the package as a whole was transmitted to the Council at that time. The main proposals were for the maintenance of prices in 1979/80 at their 1978/79 level, an increase in the co-responsibility level for milk production to at least 2%, and the progressive dismantling of the monetary compensatory amounts.

44. The price discussions in the Council lasted from the beginning of March to the end of June 1979. Agreement was reached with an increase of 1.5% in all prices except those of milk and milk products, expressed in ECU. When green rate changes were taken into account, increases in terms of national currency ranged from +0.4% to +12.0%. In addition, no change in the milk co-responsibility levy was adopted. As the structural proposals had not been sufficiently examined, no decision was taken on them in the prices package. The Commissioner for Agriculture, Mr Gundelach dissociated himself and the Commission from the decisions relating to the milk and sugar sectors.

45. Following a decision by the European Court of Justice in October 1978 that the amount of the production levy on isoglucose was not valid, a new production system applicable to the 1979/80 marketing year came into force on 1 July 1979. It provides for a system of quotas similar to that for sugar. The production and consumption of isoglucose have increased steadily in recent years and will amount to about 160 000 tonnes in 1979. In view of this situation and the likelihood that the use of glucose will continue to increase, it is improbable that there will be any significant increase in sugar consumption in the next few years.

46. Under the provisions of Articles 92 to 94 of the Treaty, the Commission continued to take decisions on State aid. In 1979 it received sixty-six notifications of draft laws introducing or altering national aid. In most cases the Commission decided not to raise any objection to the implementation of these draft laws, having in several cases, as the result of bilateral contacts with the representatives of the Member States, received further details or assurances as to the manner of application of these measures. However, it decided to initiate the examination procedure provided for by Article 93 (2) of the Treaty in respect of the proposal by the United Kingdom to grant aid in the egg and poultrymeat sector (Northern Ireland). The Commission also decided to close the procedure, previously initiated under the same provision, in respect of four Italian draft laws.

Percentage of farms of less than 20 ha
1975



GRAPH 2

II — Agricultural structure [1]

General survey

47. Structural change in the Community is continuing. The total number of farms is declining progressively albeit, in some cases, at a lower annual rate in more recent than in former years. In the majority of Member States this decline is confined mainly, though not exclusively to farms in the smaller size groups; during the period 1970 to 1975, the decline was concentrated on farms of 20 ha or less at Community level. [1] However, the threshold between farm size categories with decreasing and increasing farm numbers, which remained at 20 ha in five of the nine Member States during this five-year period, was at 30 ha in Denmark and Luxembourg, at 50 ha in France and even at 120 ha in the United Kingdom. These latter figures underlie the differing levels of structural development and, implicitly, the degree of variation in structural change which is taking place in different areas of the Community (Graph 2).

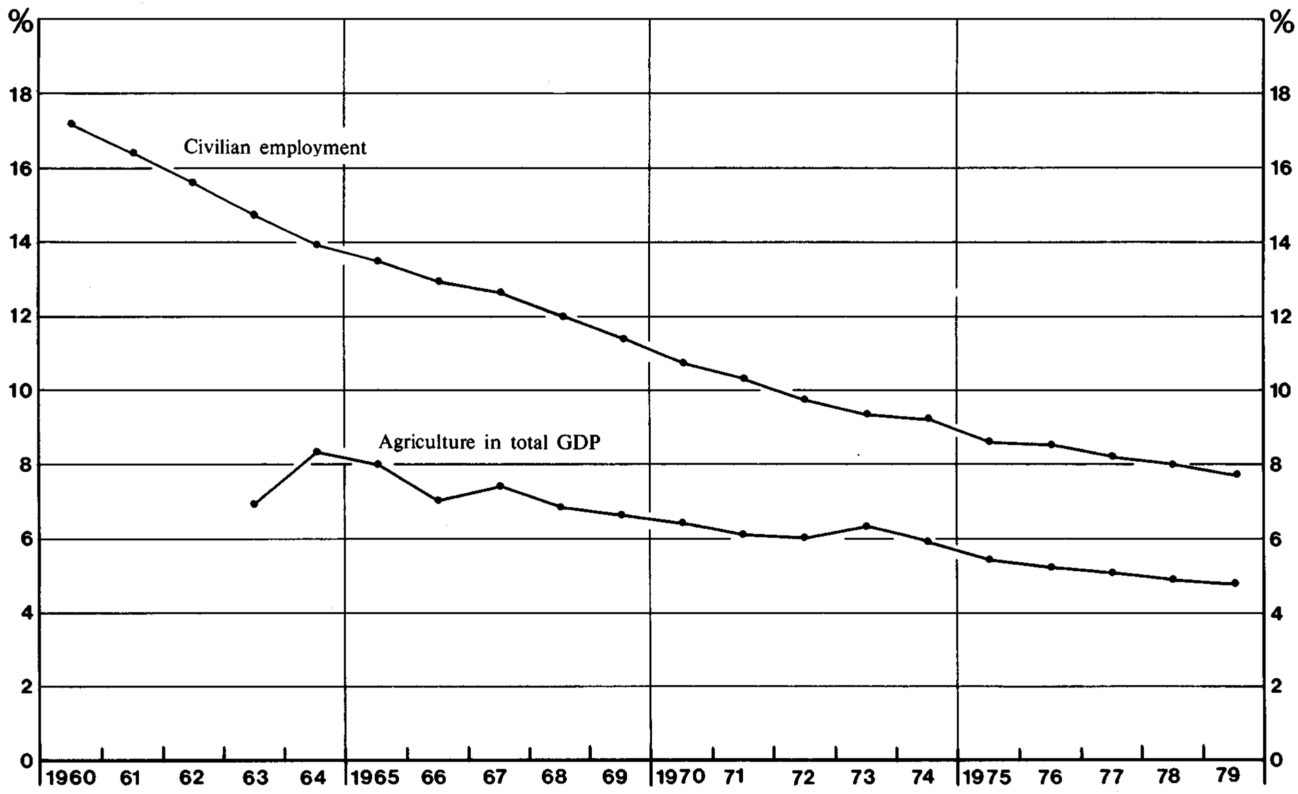
In 1977/78 the rate of decline in the number of farms over 1 ha varied from 0.7% in the United Kingdom to 2.5% in Belgium and 3.8% in Luxembourg. A similar downward trend is observed in agricultural employment. In 1977/78 the active farm population declined by 2.4%, a figure which varied from 0.6% in the United Kingdom to 4.1% in Belgium.

48. Between 1968 and 1976, the final agricultural production in the Community (apart from the United Kingdom) increased at an annual rate of 1.8% in terms of constant (1970) prices. On the other hand labour productivity measured in terms of final agricultural production increased by 6.3% annually, while productivity per ha increased by 2.4%. The relative importance of agriculture in the Community economy is progressively declining. In 1978, the contribution of

(1) The current analysis of agricultural structure in the Community is mainly based on the results of the 1975 Farm Structures Survey. These results, although still provisional to a large extent, permit a more in-depth examination of the situation at regional level than might otherwise be possible. Altogether the Survey covered 66% of total land area, 92% of utilized agricultural area (UAA) 27% of woodland area, 93% of total livestock units (LU) in the Community.

AGRICULTURE IN THE ECONOMY AS A WHOLE

1960-1979



GRAPH 3

agriculture to overall economic activity was 4.4% in terms of GDP and 8% in terms of total employment (cf. 1973: 5.2% and 9.2% respectively) (Graph 3).

49. The pattern of agricultural production has remained largely unchanged, however, by comparison with previous years. The largest livestock enterprises are found in the United Kingdom while the greatest concentration of non-grazing livestock is found in Denmark, Belgium and in certain regions of the FR of Germany, France and Italy. The total number of farms in the Community declined at an annual rate of 2% between 1970 and 1975. However, some 64% of farms still have less than 10 ha in area and embrace no more than 14% of total UAA while only 6% of farms are over 50 ha in area but cover 41% of total UAA.

50. Some 82% of the total annual work units (AWU) in the Community's agriculture comprises family labour. The percentage of family labour in the labour force declines with increasing farm size, however. The average man-land ratio is 9 AWU per 100 ha. Some 44% of farmers are over 55 years of age, and they occupy some 33% of UAA. Only 36% of farm holders can be classified as full-time farmers; some 56% are mainly occupied in farming however in so far as they devote more than 50% of their working time to this activity. On aggregate, full-time farmers occupy 68% of total UAA. By contrast each of the groups working less than 50% and over 50% of their working time on the land occupy 16% of total UAA. Full-time farmers account for 59% of all farms with dairy cows but no more than 34% of the total area of permanent crops.

51. Capital investment at the macro and micro-levels appears to be most intensive in the FR of Germany, the Netherlands, Beglium and Luxembourg and least intensive in Italy and Ireland. At farm level, non-land capital investment per AWU increases substantially as between farms earning 80% and 120% of the comparable income per work unit (cf. Directive 72/159/EEC, Article 4).

52. Sales of agricultural produce through cooperatives changed little in 1978, except in the FR of Germany where there was a substantial increase in the cooperative sales of fruit and vegetables and in Denmark where similar sales of beef, pigmeat and eggs increased slightly.

53. The foregoing facets of agricultural structure in the Community give rise to a number of relevant issues. Since the intensity of land use is highest on the smaller farms the structural reorganization of agriculture is of vital importance to the achievement of a satisfactory market balance between supply and demand, particularly in the dairy sector. Farmheads over 65 years of age still control over 13% of total UAA. The stimulation of land mobility for structural purposes faces many obstacles not least of which is the currently high price of farmland and the restrictive nature of land-tenancy legislation. Because of the lack of impact of Council Directive 72/160/EEC in stimulating land mobility, much of the modernization of farms which has taken place in accordance with the provisions of Directive 72/159/EEC has been more or less synonymous with the intensification of farming systems within the framework of existing farm structures. The adaptations of Directive 72/160/EEC which are currently under discussion in the Council are designed to make it a more effective instrument in the stimulation of land mobility.

54. The Community's socio-structural policy as it has operated to date has not been sufficient to solve the basic problems of many less-favoured areas. In its new proposals for structural policy, therefore, which are currently under discussion in the Council, the Commission has put forward specific programmes and integrated development projects designed to provide solutions to the pressing problems of agricultural development in the regions concerned.

1. Land and land use

55. Between 1968 and 1978 the annual rate of decline in total UAA averaged 0.5% at Community level. However, between 1973 and 1978 the UAA remained more or less unchanged, possibly because of the adverse effects of the economic recession on the development of the non-agricultural sectors during this latter period.

56. Within agriculture itself, shifts in the major pattern of land use and the emphasis of land utilization in Member States apparent in previous years and discussed in some detail in previous reports showed little change in 1978 (Table 60).

57. The structure of farm production is still dominated by small and medium-sized farms in the majority of Member States, the United Kingdom constituting the exception to this rule at the top and Italy the exception at the bottom of the scale.

Thus, as regards arable farming in the Community as a whole, the extent of production is on average less than

— 5 ha in the case of 67% of cereal farms;

— 1 ha in the case of 89% of potato farms;

— 2 ha in the case of 43% of sugarbeet farms;

— 1 ha in the case of 63% of fruit farms.

At the same time 58% of cattle farmers keep less than 20 head of cattle while 82% of dairy farmers keep less than 20 dairy cows per farm (Table 65).

58. A comparison of the appropriate structural data for 1970 and 1975 (Table 87) emphasizes the continuing concentration of farm production, the number of farms engaging in almost all lines of production having fallen more sharply than the corresponding areas of crops or numbers of animals. In some cases both the land area and livestock numbers have increased. With the exception of fruit farms and certain types of poultry farms, the decrease in farm numbers mainly concerns those in the smaller size groups.

59. Some 4.3 million or 74% of the Community's 5.8 million farms raise livestock of one type or another. Some 78% of livestock farms keep grazing stock (cattle, sheep, goats, horses) and account for 73% of total LU; by contrast, an even greater proportion (85%) of livestock farms keep non-grazing stock (pigs and poultry) which, however, amount to no more than 27% of total LU.

The largest livestock enterprises are found in the United Kingdom while the greatest concentrations of non-grazing stock are in Denmark and Belgium, in the German regions of Niedersachsen and Nordrhein-Westfalen, in Bretagne (France) and in the Italian regions of Emilia Romagna, Toscana, Umbria and Marche.

60. Some 1.1 million or 26% of all stockraising farms have more than 20 ha of UAA; this proportion ranges from 30% on grazing stock farms to 24% on non-grazing farms. The density of grazing stock per 100 ha of UAA varies directly with size of herd and inversely with size of farm. Thus, the average number of LU per 100 ha, which is 113 on all farms taken together, falls to 61 on farms of more than 100 ha. By contrast, in grazing herds of 100 LU and over, the corresponding figure is 153.

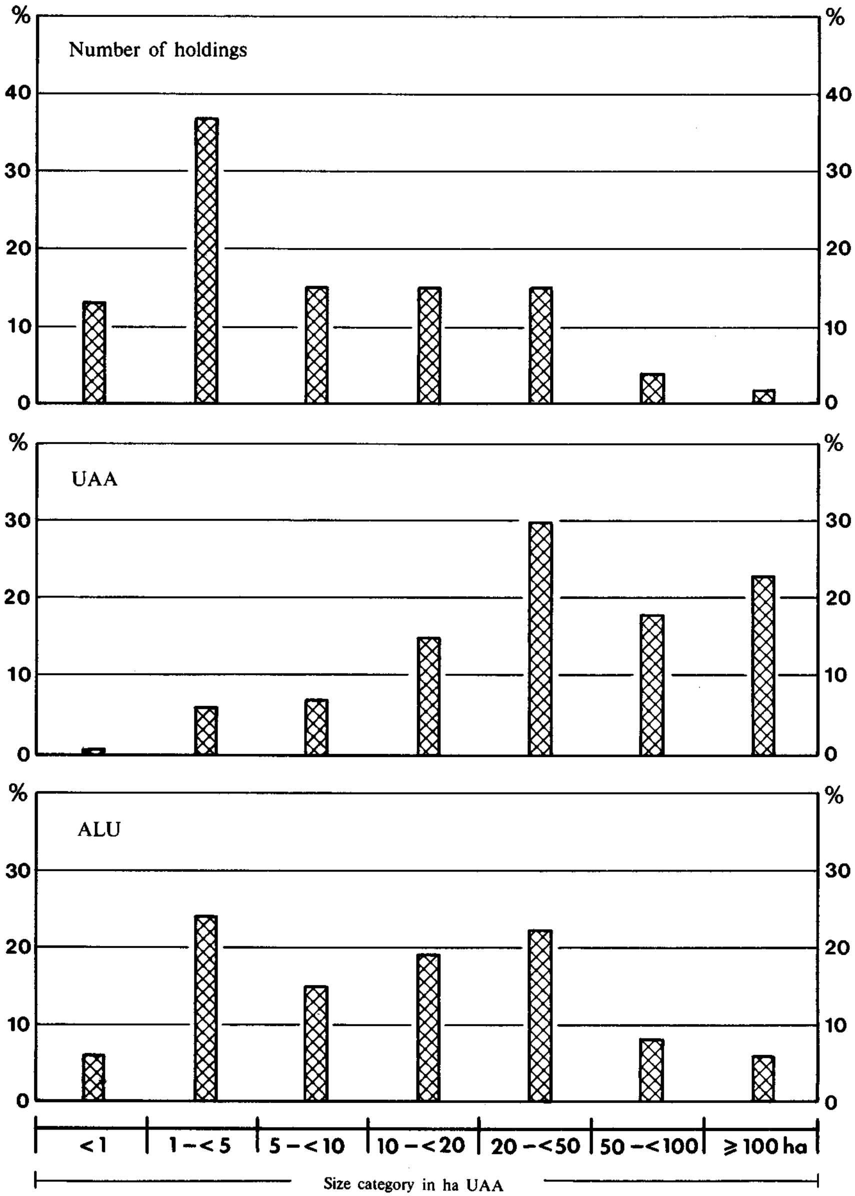
61. Increasing farm size is accompanied by a larger forage area per livestock unit and by a larger number of total livestock per AWU. Livestock density decreases, therefore, with increasing size of farm. On the other hand, an increase in livestock density with increasing size of grazing herd possibly reflects the greater scope which exists in such circumstances for more efficient livestock management. In addition a reduction in the forage area per livestock unit which is generally associated with the larger herds may be due to the incidence of higher yields per ha of fodder crops and pasture or to the greater use of purchased feedingstuffs on the farms concerned (Table 91).

62. The average density of dairy cows at Community level is 28 per 100 ha. This figure varies from less than 20 in many regions of Italy to more than 100 in the Netherlands. Dairy farming is heavily concentrated in a few regions of the Community, the number of cows per 100 ha being 40 or more only in the Netherlands, Denmark, Belgium and Luxembourg, in Bretagne, Basse Normandie and Nord regions (France), in Bavaria, Schleswig-Holstein and in parts of Rheinland-Pfalz, Baden-Württemberg and Niedersachsen (FR of Germany), in Lombardia and Veneto (Italy), in the West Midlands and South-West regions of the United Kingdom and in the Munster region of Ireland.

Farm numbers and farm size

63. In 1975 there were 5.8 million farms in the Community or some 12% less than in 1970, representing an annual decrease of 2%. The sharpest decline during this period was in Belgium (5% per annum) (Table 87). Some 64% of farms with 44% of AWU had less than 10 ha UAA and covered no more than 14% of total UAA. Correspondingly, farms with more than 50 ha UAA, comprising only 6% of total farms and 14% of AWU, accounted for 41% of total UAA. Italy and the United Kingdom represent the extremes in this situation. In Italy roughly 86% of farms are less than 10 ha in area and occupy 37% of total UAA while the 2% of farms which are over 50 ha occupy 32%. By contrast, in the United Kingdom only 27% of farms are less than 10 ha but occupy no more than 2% of total UAA while 30% are over 50 ha and occupy 81% (Table 62 and Graph 4).

BREAKDOWN OF HOLDINGS BY SIZE CATEGORY (NUMBER - UAA - ALU)



GRAPH 4

64. On average, barely two-thirds of all UAA is owner-occupied. (1) This proportion decreases with increasing size of the farm being 85% on farms with 1-5 ha and 59% on farms in excess of 100 ha in area.

65. Generally speaking, the intensity of land use is highest on the smaller farms. At Community level permanent grassland accounts for 25% of UAA on farms of 1 to 5 ha in area but increases to 49% on farms of more than 100 ha.

66. An examination of manpower figures shows that the relative importance of labour on a full-time basis increases with increasing farm size. Compared with the average farm where full-time workers contribute about half the time worked, they contribute only one-quarter of the time worked on farms with less than 5 ha, but two-thirds of that on farms with more than 50 ha.

67. Family labour contributes 82% of the time worked. This figure does not vary very much between size categories except in the case of farms of 50 to 100 ha (65%) and of 100 ha UAA or more (29%).

The highest contribution made by family labour to total AWU (90%) is found on farms of 5 to 20 ha. Differences between Member States are substantial, varying from 60% in the United Kingdom to over 90% in the FR of Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg.

2. Farm labour

68. In 1975 the Community's total farm labour force included 5.8 million farmheads, 6.0 million family members and 1.0 million regular non-family workers. Aggregate manpower was 7.5 million AWU or about 15% less than in 1970; some 82% of this latter figure comprised family labour (46% farmheads and 36% family members) and 18% non-family workers (11% regular and 7%

(1) Data for farms with less than 1 ha include those with no UAA. In such circumstances livestock and labour density per ha UAA on the smaller farms tend to be over-estimated. Despite this fact, the figures as presented give some indication of the total situation.

casual or seasonal). The proportion of non-family workers in the United Kingdom (33%) was almost double the corresponding Community figure, reflecting no doubt the relatively high level of structural development in this Member State (Table 89).

69. At Community level, the average man/land ratio amounted to 9 AWU per 100 ha UAA. This figure varied from 2 on farms of 100 ha and over to 39 on farms of 1 to 5 ha. At Member State level the number of AWU per 100 ha varied from 4 in the United Kingdom to 17 in Italy.

Age of farmers

70. The breakdown of farms according to the age of the farmhead has an important influence on structural change in agriculture, reflecting as it does the possibilities existing for the cessation of farming and the subsequent re-allocation of land for farm enlargement, particularly in the case of ageing farmers without prospective successors. At Community level some 44% of farmers are over 55 years of age; this figure varies from 26% in the FR of Germany, to 52% in Ireland and 55% in Italy. On the other hand, in 1975 comparatively young farmheads were relatively important numerically in the FR of Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium, where the proportion of those less than 35 years of age amounted to 13%, 14% and 12% respectively as against 7% for the Community as a whole (Table 89).

Between 1970 and 1975, farmheads in the under-35, 35 to 44 and 55 to 64 age categories decreased by between 5 and 6% per annum in EUR 6. [1] On the other hand, the 45 to 54 age category increased by 2% per annum largely as a result of significant increases in the FR of Germany, France and Italy. In Italy and Denmark, the number of farmheads in the over-65 age category increased by about one-tenth but declined elsewhere; this decline was most pronounced in the FR of Germany (8% p.a.), Belgium (6% p.a.), Netherlands (4% p.a.) and France (3% p.a.) (Table 87).

Farmheads of each age category are distributed variously among farms of different sizes (Table 103). At Community level 41% of farmheads aged less

[1] The relevant figures for the United Kingdom and Ireland are not available and so the 1970/75 evolution for EUR 9 cannot be calculated.

than 55 years have farms of less than 5 ha; this percentage increases significantly with increasing age of farmer going from 54% for farmheads of 55 to 64 years to 67% in the case of those over 65 years of age.

71. If one considers production capacity expressed in terms of UAA, of LU and AWU, all three being classified according to the age of the farmhead and the number of AWU per farm, it emerges that many small farms are operated by elderly farmers (Table 97). Farmheads over 65 years of age, for example, account for 21% of farms, 17% of the AWU, 13% of UAA and less than 10% of LU. The bulk of the production potential lies in farms with 1 to 3 AWU operated by farmheads of 35 to 54 years of age. From the point of view of potential structural change, this means that if all farms were relinquished by those in the over-65 year age category, some 13% of the UAA would become available for structural improvement.

Composition of labour force

72. The character of the individual farm varies considerably, depending on the composition of its workforce. This ranges from the one-man farm, through farms worked solely by family labour, to the large holding operated entirely by non-family workers. Only a partial analysis of this composition is feasible on the basis of the available data. Some 93% of all farms employ no outside labour; these farms account for 70% of the UAA and have an average area of 11 ha per farm. At the other end of the scale, 0.4% of farms exclusively employ regular non-family labour and comprise 2.4% of total UAA. The remaining farms employ varying proportions of regular non-family labour in their workforce. Normally, as the size of farm increases so does the percentage of regular non-family workers in the labour force; farms with only 20% of non-family labour average 40 ha in area while those with a labour force consisting exclusively of non-family workers have an average area of 77 ha.

Farms where the workforce comprises more than 50% non-family regular labour account for 4% of all farms and 18% of total UAA, the average UAA per farm being 73 ha. By contrast, the remaining 96% of farms account for 82% of total UAA and have an average size of only 12 ha.

Breakdown of farms and UAA according to the percentage of regular non-family labour in the farm's total AWU

% regular non-family labour in the farm's total AWU	Breakdown of total (%)		Average UAA per farm ha
	Number of farms	UAA	
0%	92.7	70.2	11
> 0 - < 20%	0.6	1.6	40
20 - < 40%	2.0	6.4	48
40 - < 50%	1.1	4.2	57
50 - < 60%	1.0	3.7	56
60 - < 80%	1.2	5.5	70
80 - <100%	1.0	6.0	91
100%	0.4	2.4	77
Total	100	100	15
0 - < 50%	96.4	82.4	12
50 - <100%	3.6	17.6	73

Source: 1975 Farm Structure Survey.

3. Capital

73. The level of capital investment in agriculture is influenced mainly by the use of new technology, by the expansion of farm output and by the modernization of agriculture including an increase in farm size.

Precise quantitative data on the level of capital investment in agriculture are not available in all Member States and so a detailed comparative analysis of its use throughout the Community is not possible. However, at the macro-level, Eurostat data relating to depreciation and to gross fixed capital formation, as specified in national accounts, give a reasonable indication of the magnitude of the capital investment needed to support modern agriculture. In addition, at the micro-level, data emanating from the Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN) throw additional light on the capital needs of farms at different levels of development.

Depreciation

74. The capital depreciation rate relates to previous capital investment. The level of depreciation taken as a percentage of final agricultural production, per ha of UAA or per active person employed in agriculture, presents a good, if not an exact, basis for comparison of the level of capital investment among the Member States. Depending on which indicator is used a particular ranking in the use of capital by Member States may be established. (1) Each of the selected indicators suggests that in the FR of Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg the use of capital is most intensive while it is least intensive in Ireland and Italy (Table 71). It should be noted however, that in terms of depreciation per ha UAA, the Netherlands (220 EUA) ranks highest in the Community while in terms of depreciation per active person employed in agriculture it ranks only number 5 with a figure of 1 560 EUA, being exceeded by Belgium (1 920 EUA), the United Kingdom (1 690 EUA) and the FR of Germany and Luxembourg (1 630 EUA each). In terms of depreciation as a percentage of final agricultural production, however, the Netherlands (5.7%) ranks lowest in the Community, reflecting a fairly high level of added-value in agriculture per unit of capital input.

Gross fixed capital formation

75. Data relating to gross fixed capital formation, presented in terms of EUA per ha UAA and per active person in agriculture, reflect the current evolution of capital investment in agriculture. Each of these indicators shows that capital formation in the Netherlands at 580 EUA per ha UAA and 4 170 EUA per active person employed in agriculture is substantially greater than elsewhere in the Community, with the FR of Germany and Belgium occupying the next two places in the ranking and Ireland and Italy again occupying the lowest positions.

76. These rather substantial differences in capital investment between Ireland and Italy on the one hand and the Netherlands, the FR of Germany and Belgium on the other give an indication of the prospective financial cost of modernizing agriculture in the former two countries.

(1) Because of lack of the necessary data, Denmark is not included in this analysis.

Capital per ha and per annual work unit

77. A somewhat similar picture relating to the use of capital in Member States emerges when data available at the micro-level are analysed (Table 72). Thus, the FADN data, relating to three groups of farms in each Member State—less than 80%, 80 to 120% and more than 120% of the comparable income (cf. Directive 72/159/EEC, Article 4.1)—again show levels of capital investment per ha which are generally much higher than elsewhere in the Netherlands, Belgium and the FR of Germany and much lower than elsewhere in Ireland and in the United Kingdom. In the case of the United Kingdom, however, an average size of farm which is very much higher than that of other Member States tends to bias the level of capital investment per ha downwards so that the resulting figure should not be taken as indicating a less than adequate use of capital per farm in this Member State. Indeed, within all Member States the level of capital used per ha varies very little as between farms with less than 80% and more than 120% of the comparable income.

78. The level of capital used per AWU gives a clearer picture of the relative situation as between farms of different levels of development and between Member States. In all Member States the level of investment per AWU increases quite substantially from the lower to the higher income farms, while the highest investments are in evidence in the Netherlands, the FR of Germany, Luxembourg and Belgium and the lowest in Italy and Ireland.

Mechanization

79. The density of tractors varies from one region to another, the average for the Community as a whole being 5 per 100 ha UAA (1975); the figure for Scotland is only one tractor, whereas that for Baden-Württemberg is 14 (Table 100). Size of farm and farm organization are probably the main reasons for these differences. There are also considerable differences in tractor size. For instance, 46% of tractors in the East-Midlands region of the United Kingdom have an engine power exceeding 50 h.p., whereas only 5% are this powerful in Val d'Aoste (Italy).

80. The Farm Structures Survey suggests that 79% of all dairy cows are milked mechanically at Community level. At Member State level this figure varies from 42% in Ireland to 96% in Denmark. In regions with a low dairy cow density, as in Liguria and Sicily (Italy) the corresponding figure is no more than 6% (Graph 5).

81. At Community level, the degree of mechanization of cereals and sugar-beet harvesting is very high at 85% or 86%, but only 54% of potatoes are harvested entirely on a mechanical basis. However, the survey has taken account only of the highest degree of mechanization, i.e. machinery which copes with most of the various harvesting processes. Simple reapers and binders and potato lifters are not included in these figures. Thus, there are some regions where highly mechanized harvesting techniques are not used at all, due no doubt, to the small area of the crops concerned (Table 100 and Graph 6).

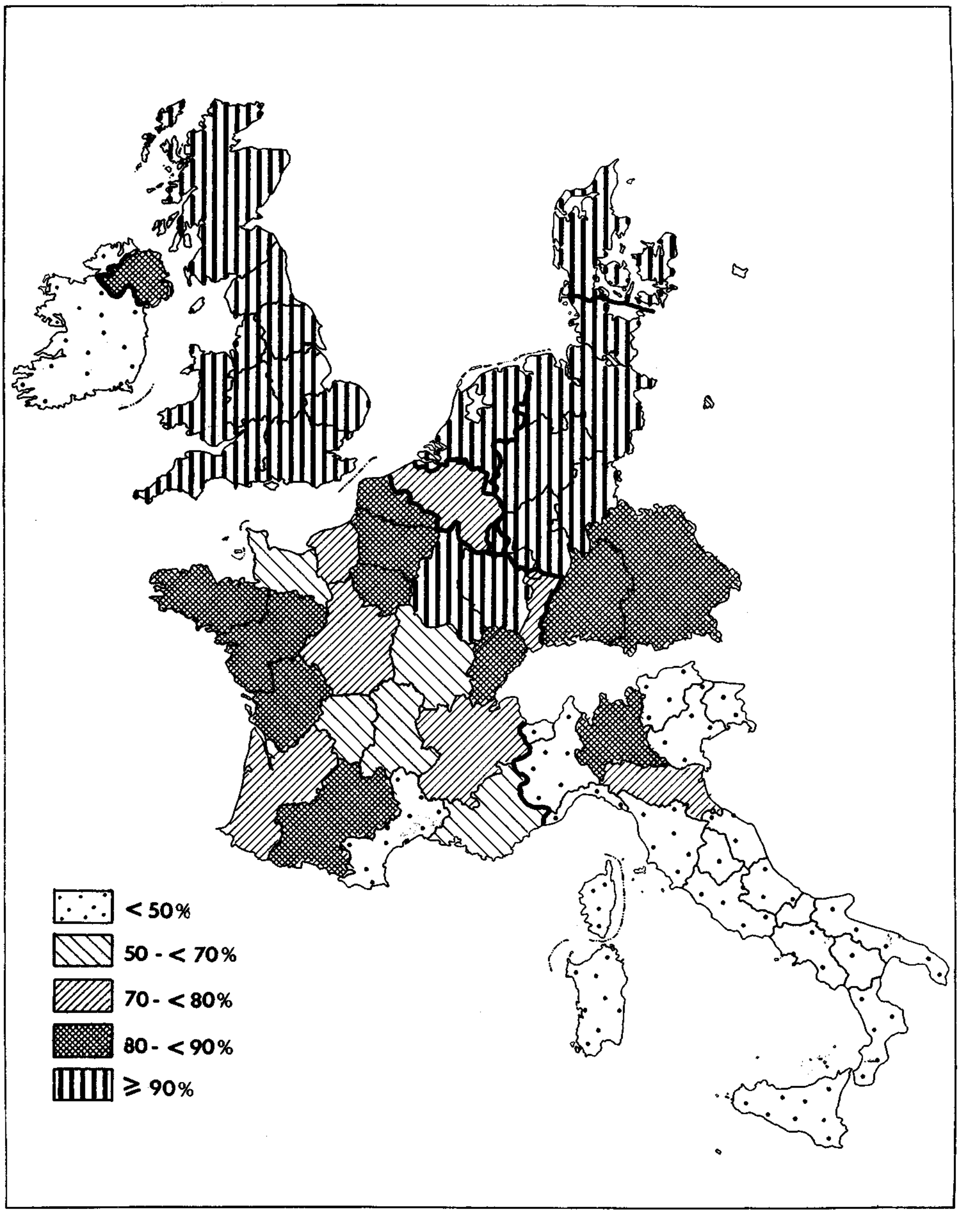
Farmland prices and lease rents

82. The continuing increase in farmland prices adds a further and significant dimension to the capital profile of agriculture. As has been the case in past years, statistical data on farmland prices are available from six of the nine Member States only, the exceptions still being Italy, Luxembourg and Ireland. These data suggest that in the Netherlands, Belgium and the FR of Germany farmland prices on average are roughly twice as high as in Denmark, between three and four times as high as in England, Wales, Northern Ireland and France and six to seven times as high as in Scotland. All six Member States recorded fairly substantial increases in farmland prices in 1978/77. Land prices in the Netherlands, already the highest in the Community, increased by between 50% and 60% in 1977/76 and by a further 33% to 36% in 1978/77. A continuing upward pressure on farmland prices is also in evidence in the United Kingdom, particularly in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, in Denmark, in Belgium and in the FR of Germany. Only in France, where land prices are still relatively low by comparison with most of the other Member States, and in Scotland did the price increase remain within modest proportions in 1978/77 (Table 68).

83. Data on lease rents are available from four Member States only, France, the Netherlands, Belgium and the United Kingdom. These data suggest that the evolution of lease rents in three of the four Member States, the exception being France, took place on a much more modest scale than that of farmland prices. In Belgium rents increased by no more than 2.8 to 3.5%, depending on the type of land in question, as opposed to increases to 14 to 20% in land prices. In the four Member States concerned lease rents represent only between 0.8 and 1.9% of

PERCENTAGE OF DAIRY COWS FOR WHICH MILKING MACHINERY IS USED

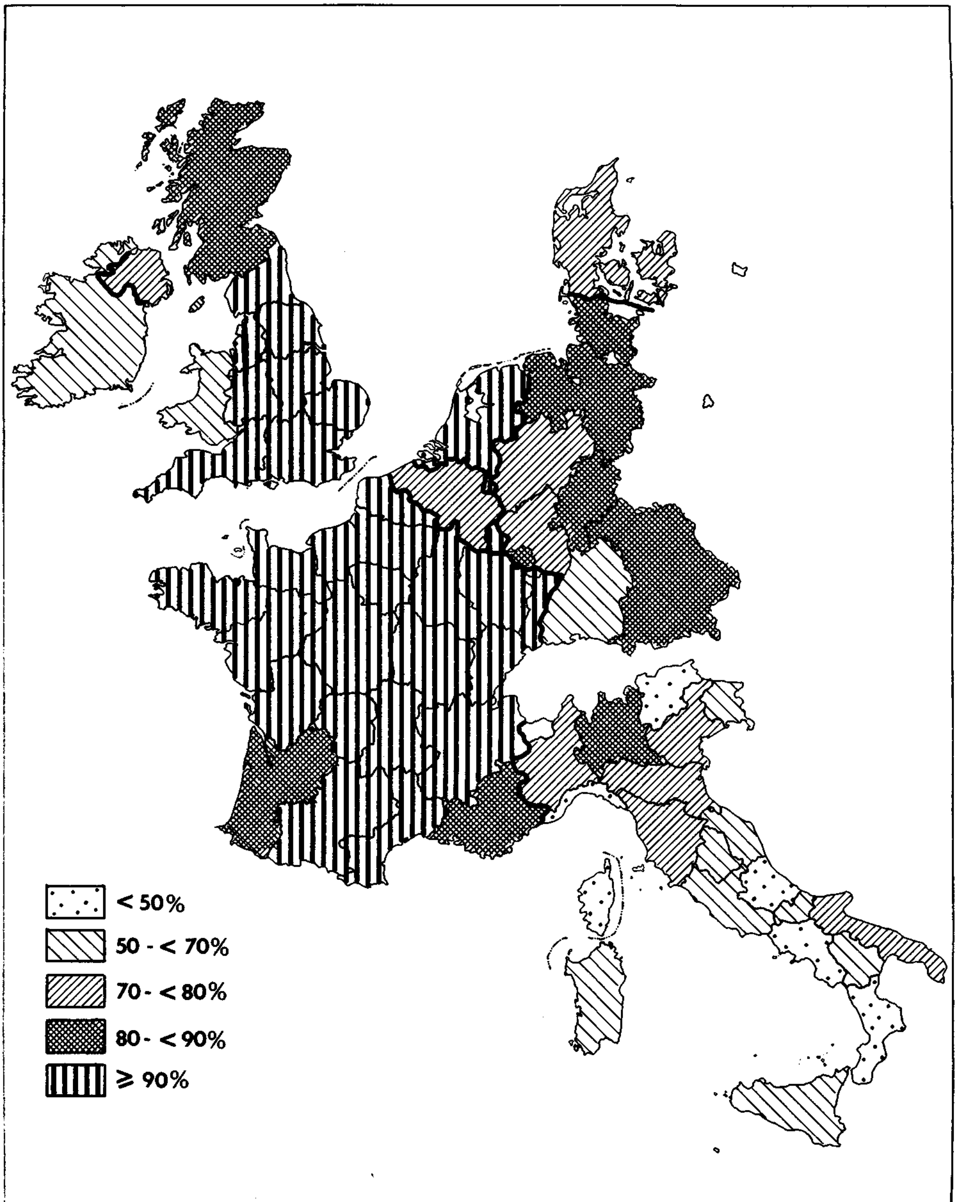
1975



GRAPH 5

PERCENTAGE OF THE AREA UNDER CEREALS
FOR WHICH COMBINE HARVESTERS ARE USED

1975



GRAPH 6

the value of farmland. This low return, allied to the restrictive nature of the tenancy legislation in some Member States, which has already been mentioned in previous reports, means that there is little chance of increasing the rate of land mobility for structural reform purposes through leasing. And so, given the progressive increase in farmland prices, the potential development farmer has little chance in ths situation of acquiring the extra land which he needs for farm modernization purposes (Table 69).

Interest rates

84. The cost of capital, as exemplified in the prevailing rate of interest, continues to increase thus further compounding the problem of capital formation in agriculture. The rate of interest payable on farm loans is roughly twice as great in the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark as in other Member States in the Community (Table 67). It has now reached a level in these three Member States where it must constitute a significant barrier to farm development, particularly in the case of farmers who must, of necessity, borrow relatively large sums of money for this purpose.

To some extent the adverse effects of high interest rates are mitigated by various types of interest rate subsidies which are granted by individual Member States for specific types of farm loans. Details of such subsidies are available in the 1978 Report.

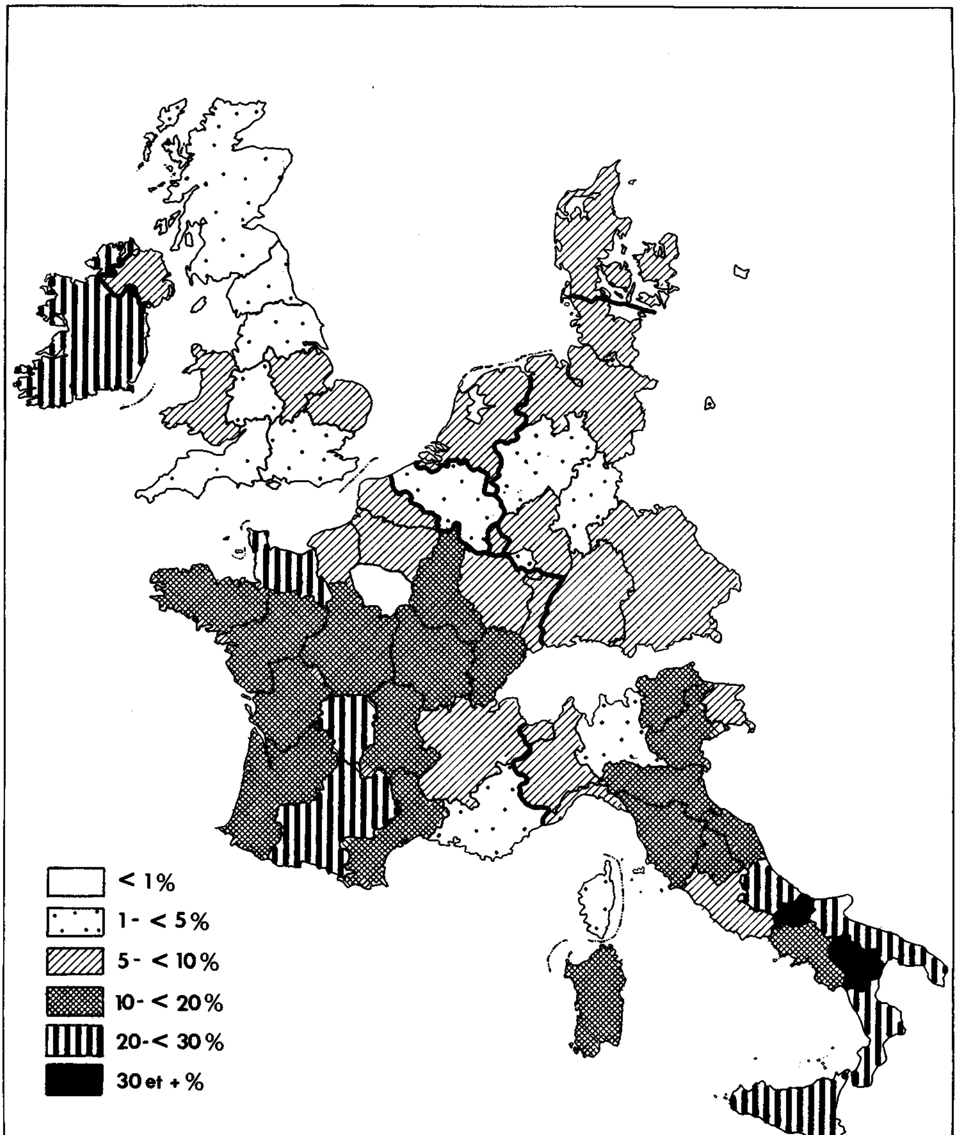
4. Part-time farming

85. According to the 1975 Structures Survey some 37% of all farms are 'full-time farms', where the farm holder works full time on the farm. (1) This low figure is due to the large number of part-time farms in Italy. In all the other Member States the proportion of full-time farmers is higher than the EEC average, being more than 50% in all States except the FR of Germany, and as high as 72% in the United Kingdom.

(1) All further comments on this aspect are based on this definition. Full-time work is defined as 2 200 hours per year and farms are classified by the situation of the holder.

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL WORKING POPULATION EMPLOYED
PRINCIPALLY IN AGRICULTURE

1975



SOURCE:
EEC Labour Force Sample Survey 1977; Deutschland 1979

GRAPH 7

The dividing line between part-time farmers and those whose main occupation is farming is often drawn at 50% of time worked on the farm. On this basis, 56% of farm holders in the Community are mainly occupied in farming.

Between 1970 and 1975, the number of full-time working farm holders in the Community of Six, decreased more sharply (3% per annum) than the number of total farms. [1] The decline was sharp (5% per annum) in the case of farm holders who spend less than 25% of their working time on the farm; by contrast the number of those spending 50-100% of their annual working time on the farm increased by 1% per annum (Table 87 and Graph 7).

86. In the 1975 survey data were obtained for the first time linking time worked on the farm with other gainful activities. Of all farmers 21% had a gainful activity outside their farm, but the proportion varies in relation to time worked on the farm. Only 3% of full-time farmers, have a second gainful activity, in contrast to roughly 50% for the part-time farmers who spend less than half of their annual working time on the farm. Part-time farmers who have no other gainful activity are in reality under-employed. In effect, except in cases of illness, they represent a type of hidden unemployment (Table 92).

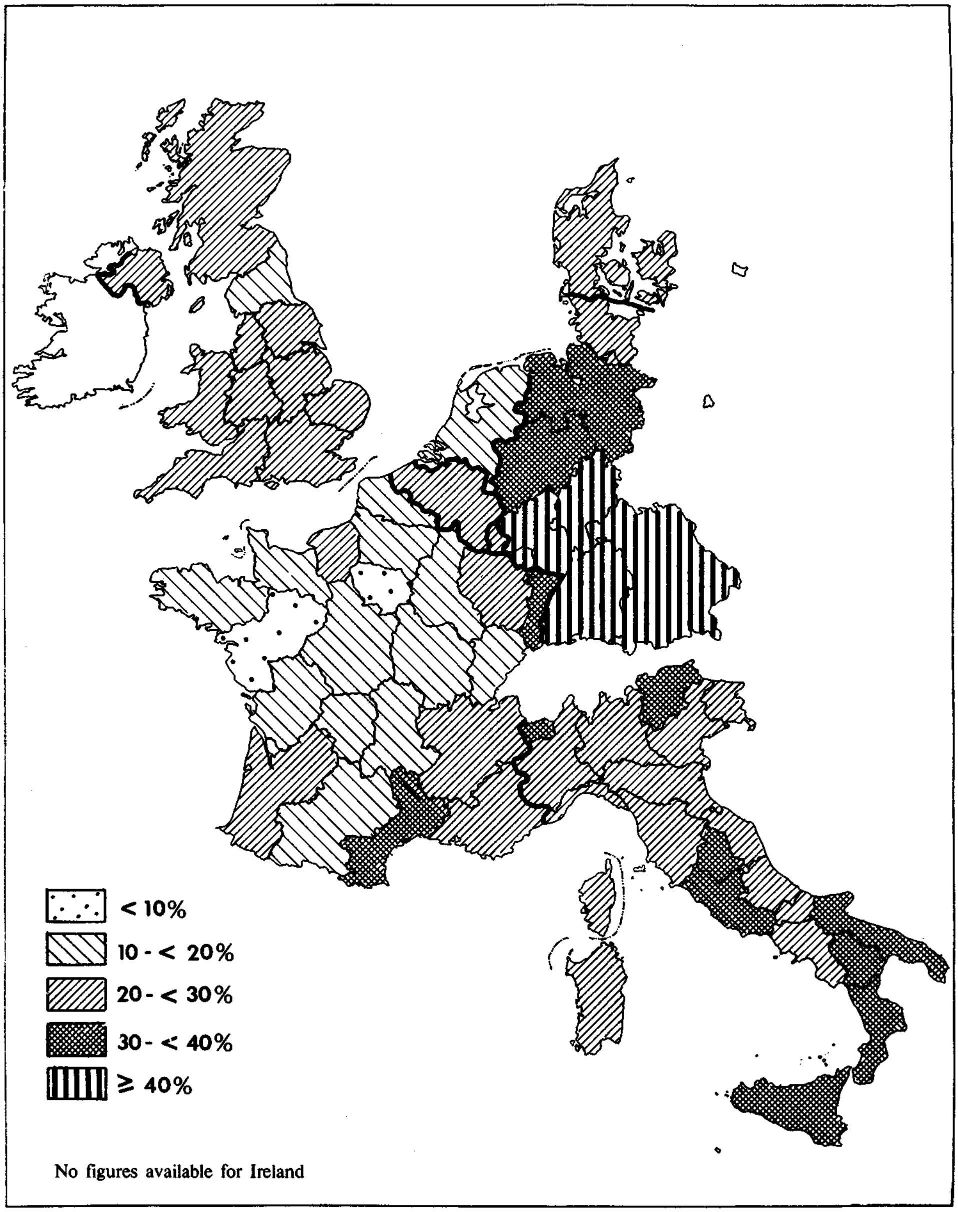
87. Other gainful activity is most common in the south of the FR of Germany. It is least common in most areas of France. In the Community some 26% of such activity is on a self-employed basis while 74% is on a paid employment basis (Table 104). These percentages vary among regions and in accordance with the percentage of working time on the farm. Paid employment is most common in the FR of Germany (e.g. Rheinland-Pfalz: 89%) and Italy. In France, and more particularly in the United Kingdom, self-employed activities predominate (Graph 8).

88. The results of the 1975 Structures Survey also allow for the first time the possibility of estimating the production potential of part-time farms. Full-time farms occupy 68% of total UAA. By contrast part-time farms on which the owner works less than 25% of his annual working time represent no more than 9% of total UAA. The corresponding figures for farms on which the owner works between 25 and 50%, and 50 to 100% of his time on the farm are 7% and 16% respectively. All part-time farmers occupy 34% of UAA on 64% of farms, have 25% of LU, and contribute 43% of AWU.

(1) Comparable figures for EUR 9 are not available.

PERCENTAGE OF FARMERS HAVING ANOTHER GAINFUL ACTIVITY

1975



GRAPH 8

89. The percentage of full-time farmers in the total varies according to farming enterprise. Full-time farms account for 59% of all dairy farms, for 80% of cows and for 74% of milking-machine insallations. In the case of permanent crops, however, full-time farms (25% of all farms) cover only 34% of the total area. They also account for only 42% of the two-wheeled tractors used. Part-time farms have a correspondingly large proportion of tractors (37%), particularly the two-wheeled type (58%). Compared with their share of UAA, they are more strongly represented in poultry and sheep farming, as well as in vegetable growing, and, particularly, in permanent crops (Table 93).

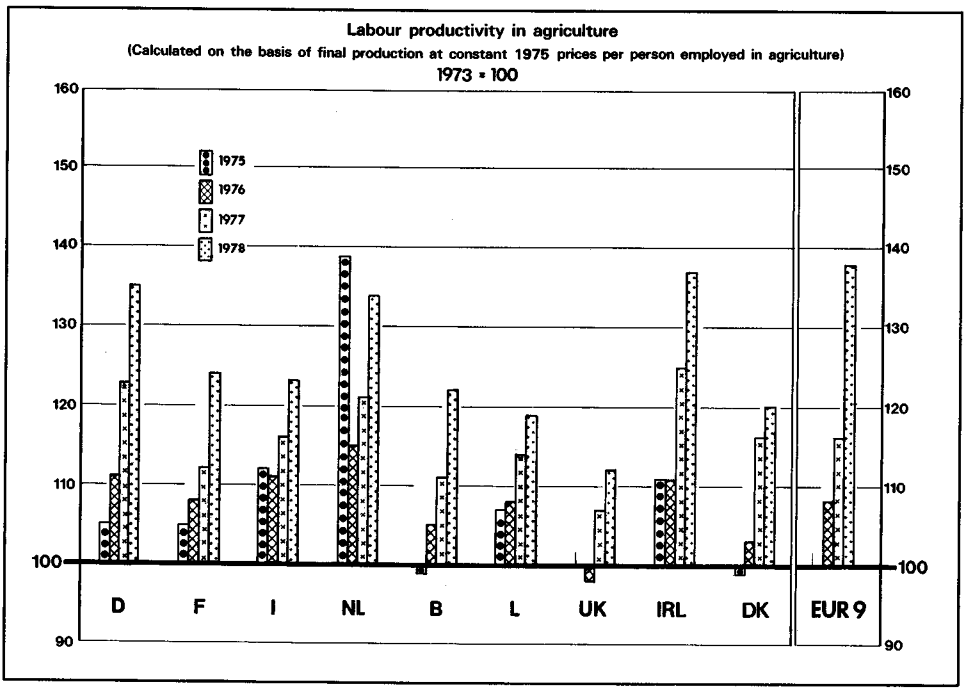
90. As regards farm organization, part-time farms tend to be more extensive (exception: poultry, vegetable and, in particular, permanent crops). This applies especially to livestock farming in general and especially to dairy farming. Livestock farming tends to become more intensive as working time on the farm increases. On average, part-time farm holders spend less than 25% of their working time on the farm, keep 12 cows and 56 LU per 100 ha UAA compared with a full-time farmer's 36 cows and 114 LU (Table 95).

5. Productivity

91. Changes in agricultural productivity in the Community in recent years are measured in this section in terms of (a) growth in the productivity of labour and (b) growth in yields per ha. Such changes, however, can be measured with any degree of accuracy only over the long term.

92. Measured in terms of constant (1970) prices, final agricultural production (United Kingdom excepted) increased at an average annual rate of 1.8% in EUR 8 between '1968' and '1977'. During the same period, agricultural employment and total UAA for EUR 9 declined at an average annual rate of 4.2% and 0.6% respectively. Labour productivity for EUR 8 measured in terms of final agricultural production increased annually by 6.3% at Community level; this figure varied from 3.9% in Denmark to 7.8% in Belgium. In Belgium the increase in labour productivity was due to a greater than average decline in the active farm population; by contrast in Denmark the twin effects of much lower than average rate of growth in final agricultural production and a lower than average rate of decline in the active agricultural population were the main factors contributing to the relatively low increase in labour productivity. In the Netherlands a very high annual rate of growth in final production resulted in a labour productivity which was well above average on both counts.

93. At Community level productivity per ha increased at an annual rate of 2.4% during the period under review. This figure varied from 0.8% in Denmark and Luxembourg to 5.4% in the Netherlands. These productivity differences are due to the very low annual increase in final agricultural production *per se* in Denmark and Luxembourg, and to its much higher than average annual increase in the Netherlands (Graph 9).



GRAPH 9

6. Market structures

Cooperatives

94. Collaboration among Community farmers in selling their produce continues to be mainly achieved through cooperatives (Graph 10).

95. In 1978 sales of agricultural produce by cooperatives did not vary noticeably in most of the Member States. It was only in the FR of Germany and Denmark that sales by cooperatives increased and they did so to a variable extent.

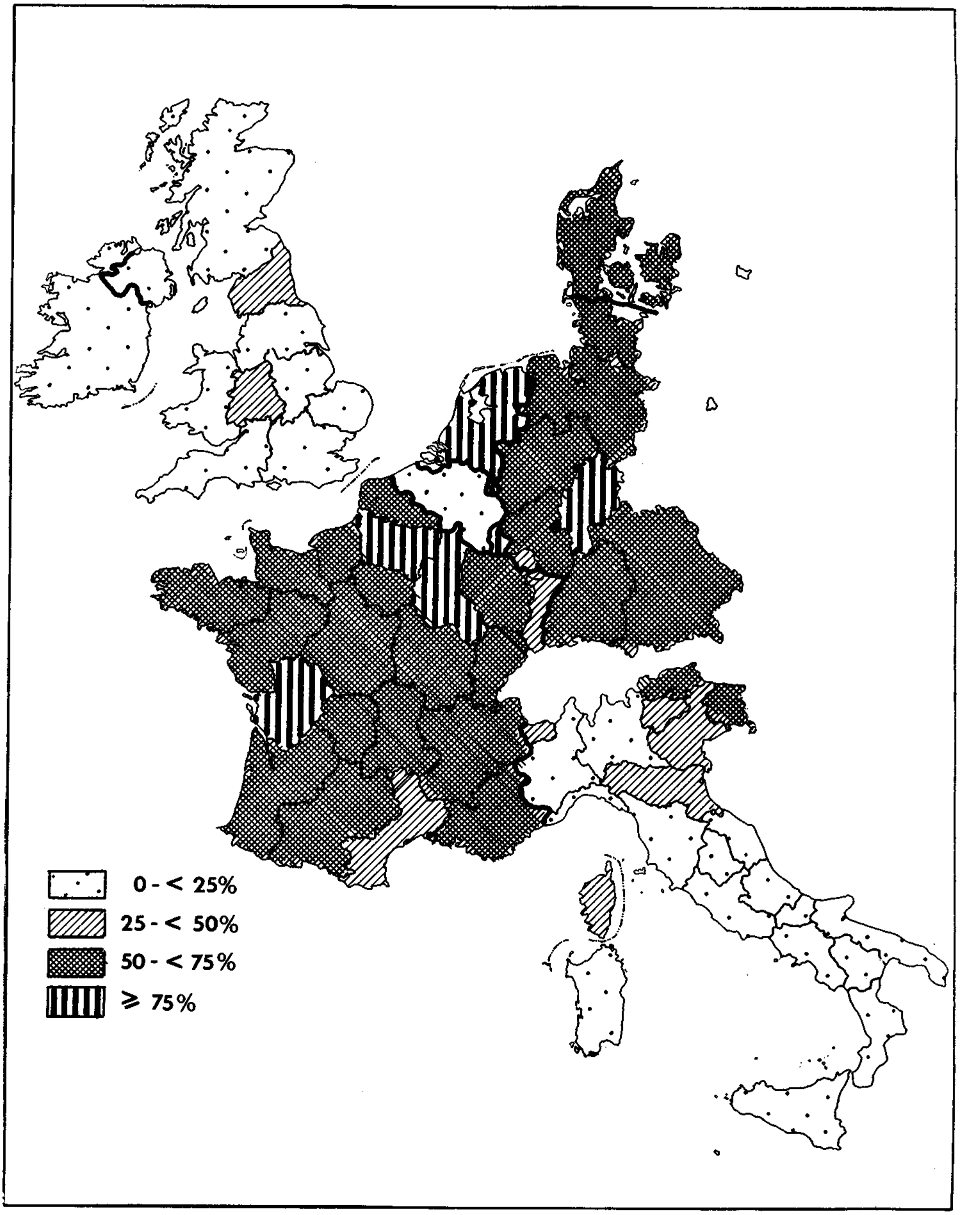
In the FR of Germany, although sales by cooperatives in almost all sectors increased, the greatest rise was in the fruit and vegetables sector (from 26% to 33%).

In Denmark where there are more cooperatives than elsewhere in the Community, sales by cooperatives rose slightly in three sectors: pigmeat, beef and veal and eggs; pigmeat plays an important role in the country's agricultural economy. The substantial increase in sales in the poultrymeat sector (of 9% in 1977 and of over 50% in 1978) is, however, to be attributed to changes in the method of calculating participation by Danish cooperatives in sales in this sector.

It is in the Netherlands, and especially in the poultrymeat sector, that, as the result of restructuring, the percentage share of cooperatives in sales of agricultural produce has suffered the greatest decline in the Community. It is also noteworthy that the Netherlands sales by cooperatives of fruit and vegetables are very low (0-5%). But this percentage is only the cooperatives are of great importance to this sector since between 80% and 95% of fruit and vegetables sold in the Netherlands are sold at cooperative auctions.

96. Contracts between individual producers or producer groups and purchasers of agricultural products vary in importance depending on the sector. In 1978 it was in Denmark and in particular in the egg sector that sales under contract rose the most. On the other hand the sale of peas, a product destined mainly for processing, dropped in three of the nine member countries, the greatest decline being in France (10% down on the previous year).

PERCENTAGE OF FARMERS WHO ARE MEMBERS OF COOPERATIVES
1975



GRAPH 10

Producer groups

97. In order to improve the very poor marketing structures for produce which exist in some Community regions, the Council, on 19 June 1978, adopted Regulation (EEC) No 1360/78 on producer groups and associations thereof. Although its application in other regions which are in a comparable situation is not ruled out, this Regulation applies to the whole of Italy and to nearly all agricultural products in that country, to a limited number of products in Belgium and to certain products in a few southern regions of France and to its overseas departments.

98. In order to encourage farmers to join producer groups and associations, the EAGGF will contribute up to 25% of the actual cost of forming and running them for the first three years. Under the market organization rules, temporary aid at a higher level (higher rates, longer periods) are available to producer groups set up in the fruit and vegetables, olive oil and wine sectors.

99. Two-thirds of agricultural production are turned to good account by the agricultural and food industries. Therefore Council Regulation No 355/77 on common measures to improve the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed was adopted by the Council to encourage these industries to undertake further development and rationalization.

100. The Regulation provides for Member States to submit specific programmes, the intention being to enable some degree of coordination of investments to be effected at Community level.

In 1978, twenty-seven programmes were submitted to the Commission by five of the nine Member States (Denmark, the FR of Germany, Ireland, Netherlands and United Kingdom). These concern various sectors ranging from seeds and propagating material to the production of fruit juice. The FR of Germany presented the most programmes (nine) but they relate in the main to specific sectors and the area of a single land. Denmark comes second (seven) and the United Kingdom submitted five programmes of which three relate to more than one sector. Up to the end of 1978 no programme had been approved by the Commission.

7. Relevant issues

101. The structure of agriculture at Community level is still reflected by the preponderance of small to medium-size farms where, on average, the extent of the various farm enterprises is comparatively small. Farm production is becoming progressively more concentrated, however, as farm numbers continue to decline.

102. Generally speaking the intensity of land-use is highest on the smaller farms and decreases significantly with increasing farm size. The structural reorganization of agriculture is of vital importance therefore to achieve a satisfactory balance between supply and demand, particularly in the dairy sector.

103. A substantial number of small farms are operated by elderly farmers, farmheads over 65 years of age accounting for 21% of farms and 13% of total UAA. The corresponding figures for those between 55 and 65 years are 23% and 21% respectively.

104. In stimulating land mobility, therefore, which still remains a basic prerequisite of an effective policy for structural reform, the significance of these figures cannot be overlooked.

There are many obstacles to land mobility, however, not least of which is the progressive increase in farmland prices which has taken place in recent years. These prices have now reached the stage in practically all Member States where it is only those farmers with ample access to capital who can afford to enlarge their farm through land purchase in modern times. Furthermore, the difficulties of access to land which face young beginning farmers or potential development farmers are further aggravated by the restrictive nature of land tenancy legislation which exists in certain Member States of the Community. These difficulties when viewed side by side with the progressive increase in both fixed and working capital which is now needed to support modern farming give ample evidence of the obstacles which lie in the way of the successful implementation of the Community's agricultural structures policy.

105. During the five-year period 1973 to 1977 roughly 78 000 farm development plans were implemented at Community level in accordance with the terms of Directive 72/159/EEC on the modernization of farms. This number varied significantly among the Member States, however. In 1977, almost half of the total number of development plans were concentrated among farms of 20 to 50 ha in area as against 20% among farms of less than 20 ha. It is noteworthy however, that because of the lack of success of Directive 72/160/EEC concerning measures to encourage the cessation of farming and the reallocation of UAA for the purposes of structural improvement, the modernization of farms in accordance with Directive 72/159/EEC has been more or less synonymous with the intensification of farming systems within the framework of existing farm structures. (1) For this reason, in the proposals of the Commission on policy with regard to agricultural structures which are currently under discussion by the Council, the provisions of Directive 72/160/EEC have been suitably adapted through the inclusion of a number of additional measures to stimulate land mobility in specific situations in addition to making the measures already included in the Directive more attractive to prospective beneficiaries. Furthermore, since the first application of the Directive in 1974 more or less coincided with the onset of the economic recession and the resultant increase in levels of unemployment in the non-agricultural sectors, agriculture is now constrained to cater for a higher than normal proportion of the working population. This fact necessitates the introduction of some element of flexibility into the rules of application of Directive 72/159/EEC in order to provide for this new situation. This flexibility has been incorporated in the Commission's new proposals which aim at concentrating available funds on aid for opening up access to finance to farmers who are further away from the development target.

106. Finally, experience to date in the application of the structural Directives has shown that despite the application of Directive 75/268/EEC on mountain and hill-farming and farming in certain other less-favoured regions, the Community's agricultural structures policy does not as yet provide sufficient means to solve the basic problems of many less-favoured regions. Accordingly, in 1978, the Council approved a number of regional measures in structural policy which were designed to remove specific obstacles to development in certain regions. These measures were undertaken mainly in the context of the Community's Mediterranean programme. Following on the same objective, the Commission's new proposals on structural policy, represent a further important development in this area of activity. Thus, new development programmes are proposed for certain regions which are specific to the problems of such regions as well as to the possibilities for their ultimate development. These specific programmes include measures for the stimulation of agricultural development in the West of Ireland, for the development of cattle and sheep production in Italy and for the development of sheep farming in Greenland.

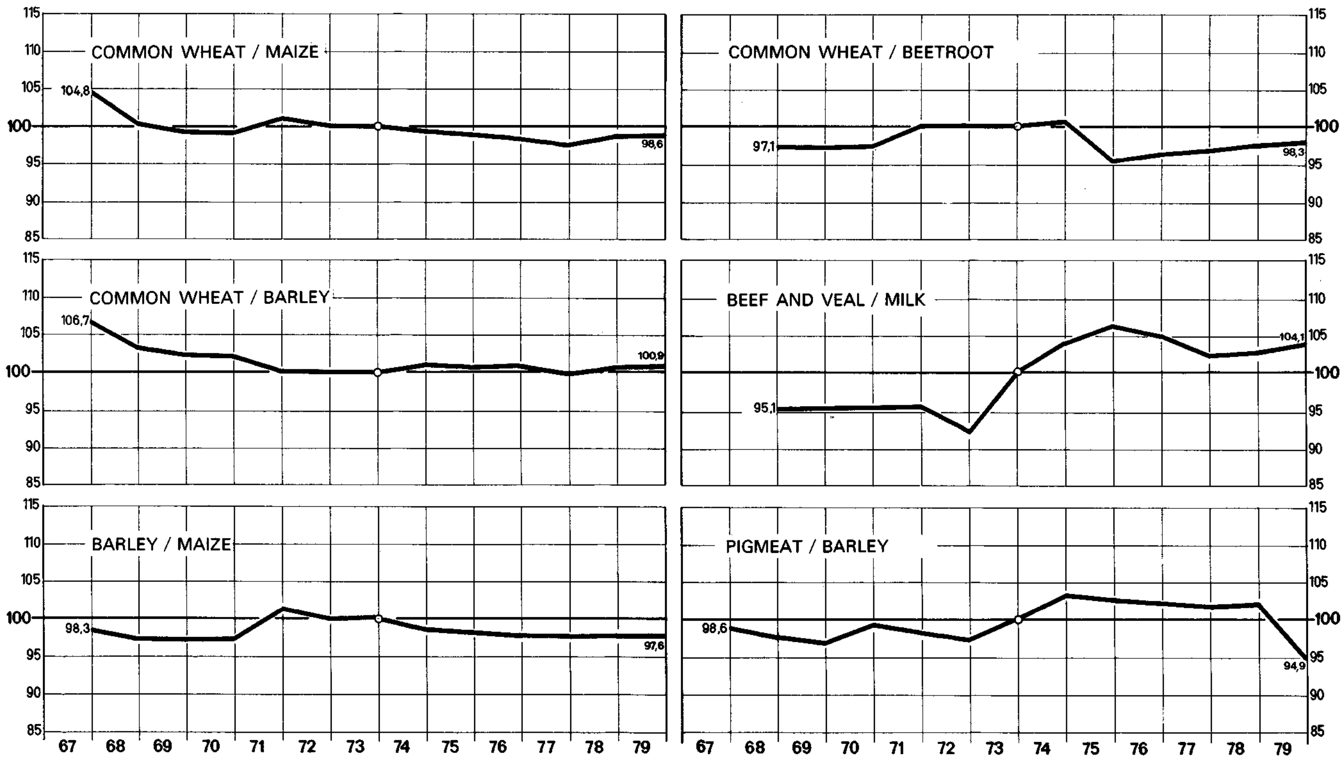
(1) For more details on the implementation of the Community's agricultural structures policy see *Third Report on the Implementation of the Council Directives of 17 April 1972 on the Reform of Agriculture* — COM (79) 438 final.

107. There are a number of poor regions in the Community, however, where the dominant activity is farming and where, in the absence of sufficient non-farm employment opportunities, the total population is declining rapidly. The maintenance of a satisfactory population base in such regions is vital to their long-term development. But agriculture alone cannot support the minimum population necessary for this purpose. Neither can the development of agriculture take place in such regions, given their very low economic base, in the absence of the simultaneous and complementary development of other economic sectors. For this reason an integral part of the Commission's new proposals on structural policy concerns the initiation on a pilot basis of integrated development programmes in the Western Isles of Scotland, in the department of the Lozère, France, and in the Province of Luxembourg, Belgium.

This integrated approach, which comprises no more than the first beginning in this area of activity, implies a much closer coordination of the EAGGF, the ERDF and the Social Fund in tackling the substantial development problems of such regions.

Common price ratios for certain agricultural products (¹)

Index 1973/74 = 100



(¹) Target prices (cereals, milk), guide prices (beef and veal), basic price (pigmeat), minimum price (beetroot).

GRAPH 11

III — The common market in agriculture

A — General survey [1]

108. After the fairly high growth in 1977 (+3.8%) and the low growth rate of 1976 (+0.1%) caused by the difficult weather conditions, the volume of the Community's final agricultural production increased by 16.3% in 1978, largely due to the rise in crop production (+8.3% in 1978 against 7.7% in 1977), but livestock production increased by 4.1% against 1.7% in 1977. The increase in crop production is basically due to the exceptional increase in yields in 1978, since the Community's utilized agricultural area (UAA) only rose by 0.2% in 1978 (−0.5% from 1968 to 1978). The 1978 cereals harvest reached an all-time high in respect of each product, animal feed products were plentiful and at reasonable prices and milk production continued to rise sharply as did that of pigmeat and poultrymeat (Graph 11).

109. In 1977, expenditure on food, drink and tobacco was nearly 25% of consumer expenditure (20.8% in the FR of Germany and 41.8% in Ireland). There has been a noticeable stagnation in the volume of total human consumption of agricultural produce since '1973/74', as the result of the continuing slowdown in population growth and in *per capita* consumption.

110. Compared with '1968/69', the Community's self-help rate in '1976/77' in cereals, sugar , wine, milk and milk products, eggs, beef and veal, poultrymeat, sheepmeat and goatmeat has increased whereas it dropped slightly in potatoes, fresh fruit (excluding citrus fruit) and fresh vegetables.

(1) See Tables 5 to 11.2.

B — Trade in agricultural products [1]

111. While the value of world exports of non-agricultural products (USD 906 000 million) rose by 17.3% in 1978, exports of agricultural products (USD 173 000 million) rose by only 9.9%, which represents very small growth in volume terms. The revenue of developing countries suffered from a fall in prices for some tropical products. The products in which there was good growth in 1978 were: oilcakes, meal and fishery products, certain agricultural raw materials, meat, milk products, tobacco and cereals.

112. The Community's agricultural imports (36 100 million EUA) fell by 3.5% in 1978 compared with 1977 and the share of agricultural imports in Community total imports also fell from 21.6% in 1977 to 20.3% in 1978. The rate of reduction in respect of developing countries amounted to 7.6% as a consequence of the fall in prices for certain tropical products. However, the developing countries group remains the Community's main supplier, with 47.7%, industrialized countries supplying 45.2% and State-trading countries 7.4%. In 1978 the principal products, expressed as a percentage of the value of the Community's agricultural imports were: fruit and vegetables (14.9%), wood and cork (12.5%), coffee (9.9%), oilseeds (8.2%) and cereals (6.5%).

113. The Community's agricultural exports (13 300 million EUA) rose by 7.9% in 1978 and their share of total exports amounted to 7.6%, after 7.4% in 1977. Agricultural exports from the Community to industrialized countries have risen by 54.6%, since 1973, but exports to developing countries have risen by 137% and, in 1978, represented 44.3% of total agricultural exports from the Community. Beverages and tobacco represented 21.2% of the Community's agricultural exports, cereals represented 13.4% and milk products 13.1%.

114. In 1978, intra-Community trade, on the basis of outflow, increased by 9.3% against 11.6% in 1977. Agricultural imports from Greece, Spain and Portugal also grew, by 1.8% (against 11.4% in 1977) and agricultural exports to these countries rose by 6.2% (against 6.8% in 1977).

[1] See Tables 29 to 39.

C — The situation on the agricultural markets

1. Cereals ([1])

115. The total area under cereals in 1978 was 26.8 million ha or 27.6% of the UAA (Ireland: 7%; Denmark: 62%). Cereals represented 12.3% by value of the final agricultural production in 1978 (Netherlands: 2.4%; France: 18.5%); however, their importance is increased when account is taken of the quantities consumed on the farm (about half in the FR of Germany, a quarter in France and one-third in the Community as a whole). Community cereal production represented 9.6% of world production (1 200 million tonnes) in 1978, that of the United States 22%, Canada 3% and Argentina 2%.

Production and consumption

116. In 1978 cereal production increased by 12.2% (116 million tonnes) following an increase of 8.3% in yields and 3.7% in area. Production in 1979 is forecast as 109.8 million tonnes,([2]) or 5.4% down on 1978, due to a reduction of 4.4% in yields and 1.1% in area.

Production of all cereals is expected to be less except maize (+6.7%), the decline being particularly marked in the case of rye (−18.2%) and oats (−15.8%). However the 1979 harvest is second only to the record 1978 harvest.

117. In 1977/78 total gross human consumption of cereals (25.8% of total use) increased by 1.8%; likewise cereals for use by industry (beer, alcohol, glucose, starch; or 9% of total use).

Use of cereals in animal feed (67.6 million tonnes or 60.6% of total use) increased slightly (+0.8%) but continues to be less than in 1973/74 (72.2 million tonnes), the explanation being an increase in manioc imports from 2.1 million tonnes in 1974 to 6 million tonnes in 1978. The percentage of cereals consumed on the farm is decreasing (43.7% compared with 44.6% in 1976/77) because of the ever-increasing tendency of producers to sell their cereals and buy compound feedingstuffs.

([1]) See Tables M.1.1 to M.1.10.
([2]) November 1979 estimate: 113 million tonnes.

Self-supply rate and trade

118. In 1977/78 the Community self-supply rate was 92% (82% in 1976/77). The balance between supply and demand for cereals was mainly achieved through net imports of 8.5 million tonnes (19.9 million tonnes in 1976/77) of which 11.5 million tonnes net imports of maize and 3.7 million tonnes net exports of barley. In view of the record 1978 harvest the degree of self-supply will, for the first time, exceed 100% in 1978/79 with a net export balance of about 200 million tonnes. On 1 August 1978 stocks other than cereals stored on the farm amounted to 9 million tonnes; on 1 August 1979 they amounted to 12.5 million tonnes of which 7 million tonnes of common wheat, 0.6 million tonnes of durum wheat, 1.4 million tonnes of barley and 2.3 million tonnes of maize.

119. In 1977/78 intra-EEC trade (19.2 million tonnes) increased sharply, being mainly accounted for by France (10.8 million tonnes). The extent of the transhipments in the major Benelux ports of cereals (especially maize: 2 million tonnes in 1977/78) from non-member countries destined for the FR of Germany and the United Kingdom should also be noted.

120. Imports (excluding goods in transit) totalled 19.1 million tonnes in 1977/78 (−28%), of which 12.1 million tonnes of maize (−30%), 80% of which came from the United States. Imports of the other cereals were as follows: 0.4 million tonnes of sorghum; 1.1 million tonnes of barley; 3.5 million tonnes of common wheat and 1.5 million tonnes of durum wheat. For 1978/79 imports should total 16-17 million tonnes, of which 11 million tonnes of maize, 0.3 million tonnes of sorghum, 0.7 million tonnes of barley, 3-3.5 million tonnes of sorghum, 0.7 million tonnes of durum wheat. In 1977/78 exports increased by 60% (10.6 million tonnes compared with 6.6 million tonnes in 1976/77 of which 4.6 million tonnes of common wheat and flour and 4.8 million tonnes of barley). In 1978/79 exports of common wheat and flour should exceed 8 million tonnes, consisting of 7 million tonnes of commercial exports (including 3-3.5 million tonnes of flour) and 1 million tonnes as food aid (including 0.4 million tonnes in the form of flour). Barley exports should be maintained at the 1977/78 level (4.8 million tonnes), of which 1.4 million tonnes in the form of processed products.

Prices

121. For 1979/80 the general increase of 1.5% has been applied to cereals. However, following a revision of transport costs, the increase in the target prices ranged from 2.3% to 2.8% depending on the cereal. During the first half of the 1978/79 marketing year the prices on the internal market, except in Italy, were close to the intervention price for barley and common wheat. They picked up sharply during the second half of the marketing year. At the beginning of 1978/79 world prices were relatively low, but they increased considerably at the end of the marketing year. This increase has been maintained at the beginning of the 1979/80 marketing year following poor harvests in the USSR. The substantial increases in the price of bread recorded in 1977/78 are only very partially due to the increases in the price of wheat (Graph 12).

Measures taken

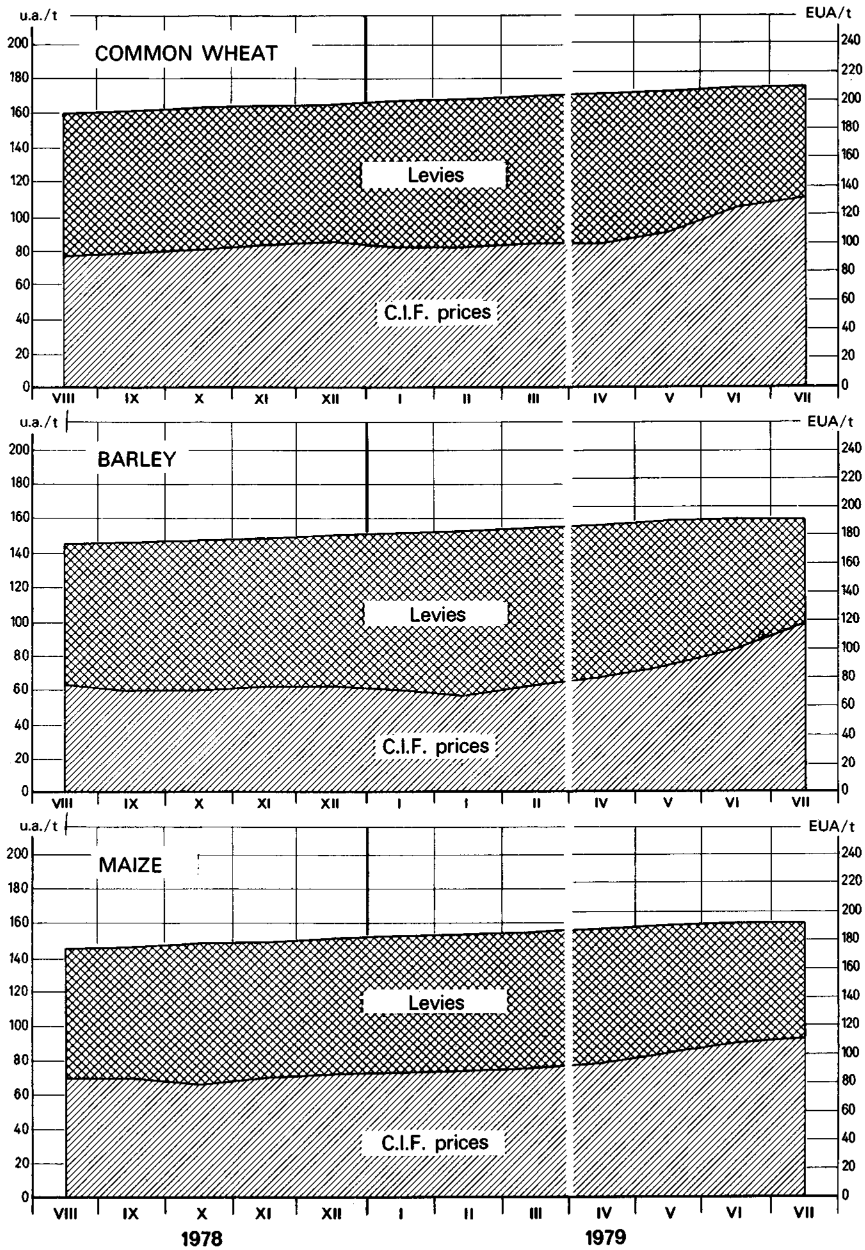
122. During the first ten months of 1978/79 levies were between 90 and 115 ECU/tonne but in June and July 1979 they fell to 60/70 ECU/tonne. In 1978/79 refunds were fixed in accordance with the usual procedure for exports of rye, oats, wheat flour and durum wheat meal. The refunds on common wheat and barley were also fixed in this way in respect of short-term delivery. The tendering procedure was generally used in the case of long-term delivery.

123. The 1971 International Wheat Agreement was extended following the failure to negotiate a new agreement. In 1978/79 56% of the annual commitment of 1 287 000 tonnes, i.e. 720 500 tonnes was to be supplied as direct Community food aid. On 31 July 1979 the proportion actually mobilized was 43.9% under the 1978/79 programme and 99.7% under previous programmes. The corresponding rates for national aid were 44.3% and 91.0%.

124. Between 1 August 1978 and 1 August 1979 intervention stocks following a plentiful harvest changed as follows: common wheat: +492 000 tonnes; durum wheat: +132 000 tonnes; rye: +94 000 tonnes and barley: −66 000 tonnes. Barley stocks decreased as a result of exports designed to support internal prices. Rye continues to be a serious problem; 460 000 tonnes (12% of the production) were delivered to intervention. Carry-over payments were granted for common wheat, maize and rye in the hands of private storers and users.

125. In 1979/80 production refunds granted to manufacturers of cereal starch and potato starch remained unchanged. The direct aid to producers of durum wheat increased by 1.5% in 1979/80 and the number of beneficiary regions was maintained.

Cereals: C.I.F. prices and import levies
1978 / 1979



GRAPH 12

Budgetary expenditure

126. Expenditure by the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF on cereals amounted to 1 112.5 million EUA in 1978, is forecast at 1 572.2 million EUA in 1979 and estimated at 1 727.6 million EUA in 1980 or 12.8%, 15.3% and 15.8% respectively of the Guarantee Section's total expenditure. The amount of 1 574.2 million EUA for 1979 breaks down into 1 209.4 million EUA for exports refunds and 364.8 million EUA for intervention expenditure.

2. Rice [1]

127. In 1978 Community rice production (793 000 tonnes or 0.3% by value of the final agricultural production, 0.2% of the Community UAA and 0.27% of world production) was up by 38.7% following an increase of 38.3% in yields and 0.5% in area. Despite a reduction of 3% in area a harvest of 807 000 tonnes is expected for 1979 following an increase of 4.7% in yields. In 1977/78 use of rice in the Community (1.13 million tonnes) increased by 5.8% making a self-supply rate of 52.7% (68.5% in 1976/77).

Both imports (969 000 tonnes, plus 47.1%) and exports (480 000 tonnes, plus 98.3%) expanded while intra-Community trade (416 000 tonnes, of which 50% was Community-produced rice) fell by 4.4%. The intervention prices for round-grained paddy rice in 1979/80 were increased by 3.3% and the target price for husked round-grained rice by 5%. The intervention corrective amounts for long-grained rice were reduced by half as also the difference between the threshold price for husked round-grained rice and husked long-grained rice. In 1978/79 market prices were very much higher than the intervention price (35% for round-gained rice and 21% for long-grained rice). For the first time the market prices for long-grained rice were lower than those for round-grained rice. World prices fell by more than 15%. Between 1975 and 1978 consumer prices increased by 119.6% in Italy, 21% in France and 0.6% in the FR of Germany. In 1979/80 there should be an increase in round-grained rice production and a larger intra-Community market for Italian rice, which had already shown some increase in 1978/79.

128. Because of the drop in world prices and the increase in the threshold prices, levies were increased in 1978/79. Refunds were granted for certain exports of long-grained rice, but no refund was fixed for exports of round-

(1) See Tables M.2.1 to M.2.5.

grained rice. In 1978/79 31 500 tonnes of rice were marketed as food aid (62 000 tonnes in 1977/78).

There has been no intervention in rice since 1972/73 and so far no monetary compensatory amount has been fixed. Expenditure by the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF on rice amounted to 17.9 million EUA in 1978, is forecast at 41.4 million EUA in 1979 and estimated at 47.3 million EUA in 1980, or 0.2%, 0.4% and 0.4% respectively of the Guarantee Section's total expenditure. The amount of 41.4 million EUA breaks down into 38.5 million EUA for refunds and 2.9 million EUA for intervention.

3. Sugar and isoglucose [1]

Production and consumption

129. Sugarbeet is grown by 365 000 farms in the Community. In spite of a reduction of 0.7% in area, sugar production in 1978/79 reached a record of 11 776 000 tonnes (or +2.1%) following an increase of 2.4% in yields. Sugarbeet production represented 2.6% by value of final agricultural production and occupied 2% of the UAA. The sugar production of 11 776 000 tonnes consists of 9 million tonnes of A sugar, 1.9 million tonnes of B sugar and 807 000 tonnes of C sugar. Production in 1978/79 is expected to exceed 11.6 million tonnes. Isoglucose production in 1978/79 was 139 100 tonnes (102 800 tonnes in 1977/78) in dry matter equivalent.

130. In 1978/79 total human consumption (9 383 000 tonnes) was maintained at the 1977/78 level (9 370 000 tonnes). 6 000 tonnes of white sugar were used, with denaturing premiums, for feeding bees and 100 000 tonnes for the chemical industry. The amount of the refund on sugar used for the chemical industry was maintained at the same level as in 1977/78 (4.11 ECU).

Self-supply rate and trade

131. In 1978/79 the Community self-supply rate reached a record level (125.5% compared with 123.0% in 1977/78). To the Community surplus of 1.3 million tonnes of sugar for export, not including C sugar, must be added the 1.3 million tonnes of ACP sugar. Intra-Community trade (1.2 million tonnes in 1978/79) was down by 8.5%. In 1978/79, 2.3 million tonnes of white sugar and

[1] See Tables M.3.1 to M.3.7.

140 000 tonnes of raw beet sugar were exported with Community refunds under the tendering procedure. If sugar exports in the form of processed products and C sugar are taken into account, Community sugar exports amounted to an equivalent of about 3.5 million tonnes of white sugar in 1978/79. The net exportable Community surplus in 1979/80 is probably about the same as in 1978/79. The cost to the Community is, however, likely to be very high in view of the depressed state of the world market owing to the continuing existence of large stocks (34% of world consumption) despite the slight drop in world production which for the first time since 1973/74 should be less than estimated demand.

Prices

132. In 1978/79 the common prices were raised by only 2%, as also the guaranteed price for preferential raw sugar, which was fixed at the level of the intervention price for raw Community beet sugar. For 1979/80 common prices were raised by 1.5%. As usual, the ex-factory before-tax market prices were close to the intervention prices in the surplus regions and higher than this price in the United Kingdom. In 1978/79 the annual average price of white sugar on the Paris Stock Exchange was 15.5 ECU/100 kg for short-term delivery or −5.6% compared with 1977/78.

Measures taken

133. Almost all the sugar exports qualify for Community refunds were affected by way of the tendering procedure. In 1978/79 no sugar was offered to intervention and there were no food-aid measures. For 1979/80, the Council decided to introduce a market organization system for isoglucose similar to that for sugar.

Budgetary expenditure

134. Expenditure by the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF amounted to 878 million EUA in 1978, is forecast at 1 004.6 million EUA in 1979 and estimated at 1 116.6 million EUA in 1980 or 10.1%, 9.6% and 10.2% respectively of the Guarantee Section's total expenditure. However, there are two levies in the sugar sector, one on production and the other in respect of storage costs, both of which provide revenue for the Community budget. From 1979 there has also been a production levy on isoglucose. Thus, net expenditure in 1978 could amount to 472 million EUA and 545 million EUA in 1979 of which 380 million EUA for the re-exportation of ACP sugar.

4. Olive oil [1]

135. In 1977/78, production—estimated on the basis of aid applications—amounted to 744 000 tonnes (327 000 tonnes in 1976/77) and represented 0.8% by value of the Community's final agricultural production and 3.8% of Italy's; it was 30% of world production. For 1978/79, on the other hand, production is estimated at about 400 000 tonnes. The sole reason for these fluctuations is the yields, since the production potential (190 million trees standing on 2.3 million ha) has remained stable. The price ratio between olive oil and seed oils is about 2.5:1 which has led to a considerable decline in olive oil consumption and this, together with the good harvest in 1977/78, resulted in a drop in imports (90 500 tonnes against 147 000 tonnes in 1976/77). Imports for 1978/79 are estimated at 86 900 tonnes. Exports were 14 000 tonnes in 1977/78 and nearly 4 000 tonnes in 1978/79. Intra-Community trade is very limited.

136. The new market organization system for olive oil came into force on 1 January 1979 and the consumption aid, equal to the difference between the target producer price less the production aid and the representative market price, only took effect from 1 April 1979. The prices fixed by the Council for 1979/80 were 1.5% higher. In 1977/78 the market prices for lampante olive oils fluctuated around the intervention prices, those for olive residue oils were below that price and those for edible virgin oils were above the intervention price; the quantities of these three types of oil offered to intervention were 5 700 tonnes, 21 500 tonnes and 48 000 tonnes respectively. The market was calm up to 31 March 1979 in anticipation of the introduction of the consumption aid.

137. Up to 1 April 1979, the levies fixed for imports fluctuated between 63 and 70 ECU/100 kg for edible virgin olive oils and between 59 and 66 ECU/100 kg for lampante olive oil. After 1 April 1979 the levies were between 36 and 39 ECU/100 kg and between 25 and 35 ECU/100 kg respectively. Owing to the low level of refunds, traders employed the EXIM procedure (importation, free of levy, of a quantity of oil equivalent to that exported) or supplies were obtained from the Italian intervention agency. At the beginning of 1978/79 that agency

(1) See Tables M.4.1 to M.4.3.

held 99 500 tonnes of all qualities of olive oil; a further 4 200 tonnes were bought in and 39 862 tonnes were sold during 1978/79. At the beginning of the 1979/80 marketing year the Italian intervention agency accordingly held about 50 000 tonnes of all qualities of olive oil.

138. Expenditure by the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF on olive oil amounted to 182.3 million EUA in 1978, is forecast at 391.7 million EUA in 1979 and estimated at 445.5 million EUA in 1980, or 2.1%, 3.8% and 4.1% respectively to total expenditure by the Guarantee Section.

5. Oilseeds and protein seeds (1)

(a) Colza, rape and sunflower seeds

139. In 1978 oilseeds represented 0.4% by value of Community final agricultural production and occupied 0.7% of the UAA. Because of its small production the Community covers only 11% of its oil requirements and 4 to 5% of its cake requirements. In 1978 colza production (1.2 million tonnes or 12.6% of world production) increased by 29.4% following an increase of 3.2% in area and 25.1% in yields, while sunflower production (129 100 tonnes or 1.1% of world production) fell by 8.6%, this being the result of a 22.9% reduction in area partially offset by a 17.9% increase in yield. Consumption of colza oil fell sharply in 1977/78 (−37.5%) but made a good recovery in 1978/79, while that of sunflower oil continued to increase (up 30.6% in 1977/78 and by an even higher percentage in 1978/79). Consumption of colza and sunflower cake followed a parallel trend. Imports of colza and sunflower seed increased considerably in 1978/79, while exports fell almost to zero. Intra-Community trade in colza seed increased in 1978/79, while that in sunflower seed remained steady.

140. The target prices for colza and sunflower seed were increased by 1.5% for 1979/80. Oilseed prices on the world market did not recover until the second half of 1978/79. On the Community market, prices obtained by producers of colza and, more especially, sunflower seed were always higher than the intervention price. In 1979 there should be a reduction in the colza harvest (−11%) and a sharp increase in the sunflower harvest.

(1) See Tables M.5.1 to M.5.5.

141. In 1978/79 aid for colza seed averaged 15.16 ECU/100 kg and aid for sunflower seed 14.27 ECU/100 kg; export refunds on colza seed varied between 9.7 and 15 ECU/100 kg, while no refunds were fixed for sunflower seed. In 1978/79 1 260 tonnes of colza seed were offered to intervention and almost all of this was sold. From 1 July 1979 only colza seed with a maximum erucic acid content of 9%, instead of 10%, was accepted for intervention and aid is no longer granted for colza seed with an erucic acid content exceeding 10%, with the exception of seed for producing oil for certain industrial uses.

Expenditure by the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF on colza and sunflower seed amounted to 131.2 million EUA in 1978, is forecast at 180.6 million EUA in 1979 and is estimated at 205.4 million EUA in 1980, or 1.5%, 1.8% and 1.9% respectively of the Guarantee Section's total expenditure.

(b) Soya beans

142. The area under soya increased from 4 000 ha in 1978 to 11 000 ha in 1979, with production rising from 6 600 tonnes to 25 000 tonnes. The Community's soya cake requirements were 17 million tonnes in 1978. The guide price was increased by 1.5% for 1979/80. In 1978/79 aid of 18.65 ECU/100 kg was granted for a minimum yield of 20 quintals/ha. Expenditure by the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF amounted to 0.4 million EUA in 1978, is forecast at 0.8 million EUA in 1979 and is estimated at 3 million EUA in 1980.

(c) Flax seed (1)

143. In 1978 only 6 500 ha were sown with seed flax (19 600 ha in 1977), resulting in production of around 8 000 tonnes; total Community requirements were 470 000 tonnes of seed. For 1979/80 the guide price was increased by 1.5%. Expenditure by the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF amounted to 10.9 million EUA in 1978, is forecast at 18.9 million EUA in 1979 and is estimated at 17.1 million EUA in 1980 (including expenditure in respect of fibre flax seed).

(1) See Table M.7.4 and Section 7, Fibre flax and hemp.

(d) Cotton seed (1)

144. In 1978 production of cotton seed (1 000 tonnes) fell following a sharp reduction in area (2 750 ha in 1978 as against 5 600 ha in 1977). The rate of aid per hectare (133.38 ECU) for 1979/80 represents an increase of 1.5%. Expenditure by the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF amounted to 0.2 million EUA in 1978, is forecast at 0.8 million EUA for 1979 and is estimated at 0.8 million EUA in 1980.

(e) Castor seed

145. Castor seed is being grown experimentally (100 tonnes produced from 20 ha); in 1978 imports of seed to the Community totalled 44 200 tonnes and imports of oil 75 000 tonnes. The aid granted, which is equal to the difference between the guide price and the world market price, was increased by 1.5% for 1979/80. In addition, launching aid for 12.09 ECU/100 kg has been introduced for this and the two following marketing years.

6. Dehydrated fodder; peas and field beans

(a) Dehydrated fodder (2)

146. The common organization of the market covers dried fodder, the main sun-dried légumes, protein concentrates obtained from lucerne and grass juice and, until the end of 1979/80, dehydrated potatoes. Not counting the latter, production of dried fodder (1 655 million tonnes in 1978) increased by 1.8%; production of dehydrated potatoes (68 474 tonnes in 1978/79) fell by 1.3%. Since there was a net import balance of 168 780 tonnes in 1978 (319 830 tonnes in 1977), 1.8 million tonnes of dried fodder were available in the Community (down 6.3% on the 1.9 million tonnes available in 1977). In 1978 the market prices of dried fodder were fairly low (80-90 EUA/tonne), but they rose to 110 ECU/tonne in July 1979. No major difficulties arose in the operation of the new organization of the market which entered into force on 1 April 1978; the

(1) See Table M.5.1

(2) See Tables M.6.1 to M.6.4.

supplementary aid varied from 22-25 ECU/tonne in 1978 to 8-10 ECU/tonne in summer 1978. Expenditure by the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF on dried fodder amounted to 42.6 million EUA in 1978, is forecast at 49.3 million EUA in 1979 and is estimated at 55.8 million EUA in 1980.

(b) Peas and field beans used in animal feed (1)

147. Depending on the fluctuations in the price of soya cake, the aid granted to feed manufacturers who use peas or field beans varied between 69 053 ECU/ 100 kg and 8 199 ECU/100 kg during 1978/79. In the course of the marketing year aid was requested for 155 000 tonnes of these products (76 000 tonnes of peas and 79 000 tonnes of beans), mainly in the Netherlands. There was no expenditure by the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF in 1978; expenditure is forecast at 6.3 million EUA in 1979 and estimated at 7.5 million EUA in 1980.

7. Fibre flax and hemp (2)

148. In 1978 the production of fibre flax, which is grown on only about 15 000 holdings, was 92 400 tonnes of flax fibres (14% of world production), down by 4.1% following a 2.5% fall in yields and a 2% reduction in area. On the other hand, a 10.9% increase in flax straw yields was responsible for an 8.7% rise in straw production in 1978 (534 600 tonnes). The area under paper help stabilized in 1978 (10 800 ha and 65 000 tonnes of straw). There has been an increase in internal demand for flax fibres (+2.9%) and imports have risen sharply (51.8%). Since production fell by only 4.1% and exports increased by only 11.7%, stocks rose from 45 800 tonnes at the start of 1978/79 to 59 100 tonnes at the end of the marketing year.

The Community's rate of self-supply in flax fibres was 118% (189% for long fibres and 60% for short fibres). In 1978/79 prices of flax straw were fairly satisfactory, while those for flax fibres stabilized at the level reached at the end of 1977/78. The contract price for paper hemp straw, agreed between users and

(1) See Table M.6.5
(2) See Tables M.7.1 to M.7.5.

producers, rose by about 2.4%. Production of flax fibres is expected to decline in 1979/80. Expenditure by the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF on flax and hemp amounted to 15.4 million EUA in 1978, is forecast at 17.5 million EUA in 1979 and is estimated at 19.1 million EUA in 1980.

8. Seeds (1)

149. In 1978 the Community, with a production of 1.8 million quintals (+21% as a result of a 12% increase in area), or a quarter of world production, was able to meet its own requirements. In 1979/80 it will again be self-sufficient, with about 2.5 million quintals available and demand estimated at 1.54 million quintals. On 1 July 1978 stocks amounted to 785 000 quintals and are estimated at 825 000 quintals on 1 July 1979, imports having exceeded requirements. Prices rose in spring 1979 and are at present satisfactory. Following imports at abnormally low prices, a countervailing charge was introduced in January 1979 on hybrid maize, of which the Community is a net importer and of which it produced 1.6 million quintals in 1978. Since 1 July 1979 imports of hybrid maize have been controlled by means of import licensing. Expenditure by the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF on seeds amounted to 20.3 million EUA in 1978, is forecast at 27.2 million EUA in 1979 and is estimated at 31.4 million EUA in 1980.

9. Wine (2)

150. In 1977/78 Community wine production (128.3 million hl, not including must) dropped 13.5% as a result of adverse weather conditions. In 1978/79 it increased by 3.3% (132.5 million hl or 2.1% by value of final agricultural production, 2.9% of Community UAA and 47.3% of world production). The relatively small wine harvest of 1977/78 enabled stocks to be reduced by 7 million hl and the quantities processed fell from 17.7 million hl in 1976/77 to 10.9 million hl, despite a drop in overall consumption (125.2 million hl) of 1.4%. In 1977/78 imports to the Community totalled 5.9 million hl (+6.8%) and exports 4.4 million hl (−5.4%).

(1) See Table M.8.1
(2) See Tables M.9.1 to M.9.3.

151. The various guide prices were raised by 1.5% for 1979/80 as against 2% in 1978/79. All the average quotations recorded on the different markets in 1978/79 are higher than those recorded in 1977/78 for table wines of types R I (from +0.2% to +18.5%) and R III (+21.7%). The average quotations recorded for wines of type R II were not uniform (from −8.3% to +17.7%); the same was true of wines of type A I (from −5.2% to +9%). On the other hand, there was a remarkable increase for wines of types A II (from 20.7% to 26%) and A III (+27%). Overall, the situation was satisfactory for practically all red wines and for French and German white wines; as in 1977/78, however, quotations for Italian white wines reflected a serious crisis. World market prices remained steady; prices on Spanish markets climbed steeply until September 1978 and then fell back. Wine prices in Spain were between 60 and 70% of the official Community quotations for the corresponding types of wine. The 1979/80 harvest is estimated at around 151 million hl; (1) this quantity could lead to a marked fall in the prices of French and Italian table wines (R I, R II and A I) and to an increase in the prices of German table wines (R III, A II and A III).

152. In view of the medium-term imbalance between supply and demand, the Commission forwarded to the Council in August 1978 a 1979-85 action programme for the progressive establishment of balance on the market in wine. Countervailing charges remained unchanged in 1978/79, as did refunds, which applied to 220 000 hl in 1978. No exceptional distillation operations were undertaken in 1978/79; Community-aided distillation totalled about 1.7 million hl. The measures to ensure due fulfilment of contracts, authorized only for holders of long-term storage contracts, were little used; in 1979/80, however, they may well be applied to over 9 million hl. Stocks totalled 74.4 million hl at the beginning of 1978/79 and 70 million hl at the end of the marketing year; this is no cause for alarm but the 1979/80 harvest will give rise to bigger problems. As regards monetary questions, a new method of calculation in force since 25 June 1979 has led to monetary compensatory amounts being abolished for France and much reduced for Italy.

153. Expenditure by the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF on wine amounted to 63.7 million EUA in 1978, is forecast at 94.4 million EUA in 1979 and is estimated at 203.3 million EUA in 1980, or 0.7%, 0.9% and 1.9% respectively of total Guarantee Section expenditure. The figure of 94.4 million EUA breaks

(1) November 1979 estimate: 164 million tonnes.

down into 2.1 million EUA for refunds and 87.7 million EUA for intervention.

10. Raw tobacco (1)

154. In 1978 the Community production of raw tobacco (171 493 tonnes or 3% of world production and 0.4% by value of final agricultural production in the Community) was up by 4.6% following a 10% increase in yields from an area reduced by 4.8%. In 1978 there was a rise in the production of dark-air cured (+15.1%), light-air cured (+2%) and fire-cured (+3.8%) tobaccos and a fall in the production of flue-cured (−11.3%) and sun-cured (−2.5%) tobaccos. Consumption stabilized and there were indications of a decline. The Community's self-supply rate is around 26%. World exports (1.41 million tonnes in 1978) rose by 9.6% and Community exports (29 100 tonnes) by 34% and imports (569 900 tonnes) by 25.6%, 62% of which was Virginia flue-cured. Prices of American tobacco, with the exception of Kentucky, remained steady, while the prices of oriental varieties continued to fall. Community growers, generally speaking, received the norm price and in Italy there was even an increase in the prices of oriental varieties.

155. The plan for switching over the planting of the Kentucky and Paraguay varieties in the place of Beneventano, first implemented in time for the 1977 harvest, involved 1 232 ha in that year; in 1978 and 1979 1 624 and 750 ha respectively should be converted. About 15 000 tonnes from the 1978 harvest were offered to intervention (18 796 tonnes in 1977); two tendering procedures involving 3 043 tonnes were held in 1979, leaving 27 459 tonnes in stock. Refunds were paid on just over 11 600 tonnes from the 1977 harvest (12 500 tonnes in 1976). Expenditure by the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF amounted to 216.1 million EUA in 1978, is forecast at 212 million EUA in 1979 and is estimated at 280 million EUA in 1980, or 2.5%, 2.0% and 2.6% respectively of the Guarantee Section's expenditure.

(1) See Tables M.10.1 to M.10.5.

11. Fruit, vegetables and live plants

(a) Fresh fruit and vegetables [1]

156. Production of fresh fruit and vegetables (11.9% by value of Community final agricultural production), which is mainly concentrated in France and Italy, is relatively stable in the medium term. In 1978 Community commercial production of fruit (17.7 million tonnes), with an increase of 17.2%, reverted to a normal level, while commercial production of fresh vegetables (24.7 million tonnes) increased by only 1.6%. In 1977/78 consumption of fruit within the Community (22.3 million tonnes) dropped by 10.4% as a result of a fall in *per capita* consumption (78 kg, i.e. citrus fruit: +0.4%; other fresh fruit: −12.4%), while Community consumption of fresh vegetables (30.2 million tonnes) rose by 11.5% with an increase of 11.6% in *per capita* consumption (104.3 kg). In the medium term, fruit and vegetable consumption is fairly steady. In 1977/78 the Community's self-supply rates were 92.3% for vegetables, 41% for citrus fruit and 72.5% for other fruit. In 1978 total imports of fresh fruit (4.4 million tonnes, of which 3.1 million tonnes of citrus fruit) increased by 3.4%, whereas imports of vegetables 1.1 million tonnes) were 9.6% down; fruit exports (0.6 million tonnes) were 20% down, while vegetable exports (390 000 tonnes) were 11% up. In contrast, trade between EEC countries has increased substantially since 1973 (+3.8% per year for fruit and +3.7% for vegetables).

157. In 1978/79 the basic and buying-in prices were increased with the result that average withdrawal prices were about 2% higher; for 1979/80 the increase was fixed at 1.5%. The reference prices were increased on average by 4.8% between 1978/79 and 1979/80, except in the case of citrus fruit for which the increase in basic and buying-in prices was totally offset by the penetration premiums. It is very difficult to give an average market price for fruit and vegetables; nevertheless, the data collected on pilot products in 1978/79 show that there was a considerable drop in market prices for apples, except in Denmark, (Luxembourg: −58.7%; Italy: −28.7%, peaches (France: −17.8%; Italy: −5.3%), table grapes (Italy: −30.7%; France: −3.4%), oranges (−25.4%) and lemons (−5.4%); on the other hand, with the exception of mandarins which rose in price (+26.7%), the other fruit and vegetables showed varying price trends according to country: pears (Denmark: +68.4%; Belgium: −27.9%), cauliflowers (United Kingdom: +71.5%; Denmark: +25%; FR of Germany: −17.9%) and tomatoes (Germany: +20.3%; Italy: −19.5%). The

(1) See Tables M.11.1 to M.11.9.

downward trend of fruit and vegetable prices is principally due to the fact that prices had risen to extremely high levels in 1977/78. Market prices for cauliflowers and tomatoes were very erratic and sometimes dropped below the basic price. Fruit prices were above the basic price except in the case of apples, the market price of which was below the basic price in all Community countries except France and Italy.

158. In 1978/79 countervailing charges were introduced on eight species of fruit and vegetables from nine non-member countries, in several cases for a short period only. Refunds were granted on ten products in 1978/79; the rates of refund were low and they were only granted where there were real export possibilities and when difficulties in traditional export patterns warranted them. Protective measures were adopted in respect of Spanish aubergines; these took the form of a suspension of imports into France, total between 8 and 31 May 1978 and partial between 1 and 31 June 1978. Likewise, the admission of apples from Chile for free circulation in the Community was suspended from 17 June to 15 August 1979, because Chile, unlike other apple-producing countries in the southern hemisphere, failed to comply with the Community's request that the programme of apple exports from that part of the world should be modifed between March and August 1978 to take account of the Community market situation. In 1978/79 quantities withdrawn from the market (644 912 tonnes) were greater than those in 1977/78 (207 477 tonnes); this was due to large-scale withdrawal of apples (366 295 tonnes) and citrus fruit (170 609 tonnes). Quantities of other fruit and vegetables withdrawn in 1978/79 were lower than those withdrawn in 1977/78. Penetration premiums adopted in order to boost sales of Community citrus fruit were increased in 1978/79 in the same proportion as common prices (+2%); the same step has been taken from 1979/80 (+1.5%). For certain varieties of oranges the minimum prices payable by processors to producers have been fixed for 1978/79 at between 6.55 ECU/100 kg net and 12.92 ECU/100 kg net, while the corresponding financial compensation has been fixed at between 3.22 ECU/100 kg and 9.59 ECU/100 kg net. For lemons the net minimum price payable by processors to producers has been fixed for 1978/79 at 12.39 ECU/100 kg net, while financial compensation for processors has been fixed at 7.56 ECU/100 kg net.

159. Expenditure by the EAGGF Guarantee Section on the fresh fruit and vegetables sector amounted to 70.1 million EUA in 1978, is forecast at 140.2 million EUA in 1979 and estimated at 173.3 million EUA in 1980; these amounts represent 0.8%, 1.3% and 1.6% respectively of total expenditure by the

Guarantee Section. The sum of 140.2 million EUA comprises 26.0 million EUA for refunds and 114.2 million EUA for intervention.

(b) Processed fruit and vegetables

160. In 1978 production of processed vegetables [1] (4 745 000 tonnes) was 9% down on 1977, partly as a result of the rundown of stocks of various preserved vegetables (peas, French beans); on the other hand, production of processed tomatoes went up (22.5%). Fruit processing in 1978 was 8% up on 1977, partly owing to an increase in the production of lemon-juice (+36%) and other preserved fruit (+31%). The application, begun in 1978, of a system of aid for certain processed fruits and vegetables (tomatoes, peaches, prunes) posed no major problems.

Trade patterns as a whole did not change much between 1977 and 1978 although imports of some products, especially preserved tomatoes, fell off considerably, with the result that the Community's net import balance is declining, while intra-Community trade is slightly on the increase. One notable reason for the drop in imports of tomato concentrate from non-member countries in 1978 was the rundown of surpluses imported into the United Kingdom in 1977. The protective measure adopted in May 1978 in respect of cultivated mushrooms did no more than limit imports to 45 000 tonnes (i.e. a 50% increase on 1977); there was still a glut on this market at the end of 1978. Expenditure by the EAGGF Guarantee Section on the processed fruit and vegetables sector was 30.6 million EUA in 1978, is forecast at 276.3 million EUA in 1979 and is estimated at 351.1 million EUA in 1980, i.e. 0.4%, 2.7% and 3.2% respectively of total Guarantee Section expenditure. The production aid arrangements introduced in 1978 had the effect of holding over expenditure in respect of 1978/79 until 1979.

(c) Live plants

161. According to estimates, which are always uncertain in this sector, the value of production (3% of final Community agricultural production) increased by 1% in 1978 (bulbs: +2%; nursery products: +1%; cut flowers and pot plants: +0.7%). Intra-Community trade (+8.5%), imports (+29.4%) and exports (+1.8%) all increased. Consumption therefore rose, despite the increase in costs due largely to fuel problems.

(1) Including tomato preserves.

12. Hops (1)

162. In 1978, 7 020 hop growers, 6 307 of whom were members of recognized producer groups, produced 42 700 tonnes of hops, or about 39% of world production. Community production of hops in 1978 was 10.2% down on 1977/78 following a reduction of 7.2% in area planted and a drop (2) of 3.4% in yield. For 1979 a further drop of 3% in production is expected. The marked swing towards varieties rich in alpha acid continued; in 1971 aromatic and bitter varieties represented 73% and 26% of the area under hops and they now represent 50% and 49%. The demand for beer increased by 3% in the world but remained unchanged in the Community. Because of the new manufacturing techniques the demand for hops increased by 1% in the world but fell in the Community.

163. In 1978 the Community — the world's leading exporter—exported 43% of its production; but exports, like imports into the Community, have been declining since 1975. In 1978 the system of Community certification for hops, which improved market transparency, was applied for the first time; structural measures were also applied to encourage quality production and a reduction of area; all these measures led to an increase of about 18% in prices. Because of the improvement in the market, the Commission, for the first time since 1974, refrained from enforcing the measures to exclude new plantings from Community aid. Expenditure by the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF on hops amounted to 11.2 million EUA in 1978, is forecast at 11 million EUA in 1979 and is estimated at 11 million EUA in 1980.

13. Milk and milk products (3)

Production and consumption

164. In spite of the premium system in force since 1977 (860 000 slaughter applications by summer 1979, half of them in the FR of Germany), dairy cow numbers increased by 1.1% in 1978. As a result of a good fodder harvest and

(1) See Tables M.12.1 to M.12.3.
(2) November 1979 estimate 44 100 tonnes = +3%.
(3) See Tables M.13.1 to M.13.18.

low prices for concentrated feeds, average yields increased by more than 3% in 1978 bringing an increase of about 4.5% in production and about 5% in deliveries to dairies. In 1979 milk production has probably increased by about 2%. In 1978, the trends observed in 1977 in consumption of drinking-milk and fresh products were maintained: a drop in the consumption of drinking-milk, a slowdown in consumption of yoghurt and fresh cream, and increased sales of sterilized and UHT milk in preference to pasteurized milk. Butter production (1 900 000 tonnes) increased by 8.7% in 1978, while consumption fell by about 8%. In 1979 production probably increased and, despite numerous measures to boost sales, stocks by mid-September 1979 exceeded 600 000 tonnes for the first time; of this quantity, 260 000 tonnes were in private storage.

165. Production of skimmed-milk powder (2 150 000 tonnes) increased by 9.2% in 1978 and is expected to drop back only slightly (50 000 tonnes) in 1979. Only about 12% of skimmed-milk powder is sold in the Community at the price fixed; 60% is sold with a rebate of almost 50% for feeding calves; almost 15% is exported with the aid of substantial refunds. In addition, skimmed-milk powder is sold in the Community for pig feeding and outside the Community for animal feed in general or as food aid at prices which do not even cover dehydration and packaging costs. It was only with the aid of considerable public funds that the quantities in public storage at the end of 1979 could be reduced below the 300 000 tonne level. Cheese production and consumption increased by about 3% in 1978; this trend seems likely to be sustained in 1979. On the other hand, Community consumption of whole-milk powder and condensed milk remains stationary or, in some cases, is declining; variations in Community production of these products are mainly a reflection of world demand. Producers of casein and caseinate increased their shares of the market, with the aid of considerable public funds.

Trade and self-supply rate

166. After the sharp increase in world trade in 1977, trade in cheese and whole-milk powder remained steady in 1978, trade in butter and butteroil dropped by 6% and in skimmed-milk powder by 12%. In 1978 world production of milk and milk products increased by less than 2% (3% in 1977); this figure should be even lower in 1979. 1978 was marked by a clear increase in world cheese consumption, but progress was less marked for butter and liquid milk.

167. In 1978 Community exports of all milk products except concentrated milk (which decreased) remained at the 1977 level. Taking account of changes in world trade in 1978, the Community's market shares developed as follows: no change in the market share for cheese (37%) and whole-milk powder (67%), increase for butter (48% against 44% in 1977), skimmed-milk powder (45% against 39% in 1977) and concentrated milk (79% against 78% in 1977). Community imports of butter (139 000 tonnes against 120 000 tonnes in 1977) came largely from New Zealand (124 971 tonnes), and accounted for 24% of all world imports of butter and butteroil, including food aid. Imports of cheese into the Community (78 000 tonnes against 89 000 tonnes in 1977) represented 13% of world trade in cheese.

Prices

168. The common prices of 1978/79 were maintained for 1979/80. In 1978 the prices paid to milk producers continued to vary considerably from one dairy to another. Average consumer prices for cheese increased considerably (FR of Germany: +3.2%; Italy: +21.4%), while average prices for drinking-milk, except in the Netherlands (−9.2%), increased less markedly (FR of Germany: 0%; United Kingdom: +15.5%) and average prices for butter tended to remain at a standstill, despite substantial variations between Member States (Ireland: −9%; United Kingdom: +12.6%).

Measures taken

169. For 1979/80 aid for skimmed milk for use in animal feed was fixed at 5.32 ECU/100 kg; aid for skimmed-milk powder for use in animal feed was fixed at 51.98 ECU/100 kg and aid for skimmed milk for casein production at 6.71 ECU/100 kg. In addition, special aid of 7.86 ECU/100 kg was granted for pig and poultry feed. Since September 1977 special aid has been granted for the use of skimmed-milk powder in feed for animals other than young calves and its level is fixed by tender. This has brought a notable increase in consumption of skimmed-milk powder for animal feed because a minimum skimmed-milk powder content of 60% in compound feeds has been laid down as a condition for granting aid in this sector.

170. In 1978 intervention agencies bought in 347 000 tonnes of butter and sold 174 000 tonnes; 49 000 tonnes were removed from public storage for food aid.

At the end of 1978 public stocks of butter were at 231 000 tonnes. In 1978 aid for private storage was granted in respect of 309 000 tonnes of butter; at the end of 1978 120 000 tonnes were still in private storage. In 1979 the figure was about 280 000 tonnes. In 1978 467 000 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder were bought in by the intervention agencies while 754 000 tonnes were taken out; the latter figure breaks down into 496 000 tonnes for special internal measures, 216 000 tonnes for export and 42 000 tonnes for food aid. In 1978 intervention in respect of Grana and Parmesan cheese was limited. In 1978 and 1979 the aid arrangements for private storage of some long-keeping cheeses—which have been applied regularly since 31 July 1978, and even extended to include Provolone—were maintained.

171. As some deflection of trade had become apparent, the Commission revised on 5 September 1977 and 4 June 1979 the method of calculating monetary compensatory amounts. These amounts were not adjusted after the Decisions taken on prices and agri-monetary measures for 1979/80 in the FR of Germany and Benelux; the partial phasing out of monetary compensatory amounts in these Member States, combined with the freeze of common prices in ECU would have caused a fall in common prices in national currency.

Budgetary expenditure

172. Expenditure by the EAGGF Guarantee Section on milk and milk products amounted to 4 014.7 million EUA in 1978, is forecast at 4 420 million EUA in 1979 and estimated at 4 709.6 million EUA in 1980, i.e. 46.3%, 42.9% and 43.0% respectively of total expenditure by the Guarantee Section. The amount of 4 420 million EUA for 1979 breaks down into 2 032.9 million EUA for refunds, 1 087 million EUA for aid for skimmed milk used in animal feed, 202.1 million EUA for aid for casein, 306.9 million EUA for storage and disposal of skimmed-milk powder, 588.8 million EUA for storage and disposal of butter and 112.2 million EUA for premiums for the non-marketing of milk and conversion of dairy herds to beef production. The financial contribution to the co-responsibility levy introduced in the milk sector on 16 September 1977 was 156.1 million EUA in 1978, is forecast at 96.0 million EUA in 1979 and estimated at 93.2 million EUA in 1980.

14. Beef and veal [1]

173. Beef and veal is produced on about 2.7 million farms and in 1978 represented 15.8% by value of final agricultural production (10.5% in Italy and 37.7% in Ireland). The Community, with 13.4% of world production, was the third largest producer behind the United States (23.6%) and the USSR (13.8%).

Production and consumption

174. In December 1978, there were 77.8 million head of cattle in the Community, including 31.2 million cows, these figures being 0.8% and 1% above the figures for December 1977. There were 0.7% more cows of meat breeds and 1% more calves (cattle under one year). In 1978 beef production (5.7 million tonnes) rose by 0.4%, the result of a 1.5% increase in average slaughter weight (281.9 kg) from 1.1% fewer slaughterings (20.1 million head). Production of veal (750 000 tonnes) rose by 2.7%, this also being the result of an increase, of 3.7%, in the average slaughter weight (108.1 kg) from 1% fewer slaughterings (6.9 million head). Overall, beef and veal production (6.4 million tonnes) rose by 0.7% in 1978. In 1979 the number of adult cattle and calves marketed should be higher than in 1978.

175. As a result of the substantial population increase and the high rate of economic growth in the Community from 1963 to 1971, the consumption of beef and veal increased by more than 1.5% per year; since 1971 it has fluctuated somewhat. In 1978 total consumption (6.7 million tonnes) increased by 1.3%, while *per capita* consumption (25.7 kg) rose by 1.2%. The medium-term trend is for consumption of beef to rise and that of veal to fall.

Self-supply rate and trade

176. The Community's self-supply rate fell again in 1978 (95.6% against 96.1% in 1977), but as a result of massive intervention buying and increased imports, total intervention stocks are still large (280 000 tonnes of unboned meat in the autumn of 1979).

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(1) See Tables M.14.1 to M.14.7.

177. From 1973 to 1978, intra-Community trade increased by nearly 10% per year and totalled 1 093 000 tonnes in 1978. Since 1974 Community imports have varied between 300 000 and 450 000 tonnes per year; in 1978 they were 415 000 tonnes (+9.5%), including 164 000 tonnes of preserves and 122 000 tonnes of frozen meat. The Community's main suppliers in 1977 were Latin America, accounting for about 45% of total imports and 60% of imports of frozen meat, the East European countries with about 20% of total imports, the ACP countries with about 8% and Australia and New Zealand with about 5%. The Community's exports totalled 168 000 tonnes (+10.5%). The Community's main customers in 1978 were: the European countries of the Mediterranean (20% of total exports) the East European countries (15%) and the Middle East (over 12%).

Prices

178. The guide price for adult cattle was increased by 1.5% for 1979/80 and, by way of derogation from Regulation (EEC) No 805/68, the Council also fixed the intervention price at 90% of the guide price. In 1978 the average Community market price for adult cattle increased by only 1.3% (8.4% in national currency) and average prices settled at around 86.5% of the guide price, i.e. below the Community intervention price. The Community market price for calves increased by only 3.3% in 1978 (+4.9% in 1977). Free-at-frontier offer prices varied little in 1978, but for the most part rose quite sharply in early 1979. Consumer prices increased in all the Member States except Ireland.

179. Production in 1979 should be about 6.6 million tonnes. In 1980 there might be a very slight increase in output, together with a moderate increase in consumption, which in view of the stocks to be disposed of would leave a net deficit of about 200 000 tonnes (247 000 tonnes in 1978). On the world market, firm prices are to be expected in 1980.

Measures taken

180. In order to support the market, measures were adopted to regulate supplies, including the granting of export refunds with the option of advance fixing, the direct purchase of 227 000 tonnes of beef in 1978 (160 000 tonnes from 1 January to 1 September 1979) by the public intervention agencies and the granting of aid for the private storage of beef forequarters and hindquarters. In addition, variable premiums for the slaughter of certain beef cattle and a calving premium in Italy continued to be available. Measures to stimulate demand included sales at reduced prices to social organizations and, during 1978 and until April 1979, the option of importing frozen meat for processing subject to the purchase of frozen meat held by the intervention agencies.

181. Under GATT arrangements the Community undertook to open annual import quotas of 38 500 tonnes, expressed as boned meat, of frozen beef and veal at a rate of 20%, 20 000 head of mountain heifers and cows at a rate of 6% (+18 000 head autonomously) and 5 000 head of Alpine breeds at a rate of 4%. Under the Lomé Convention, the Community made special import arrangements for 27 532 tonnes expressed as boned meat. Special agreements were concluded with Austria, Switzerland, Sweden and Yugoslavia. In addition, the Community accepted the advance fixing of the levy for chilled meat from distant non-member countries.

Budgetary expenditure

182. Expenditure by the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF of beef and veal amounted to 638.7 million EUA in 1978, is forecast at 688.3 million EUA in 1979 and estimated at 759.3 million EUA in 1980, or 7.4%, 6.7% and 6.9% respectively of total expenditure by the Guarantee Section. The total of 688.3 million EUA consists of 244.7 million EUA for export refunds and 443.6 million EUA for intervention, of which 363.5 million EUA for public and private storage and 71.6 million EUA for the calving premium and the premium for the retention of cattle.

15. Pigmeat (1)

Production and consumption

183. The main features of pig farming in the Community are:

(a) a growth in the number of farms with more than 200 pigs (75 000 farms in 1977 against 71 000 in 1975, or 3% of the 2.5 million holdings recorded at the end of December 1977);

(1) See Tables M.15.1 to M.15.7.

(b) a decline in the number of farms with less than 50 pigs, which in 1977, at 2.2 million, still represented 90% of all pig farms;
(c) a lesser decline in the number of small farms with one or two pigs;
(d) more farms with ten of more sows, and fewer with less;
(e) a Community average of 29 pigs per farm in 1977 (against 26 in 1975), with widely divergent extremes (United Kingdom: 198 and Italy: 8).

184. In December 1978 the pig count (75 million) was 4% up and the number of sows 3.5% up on December 1977. Despite a fall in prices in 1978, the number of Community breeding pigs continued to rise for the fourth consecutive year. In 1978 Community pigmeat production (9.3 million tonnes or 12.4% by value of final agricultural production and 43% of the total tonnage of meat produced, giving the Community second place in the world after China with more than 10 million tonnes) increased by 5.2% as a result of a 4.9% increase in slaughterings and a 0.5% rise in average slaughter weight. This increase continued in 1979, with a sharp rise in the first quarter.

185. Total pigmeat consumption (9.3 million tonnes) increased by 4.7% in 1978 and *per capita* consumption rose from 34 to 35.6 kg (FR of Germany: 55.7 kg; Italy: 21.3 kg).

Self-supply and trade

186. In 1978 the Community's self-supply rate was 99.9% (Denmark: 349.8% but still falling; Italy: 75.6%, steady) against 100.1% in 1977. Intra-Community trade (1.97 million tonnes) was again increasingly active (+11.4%) while exports to non-member countries (191 000 tonnes) of all pigmeat products fell by 11% and imports 292 000 tonnes) increased by 5%. The Community still imports mainly fresh and salted meat (39.2% of its imports) and lard (24.1%); it exports mainly pigmeat preparations and preserves (57.1% of its exports) and fresh and salted meat (30%). In 1979 imports fell sharply while exports increased.

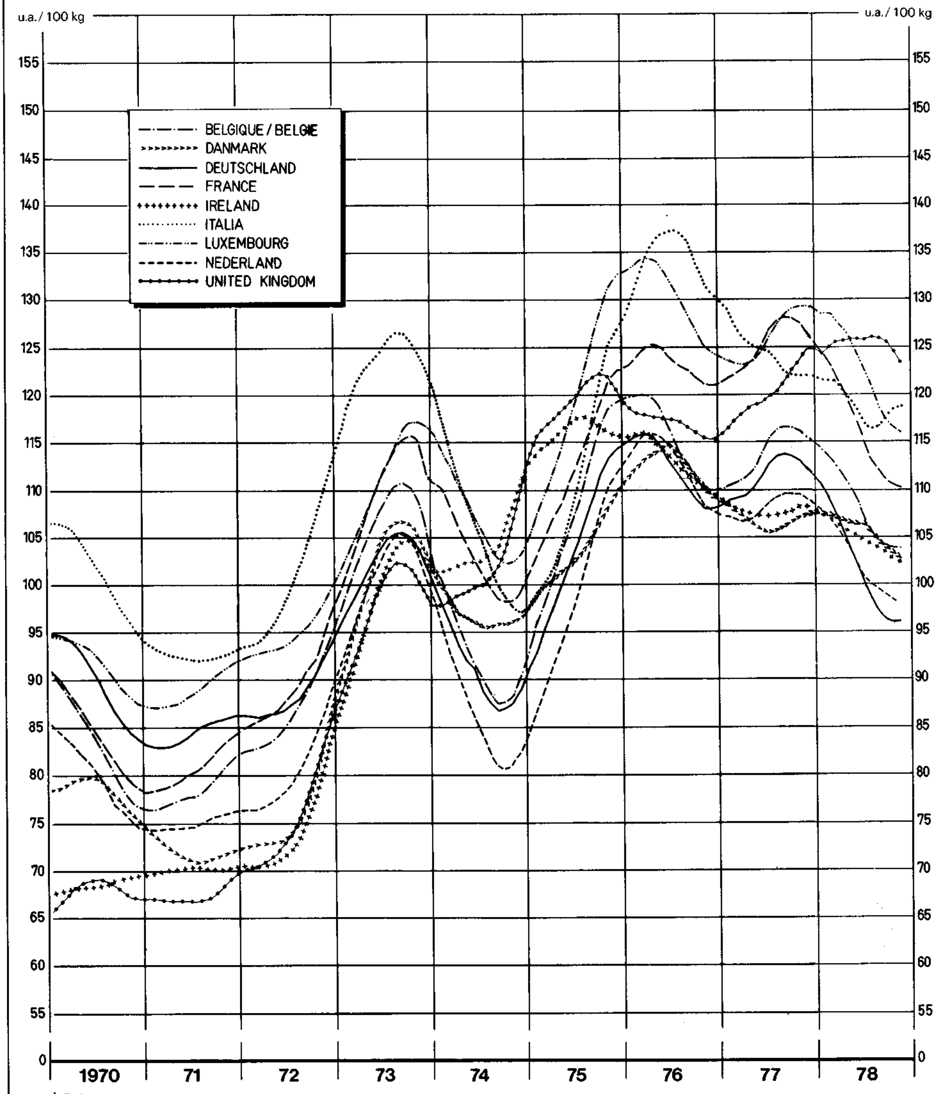
Prices

187. For 1979/80 the basic deadweight price was increased by 1.5% (2% in 1978/79). In 1978/79 sluice-gate prices fell fairly low, though slightly above the 1977/78 level. After a fall in market prices in mid-1978, which made private

Pig prices in Community countries (1)

12-month moving averages (2) (u.a./100 kg carcase weight)

1970-1978



[1] Reference quality price.
[2] Calculated after conversion of original prices in u.a. at exchange rate valid in corresponding month.

GRAPH 13

storage aid a necessity, prices stabilized but below the basic price. In 1979, plentiful supplies caused prices to fall again, making further intervention necessary. A similar trend on a somewhat larger scale was seen in the United States during the same period. Consumer prices either remained steady or rose slightly in the Member States, despite a fall in producer prices. Production costs in 1978 were below those of 1977, but were rising again in early 1979, with the exception of feed costs, which represent 25-35% of total costs. However, the trend of all these prices and costs indicated continued growth of production, at least in certain Member States (Graph 13).

Measures taken

188. Levies were fixed in line with the trend of world and Community prices for feed grains. Additional amounts had to be applied in 1978 and 1979 and contributed to maintaining the prices of imported products at an equitable level in keeping with internal Community prices. Export refunds were increased from April 1978, and rose again in May 1979. Private storage aid had to be extended, in 1979, to other pigmeat products, and had a steadying effect on prices; from January to September 1979 about 114 000 tonnes of pigmeat products were stored with Community aid.

Budgetary expenditure

189. Expenditure by the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF on pigmeat amounted to 45 million EUA in 1978, is forecast at 84.9 million EUA in 1979, and estimated at 77.1 million EUA in 1980, or 0.5%, 0.8% and 0.7% respectively of total expenditure by the Guarantee Section. The total of 84.9 million EUA for 1979 consists of 68.6 million EUA for export refunds and 16.3 million EUA for intervention.

16. Eggs [1]

190. In 1978 151 hatcheries (less than 10% of the total) accounted for 60% of the total number of chicken eggs hatched. Community production of eggs in shell in 1978 (3.9 million tonnes, or 3.5% by value of final agricultural production and 15% of world egg production) rose by 2.8% following an increase of 3.1% in the number of laying hens (−2% in the FR of Germany and +17.1% in the Netherlands), while 1.3% more chicks of laying breeds were hatched (−10.4% in the United Kingdom and +20.1% in Denmark). Production of eggs may therefore be expected to reach a new peak in 1979. Human consumption (3.7 million tonnes) also rose (+2.6%), and the Community's self-supply rate was 100.5% (99.8% in 1977). External trade is still small (56 000 tonnes exported and 41 000 tonnes imported in 1978); intra-Community trade on the other hand (395 000 tonnes is both considerable and expanding, especially by way of exports to the FR of Germany (over 260 000 tonnes). Producer prices were low in 1978 and rose only slightly in 1979); consumer prices, on the other hand, continued to rise in some Member States.

191. In line with the decline in feed grain prices on the world market, sluice-gate prices dropped from November 1978 to July 1979; they then increased by 4% in August 1979. Levies thus followed the opposite trend. Refunds were raised, on 1 January 1979, from 21.8 to 24 ECU/100 kg refunds on egg products, which had remained unchanged since their introduction on 1 May 1976, were more than doubled on 1 January 1979. The fixing of the refund three months in advance, which until the end of March 1979 was authorized for eggs in shell only, was maintained and extended to egg products. Expenditure by the Guarantee Section on eggs was 6.9 million EUA in 1978, is forecast at 14.6 million EUA in 1979 and estimated at 12.6 million EUA in 1980. This expenditure consists entirely of refunds.

17. Poultrymeat [2]

192. In 1978 the production of poultrymeat (3.58 million tonnes or 4.1% by value of final agricultural production and about 14% of world production of poultrymeat) increased by 4.7% (+6.4% in France and −9.2% in the BLEU).

(1) See Tables M.16.1 to M.16.6.
(2) See Tables M.17.1 to M.17.5.

There is a very high degree of concentration in this sector, as 0.4% of producers account for 72% of Community poultry. Human consumption (3.45 million tonnes) increased by 6.4%, and the Community's self-supply rate fell from 105.4% to 103.2% in 1978. Gross Community imports (69 000 tonnes against 60 000 tonnes in 1977) included 16 200 tonnes of ducks and geese from Eastern Europe and 11 000 tonnes of turkeys and turkey cuts from the United States. Exports (193 000 tonnes against 225 000 tonnes in 1977) fell by 14% while intra-Community trade (276 000 tonnes against 266 000 tonnes in 1977) increased by 3.8%; much of this trade was directed to the FR of Germany, which imports 40% of its requirements, whereas the Netherlands exports 60% of its production. The movement of market prices for chickens varied considerably from one Member State to another (from −6.8% in Belgium to +11.2% in Ireland) while consumer prices tended in general to increase more rapidly (from −0.8% in the FR of Germany to +11.4% in the United Kingdom).

193. The sluice-gate prices for poultry fell between the summer of 1978 and the summer of 1979 as a result of falling feed-grain prices on the world market. A recovery in world prices, from early 1979 to 1 August 1979, led to a slight rise in sluice-gate prices. Levies, of course, followed the opposite trend. Refunds, granted in 1978 only on chicken carcases exported to certain non-member countries, rose from 27 ECU/100 kg on 15 May 1978 to 25 ECU/100 kg on 15 August 1979. Refunds on certain poultry cuts other than turkey and goose cuts were introduced on 1 June 1979 and have not been altered. Refunds on chicken carcases may be fixed three months in advance. Application of the Regulation limiting the water content of frozen chicken was postponed until 1 January 1980 for technical reasons concerned with the method of chemical analysis, and the Commission has, in the meantime, had further research put in hand. In addition, other difficulties of a public health, animal health or animal husbandry nature continue to prevent complete freedom of trade in poultry and poultrymeat between the Member States. Expenditure by the Gurarantee Section of the EAGGF on poultrymeat amounted to 31.2 million EUA in 1978, is forecast at 51.6 million EUA in 1979 and estimated at 53.2 million EUA in 1980. This expenditure consists entirely of refunds.

18. Silkworms [1]

194. In 1978 the number of boxes of seed started (8 755) fell by 0.5% whereas production of cocoons (203 423 tonnes, or 0.4% of world production) increased by 0.7%. World prices for raw silk are still high. For 1979/80 the amount of aid has been fixed at 67.50 ECU, an increase of 1.5%. Expenditure by the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF was 0.5 million EUA, is forecast at 1.2 million EUA in 1979 and estimated at 1.2 million EUA in 1980.

19. Products not subject to a common market organization

(a) Agricultural alcohol [2]

195. In 1978 total production of agricultural alcohol (6 824 000 hl of pure alcohol) fell by 4.6% in spite of an increase of 41% in production of beet alcohol; production of molasses alcohol fell (−4%). Consumption is still stationary. Prices rose sharply, which increased the competition from synthetic alcohol. Trade with non-Community countries included exports of 1 128 000 hl from France and 939 000 hl (almost entirely synthetic alcohol) from the United Kingdom. Intra-Community trade has again become non-existent. There is no common financial responsibility for this sector, but the Community has a commitment with regard to the granting of export refunds for cereal-based spirituous beverages, in accordance with Protocol 19 of the Act of Accession.

(b) Potatoes [3]

196. The only potato products subject to a common market organization are potato starch, dehydrated potatoes and processed potato products. The marketing of seed potatoes is subject to a Council Directive and a proposal concerning the common organization of the market in all fresh and processed potato products has been pending before the Council since 23 January 1976.

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(1) See Table M.18.1.
(2) See Table M.19.a.
(3) See Tables M.19.b.1 to M.19.b.4.

197. According to a 1975 census, 2.4 million farms grow potatoes and production in 1978 (37.7 million tonnes or 1.8% of final agricultural production in the Community and 12.4% of world production) fell by 2.1%, the consequence of a reduction in area of 9.9%, partially offset by an increase in yield of 7.7%. The total area under potatoes has fallen by 63% since 1953, while production has only fallen one-third; on the other hand, in the last ten years, the area and production of early potatoes have remained roughly stationary. In 1978 production of seed potatoes was about 3 000 000 tonnes and a further 3 000 000 tonnes of potatoes were processed (crisps, purée, etc.).

198. Intra-Community trade represents only about 4% of total production but trade in seed potatoes and new potatoes accounts for between 12 and 15%. The Community exports seed potatoes to non-member countries and imports new potatoes. Market prices were very low at the beginning of 1978/79 but rose in early 1979 to reach a good level in June 1979, except in France where they fell sharply in May 1979. In the absence of a common market organization, some Member States took measures at national level (United Kingdom for ware potatoes and France for new potatoes).

(c) Sheepmeat (1)

199. In 1978 production of sheepmeat (including goatmeat) 526 000 tonnes) rose by 3.3% as a result of a 2.7% increase in slaughterings and a 0.4% increase in average slaughter weight. The number of sheep rose by 3.6% in 1978. Total human consumption rose by 2.2% following a 3% increase in average market prices (+63.8% in Ireland and −0.9% in Denmark). In 1977 United Kingdom market prices were 72% of French prices (55% in 1977). In 1978 the Community had a net import balance of 281 000 tonnes (+4.9%) in carcase equivalent and the United Kingdom of 226 000 tonnes (+4.6%). Intra-Community trade expanded in 1978 (102 500 tonnes compared with 92 800 tonnes in 1977); it continues to be dominated by a flow of about 50 000 tonnes to France and about 34 000 tonnes from France. The Community's self-supply rate is about 66%. In exporting non-member countries the number of sheep has tended to increase in 1978 (Australia: +3%; New Zealand: +5%).

(1) See Tables M.19.c.1 to M.19.c.6.

(d) Honey (1)

200. The only general import charge is a customs duty of 27% which is reduced to 25% for certain developing countries. Community honey production (39 000 tonnes in 1977/78 of which 17 000 tonnes in the FR of Germany) dropped by 29.1% and human consumption (121 000 tonnes) by 8.3%, the result being a 6.5% increase in the net import balance (82 000 tonnes). It is difficult to establish a common market organization because of the different trading approaches adopted by the Member States of the Community. Nevertheless, in view of current sugar stocks, a premium is granted for denatured sugar used to feed bees.

(e) Wood (2)

201. The Community's large external deficit remained extremely stable during 1976, 1977 and 1978 at about 9 000 million EUA. It can be broken down almost equally into wood, charcoal and wooden articles (49%) and paper and paperboard (51%). In 1978 intra-Community trade rose to about 4 500 million EUA.

20. Meat (3)

202. Meat production in the Community rose by 3.4% to 21.6 million tonnes in 1978, but within this total pigmeat and poultrymeat are increasing, while beef and veal are falling and other meats are steady. The increase, in both relative and absolute terms, in pigmeat and poultrymeat (some 60% of Community meat production) is caused particularly by the progressive rationalization of production structures, improved breeds and the good terms on which feedingstuffs can be obtained.

203. The pattern of consumption reflected the trends in production. Meat consumption *per capita* in 1978 (86.8 kg) increased by 3.5%, but the differences from one Member State to another are still very great according to type of meat.

(1) See Table M.19.d.1.
(2) See Table M.19.e.1.
(3) See Tables M.20.1 to M.20.4.

Per capita consumption of pigmeat in the Community is 35.6 kg, but 55.4 kg in the FR of Germany and 21.3 kg in Italy; consumption of beef and veal is 25.7 kg overall, but 32.1 kg in France and 16.8 kg in Denmark; the figure for poultrymeat is 13.3 kg, with 17.3 kg in Italy and 8.4 kg in Denmark; sheepmeat (including goatmeat) consumption is 2.9 kg, with 9.3 kg in Ireland and 0.4 kg in the Netherlands. Consumption of offal is rising (6.1 kg in 1978), with extremes of 15.7 kg in Ireland and 3.3 kg in Italy. It is possible that, in the long term, these differences will diminish for all these meats.

204. Community production of all meats covers 96% of Community requirements; this rate is steady and corresponded in 1978 to net Community imports of nearly one million tonnes to meat, of which 295 000 tonnes of offal, 284 000 tonnes of sheepmeat (including goatmeat) and 247 000 tonnes of beef and veal. The only Community net exports were of poultrymeat (122 000 tonnes). Only beef and veal, pigmeat and poultrymeat are subject to a common market organization and accordingly qualify for Community financial support. These three types of meat represent 32.3% by value of Community final agricultural production and accounted for 8.2% of expenditure by the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF in 1978, 8% in 1979 and estimates for 1980 suggest 8.1%.

21. Oils and fats (1)

205. This sector covers oils and fats from vegetables and from land and marine animals. They are primary products which can be consumed as such or prepared or incorporated into other products. They are also largely interchangeable in their end uses. Vegetable oils and fats account for 53% of total human consumption of oils and fats in the Community, oils and fats from land animals for 42% (including 21% for butter) and oils and fats from marine animals for 5%. Different policies are applied despite their interchangeability; for butter and olive-oil support prices are fixed and imports are subject to a levy; in the vegetable oils sector all oilseeds are imported into the Community duty-free while oils are subject to duties ranging from 10 to 15%; lower duties or even nil duties are applied to imports of oils from associated countries, or almost 70% of all oils imported as such.

(1) See Tables M.21.1 and M.21.2.

206. Soya represents between 70 and 75% of all oilseeds crushed in the Community; of a total of 13.8 million tonnes of seeds crushed in the Community about 10% are of Community origin. Community production of vegetable oils is about 4 million tonnes. Annual production of oils and fats from land animals (excluding butter) is almost 2 million tonnes; that of oils and fats from marine animals fluctuates around 130 000 tonnes and butter production is about 1.9 million tonnes.

207. *Per capita* consumption of oils and fats (excluding butter) is 20 kg and of butter about 6.5 kg. Apparent human consumption of oils and fats from land animals (excluding butter) has remained relatively stable since 1975 at 5 kg *per capita* while that of oils and fats of marine animals has tended to drop. Apparent human consumption of vegetable oils and fats is increasing, except for olive-oil consumption which is stable. The quantity of oilseeds imported and crushed in the Community has been on the increase since 1974, mainly because of increased demand for soya-cake. Imports of vegetable oils are about 2 million tonnes per year and exports average 650 000 tonnes. While trade in oils and fats from land animals is relatively small, imports of oils and fats from marine animals provide 70 to 80% of Community requirements. Prices, apart from butter and olive-oil prices, are at the world market level.

22. Feedingstuffs (1)

208. As in 1977 energy and protein feedingstuffs were in good supply in 1978. Among the products used for animal feeding in 1977/78 there has been an 18% increase in the use of oilcakes (soya cakes: 26%) and 1.8% in the use of cereals, while fish meal fell by 16% and skimmed-milk powder by 6%. Between 1970 and 1978 the production of compound feedingstuffs increased by 23 million tonnes, that is to say more than 49% or 5% per year. Between 1973 and 1978 this increase was 22% while livestock production was increasing by only 3%, a fact which points to an increased use of compound feedingstuffs in animal feeding. The most remarkable increase was in the production of compound feedingstuffs for cattle (34.3% of total production) which rose 14.3% per year from 1973 to 1978 while the production of compound feedingstuffs for pigs (35% of the total) increased by only 3.1%.

(1) See Tables M.22.1 to M.22.8.

D — Obstacles to the common agricultural market

209. No true common market in agriculture can develop while measures exist which are an obstacle to the specialization of production and increased productivity in agriculture. Of these factors, two merit special attention: monetary compensatory amounts and State aid.

1. Monetary compensatory amounts

The introduction of the European Monetary System (EMS)

210. As has already been pointed out, development of the common agricultural market depends to a large extent on the integration of other sectors of the economy, and in particular on economic and monetary union. In 1979 monetary integration took a big step forward through the introduction of the European Monetary System (EMS) (13 March 1979). (The pound sterling (UKL) is not at present in the EMS intervention system, although it is in the ECU basket.) The principal elements of the EMS are a European monetary unit, an exchange and intervention mechanism, credit mechanisms and measures designed to reinforce the economies of the less prosperous Member States in the system. The European monetary unit, called ECU, is made up of a basket of Member States' currencies and constitutes the backbone of the system. Its value and composition are, initially, the same as those of the EUA.

It was originally intended to introduce the EMS on 1 January 1979 but it was not possible to meet that date on account of disagreements on the arrangements for introducing the ECU into the CAP. Agreement was finally reached on 5-6 March 1979. The requirement that introduction of the ECU (of lower value than the u.a. used in the CAP) should have no effect on agricultural prices and, consequently, on monetary compensatory amounts was satisfied by applying the rate 1 u.a. = 1.208953 ECU for the purposes of agricultural prices and representative rates.

211. The Council also reached a gentlemen's agreement between most Member States on the dismantling of new monetary compensatory amounts; finally, the Council expressed its willingness to dismantle the old MCAs progressively: the Council also provided for a franchise of one point in respect of the MCAs of Member States whose currency might be revalued after the entry into force of Regulation No 652/79. This done, it was possible to fix the date of entry into force of the ECU in the CAP at 9 April 1979.

With regard to any new MCAs which might appear in the two years following the entry into force of the EMS, eight Member States agreed on two-stage dismantling, to take effect at the beginning of the first and second marketing years following the agricultural prices decision taken after introduction of those MCAs. Such reducions were not, however, to result either in a reduction of prices expressed in national currency or in an increase of those prices expressed in national currency such as to lead to economic difficulties for the Member State concerned. During the period covering these two stages, the increase in common prices would be employed as a matter of priority for dismantling the positive MCAs.

Management of the system

212. On 14 March 1979 the Commission published the 1979 updating of its report on 'The economic effects of the agri-monetary system', limited to statistical data; these support the conclusions of the initial report which were summarized in the 1978 report on the Agricultural Situation in the Community. These data again underline the absolute necessity of eliminating monetary compensatory amounts, as the Commission has already stated on several occasions in the past.

213. The attempt to reduce the MCAs continued throughout the year with several alterations in the representative rates. With the introduction of the ECU into the CAP on 9 April 1979 the representative rates were devalued so that the MCAs were reduced by 5.3 points for France, 6 points for Italy and 6.3 points for the United Kingdom. Then, when the common agricultural prices were fixed, the representative rates were again adjusted with a resultant reduction in the MCAs of 1 point for the French franc, 4.7 points for the Italian lira and 5.7 points for the pound sterling (devaluation).

These alterations in the representative rates and the change in the monetary situation in early 1979 made it possible to reduce the monetary gaps substantially. In this way, not only do MCAs no longer exist for the Danish krone; they have also been abolished for the Irish pound.

214. Furthermore, when the Ministers of Finance decided on 23 September 1979 to revalue the German mark by 2% and to devalue the Danish krone by 3%, the principles decided upon in April were applied for the first time with the result that no new MCAs were created.

As the value of the ECU is made up of a basket of Member States' currencies any alteration in the central rate of one of those currencies means that all the relationships between the ECU and the national currencies change so that in principle all the monetary gaps used for calculating MCAs are altered. Theoretically, for Member States with positive MCAs, except the FR of Germany whose currency has been revalued, the gap should have been reduced and for Member States with negative MCAs, the gaps should have been increased.

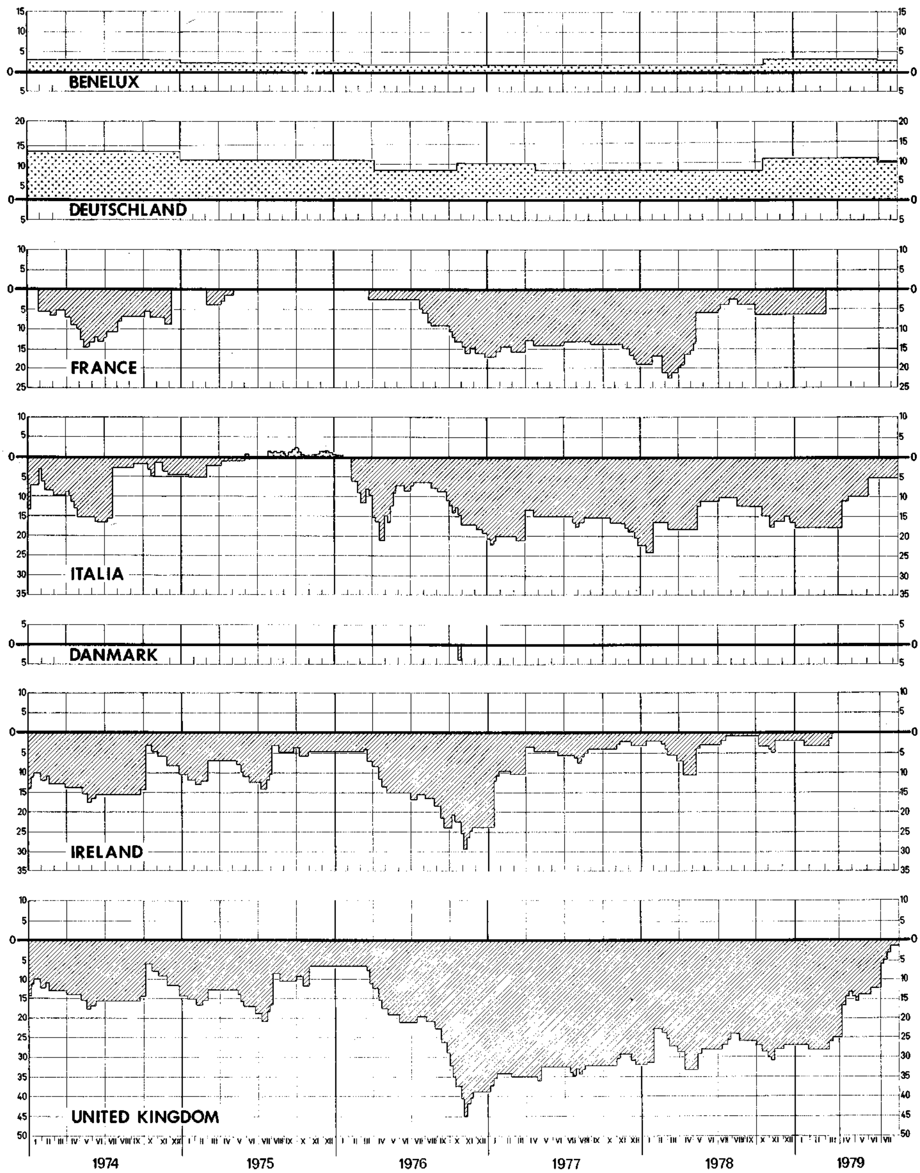
However, for Denmark, France, Italy and Ireland it was possible to avoid this increase by means of corresponding adjustments to the representative rates. There was an increase in the United Kingdom MCAs but this was the result of a change in the exchange rate for the pound sterling, the effects of the alteration in the central rates in this case having been eliminated by a corresponding devaluation in the representative rate (Graph 14).

As regards the FR of Germany, it was possible to maintain the monetary gap by applying the principle of the 'franchise' introduced by Regulation (EEC) No 652/79. The MCAs for the Benelux countries were reduced by 0.9 of a point corresponding to the extent of revaluation of the ECU against those currencies.

All in all, in 1979, the monetary gaps narrowed noticeably:

Country	Monetary gaps applicable on	
	23.10.1978	1.10.1979
BR Deutschland	+10.8	+9.8
France	−10.6	−2.7
Italia	−14.6	−4.3
Nederland	+ 3.3	+1.9
België/Belgique	+ 3.3	+1.9
Luxembourg	+ 3.3	+1.9
United Kingdom	−28.6	−8.9
Ireland	− 3.3	0
Danmark	0	0

Rates (%) used for the calculation of monetary compensatory amounts*
1974-1979



* Minimum rates.

GRAPH 14

215. Certain adjustments have been made in the method of calculating MCAs in order to overcome certain practical difficulties. On 14 March 1979 the Commission reinforced the measures taken in 1976 to put a stop to artificial trade flows in certain cereal-based compound feedingstuffs for which monetary compensatory amounts were paid in respect of the cereal component, whereas this component was in fact often made of tapioca or like products which, as such, are not subject to the MCA system.

Similarly, on 22 March 1979 the Commission adopted provisions to prevent milk products and non-Annex II products containing added lactose or whey qualifying for the grant of monetary compensatory amounts on those components, since the amounts do not apply to lactose or whey themselves.

216. The Commission also revised the method of calculating monetary compensatory amounts for certain products, as follows:

— Beef and veal: application of a single coefficient for forequarters of cattle and unboned cuts;

— Pigmeat: application of the new coefficients adopted for calculating levies;

— Milk and milk products: exclusion of processing costs (except for overheads on fresh milk) from the calculation of monetary compensatory amounts and the abolition of MCAs in respect of cheeses made exclusively from goat's or sheep's milk;

— Adaptation of the coefficients for calculating monetary compensatory amounts on maize groats and meal and other cereal-based processed products to reflect processing techniques and the relationship between these products more accurately.

Changes in the wine sector with effect from 25 June 1975 have made it possible to reduce the MCAs on wines of French and Italian type by the amount of the MCA applicable in France. Thus MCAs for the wine sector have been abolished in France and correspondingly reduced in Italy.

2. State aid

217. National aid for agriculture presents a major problem in respect of competition and intra-Community trade, as also in relation to the common agricultural policy; no satisfactory solution to this problem has yet been found. Quite clearly, the Commission cannot fulfil the tasks laid upon it by the Treaty of Rome in respect of competition unless it can count on the cooperation of all the Member States, on the basis of respect both for Community law and for the principles of the common agricultural policy.

218. The policy followed by the Member States in introducing or applying aid varies substantially both as regards the volume of aid and the activities encouraged. Thus in Italy, for example, where support policies had become highly diversified through the creation in 1972 of 16 regions and provinces with special status in addition to the five autonomous regions which already existed, the national authorities adopted at the end of 1977 a framework law called the *quadrifoglio,* which was applied for the first time in 1978; it covers seven priority sectors in agriculture. This law is of great importance since its object is to channel and concentrate the financial support to agriculture; several regions have already communicated programmes to the Commission covering some of these priority sectors, adapted to regional requirements. This is a special case. National support policies differ from one country to another, due to the structural situation of farmers, the relative importance of agriculture in the national economy and the conflicts of interest in the determination of the objectives and instruments of national policy.

219. Where aid is necessary and is appropriate to its objective, without harming competition, and where the objective pursued represents a lasting and worth while improvement for the sector concerned, it cannot be considered an obstacle to the common agricultural market. At the present stage in agricultural development and the common agricultural policy, aid for research, advisory services, modernization and rationalization may be indispensable to assist agriculture to find its proper place in the economy as a whole.

220. On the other hand, national policies can create difficulties if they dispense large financial resources on behalf of agricultural sectors with surpluses and a critical market situation, such as the milk sector. In such situations strict limits may have to be placed on aid if the common market and the common agricultural policy are to function as they should. The Commission has therefore put proposals to the Council whereby aid for the milk sector, for cultivation under glass and for pig farming would be prohibited.

IV — The consumer and the producer

General survey

221. During the year 1979, consumers were affected by a number of factors: the slow recovery of the economic situation begun in 1978 continued (GNP +3%), the inflation rate remained high and the high rate of unemployment persisted: 5.5% of the working population.

As in previous years, *per capita* consumption of foodstuffs was influenced by the results of harvests, by changes in prices and income and by structural changes having a slow but steady effect on consumer habits.

Thanks to its agricultural policy the Community continued to provide security of supply for most key foodstuffs.

Prices within the Community remained fairly steady and the difference between these prices and world prices did not change significantly from the previous year.

Within the common agricultural policy 1979 was a year of substantial development in special measures taken for the benefit of consumers or of certain groups of consumers.

222. 1979 was a year of good, but not exceptional, harvests. Cereal production, at 113 million tonnes, was lower than the all-time record of 1978 (116 million tonnes). The sugar harvest was of comparable size to that of the previous year (11.8 million tonnes). The autumn vintage suggests that wine production will be 164 million hl (132 million hl in 1978) and that quality will be excellent.

Livestock production continues to improve. Meat production was 21.6 million tonnes, 3.4% more than in 1978. In spite of the imbalance on the milk market, milk production increased by a further 2% (against 4% in 1978).

The main features of 1979, from the producers' point of view, were as follows:

(1) The value of final production increased by 8.0% in 1978 and by 9.9% in 1977. It is expected to increase to a similar extent in 1979 (8.9%).

(2) These figures are the result, not only of a quantitative increase in agricultural production, but also in the prices obtained. After two remarkable years in which prices of both agricultural products and inputs have been held down, there has been a return in 1979 to price inflation mainly in the crop sector; the rise in the cost of intermediate consumption is due mainly to the higher prices for fuel and power.

(3) The incomplete, provisional figures available at the time of this report suggest that agricultural income might have risen slightly in 1979, with some differences as between Member States. On the whole, the relationship between farm incomes and non-agricultural incomes was little changed.

(4) There continue to be substantial differences in agricultural incomes according to region: the spread in 1978 was from 1 to 6 in France and from 1 to 3 in Italy.

(5) The situation of farmers within the Community is conditioned not only by the size of harvests and the level of prices but also by the measures taken under the common agricultural policy.

A — The consumer

1. Influence of the general economic environment on the consumer

223. In spite of the continuing unsatisfactory economic situation, an unemployment rate which appears to be rising again after a stationary period, a disturbing rate of inflation, disposable incomes continued to increase in 1979 slightly faster than in 1977 and 1978 (3% in 1979 against 2% in 1977 and 1978).

These average figures mask considerable differences between Member States.

In real terms, private consumption increased by 3.5% in 1979 (3.5% in 1978) but is slowing during the second half of 1979.

There are substantial differences in inflation rates between the Member States.

The rate of inflation in the Community reached 9% in 1979, with extremes of 5% in the Member States with strong currencies (FR of Germany, Belgium, Netherlands) and 16% in the Member States with weak currencies (United Kingdom and Italy).

The rate of increase in food prices which had been 13% per annum in earlier years, fell to 7% in 1978 and remained at roughly the same level in 1979.

2. Trends in consumption and consumer habits

224. As the total population of the Community has increased only very slightly, trends in consumption are affected above all by consumer habits, although for certain products, such as meat, prices and incomes play a very important part.

The medium-term trends observed in recent years have by and large continued for most products.

225. There has been a slight increase in *per capita* consumption of cheese and meat, with consumption of beef and veal rising much more slowly than the prices of beef and veal. Conversely, the drop in consumption of fresh milk products, butter and potatoes has continued.

226. It is noteworthy that in the market sectors with structural surpluses, *per capita* consumption is either barely maintained or is falling.

Per capita consumption of the main food products
(average in kg per inhabitant per year in 1975/76, 1976/77, 1977/78)

Products	EC 9	National range			
		maximum		minimum	
Cereals (excluding rice)	82	Italia	124	Nederland	62
Sugar	36	Danmark	45	Italia	28
Potatoes	73	Ireland	114	Italia	37
Vegetables (including preserves)	99	Italia	181	Danmark	52
Fruit other than citrus (including preserves and fruit juices)	58	Deutschland	84	Ireland	36
Citrus fruit	24	Nederland	53	Ireland	11
Wine (litres)	49	France	101	Ireland	3
Milk (fresh products, other than cream)	102	Ireland	213	Italia	78
Meat (excluding offal) ([1])	79	France	92	Danmark	66
of which: beef and veal	25	France	31	Danmark	16
pigmeat	34	Deutschland	52	Italia	20
poultrymeat	13	Italia	16	Nederland Danmark	8 8
Vegetable oils and fats (average 1975/77)	9	Italia	18	Benelux	4
Butter (fat) ([1])	6	Ireland	10	Italia	2
Eggs (including processed products)	14	Deutschland	17	Nederland	11

([1]) 1976.

227. Consumer habits differ widely between the Member States. For certain products the considerable differences which exist closely reflect national and regional traditions and economic conditions.

Mention should also be made of national differences in taxation (VAT and excise duties on wines and spirits in particular), health legislation and price control (Tables 25 and 26).

228. A certain convergence of consumer habits in the Community has taken place following the increased interpenetration of foodstuffs in the various regions.

Intra-Community trade has continued to grow, although not at the same pace as in the first years of the enlarged Community.

Not only have the quantities of products increased, but also the range of foodstuffs available.

3. Security of supply

229. Thanks to the common agricultural policy, security of supply of foodstuffs for human consumption is not a problem. This security is guaranteed for most products by a satisfactory self-supply rate, by trade agreements with certain non-member countries or by public or private storage operations (Table 19).

230. In some sectors, although the market was already amply supplied from Community production, it was necessary to take imports from non-member countries in 1979 under the terms of trade agreements. This was the case in respect of butter (120 000 tonnes, more than 7% of the Community consumption) and cheese (15 000 tonnes) from New Zealand, sugar from the ACP countries (1 350 000 tonnes, more than 14% of Community consumption) and beef and veal from many non-member countries.

231. Where the Community self-supply rate is relatively low, supply on the world market has been abundant and it has been possible to obtain supplies at satisfactory prices.

Fairly low prices for vegetable fats and proteins on the world market have enabled animals to be fed at reasonable cost with the consequence that poultrymeat, pigmeat, edible oils and margarine have been available to consumers at reasonable prices.

4. Price stability

232. On account of the general world and Community economic climate, with low growth in GNP (3% in 1979), an unstable monetary situation, an inflation rate which is still disturbing (1979 average: 9%) and an unemployment rate as high as 5.5% of the available labour force, and having regard to the market situation for certain agricultural products, the Community pursued a very cautious price policy in 1979. The average level of agricultural prices in ECU was raised by 1.3% for 1979/80 (2.1% for 1978/79) (Table 19).

However, the progressive reductions in MCAs in 1979 have meant substantial differences in producer price increases in national currencies, varying from 0.4% in the FR of Germany to 11.5% in Italy and 12% in the United Kingdom, with the Community average being 6.4%.

Increase in agricultural prices as a result of the Council decisions in June 1979 and the adjustments to green rates in April and June

Member State	Average price increase in ECU	Average price increases in national currency at green rates
Deutschland	+1.2	+ 0.4
France	+1.4	+ 8.7
Italia	+1.5	+11.5
Nederland	+0.9	+ 0.6
Belgique/België	+1.3	+ 0.8
Luxembourg	+0.9	+ 0.6
United Kingdom	+1.1	+12.0
Ireland	+1.1	+ 1.4
Danmark	+1.3	+ 1.3
EC 9	+1.3	+ 6.4

233. Producer prices are expected to rise by 7% (3% in 1978) (Table 13).

Classification of the main agricultural products in the Community according to degree of self supply
(1977/78 and three-yearly average 1975/76 to 1977/78)

Exceeding 100%		Around 100%		Below 100%	
∅ '1976/77'		∅ '1976/77'		∅ '1976/77'	
Sugar	111	All wheat	100	Grain maize	50
Milk and milk products	118	– rye	99	Rice	64
Poultry-meat	104	– barley	103	Fresh vegetables	93
Cheese	103	– oats	95	Fresh fruit (other than citrus)	77
Concentrated milk	155	Potatoes	98	Citrus fruit	42
Butter	111	Wine	98	Sheep and goats	64
Whole-milk powder	310	Eggs	100	Vegetable oils and fats	22
Skimmed-milk powder	110	Fresh milk products	101		
		Beef and veal	97		
		Pigmeat	100		

234. However, in this respect too there are substantial differences between the Member States and it is not always possible to find a close correlation between the movement of producer prices and its effect on consumer prices (Table 20).

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

Member State	Producer prices	Consumer prices (foodstuffs)
Deutschland	– 3.7	+ 0.5
France	+ 3	+ 8.7
Italia	+10	+12.5
Nederland	– 4.3	– 0.3
Belgique/België	– 3.5	+ 1.4
Luxembourg	– 2.1	+ 2
United Kingdom	+ 1.6	+ 7
Ireland	+11.1	+ 9.3
Danmark	+ 5.9	+ 9.1
EC 9	+ 3.8	+ 7.3

235. Monetary compensatory amounts, which have the effect of subsidizing imports of agricultural products into countries with a depreciated currency, have contributed to the stabilization of prices. In 1979 the EAGGF is expected to pay some 860 million EUA as MCAs, of which about 100 million will be paid in respect of imports from non-member countries.

5. Special measures to benefit consumers

236. The proportion of consumer expenditure on foodstuffs in the Community as a whole was 20% of private consumption in 1976 and has hardly varied at all in 1978 and 1979. The proportion does, however, vary quite sharply from one Member State to another (17% in the FR of Germany and 31% in Italy).

On account of the generally difficult economic environment the Community has continued the cautious price policy followed in recent years and this policy works in favour of both consumer and taxpayer.

237. In addition, the Community has taken special measures on behalf of consumers or certain categories of consumers.

Among these are measures designed to improve the quality of foodstuffs, to enable supplies to be provided at reduced prices (butter, meat, etc.) or to protect consumers' health (reduction by 5% on 1 July 1979 in the permitted erucic acid contents of oils and fats).

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

With effect from 3 July 1979 the Community granted a general subsidy for butter consumption in the United Kingdom for 1979/80 at more than double the previous rate (45.94 ECU per 100 kg—or 12 pence/lb—against 21.76 ECU in 1978/79) and this is entirely financed by the Community.

The other Member States have the choice between the two following measures for reducing the price of butter for direct consumption:

— they can either grant a general subsidy for butter on the market (that is to say, butter other than butter in public or private storage) with the Community financing up to 75% of the subsidy actually granted (as against 50% for the previous year). Community financing may not, however, exceed

50 ECU/100 kg. This policy has been adopted by Ireland, Denmark and Luxembourg.

— or they may, over a certain period, sell butter from public storage at a price equal to the intervention price less 90 ECU/100 kg (150 ECU in France), or grant a subsidy of 90 ECU/100 kg in respect of butter from storage or on the market.

These different measures are expected to cover the following quantities:

These different measures are expected to cover the following quantities:

Member States	Total quantity (t)	Cost of the measure to the EAGGF (million ECU)	Reduction in the national currency per kg or per lb
Deutschland	70 000	63	2.5 DM/kg
France	46 400	69.6	8.7 FF/kg
Italia	19 000	17.1	950 LIT/kg
Nederland	7 500	6.75	2.5 HFL/kg
Belgique/België	14 000	12.6	37 BFR/kg
Luxembourg	3 000	1.1	20 LFR/kg
United Kingdom	300 000	138	12.1 p/lb
Ireland	40 000	20	27 p/lb
Danmark	43 000	21.5	5.8 DKR/kg
EC 9	542 900	350.0	

The Community contribution towards the programme for supplying milk to schoolchildren has also been increased, up to 100% of the target price as from 1 September 1979 (21.40 ECU/100 kg and total cost 69 million ECU per year).

This measure will reduce the sale price of milk to schools to half the normal retail price.

239. In the beef sector, the Community continued to supply beef from intervention stocks at reduced prices to certain social institutions (for example, 7 000 to 8 000 tonnes in Italy, at about 60% less than the intervention buying-in price).

The Community also sold frozen beef from intervention stocks for consumption (15 000 tonnes in Italy and 3 000 tonnes in France; at 30-40% less than the intervention buying-in price).

240. In the olive-oil sector the Community has introduced a new market system which includes a consumer subsidy to enable olive oils to be sold at prices which compete with those of seed oils.

241. The Community has pursued its efforts to harmonize laws, one of the objects of this work being to ensure and augment consumer protection.

In the plant health field, Directive 79/117/EEC was adopted, prohibiting the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances. This Directive restricts or prohibits the use of toxic substances or dangerous compounds whose use may be harmful to man and his environment.

In the animal feed sector, work to amend the annexes to the Directive on additives in feedingstuffs in line with advances in scientific and technical knowledge continued, with particular regard to the possible harmful effects of such additives on human and animal health.

In the veterinary sector the action programme approved by the Council in 1978 went ahead and various measures were put in hand, particularly in respect of health inspection of imports from non-member countries.

242. Community provisions were also adopted in respect of price marking of foodstuffs, as follows:
- Directive on consumer protection in the indication of the prices of foodstuffs (OJ No L 158 of 26.6.1979);
- Resolution on the indication of the prices of foodstuffs and non-food household products prepackaged in pre-established quantities (OJ No C 163 of 30.6.1979).

The Commission also put before the Council, in June, a draft second programme on consumer policy (OJ No C 218 of 30.8.1979) under which the work of harmonizing legislation on foodstuffs would be pursued.

243. Among the regular contacts and consultations the Commission has with groups of consumer organizations at Community level, the following were of particular significance:
- consultations between the Consumers' Consultative Committee and the

Member of the Commission with the agriculture portfolio, during which the most important problems of the common agricultural policy (agricultural prices and problem of surpluses) were examined and discussed.

These meetings were preceded by a series of discussions between the Commission staff and the agricultural experts' group of the Committee.

Consumers were also associated in the implementation of various Community rules, notably through their representatives on the Agricultural Consultative Committee.

B — The producer

1. Agricultural production

244. Agricultural production in the Community, which in 1978 amounted to 96 000 million EUA, was up on the 1977 figure, in value (current prices and constant exchange rates) by 8.6% and in volume (constant prices and exchange rates) by 5.7% (Tables 07, 08 and Graph 15).

245. In 1978 the growth of production in volume terms varied from one Member State to another. Production increased in all nine countries; the increase was greatest in France, Ireland and the FR of Germany (6.1 to 6.7%) and the Netherlands (8.9%), while in Denmark it was only 2.8%. The growth in the value of final agricultural production in 1978 reflected the differing trends in the prices of agricultural products; the value of agricultural production rose least in the Benelux countries and in the FR of Germany (1.7 to 4.3%) whereas in the other Member States, where inflation was higher, its rise was considerable (10.2 to 16.6%).

In 1978 the volume of crop production increased most in the FR of Germany, France and the Netherlands (10.8 to 11.7%), while livestock production rose most in volume terms in the Netherlands and Ireland (8% to 7.6%).

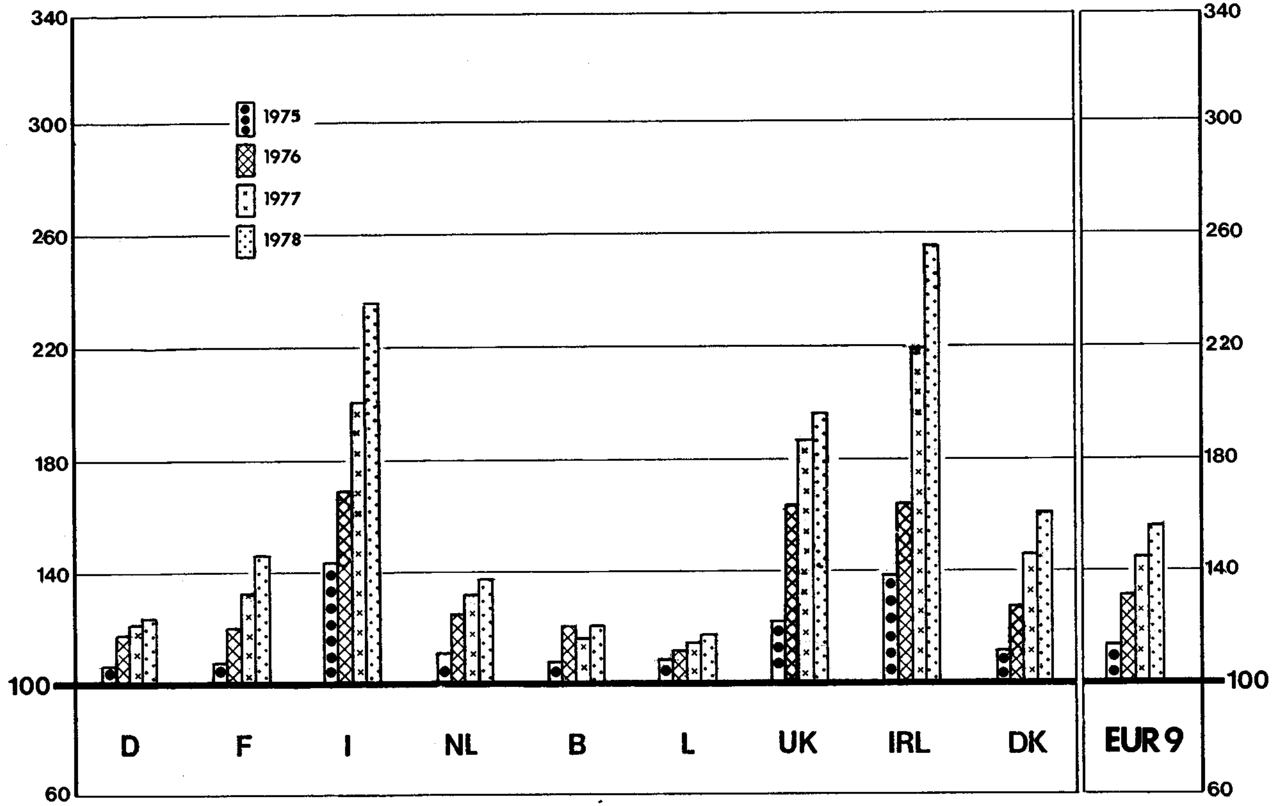
246. Over the longer term (i.e. from '1968' to '1977') the trend of production in volume terms has been fairly homogeneous, with an average annual rate of increase of 2.2% ([1]) for most Member States. However, the rate of increase has been well above the average in Ireland (3.1%) and the Netherlands (4.5%), and in Luxembourg well below (0.5%).

The substantial increase in the volume of production in the Netherlands is attributable both to the livestock (4.7%) and the crop (4.0%) sectors, whereas in Ireland the livestock sector (3.3%) is mainly responsible.

247. In 1978 there was no change as compared with 1977 in the order of Member States according to the value of their agricultural production. In the

([1]) Excluding United Kingdom.

Final agricultural production at current prices
1973 = 100



GRAPH 15

countries where agricultural prices fell there was either a decline in their relative share (the FR of Germany and Belgium) or, in the case of the Netherlands the *status quo* was maintained as the result of a sharp increase in the volume of production. Italy improved its position slightly because of a steep rise in agricultural prices. In 1978 the Member States' relative shares were as follows; in descending order:

France: 27.2%
FR of Germany: 21.7%
Italy: 20.3%
United Kingdom: 11.2%
Netherlands: 8.7%
Denmark: 4.4%
Belgium: 4.0%
Ireland: 2.5%
Luxembourg: 0.1%

248. If one considers individual products, one finds that generally two-thirds to three-quarters of Community production in each case is concentrated in three Member States, as shown below for the following major products Tables 05, 06:

— milk (19.7% of final agricultural production): FR of Germany, France and the United Kingdom with 61.9%;
— beef and veal (15.8% of final agricultural production): France, FR of Germany and Italy with 66.1%;
— pigmeat (12.4% of final agricultural production): FR of Germany, France and the Netherlands with 61.9%;
— fruit and vegetables (11.9% of final agricultural production): Italy, France and FR of Germany with around 80%;
— wheat (6.6% of final agricultural production): FR of Germany, France and Italy with 81.7%;
— poultrymeat (4.1% of final agricultural production): Italy, France and the United Kingdom with 77.6%;
— eggs (3.5% of final agricultural production): FR of Germany, France and Italy with 65.8%;
— barley (3.3% of final agricultural production): France, the United Kingdom and FR of Germany with 76%;
— sugarbeet (2.6% of final agricultural production); France, FR of Germany and Italy with 68.9%.

The 1978 percentages given above represent no appreciable change compared with 1977, in the proportion of final production yielded by each product or in the order of the main producing countries.

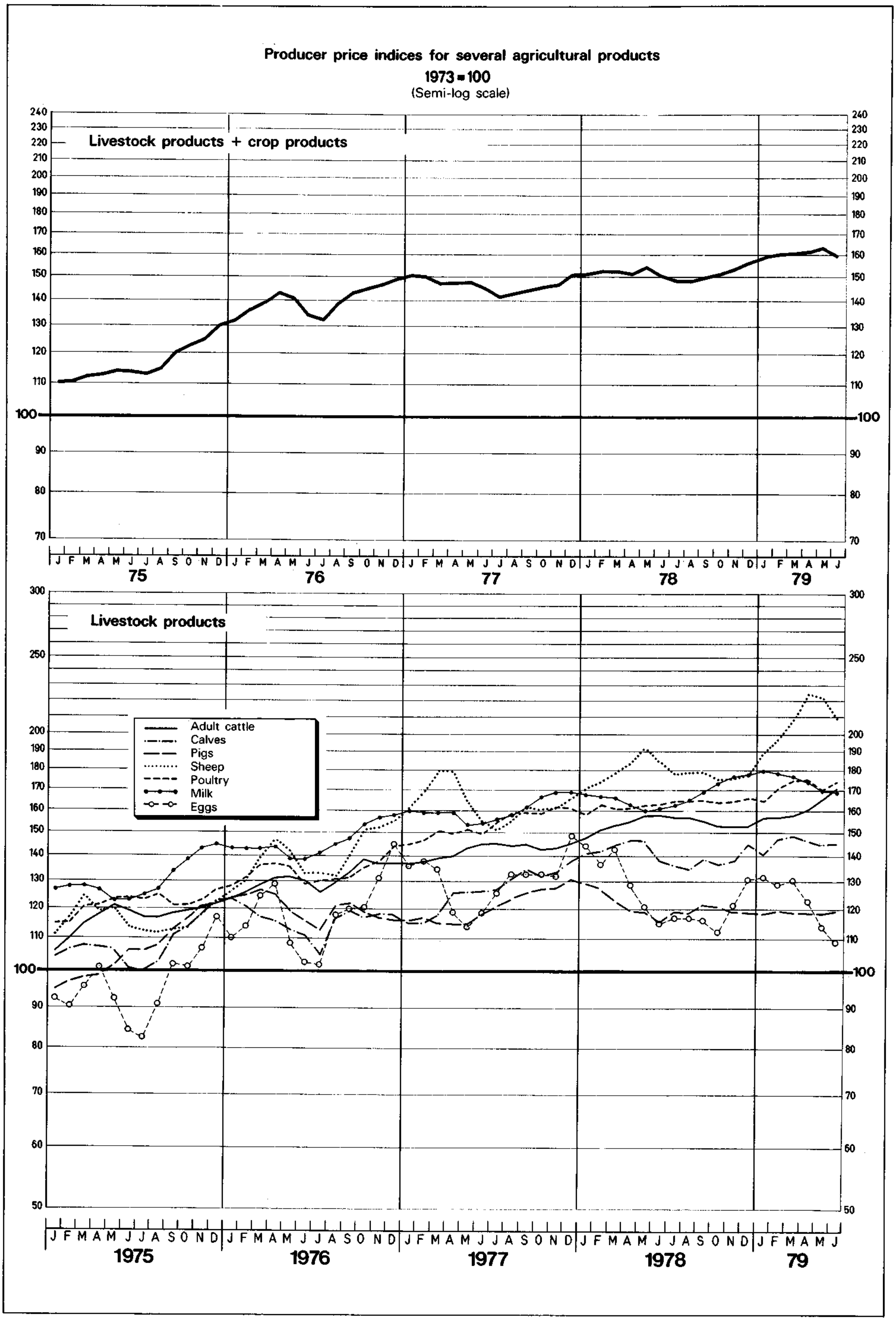
249. In 1978, as in 1977, the livestock sector occupies first place in Community agriculture, with more than half of final production (58.4%). The value of milk/beef and veal production alone accounts for more than one-third of final production (35.5%).

250. In the crop sector, fruit and vegetables (11.9% of final production) are produced in all Member States but mainly in Italy and France. The production of cereals (at 12% of final production, equal in value to that of fruit and vegetables) and the production of sugarbeet (2.6% of final production) are in general fairly well spread over the different Member States.

251. Products subject to a system of common prices accounted for 72.1% of final production in 1978. The percentage varies from country to country: in Ireland, Luxembourg and Denmark the proportion is above the Community average (87.1 to 88.9%) whereas in Italy it is well below (64.1%); the proportion in the other Member States is close to the Community average (Table 05).

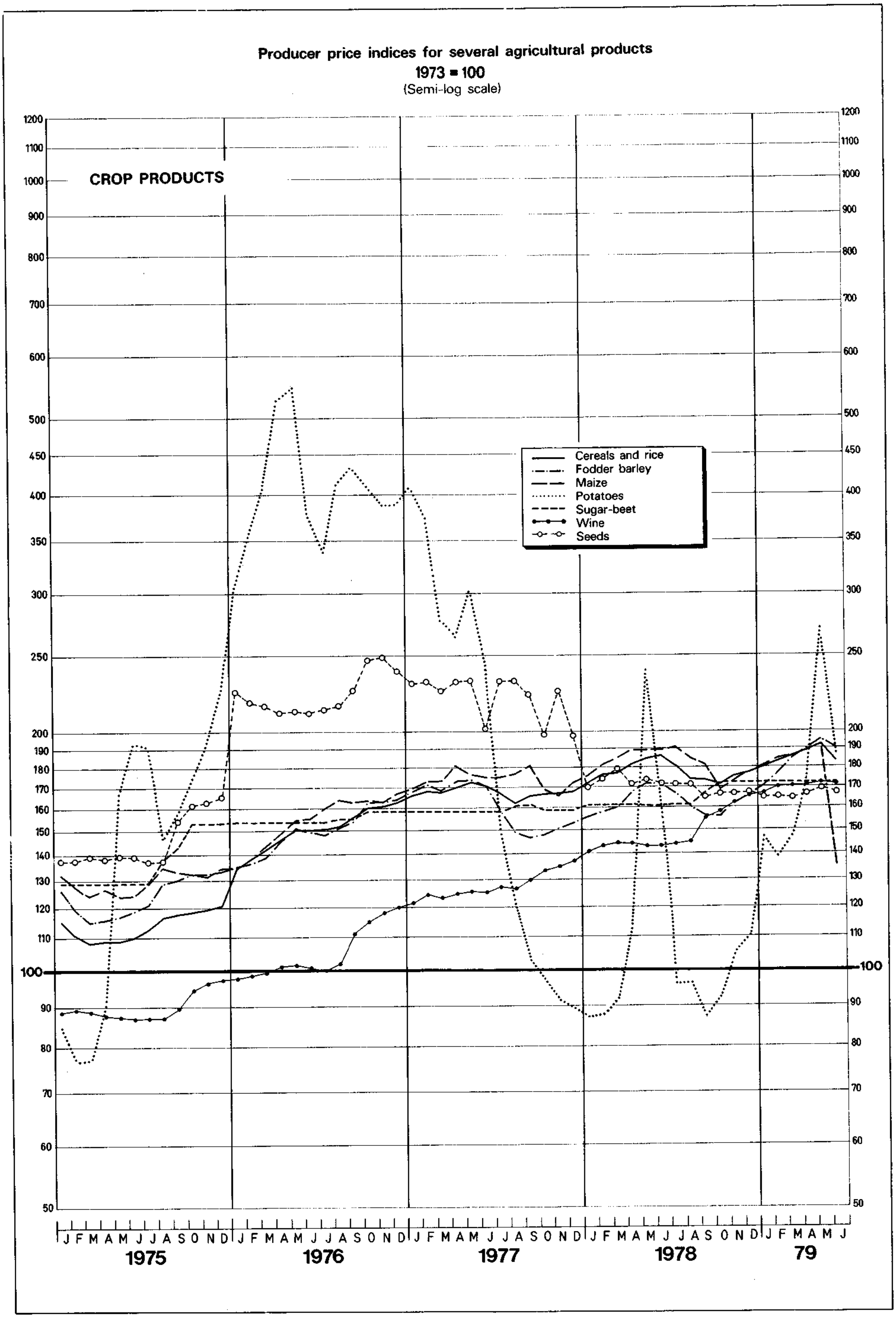
The proportion of final production accounted for by products subject to a common organization of the market but not subject to a common price system was 17.3% in 1978. The relative importance in each country is the opposite of that of products subject to a system of common prices: the percentage was highest in Italy (26.5%) and the lowest in Denmark, Ireland and Luxembourg (5.1 to 9.6%). Lastly, the proportion of final production of products not subject to a common organization of the market was 10.6% (minimum of 1.5% in Luxembourg and maximum of 16.5% in the Netherlands).

252. The proportion of intermediate consumption in final production varies widely among the Member States; in most Member States this proportion fell in 1978 compared with 1977 (Table 07).



Producer price indices for several agricultural products
1973 = 100
(Semi-log scale)
Livestock products + crop products
Livestock products
Adult cattle
Calves
Pigs
Sheep
Poultry
Milk
Eggs
J F M A M J J A S O N D
75
76
77
78
79
1975
1976
1977
1978

GRAPH 16 a


Producer price indices for several agricultural products
1973 = 100
(Semi-log scale)
CROP PRODUCTS
Cereals and rice
Fodder barley
Maize
Potatoes
Sugar-beet
Wine
Seeds
1200
1100
1000
900
800
700
600
500
450
400
350
300
250
200
190
180
170
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J
1975
1976
1977
1978
79

GRAPH 16b

2. Price trends

Price of agricultural products

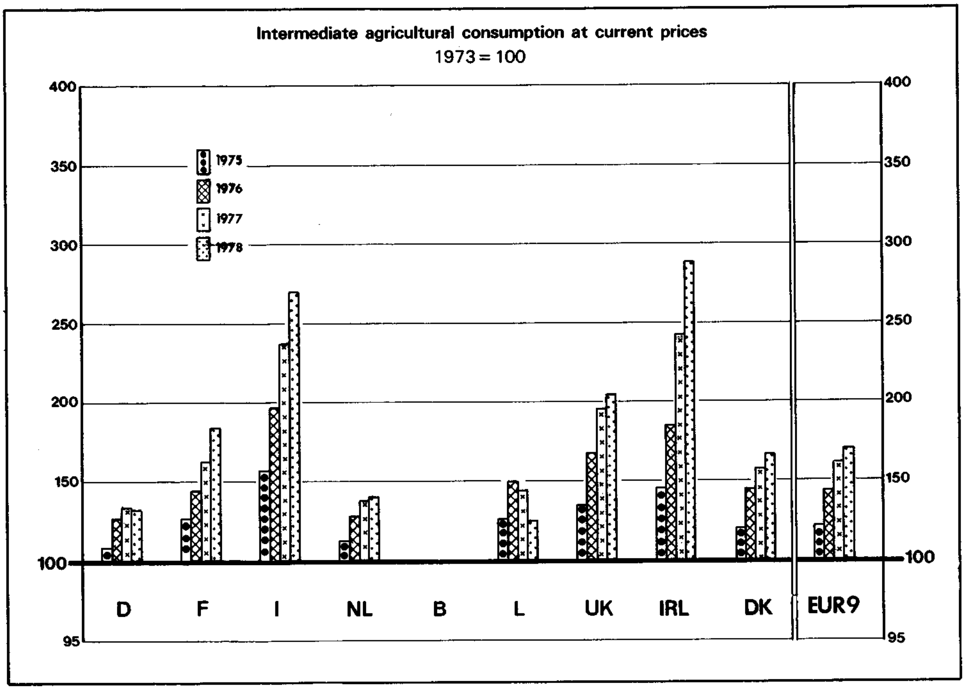
253. From 1976 to 1978 the rise in prices of agricultural products slowed down markedly in all Member States of the Community; in 1979, except in Denmark, this movement was reversed (7% as against 3.8% in 1978). The renewed rise in agricultural prices concerned mainly the prices of crop products (1977: 9.1%, 1978: 2.5%; 1979: 11%), since the prices of livestock products rose at the same rate in 1979 as in 1978 (1977: 8.1%, 1978: 4.8%, 1979: 4.8%). As the table below shows, the prices of agricultural products rose moderately in the strong-currency countries and in Denmark; the rate of increase were highest in Ireland, the United Kingdom and Italy (about 12%) (Tables 13, 15 and Graph 16).

Rates of increase in the prices of agricultural products ([1])
(based on figures in national currencies)

Member States	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 (est.)
BR Deutschland	13.3	11.9	−4.5	−3.7	1
France	8.8	13.7	8.3	3.0	6
Italia	12.4	19.6	23.9	10	11
Nederland	12.7	13.1	−1.8	−4.3	1
Belgique/België	13.1	13.4	−2.1	−3.5	3
Luxembourg	12.2	10.1	−1.0	−2.1	4 ([2])
United Kingdom	24.3	30.5	1.8	1.6	12
Ireland	26.6	28.1	20.6	11.1	11 ([2])
Danmark	10.2	13.1	3.6	5.9	1
EC 9	13.7	18.1	8.5	3.8	7

([1]) Excluding VAT — *Source:* Eurostat.
([2]) Not including fruit and vegetables.

254. In 1978 the price increase was appreciably greater in the livestock sector (+4.8%) than in the crop sector (+2.5%), contrary to the situation in 1979 (5% and 11% respectively).



GRAPH 17

255. In 1978 there were three different price trends in the Community:

— in four Member States (the FR of Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg) the prices of both crop and livestock products fell; the drop was most pronounced in the Netherlands;

— in two Member States (Denmark and especially Italy) the prices of crop and livestock products rose;

— lastly, in the three other Member States (France, the United Kingdom and Ireland) the prices of crop products fell while those of livestock products rose. The United Kingdom was the Member State with the biggest fall in the prices of crop products (−11.2%) and Ireland was the Member State with the biggest increase in the prices of livestock products (+13.8%).

256. In 1979 the resumed uptrend in prices took different forms in the different Member States:

— in the FR of Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark the rise was very limited for both crop and livestock products;

— in the other Member States the rise was attributable mainly to crop products.

Input prices

257. From 1976 to 1978 the rise in input prices throughout the Community slowed down markedly compared with the preceding period; in some countries in 1978 they remained almost unchanged (0.7% in Denmark) or even fell (by between −1.5% in the FR of Germany and −6.1% in Benelux). This slowing-down had been due to a less rapid increase, or even a reduction, in many input prices. At the beginning of 1979 the movement was reversed in all Member States (8%) and for almost all inputs, but principally as regards fuel costs, which increased by more than 10% (except in Italy: 4%). It is to be feared that these figures will be higher for 1979 as a whole because of the upsurge in fuel prices (Graph 17).

Rates of increase of prices of all inputs (1)
(based on figures in national currencies)

Member States	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 (est.) (2)
BR Deutschland	5.2	7.4	2.2	−1.5	4
France	12.2	5.6	8.0	6.0	10
Italia	12.7	23.5	13.4	7.7	7
Nederland	1.9	12.8	4.1	−6.1	7
Belgique/België	5.7	12.4	2.2	−3.7	7
Luxembourg	9.7	10.2	4.8	−4.7	2
United Kingdom	11.5	20.9	15.3	4.9	12
Ireland	17.8	17.1	21.8	4.0	10
Danmark	6.1	7.4	6.4	0.7	7
EC 9	9.2	13.6	9.3	3.3	8

(1) Intermediate consumption minus gross fixed capital formation. — *Source:* Eurostat.
(2) Estimates on the basis of the first eight or nine months of 1979 compared with 1978.

258. In 1978 the rate of increase of input prices in the Community (1976: 13.6%, 1977: 9.3%, 1978: 3.3%). This slowing-down was most pronounced in the case of cattle feed and fertilizers, with the exception of Italy and France where, in 1977, the price increase for cattle feed showed an upward trend.

As is shown by the table above the increase in input prices varied widely from one Member State to another. In 1978 prices dropped (between −1.5% and −6.1%) in the strong currency countries (FR of Germany and the Benelux countries) while at the other extreme the increase was relatively high (from 4% to 7.7%) in the other countries except Denmark.

259. In 1979 the trend was reversed as shown in the table below. The increase in fuel prices was the root cause of the increase in input without, however, reaching the level recorded during the 1973-75 crisis.

Rate of increase of the prices of the principal inputs in 1979 (¹)
(comparison with 1978 in brackets)

Member States	Cattle feed		Fertilizers		Fuel		Machinery	
Deutschland	0	(−7.4)	2	(−0.3)	18	(1.6)	2	(2.9)
France	6	(1.1)	9	(9.6)	18	(6.4)	11	(8.6)
Italia	7	(7.7)	9	(11.1)	4	(1.9)	17	(12.1)
Nederland	8	(−8.3)	2	(1.2)	14	(−5.2)	7	(4.5)
Belgique/België	4	(−7.0)	6	(−3.2	24	(−0.8)	6	(4.7)
Luxembourg	1	(−7.6)	−5	(−2.0)	13	(−1.8)	8	(4.5)
United Kingdom	13	(−2.6)	22	(15.8)	17	(3.1)	11	(13.8)
Ireland	8	(2.2)	9	(5.4)	18	(−2.7)	13	(14.1)
Danmark	5	(−4.3)	5	(3.0)	20	(6.1)	8	(10.6)
EC 9		(−1.2)		(7.9)		(2.7)		(8.4)

(¹) *Source:* Eurostat — estimates for 1979.

3. Income trends

260. The following analysis of the trend of agricultural incomes is based on the economic accounts for agriculture and on the Farm Accountancy Data Network.

The regional disparity in agricultural incomes is described on the basis of figures from national sources (FR of Germany, France, Italy, United Kingdom).

Since the figures relating to the position of agricultural incomes in 1979 were not available when this report was being prepared, this will be the subject, as in previous years, of a special report to be published in February 1980.

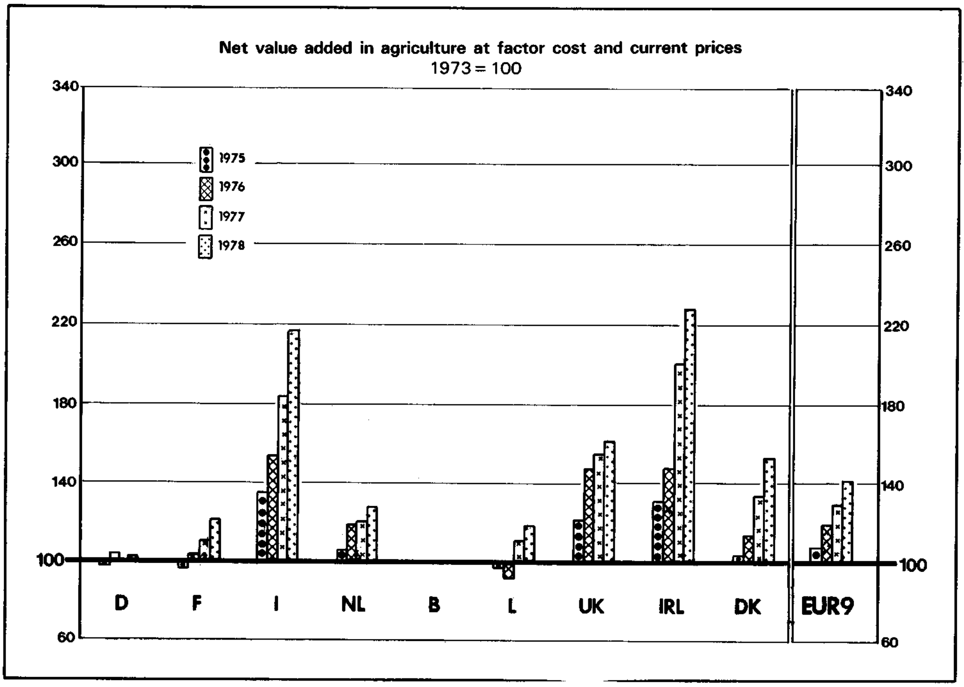
Incomes according to the accounts for agriculture

261. The accounts for agriculture cover the totality of the agricultural sector and thus give an overall view of the way in which agricultural incomes have developed. Some figures on which the accounts for agriculture are based, such as labour statistics and the price statistics for the GDP, have undergone changes which are in some cases considerable.

It is not possible at present to give an exact figure for the income level since some statistical information, particularly that concerning labour, is not entirely reliable. This chapter, therefore, merely indicates change in the two income indicators, gross value-added and net value-added.

262. Provisional data for the Community show that, in 1978, gross value-added at factor cost per person employed rose, in real terms, by 2.9% against 1977 (11% in nominal terms). This 2.9% increase is the biggest since 1973; however, during the period 1973-78, annual rates of change are consistently lower than those recorded during 1968-73. There are substantial differences in these rates of change from one country to another. Most Member States had bigger increases than the Community average (Belgium 7.6%, Denmark 6.6%, Ireland 5.3%, Italy 4.6%, Netherlands 3.8%, Luxembourg 3.4%, France 3.3%). Two countries only had lower figures than the Community average (FR of Germany 1%, United Kingdom −3.3%) (Table 44).

263. Net value-added at factor cost per person employed (gross value-added less depreciation), which represents the return on input in the agricultural sector, advanced in real terms by 2.8% in the Community in 1978 (10.8% in nominal terms). This is the biggest increase since 1973, but the annual rates of change from 1973 to 1978 are again, consistently lower than those recorded during 1968-73. As with the data on gross value-added the rates of change varied widely from one country to another. Again, most Member States had bigger increases than the Community average (Belgium 8%, Denmark 7.4%, Italy 4.9%, Luxembourg 4.7%, Ireland 4.2%, Netherlands 3.3%, France 3.1%; the increase in the FR of Germany was only 0.1% and in the United Kingdom there was a fall of 5.6%.



GRAPH 18

The trend of incomes according to the Farm Accountancy Data Network (period 1973/74-1977/78

264. The Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN) provides micro-economic data harmonized at Community level. It is based on a sample of returning holdings spread over the six original Member States since 1968 and over the nine Member States of the Community—since 1973. Unlike the agricultural accounts, the FADN's field of survey is restricted to full-time holdings. Although the number of holdings in the accountancy sample has increased gradually (19 747 in 1977/78) it still does not represent the entire field of survey.

Since the composition of the accountancy sample has evolved from year to year over the FADN's recent period of development, reference will be made in analysing the trend of agricultural incomes to a sub-sample comprising the 4 605 holdings surveyed each year since 1973/74. It is on the basis of this permanent sample that the trend of incomes for the main types of holding from 1973/74 to 1977/78 will be presented. Definitive results are not available beyond 1977/78.

The analysis of the trend on the basis of the accountancy data considered must take account of the following:

— These accountancy data, originally expressed in national currency, have been converted into EUA,(1) the representative unit of a currency basket;

— The rates for converting national currencies into EUA evolved in different directions from 1973/74 to 1977/78: upwards in the case of the German mark, the Belgian franc, the Dutch guilder and the Danish krone and downwards the case of the Italian lira, the pound sterling and the Irish pound, whereas the French franc remained more or less stable in relation to the EUA;

— The accountancy data are expressed in nominal terms; they have not be adjusted to take account of inflation, although over the period under consideration the inflationary trend was fairly marked.

Two indicators which reflect from different angles the position of holdings in terms of income will be analysed in more detail for the period 1973/74-1977/78: net farm income and labour income (Graph 19).

Before going on to analyse these incomes, it should be noted that in 1977/78 gross production by holding in the sample increased by 11.0% compared with 1976/77 and by 12.9% compared with the average for the three years 1973/4 to 1975/6. This average corresponded to 33 901 EUA.

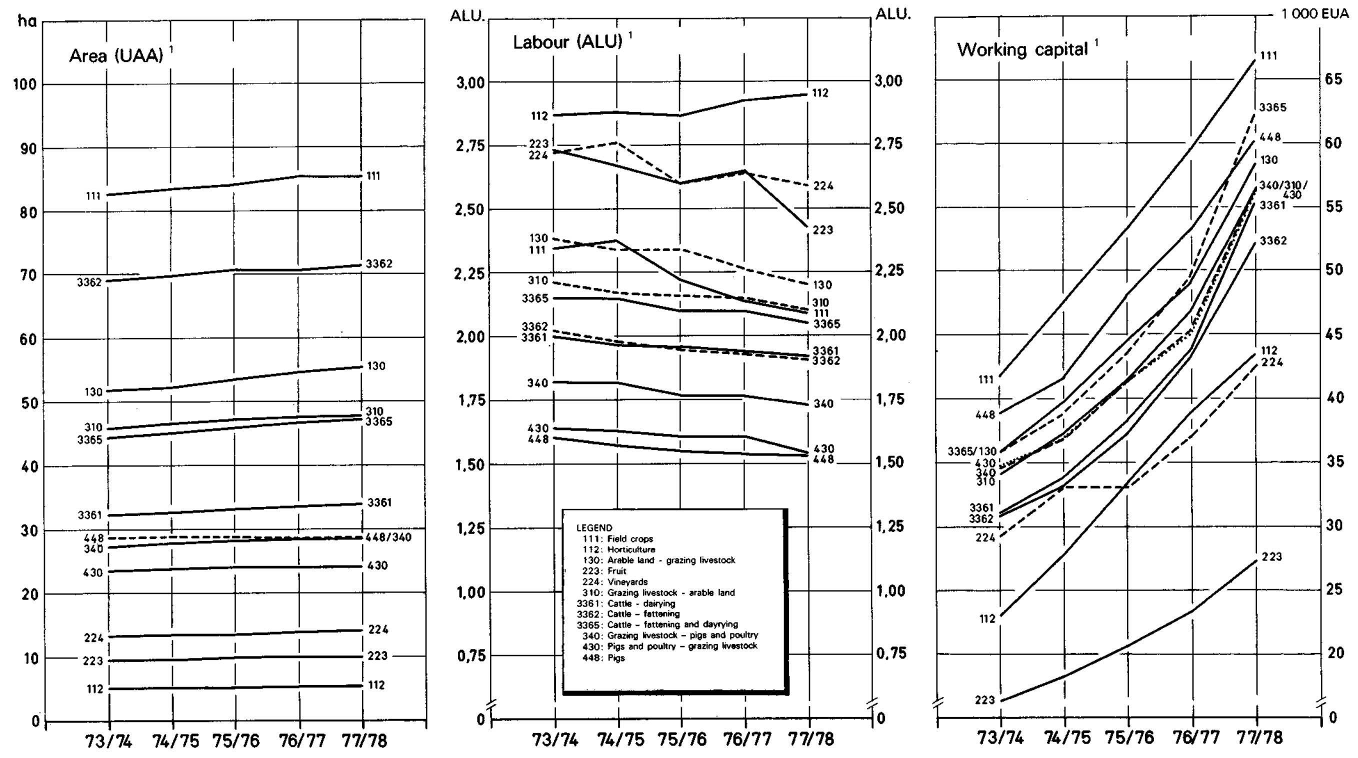
265. Net farm income per holding (gross farm income less depreciation) of the returning holdings considered reached an average of 16 226 EUA for the three-year period 1973/74-1975/76.

In 1977/78 net farm income increased by 13.7% on average for the permanent sample. This is slightly up on the average increase for the years 1974/75 to 1977/78 (11.6%).

The year 1977/78 was a very good one for holdings mainly or largely engaged in pig farming, because of the cyclical nature of this form of production. In the previous year the income of these holdings had dropped considerably. Fruit

(1) Current exchange rates.

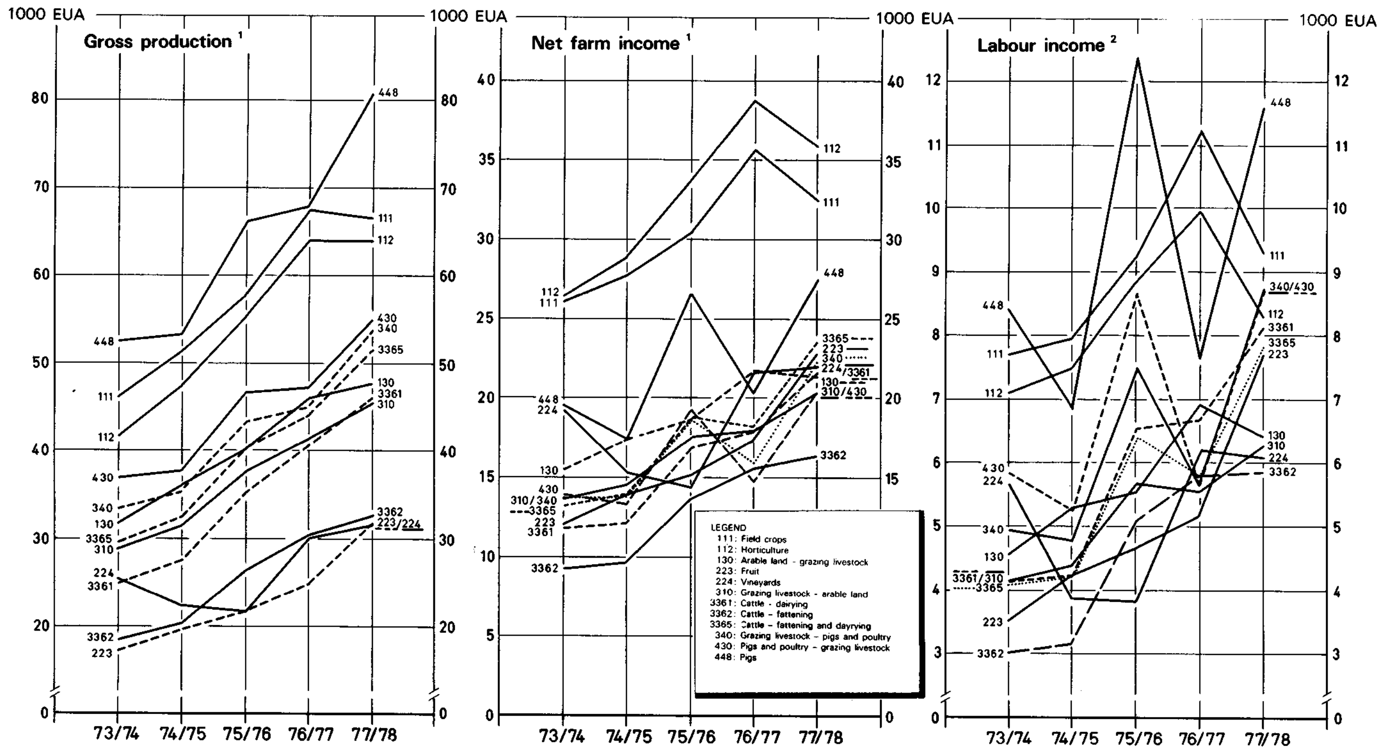
Factors of production on farms by main types of farming
(FADN constant sample 1973/74 to 1977/78: 4605 holdings)



[1] By holding.

GRAPH 19

Production and income of farms by main types of farming
(FADN constant sample 1973/74 to 1977/78: 4605 holdings)



[1] By holding. [2] By ALU.

GRAPH 20

farmers and dairy farmers also saw their incomes rise in 1977/78, by more than the average since 1974/75 (Table 48).

The incomes of wine-growers and cattle farmers rose only slightly in 1977/78 while the previous year, when they had risen by much more than incomes for the permanent sample as a whole. The above trends were confirmed in the case of holdings combining grazing stock and/or arable farming and/or pigs and poultry. Thus the trend for holdings combining arable farming and grazing stock differed depending on which line of production predominated, whereas holdings combining grazing stock and pigs and poultry benefited from the very favourable trend for both these lines.

266. Labour income per ALU tended to develop in parallel to farm income, i.e. for the permanent sample as a whole the increase for 1977/78 compared with 1976/77 slightly exceeded the average increase for the period 1974/75 to 1977/78.

For the different types of holding the changes in labour income per ALU tended generally to be more pronounced than the changes in net farm income per holding (Graph 20).

4. Regional disparities in agricultural incomes according to various national sources (1)

267. The data on regional differences in agricultural incomes in the FR of Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom are supplied by the countries themselves. Although not entirely comparable, these data do give some indication of regional disparities in agricultural incomes in the four largest Member States of the Community. From one year to the next these regional disparities may vary in detail or because of fortuitous circumstances but they are generally stable, account being taken of the predominant geographical and historical influences.

(1) Tables 45.1 to 45.4.

FR of Germany

268. In the FR of Germany the net income for full-time farms per family labour unit *(Reineinkommen in den Landwirtschaftlichen Vollerwerbsbetrieben je Familienarbeitskraft)* is higher in the northern *Länder* than in the south. This phenomenon, which has been known for some years now, is mainly due to the more favourable socio-structural conditions in northern Germany. However, the range of net incomes in 1977/78 between regions, with a 40% difference between the lowest (Hessen) and the highest (Schleswig-Holstein), was much narrower than in France or Italy.

1977/78 was the third year in succession in which the gap between the 'richest' and the 'poorest' region had narrowed. But, over the five-year period from 1972 to 1977 there was little change in the order of the regions and in income differences.

France

269. For France, the gross farm income per family worker *(résultat brut d'exploitation par actif familial)* was calculated on the basis of twenty-two regional divisions; this is partly the reason for the greater spread of incomes between regions than in the FR of Germany. In 1978, incomes recorded for Ile de France were six times those recorded for Limousin. Near the bottom of this scale, not far from the average incomes for Limousin, are those of Basse Normandie, Midi-Pyrénées and Auvergne; these four regions have been at the bottom of the income table for the last eight years. Ile de France, together with Champagne-Ardennes and Picardie have been the leaders over the last eight years. It is also interesting to note the steady development from 1970 to 1978 of gross farm income per family worker in Alsace, Bourgogne and, though to a lesser extent, Aquitaine. For the regions in the south-east of France (Languedoc-Roussillon, Provence-Côte d'Azur and Corse, which enjoy incomes above the French average, there is no marked trend either way, given the predominance of the more speculative crop wine, fruit and vegetables.

Italy

270. Incomes varied widely from region to region in Italy as well, though the phenomenon is not as marked as in France. The income criterion for agriculture is that of gross value-added per labour unit *(valore aggiunto lordo in agricoltura* *per persona occupata)* in the twenty regions. In 1978, incomes recorded for Lombardia were three times those for Molise. There are a number of regions—d'Aosta, Calabria, Basilicata and, to a lesser extent, Puglia—which for seven years (from 1971 to 1978) have failed to show any improvement and in which incomes have been almost as low as in Molise. In other regions incomes have deteriorated, e.g. Sartegna, Campania, Lazio, and especially Liguria, which was one of the income leaders in the early seventies.

In the 1971-78 period, the northern regions have kept the leading places in terms of average income: in first place has been Lombardia, followed by Emilia-Romagna, Veneto and Friuli-Venezia Giulia. Some regions were making steady gains in relative terms: these were the Alpine region of Trentino-Alto Adige and Marche in the centre of Italy.

United Kingdom

271. Unlike France and Italy, the United Kingdom is a country in which income disparities from region to region are not wide. Net farm income per farm, excluding horticulture, is the indicator used for calculating regional income spread. In 1977/78, incomes were lowest in Northern Ireland and highest (50% higher) in England East Region; the regional disparity has moreover, steadily declined over the last three years to reach a level to that noted in the FR of Germany. Throughout the period (from 1974 to 1977), incomes in Wales and Northern Ireland remained the lowest, and were consistently below the national average.

5. Special measures to assist producers

272. During 1978 and 1979, the Community continued to implement a number of measures designed to assist farmers.

273. Some measures were adopted under the prices and markets policy, including:

- for cereals: carry-over payments for common wheat, maize and rye; increase in direct aid to producers of durum wheat (1.5%);
- for sweeteners: for 1979/80, organization of the market in isoglucose (comparable to the organization for sugar);

— for wine: special measures for long-term storage (volume low in 1978/79, but much higher in 1979/80) abolition of French compensatory monetary amounts and reduction in the Italian amounts;

— for milk and milk products: in this sector suffering from structural imbalance, the Community continued to help milk producers; in 1978 the intervention agencies bought in 347 000 tonnes of butter and private storage aid was granted in respect of 309 000 tonnes; in addition, aid continued to be granted to encourage the use of skimmed milk and skimmed-milk powder as cattle feed;

— for fruit and vegetables; heavier withdrawals from the market in 1978/79 than in 1977/78 (apples and citrus fruit); increase in penetration premiums for Community citrus fruit (2%); establishment in 1978 of an aid scheme for the production of certain kinds of processed fruit or vegetables (tomatoes, peaches, prunes);

— for meat: direct buying-in by intervention agencies (1975, 410 000 tonnes; 1976, 360 000; 1977, 260 000; 1978, 227 000, and in the first eight months of 1979, 160 000 tonnes); slaughter premium for certain cattle; and in Italy, a calving premium);

— for pigmeat: private storage aid was extended (June to the end of 1978, 35 000 tonnes; beginning of 1978 to September, 114 000 tonnes).

274. At the end of 1978 and in 1979, the Council adopted a number of socio-structural policy measures, to assist farmers in the Mediterranean regions and certain other regions. These measures include; for the Mediterranean regions, a common measure for forestry in certain dry regions which are particularly vulnerable to erosion, soil/water imbalance and outbreaks of fire; implementation of an outline plan for agricultural counselling so that Italian farmers may have access to an information and guidance service on a permanent basis, a flood protection programme in the Hérault valley to enable vineyards to be converted to other crops; programme for acceleration and guidance of collective irrigation works in Corsica. For other regions, the Council adopted the following measures: programme for promotion of drainage in catchment areas on both sides of the border between Ireland and Northern Ireland; a programme for conversion of some vineyards in the Charentes region; special measures to deal with particular needs of agriculture in the Benelux countries. The Commission also put forward, on 20 March 1979, proposals to improve and enlarge the scope of the structures policy, and in particular the socio-structural directives of 1972 and 1975.

275. A reliable indication of the scale of Community action on behalf of farmers is the level of EAGGF expenditure. Budget expenditure for 1979 amounted 10 314.5 million EUA for the Guarantee Section and 295 million EUA [1] for the Guidance Section. In 1978, Guarantee expenditure was 8 672.7 million EUA.

(1) Forecast.

V — The financial aspects

A — General survey

276. In 1978 expenditure effected by the Community and the Member States to finance Community and national agricultural policies amounted to about 22 500 million European units of account (EUA). Of this total amount the EAGGF financed just under 9 000 million EUA, almost all of which (8 700 million EUA) was spent by the Guarantee Section on the operation of common market organizations. In 1978 Community expenditure was 41% of total expenditure of agricultural policies, a rise on the preceding years' figure of 35%.

Total national and EAGGF expenditure (after the deduction of agricultural receipts) came to about 20 000 million EUA, a figure which represents about 1.3% of the Community's gross domestic product (GDP) and about 8.3% of Community expenditure on food in 1978.

277. EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure in 1979—10 300 million EUA—was 20% up on 1978. The increase was mainly in the following sectors: milk and milk products, cereals, oils and fats (consequent on the increase in aid expenditure), sugar (major export drive), beef and veal and fruit and vegetables (more intervention).

Expenditure diminished, however, in the tobacco sector, and on monetary compensatory amounts (MCAs), although the latter still accounted for 770 million EUA, or 7% of total expenditure.

278. The appropriations entered in the 1978 budget for the EAGGF Guidance Section totalled 473.5 million EUA.

During the 1978 financial year, Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 was applicable for the first time to the financing of projects for the improvement of structures for the marketing and processing of agricultural products, replacing, in those sectors, Regulation No 17/64/EEC.

The total appropriations for this measure were 80 million EUA for the whole Community and an additional 42 million EUA were set aside for the regions and categories of project to which Regulation (EEC) No 1361/78 relates.

The Commission granted aid totalling 103 million EUA for 377 projects by its decisions of 30 June, 3 August and 22 December 1978.

The validity of Regulation No 17/64/EEC was extended for 1978 and 1979 by Regulation (EEC) No 2992/78, except for projects concerning the marketing and processing of agricultural products which, as stated above are now covered by Regulation (EEC) No 355/77.

On 28 June it was decided to grant aid totalling 97.6 million EUA for a total of 323 projects.

In 1979 the Fund will contribute to both common and special structural policy measures decided by the Council, with about 271 million u.a. being reimbursed to the Member States for expenditure incurred in 1978. Since 1966 Guidance Section contributions to common and special measures have totalled about 650.1 million u.a. in the form of reimbursements to the Member States. Total expenditure by the Guidance Section was 296.7 million u.a. in 1977 and 323.6 million u.a. in 1978.

B — The EAGGF Guarantee Section

1. Principal features

279. The Guarantee Section of the EAGGF finances:

- — refunds on exports to non-member countries;
- — intervention on the internal market to reduce the effects of the market situation and to guarantee the farmer a price and the consumer continuity of supplies;
- — monetary compensatory amounts (MCAs), which are intended to ensure that trade in agricultural products is not affected by changes in the parity of Member States' currencies which would increase or reduce common prices expressed in national currencies. These MCAs are to be considered as refunds in the case of trade with non-member countries and as intervention in the case of intra-Community trade.

This expenditure is financed in its entirety by the Community, with the exception of expenditure incurred on buying-in, storage and disposal operations. The Community financing of these operations takes the form of flat-rate payments which are fixed by the Commission and are representative of the costs recorded throughout the Community. The intervention agencies themselves must obtain the funds required for buying-in goods and the EAGGF Guarantee Section pays the interest incurred at a flat rate (at present 8%).

280. Under the new general rules for the financing of intervention, (Regulation (EEC) No 1883/78), the following changes have been made to the rules regarding the *deterioration* of products stored by intervention agencies (Article 7) and the *valuation* of these stocks at the end of the year for the purposes of the annual accounts, in particular the value to be carried forward to the following financial year (Article 8):

- — Article 7 of the Regulation lays down that where an agricultural product stored by an intervention agency is of a kind which unavoidably deteriorates in storage, loss of value corresponding to that deterioration is to be borne by the EAGGF Guarantee Section from the time when the product is bought-in by the intervention agency. This procedure enables the interest charges payable by the EAGGF on the funds tied up in bought-in products to be reduced. It led to the amendment on 8 February 1979 of the Regulation on the method and the interest rate to be applied for calculating the cost of financing the buying-in, storage and disposal of intervention products.

This provision was applied for the first time in the beef and veal sector by Regulation (EEC) No 230/79

— Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 1883/78 contains two special provisions concerning the valuation of intervention stocks at the end of the year: the value of stocks at 31 December must now be determined on the basis of the average buying-in price over a period and no longer at the intervention prices (first paragraph of Article 8) and the value of the stocks thus established may be reduced within certain limits (second paragraph of Article 8).

In December 1978 stocks were thus valued on the basis of the actual buying-in prices paid by the intervention agencies. Moreover, where the intervention disposal price of products in store, to be carried forward into the New Year, was substantially less than the price at which they were bought-in, the value of those products in store was written down with the aid of appropriations still available at the end of 1978. This has the effect of enabling part (306.2 million EUA) of the losses incurred in the sale of such products in 1979 to be covered by the 1978 budget.

281. The Commission continued to intensify its work of verifying expenditure effected by the Member States on behalf of the Community, leading up to the clearance of the accounts for each financial year, which is the subject of a Commission decision. Thus the accounts of the Guarantee Section for the 1973 financial year have been cleared and were closed by Commission decision of 12 October 1979. The clearance procedure for that year led the Commission to refuse to accept the eligibility for common financing of expenditure of about 37 million EUA which was not consistent with Community legislation, i.e. just over 1% of the total declared expenditure amounting to 3 635 million EUA.

The verification work being undertaken on the two financial years 1974 and 1975 simultaneously should enable the clearance of the accounts for these years to be completed at the beginning of 1980.

In addition, the first cases brought before the European Court of Justice in respect of clearance decisions for 1971 and 1972 which had given rise to disputes between several Member States and the Commission, were settled at the beginning of 1979. The case-law thus established will facilitate the Commission's future decisions on clearance of the accounts. The Court on the whole found in favour of the Commission, both on the questions of principle and in six cases out of seven which had given rise to disputes.

282. Further efforts have been deployed to combat irregularities, particularly by improving the system whereby regular notification is given of cases detected in Member States. In the first half of 1979 forty-one cases of irregularity discovered by the national authorities were reported to the Commission, involving about 1.39 million EUA, of which about 0.21 million EUA has been recovered; they relate principally to MCAs in the beef and veal sector.

2. Changes in the market machinery which have significant financial consequences

283. Adjustments to the rules were made in various sectors, those having substantial financial effect being as follows:

(a) In the milk and milk products sector the measures for the disposal of stocks—particularly butter and skimmed-milk powder—were reviewed. In addition, the scope of the rules on the sale of butter at reduced prices was widened to enable the processing industry to obtain supplies otherwise than by the tendering procedure. Because of the imbalance of the market in certain cheeses, particularly Italian types, private storage aid was extended to long-keeping cheese of the Pecorino romano type.

(b) In the pigmeat sector 1979 was at the point in the cycle where supply is abundant. Temporary measures thus had to be adopted to regulate the Community market. Special conditions were laid down for the granting of private storage aid and steps were taken to restore protection of the Community market against imports from non-member countries.

(c) The new system of aid in respect of olive oil entered into force on 1 April. The present aid for producers is replaced by flat-rate aid based primarily on production potential and by a consumer subsidy.

(d) To encourage the development of castor-seed production, additional aid was introduced temporarily to take account of the additional costs and technical difficulties involved in establishing this crop in the Community. The aid applies with effect from the 1979/80 marketing year and until 1981/82.

(e) In view of the need to develop soya-bean production, the existing system of semi-standardized aid was replaced, with effect from the 1980/81 marketing year, by aid based on the actual crop harvested.

(f) To improve control of the market in fruit and vegetables, a measure was adopted permitting preventive withdrawals of apples and pears by producer organizations.

3. Expenditure

(a) Overall

284. Appropriations for 1979 totalled 10 314.5 million EUA, compared with payments of 8 672.7 million EUA in 1978. Agricultural expenditure proper (refunds and market invention) amounted to some 9 544 million EUA or 92.5% (89.5% in 1978), while monetary compensatory amounts accounted for about 770 million EUA or 7.5% (10.2% in 1978).

In view of the way in which expenditure has developed during the year, the Commission asked the Budgetary Authority for a supplementary budget to be added to the initial appropriation of 9 612.5 million EUA. On 29 October 1979 the Council drew up a supplementary budget for 702 million EUA of which 672 million EUA are earmarked for expenditure in the milk sector. (1)

(b) Economic nature of the measures financed

285. Expenditure on refunds continued to rise in absolute terms as the Community sought to take advantage of opportunities to export to the outside world, particularly in the milk, cereals, sugar and beef sectors. In 1979 this expenditure totalled nearly 4 700 million EUA, 49% of the total (45% in 1978).

As regards *intervention* in the strict sense, the largest item of expenditure—i.e. price subsidies on the internal market—increased its percentage from 26% in 1978 to 32.7% in 1979. Expenditure on storage continued to decline in percentage terms (26% in 1978, 15% in 1979), a natural corollary to the increase in expenditure on refunds and price support.

Expenditure on MCAs totalled 770 million EUA, considerably less than in previous years (14.5% in 1977; 10.2% in 1978, 7.5% in 1979). This reduction was due mainly to the introduction of the European Monetary System, which serves to stabilize the exchange rates of the currencies within the system, and also to the adaptations to the monetary situation adducted under the common agricultural policy.

(1) This draft supplementary budget has still to be adopted by the European Parliament.

(c) Estimated expenditure for 1980

286. In October 1979 the appropriations proposed in the draft 1980 budget totalled 10 956.6 million EUA. This figure is roughly equal to the total appropriations available for 1979, the explanation being mainly that expenditure on MCAs is expected to decrease. The appropriations consist of:
— 10 579 million EUA (96.6%) for market expenditure;
— 377.6 million EUA (3.4%) for MCAs.

A decline in expenditure on MCAs has been forecast following the recovery of sterling. However, market expenditure is expected to be increased as a result of the measures designed to restore balance to the market in milk and the measures to deal with the beef surplus.

4. Own resources of agricultural origin

287. Although the common agricultural policy generates expenditure, it is also a source of revenue to the Community budget from levies in general and from the sugar levies. For 1979 this revenue is expected to total 2 173 million EUA, and for 1980 is estimated at 2 109.4 million EUA, account being taken of price trends on the world market. The co-responsibility 'levy' in the milk sector is a source of income which should in fact be considered as intervention; in 1979 this income totalled about 96 million EUA and was used to finance the various measures to expand the market in milk products.

C — The EAGGF Guidance Section

1. Financing

288. The role of the Guidance Section is to participate in financing the Community agricultural structures policy. Since the adoption of Regulation (EEC) No 729/70, the Section's financial resources are used:

— to finance common measures decided by the Council in pursuance of the objectives laid down in Article 39(1)(a) of the Treaty;

— to finance special measures decided by the Council before the adoption of Regulation (EEC) No 729/70;

— for capital subsidies for projects designed to improve agricultural structures pursuant to Regulation No 17/64/EEC.

2. Financing of common measures

289. With regard to the main measures applied in 1978 the situation was as follows:

In 1978 Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 on common measures for the improvement of the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed was applied for the first time. This scheme, based on the principle of granting direct subsidies for investment projects, made good headway in its first year of replacing Regulation No 17/64/EEC in the agricultural processing and marketing sector.

In 1978 this was the most important scheme in terms of appropriations committed. All the appropriations allocated to measures of general application (80 million EUA) were committed within the time-limits set. Only the supplementary appropriations allocated to measures in certain southern regions of the Community had not been fully committed before the end of 1978, and the reason for this was that Regulation (EEC) No 1361/78, which had created these supplementary appropriations, was not adopted until June 1978, i.e. after the closing date for the submission of applications. Nineteen of the 42 million EUA allocated to these regions therefore had to be carried over to 1979 because there were too few eligible projects.

On 28 June 1979 the Commission decided to grant aid totalling 44.8 million EUA for a total of 145 projects under the first instalment for 1979.

290. The second aid measure in order of magnitude was that provided for by Regulation (EEC) No 1078/77 on premiums for the non-marketing of milk and milk products and for the conversion of dairy herds. The Guidance Section's contribution to the financing of this measure is 40%, and 66 million EUA were paid out during the financial year.

Expenditure under Directive 75/268/EEC on mountain and hill-farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas comes only third. The decrease in payments made during the financial year compared with 1977 does not, however, reflect a setback in implementation of the measure. The main reason is in fact that certain payments on account could not be made before the end of the financial year and 1977 expenditure in some cases related to previous financial years.

291. At the beginning of 1979 the Council took decisions approving the financing by the EAGGF Guidance Section of the following measures:

— Regulation (EEC) No 269/79 of 6 February establishing a common measure for forestry in certain Mediterranean zones of the Community;

— Regulation (EEC) No 270/79 of 6 February on the development of agricultural advisory services in Italy;

— Directive 79/173/EEC of 6 February on the programme for the acceleration and guidance of collective irrigation works in Corsica;

— Directive 79/174/EEC of 6 February concerning the flood protection programme in the Hérault valley;

— Directive 79/197/EEC of 20 February on a programme to promote drainage in catchment areas including land on both sides of the border between Ireland and Northern Ireland;

— Directive 79/359/EEC of 26 March on the programme to speed up the conversion of certain areas under vines in the Charentes departments.

Entry into force was postponed until the adoption of Regulation (EEC) No 929/79 of 8 May, which introduces a system whereby the amount of aid that may be awarded by the Guidance Section is fixed for a five-year period.

3. Financing of special measures

292. In most cases the measures concerned improvements to the operation of certain market organizations and enabled certain economic problems to be solved, particularly in the launching period.

In 1977, 5.1 million EUA were granted for expenditure incurred on special measures still in force concerning Community citrus fruit (Regulation (EEC) No 2511/69), launching aid for producer groups in the fruit and vegetables sector (Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72) and in the fisheries sector (Regulation (EEC) No 100/76).

4. Financing of projects to improve agricultural structures pursuant to Regulation No 17/64/EEC

293. In view of the financial forecasts and, consequently, the budgetary appropriations, financing under Regulation No 17/64/EEC should have been discontinued in 1978, pursuant to Article 6 of Regulation (EEC) No 729/70, because the expenditure earmarked for the financing of common measures would have exceeded the annual allocation of 325 million units of account for the Guidance Section.

Since a large number of aid applications had already been forwarded under Regulation No 17/64/EEC, the validity of that Regulation was extended into 1978 and 1979 by Regulation (EEC) No 2992/78.

294. Pursuant to Article 24(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 355/77, however, Regulation No 17/64/EEC, as already stated, no longer applies to the processing and marketing of agricultural products, this sector now being covered by Regulation (EEC) No 355/77.

Regulation (EEC) No 2992/78 also laid down that projects could be submitted up to 1 January 1979. Decisions relating to the 70 million EUA available for this measure for 1978 and 1979 could not therefore be taken in 1978. The Commission therefore confined itself in its decisions of 22 December 1978 to reallocating aid remaining from previous years.

On 28 June 1979 it decided to grant aid totalling 97.6 million EUA for 323 projects.

Conclusion: The outlook

1. General survey

295. The existence of an efficient agricultural industry is a vital element of the European Community. It is the longstanding opinion of the Commission that a prosperous agriculture must also be maintained in the future in order to assure food supplies to consumers and to enable the Community to fulfil its role as an exporter of agricultural commodities. The common agricultural policy has secured in the past and will secure in the coming years an appropriate development of the agricultural sector.

This chapter is divided into two parts. The first part concerns the prospects for the 1980s and sets out the basic assumptions underlying the Commission's analysis, further it lists the major problems that will face agriculture over the period covered. The second part concerns the short-term outlook.

296. Problems: the imbalance between supply and demand in several major agricultural markets will remain a problem throughout the 1980s and may be intensified for some products by Community enlargement. These imbalances will be due to a number of factors: the growth of productivity, the stagnation of internal consumption, the difficulty of finding new export outlets including the possibility of increased food aid and the competition of substitute products.

Income disparities within the agricultural sector will remain substantial. Growing input and environmental costs and higher capital charges will have a relatively greater impact in certain less-favoured regions because of the difficulty to increase productivity. Regional income disparities will be affected by the price effect of phasing out Monetary Compensatory Amounts (MCAs).

The European Monetary System will permit the gradual elimination of existing MCAs and thus end the separation of the agricultural sector from the rest of the economy. But the elimination of negative MCAs will lead by itself to an increase of support prices in some national currencies whilst the elimination of positive MCAs will have the opposite effect.

In the 1980s, the tendency for production to grow quicker than demand will probably necessitate high levels of expenditure on market support measures, either in the form of intervention purchases and export refunds or of direct payments to producers. Regional difficulties will demand a bigger income transfer to less-favoured regions and special structural measures for the development of their agriculture.

297. For agricultural policy the 1980s will require a constant effort to recreate or maintain a balance between demand and supply in agricultural markets. In markets that will be characterized by shortages (timber, oilseeds), this will require measures to stimulate production. In markets that will be characterized by persistent surpluses (for example milk), this will require measures to increase and develop consumption and to curb production. Achievement of market balance will require solutions in the context of international agreements in particular for problems posed by substitute products.

The decision to eliminate MCAs, along with the tendency for the production of several commodities to grow more quickly than demand, strengthens the need for the continuation of an appropriate price policy as long as surpluses exist.

This policy must also take account of the contribution that agriculture can make to the Community's balance of payments through its role as an exporter, a role that will become more important as the world's need for foodstuffs increases.

A policy appropriate to the problem of surpluses may, coupled with the increase of agricultural costs due to inflation, lead to some pressure on farm incomes. This can be offset and incomes maintained or increased by the development of labour productivity. Given unemployment in the overall economy and given the fact that in some regions the number of young farmers is already too low so that they must be held on the land, the growth of labour productivity will depend critically on the rate of retirement of old people from agriculture and therefore on a reinforcement of present retirement incentives for older farmers.

Existing surpluses in many sectors will make it impossible to solve regional income problems through across-the-board price rises. Greater emphasis will have to be placed on a strengthened and flexible structural policy and on special actions for disadvantaged regions. These actions could take the form of specific programmes for the agricultural development of these regions and/or for integrated programmes in which the improvement in the agricultural situation is only one element in the development plan.

On the budget side, the 1980s will require higher Community efforts in the field of structural adjustments. And it is not excluded that increasing costs of managing surplus markets will make it necessary for the producers to share the financial burden through some form of co-responsibility.

2. Basic assumptions

298. The following conditions are assumed to apply:

- population will grow slowly,
- economic growth will continue at 3% or 4% a year, in real terms,
- unemployment will increase, or at least remain a problem,
- inflation will continue but at a slower rate than in the recent past,
- recently observed tendencies for Member States' economies to converge will continue, especially after the European Monetary System enters into force,
- real energy prices will remain high and will probably tend to increase,
- supplies on world commodity markets will, for most of the period, stay at a high level and be sufficient to satisfy international commercial demand,
- awareness of environmental considerations and the quality of life will increase.

It is assumed that not only Greece, but also Spain and Portugal will progress towards full membership of the EEC during the 1980s. The common agricultural policy will have a progressive effect in these three countries in the early part of 1980s but, except for Greece, its full effect will not be felt until after 1990.

The objectives set out in the Treaty of Rome remain valid. Therefore, faced with the problems of serious market imbalances, income disparities within agriculture and the effects of monetary disorder, the following policy guidelines can be used: [1]

- restrictive price policy as long as major market imbalances exist,
- reinforced measures in the milk sector,

[1] The medium-term development of the CAP was presented to the European Council in December 1978 in the Commission's document *Future Development of the Common Agricultural Policy* (COM(78)700 of 7 December 1978.

— strengthening and adaptation of structural policy to take better account of regional needs, specific market difficulties and the changing economic environment,

— the principle of unity of the common agricultural market will be maintained and monetary compensatory amounts will be systematically dismantled,

— accessionary compensatory amounts (ACAs) in the three new member countries will be phased out progressively,

— long-term stability of world trade.

3. Development of agriculture until 1990

299. Agricultural prices: an appropriate price policy which aims to achieve market balance must take account of various factors which may be contradictory: unity of the market, farm incomes, inflation rates.

The progressive reduction of MCAs will have different effects on the agricultural support prices in Member States. In countries with negative MCAs, support prices in national currencies will rise (France, Italy and the United Kingdom). Elimination of positive MCAs (FR of Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands) will result in a relative decrease of support price in national currencies.

At EEC level, considering the respective weights of both groups of countries in agricultural production, the average of agricultural support prices, expressed in national currencies, would rise if MCAs were eliminated.

During the period under review accession compensatory amounts introduced to allow price levels in Greece, Spain and Portugal to adjust towards the EEC level, will have to be phased out progressively. This will have an upwards effect on the EEC average of prices expressed in national currencies.

The increase of agricultural input prices is assumed to follow inflation in the general economy, except for inputs coming from domestic and foreign agriculture (feed and seed) where real prices are expected to decrease, while real prices for fuel and electricity and inputs with high-energy content (nitrogen) may increase.

Technological progress is expected to continue at the same rate as in the past in terms of animal husbandry, crops and equipment.

300. Demand and supply: by 1990 the number of consumers in the Community of '12' will have risen to 323 million people. Of the extra 64 million compared to the present EC 9, 55 million people will enter with the new Member States and the rest will result from slow population growth.

	Year	Unit	EC 9	EC '12'
Population	1977	mill. hab.	259	314
	1990	mill. hab.	261	323
	1990/1977	% p.a.	0.06	0.2

Per capita consumption is also expected to increase slowly as the part of the family budget spent on food is decreasing. This is one of the factors which may increase relative abundancy on some markets for agricultural products. Consumer tastes will tend towards high-quality products and processed products with high value-added (including beverages). The growth in the three new members may be quicker as a result of faster-than-average increases in disposable incomes.

Commercial demand for basic agricultural commodities from third countries will remain limited and tough competition will be felt on world markets both from industrialized and developing countries.

This, together with the continuing gap between Community and world prices, means that if the EEC is to maintain its share of world markets, effective export mechanisms within the framework of the CAP and commercial efforts will be of prime importance.

In order to maintain a rate of income growth comparable to other sectors, farmers will tend to increase the application of technology and to intensify production (greater use of fertilizers, compound feeds, equipment). Agricultural output will tend to increase.

With demand, both internally and externally, increasing only slowly and production growing more quickly, the tendency of production to outstrip consumption will continue. This conclusion is true for almost all products, not only those which are presently in surplus. Enlargement of the Community may intensify demand-supply imbalances for some products (olive oil, wine) and will not modify significantly the overall tendency to surplus.

The increasing demand for special and less conventional products (fallow deer, health foods) combined with the difficulties that will be encountered on agricultural markets will stimulate the production of that type of product or the development of farms as tourist enterprises (pony trekking, wild-life parks). But these developments will apply to a limited number of farms.

The situation for timber and timber products is entirely different: the Community has a deficit of 60%. Annual imports already exceed exports by some 8 000 million EUA (equivalent to about one-third of world trade) and demand is expected to go on growing faster than domestic supply. In the longer term this could lead to difficulties as competition for wood on the world market increases.

301. Production factors and structures: the UAA in the Community and the three new Members States totals 147 million ha, with an extra 55 million ha of woodland. The agricultural area is expected to diminish in the year up to 1990 while woodland will increase.

The agricultural labour force totals 13.6 million people in the Community including the three new Member States. This corresponds to about 11% of the total labour force. The outflow of labour from agriculture by retirement or movement to other sectors, will, to a large extent, depend on the performance of the total economy, the income situation of farmers, price policies and rising costs.

At least $3^1/_2$ million people are expected to leave agriculture by 1990 (about 2.3% p.a.). This figure corresponds largely to retirement from farming of older people. Indeed, no less than 44% of farmers and 25% of the total employed in agriculture, are over 55 years of age (1975 EC 9) compared with 14% in the total economy (Graph 21).

Given employment difficulties in the total economy, the reduction of labour force and growth of labour productivity in agriculture will depend critically on the rate of retirement. This will be substantially influenced by the attractiveness of retirement incentives and expected income.

	Year	Unit	EC 9	EC '12'
UAA	1977	mill. ha	93	147
	1977/1968	% p.a.	−0.5	—
	1977/1973	% p.a.	−0.2	—
Forest	1977	mill. ha	32	55
	1977/1968	% p.a.	0.4	—
	1977/1973	% p.a.	0.2	—

The trend towards bigger and fewer farms will continue. The present average farm of 17.2 ha will increase by about 2.3% a year to 24 ha by 1990. At the same time, the number of farms can be expected to decrease by about $2^1/_2$% a year from 9 million to 6.6 million in EC '12'. The part of smaller farms in the

	Year	Unit	EC 9	EC '12'		
Total civilian	1977	mill.	107			
labour force	1990	mill.	111			
Civilian employed	1977	mill.	101		(125)	
labour force	1990	mill.	100			
— of which in agriculture	1977	mill.	8.3	13.6	13.6	13.6
	1990	mill.	5.6	10.1	8.6	7.4
	1990/1977	% p.a.	−3.0	−2.3 (¹)	−3.0 (²)	−4.0 (³)
Labour force	1977	% of total	8.2		10.9	
agriculture/total	1990	% of total	(5.5)		(7.3)	
	1990/1975	% p.a.	−3%		−3%	

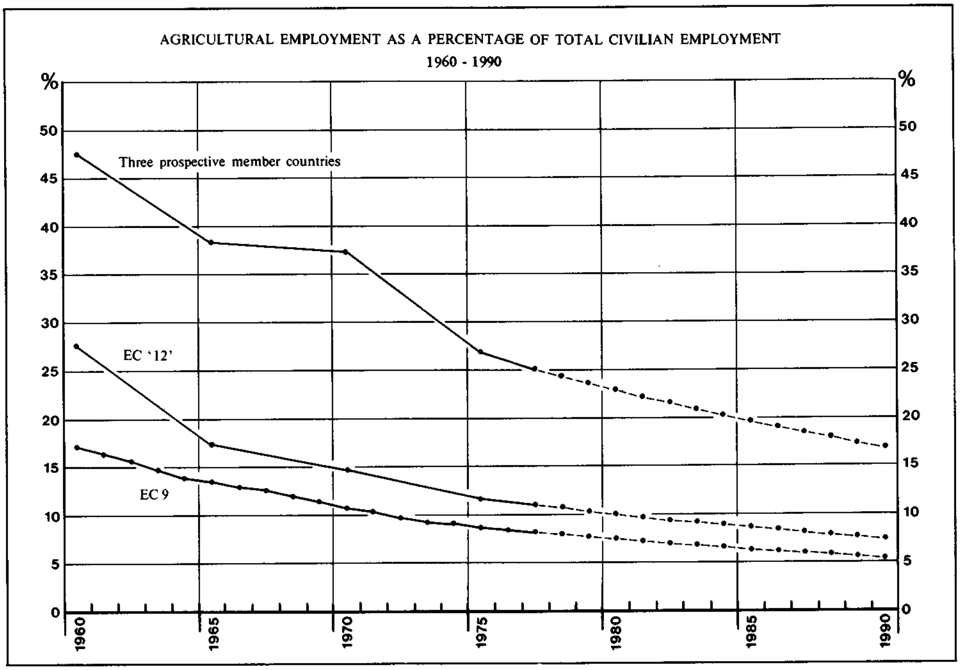
(¹) Assumed retirement rate.
(²) Based on outflow 1973-77 in EC 9.
(³) Based on outflow 1968-77 in EC 9.

total will diminish by more than 10 percentage points. Medium and big farms will account for a greater share of the total number of farms.

	Year	Unit	EC 9	EC '12'
Number of farms of 1 ha and more	1975	mill.	5.1	8.9
	1990	mill.	3.65	(6.6)
	1990/1975	% p.a.	−2.5	—
UAA per farm	1975	ha	17.2	—
	1990	ha	24.2	—
	1990/1975	% p.a.	2.3	—
Heads of holdings 1 ha and more using *x*% of working time on their holding:	1975			
100%		% of tot.	36	—
50-100%			20	—
less than 50%			44	—

The relative importance of part-time farming, which already occurs in 64% of the total number of farms in EC 9, is likely to increase. An amount of this increase will depend, at least in part, on the possibilities of moving out of agriculture into full-time non-agricultural employment.

An intensification of agricultural production can be expected as a result of the need for an acceptable agricultural income. In addition rising costs and a restrictive price policy will stimulate farmers to increase labour productivity by increasing inputs and taking up new technology. This increase may be faster in the agricultural sector than in the economy as a whole, as it has been in the recent past.



GRAPH 21

	Year	Unit	Agriculture	Total economy
Rate of growth of productivity in EC 9	1977/1965 1990/1977	GDP in real terms per person occupied (% p.a.)	5.7 5.2	3.6 3.0

In general, the greater intensification of agricultural production and the demand for land for non-agricultural purposes will lead, together with inflation, to continuing increases in land prices and rents. In areas where population density is low and social infrastructure is lacking, there may be a low demand for land for non-agricultural purposes and land prices and rents may drop. Under such conditions, high labour productivity can be achieved by a more extensive type of farming in contrast to a more 'industrialized' type in other areas.

The reduction in the agricultural labour force and reduced opportunities for self-financing will lead to increased demand for borrowed capital in farming. Agriculture is already a capital-intensive activity. In modern dairy farms of more than 50 ha, farm capital per annual work unit is around 40 000 EUA. In corresponding cereal farms it is around 30 000 EUA. The observed annual increase of live and deadstock capital is as high as 5% and gross formation of fixed capital corresponds to between 20 and 36% of gross value-added. Agriculture will be faced with stronger competition on the capital market and will have to pay higher interest rates and higher capital charges. Investments in the agricultural sector will therefore be more difficult and require higher capital productivity.

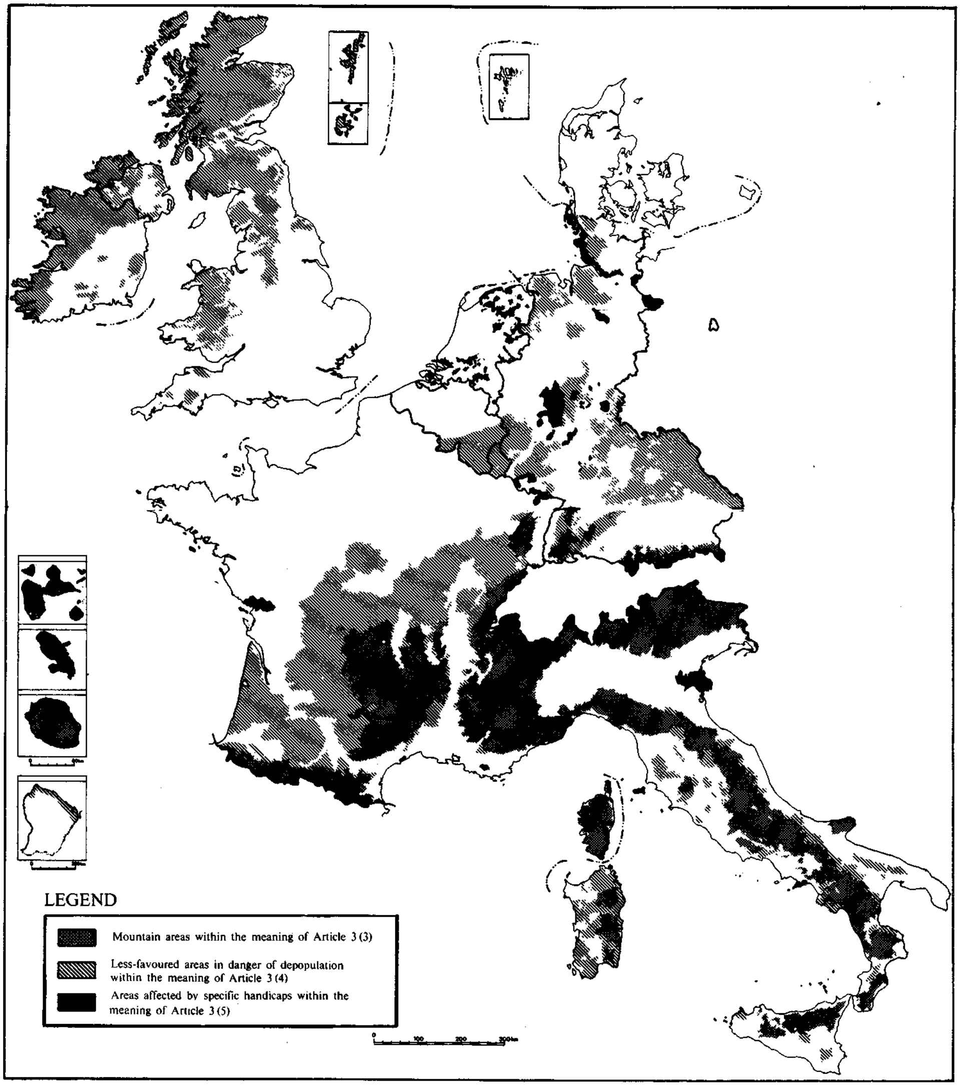
The greater intensification of agriculture implies greater dependence on energy. High energy prices will lead to the development of energy saving techniques and the use of new energy sources (farm produced, solar energy, etc.).

302. Agriculture and regional discrepancies: on a regional level varying forces will be at work in agriculture. Some, as in the past, will have the effect of increasing differences between regions, other may tend to reduce the disparities. Increasing costs—together with the growing need for inputs and for capital—and a restrictive price policy will weaken the competitive position of regions which already have difficulties in keeping up with developments in agriculture and the general economy. Mountainous and other less-favoured regions, which cover about 34 million ha, more than one-third of UAA in EC 9 and carry one-sixth of the Community's milk cows, will be most affected. The entry of three new Member States, where such areas also account for a large proportion of the utilized agricultural area, may increase regional disparities in EC 12.

Problems in these areas become even more acute when account is taken of increasing incomes in the rest of agriculture and other sectors of the economy. Efforts to improve farm structure may conflict with the desire to maintain a certain population density and social infrastructure. If the social infrastructure is broken, the abandonment of farms becomes more likely.

Regional difficulties in the general economy and in agriculture will require global development, bigger income transfers to less-favoured regions and special structural measures for the development of their agriculture. The effort to improve land quality and productivity by drainage, irrigation and by re-allotment will have the most noticeable effect in these poorer and less-favoured

MOUNTAIN AND HILL FARMING AND LESS-FAVOURED FARMING AREAS *



* Less-favoured areas within the meaning of Council Directive 75/268/EEC of 28 April 1975

GRAPH 22

agricultural regions. If farming is to continue in these areas, the brunt of adjusting production to demand (for example, in the milk sector) will have to be borne by other regions of the Community.

On the contrary, the continued convergence of Member States' economies including the effect of the EMS may have effect of lessening regional differences. The elimination of MCAs with the consequent price changes in national currencies will, with the exception of the relative position of less-favoured areas within strong currency regions, have a similarly convergent effect in agriculture (Graph 22).

303. Agriculture in the overall economy: agriculture will continue to decline in economic importance during the 1980s. In the Community, including the three new Member States, agriculture accounts for about 7% of GDP and 11% of the total workforce. By 1990, agriculture's part will be reduced to $4^1/_2$% of GNP and 7% of the total labour force.

This trend towards a declining labour force will be even stronger if the employment situation in other sectors of the economy improves.

But the decreasing relative importance of agriculture will be offset by increases in the importance of agricultural supply and food-processing industries. As agriculture becomes more input intensive, the supply industries will grow in importance. Changing demand patterns will lead to the production of more convenience foods (frozen vegetables, TV dinners). About two-thirds of agricultural production is already processed by the food industry whose turnover has increased by about 10% per year in the recent past. The relative importance of this agrifood-complex (supply industries, agriculture, food processing) will probably remain constant at about 15% of GNP.

The move towards specialization and intensification (input of fertilizers, pesticides, feed additives) will result in increased risks for the environment in terms of product quality and pollution. Large-scale irrigation, drainage and re-allotment projects and changes of agricultural use of land may modify ecosystems. Where land is abandoned, problems may occur in areas exposed to natural risks: erosion, avalanches, landsliding. Increasing food processing may bring product quality problems (sanitary, nutritional, organoleptic as well) for the consumer and the problem of management of waste, mainly organic.

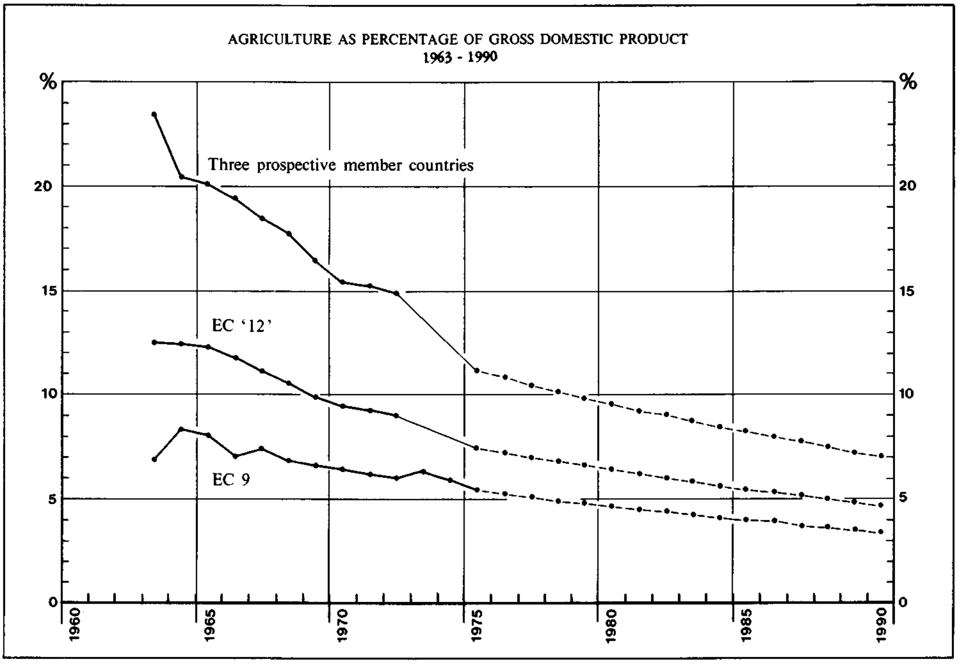
The 1980s are likely to see growing public expenditure on agriculture. The continued tendency for production to grow more quickly than demand will necessitate continued high levels of expenditure on market support measures, either in the form of intervention purchases and export refunds or of direct payments to producers. In addition, regional difficulties will require bigger income transfers to less-favoured regions and special structural measures for the development of their agriculture (Graph 23).

4. Major problems agriculture will face

304. The evolution of agriculture that has been described will lead to various, sometimes complex, conflicts that will require the permanent adjustment and adaptation of existing policies together with policy innovations.

305. Surplus production and the growing costs of the common agricultural policy will remain problem areas. An appropriate price policy, compounded by higher land prices and rents, growing input costs and higher capital charges, will lead to smaller margins. Increasing salaries in non-agricultural sectors will lead to expectation of 'higher' incomes for farmers. This discrepancy may be resolved partly by improved productivity and partly by the outflow of labour from agriculture.

Outflow of farm labour depends on conditions in the general labour market. Taking into account the difficulties of structural unemployment, the outflow of farm labour force may be limited to mainly older people retiring from farming activity. Nevertheless, the top-heavy age structure of the agricultural labour force will lead to an outflow of 2.3% per annum of $3^1/_2$ million persons until 1990. The financial incentives to encourage retirement of older farmers compared with farm income will influence this rate of outflow.



GRAPH 23

306. Food aid will remain primarily a development instrument and means of assistance in cases of catastrophe. It is assumed that is is not a systematic method for the disposal of EC surplus production. Its greater use to solve nutritional problems in developing countries will depend upon financial possibilities and political commitment.

307. The growing deficit of timber together with the surplus production of several agricultural commodities calls for a transfer of agricultural land into woodland. The effect on timber supply cannot be expected until after 1990; the effect on agricultural surplus production will be immediate but limited as mainly marginal land will be used for this purpose.

An increase of non-utilized agricultural land may be expected until 1990, mainly in areas of marginal land and low population density. In areas with high population density and developed industries, conflicts may arise between the use of land for agricultural, industrial, urban and recreational purposes.

The changing pattern of farm types will lead to a decreasing total number of farms and highly capitalized (mostly intensive) units will assume a larger proportion. Part-time farming, sometimes considered as a transitional phenomenon, will account for a growing share of the total number of farms, but will require complementary activities, either in local industry, or other activities such as agri-tourism and services.

The greater intensification of agriculture implies a greater input of fertilizers, pesticides, feed additives, equipment. This may raise a problem of increased risks for the environment in terms of product quality and pollution.

308. The unit of agricultural markets is expected to be re-established by 1990. The phasing out of MCAs will reinstate the agricultural sector in the overall economy and allow production to move within the Community on a basis of comparative advantage. The effect of dismantling MCAs will vary according to monetary regions. In regions with positive MCAs it will lead to a relative reduction of farm prices in national currencies which will be an additional stimulus for structural change). This will have a particularly severe effect on less-favoured areas in these regions.

In regions with negative MCAs the dimantling will lead to relative price increases which will allow the most unfavoured areas to improve their situation within the Community.

309. Apart from monetary influences, regional disparities are likely to grow. The gap between non-agricultural and farm incomes will stimulate labour outflow from agriculture. In regions with limited alternative activity and a weak social infrastructure this may entail migration from the region. This is contrary to the objectives of regional policy which aims to maintain an acceptable population density and reasonable infrastructure. Where natural risks exist, abandonment of land would create environmental problems.

The need to reduce current structural surpluses of some major agricultural products in the Community conflicts with the maintenance of the current level of import of agricultural products, equivalent to 10 million ha, for food and feed.

The need to continue farming activity in less-favoured areas, despite less favourable economic conditions, conflicts with the restrictive policy which is particularly severe in these regions. Specific structural measures for increasing productivity in these areas will improve the regional situation but aggravate the problems of market balance at EC level.

As a consequence the more productive regions will have to bear the brunt of the effects of both imports and maintaining farming activity in the less-favoured areas.

310. The Community's market organization system for agricultural products aims, besides stabilizing markets, to provide an agricultural income comparable with other sectors and incentives to improve farm structure to allow it to compete with third countries. As a means to this, high stable prices have been introduced. Under these conditions, problems can be expected to continue where prices of farm products (determined by agricultural policy) differ greatly from those of their substitutes (often determined by commercial policy). An example of this in the past was the price difference of protein in milk and in soya, and more recently that between cereals and manioc. Problems of over production, export difficulties, reduced consumption because of farmers' preference for low-priced substitute inputs and regional specialization occur as a result.

311. Growing public expenditure for agriculture in order to keep the balance on the markets for supported products and to ensure necessary transfers to less-favoured areas will be an essential challenge for agricultural policy in the 1980s.

On the budget side, the 1980s will require higher Community efforts in the field of structural adjustments. And it is not excluded that increasing costs of managing surplus markets will make it necessary for the producers to share the financial burden through some form of co-responsibility.

5. Short to medium-term outlook for markets

312. Within the Community the overall cereals harvest is likely to be second only to that of 1978. Total cereal production will probably be at around 113 million tonnes compared with 116 million tonnes in 1978. With the higher carry-over of stocks of wheat from the previous season, export availabilities will remain relatively high. Barley export availability will be at a somewhat lower level and the export programme will be a matter for some caution but the quality is particularly high. This, together with the rather firm level of prices on world markets, should help to keep down expenditure on export refunds. Combined with the availability of imported feedstuffs, total feed supplies to the Community market will continue to be plentiful and price conditions are unlikely to be significantly different from the previous season.

313. The relative market shares of the different meats are likely to continue developing in 1980 as in recent years, with pigmeat and poultrymeat consumption expanding at the expense of beef and veal, for which *per capita* consumption has only now returned to the levels of around 1970. Pigmeat production, which has continued to rise into the second half of 1979 well beyond the normal production cycle, seems set to continue to do so into 1980 with technical developments and low feed costs offsetting low market prices. Beef and veal production, which entered the upswing phase of the production cycle in 1979, will continue to expand and, with relatively weak consumption prospects in competition with pigmeat, prices are likely to come under pressure. The current intervention arrangements, which have not worked well in 1979, will need careful examination, if unacceptably high stock levels are to be avoided. Poultrymeat production, by contrast having increased relatively rapidly in 1978, is now seeing a reduction in production potential and firmer prices may be expected in 1980.

314. For the milk sector, the main feature will continue, in the absence of new control measures, to be a significant increase in milk production and deliveries, taking production beyond the 100 million tonnes reached in 1979. The recent increase in dairy cow numbers is likely to tail off in 1980 under the combined influence of inflationary pressures and the non-marketing schemes. However, the increase in average yields, now at 4 000 kg per cow, will continue as the main cause of increased production.

The range of disposal schemes for skimmed milk introduced since 1977 has enabled intervention stocks to be reduced to normal levels. These schemes can now be trimmed somewhat and, although the underlying surplus problems will remain, the management of this market will in future continue on a more normal basis, albeit at a continuing high budgetary cost. Butter market prospects are more disturbing, with production and stocks at historically high levels and likely to increase further. Consumption has remained stagnant or has declined, despite very high Community expenditure on consumer subsidies and it is improbable that this situation will change in the coming years. Consumption of cheese and fresh products, by contrast, seems likely to continue to expand slowly but at a rate insufficient to absorb more than a small part of increased milk production.

315. Despite the possibility that world sugar production will be below forecast consumption, price prospects remain weak as a result of the very high accumulated stock levels, although developments in the International Sugar Agreement may modify the outlook. Within the Community decisions to be taken on the market organization for sugar to apply from July 1980 will condition future developments. Under present circumstances, and with yields back to normal trend figures, production is likely to remain at the high levels of the 1978 and 1979 harvests (around 11 million tonnes) with export availabilities correspondingly important, particularly after imports of preferential sugar. Consumption remains static. Budget costs will remain high, although reduced to some extent by the production levy.

316. With the introduction of the new consumption aid system for olive oil, the price relationship with other vegetable oils has been improved with a consequent improvement in consumption prospects, which have been under pressure in recent years. Prices at the end of 1979 are fairly firm, partly due to the small quantities available and partly in anticipation of higher prices for the 1979/80 marketing year. Following autumn sales from intervention stocks, the 1979/80 year will open with stock levels significantly lower (60 000 tonnes) than at the outset of the 1978/79 year.

317. In the wine sector production and consumption trends remain disturbing. The 1979/80 harvest (164 million hl) will be well above the balance point of about 140 million hl for the first time in three years and it is likely that prices, especially for table wines of R I, R II and A I, will be under some pressure. The longer-term outlook will be more hopeful if the Council adopts the Commission's proposals to reduce the production potential for the lowest quality table wines.

318. The market for fruit and vegetables, which has been reasonable in 1979, is expected to remain in balance. Apple and pear production remains a little above balance point with the consequent likelihood of some withdrawals. So far as processed fruit and vegetables are concerned, the new Community aid system has developed rapidly and has stabilized Community production.

319. With regard to tobacco, structural problems remain for certain varieties, notably some oriental varieties. For hops progress continues to be made towards a better balance at world and Community level, where the 1979 harvest seems likely to be below consumption. Production trends for colza and rape seed continue to diverge in different Member States. Consumption of vegetable oils is highly dependent on price relativities but in general consumption of colza and especially of sunflower oil seems set to continue the increase of past years. Although prices have been rather firm in 1979 for dehydrated fodder, production will be particularly sensitive to changes in energy costs.

6. Cost of the market organizations and compensatory amounts

320. The cost of the agricultural policy is difficult to estimate. Total costs, of which the larger part is borne by the Member States (54% in 1976), represented about one-quarter of final agricultural production (25.8% in 1976).

In the last six years Community expenditure by the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF which is the most often attacked on account of the large proportion of the EEC budget which it takes (70% in 1979) developed as follows:

(million EUA)

	1975 (1)	1976 (1)	1977 (1)	1978 (1)	1979 (2) (budgetary appropriations)	1980
Expenditure relating to market organizations	3 742.1	4 746.9	5 640.0	7 765.2	9 544.1	10 579.0
Percentage increase compared with preceding year	44.2	26.9	18.8	37.7	22.0	10.9
MCAs	335.6	438.2	989.2	880.3	769.2	377.6
Expenditure relating to market organizations + compensatory amounts	4 077.7	5 185.1	6 629.1	8 645.5	10 313.3	10 956.5
Percentage increase compared with the previous year	48.3	27.8	27.9	30.4	19.3	6.3
Percentage of the value of the final product	5.6	6.2	7.2	9.0		

(1) The conversion into EUA is only approximate.
(2) Taking into account the October 1979 draft budget.

In 1979 there has been a slowdown in the rate of increase in Community expenditure on agriculture (common market organizations and MCAs). Expenditure increased by only about 19%. This deceleration in the inflation of Community expenditure was a feature of both market and monetary expenditure. The draft budget for 1980 confirms the new trend since provides for an increase of the same expenditure by only 6%.

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 No 75/250/EEC 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 No 652/79/EEC). 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 $\frac{1}{1.208953}$, which maintained price levels.
For example, 100 u.a. × 3.40 = 340 DM becomes 1.21 ECU × 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.

Indicative monetary parities (1)

	1978 1 u.a. – gold parity ..... national currency	1978 1 EUA = ... national currency (5) Average market rate	Green rates (3) used for converting common prices and amounts 1977/78 1 ECU = ... national currency (2)	1978 1 USD = ... national currency (4) Average market rate
1	2	3	4	5
DM	3,66	2,56	2,84–2,82	2,01
FF	5,55	5,74	4,89–4,84	4,51
LIT	625	1 080	879–847	849
HFL	3,62	2,75	2,81	2,16
BFR/LFR	50,0	40,1	40,8	31,5
UKL	0,417	0,664	0,501–0,485	0,521
IRL	0,417	0,664	0,616–0,608	0,521
DKR	7,50	7,02	7,01	5,51
USD	:	1,27	:	1,00

(1) Results of the calculation of the simple arithmetic mean (round figures).
(2) In 1977/78 the ECU did not exist, but u.a. values have been adjusted by the coefficient 1.208953.
(3) Range for the marketing years of the green rates for the main products.
(4) Figures calculated from EUA values.
(5) Offer prices on the world market are calculated by means of the market rates approximately corresponding to the above figures.

- at current exchange rates (notably for external trade).

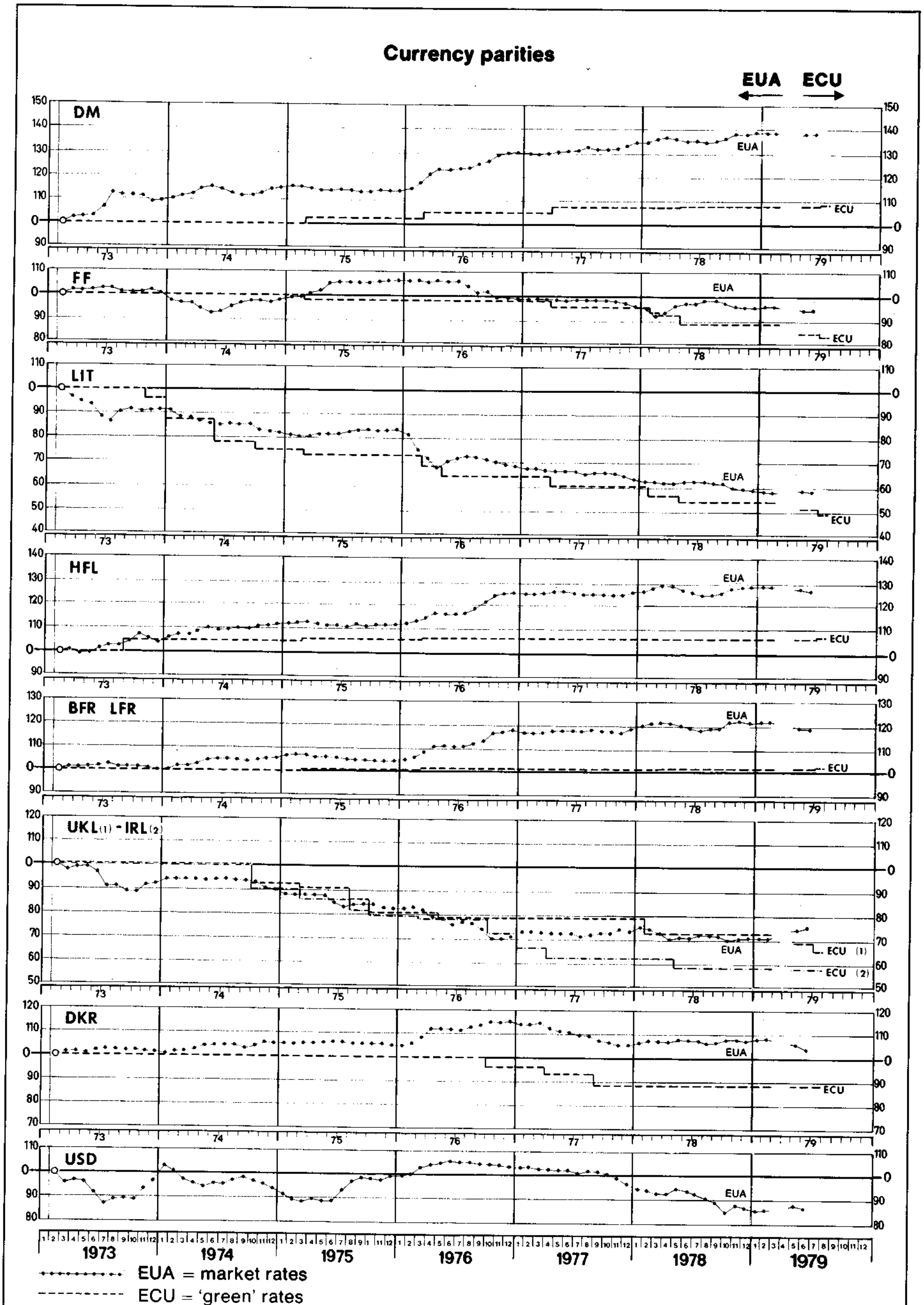
The preceding table may help the reader convert units of account into currency equivalents.

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

Graph No 24 shows monthly changes in monetary parities. February 1973 = 100 (effective starting date of the common market for agricultural products in the Community of Nine).

Revaluations of national currencies result in an increase in the index, devaluations result in a decrease. For the representative rates expressed in u.a. or ECU, the first date of entry into force of each change has been used.

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.



Currency parities
EUA
ECU
DM
FF
LIT
HFL
BFR LFR
UKL(1) - IRL(2)
DKR
USD
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
EUA = market rates
ECU = 'green' rates

GRAPH 24

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	Ecu
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
FU	Fodder unit
AWU	Annual works 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	161 000	177 156
		1971/ 1970	1975/ 1970	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 goods according to the Member State from which they were received.

However, to satisfy national requirements, Article 42 of the Regulation allows the Member States to maintain their existing system alongside the new system.

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

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

It is essential, when drawing up the Community balance-sheet, to select the data on trade between Member States which 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.

01 Gross national product by volume, price and value

	% TAV														
	1978/1968			1978/1973			1977/1976			1978/1977			1979 **/1978		
	Volume	Price	Value	Volume	Price	Value	Volume	Price	Value	Volume	Price	Value	Volume	Price	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Deutschland	3,5	5,4	9,2	1,9	4,9	7,7	2,7	3,8	6,6	3,2	3,9	7,2	4,3	4,3	8,8
France	4,4	8,4	12,7	3,0	10,5	13,8	2,8	9,1	12,1	3,8	9,3	13,5	2,9	10,2	13,4
Italia	4,2	12,0	16,7	2,1	19,1	21,6	2,0	18,9	21,3	2,6	12,7	15,6	4,3	15,2	20,2
Nederland	4,1	7,7	12,5	2,7	8,1	12,3	2,8	6,3	9,3	2,4	5,3	7,8	2,6	4,8	7,5
Belgique/België	3,9	7,0	11,2	2,2	8,7	11,1	1,0	7,0	8,2	2,5	4,2	6,8	3,0	4,5	7,6
Luxembourg	3,4	6,7	10,5	0,7	7,1	10,5	1,7	1,8	3,5	4,3	4,4	8,9	2,5	4,5	7,1
United Kingdom	2,3	11,2	13,8	1,2	15,4	16,8	1,3	13,1	14,6	3,7	8,5	12,5	0,3	12,8	13,1
Ireland	4,1	12,7	17,3	3,7	14,1	18,1	5,6	13,5	19,8	5,8	7,9	14,5	2,8	13,2	16,4
Danmark	3,1	9,2	12,6	1,7	10,2	12,9	1,9	9,2	11,3	1,0	9,6	10,7	1,8	9,7	11,7
EUR 9 (1)	3,7	8,0	11,9	2,2	9,7	12,0	2,4	8,5	11,2	3,1	6,8	10,1	3,1	8,9	12,3

Source: Eurostat – ESA.

(1) The percentages of change for the Community are calculated on the basis of figures in national currencies converted into EUA at constant exchange rates (1978); they are therefore the weighted average of changes recorded by the Member States.

02 *Per capita* remuneration of wage and salary earners, and social security contributions paid

	Remuneration of wage and salary earners in EUA (1978 exchange rates)		Percentage change (TAV) in the *per capita* remuneration of wage and salary earners (1)				Social security contributions per wage or salary earner in EUA (1978 exchange rates) paid by (2)			
							Employers		Wage or salary earners	
	1977	1978	1978/1968	1978/1973	1978/1977	1979 */1978	1976	1977	1976	1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Deutschland	12 283	12 911	9,9	7,9	5,1	6,0	1 522	1 643	1 249	1 345
France	10 000	11 240	13,1	15,1	12,4	12,3	1 851	2 128	618	716
Italia	6 772	7 797	17,6	20,0	15,1	18,3	1 057	1 222	181	210
Nederland	13 908	14 913	12,2	11,0	7,2	6,9	2 606	2 755	2 191	2 344
Belgique/België	13 144	14 188	12,3	13,4	7,9	6,8	1 878	2 057	771	853
Luxembourg	13 184	14 152	11,2	12,5	7,3	5,2	1 354	1 489	981	1 083
United Kingdom	5 665	6 420	14,5	17,8	13,3	15,4	554	602	298	332
Ireland	6 027	6 977	18,1	20,3	15,8	15,3	:	:	:	:
Danmark	11 316	12 333	11,8	12,2	9,0	7,9	:	:	:	:
EUR 9 (1)	9 161	10 066	12,5	12,7	9,9	10,9	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat – National accounts.

(1) The percentages of change for the Community are calculated on the basis of figures in national currencies converted into EUA at constant exchange rates (1978); they are therefore the weighted averages of changes recorded by the Member States.

(2) This relates only to contributions paid to government departments except for Denmark where it relates to total contributions paid.

03 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	:	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	:	3,9	2,8	18,4	6,6
	1977	4,2	2,6	5,0	7,8	4,5	:	3,2	2,5	18,1	5,6
	1978	4,1	2,5	4,8	7,8	4,5	:	3,2	2,3	17,1	5,8
B – Employment	1968	12,0*	9,9	15,7	23,0	7,9	5,6	10,2	3,5	29,4	12,8*
	1973	9,2	7,5	11,4	18,4	6,8	3,8	6,9	2,9	24,8	9,5
	1977	8,2	6,8	9,5	15,9	6,3	3,3	5,6	2,7	23,0	9,0
	1978	8,0	6,5	9,1	15,5	6,2	3,2	5,6	2,7	22,2	8,8
C – Total gross fixed capital formation (excluding forestry and fisheries)	1968	:	3,9	:	8,3	4,0	3,1	6,1	:	15,0	4,4
	1973 (2)	:	2,6	4,8	6,1	5,0	:	3,7	:	14,5	6,0
	1977	:	3,7	4,0	7,8	5,3	:	1,6	:	11,9	7,3
	1978	:	3,5	4,3	7,8	5,6	:	3,2 (3)	:	14,0	7,2
D – Exports by value (4)	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
	1977	7,5	5,7	16,4	8,2	24,7	10,9		7,5	41,6	38,3
	1978	7,6	5,5	17,0	7,4	25,3	10,7		8,8	42,4	39,8
E – Imports by value (4)	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
	1977	21,7	19,5	17,2	23,5	18,5	15,6		21,4	16,6	16,4
	1978	20,2	18,4	17,0	22,9	18,2	15,1		20,0	14,7	15,5

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 substantial reduction is due to the drop in building investments from LFR 864 000 000 (1976) to LFR 54 000 000 (1977).
(4) 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.

04 Percentage breakdown of intermediate consumption in each Member State

(1978 (p))

	EUR 9 (1)	Deutschland	France	Italia (2)	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Seeds and seedlings	3,0	2,8	1,7	4,0	2,3	:	3,8	5,2	3,0	4,0
Animal feed	46,2	38,2	36,9	64,5	64,0	:	38,9	45,0	44,7	55,0
Fertilizers and soil improvement	13,8	13,2	20,1	9,4	7,0	:	19,3	12,3	23,1	10,6
Products for crop protection	4,3	2,6	6,6	4,5	1,6	:	1,1	1,8	:	2,0
Pharmaceuticals		:	2,1	:	:	:		1,1	:	:
Energy	7,6	11,9	5,6	6,0	6,2	:	7,3	7,1	7,1	4,8
Cattle		0,4	:		0,6	:	:	2,4	1,1	:
Farm implements, upkeep, repairs	24,8	18,1	16,9	11,5(3)	11,6	:	12,7	14,9	5,5	11,3
Services		10,7(3)	6,8		6,7	:	:	5,5	3,8	4,0
Other		2,1	2,6		:	:	16,9	4,6(4)	11,7	8,2
Under compensation VAT	0,2	–	0,8	x	:	:	–	0,1	:	–
Intermediate consumption as percentage of final production	42,6	50,0	39,9	27,9	48,5	:	35,5	55,5	36,5	49,4

Source: Eurostat – Agricultural accounts.

(1) Excluding Belgique/België.
(2) Including VAT.
(3) Including pharmaceuticals.
(4) Difference between initial and final stocks, i.e. UKL 24,7 million.

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

(1978 (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	6,6	4,8	9,9	8,3	1,5	4,1	2,8	7,1	1,5	2,1
Rye	0,4	1,3	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,9
Oats	0,3	0,7	0,4	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,5	0,2	0,2	0,4
Barley	3,3	3,4	3,7	0,1	0,6	1,8	2,8	7,0	6,0	11,0
Maize	1,7	0,3	4,4	2,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Rice	0,3	0,0	0,0	1,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Sugarbeet	2,6	2,8	2,7	2,1	2,5	4,8	0,0	2,2	2,2	2,2
Tobacco	0,4	0,1	0,5	0,9	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	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,6
Fruit and vegetables ** (2)	5,0	2,2	4,6	11,9	3,1	4,6	1,0	2,7	0,9	0,9
Table wine **	2,1	0,1	3,8	5,2	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0
Milk	19,7	23,5	16,7	11,6	28,2	17,3	38,3	22,7	32,4	26,4
Beef and veal	15,8	17,2	16,9	10,5	13,3	18,4	32,3	17,3	37,7	13,2
Pigmeat	12,4	19,3	7,0	5,9	18,1	23,8	10,6	9,8	7,9	28,6
Seeds	0,3	0,4	0,0	0,0	1,4	0,1	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,9
Flax and hemp	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Hops	0,1	0,3	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	72,1	77,0	71,6	64,1	69,2	75,5	88,9	69,8	88,9	87,1
B – *Other regulated products without common prices*										
Eggs	3,5	4,1	2,7	3,2	3,2	4,5	2,8	5,7	1,1	1,4
Poultrymeat *	4,1	1,5	4,5	6,1	4,0	2,4	0,2	6,3	2,1	2,0
Quality wine **	2,9	3,5	5,5	3,1	0,0	0,0	5,2	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other fruit and vegetables **	6,9	3,3	5,6	14,0	7,1	10,1	1,3	5,9	2,0	1,7

Sub-total B		17,3	12,3	18,3	26,5	14,3	17,0	9,6	17,9	5,2	5,1
C – *Products with no common market organization*											
Potatoes		1,8	1,8	1,1	1,4	3,4	1,7	1,5	3,6	1,0	1,0
Sheepmeat and goatmeat		1,4	0,2	2,1	0,7	0,6	0,1	0,0	4,4	3,0	0,0
Other (3)		7,4	8,7	6,9	7,4	12,5	5,6	0,0	4,2	2,0	6,8
Sub-total C		10,6	10,7	10,1	9,4	16,5	7,5	1,5	12,3	5,9	7,8
Grand total (A + B + C)		100,0 96,4 mrd EUA	100,0 20,9 mrd EUA	100,0 26,2 mrd EUA	100,0 19,5 mrd EUA	100,0 8,3 mrd EUA	100,0 3,8 mrd EUA	100,0 118 mio EUA	100,0 10,8 mrd EUA	100,0 2,4 mrd EUA	100,0 4,3 mrd EUA
of which:											
Crop products	A	24,2	16,9	31,0	36,1	9,7	16,0	7,7	20,1	10,8	19,0
	B	9,8	6,8	11,1	17,1	7,1	10,1	6,5	5,9	2,0	1,7
	C **	6,8	8,6	4,3	6,1	15,1	6,7	1,5	6,0	1,8	5,0
Sub-total		40,8	32,3	46,4	59,3	31,9	32,8	15,7	32,0	14,6	25,7
Livestock products	A	47,9	60,0	40,6	28,1	59,6	59,5	81,2	49,8	78,1	68,1
	B	7,5	5,6	7,2	9,4	7,2	6,9	3,0	12,0	3,2	3,5
	C **	3,0	0,6	4,7	3,0	1,4	0,8	0,0	5,6	4,1	2,7
Sub-total		58,4	66,2	52,5	40,4	68,1	67,2	84,3	67,4	85,4	74,3

Source: Eurostat – Agricultural accounts.

(1) Calculated from figures in NC converted into EUA at 1978 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.

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

(1978 (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	100,0	15,7	40,5	25,5	1,9	2,4	0,1	11,9	0,5	1,4
Rye	100,0	77,4	7,2	0,4	2,8	0,9	0,2	0,5	0,0	10,7
Oats	100,0	47,1	28,6	2,7	6,1	1,5	0,2	7,3	1,5	4,9
Barley	100,0	22,2	30,3	0,8	1,6	2,2	0,1	23,5	4,6	14,7
Maize	100,0	4,4	69,3	26,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Rice	100,0	0,0	2,8	97,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Sugarbeet	100,0	23,4	28,7	16,8	8,5	7,4	0,0	9,4	2,1	3,7
Tobacco	100,0	7,1	41,2	50,8	0,0	1,0	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	25,9	48,7	2,8	3,5	0,0	0,0	12,0	0,0	7,1
Fruit and vegetables ** (2)	100,0	9,8	25,4	48,5	5,3	3,7	0,0	6,1	0,5	0,8
Table wine **	100,0	1,0	49,1	49,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Milk	100,0	25,9	23,1	11,9	12,4	3,5	0,2	12,9	4,1	5,9
Beef and veal	100,0	23,5	29,1	13,5	7,3	4,6	0,2	12,2	6,0	3,7
Pigmeat	100,0	33,9	15,3	9,7	12,7	7,6	0,1	8,8	1,6	10,2
Seeds	100,0	30,3	0,0	0,0	41,7	1,2	0,0	12,8	0,2	13,9
Flax and hemp	100,0	0,0	83,4	0,3	7,2	9,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Hops	100,0	72,5	3,4	0,0	0,0	3,1	0,0	20,8	0,2	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	23,2	27,0	18,0	8,3	4,2	0,2	10,8	3,1	5,3
B – *Other regulated products without common prices*										
Eggs	100,0	25,6	21,4	18,8	8,1	5,2	0,1	18,2	0,8	1,8
Poultrymeat	100,0	8,1	29,8	30,5	8,4	2,3	0,0	17,3	1,3	2,2
Quality wine **	100,0	25,9	52,0	21,9	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other fruit and vegetables **	100,0	10,3	22,1	41,4	8,9	5,9	0,0	9,6	0,7	1,1

Sub-total B	100,0	15,5	28,8	31,0	7,1	3,9	0,1	11,5	0,8	1,3
C – *Products with no common market organization*										
Potatoes	100,0	21,4	16,9	15,6	16,2	3,8	0,1	22,3	1,4	2,3
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	100,0	3,5	40,9	9,7	3,9	0,4	0,0	36,1	5,4	0,1
Other (3)	100,0	25,5	25,6	20,2	14,6	3,0	0,0	6,4	0,7	4,0
Sub-total C	100,0	22,0	26,1	18,0	13,5	2,8	0,0	13,0	1,4	3,2
Grand total (A + B + C)	100,0	21,7	27,2	20,3	8,7	4,0	0,1	11,2	2,5	4,4
of which:										
Crop products A	100,0	15,2	34,8	30,1	3,4	2,6	0,0	9,2	1,1	3,5
B	100,0	15,0	31,0	35,6	6,3	4,1	0,1	6,8	0,5	0,8
C **	100,0	27,5	17,4	18,2	19,3	3,9	0,0	9,8	0,7	3,3
Sub-total	100,0	17,2	31,0	29,4	6,8	3,2	0,0	8,7	0,9	2,8
Livestock products A	100,0	27,2	23,1	11,9	10,8	4,9	0,2	11,6	4,1	6,3
B	100,0	16,2	26,0	25,1	8,3	3,6	0,0	17,7	1,1	2,0
C **	100,0	4,5	42,4	20,0	3,9	1,0	0,0	20,8	3,4	4,0
Sub-total	100,0	24,6	24,4	14,0	10,1	4,6	0,2	12,9	3,7	5,6

Source: Eurostat – Agricultural accounts.

(1) Calculated from figures in NC converted into EUA at 1978 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.

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

		Current prices 1978 (p)					% TAV on the basis of national currencies at current prices and constant exchange rates				
		In NC		In EUA							
		Million	(2) Index 1968 = 100	Million	As % of aggregate (EUR 9 = 100)	As % of final production by country	(2) 1973/1968	(2) 1978/1968	1978/1973	1977/1976	1978/1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Final production	Deutschland	53 471	167,2	20 919	21,7	100,0	6,3	5,3	4,3	3,4	1,7
	France	150 474	257,0	26 216	27,2	100,0	11,9	9,9	7,9	10,3	11,6
	Italia (Mrd)	21 093,1	378,6	19 527	20,3	100,0	9,9	14,2	18,7	19,5	16,5
	Nederland	22 963	224,2	8 338	8,7	100,0	10,3	8,4	6,5	4,8	4,3
	Belgique/ België	153 343	197,4	3 828	4,0	100,0	10,7	7,0	3,5	– 3,6	3,4
	Luxembourg	4 709	165,9	118	0,1	100,0	7,2	5,2	3,2	2,5	3,0
	United Kingdom	7 139	:	10 753	11,2	100,0	:	:	14,4	13,3	6,0
	Ireland	1 602,9	525,1	2 414	2,5	100,0	15,4	18,0	20,6	34,0	16,6
	Danmark	29 843	280,4	4 251	4,4	100,0	11,9	10,8	9,8	13,2	10,2
	EUR 9 (3)	x	x	96 363	100,0	100,0	: 9,5 (4) :(5)	: 9,1 (4) :(5)	9,3 8,8 (4) 9,6 (5)	9,9 9,5 (4) 10,6 (5)	8,6 8,9 (4) 8,8 (5)
Inter-mediate con-sumption	Deutschland	26 737	197,4	10 460	:	50,0	8,3	7,0	5,8	5,9	– 1,3
	France	59 975	331,8	10 449	:	39,9	12,4	12,7	13,0	12,6	13,0
	Italia (Mrd)	5 890,0	478,8	5 453	:	27,9	12,1	16,9	21,9	20,5	13,8
	Nederland	11 136	242,7	4 043	:	48,5	11,6	9,3	6,9	7,6	1,1
	Belgique/ België	:	:	:	:	:	13,5	:	:	:	:
	Luxembourg	1 674	165,0	42	:	35,5	5,9	5,1	4,3	– 4,2	– 14,1
	United Kingdom	3 965	:	5 972	:	55,5	:	:	15,5	17,4	4,3
	Ireland	585,4	603,0	882	:	36,5	15,8	19,7	23,6	30,5	18,9
	Danmark	14 752	289,3	2 102	:	49,4	11,5	11,2	10,8	8,8	5,7

	EUR 9 (3)	x	x	:	100,0	:	: 10,7 (4) :(5)	: :(4) :(5)	: :(4) 11,4 (5)	: :(4) 11,8 (5)	: :(4) 6,1 (5)
Gross value-added at market prices	Deutschland	26 734	144,7	10 459	:	50,0	4,6	3,8	2,9	0,9	4,9
	France	90 499	223,6	15 767	:	60,1	11,7	8,4	5,2	8,8	10,6
	Italia (Mrd)	15 203,1	350,2	14 074	:	72,1	9,3	13,3	17,6	19,0	17,5
	Nederland	11 827	209,1	4 294	:	51,5	9,2	7,6	6,1	2,1	7,4
	Belgique/ België	:	:	:	:	:	8,0	:	:	:	:
	Luxembourg	3 035	167,3	76	:	64,4	8,0	5,3	2,6	8,1	15,8
	United Kingdom	3 174	:	4 781	:	44,5	:	:	13,1	8,3	8,1
	Ireland	1 017,5	488,9	1 533	:	63,5	15,3	17,2	19,1	35,9	15,4
	Danmark	15 090	272,2	2 150	:	50,6	12,2	10,5	8,8	18,2	14,8
	EUR 9 (3)	x	x	:	100,0	:	: 8,8 (4) :(5)	: :(4) :(5)	: :(4) 8,4 (5)	: :(4) 9,7 (5)	: :(4) 11,0 (5)
Net value-added at factor cost	Deutschland	20 486	119,6	8 015	:	38,3	3,2	1,8	0,4	– 4,2	2,0
	France	72 533	211,2	12 637	:	48,2	11,7	7,8	4,0	7,4	9,2
	Italia (Mrd)	13 754,0	340,7	12 733	:	65,2	9,4	13,0	16,7	19,6	17,6
	Nederland	10 087	196,8	3 663	:	43,9	9,0	7,0	5,1	0,9	7,0
	Belgique/ België	:	:	:	:	:	7,7	:	:	:	:
	Luxembourg	2 630	181,7	66	:	55,9	8,9	6,1	3,5	19,7	8,1
	United Kingdom	2 458	:	3 699	:	34,4	:	:	10,1	5,0	4,2
	Ireland	849,9	473,9	1 348	:	55,8	15,8	16,8	17,9	36,5	13,0
	Danmark (6)	15 283	254,7	2 177	:	51,2	10,7	9,8	8,9	18,2	14,0
	EUR 9 (3)	x	x	:	100,0	:	: 8,3 (4) :(5)	: :(4) :(5)	: :(4) 7,2 (5)	: :(4) 8,2 (5)	: :(4) 9,7 (5)

Source: Eurostat – Agricultural accounts.

(1) For 1968 to 1973, the figures are calculated from series based on data inclusive of VAT, and for 1973 to 1978 exclusive of VAT (except Italia). The index (1968 = 100) and TAV 1978/1968 are calculated by linking the two series.
(2) Index (1968 = 100), TAV 1973/1968 and TAV 1978/1968 to be interpreted with caution: series not entirely comparable.
(3) EUR 9 is calculated on the basis of current prices and exchange rates for 1978. The figures by country are calculated on the basis of figures in national currency.
(4) Excluding United Kingdom.
(5) Excluding Belgique/België.
(6) Gross value-added at factor cost.

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

		%TAV				
		1973 / »1968«	»1977« / »1968«	»1977« / 1973	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Final production	Deutschland	2,2	1,7	1,1	5,3	6,1
	France	3,4	1,4	- 1,1	1,1	6,7
	Italia (2) (3)	1,0	1,2	1,4	1,6	4,3
	Nederland (2)	5,2	4,5	3,6*	3,1	8,9*
	Belgique/België (4)	4,2	1,8	- 1,0	2,0	5,0
	Luxembourg	1,2	0,5	- 1,0	2,8	1,6
	United Kingdom	:	:	- 0,6	8,7	4,3
	Ireland	3,1	3,1	3,0	9,7	6,5
	Danmark	0,2	1,1	2,1	9,9	2,8
	EUR 9	:	:	1,4	4,0	5,7
		2,7(5)	2,2(5)	1,7(5)	3,5(5)	5,9(5)
Crops	Deutschland	2,7	1,8	1,1	14,8	11,7
	France	5,4	1,5	- 3,2	4,0	11,7
	Italia (2) (6)	0,3	0,2	0,0	- 0,5	4,9
	Nederland (2)	4,9	4,0	2,9*	0,2	10,8*
	Belgique/België	:	:	- 2,4	6,2	7,8
	Luxembourg	3,9	- 3,0	- 10,9	36,3	- 14,5
	United Kingdom	:	:	- 0,7	22,2	6,0
	Ireland	0,3	2,0	4,3	23,9	1,9
	Danmark	0,1	2,1	4,5	29,3	- 2,8
	EUR 9	:	:	- 0,7	7,7	8,3
		:(5)	:(5)	- 0,7(5)	6,4(5)	8,6(5)
Livestock	Deutschland	1,8	1,5	1,1	1,6	3,6
	France	1,7	1,4	1,1	- 1,2	3,1
	Italia (2) (6)	2,1	2,7	3,4	4,5	3,7
	Nederland (2)	5,3	4,7	4,0*	4,6	8,0*
	Belgique/België	:	:	- 0,3	- 0,1	3,5
	Luxembourg	0,3	0,9	1,7	- 2,8	5,4
	United Kingdom	:	:	- 0,6	2,4	3,4
	Ireland	3,8	3,3	2,7	6,8	7,6
	Danmark	0,2	0,7	1,3	3,5	5,2
	EUR 9	:	:	1,4	1,7	4,1
		:(5)	:(5)	1,7(5)	1,6(5)	4,2(5)
A – Cereals (excluding rice)	Deutschland	2,9	3,0	3,0	42,3	35,9
	France	8,1	3,3	- 2,4	22,5	18,2
	Italia (2) (6)	7,8	- 0,5	0,2	- 19,2	33,6
	Nederland (2)	- 2,7	- 2,6	- 2,4*	- 1,7	23,1*
	Belgique/België	:	:	- 3,3	- 4,0	24,0
	Luxembourg	2,5	- 3,6	- 10,7	166,2	43,2
	United Kingdom	:	:	2,5	34,0	1,5
	Ireland	- 2,4	2,8	9,6	55,7	3,3
	Danmark	- 0,7	3,1	8,0	42,8	- 2,7
	EUR 9	:	:	0,3	20,2	20,2
		:(5)	:(5)	- 0,0(5)	18,4(5)	23,0(5)

08 *(1)*

		% TAV				
		1973 / »1968«	»1977« / »1968«	»1977« / 1973	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B – Total beef and veal	Deutschland	3,7	1,6	– 1,1	2,0	3,3
	France	0,7	0,7	0,7	– 7,0	4,2
	Italia (2) (6)	– 2,3	0,8	4,9	3,7	2,5
	Nederland (2)	4,7	3,2	1,8*	9,0	2,9*
	Belgique/België	:	:	– 0,8	– 2,8	3,3
	Luxembourg	0,9	2,3	4,0	– 8,1	10,1
	United Kingdom	:	:	– 2,9	1,3	2,2
	Ireland	4,3	3,7	2,9	8,9	2,9
	Danmark	1,0	0,5	2,6	4,9	– 4,2
	EUR 9	:	:	0,4	0,0	2,9
		:(5)	:(5)	0,8(5)	– 0,1(5)	3,0(5)
C – Milk	Deutschland	– 0,2	0,7	1,8	1,9	3,4
	France	1,6	1,2	0,8	1,9	2,5
	Italia (2) (6)	1,4	1,1	0,8	2,8	2,5
	Nederland (2)	4,0	4,0	4,0*	0,4	7,0*
	Belgique/België	4,7	3,1	1,0	0,5	4,3
	Luxembourg	2,8	2,2	1,5	– 0,6	3,0
	United Kingdom	:	:	1,5	5,6	4,6
	Ireland	3,4	4,5	5,7	8,4	13,4
	Danmark	– 1,1	0,4	2,3	1,9	3,7
	EUR 9	:	:	1,8	2,4	4,0
		1,2(5)	1,5(5)	1,9(5)	1,9(5)	3,9(5)
D – Pigmeat	Deutschland	1,8	2,1	2,5	0,1	6,2
	France	2,5	2,1	1,6	3,2	1,6
	Italia (2) (6)	4,0	4,7	5,5	12,9	5,9
	Nederland (2)	7,2	6,5	5,7*	8,7	11,7*
	Belgique/België	:	:	– 0,6	2,7	0,1
	Luxembourg	– 7,0	– 5,0	– 2,3	3,5	3,0
	United Kingdom	:	:	– 3,3	0,9	2,7
	Ireland	3,1	0,9	– 1,5	5,8	7,5
	Danmark	1,5	0,8	– 0,1	4,2	11,7
	EUR 9	:	:	1,9	3,3	6,4
		:(5)	:(5)	2,4(5)	3,5(5)	6,7(5)
E – Eggs and poultrymeat	Deutschland	3,2	1,6	– 0,5	4,3	– 1,4
	France	5,4	4,0	2,4	1,9	6,2
	Italia (2) (6)	6,5	4,8	2,8	1,3	3,4
	Nederland (2)	7,1	5,3	3,1*	2,0	9,9*
	Belgique/België	:	:	– 0,8	– 3,0	– 2,5
	Luxembourg	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	United Kingdom	:	:	0,8	1,9	2,2
	Ireland	3,7	2,3	– 0,1	– 3,7	3,5
	Danmark	1,1	1,0	0,9	2,6	– 0,1
	EUR 9	:	:	1,5	2,0	3,2
		:(5)	:(5)	1,6(5)	2,0(5)	3,4(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 1978 (except Italia and Nederland, see (2)). For »1968« to 1973, the figures are calculated from series based on data inclusive of VAT (except Italia). TAV »1977«/»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 (1978) for EUR 9 and thus represent weighted averages of fluctuations observed by Member States.
(2) At 1970 prices.
(3) Including taxes on production not broken down by product.
(4) TAV 1973/»1968« and TAV »1977«/»1968« to be interpreted with caution: series not entirely comparable.
(5) Excluding United Kingdom.
(6) Excluding taxes on production not broken down by product.

09.1 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)			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.

09.2 Annual percentage change in final production, gross value-added, employment, utilized agricultural area and growth of agricultural productivity between »1977« and 1973 (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	1,1	-0,1	-3,9	-0,4	5,2	3,9	1,5	0,3
France	-1,1	-2,7	-4,4	-0,2	3,5	1,8	-0,9	-2,5
Italia (2)	1,4	0,5	-2,4	0,0	3,9	3,0	1,3	0,5
Nederland (2)	3,6*	2,6*	-1,6	-0,5	5,3	4,3*	4,1*	3,1*
Belgique/België	-1,0	:	-3,9	-1,5	3,0	:	0,5	:
Luxembourg	-1,0	-2,3	-4,1	-0,4	3,2	1,8	-0,6	-2,0
United Kingdom	-0,6	-1,0	-2,0	-0,3	1,4	1,0	-0,3	-0,7
Ireland	3,0	3,4	-2,5	-0,7*	5,6	6,0	3,7*	4,1*
Danmark	2,1	-0,1	-0,9	-0,4	3,0	0,8	2,5	0,3
EUR 9 (3)	1,4*	:*			4,7*	:*	1,7*	:*
	1,5(5)*	-0,6(5)*	-3,1	-0,3*	4,8(5)*	2,7(5)*	1,8(5)*	-0,3(5)*
(4)	0,5*	:*			3,7*	:*	0,8*	:*
	0,6(5)*	-0,6(5)*			3,8(5)*	2,6(5)*	0,8(5)*	-0,3(5)*

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

(1) The figures are calculated from series based on figures exclusive of VAT (except Italia).
(2) 1970 prices.
(3) Exchange rates EUA (1978).
(4) Exchange rates EUA (1975).
(5) Excluding Belgium.

10 **% TAV in (a) average yields,
(b) production ([1]) for »1977« compared with »1968«**

	EUR 9		Deutschland		France		Italia	
	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total cereals	2,0	1,6	1,6	2,0	1,9	2,3	2,8	0,3
of which: total wheat	2,4	1,9	1,6	2,7	2,5	3,2	1,1	- 2,0
common wheat	2,5	2,0	1,6	2,7	2,5	3,3	1,9	- 3,5
durum wheat	1,2	1,4	:	:	- 0,1	0,2	1,4	1,5
rye	1,4	- 1,8	1,0	- 2,6	4,4	2,4	2,3	- 9,0
barley	1,6	2,6	1,9	5,4	1,7	6,3	5,6	12,5
oats	0,8	- 3,2	0,7	0,1	1,2	- 2,8	2,4	- 1,5
grain maize	1,6	3,4	0,7	4,3	- 0,4	3,0	4,6	3,7
Rice	- 0,3	0,1	-	-	- 2,8	- 12,4	- 0,4	- 1,0
Potatoes	0,9	- 3,4	- 0,4	- 5,9	0,8	- 4,4	3,4	- 3,4
Sugarbeet	0,4	3,1	0,0	4,4	- 0,3	4,4	3,1	2,3
Colza and rape	1,5	4,2	1,5	6,3	0,9	0,5	1,7	- 16,0
Sunflower	0,5	16,3	-	-	- 0,6	11,7	- 1,6	34,3
Flax	- 2,5	- 1,8	:	:	- 1,7	- 0,5	- 13,4	7,1
Hemp	- 0,1	6,1	:	:	- 0,1	16,3	- 0,5	- 28,1
Hops	- 1,2	1,6	- 1,7	3,7	0,2	- 2,0	-	-
Tobacco	0,7	3,2	0,0	1,4	0,6	1,6	1,2	4,3
Apples	:	- 1,5	:	- 4,0	:	- 0,9	:	- 0,1
Pears	:	- 1,5	:	- 3,6	:	- 1,1	:	- 1,1
Peaches	:	- 0,1	:	- 5,4	:	- 2,4	:	- 1,1
Table olives	:	2,3	-	-	:	2,9	:	2,2
Oranges	:	2,6	-	-	:	- 2,5	:	2,6
Lemons	:	0,1	-	-	:	3,8	:	0,2
Cauliflowers	:	- 1,3	- 0,5	- 2,3	- 2,0	1,8	0,9	- 2,8
Tomatoes	:	0,1	2,4	- 0,9	3,1	1,8	1,9	- 0,3
Wine and must	- 0,3	0,2	2,1	4,2	1,2	0,6	- 2,2	- 0,6
Total milk	1,4*	1,1*	1,2	0,5	0,9*	1,1*	2,5	1,5
Beef and veal ([2])	:	1,5	:	1,5	:	0,8	:	0,8
Pigmeat ([3])	:	2,7	:	1,8	:	2,4	:	5,8
Eggs ([4])	:	1,0	:	0,0	:	2,4	:	2,2
Poultrymeat ([2])	:	4,6	:	4,6	:	5,0	:	6,0

Source: Eurostat.

([1]) Production statistics.
([2]) Net production (supply balance-sheet).
([3]) Gross production (supply balance-sheet).
([4]) % TAV »1977«/»1969«.

Nederland		België/Belgique		Luxembourg		United Kingdom		Ireland		Danmark	
a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
3,4	- 3,0	-2,6	0,7	- 1,0	- 2,9	2,1	2,1	1,4	1,6	- 0,2	0,6
3,2	1,0	2,1	1,6	- 1,4	- 6,7	2,1	5,1	1,1	- 6,1	1,3	3,4
3,2	1,0	2,1	1,6	- 1,4	- 6,7	2,1	5,1	1,1	- 6,1	1,3	3,4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
- 1,5	- 15,0	3,6	- 1,0	- 2,8	2,6	1,5	11,4	:	:	0,8	10,3
3,2	- 2,5	3,7	2,7	0,5	1,7	1,9	1,7	1,4	6,0	- 0,3	1,7
2,1	- 9,7	- 0,2	- 8,8	- 4,0	- 8,3	1,5	- 6,1	- 2,0	- 7,8	- 2,2	- 13,0
:	:	1,2	22,1	–	–	- 2,6	0,0	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8,0	1,1	0,0	- 3,5	- 0,8	- 7,4	1,0	- 1,2	0,0	- 2,3	- 0,5	- 0,5
- 0,1	3,0	0,5	1,9	–	–	- 1,1	0,1	0,9	4,7	- 1,3	- 2,1
0,4	6,8	- 1,1	- 7,5	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,5	16,6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
- 0,8	- 5,6	- 0,4	- 4,5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	- 0,7	- 0,7	–	–	- 1,2	- 3,4	:	:	–	–
–	–	0,8	- 1,5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
:	- 1	:	- 2,5	:	- 8,4	2,1	- 0,3	:	0,0	1,1	- 0,7
:	1,4	:	- 1,5	:	- 4,4	0,1	- 1,3	:	:	1,4	- 1,5
:	x	:	x	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
:	- 0,2	:	- 5,6	:	:	0,7	- 1,3	:	:	1,7	- 1,1
:	0,6	:	4,5	- 1,5	0,0	3,9	3,2	:	6,0	1,9	- 0,6
x	x	x	- 8,6	- 1	- 0,2	x	x	x	x	x	x
1,6	3,8	0,0	- 0,2	0,5	2,6	2,2	3,7	- 1,2	3,5	2,1	0,6
:	2,6		1,6			:	1,5	:	6,7	:	1,8
:	6,6		5,4			:	0,4	:	+ 0,6		0,5
:	5,0		0,9			:	- 0,6	:	- 0,8	:	- 2,7
:	3,9		1,5			:	3,5	:	4,6		4,5

11.1 Rate of value-added tax (VAT); producer prices for agricultural products (¹) at 1 January 1979

		Scheme	
		Normal (²)	Flat rate (³)
1	2	3	4
Deutschland	Most products	6 % (⁴)	7,5 %
	Grape must, beverages, services	12 % (⁴)	12
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
	All other products	6	6
Nederland	Most products	4	4,71
Belgique/België	Most products	6	6
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	8	–
Ireland	Horses, greyhounds	exempt	–
	Crop products	0	0
	Live cattle, sheep, pigs	1	0
	Other livestock including poultry and fish	10	0
	Raw wool, horsehair, bristles, feathers, hides and skins	10	0
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 examples.
(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 1 % on 1 January 1979.

11.2 Rate of value-added tax (VAT); purchase price of agricultural inputs at 1 January 1979

Deutschland	Purchase and tenancy of farmland	0 %
	Inputs of agricultural origin (animal feedingstuffs, seeds and seedlings, breeding stock)	6
	Inputs of industrial origin (fertilizers, pesticides, electricity, buildings and machinery, building materials and accessories)	12
France	Fertilizers, animal feedingstuffs, pesticides, breeding stock	7
	Fuel (non-deductible), some building work and services provided by persons eligible for the special deduction	17,6
	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), fertilizers.	1
	Seeds, breeding stock, pharmaceuticals, veterinary services, pesticides, fuel and lubricants	6
	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)	0
	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)	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	8
	Other goods and services not specified; purchase and maintenance of farm machinery; fertilizers and chemicals	8
	Petrol	12,5
	Purchase of motor vehicles (special non-deductible 10 % on such vehicles)	10 + 8
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 %
	Liquid fuels, diesel fuel, electricity and gas for heating and lighting	0
	Fertilizers (quantities less than 10 kg), pesticides, disinfectants and detergents, veterinary products for injection and veterinary equipment, farm equipment including tractors, building materials, secondhand goods, petrol and lubricants, most services	10
	Motor vehicles and motorcycles	35
Danmark	Purchase of land and immovable property	0
	All products	20,25

12 Quantities and % of EC production in public stock (1)

EUR 9	1 000 t		% of production (1)					
	1977/78	1978/79	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cereals (2)								
– Durum wheat	19	151	–	0,2	9,4	6,5	0,8	4,0
– Common wheat	516	1 008	3,2	5,8	4,4	2,4	1,4	2,3
– Barley	126	60	1,7	1,7	0,8	0,2	0,3	0,2
– Rye	328	422	5,5	8,9	7,0	6,7	9,5	12,0
Sugar								
– White sugar	3	–	–	–	–	1,8	0,0	–
Olive oil (3)	94,2	50 **	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tobacco (4)								
– Balls	9,4	7,5 p	2,1	2,3	3,8	10,1	6,7	7,9
Dairy products								
– Butter (5)	158	290	5,6	2,8	6,9	8,1	8,0	14,6
– Skimmed-milk powder (5)	779	503	6,8	24,4	59,4	43,7	35,3	23,3
Beef								
– Meat (including bone) (6)	426	255	0,5	4,3	4,7	4,8	6,7	4,0

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.

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

	Index 1970 = 100		% TAV			
	1977	1978	1978/1970	1978/1973	1977/1976	1978/1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	210,5	217,9	10,2	10,0	8,5	3,8
Crop products	237,8	243,8	11,8	12,1	9,1	2,5
Cereals and rice	205,4	217,9	10,2	11,6	7,9	6,1
Common wheat	194,7	209,0	9,7	11,3	7,9	7,3
Fodder barley	205,8	212,0	9,8	9,9	0,6	3,0
Barley for brewing	188,5	203,9	9,3	8,8	- 6,5	8,2
Maize	196,7	209,3	9,7	12,4	7,0	6,4
Other	244,1	256,5	12,5	14,3	19,4	5,1
Root and tuber crops	216,8	171,7	7,0	6,1	- 38,9	- 20,8
Ware potatoes	241,6	142,8	4,6	1,0	- 54,0	- 40,9
Sugarbeet	195,1	202,9	94,3	11,1	2,8	4,0
Other	158,4	162,1	6,2	7,5	0,6	2,3
Fresh vegetables	265,1	254,4	12,4	12,9	17,1	- 4,0
Cauliflowers	300,7	267,6	13,1	9,5	37,0	- 11,0
Lettuces	203,8	197,4	8,9	7,8	6,3	- 3,2
Tomatoes	227,8	235,6	11,3	9,9	9,4	3,4
Carrots	362,1	198,1	8,9	6,2	46,0	- 45,3
Other	271,1	266,5	13,0	14,7	16,2	- 1,7
Fresh fruit	365,6	396,5	18,8	18,6	75,5	8,4
Dessert apples	485,1	378,7	18,1	15,9	101,7	- 21,9
Dessert pears	474,3	598,5	25,1	21,5	99,5	26,2
Cherries	378,1	577,7	24,5	24,9	55,7	52,8
Plums	284,7	306,2	15,0	12,3	43,7	7,5
Strawberries	251,2	246,9	12,0	19,8	35,4	- 1,7
Other	317,8	371,6	17,8	18,0	68,1	16,1
Wine	197,5	239,3	11,5	8,8	16,4	21,1
Table wine	188,1	228,0	10,9	8,6	15,7	21,2
Quality wine	208,8	252,9	12,3	8,9	17,1	21,1
Seeds	275,6	229,9	10,0	11,8	- 11,7	- 16,6
Flowers and plants	186,8	204,5	9,4	11,3	17,1	9,5
Other crop products	235,7	236,6	11,4	12,6	9,7	0,4
Animals and animal products	191,1	200,4	9,1	8,4	8,1	4,8
Animals for slaughter	185,2	196,1	8,8	7,6	6,9	5,8
Large animals	183,4	194,1	8,6	7,2	5,8	5,8
Beef animals	203,9	222,3	10,5	9,2	8,5	9,0
Calves	171,8	191,3	8,4	7,2	9,2	11,4
Pigs	158,9	158,2	5,9	3,9	0,7	- 0,4
Sheep	242,8	269,5	13,2	12,5	15,4	11,0
Other	204,6	229,1	10,9	10,9	8,1	12,0
Poultry	192,3	202,0	9,2	10,1	14,6	5,1
Chickens	196,1	207,4	9,5	11,1	18,6	5,8
Other	182,5	188,2	8,2	7,6	4,8	3,1
Other	227,3	248,1	12,0	13,6	11,6	9,1
Milk	198,5	207,0	9,5	10,8	9,6	4,3
Eggs	198,4	195,2	8,7	5,0	9,3	- 1,6
Other animals and animal production	252,0	279,4	13,7	10,9	16,3	10,9

Source: Eurostat.

14 Purchase price of 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	EUA/100 kg	1978	16,15	14,08	15,76	16,41	18,27	17,98	13,87	.	15,40
	% TAV	1978/1977	– 4,6	3,4	7,6	– 2,6	– 1,7	– 1,9	1,5	.	– 0,4
	% TAV	1977/1976	0,2	4,3	14,1	2,0	2,8	5,3	11,0	.	10,6
	% TAV	1978/1973	0,8	8,7	:	4,5	5,7	6,7	14,5	.	8,7
Oats	EUA/100 kg	1978	:	13,16	15,99	16,96	19,13	19,36	13,13	17,71	15,94
	% TAV	1978/1977	:	– 5,1	2,9	– 1,3	– 1,4	– 6,7	– 2,5	7,1	2,6
	% TAV	1977/1976	7,5	9,2	30,4	6,8	8,4	10,4	14,0	32,6	10,0
	% TAV	1978/1973	:	7,7	18,0	4,7	6,5	7,9	14,0	19,5	9,0
Maize	EUA/100 kg	1978	20,96	15,90	15,83	18,63	22,12	20,75	17,26	:	:
	% TAV	1978/1977	1,0	6,7	12,5	3,6	3,8	3,8	16,3	:	:
	% TAV	1977/1976	5,7	11,9	11,7	6,7	5,6	7,3	14,8	:	:
	% TAV	1978/1973	5,4	10,9	18,0	6,2	7,5	7,6	1,7	:	:
Toasted extracted soya bean meal	EUA/100 kg	1978	21,44	:	21,05	17,57	21,49	:	22,13	:	19,27
	% TAV	1978/1977	– 18,1	:	– 6,9	– 20,5	– 16,0	:	– 15,5	:	– 14,5
	% TAV	1977/1976	2,4	:	16,3	12,6	4,7	:	18,5	:	18,5
	% TAV	1978/1973	– 7,2	:	:	– 7,6	– 8,0	:	0,5	:	– 6,7
Fish meal	EUA/100 kg	1978	41,24	40,63	45,05	38,63	37,19	:	43,05	:	41,04
	% TAV	1978/1977	– 17,2	– 8,1	– 2,8	– 14,7	–14,6	:	– 12,1	:	– 9,5
	% TAV	1977/1976	11,4	31,9	29,0	12,4	13,8	:	31,8	:	18,7
	% TAV	1978/1973	– 6,2	– 4,0	5,6	– 9,0	– 8,2	:	4,3	:	– 6,2
Meadow hay	EUA/100 kg	1978	:	4,50	7,93	10,57	6,26	:	5,18	:	:
	% TAV	1978/1977	:	– 38,4	– 7,2	– 22,4	– 33,4	:	– 13,8	:	:
	% TAV	1977/1976	:	– 23,3	41,1	– 10,3	– 16,2	:	– 12,1	:	:
	% TAV	1978/1973	:	– 0,5	23,0	8,1	4,0	:	15,0	:	:
Dried lucerne	EUA/100 kg	1978	:	8,76	13,81	11,87	12,29	:	14,10	:	:
	% TAV	1978/1977	:	– 21,0	:	– 18,9	– 18,9	:	– 8,1	:	:
	% TAV	1977/1976	:	– 3,4	:	– 5,6	– 8,9	:	22,5	:	:
	% TAV	1978/1973	:	1,2	:	– 1,6	– 0,5	:	16,0	:	:
Dried sugarbeet pulp	EUA/100 kg	1978	12,10	9,71	12,26	12,42	12,68	:	12,29	:	:
	% TAV	1978/1977	– 17,7	– 5,7	5,2	– 12,1	– 10,8	:	– 11,1	:	:
	% TAV	1977/1976	– 1,6	– 8,9	24,0	– 11,0	– 15,3	:	20,8	:	:
	% TAV	1978/1973	0,0	5,3	16,5	– 1,1	– 0,3	:	13,5	:	:
Supplementary for dairy cows (stall fed)	EUA/100 kg	1978	19,41	20,63	19,15	17,25	19,14	17,95	17,79	:	:
	% TAV	1978/1977	– 11,6	– 0,8	6,1	– 12,0	– 9,5	– 2,5	6,0	:	:
	% TAV	1977/1976	2,6	7,1	19,5	5,9	2,6	3,1	8,3	:	:

	% TAV	1978/1973	– 1,4	8,0	22,0	– 0,8	1,6	2,8	14,0	:	:
Complete for pigs being fattened	EUA/100 kg	1978	21,11	19,97	19,31	18,52	21,59	20,69	17,53	20,18	16,91
	% TAV	1978/1977	– 6,4	0,0	2,7	– 10,1	– 6,7	– 3,8	– 3,7	0,4	– 7,0
	% TAV	1977/1976	2,9	13,6	17,9	3,8	4,0	2,5	19,9	30,0	7,0
	% TAV	1978/1973	– 0,3	:	16,5	0,5	2,8	4,6	14,0	17,0	3,6
Complete for chickens being fattened	EUA/100 kg	1978	25,58	25,11	21,76	24,40	27,71	27,21	22,37	24,70	:
	% TAV	1978/1977	– 4,3	5,3	4,5	– 3,7	– 3,6	4,6	– 1,2	1,9	:
	% TAV	1977/1976	6,3	15,5	22,8	7,7	8,1	4,3	23,1	32,4	:
	% TAV	1978/1973	2,4	:	17,0	1,2	2,9	4,8	12,9	17,5	:
Complete for »battery« laying hens	EUA/100 kg	1978	21,59	20,73	21,35	21,06	23,44	24,16	18,41	:	:
	% TAV	1978/1977	– 6,1	1,5	5,1	– 3,7	– 4,3	4,9	0,1	:	:
	% TAV	1977/1976	4,5	15,2	19,5	6,4	5,5	4,8	18,5	:	:
	% TAV	1978/1973	1,0	:	15,5	2,7	3,0	6,2	13,5	:	:
B – *Fertilizers* (1)											
Nitrate of ammonia	EUA/100 kg	1978	51,33	39,13	32,40	46,73	42,56	40,79	:*	43,79	44,55
	% TAV	1978/1977	0,0	7,8	10,7	1,5	– 0,1	– 2,6	:	9,7	16,2
	% TAV	1977/1976	0,2	6,8	16,0	3,2	0,6	1,7	:	10,7	– 10,8
	% TAV	1978/1973	4,3	10,7	21,0	5,9	6,6	7,2	:	19,5	10,5
Thomas slag	EUA/100 kg	1978	41,98	29,29	49,78	42,26	35,42	15,23	23,11	45,47	:
	% TAV	1978/1977	– 5,1	5,7	12,2	0,2	– 1,4	– 5,1	9,7	5,2	:
	% TAV	1977/1976	– 3,8	8,0	15,9	3,9	4,8	4,9	26,2	7,0	:
	% TAV	1978/1973	9,4	13,5	26,0	10,7	12,0	3,3	25,0	30,0	:
Superphosphate	EUA/100 kg	1978	:	40,82	35,76	50,40	43,33	:	37,16	45,23	44,63
	% TAV	1978/1977	:	– 0,3	5,4	3,5	– 3,5	:	– 3,6	10,0	3,2
	% TAV	1977/1976	:	– 3,9	5,9	– 4,8	– 8,3	:	5,4	7,4	– 0,7
	% TAV	1978/1973	:	15,0	29,0	9,7	10,8	:	19,0	30,0	14,5
Potassium chloride	EUA/100 kg	1978	20,04	17,09	15,90	21,29	20,97	19,11	15,94	18,77	19,16
	% TAV	1978/1977	3,2	6,0	– 2,3	3,1	1,7	1,8	3,5	1,5	18,0
	% TAV	1977/1976	2,8	7,1	11,1	0,4	1,8	– 2,7	6,7	10,1	4,7
	% TAV	1978/1973	6,9	12,4	18,5	8,1	9,6	9,7	17,5	24,0	15,0
Fertilizers containing nutrients $N-P_2O_5-K_2O$ (17-17-17)	EUA/100 kg	1978	19,64	17,75	16,22	18,73	17,43	16,90	16,98	16,58	:
	% TAV	1978/1977	0,4	7,3	9,7	– 0,9	4,3	– 5,6	9,7	1,4	:
	% TAV	1977/1976	– 3,9	4,3	9,5	– 2,7	– 12,8	– 5,3	8,3	7,0	:
	% TAV	1978/1973	6,3	12,5	22,0	7,3	7,9	8,9	17,5	21,0	:
C – *Fuels*											
Fuel fuel-oil	EUA/100 kg	1978	10,43	15,24	9,58	9,96	11,96	:	12,05	20,48	12,19
	% TAV	1978/1977	– 3,4	8,2	5,2	– 4,6	– 3,2	:	3,4	– 1,1	6,2
	% TAV	1977/1976	0,3	12,1	18,4	5,3	4,2	:	34,8	13,7	7,0
	% TAV	1978/1973	7,4	21,0	34,0	11,0	15,0	:	30,0	17,0	19,5

Source: Eurostat.

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

15 Indices of agricultural wages, purchase price of inputs (1) and producer prices for agricultural products

(1970 = 100)

	Deutschland			France			Italia			Nederland			Belgique/België		
	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (2)	Agricultural producer prices (3)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (2)	Agricultural producer prices (3)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (2)	Agricultural producer prices (3)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (2)	Agricultural producer prices (3)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (2)	Agricultural producer prices (3)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Indices															
1968	84,1	98,9	102,1	71,9	:	89,3	76,8	:	:	:	85,7	97,8	86,3	:	:
1973	133,1	122,6	121,6	141,7	124,6	132,2	166,5	127,5	144,6	144	122,0	123,8	143,4	116,7	127,4
1974	152,4	130,7	117,6	174,3	154,6	138,8	219,5	162,6	170,8	164	130,6	116,5	170,6	128,2	125,6
1975	164,3	137,6	133,2	212,6	173,5	151,0	291,4	183,3	192,0	204	133,1	131,3	206,3	135,5	142,1
1976	181,2	147,6	149,0	246,7	183,2	171,7	364,6	226,4	229,7	225	150,1	148,5	237,2	152,3	161,2
1977	195,5	151,1	142,3	278,7	197,9	186,0	480,0	256,7	284,6	244	156,3	145,9	263,5	155,7	157,8
1978	205,9	148,7	137,0	314,9	209,8	191,6	567,1	276,6	313,1	257	146,7	139,6	284,3	149,9	152,2
1979 *	:	154	138	:	230	204	:	296	349	:	157	141	:	160	157
% TAV															
1978/1968	9,4	4,2	3,0	15,9	:	7,9	22,1	:	:	:	5,5	3,6	12,7	:	:
1978/1973	9,1	3,9	2,4	17,3	11,0	7,7	27,8	16,8	16,7	12,3	3,8	2,4	14,7	5,1	3,6
1974/1973	14,5	6,6	- 3,3	23,0	24,0	5,0	31,8	27,6	18,1	13,9	7,0	- 5,9	19,0	9,8	- 1,4
1975/1974	7,8	5,2	13,3	22,0	12,2	8,8	32,8	12,7	12,4	24,4	1,9	12,7	20,9	5,7	13,1
1976/1975	10,3	7,4	11,9	16,0	5,6	13,7	25,1	23,5	19,6	10,3	12,8	13,1	15,0	12,4	13,4
1977/1976	7,9	2,2	- 4,5	13,0	8,0	8,3	31,7	13,4	23,9	8,4	4,1	- 1,8	11,1	2,2	- 2,1
1978/1977	5,3	- 1,5	- 3,7	13,0	6,0	3,0	18,1	7,7	10,0	5,3	- 6,1	- 4,3	7,9	- 3,7	- 3,5
1979/1978 *	:	4	1	:	10	6	:	7	11	:	7	1	:	7	3

15 (*1*)

	Luxembourg			United Kingdom			Ireland			Danmark			EUR 9		
	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (2)	Agricultural producer prices (3)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (2)	Agricultural producer prices (3)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (2)	Agricultural producer prices (3)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (2)	Agricultural producer prices (3)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (2)	Agricultural producer prices (3)
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Indices															
1968	:	:	96,9	85,4	90,5	92,4	73,2	91,9	92,5	:	:	85,8	:	:	94,3
1973	:	120,3	125,8	147,1	150,0	147,1	147,4	141,7	162,6	145	140,4	147,0	:	129,5	135,3
1974	:	137,5	126,6	183,5	193,5	165,7	178,4	198,7	163,5	165	167,9	148,4	:	155,0	144,1
1975	:	150,8	142,0	231,1	215,8	205,9	216,9	234,1	207,0	194	178,2	163,5	:	169,3	163,9
1976	:	166,1	156,3	270,8	260,8	268,8	253,3	274,1	265,1	215	191,4	184,9	:	192,3	193,5
1977	:	174,1	154,7	294,5	300,7	273,6	293,7	333,9	319,6	252	203,6	191,6	:	210,2	210,0
1978	:	166,0	151,4	332,5	315,4	277,9	330,4	347,4	355,2	270	205,0	203,0	:	217,1	217,9
1979 *	:	170	155	:	353	312	:	382 (4)	397	:	220	204	:	235	234
% TAV															
1978/1968	:	:	4,6	14,6	13,3	11,6	16,3	14,2	14,4	:	:	9,0	:	:	8,7
1978/1973	:	6,7	3,8	17,7	16,0	13,6	17,5	19,6	16,9	13,2	7,9	6,7	:	10,9	10,0
1974/1973	:	14,3	0,6	24,7	29,0	12,6	21,0	40,2	0,6	13,8	19,6	1,0	:	19,7	6,5
1975/1974	:	9,7	12,2	25,9	11,5	24,3	21,6	17,8	26,6	17,6	6,1	10,2	:	9,2	13,7
1976/1975	:	10,2	10,1	17,2	20,9	30,5	16,8	17,1	28,1	10,8	7,4	13,1	:	13,6	18,1
1977/1976	:	4,8	– 1,0	8,8	15,3	1,8	15,9	21,8	20,6	17,2	6,4	3,6	:	9,3	8,5
1978/1977	:	– 4,7	– 2,1	12,9	4,9	1,6	12,5	4,0	11,1	7,1	0,7	5,9	:	3,3	3,8
1979/1978 *	:	2	4	:	12	12	:	10 (4)	11	:	7	1	:	8	7

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

(1) The EC index of 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.

(2) Index of the price of goods and services of current agricultural consumption.

(3) Annual index includes fruit and vegetables (except for Luxembourg and Ireland).

(4) VAT included.

16 % TAV in volume and in implicit prices of intermediate consumption (1) (2)

		Deutschland		France (2)		Italia (3)		Nederland (3)		Belgique/België (4)	
		Volume	Prix	Volume	Price	Volume	Price	Volume	Price	Volume	Price
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total intermediate consumption	1973/1968	2,9	5,2	7,7	4,4	4,8	7,0	6,6	4,7	7,2	5,9
	1978/1968	2,8	4,1	4,9	7,5	4,6	11,9	5,4*	3,7*	:	:
	1978/1973	2,7	3,1	2,2	10,6	4,3	16,9	4,3*	2,6*	:	:
	1978/1977	3,2	- 4,4	6,7	6,0	6,5	6,8	5,9*	- 4,6*	:	:
	1977/1976	3,6	2,2	2,6	9,8	6,7	13,0	3,6	3,9	:	:
of which:											
- Animal feed	1973/1968	5,0	5,2	10,6	7,4	5,7	8,8	8,6	4,1	8,2	5,5
	1978/1968	- 4,8	12,9	7,0	7,6	5,4	12,2	6,9*	2,0*	:	:
	1978/1973	- 13,8	21,1	3,6	7,7	5,1	15,8	5,2*	0,1*	:	:
	1978/1977	- 4,6	0,3	7,2	1,7	6,1	5,6	8,3*	- 8,2*	:	:
	1977/1976	6,0	1,9	1,2	11,6	7,8	13,1	3,6	3,9	:	:
- Fertilizers and soil improvement	1973/1968	3,4	3,3	5,6	4,2	4,5	1,1	0,7	3,8	- 2,3	3,4
	1978/1968	2,4	4,0	2,3	8,5	3,3	10,0	0,8*	5,6*	:	:
	1978/1973	1,5	4,8	0,3	13,1	2,0	19,6	0,8*	7,5*	:	:
	1978/1977	- 4,6	- 1,0	6,2	8,3	15,6	12,2	- 0,7*	7,3*	:	:
	1977/1976	6,0	- 0,6	1,7	6,1	4,4	5,1	13,9	- 5,8	:	:
- Energy	1973/1968	2,8	4,6	3,9	5,3	6,3	4,1	7,6	4,4	:	:
	1978/1968	2,3	4,2	2,4	10,3	6,2	13,8	5,9*	8,8*	:	:
	1978/1973	1,7	3,8	0,9	15,6	6,0	24,5	4,1*	13,3*	:	:
	1978/1977	3,4	- 6,9	4,2	7,9	6,6	2,1	- 2,8*	4,9	:	:
	1977/1976	1,8	- 3,2	0,3	11,0	10,5	11,9	5,6	5,8	:	:
- Implements, upkeep and repairs (5)	1973/1968	- 1,9	8,1	6,6	7,5	2,6	5,6	0,7	6,6	:	:
	1978/1968	- 1,0	7,3	3,7	9,9	2,5	10,3	1,2*	6,7*	:	:
	1978/1973	- 0,2	6,5	0,9	12,4	2,5	15,2	1,8*	6,8*	:	:
	1978/1977	0,0	5,0	6,3	10,6	2,4	8,5	0,4*	1,2*	:	:
	1977/1976	0,7	5,3	4,5	9,0	2,1	15,1	2,3	4,2	:	:

16 *(1)*

		Luxembourg		United Kingdom		Ireland		Danmark		EUR 9 (6)	
		Volume	Price	Volume	Price	Volume	Price	Volume	Price	Volume	Price
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Total intermediate consumption	1973/1968	2,7	3,2	:	:	6,6	8,7	2,0	9,3	5,0(7)	5,4(7)
	1978/1968	0,5	4,6	:	:	5,5*	13,5*	3,2	7,8	:	:
	1978/1973	- 1,7	6,1	-0,1	15,6	4,3*	18,6*	4,4	6,2	2,5*(8)	8,7*(8)
	1978/1977	-14,5	0,4	-0,0	4,4	14,4*	3,9*	6,1	- 0,3	4,8*(8)	1,3*(8)
	1977/1976	- 5,9	1,8	1,3	15,9	10,1	18,6	2,4	6,3	3,2*(8)	8,2*(8)
of which: - Animal feed	1973/1968	2,9	3,6	:	:	6,4	10,6	3,8	9,7	7,1(7)	6,2(7)
	1978/1968	- 0,7	3,8	:	:	5,6	13,5	5,4	6,3	:	:
	1978/1973	- 4,2	3,9	-0,4	13,2	4,8	16,5	6,9	3,1	0,6*(8)	9,8*(8)
	1978/1977	-27,1	-4,0	-1,9	- 0,8	15,6	0,6	8,8	- 4,4	4,5*(8)	- 1,5*(8)
	1977/1976	-14,2	2,9	-1,2	17,9	7,7	27,4	3,6	7,3	3,3*(8)	9,5*(8)
- Fertilizers and soil improvement	1973/1968	9,1	-2,2	:	:	10,4	6,0	4,2	3,8	3,9(7)	3,6(7)
	1978/1968	4,8	2,8	:	:	6,8	13,9	2,8	7,2	:	:
	1978/1973	0,7	8,1	0,3	17,6	3,3	22,4	1,5	10,8	1,0*(8)	11,4*(8)
	1978/1977	- 6,8	2,3	-2,1	15,8	24,2	8,8	5,1	1,4	2,7*(8)	6,8*(8)
	1977/1976	2,7	3,2	4,4	9,9	8,4	4,6	0,4	- 3,1	4,1*(8)	3,5*(8)
- Energy	1973/1968	1,7	1,4	:	:	5,3	4,2	-2,6	9,8	3,3(9)	4,9(9)
	1978/1968	1,5	4,1	:	:	4,2	13,7	0,0	9,2	:	:
	1978/1973	1,3	6,9	-2,0	21,9	3,1	24,1	2,7	8,6	1,7*(8)	10,6*(8)
	1978/1977	- 1,6	2,4	1,3	2,6	9,7	- 2,0	0,5	6,5	2,8*(8)	- 0,3*(8)
	1977/1976	4,1	-6,2	3,1	18,6	7,6	15,7	0,2	4,2	2,7*(8)	5,3*(8)
- Implements, upkeep and repairs (5)	1973/1968	0,2	7,6	:	:	5,9	10,6	-1,9	11,4	1,1(9)	7,7(9)
	1978/1968	- 0,1	7,8	:	:	7,5	15,2	-0,1	10,3	:	:
	1978/1973	- 0,4	7,9	-0,4	16,9	9,2	19,9	1,7	9,2	0,7*(8)	10,5*(8)
	1978/1977	–	2,9	1,3	14,0	16,0	43,8	4,5	9,0	2,7*(8)	8,2*(8)
	1977/1976	–	6,7	-0,1	17,0	16,7	8,8	2,9	7,1	1,9*(8)	9,0*(8)

Source: Eurostat. Agricultural accounts

(1) Implicit price: price indices of the Paasche type obtained by dividing the absolute values in national currency prices by the corresponding values calculated at constant prices. The EUR 9 indices were calculated by dividing the values at current prices and 1978 exchange rates by the corresponding values at constant prices and 1978 exchange rates. The EC index of the purchase prices of inputs in agriculture (see Table 15) is on the other hand a Laspeyres type index. Consequently, the difference between the data in these two tables is mainly the result of the different types of indices (see (2)).
(2) For 1968 to 1973, data at constant prices (1970) are used and for 1973 to 1978, data at constant prices (1975) (except Italia and Nederland, see (3)). TAV 1978/1968 calculated by linking series at constant prices (1970) and series at constant prices (1975). For the period 1968 to 1973, the figures are calculated from series based on data inclusive of VAT, and for 1973 to 1978 exclusive of VAT (except Italia).
(3) The figures are calculated from series at constant prices (1970) and for Italia, from series based on data-inclusive VAT.
(4) % TAV 1978/1968 to be interpreted with caution; it is not a completely comparable series.
(5) Italy: including pharmaceutical products, livestock, services and other intermediate consumption; EUR 9: including pharmaceutical products, livestock, services and other intermediate consumption for Italy.
(6) At 1978 exchange rates.
(7) Without United Kingdom.
(8) Without Belgique/België.
(9) Without United Kingdom and Belgique/België.

17 Price index of feedingstuffs, fertilizers and soil improvement, energy and lubricants, investments in

	Deutschland				France				
	Feeding-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil impro-vement	Energy and lubricants	Invest-ments in machinery	Feeding-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil improve-ments	Energy and lubricants	Invest-ments in machinery	Feeding-stuffs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Index (1970 = 100)									
1968	100,7	105,3	111,5	92,3	:	:	:	:	:
1973	126,1	112,7	124,9	119,1	130,7	118,2	116,7	122,7	130,4
1974	124,1	137,0	148,6	130,9	147,9	164,5	181,0	143,8	165,5
1975	120,7	154,4	158,3	143,3	156,0	193,4	191,5	167,2	180,4
1976	137,0	157,3	167,9	149,5	166,9	191,4	215,0	184,2	225,0
1977	140,3	153,8	168,3	155,8	189,1	197,2	239,2	200,4	263,5
1978	129,9	153,4	171,1	160,3	191,2	216,2	254,4	217,7	283,8
1979 *	130	156	203	165	203	236	301	241	304
% TAV									
1978/1968	2,6	3,8	4,4	5,7	:	:	:	:	:
1978/1973	0,6	6,4	6,5	6,1	7,9	12,8	16,9	12,2	16,8
1974/1973	- 1,6	21,5	19,0	9,9	13,2	39,2	55,0	17,2	26,9
1975/1974	- 2,7	12,8	6,6	9,5	5,5	17,6	5,8	16,3	9,0
1976/1975	13,5	1,8	6,1	4,3	7,0	- 1,1	12,3	10,2	24,7
1977/1976	2,4	- 2,2	0,2	4,2	13,3	3,1	11,3	8,8	17,1
1978/1977	- 7,4	- 0,3	1,6	2,9	1,1	9,6	6,4	8,6	7,7
1979/1978 *	0	2	18	3	6	9	18	11	7

	Luxembourg				United Kingdom				
	Feeding-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil impro-vement	Energy and lubricants	Invest-ments in machinery	Feeding-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil improve-ments	Energy and lubricants	Invest-ments in machinery	Feeding-stuffs
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Index (1970 = 100)									
1968	:	:	:	:	88,3	103,4	97,4	87,7	93,5
1973	118,8	113,9	118,2	127,5	157,9	163,7	124,5	131,1	152,6
1974	130,5	139,3	150,2	143,5	205,6	248,5	185,8	159,3	199,7
1975	136,9	151,2	174,0	159,4	207,2	311,7	222,8	207,7	214,4
1976	147,8	163,2	186,1	200,2	257,6	324,5	275,0	251,9	260,1
1977	152,3	164,9	190,6	209,8	303,1	359,6	332,6	310,5	337,2
1978	140,8	161,5	187,1	219,2	295,1	415,3	343,0	353,3	344,7
1979 *	142	153	212	236	333	437	401	392	371
% TAV									
1978/1968	:	:	:	:	12,8	14,9	13,4	15,0	13,9
1978/1973	3,5	7,2	9,6	11,4	13,3	20,5	22,5	21,9	17,7
1974/1973	9,8	22,3	27,1	12,5	30,2	51,7	49,2	21,5	30,9
1975/1974	4,9	8,5	15,8	11,1	0,8	25,4	19,9	30,4	7,4
1976/1975	8,0	7,9	7,0	25,6	24,3	4,1	23,4	21,3	21,3
1977/1976	3,0	1,0	2,4	4,8	17,6	10,8	20,9	23,3	29,6
1978/1977	- 7,6	- 2,0	- 1,8	4,5	- 2,6	15,8	3,1	13,8	2,2
1979/1978 *	1	- 5	13	8	13	5	17	11	8

Source: Eurostat.

machinery (excluding VAT; Ireland incl. VAT)

(1970 = 100)

Italia			Nederland				Belgique/België			
Fertilizers and soil improvement	Energy and lubricants	Investments in machinery	Feeding-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil improvement	Energy and lubricants	Investments in machinery	Feeding-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil improvement	Energy and lubricants	Investments in machinery
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
:	:	:	97,6	107,9	83,0	:	:	:	:	:
98,2	109,0	125,3	122,5	114,8	121,6	121,9	116,6	112,9	101,5	115,7
146,8	210,5	160,4	124,9	130,4	200,9	135,4	123,2	141,0	134,6	130,1
180,7	228,2	201,7	119,4	148,3	205,5	152,2	124,0	163,4	162,6	144,6
173,9	280,8	235,3	132,6	156,4	224,7	166,1	139,5	174,3	173,5	160,1
185,6	337,0	276,8	138,3	159,2	243,5	178,4	143,3	175,6	180,2	167,9
206,2	343,4	310,3	126,9	161,2	230,7	186,4	133,4	170,0	178,8	175,8
229	357	362	137	163	263	196	138	179	221	186
:	:	:	2,7	4,1	10,8	:	:	:	:	:
16,0	25,8	19,9	0,7	7,0	13,7	8,9	2,7	8,5	12,0	8,7
49,4	93,1	28,0	2,0	13,6	65,1	11,1	5,7	24,8	32,5	12,5
23,1	8,4	25,7	- 4,4	13,7	2,3	12,5	0,7	15,9	20,8	11,1
- 3,7	23,0	16,7	11,1	5,5	9,4	9,1	12,5	6,7	6,7	10,7
6,7	20,0	17,6	4,2	1,8	8,4	7,4	2,8	0,7	3,8	4,9
11,1	1,9	12,1	- 8,3	1,2	- 5,2	4,5	- 7,0	- 3,2	- 0,8	4,7
11	4	17	8	1	14	5	4	6	24	6

Ireland			Danmark				EUR 9			
Fertilizers and soil improvement	Energy and lubricants	Investments in machinery	Feeding-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil improvement	Energy and lubricants	Investments in machinery	Feeding-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil improvement	Energy and lubricants	Investments in machinery
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
93,6	98,9	86,3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
132,7	124,3	139,1	152,4	106,9	181,5	130,5	133,9	119,5	123,1	122,9
223,1	209,1	172,2	163,6	153,2	311,9	155,5	153,0	165,9	176,9	142,8
290,5	265,7	219,9	158,7	219,5	325,3	178,7	155,6	197,6	194,2	166,9
308,8	332,5	283,5	180,7	197,6	355,3	190,4	182,5	202,4	220,9	185,5
332,9	388,9	351,9	192,8	186,2	373,4	206,6	204,3	210,8	244,6	206,2
350,9	378,6	401,6	184,6	191,8	396,2	228,5	201,8	227,4	251,2	223,5
383	447	439	195	201	523	246	217	235	294	244
14,1	14,4	16,6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
21,5	25,0	23,6	3,9	12,4	16,9	11,9	8,5	13,7	15,3	12,7
68,1	68,2	23,8	7,4	43,3	71,9	19,1	14,2	38,9	43,7	16,2
30,2	27,1	27,7	- 3,0	43,2	4,3	14,9	1,7	19,1	9,8	16,9
6,3	25,1	28,9	13,9	- 9,9	9,2	6,6	17,2	2,4	13,7	11,1
7,8	17,0	24,1	6,7	- 5,8	5,1	8,5	12,0	4,2	10,7	11,2
5,4	- 2,7	14,1	- 4,3	3,0	6,1	10,6	- 1,2	7,9	2,7	8,4
9	18	9	5	5	32	8	8	3	17	9

18 Indices of producer prices: all products, crops and livestock (excluding VAT)

(1970 = 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)															
1968	102,1	100,5	102,7	89,3	89,7	89,1	x	x	x	97,8	93,1	100,2	x	x	x
1973	121,6	117,5	123,3	132,2	130,0	134,0	144,6	152,0	132,5	123,8	119,7	125,8	127,4	125,8	128,2
1974	117,6	115,1	118,5	138,8	145,4	133,6	170,8	184,3	148,8	116,5	116,5	116,5	125,6	140,2	119,1
1975	133,2	140,7	130,3	151,0	153,9	148,6	192,0	197,3	183,5	131,3	136,7	128,6	142,1	157,5	135,2
1976	149,0	177,0	139,1	171,7	184,5	161,6	229,7	233,9	222,7	148,5	169,0	138,2	161,2	196,6	145,4
1977	142,3	145,7	141,1	186,0	198,8	175,9	284,6	306,3	249,2	145,9	153,9	141,8	157,8	180,8	147,5
1978	137,0	141,7	135,3	191,6	195,6	188,5	313,1	338,8	271,0	139,6	140,9	139,0	152,2	173,1	142,8
1979 *	138	144	136	204	211	198	349	385	290	141	145	139	157	195	140
% TAV															
1978/1968	3,0	3,5	5,7	7,9	8,1	7,8	x	x	x	3,6	4,2	3,3	x	x	x
1978/1973	2,4	3,8	1,9	7,7	8,5	7,1	16,7	17,4	15,4	2,4	3,3	2,0	3,6	6,6	2,2
1974/1973	- 3,3	- 2,0	- 3,8	5,0	11,8	- 0,2	18,1	21,2	12,3	- 5,9	- 2,7	- 7,4	- 1,4	11,4	- 7,1
1975/1974	13,3	22,2	9,9	8,8	5,9	11,2	12,4	7,1	23,3	12,7	17,3	10,4	13,1	12,3	13,6
1976/1975	11,9	25,8	6,8	13,8	19,9	8,7	19,6	18,6	21,4	13,1	23,6	7,5	13,4	24,8	7,5
1977/1976	- 4,5	- 17,7	1,4	8,3	7,7	8,9	23,9	30,9	11,9	- 1,8	- 8,9	2,6	- 2,1	- 8,0	1,4
1978/1977	- 3,7	- 2,8	- 4,1	3,0	- 1,6	7,2	10,0	10,6	8,8	- 4,3	- 8,5	- 2,0	- 3,5	- 4,3	- 3,2
1979/1978 *	1	2	1	6	8	5	11	14	7	1	3	0	3	13	- 2

18 *(1)*

	Luxembourg			United Kingdom			Ireland			Danmark			EUR 9		
	Total	Crop products	Live-stock products	Total	Crop products	Live-stock products	Total	Crop products	Live-stock products	Total	Crop products	Live-stock products	Total	Crop products	Live-stock products
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Indices (including fruit and vegetables)															
1968	96,9	94,6	97,7	92,4	90,9	93,1	92,5	96,8	91,6	85,8	88,8	84,9	94,3	92,8	95,1
1973	125,8	125,9	125,8	147,1	144,9	148,0	162,6	152,0	164,7	147,0	143,7	148,0	135,3	137,5	133,7
1974	126,6	135,2	123,4	165,7	175,7	161,2	163,5	173,5	161,5	148,4	152,8	147,0	144,1	156,7	135,5
1975	142,0	168,3	132,5	205,9	225,8	196,8	207,0	216,9	205,0	163,5	171,7	161,1	163,9	175,0	156,3
1976	156,3	197,2	141,3	268,8	344,8	234,0	265,1	270,0	264,1	184,9	203,6	179,3	193,5	218,0	176,3
1977	154,7	179,6	145,6	273,6	301,5	260,9	319,6	306,3	322,3	191,6	197,8	189,7	210,0	237,0	191,1
1978	151,4	173,7	143,2	277,9	267,9	282,4	355,2	297,7	366,8	203,0	208,7	201,3	217,9	243,8	200,4
1979 *	155 (1)	190 (1)	145	312	321	309	397 (1)	355 (1)	405	204	224	198	234	271	210
% TAV															
1978/1968	4,6	6,3	3,9	11,6	11,4	11,7	14,4	11,9	14,9	9,0	8,9	9,0	8,7	10,1	7,7
1978/1973	3,8	6,6	2,6	13,6	13,1	13,8	16,9	14,4	17,4	6,7	7,7	6,3	10,0	12,1	8,4
1974/1973	0,6	7,4	- 1,9	12,6	21,2	8,9	0,6	14,2	- 1,9	0,9	6,3	- 0,7	6,5	14,0	1,3
1975/1974	12,2	24,5	7,3	24,3	28,5	22,1	26,6	25,0	26,9	10,2	12,3	9,6	13,7	11,7	15,3
1976/1975	10,1	17,2	6,7	30,5	52,7	18,9	28,1	24,5	28,8	13,1	18,6	11,3	18,1	24,6	13,1
1977/1976	- 1,0	- 8,9	3,0	1,8	- 12,6	11,5	20,6	13,4	22,1	3,6	- 2,8	5,8	8,5	9,1	8,1
1978/1977	- 2,1	- 3,3	- 1,6	1,6	- 11,2	8,3	11,1	- 2,8	13,8	5,9	5,5	6,1	3,8	2,5	4,8
1979/1978 *	4 (1)	14 (1)	1	12	20	9	11 (1)	16 (1)	10	1	7	- 2	7	11	5

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Excluding fruit and vegetables.

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

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonnes except as stated	1972/73	1978/79	1979/80	% TAV 1979/80 / Ist year	% TAV 1978/79 / 1977/78	% TAV 1979/80 / 1978/79
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	271,13	277,37	5,2	0	2,3
	Single basic intervention price	141,36	245,43	249,12	4,8	0	1,5
	Guaranteed minimum price to producer	185,94	–	–	–	–	–
	Threshold price	157,65	267,54	273,40	5,2	0	2,2
	Production aid	44,57/ha	76/ha	77,31/ha	–	5,0	1,7
2. Common wheat	Target price	137,58	196,32	201,42	3,8	2,7	2,6
	Single basic intervention price	126,64	146,97	149,17	1,9	1,3	1,5
	Threshold price	134,92	192,71	197,45	3,8	2,7	2,5
	Reference price (breadmaking quality)	–	165,58	168,06	1,3	1,0	1,5
3. Barley	Target price	126,03	177,99	182,89	4,3	1,6	2,8
	Single basic intervention price	115,70	146,97	149,17	3,2	1,3	1,5
	Threshold price	123,31	174,39	178,90	4,3	1,6	2,6
4. Rye	Target price	127,48	187,53	192,50	4,5	0	2,7
	Single basic intervention price	117,81	157,47	159,82	3,5	1,0	1,5
	Threshold price	124,82	183,94	188,50	4,5	0	2,5
5. Maize	Target price	123,01	177,99	182,89	4,4	1,6	2,8
	Single basic intervention price	100,65	146,97	149,17	4,0	3,0	1,5
	Threshold price	115,52	174,39	178,90	4,4	1,6	2,6
Rice							
Marketing year: September-August Beginning of single market: 1967/68							
1. Paddy rice	Intervention price	157,16	211,54	218,58	3,4	2,0	3,3
2. Husked rice							
Round-grain	Target price	255,69	364,21	382,28	4,9	1,9	5,0
Long-grain	Threshold price	250,98	358,76	376,58	4,8	1,8	5,0
	Threshold price	275,16	382,94	388,67	5,1	1,7	1,5
3. Wholly milled							
Round-grain	Threshold price	327,02	476,75	499,75	5,2	1,7	4,8
Long-grain	Threshold price	385,29	549,54	557,84	6,2	1,7	1,5
4. Broken rice	Threshold price	156,56	235,43	241,52	4,8	1,6	2,6
Sugar and isoglucose							
Marketing year: July-June Beginning of single market: Sugar: 1968/69 Isoglucose: 1977/78							

1. Beet	Minimum price						
	Community	21,37	31,36	31,83	4,1	2,0	1,5
	Italia	23,73	33,87	34,35	4,0	- 2,4	1,4
	Ireland	19,28	32,93	33,40	8,2	1,9	1,4
	United Kingdom	17,28	32,93	33,40	9,9	1,9	1,4
	Minimum price for half-lean						
	Community	12,57	21,95	22,28	5,7	2,0	1,5
	Italia	14,93	24,47	24,80	5,4	- 4,0	1,3
	Ireland	–	23,53	23,85	11,1	1,9	1,4
	United Kingdom	–	23,53	23,85	12,2	1,9	1,4
2. Raw sugar	Intervention price						
	Community	239,98	336,20	341,30	3,9	2,1	1,5
	Italia	256,66	336,20	341,30	3,9	2,1	1,5
	French OD	241,91	339,70	344,80	3,9	2,1	1,5
	Ireland	226,40	336,20	341,30	6,7	2,1	1,5
	United Kingdom	178,80	336,20	341,30	9,7	2,1	1,5
	Threshold price	286,88	416,50	422,30	4,1	1,1	1,4
3. White sugar	Target price	296,80	426,20	432,60	4,4	2,0	1,5
	Intervention price						
	Community	282,17	404,90	410,90	4,4	5,1	1,5
	Italia	300,30	424,20	430,30	4,3	- 0,8	1,4
	French OD	278,18	402,50	408,50	4,5	2,0	1,4
	Ireland	254,61	417,00	423,00	7,5	2,0	1,4
	United Kingdom	229,22	417,00	423,00	9,2	2,0	1,4
	Threshold price	327,02	486,00	492,80	4,6	1,2	1,4
	Production levy	113,16	121,50	123,30	1,9	2,0	1,5
4. Molasses	Threshold price	38,69	38,70	38,70	0	0	0
Isoglucose	Production levy	–	60,40	49,90	- 9,1	–	- 17,4
Olive oil							
Marketing year: November-October Beginning of single market: 1966/67							
	Representative target production price	1 507,56	2 315,60	2 350,40	4,1	2,0	1,5
	Market price	962,33	1 794,40	:	:	:	:
	Intervention price	874,68	1 706,30	1 731,90	5,3	4,8	1,5
	Threshold price	945,40	1 758,20	:	:	:	:
	Aid	545,24	521,20	529,00	1,7	2,2	1,5
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	358,70	364,10	3,4	4,0	1,5
	Intervention price	244,81	348,40	353,60	3,4	4,0	1,5
2. Sunflower	Target price	254,48	390,70	396,60	4,1	5,0	1,5
	Basic intervention price	247,23	379,40	385,10	4,1	5,0	1,5

19 *(1)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonnes except as stated	1972/73	1978/79	1979/80	% TAV		
					1979/80 / 1st year	1978/79 / 1977/78	1979/80 / 1978/79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Soya	Target price	–	391,30	394,80	7,0	5,0	0,9
4. Flax seeds	Target price	–	392,10	397,90	4,3	4,0	1,5
5. Castor beans	Target price	–	507,80	515,40	1,5	–	1,5
Dried fodder							
Marketing year: Dehydrated potatoes: July-June Dehydrated lucerne: April-March Beginning of single market: 1974/75							
1. Dehydrated potatoes	Production aid	–	11,55	:	:	–	:
2. Dehydrated lucerne	Production aid	–	6,04	6,14	1,7	–	1,7
	Target price	–	124,52	126,40	1,5	–	1,5
Cotton seed – ECU/ha							
Marketing year: August-July Beginning of single market: 1971/72							
	Aid	96,72	131,41	133,38	5,9	4,0	1,5
Flax and hemp – ECU/ha							
Marketing year: August-July Beginning of single market: 1970/71							
1. Flax	Aid	163,21	244,87	248,55	7,2	4,0	1,5
	Community						
2. Hemp	Aid	139,03	222,40	225,74	9,9	4,0	1,5
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	–	126,90	129,00	11,1	16,7	1,7
2. Fibre flax (1)	Aid	–	175,30	178,00	10,7	10,7	1,5
3. Seed flax (1)	Aid	–	139,00	141,00	7,5	13,9	1,4
4. Grasses (1)	Aid	96,72 to 362,69	120,90 to 459,40	123,00 to 503,00	3,5 to 4,8	– 1,0 to 21,8	1,7 to 9,5
5. Legumes (1)	Aid	60,45 to 241,79	48,40 to 338,50	49,00 to 368,00	– 3,4 to 6,2	0 to 11,6	1,2 to 8,7

6. Hybrid maize (2)	Reference price	447,31 to 1 148,51	689,10 to 1 354,00	690,00 to 1 150,00	6,4 to 2,3	9,6 to 0,9	0,1 to – 0,3
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	2,50	2,54	4,5	2,0	1,6
	Activating price	1,63	2,33	:	:	:	:
2. Type R II	Guide price	1,62	2,50	2,54	5,4	2,0	1,6
	Activating price	1,58	2,33	:	:	:	:
3. Type R III	Guide price	27,32	39,03	39,61	4,4	2,0	1,5
	Activating price	26,11	36,27	:	:	:	:
4. Type A I	Guide price	1,64	2,35	2,38	4,3	2,1	1,3
	Activating price	1,58	2,16	:	:	:	:
5. Type A II	Guide price	36,39	52,01	52,79	4,6	2,0	1,5
	Activating price	33,97	47,95	:	:	:	:
6. Type A III	Guide price	41,59	59,38	60,28	4,6	2,0	1,5
	Activating price	38,81	54,75	:	:	:	:
B – 1. Red wine	Reference price	2,22	3,24	:	:	3,1	:
2. White wine	Reference price	2,12	3,07	:	:	2,8	:
3. Liqueur wine	Reference price	5,20	54,40 to 79,79	:	:	0	:
4. Liqueur wine (processed)	Reference price	–	44,73 to 67,70	:	:	0	:
5. Wine (fortified for distillation)		1,45	1,99	:	:	3,1	:
6. Grape must		–	2,18	:	:	2,9	:
7. White wine (Riesling-Sylvaner)	Reference price	44,94	64,76	:	:	2,7	:
C – Grape juice							
1. White	Reference price	–	2,79	:	:	7,9	:
2. Other	Reference price	–	2,94	:	:	13,0	:
Hops – ECU/ha							
Marketing year: January–December Beginning of single market: 1971 Different varieties	Aid	181,34 to 906,71	363,00 to 484,00	:	:	5,4 to – 3,6	:
Leaf tobacco – ECU/kg							
Harvest: January-December Beginning of single market: 1970							
No 1a + b	Norm price	2,291	2,856	2,898	3,1	1,2	1,5
	Intervention price	2,062	2,570	2,608	3,1	1,1	1,5
	Derived intervention price	3,206	3,898	3,944	3,0	0,9	1,2
	Premium	1,595	1,955	1,984	2,7	2,2	1,5
No 2	Norm price	2,767	3,413	3,464	2,7	1,5	1,5
	Intervention price	2,490	3,072	3,118	2,7	1,2	1,5
	Derived intervention price	3,609	4,384	4,439	3,0	1,0	1,3
	Premium	1,586	2,004	2,065	3,6	2,2	3,0

19 *(2)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonnes except as stated	1972/73	1978/79	1979/80	% TAV 1979/80 / 1st year	% TAV 1978/79 / 1977/78	% TAV 1979/80 / 1978/79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No 3	Norm price	2,605	3,314	3,363	3,2	2,0	1,5
	Intervention price	2,345	2,982	3,027	3,2	2,0	1,5
	Derived intervention price	2,973	3,990	4,040	4,5	3,2	1,3
	Premium	1,400	1,972	2,001	5,4	3,5	1,5
No 4a + b	Norm price	1,792	2,540	2,579	4,3	3,0	1,5
	Intervention price	1,613	2,286	2,321	4,3	3,0	1,5
	Premium	1,237	1,590	1,621	3,5	3,5	1,9
No 5	Norm price	1,893	2,475	2,521	3,5	3,0	1,9
	Intervention price	1,703	2,227	2,261	3,5	3,0	1,5
	Premium	1,333	1,535	1,559	2,7	3,3	1,6
No 6	Norm price	2,142	2,721	–	–	1,0	–
	Intervention price	1,928	2,449	–	–	1,0	–
	Premium	1,087	1,327	–	–	1,9	–
No 7a + b	Norm price	1,641	2,296	2,330	4,2	3,0	1,5
	Intervention price	1,480	2,066	2,096	4,2	3,0	1,5
	Premium	1,194	1,584	1,608	4,0	4,0	1,5
No 8a + b + c	Norm price	1,331	2,009	–	–	5,0	–
	Intervention price	1,198	1,809	–	–	5,0	–
	Premium	0,829	1,162	–	–	5,5	–
No 9a + b	Norm price	1,583	2,408	–	–	5,0	–
	Intervention price	1,434	2,168	–	–	5,0	–
	Premium	1,043	1,379	–	–	4,6	–
No 10	Norm price	2,170	2,783	2,825	3,5	3,0	1,5
	Intervention price	1,954	2,505	2,542	3,5	3,0	1,5
	Derived intervention price	2,777	3,537	3,580	3,6	3,4	1,2
	Premium	1,330	1,604	1,628	6,1	3,9	1,5
No 11a	Norm price	1,758	2,036	2,066	1,8	1,0	1,5
	Intervention price	1,583	1,833	1,859	1,8	1,1	1,4
	Derived intervention price	2,409	2,750	2,780	1,7	0,8	1,1
	Premium	0,832	1,001	1,058	1,7	4,4	5,7
No 11b	Norm price	1,861	2,386	2,423	3,5	2,0	1,6
	Intervention price	1,676	2,148	2,181	3,5	2,0	1,5
	Derived intervention price	2,516	3,113	3,150	3,0	1,6	1,2
	Premium	1,007	1,256	1,316	5,0	4,5	4,8
No 12a + b + c	Norm price	1,801	2,121	2,152	2,6	3,0	1,5
	Intervention price	1,621	1,909	1,937	2,6	3,0	1,5
	Derived intervention price	1,260	2,718	2,751	2,9	2,4	1,2
	Premium	0,642	0,983	1,055	8,5	6,6	7,3
No 13a + b + c	Norm price	1,775	2,026	2,056	2,2	1,0	1,5
	Intervention price	1,597	1,823	1,851	2,2	1,0	1,5
	Derived intervention price	2,423	2,733	2,764	2,0	0,8	1,1
	Premium	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

No 14	Norm price	1,410	1,566	1,588	1,9	0	1,4
	Intervention price	1,268	1,252	1,271	0,7	0	1,5
	Derived intervention price	1,845	1,913	1,934	1,2	0	1,1
	Premium	0,959	1,093	1,110	3,1	0	1,6
No 15	Norm price	2,621	2,943	2,987	1,5	0	1,5
	Intervention price	2,359	2,649	2,689	1,5	0	1,5
	Derived intervention price	3,809	4,204	4,250	1,3	0	1,1
	Premium	1,735	1,806	1,867	2,4	1,4	3,4
No 16	Norm price	2,455	2,787	2,829	1,8	0	1,5
	Intervention price	2,210	2,509	2,263	0,6	0	- 9,8
	Derived intervention price	3,305	3,691	3,402	0,7	0	- 7,8
	Premium	1,605	1,716	1,776	2,7	1,4	3,5
No 17	Norm price	2,199	2,503	2,540	1,9	0	1,5
	Intervention price	1,979	2,252	2,031	0,7	0	- 9,8
	Derived intervention price	2,976	3,326	3,065	0,7	0	- 7,8
	Premium	1,431	1,516	1,576	2,0	0	4,0
No 18a + b + c	Norm price	11,618	13,124	13,321	2,2	0	1,5
	Intervention price	10,456	11,811	11,990	2,2	0	1,5
	Derived intervention price	15,805	17,884	18,091	2,0	0	1,2
	Premium	6,721	6,649	6,891	1,4	1,9	3,6
No 19a + b	Norm price	1,086	1,387	-	-	3,0	-
	Intervention price	0,977	1,248	-	-	2,9	-
	Premium	0,265	0,484	-	-	25,0	-
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	15,26	2,4	2,0	5,1
	Buying-in price	4,11	6,35	6,56	3,0	2,1	3,3
2. Tomatoes (open grown)	Reference price	21,40	93,73	98,51	7,4	40,4	5,1
	Basic price	15,96	23,27	18,49	1,5	1,7	- 20,5
	Buying-in price	6,41	9,68	7,65	1,7	1,8	- 21,0
3. Oranges (Group 1)	Reference price	20,79	22,85	22,85	0	0	0
	Basic price	19,22	29,97	30,40	4,8	1,9	1,4
	Buying-in price	13,18	19,52	19,80	4,3	2,0	1,4
4. Mandarins	Reference price	21,52	23,86	23,87	0,8	0	0
	Basic price	22,24	33,49	33,98	5,4	2,0	1,5
	Buying-in price	14,63	22,10	22,42	5,3	2,0	1,4
5. Lemons	Reference price	25,15	29,81	33,04	3,6	0	10,8
	Basic price	24,78	33,42	34,87	8,3	1,8	4,3
	Buying-in price	13,30	20,12	21,02	7,7	1,8	4,5
6. Table grapes	Reference price	31,31	37,10	38,89	0,8	- 9,5	4,8
	Basic price	27,05	25,77	26,12	0,2	1,8	1,4
	Buying-in price	11,61	16,78	17,00	0,8	1,8	1,3
7. Apples	Reference price	17,29	27,65	29,00	4,1	5,1	4,9
	Basic price	11,73	18,85	19,18	0,4	2,4	1,8
	Buying-in price	6,17	9,61	9,78	0,1	2,4	1,8

19 *(3)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonnes except as stated	1972/73	1978/79	1979/80	% TAV 1979/80 / 1st year	% TAV 1978/79 / 1977/78	% TAV 1979/80 / 1978/79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8. Pears	Reference price	18,26	27,27	28,60	1,6	5,0	4,9
	Basic price	16,20	21,00	21,29	0	1,9	1,4
	Buying-in price	8,10	10,71	10,87	1,2	2,0	1,5
9. Peaches	Reference price	34,09	52,38	54,92	5,4	3,2	4,8
	Basic price	22,97	34,25	32,44	3,7	1,9	- 5,3
	Buying-in price	3,90	20,85	20,02	4,0	2,0	- 4,0
10. Cherries	Reference price	50,53	71,74	84,40	4,6	- 5,9	17,6
11. Plums (Group 1)	Reference price	26,84	42,30	44,37	5,5	5,3	4,9
12. Cucumbers	Reference price	-	89,67	91,58	6,6	- 4,0	2,1
Citrus fruits							
Beginning of single market: 1969/70		21,52	23,86	23,87	1,7	0	0
Products processed from fruit and vegetables – ECU/100 kg Marketing year: varies according to product Uniform beginning of marketing year: Tomato concentrates: 1975/76 Preserved pineapple: 1976/77 Other: 1978/79							
1. Preserved pineapple	Aid	-	39,29	46,38	8,5	4,2	18,0
	Minimum price	-	19,65	20,67	3,9	2,5	5,2
2. Tomato concentrates	Production aid		39,30	38,22	- 2,7	-	- 2,7
	Minimum producer price		7,93	8,35	5,3	-	5,3
3. Peeled tomatoes – whole	Production aid	-	11,26 to 14,18	14,14 to 17,75	25,6 to 25,2	-	25,6 to 25,2
	Minimum producer price	-	10,01 to 13,26	10,53 to 13,96	5,2 to 5,3	-	5,2 to 5,3
– other	Production aid	-	5,50	6,93	26,0	-	26,0
	Minimum producer price	-	8,27	8,70	5,2	-	5,2
4. Tomato juice	Production aid	-	8,52	10,17	19,4	-	19,4
	Minimum producer price	-	8,27	8,70	5,2	-	5,2
5. Peaches in syrup	Production aid	-	21,82	27,69	26,9	-	26,9
	Minimum producer price	-	28,63	30,13	5,2	-	5,2
6. Prunes	Production aid	-	35,47	51,40	44,9	-	44,9
	Minimum producer price	-	127,01	133,69	5,3	-	5,3

Milk products							
Marketing year: April-March Beginning of single market: 1968/69							
1. Milk (3,7 % FC)	Target price	142,29	214,00	214,00	5,1	2,0	0
2. Low-fat milk	Aid	19,95	53,20	56,50	10,9	− 20,0	6,2
3. Butter	Intervention price						
	Community	2 176,12	2 849,70	2 849,70	2,8	2,1	0
	Danmark	2 037,45	2 849,70	2 849,70	4,9	2,1	0
	Ireland	1 875,21	2 849,70	2 849,70	6,2	3,9	0
	United Kingdom	919,53	2 849,70	2 849,70	17,5	14,7	0
4. Cheese							
– Gr. Pad (30–60 days)	Intervention price	1 720,94	2 794,30	2 794,30	5,8	3,3	0
(6 months)	Intervention price	2 037,69	3 390,90	3 390,90	5,9	4,1	0
– Parm. Regg.	Intervention price	2 216,34	3 699,80	3 699,80	5,9	4,6	0
(6 months)	Storage price	26,36	16,60	–	–	1,5	–
5. Skimmed-milk powder	Intervention price	652,83	1 157,90	1 157,90	8,0	1,8	0
	Aid	213,02	519,80	556,00	16,9	10,3	7,0
6. Pilot products	Serum powder – Threshold price	259,92	326,40	386,90	3,7	0	18,5
	Milk powder (15 %) – Threshold price	810,00	1 355,40	1 355,40	6,9	1,6	0
	Milk powder (26 %) – Threshold price	1 410,85	2 086,30	2 086,30	4,8	1,7	0
	Condensed milk (unsweetened) – Threshold price	597,83	824,70	825,70	3,7	1,1	0
	Condensed milk (sweetened) – Threshold price	799,12	1 072,60	1 072,60	3,4	1,0	0
	Butter – Threshold price	2 431,81	3 099,00	3 099,00	2,7	1,7	0
	Emmentaler – Threshold price	2 055,58	3 059,90	3 059,90	4,9	2,0	0
	Blue-veined cheese – Threshold price	1 778,97	2 481,50	2 481,50	4,1	1,6	0
	Parm. Regg. – Threshold price	2 749,16	4 068,90	4 068,90	4,7	4,1	0
	Cheddar – Threshold price	1 886,57	2 670,70	2 670,70	4,3	1,7	0
	Gouda and other – Threshold price	1 691,33	2 456,10	2 456,10	4,6	1,7	0
	Lactose – Threshold price	519,85	649,20	773,70	3,7	0	19,2
Beef and veal							
Marketing year: April-March Beginning of single market: 1968/69							
1. Beef animals (live)	Guide price						
	Community	906,71	1 522,90	1 545,80	5,9	2,5	1,5
	Ireland + United Kingdom	730,45	1 522,90	1 545,80	11,3	6,5	1,5
	Intervention price						
	Community	–	1 370,06	1 391,20	3,7	6,5	1,5
	Ireland + United Kingdom	–	1 370,06	1 391,20	6,9	6,5	1,5
2. Calves (live)	Guide price						
	Community	1 139,44	–	–	–	–	–
	Ireland + United Kingdom	904,90	–	–	–	–	–
Pigmeat							
Marketing year: November-October Beginning of single market: 1967/68							
Pig carcasses	Basic price	997,39	1 482,22	1 504,46	4,5	2,0	1,5
	Sluice-gate price	670,56	822,80	:	:	− 2,3	:

19 *(4)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonnes except as stated	1972/73	1978/79	1979/80	% TAV 1979/80 / 1st year	% TAV 1978/79 / 1977/78	% TAV 1979/80 / 1978/79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Eggs							
Marketing year: November-October							
Beginning of single market: 1967/68							
Eggs in shell	Sluice-gate price	78,34	102,20	:	:	-0,1	:
Poultrymeat							
Marketing year: November-October							
Beginning of single market: 1967/68							
1. 70 % chickens	Sluice-gate price	835,75	1 015,60	:	:	0,3	:
2. 70 % ducks	Sluice-gate price	815,32	1 222,60	:	:	10,3	:
3. 75 % geese	Sluice-gate price	631,19	1 388,50	:	:	34,9	:
4. Turkeys	Sluice gate price	965,95	1 292,70	:	:	- 0,1	:
5. Guinea fowls	Sluice gate price	1 423,42	1 692,70	:	:	- 0,1	:
Silkworms – ECU/box of seed							
Marketing year: April-March							
Beginning of single market: 1972/73	Aid	36,27	66,49	67,50	9,3	36,6	1,5
Beans and field beans							
Marketing year: July-June							
Beginning of single market: 1978/79	Activating price	–	344,60	349,70	1,5	–	1,5
	Minimum purchase price	–	211,60	214,80	1,5	–	1,5

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Seed subsidies 1978/79 (ECU/100 kg): Linum usitatissimum L. partim (fibre flax) – 17,5, Linum usitatissimum L. partim (seed flax) – 13,9, Cannabis sativa L. (monoica) – 12,7; Graminae: Arrhenatherum elatius (L.) J. and C. 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, medium late, medium early or early – 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 arvense L. – 4,8, Vicia faba L.ssp.faba var. equina Pers. – 6,0, Vicia faba L.var minor (Peterm) bull – 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 1979/80 (ECU/100 kg): Double hybrids – Top-cross hybrids – 69, Three-cross hybrids – 93, Single hybrids – 135.

20 Annual rate of change (% TAV) of (a) prices for foodstuffs and beverages and of (b) producer prices of agricultural products (1)

		% TAV				% TAV for each month of 1978/79 compared with the corresponding month of 1977/78									
		1978/1968	1978/1973	1977/1976	1978/1977	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)	4,4	4,1	3,4	0,5	- 0,8	- 0,5	- 0,2	0,1	0,1	0,6	0,3	1,0	0,3	0,4
	(b)	3,0	2,4	- 4,5	- 3,7	- 4,4	- 4,2	- 5,1	- 3,1	- 2,1	- 0,6	1,4	1,0	3,0	:
France	(a)	9,5	11,2	13,1	8,7	7,1	7,6	7,9	8,2	8,2	8,2	7,8	8,2	8,4	8,2
	(b)	7,9	7,7	8,3	3,0	5,6	6,4	6,1	6,4	5,7	5,9	7,4	4,5	6,2	:
Italia	(a)	12,7	17,4	19,7	12,5	11,9	11,8	8,2	12,3	13,1	13,7	14,0	14,0	13,9	13,5
	(b)	:	16,7	23,9	10,0	6,9	8,4	7,2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland	(a)	6,0	5,9	6,6	- 0,3	- 1,1	- 1,6	- 1,6	- 0,1	1,3	1,9	2,5	2,2	2,2	1,7
	(b)	3,6	2,4	- 1,8	- 4,3	- 3,7	- 5,9	- 7,8	- 5,9	- 3,0	- 2,7	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	(a)	6,7	8,1	6,5	1,4	- 0,2	- 0,5	- 0,6	0,1	- 0,5	- 0,5	- 0,5	0,0	0,5	- 0,2
	(b)	:	3,6	- 2,1	- 3,5	- 5,4	- 4,9	- 7,0	- 3,1	- 1,4	- 0,4	- 0,9	- 7,8		
Luxembourg	(a)	6,9	8,0	6,3	2,0	1,5	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,8	2,1	1,7
	(b)	4,6	3,8	- 1,0	- 2,1	4,0	6,7	2,4	1,9	2,0	2,3	4,8	:	:	:
United Kingdom	(a)	:	17,1	18,0	7,0	6,5	7,1	7,3	9,4	9,2	9,3	8,6	9,4	10,1	9,3
	(b)	11,6	13,6	1,8	1,6	5,7	7,2	8,6	9,1	8,8	9,4	8,8	6,9	8,3	
Ireland	(a)	:	15,3	15,2	9,3	10,9**	11,3	13,5**	15,6**	17,7	17,4**	17,0**	16,7	15,1**	16,6**
	(b)	14,4	16,9	20,6	11,1	14,8	18,2	15,9	16,5	15,1	12,7	:	:	:	:
Danmark	(a)	:	11,4	14,8	9,1	5,5	5,3	5,3	5,4	:	:	:	:	:	:
	(b)	9,0	6,7	3,6	5,9	- 0,4	- 0,7	- 4,2	- 2,1	- 2,2	- 1,6	:	:	:	:
EUR 9	(a)	:	11,5	12,8	7,3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	(b)	8,7	10,0	8,5	3,8	3,2	4,3	3,6	5,2	5,2	6,2	7,1	6,1	6,4	6,1

Source: Eurostat.

(1) »Fruit and vegetables«: excluded from monthly series and included in annual series.

21 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*										
1978	150,1	199,6	265,2	183,9	182,7	171,1	269,5	268,9	207,6	210,8
% TAV 1978/1968	4,7	8,4	11,1	7,5	7,0	6,2	11,7	12,1	8,6	:
% TAV 1978/1973	4,8	10,7	16,7	7,0	9,2	7,9	16,1	15,3	11,0	11,5
% TAV 1978/1977	2,6	9,3	12,1	4,3	4,5	3,1	8,3	7,6	10,0	7,8
% TAV 1977/1976	3,9	9,5	18,4	6,7	7,1	6,7	15,8	13,6	11,1	11,4
2. *Manufactured products (including tobacco)*										
1978	149,9	186,5	269,8	177,6	167,8	162,0	:	267,8	196,4	:
% TAV 1978/1969	5,0	7,6	12,3	7,0	6,2	5,9	:	:	:	:
% TAV 1978/1973	5,0	10,2	17,5	7,6	8,3	7,4	:	16,1	10,6	:
% TAV 1978/1977	3,3	9,1	11,4	4,7	5,2	5,0	:	7,4	10,4	:
% TAV 1977/1976	2,8	7,0	19,7	4,5	5,6	5,7	:	14,1	8,6	:
3. *Services*										
1978	160,5	212,2	262,4	225,9	220,5	196,8	:	281,9	217,6	:
% TAV 1978/1969	6,0	9,4	12,0	10,3	10,0	8,3	:	:	:	:
% TAV 1978/1973	5,5	11,6	16,1	9,9	11,8	9,7	:	16,7	11,5	:
% TAV 1978/1977	3,8	10,6	13,0	8,3	8,4	5,0	:	10,3	11,1	:
% TAV 1977/1976	3,9	9,6	16,5	9,2	11,0	9,2	:	12,3	11,2	:
4. *Foodstuffs and beverages*										
1978	141,2	205,2	269,6	161,9	170,6	172,8	290,5	282,5	220,6	212,6 **
% TAV 1978/1969	4,4	9,5	12,7	6,0	6,7	6,9	:	:	:	:
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

% TAV 1978/1977	0,5	8,7	12,5	− 0,3	1,4	2,0	7,0	9,3	9,1	7,3 **
% TAV 1977/1976	3,4	13,1	19,7	6,6	6,5	6,3	18,0	15,2	14,8	12,8 **
5. *Bread and confectionery*										
1978	156,2	224,7	275,7	193,5	208,6	192,3	:	282,9	247,8	:
% TAV 1978/1969	5,8	:	12,5	8,0	9,0	8,7	:	:	:	:
% TAV 1978/1973	5,2	12,9	17,8	9,4	11,4	9,8	:	17,9	13,4	:
% TAV 1978/1977	3,7	12,0	14,9	7,6	7,0	4,3	:	13,1	14,3	:
% TAV 1977/1976	3,3	10,6	15,7	5,7	8,8	7,6	:	19,1	13,8	:
6. *Meat*										
1978	139,4	205,4	278,2	157,7	171,4	167,3	315,2	340,0	208,9	:
% TAV 1978/1969	4,3	:	12,6	5,6	6,5	6,5	:	:	:	:
% TAV 1978/1973	2,7	9,4	15,9	4,1	7,0	6,8	14,3	15,4	9,0	:
% TAV 1978/1977	1,2	9,0	12,4	3,7	5,4	4,7	12,3	15,6	10,2	:
% TAV 1977/1976	0,6	9,8	12,8	3,1	3,4	4,7	12,3	21,7	7,0	:
7. *Milk, butter, cheese*										
1978	144,7	202,2	299,8	169,1	160,9	161,9	314,1	238,0	220,5	:
% TAV 1978/1969	4,2	:	13,8	6,4	5,6	5,7	:	:	:	:
% TAV 1978/1973	4,4	10,2	:	6,7	6,5	6,7	18,9	13,3	9,1	:
% TAV 1978/1977	1,9	9,5	7,9	3,6	2,7	1,9	16,5	8,2	3,8	:
% TAV 1977/1976	2,1	8,3	28,3	6,9	5,5	3,9	20,4	11,4	11,2	:
8. *Fruit and vegetables*										
1978	168,6	254,1	309,0	156,9	170,3	158,4	316,1	272,5	200,1	:
% TAV 1978/1969	6,0	:	14,0	6,1	7,2	6,0	:	:	:	:
% TAV 1978/1973	5,2	14,9	19,3	6,8	9,6	6,4	16,1	12,1	9,2	:
% TAV 1978/1977	− 3,7	5,4	15,9	− 9,3	− 5,8	− 11,3	− 17,5	− 5,0	2,6	:
% TAV 1977/1976	9,4	22,2	23,0	1,1	11,3	− 1,7	6,4	3,4	0,8	:

Source: Eurostat.

22 Comparison between the movement (% TAV) of consumer prices (1973 to 1978), producer prices (1973 to 1978), and common agricultural prices (1972/73 to 1977/78, in the EC)

	Deutschland			France			Italia			Nederland			Belgique/België		
	Consumer prices (1) (3)	Producer prices (1)	Common agricultural prices (2) (3)	Consumer prices (1) (3)	Producer prices (1)	Common agricultural prices (2) (3)	Consumer prices (1) (3)	Producer prices (1)	Common agricultural prices (2) (3)	Consumer prices (1) (3)	Producer prices (1)	Common agricultural prices (2) (3)	Consumer prices (1) (3)	Producer prices (1)	Common agricultural prices (2) (3)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Bread	6,0			13,0			16,6			10,4			12,6		
Common wheat		4,2	5,3		9,0	7,7		16,5	18,0		3,2	5,5		5,3	10,8
2. Sugar	5,0			10,1			19,2			6,8			10,7		
Sugarbeet		6,2	6,0		6,7	8,4		20,3	19,3		2,4	6,2		7,4	7,3
3. Whole milk	4,3			11,0			21,4			4,9			8,8		
Milk		5,5	6,8		8,8	8,9		18,5	19,4		5,5	6,7		6,5	7,8
4. Beef and veal	3,8			9,6			15,3			4,5			8,3		
Beef (excluding veal)		2,4	9,3		6,6	11,3		15,4	22,0		3,0	9,0		3,9	10,1
5. Pigmeat	3,2			6,7			13,1			4,0			6,7		
Pigmeat		- 1,3	6,7		3,0	8,7		12,0	19,2		- 2,1	6,5		- 0,6	9,5
6. Ware potatoes	- 1,7			- 2,9			8,9			1,7			- 4,8		
Ware potatoes		- 7,6	-		- 7,3	-		8,3	-		- 11,3	-		- 10,6	-
7. Eggs	0			7,8			13,0			- 2,8			3,8		
Eggs		3,7	5,7		7,8	7,6		13,8	18,0		- 3,7	5,4		- 4,7	6,5

22 *(1)*

	Luxembourg			United Kingdom			Ireland			Danmark			EUR 9		
	Consumer prices (1) (3)	Producer prices (1)	Common agricultural prices (2) (3)	Consumer prices (1) (3)	Producer prices (1)	Common agricultural prices (2) (3)	Consumer prices (1) (3)	Producer prices (1)	Common agricultural prices (2) (3)	Consumer prices (1) (3)	Producer prices (1)	Common agricultural prices (2) (3)	Consumer prices (1) (3)	Producer prices (1)	Common agricultural prices (2) (3)
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Bread	:			20,7			14,6			11,7			:		
Common wheat		4,9	10,8		10,9	12,0		12,3	17,3		9,6	8,3		11,3	:
2. Sugar	:			24,2			23,9			26,2			:		
Sugarbeet		–	7,3		17,5	18,9		25,8	21,8		9,2	10,1		11,1	:
3. Whole milk	:			18,2			8,9			9,5			:		
Milk		3,7	7,8		16,1	12,7		19,4	18,7		9,9	9,6		10,8	:
4. Beef and veal	:			16,2			16,0			10,6			:		
Beef (excluding veal)		3,3	10,1		13,2	20,0		17,4	25,7		6,6	12,0		9,2	:
5. Pigmeat	:			13,2			16,6			12,0			:		
Pigmeat		1,1	9,5		13,4	13,1		15,0	18,5		3,7	9,4		3,9	:
6. Ware potatoes	:			15,4			6,2			2,7			:		
Ware potatoes		– 2,8	–		13,7	–		2,8	–		– 3,7	–		1,0	:
7. Eggs	:			10,4			10,4			7,8			:		
Eggs		– 3,2	6.5		7,1	12,0		9,9	17,3		6,8	8,3		5,0	:

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

(1) 1978 compared with 1973.
(2) 1977/78 compared with 1972/73.
(3) Calculated from the prices in the national currency.

23 Prices of certain agricultural products

		EC 'entry price' EUA/100 kg	Third-country offer price (normally lowest available) EUA/100 kg	In % (1)
1	2	3	4	5
Common wheat	1968/1969	13,24	6,78	195
	1973/1974	14,34	18,06	79
	1974/1975	15,70	14,64	107
	1975/1976	17,41	14,04	124
	1976/1977	18,98	9,28	204
	1977/1978	19,72	9,14	216
	1978/1979	20,23	10,50	193
Durum wheat	1968/1969	19,80	9,27	214
	1973/1974	31,99	27,48	116
	1974/1975	29,37	24,37	120
	1975/1976	28,74	19,80	145
	1976/1977	27,12	11,50	236
	1977/1978	27,78	12,73	218
	1978/1979	27,78	12,89	216
Husked rice	1968/1969	23,02	16,67	138
	1973/1974	25,96	42,91	60
	1974/1975	28,80	35,69	81
	1975/1976	32,51	23,76	137
	1976/1977	35,35	21,24	166
	1977/1978	36,72	28,75	128
	1978/1979	37,34	23,75	157
Barley	1968/1969	11,53	5,86	197
	1973/1974	12,91	13,44	96
	1974/1975	14,29	13,40	107
	1975/1976	15,91	13,61	117
	1976/1977	17,26	11,75	147
	1977/1978	18,12	8,78	206
	1978/1979	18,40	8,19	225
Maize	1968/1969	11,59	6,52	178
	1973/1974	12,61	12,91	98
	1974/1975	13,93	13,18	106
	1975/1976	15,84	12,39	128
	1976/1977	17,26	10,60	163
	1977/1978	18,12	8,93	203
	1978/1979	18,40	9,14	201
White sugar	1968/1969	27,02	7,60	355
	1973/1974	29,98	45,36	66
	1974/1975	33,28	80,52	41
	1975/1976	38,75	35,63	109
	1976/1977	42,16	24,00	176
	1977/1978	41,78	16,38	255
	1978/1979	42,62	15,44	276

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.

23 *(1)*

		EC 'entry price' EUA/100 kg	Third-country offer price (normally lowest available) EUA/100 kg	In % (1)
1	2	3	4	5
Beef and veal (live animals)	1968/1969	82,21	48,65	169
	1973/1974	103,04	93,71	110
	1974/1975	115,47	71,07	162
	1975/1976	133,41	84,40	158
	1976/1977	143,55	74,75	192
	1977/1978	148,58	75,86	196
	1978/1979	152,29	76,47	199
Pigmeat	1968	89,40	66,50	134
	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
Eggs	1968	76,39	55,61	137
	1973	76,49	49,57	159
	1974	89,24	68,91	111
	1975	101,32	54,40	164
	1976	105,22	:	:
	1977	107,91	:	:
	1978	108,78	:	:
Butter	1968/1969	230,83	45,82	504
	1973/1974	232,52	72,63	320
	1974/1975	236,58	74,76	316
	1975/1976	264,19	82,49	320
	1976/1977	292,25	72,92	401
	1977/1978	303,91	78,42	388
	1978/1979	309,17	76,71	403
Skimmed-milk powder (spray)	1968/1969	61,63	16,86	365
	1973/1974	93,80	60,11	156
	1974/1975	113,98	81,85	139
	1975/1976	123,19	46,24	266
	1976/1977	128,57	22,52	571
	1977/1978	133,13	26,92	494
	1978/1979	135,23	29,52	458
Olive oil	1968/1969	139,33	80,75	173
	1973/1974	165,83	172,30	96
	1974/1975	174,13	154,60	113
	1975/1976	223,66	103,31	217
	1976/1977	223,66	116,25	192
	1977/1978	227,02	107,48	211
	1978/1979	231,56	112,99 (2)	205
Oilseeds	1968/1969	25,35	12,50	203
	1973/1974	26,55	34,58	77
	1974/1975	29,24	36,72	80
	1975/1976	32,91	25,90	127
	1976/1977	35,43	29,21	121
	1977/1978	37,32	24,37	153
	1978/1979	38,96	24,18	161

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) EC 'entry price' as % of world market price.
(2) Ø nine months.

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

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2"></th><th colspan="5">% of expenditure (1) on final consumption by households in 1977</th><th colspan="2">Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco % TAV (volume)</th></tr>
<tr><th>Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco</th><th>Foodstuffs</th><th>Non-alcoholic beverages</th><th>Alcoholic beverages</th><th>Tobacco</th><th>1972/1970</th><th>1977/1973</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></tr>
<tr><td>Deutschland</td><td>20,8</td><td>15,8</td><td colspan="2">3,2</td><td>1,8</td><td>3,5</td><td>1,5</td></tr>
<tr><td>France</td><td>23,6</td><td>19,7</td><td>0,5</td><td>2,3</td><td>1,1</td><td>2,6</td><td>1,7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Italia</td><td>35,2</td><td>30,5</td><td>0,3</td><td>2,3</td><td>2,1</td><td>1,3</td><td>1,3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nederland</td><td>22,9</td><td>17,8</td><td>0,7</td><td>2,2</td><td>2,2</td><td>4,2</td><td>1,4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Belgique/België</td><td>23,7</td><td>19,7</td><td>0,4</td><td>1,7</td><td>1,9</td><td>2,6</td><td>1,0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Luxembourg</td><td>23,6</td><td>19,8</td><td>0,5</td><td>1,7</td><td>1,6</td><td>2,7</td><td>0,6</td></tr>
<tr><td>United Kingdom</td><td>31,4</td><td>18,5</td><td>0,8</td><td>7,8</td><td>4,3</td><td>1,6</td><td>- 0,5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ireland **</td><td>41,8</td><td>24,0</td><td>1,2</td><td>11,9</td><td>4,8</td><td>3,3</td><td>3,4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Danmark</td><td>27,6</td><td>18,8</td><td>0,8</td><td>4,2</td><td>3,9</td><td>1,0</td><td>1,0</td></tr>
<tr><td>EUR 9 (2) **</td><td>24,6</td><td>17,9</td><td colspan="2">4,5</td><td>2,2</td><td>2,6</td><td>1,0</td></tr>
</table>

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

25 Total human consumption of certain agricultural products

	EUR 9				
	1 000 t			% TAV	
	»1968/69«	»1973/74«	»1976/77«	»1976/77« / »1968/69«	»1976/77« / »1973/74«
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1)	21 218(2)	21 236	21 222	0,0	0,0
Total wheat	19 008	19 192	19 186	0,1	0,0
Common wheat	:	16 228	16 438	:	0,4
Durum wheat	:	2 964	2 747	:	- 2,5
Rye and meslin	1 180	1 099	1 049	- 1,5	- 1,5
Barley	78	70	71	- 1,2	0,5
Maize	5	708	748	:	1,9
Rice	510	687	772	5,3	4,0
Potatoes	22 440	21 304	18 951	- 2,1	- 3,8
Sugar	8 871	9 765	9 314	0,6	- 1,6
Wine (1 000 hl)	127 655	129 271	127 512	0,0	- 0,5
Vegetables	24 488	25 169	25 656	0,6	0,6
Fruit (excluding citrus)	16 227	15 423	15 039	- 0,9	- 0,8
Cauliflowers (4)	:	1 315(6)	1 369	:	2,0
Tomatoes (4) (5)	:	5 091(6)	5 023	:	- 0,7
Peaches (4) (5)	:	1 379(6)	1 369	:	- 0,4
Apples (4)	:	4 613	4 809	:	1,4
Pears (4)	:	1 747	1 677	:	- 1,4
	»1968«	»1974«	»1977«	»1977« / »1968«	»1977« / »1974«
Fresh (milk) products except cream	25 557	25 851	26 380	0,4	0,7
Cream	2 219	2 705	2 861	2,9	1,9
Butter (by weight produced)	1 757	1 734	1 668	- 0,6	- 1,3
Eggs	3 302	3 541	3 615	1,0	0,7
Total meat (3)	18 130	20 733	21 887	2,1	1,8

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«.

26 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)	»1968/1969«	85	68	80	128	66	79	74	93	70
	»1976/1977«	82	66	75	124	62	71	72	88	63
– Wheat (1)	»1968/1969«	76	48	78	122	59	77	67	88	41
	»1976/1977«	74	48	73	119	56	69	66	81	42
– Rye (1)	»1968/1969«	5	16	0	0	4	1	0	0	23
	»1976/1977«	4	14	0	0	4	1	0	0	15
– Grain-maize (1)	»1968/1969«	:	3	1	4	2	1	:	2	1
	»1976/1977«	3	3	1	4	2	1	4	4	3
– Rice (2)	»1968/1969«	:	2	2	3	3	1	:	:	:
	»1976/1977«	3	2	3	4	4	4	3	2	2
Potatoes	»1968/1969«	90	109	97	45	91	119	100	127	80
	»1976/1977«	73	80	83	37	79	101	86	114	58
Sugar (3)	»1968/1969«	36	32	34	26	45	38	45	51	48
	»1976/1977«	36	35	35	28	41	35	43	45	45
Vegetables										
– total vegetables (incl. preserved veg.)	»1968/1969«	99	59	129	165	80	94	61	61	41
	»1976/1977«	99	71	111	151	80	94	77	82	52
of which:										
– Cauliflowers (4)	»1968/1969«	:	4	5	8	6	5	:	:	:
	»1976/1977«	5	3	5	7	6	4	7	3	3
– Tomatoes (4)	»1968/1969«	:	9	15	36	8	18	:	:	:
	»1976/1977«	19	14	19	32	13	25	14	10	11
Fruit (5)										
– Total fresh fruit (including preserved fruit and fruit juice)	»1968/1969«	65	93	57	78	64	54	35	44	50
	»1976/1977«	58	84	54	62	73	55	30	28	36
of which:										
– Apples (4)	»1968/1969«	:	27	19	11	33	25	:	:	:
	»1976/1977«	19	23	16	19	34	23	12	11	17
– Pears (4)	»1968/1969«	:	6	6	16	7	7	:	:	:
	»1976/1977«	7	5	6	14	6	6	2	2	3
– Peaches (4)	»1968/1969	:	4	6	12	1	3	:	:	:
	»1976/1977«	5	5	6	11	2	4	2	1	2
Citrus fruit										
– Total citrus fruit	»1968/1969«	:	20	16	30	25	16	:	:	:
	»1976/1977«	24	23	19	36	52	18	13	11	13
of which:										
– Oranges (4)	»1968/1969«	:	11	11	17	17	14	:	:	:
	»1976/1977«	14	9	11	21	37	14	9	9	9
Wine (6)	»1968/1969«	51	16	111	111	5	11	3	2	5
	»1976/1977«	49	24	101	93	11	17	5	3	12

26 *(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
	»1977«	102	83	87	78	137	85	144	210	149
– Cheese	»1968«	9	9	13	10	8	7	5	2	9
	»1977«	11	12	16	12	11	9	5	2	9
– Butter (fats)	»1968«	6	7	7	2	2	8	8	11	8
	»1977«	6	7	10	2	3	9	8	11	9
Margarine (pure fat)	»1968«	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	»1977«	5	7	3	1	13	10	4	3	13
Eggs	»1968/1969«	13	15	12	10	12	14	16	14	12
	»1976/1977«	14	17	13	11	11	13	15	12	12
Meat (7)										
– Total meat (without offal)	»1968«	68	74	81	48	58	70	70	65	56
	»1977«	79	89	94	66	69	84	68	76	68
of which:										
– Total beef and veal	»1968«	25	23	30	23	22	25	23	18	20
	»1977«	25	24	31	24	23	29	23	24	16
– Beef	»1968«	21	21	22	20	20	23	23	18	20
	»1977«	23	22	25	21	21	26	23	24	15
– Veal	»1968«	3	2	8	4	1	2	0	0	0
	»1977«	3	2	7	3	1	3	0	0	1
– Pigmeat	»1968«	28	43	30	11	28	32	26	27	30
	»1977«	34	53	36	20	36	38	24	29	42
– Poultrymeat	»1968«	9	7	11	11	5	8	9	9	4
	»1977«	13	9	15	17	8	11	12	13	8
– Sheepmeat and goatmeat	»1968«	3	0	3	1	0	1	11	11	1
	»1977«	3	1	4	1	0	2	7	10	0
Oils and fats (8)										
– Total fats and oils	»1968«	:	20	18	21	31	22	:	:	:
	»1977«	21	21	19	23	32	25	16	14	25
of which:										
– vegetable	»1968«	:	13	14	19	17	13	:	:	:
	»1977«	9	5	10	19	4	4	6	8	9
– of marine animals	»1968«	:	1	1	0	7	2	:	:	:
	»1977«	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– of land animals	»1968«	:	6	4	2	6	7	:	:	:
	»1977«	5	6	5	2	9	9	3	1	6

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Flour equivalent.
(2) Expressed in husked rice.
(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 (∅ two years »1976/77«).

27 **»1976« 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	% of world trade: Exported by EC	% of world trade: (6–5) Net EC share of world trade (2)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total cereals (except rice)	1 071 558	143 076	13,4	18,5	4,8	– 13,7
of which: Total wheat	386 448	66 376	17,2	8,1	8,1	– 0,0
Feed grain						
(except rice)	685 110	76 700	11,2	27,4	2,0	– 25,5
of which: maize	335 671	53 947	16,1	31,0	0,3	– 30,7
Oilseeds						
(by weight produced)	143 343	23 438	16,4	46,6	0,3	– 46,2
of which: soya	70 066	18 543	26,5	46,8	0,0	– 46,7
Wine	30 846	2 458	8,0	21,2	24,8	3,7
Sugar	99 348	23 321	23,5	9,4	6,8	– 2,6
Total whole milk	439 060	230	0,1	0,4	65,7	65,2
Butter	6 673	479	7,2	28,6	28,4	– 0,2
Cheese	9 864	536	5,4	17,9	35,4	17,5
Milk powder						
(skimmed and whole)	6 217	1 063	17,1	0,7	48,9	48,3
Total meat						
(except offal)	122 914 (3)	4 147 (3)	3,4 (3)	12,7 (3)	8,7 (3)	– 4,0 (3)
of which: beef and veal	46 856 (3)	1 760 (4)	3,8 (4)	7,7 (4)	8,1 (4)	0,3 (4)
pigmeat	42 748 (3)	478 (4)	1,1 (4)	24,7 (4)	9,6 (4)	– 15,1 (4)
poultrymeat	23 170	577	2,5	9,2	28,6	19,4
Hens' eggs	24 073	292	1,2	6,2	11,3	5,1

Source: FAO (World production and world trade).
Eurostat (% of world trade).

(1) Exports (excluding intra-EC trade) and excluding processed products.
(2) Net balance EC trade/world trade.
(3) Including salted meat.
(4) Excluding salted meat for trade.

28 Food aid

	Total commitments for							Total payments in	
	1973 1 000 t	1974 1 000 t	1975 1 000 t	1976 1 000 t	1977 1 000 t	1978		1978	
						1 000 t	1 000 EUA	1 000 t	1 000 EUA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cereals (²): Total	1 287	1 287	1 287	1 287	1 287	1 287	:	:	:
– EC	580	643,5	708	720,5	720,5	720,5	88 800	849,4	114 355
Skimmed-milk powder	27	50	46	150	105	150	76 050	130,7	120 059
Butteroil	6	39	45	45	45	45	56 340	52,3	
Sugar (³)	:	6,1	6,1(⁴)	6,2	6,1	6,1	1 520	6,1	1 425
Cash – UNRWA	x	x	x	x	x	x	–	x	–
– (other)	x	x	x	x	x	x	88,6	x	131
EC total	x	x	x	x	x	x	222 799	x	235 970

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.

29 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)	»1968/1969«	86	79	147	69	38	48	63	80	99
	»1976/1977«	87	80	149	67	25	39	67	74	105
– Total wheat	»1968/1969«	94	86	154	95	56	62	45	68	103
	»1976/1977«	100	94	178	80	56	63	57	52	141
– Rye	»1968/1969«	100	100	110	103	106	90	45	100	85
	»1976/1977«	99	96	119	98	66	80	46	3	142
– Barley	»1968/1969«	103	80	158	22	90	64	99	97	103
	»1976/1977«	103	81	156	34	62	62	106	108	107
– Oats	»1968/1969«	96	92	105	69	138	85	102	96	99
	»1976/1977«	95	91	106	77	160	77	95	91	90
– Grain-maize	»1968/1969«	45	12	148	47	0	0	0	0	0
	»1976/1977«	50	16	115	59	0	2	0	0	0
– Rice	»1968/1969«	:	0	45	225	0	0	0	0	0
	»1976/1977«	64	0	11	170	0	0	0	0	0
Potatoes	»1968/1969«	100	95	102	97	121	99	95	105	102
	»1976/1977«	98	93	98	98	132	92	87	103	100
Sugar	»1968/1969«	82	89	120	94	101	148	34	94	124
	»1976/1977«	111	118	171	90	146	190	32	121	184
Fresh vegetables	»1968/1969«	98	54	95	112	184	111	78	101	92
	»1976/1977«	93	34	93	116	200	115	72	106	72
Fresh fruit (excluding citrus fruits)	»1968/1969«	80	58	95	116	82	70	34	20	71
	»1976/1977«	77	46	86	136	51	52	29	28	55
Citrus fruits	»1968 1969«	:	0	1	135	0	0	0	0	0
	»1976/1977«	42	0	2	120	0	0	0	0	0
Wine	»1968/1969«	97	56	92	110	2	11	0	0	0
	»1976/1977«	98	64	97	121	0	8	0	0	0
Milk products										
– Fats	»1968«	100	100	101	99	101	100	100	100	100
	»1977«	100	119	101	75	100	103	65	100	245
– Proteins	»1968«	113	104	122	93	125	114	87	119	131
	»1977«	112	118	120	67	138	113	101	205	154
– Fresh milk products (excluding cream)	»1968«	100	100	99	100	100	102	100	100	100
	»1977«	101	100	101	100	98	115	100	100	105

29 *(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	»1968«	169	84	169	0	347	219	66	543	386
	»1977«	310	111	409	0	506	423	290	x	x
– Skimmed-milk powder (4)	»1968«	140	146	183	0	48	187	91	426	128
	»1977«	110	168	112	0	52	115	160	735	132
– Concentrated milk	»1968«	142	93	186	93	345	115	108	0	1 243
	»1977«	155	118	165	62	310	25	119	0	575
– Cheese	»1968«	98	84	109	90	225	52	44	456	234
	»1977«	103	90	111	80	234	43	65	425	332
– Butter (1)	»1968«	91	104	119	67	298	110	10	198	332
	»1977«	111	135	110	61	493	105	30	320	308
Margarine (5)	»1968«	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	»1977«	102	99	91	89	109	120	102	88	103
Eggs	»1968«	99	86	100	94	135	135	99	100	141
	»1977«	100	78	99	97	205	159	100	96	104
Meat (2)										
– Total (3)	»1968«	93	88	97	77	160	109	62	270	387
	»1977«	96	86	94	75	190	120	73	258	305
– Total beef and veal	»1968«	90	87	108	62	108	90	61	590	252
	»1977«	97	96	108	61	128	92	75	570	300
– Beef	»1968«	89	87	111	65	83	88	61	596	251
	»1977«	96	98	109	60	93	91	74	571	308
– Veal	»1968«	94	84	101	51	561	104	97	150	400
	»1977«	106	70	106	68	841	99	168	367	100
– Pigmeat	»1968«	100	95	87	88	171	130	58	162	495
	»1977«	100	88	85	75	219	173	64	144	354
– Poultrymeat	»1968«	101	49	102	99	350	132	99	104	351
	»1977«	104	56	112	98	318	96	103	104	235
– Sheepmeat and goatmeat	»1968«	56	95	82	74	289	42	42	139	100
	»1977«	64	42	74	56	442	15	58	120	0
Oils and fats										
– Total (5)	»1968«	:	34	41	52	25	26	:	:	:
	»1977«	42	37	50	53	33	33	18	65	93
– Vegetable (5)	»1968«	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	»1977«	22	7	25	48	3	1	5	0	7
– Slaughterhouse fats (5)	»1968«	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	»1977«	84	109	100	85	64	82	41	429	100
– Of marine animals (5)	»1968«	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	»1977«	25	10	10	1	0	0	8	57	287

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Including butteroil.
(2) Including slaughterhouse fats.
(3) Excluding offal.
(4) Includes whole-milk powder for Italy.
(5) Two years (1976–77) D, UK, DK and EUR 9 (1975–76).

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

(milliard USD)

	1969	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
World exports (2)							
– all products	334,7	468,0	704,0	720,0	820,0	929,0	1 078,4
of which: agricultural products	64,7	99,0	126,0	129,0	140,0	157,0	172,5
other products	270,0	369,0	578,0	591,0	680,0	772,0	905,9
External EC trade (2)							
Exports							
– all products	73,1	99,5	132,0	143,0	158,0	189,8	221,6
of which: agricultural products	6,3	9,4	11,7	11,6	11,8	14,0	16,9
Imports							
– all products	72,9	103,8	156,0	155,0	176,2	197,6	227,6
– of which: agricultural products	21,1	30,0	33,3	32,3	36,9	42,7	46,1
% World exports of agricultural products as percentages of total world exports	19,3	21,2	17,9	17,9	17,1	16,9	16,0
% EEC exports of agricultural products as percentage of total EEC exports	8,5	9,4	8,5	8,1	7,5	7,4	7,6
% EEC imports of agricultural products as percentage of total EEC imports	28,5	28,9	21,3	20,8	21,0	21,6	20,3
Index changes (1969 = 100)							
World exports:							
– all products	100	139,8	210,3	215,1	245,0	277,6	322,2
– agricultural products	100	153,0	194,7	199,4	216,4	242,6	266,6
– other products	100	136,7	214,1	218,9	251,8	285,9	335,5
External EEC trade:							
Exports							
– all products	100	136,1	187,4	195,6	216,1	259,6	303,1
– agricultural products	100	149,2	185,7	184,1	187,3	222,2	268,3
Imports							
– all products	100	142,4	214,0	212,6	241,7	271,0	312,2
– agricultural products	100	142,2	157,8	153,1	174,9	202,4	218,5

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.
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 %.

31 EEC world exports and imports of certain agricultural products

(Mio USD)

	World exports (1)		Imports of the Nine		EEC imports as % of world exports	
	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cereals	21 910	3 344,8	2 990,1	15,3	:	
Oilseeds	7 370	:	3 449,3	3 795,1	46,8	:
Oils and fats	7 650	:	1 727,7	1 812,8	22,6	:
Oilcake and oilseed meal	3 660	:	1 913,1	2 122,1	52,3	:
Meat	12 574	:	1 789,2	2 119,2	14,2	:
Milk products	6 978	:	421,7	542,6	6,0	:
Fresh citrus fruits	1 726	:	991,2	1 175,7	57,4	:
Bananas	991	:	646,6	740,2	65,2	:
Sugar	7 409	:	946,4	1 092,0	12,8	:
Coffee	11 715	:	5 276,7	4 526,9	45,0	:
Cocoa and cocoa products	3 326	:	1 779,2	2 238,7	53,5	:
Tea	1 508	:	710,6	504,3	47,1	:
Wine	2 758	:	415,7	565,1	15,0	:
Tobacco	3 038	:	1 150,7	1 766,1	37,9	:
Natural textile fibres	6 197	:	2 674,5	2 799,5	43,2	:
Natural rubber	–	:	663,3	698,7	–	:
Hides and skins	2 078	:	1 353,4	1 429,8	65,1	:
Fisheries products	8 797	:	1 447,7	1 855,6	16,5	:

Source: FAO Commodity Review and Outlook 1978/79 and Eurostat.
(1) Excluding intra-Community trade.

32 EC agricultural imports of agricultural products (1) from different groups of countries

	Mio EUA						% of total EUR 9					
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. World total (5)	39 857	46 108	45 874	57 013	65 331	66 689	x	x	x	x	x	x
2. Total EUR 9 intra-EEC	15 486	18 272	20 007	23 942	27 878	30 562	x	x	x	x	x	x
3. Total EUR 9 extra-EEC	24 371	27 835	25 866	33 071	37 453	36 127	100	100	100	100	100	100
4. USA	4 187	5 269	5 411	6 560	6 429	6 507	17,1	18,9	20,9	19,8	17,1	18,0
5. Japan	166	189	162	189	173	202	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5
6. Western Europe (2)	2 491	2 761	2 120	2 928	3 282	3 032	10,2	9,9	8,2	8,8	8,7	8,4
7. Industrialized Commonwealth (3)	3 384	3 463	3 078	3 831	3 789	3 652	13,8	12,4	11,9	11,6	10,1	10,1
8. Yugoslavia	337	271	245	357	369	362	1,4	0,9	0,9	1,1	0,9	1,0
9. State-trading countries (class III)	2 474	2 380	2 147	2 729	2 718	2 651	8,9	8,5	8,3	8,2	7,2	7,3
10. Mediterranean area (4)	2 827	3 159	2 800	3 504	3 794	3 805	11,6	11,3	10,8	10,6	10,1	10,5
– Spain	983	1 026	983	1 237	1 349	1 359	4,0	3,7	3,8	3,7	3,6	3,8
– Greece	262	285	355	383	440	449	1,1	1,0	1,4	1,1	1,2	1,2
– Portugal	183	216	155	172	208	225	0,7	0,8	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,6
11. Latin America, Central and South	3 819	4 148	3 838	4 854	6 573	5 813	15,7	14,9	14,8	14,7	17,5	16,1
12. ACP (Lomé Treaty)	2 640	3 356	3 318	4 336	6 185	5 591	10,8	12,0	12,8	13,1	16,5	15,5

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.

33 EEC trade in agricultural and food products

	Imports					Exports				
	Mio EUA		% TAV			Mio EUA		% TAV		
	1977	1978	1978/1973	1977/1976	1978/1977	1977	1978	1978/1973	1977/1976	1978/1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Intra										
Deutschland	7 846	8 620	13,7	12,5	9,8	3 874	4 071	18,6	22,5	5,1
France	4 218	4 786	22,1	31,1	13,5	6 245	6 894	11,0	9,2	9,7
Italia	4 301	4 733	12,7	4,8	10,0	2 166	2 143	15,8	18,4	- 1,1
Nederland	2 702	3 079	15,1	11,0	14,0	7 253	7 742	14,2	3,6	6,7
UEBL/BLEU	3 400	3 807	15,4	13,9	12,0	2 974	3 052	13,1	10,9	2,6
United Kingdom	4 384	4 454	11,9	25,8	1,6	1 906	2 543	24,3	25,5	33,4
Ireland	547	541	23,6	73,6	- 1,1	1 340	1 618	20,2	24,9	20,7
Danmark	480	542	19,7	13,5	12,9	2 069	2 361	13,6	6,0	14,1
EUR 9	27 878	30 562	14,9	16,4	9,6	27 828	30 423	14,8	11,6	9,3
Extra										
Deutschland	9 442	8 898	9,8	17,4	- 5,8	2 017	1 999	13,1	29,6	- 1,0
France	6 405	6 093	9,4	15,7	- 4,9	2 912	3 321	10,5	4,4	14,0
Italia	5 491	5 385	5,3	9,7	- 1,9	1 802	1 122	13,2	18,5	- 37,7
Nederland	4 648	4 481	13,7	16,4	- 3,6	2 109	2 184	13,7	23,8	3,6
UEBL/BLEU	2 096	1 898	12,0	13,0	- 9,4	609	694	15,1	29,3	14,0
United Kingdom	7 719	7 831	5,6	7,5	1,4	2 028	2 361	13,2	13,1	16,4
Ireland	234	280	5,4	20,4	20,1	260	263	13,9	9,7	1,2
Danmark	1 419	1 260	10,7	21,3	- 11,2	1 291	1 344	11,5	17,0	4,1
EUR 9	37 453	36 127	8,5	13,2	- 3,5	12 307	13 288	12,5	16,5	8,0

Source: Eurostat – SITC.

34 EEC trade with ACP countries

(Mio EUA)

		Imports		Exports	
		1977	1978	1977	1978
1	2	3	4	5	6
0 – 9	All products	12 485	11 870	12 448	12 701
0, 1, 21, 22, 232, 24, 261–265 + 268, 29, 4 592.11/12	Agricultural products (total)	6 185	5 591	1 298	1 448
00	Live animals	–	–	8	9
01	Meat	58	31	38	42
02	Milk and eggs	–	–	252	304
03	Fish	87	107	19	40
04	Cereals	18	31	257	297
05	Fruit and vegetables	276	290	59	62
06	Sugar and honey	407	450	183	237
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	3 526	3 086	21	24
08	Animal feed	175	108	13	21
09	Food products	–	1	69	69
11	Beverages	27	35	246	161
12	Tobacco	85	154	47	60
21	Hides	60	64	1	1
22	Oilseeds	210	137	–	1
232	Natural rubber	63	62	–	–
24	Timber and cork	576	544	6	5
261–265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	225	169	4	4
29	Agricultural raw materials	77	68	11	10
4	Oils and fats	316	254	59	99
592.11 592.12	Starches, inuline Gluten	–	–	4	3

Source: Eurostat – SITC.

35 EEC trade with Mediterranean countries

(Mio EUA)

		Imports		Exports	
		1977	1978	1977	1978
1	2	3	4	5	6
0 – 9	All products	14 533	15 684	24 456	23 935
0, 1, 21, 22, 232, 24, 261 – 265 + 268, 29, 4 592.11/12	Agricultural products (total)	3 794	3 805	1 758	1 969
00	Live animals	4	5	38	43
01	Meat	24	31	70	84
02	Milk and eggs	3	2	341	387
03	Fish	160	175	55	61
04	Cereals	41	22	237	408
05	Fruit and vegetables	2 399	2 343	129	95
06	Sugar and honey	26	31	175	165
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	51	40	64	49
08	Animal feed	56	40	82	90
09	Food products	20	13	60	56
11	Beverages	318	380	95	114
12	Tobacco	66	91	44	55
21	Hides	18	22	72	68
22	Oilseeds	19	16	5	3
232	Natural rubber	–	–	1	2
24	Timber and cork	65	65	56	53
261–265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	229	262	61	44
29	Agricultural raw materials	125	153	89	65
4	Oils and fats	172	116	112	124
592.11 592.12	Starches, inuline Gluten	–	–	3	2

Source: Eurostat – SITC.

36 EEC trade by product

		Mio EUA		% TAV		
		1977	1978	1978/1973	1977/1976	1978/1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	EEC imports					
0	Food products	22 352	20 979	9,2	15,5	- 6,1
04	of which: - cereals	2 931	2 344	0,3	- 25,3	- 20,0
05	- fruit and vegetables	5 336	5 398	10,1	10,1	11,6
11.1	- beef and veal	246	261	- 23,7	4,2	6,0
1	Beverages and tobacco	1 481	1 952	11,3	3,9	31,8
21	Skins and furs	1 186	1 120	4,4	1,8	- 5,6
22	Oilseeds	3 023	2 974	11,6	21,9	- 1,6
232	Natural rubber	581	548	8,6	10,9	- 5,7
24	Timber and cork	4 102	4 066	5,0	7,3	- 0,9
261 - 265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	2 344	2 194	0,7	4,4	- 6,4
29	Agricultural raw materials	852	868	11,7	15,1	1,8
4	Oils and fats	1 514	1 421	8,0	37,1	- 6,1
592.11 592.12	Starches, gluten	9	5	- 36,4	- 10,0	- 44,4
	Total	37 453	36 127	8,2	13,2	- 3,5
	EEC exports					
0	Food products	7 941	8 515	11,9	16,3	7,2
04	of which: - cereals	1 257	1 785	10,4	- 17,8	42,0
05	- fruit and vegetables	942	888	9,5	15,7	- 5,7
11.1	- beef and veal	115	112	10,8	- 27,2	- 2,6
1	Beverages and tobacco	2 348	2 811	15,5	16,8	19,7
21	Skins and furs	310	327	11,3	20,6	5,4
22	Oilseeds	25	22	- 7,8	- 34,2	- 12,0
232	Natural rubber	7	6	3,7	- 12,5	- 14,3
24	Timber and cork	215	203	10,4	- 0,5	- 5,6
261 -265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	288	204	- 7,2	6,3	- 29,2
29	Agricultural raw materials	576	567	10,5	16,4	- 1,6
4	Oils and fats	563	601	19,1	34,7	6,7
592.11 592.12	Starches, gluten	34	31	2,8	25,9	- 8,8
	Total	12 308	13 287	12,1	16,5	7,9

Source: Eurostat – SITC.

37 EEC trade by economic zone

	Mio EUA		% TAV		
	1977	1978	1978/1973	1977/1976	1978/1977
1	2	3	4	5	6
A – *Imports*					
Extra-EEC	27 878	30 562	14,6	16,4	9,6
Intra-EEC	37 453	36 127	8,2	13,2	– 3,5
of which:					
I – Candidate countries	1 997	2 033	7,3	11,4	1,8
of which: – Spain	1 349	1 359	6,7	9,0	0,7
– Greece	440	449	11,4	14,9	2,0
– Portugal	208	225	4,2	20,9	8,2
II – Industrial countries	16 185	16 330	6,3	3,8	0,9
of which: – USA	6 429	6 507	9,2	– 2,0	1,2
– Canada	1 261	1 183	5,1	2,2	–
– Japan	173	202	4,0	– 8,5	16,8
III – Developing countries	18 543	17 136	11,3	28,3	– 7,6
of which: – Argentina	1 558	1 646	5,8	31,8	5,6
– Brazil	2 368	1 880	4,9	36,2	– 20,6
– Morocco	355	356	– 0,3	0,3	0,3
IV – State-trading countries	2 718	2 651	4,0	– 0,4	– 2,5
of which: – Poland	501	487	1,6	3,5	– 2,8
– Hungary	364	380	3,8	15,5	4,4
– Romania	167	143	– 12,0	– 0,6	– 14,4
B – *Exports*					
Extra-EEC	27 828	30 423	14,4	11,6	9,3
Intra-EEC	12 308	13 287	12,1	16,5	8,0
of which:					
I – Candidate countries	584	620	5,2	6,8	6,2
of which: – Spain	301	319	4,4	10,7	6,0
– Greece	183	210	5,6	3,4	14,8
– Portugal	100	91	7,3	0,2	– 9,0
II – Industrial countries	6 072	6 434	9,1	10,6	6,0
of which: – USA	1 644	1 877	8,6	10,5	14,2
– Switzerland	988	1 098	8,1	9,1	11,1
– Austria	528	528	12,6	16,0	–
III – Developing countries	5 396	5 888	18,9	27,5	9,1
of which: – Egypt	182	279	10,4	– 11,6	53,3
– Algeria	293	307	21,9	48,7	4,8
– Libya	264	183	12,4	35,4	– 30,7
IV – State-trading countries	818	935	4,2	0,7	14,3
of which: – USSR	256	198	– 0,7	7,1	– 22,7
– Czechoslovakia	96	76	– 12,5	20,0	– 20,8
– Poland	132	236	12,5	– 32,6	78,8

Source: Eurostat – SITC.

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

	Mio EUA				% TAV					
	Imports		Exports		Imports			Exports		
	1977	1978	1977	1978	1978/1973	1977/1976	1978/1977	1978/1973	1977/1976	1978/1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All products										
Total for the '3'	16 888	19 390	21 270	24 476	20,8	15,5	14,8	19,0	18,4	15,1
of which:										
– United Kingdom	13 295	15 114	16 334	19 074	20,7	15,2	13,7	19,9	19,4	16,8
– Ireland	990	1 247	881	1 063	30,9	24,7	26,0	20,7	24,6	20,6
– Danmark	2 603	3 029	4 155	4 339	18,4	14,1	16,4	15,4	2,2	4,4
Agricultural and food products										
Total for the '3'	2 965	3 941	2 967	2 910	23,7	19,1	33,0	14,3	9,0	– 1,9
of which:										
– United Kingdom	1 249	1 891	2 410	2 301	28,1	18,0	51,4	13,1	8,2	– 4,5
– Ireland	467	580	150	145	30,9	25,9	24,2	20,9	8,7	– 3,3
– Danmark	1 247	1 470	407	464	17,3	17,8	17,9	19,6	14,6	14,0

Source: Eurostat – SITC.

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

	Mio EUA				% TAV					
	Imports		Exports		Imports			Exports		
	1977	1978	1977	1978	1978/1973	1977/1976	1978/1977	1978/1973	1977/1976	1978/1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All products										
Total for the »3«	7 279	8 327	10 173	10 059	16,6	15,3	14,4	10,0	13,9	– 1,1
of which:										
– Spain	4 765	5 431	5 331	4 998	17,8	19,9	14,0	7,9	10,6	– 6,2
– Greece	1 514	1 724	2 893	3 139	17,7	6,8	13,9	14,0	17,4	8,5
– Portugal	1 000	1 172	1 949	1 922	10,4	8,3	17,2	9,7	18,3	– 1,4
Agricultural and food products										
Total for the »3«	1 997	2 033	584	620	7,3	11,4	1,8	5,2	6,7	6,2
of which:										
– Spain	1 349	1 359	301	319	6,7	9,0	0,7	4,4	10,7	6,0
– Greece	440	449	183	210	11,4	14,9	2,0	5,6	3,4	14,8
– Portugal	208	225	100	91	4,2	20,9	8,2	7,3	2,0	– 9,0

Source: Eurostat – SITC.

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

	EUR 9					EUR 6
	1 000 t		% TAV			
	1976/77	1977/78	1977/78 / 1973/74	1976/77 / 1975/76	1977/78 / 1976/77	1971/72 / 1967/68
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total cereals (1)	12 949	16 472	0,9	- 4,2	27,2	27,6
- Common wheat	5 843	7 241	3,0	15,1	23,9	29,1
- Durum wheat	467	414	10,6	45,0	- 11,3	33,3
- Rye	143	229	28,7	1,4	60,1	1,2
- Barley	3 285	5 164	5,5	- 5,2	57,2	4,1
- Oats	136	246	5,3	- 39,6	80,9	7,7
- Maize	2 627	2 956	- 9,9	- 26,0	12,5	58,2
- Other (including sorgho)	448	222	- 2,4	- 39,0	- 50,4	42,6
Rice	435	416	6,8	6,6	- 5,2	x
Sugar (4)	1 287	1 272	- 2,0	- 9,8	- 1,2	61,5
Wine (1 000 hl) (2)	16 374	17 720	9,4	- 10,9	8,2	36,5
Fresh fruit	3 379	3 324	x	15,1	- 1,6	6,1
Fresh vegetables	4 277	4 297	5,5	3,3	0,5	6,9
Colza and rape seed	193	139	- 10,1	7,2	- 28,0	47,3
Sunflower seed	19	19	20,5	- 13,6	x	21,3
	1977	1978	1978 / 1974	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977	
Olive oil	10,7	11,9	- 27,9	- 44,0	11,2	41,5
Soya:						
- beans	383	255	x	x	- 33,4	x
- oil	314	422	2,5	- 1,0	34,4	33,2
- cake	1 520	1 921	12,3	8,2	26,4	29,8
						1972 / 1968
Lucerne meal	287,8	370,3	- 2,0	- 27,4	28,7	9,5
Fibres:						
- flax	63,8	74,6	0,3	- 11,9	16,8	- 6,5
- hemp	1,5	1,7	9,1	- 12,8	12,8	- 7,5
Raw tobacco	76,5	106,0	18,9	15,7	38,6	15,8
Apples (fresh)	1 144,5	1 057,0	2,1	9,1	- 7,6	10,2
Pears (fresh)	263,0	201,5	- 5,2	15,5	- 23,4	7,0
Peaches	268,3	249,1	6,4	- 18,1	- 7,2	0,1
Oranges	225,1	134,6	13,4	69,0	- 40,2	3,9
Lemons	94,7	86,2	- 0,3	- 11,0	- 9,0	- 10,1
Tomatoes	363,2	362,3	1,9	7,4	- 0,2	2,2
Potatoes	1 724,0	1 831,0	11,4	1,0	6,2	13,2
Live plants (3)	823,3	893,5	13,2	15,0	8,5	18,0
Hops:						
- cones and powders	5,2	5,6	- 2,8	13,0	7,7	10,0
- saps and extracts	0,8	1,1	- 8,8	- 33,3	37,5	25,0
Butter and butteroil	420,2	491,3	- 1,9	- 16,7	16,9	15,6
Cheese	596,9	629,3	6,0	4,0	5,4	13,0
Skimmed-milk powder (and lacto-serum)	752,1	1 025,6	18,8	- 2,1	36,4	6,9
Whole-milk powder	73,6	86,2	12,6	- 5,0	17,1	16,4
Condensed milk	113,3	127,6	- 3,1	- 5,3	12,6	3,1
Casein	32,4	37,0	9,8	38,5	14,2	0,5
Beef and veal (5)	1 336	1 414	9,1	14,4	5,8	3,1
Pigmeat (5)	1 510	1 689	5,6	3,9	11,8	22,4
Poultrymeat (5)	310,0	326,0	2,3	3,3	5,2	9,3
Sheepmeat (5)	92,83	102,56	10,6	18,9	10,5	5,3
Eggs (6)	335,0	395,0	7,2	9,8	17,9	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) Except processing traffic (including French Overseas Departments) and the sugar contained in processed products.
(5) Live animals and meat expressed as fresh carcase weight.
(6) In terms of shell weight (from 1977, includes albumin and its derivatives).

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

	EUR 9					EUR 6
	1 000 t		% TAV			
	1976/77	1977/78	1977/78 / 1973/74	1976/77 / 1975/76	1977/78 / 1976/77	1971/72 / 1967/68
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total cereals (1)	16 917	19 217	0,5	- 6,3	13,6	26,4
- Common wheat	5 987	7 645	4,2	- 9,3	27,7	28,5
- Durum wheat	568	538	13,0	4,6	- 5,3	48,9
- Rye	166	228	25,5	31,7	37,3	2,8
- Barley	3 845	5 184	4,1	4,3	34,8	2,4
- Oats	255	290	3,5	12,3	13,7	9,2
- Maize	5 430	5 066	- 7,2	- 7,7	- 6,7	49,3
- Other (including sorgho)	666	266	- 13,2	- 33,0	- 60,1	28,4
Rice	500	538	22,2	15,2	7,6	12,8
Sugar (4)	1 287	1 272	- 2,0	- 9,8	- 1,2	61,5
Wine (1 000 hl) (2)	15 935	16 205	7,8	- 10,0	1,7	37,7
Fresh fruit	3 100	2 989	x	6,2	- 3,6	:
Fresh vegetables	3 958	3 901	4,5	- 3,1	- 1,4	:
Colza and rape seed	197	121	- 10,7	6,5	- 38,6	31,7
Sunflower seed	17	16	- 9,6	- 37,0	- 5,9	31,7
	1977	1978	1978 / 1974	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977	
Olive oil	8,5	12,6	57,5	- 51,7	48,2	x
Soya:						
- beans	120	237	x	- 36,2	97,5	x
- oil	334	431	0,5	2,1	29,0	27,1
- cake	1 223	1 920	11,5	- 6,7	57,0	30,6
						1972 / 1968
Lucerne meal	293,0	360,0	5,6	- 27,8	22,7	8,4
Fibres:						
- flax	67,1	73,1	- 5,8	- 9,1	8,9	- 6,8
- hemp	3,6	4,8	12,9	- 26,4	31,9	0,0
Raw tobacco	43,6	86,5	5,9	- 20,6	74,3	14,7
Apples (fresh)	1 139,7	1 073,1	0,8	3,6	- 5,8	11,2
Pears (fresh)	265,2	195,1	- 8,7	7,4	- 26,4	8,0
Peaches	278,6	253,2	6,0	- 18,1	- 9,1	- 0,7
Oranges	233,3	147,1	1,5	25,9	- 36,9	14,9
Lemons	85,8	90,4	- 0,3	- 23,3	5,4	- 8,6
Tomatoes	366,8	365,5	1,0	3,6	- 0,4	3,1
Potatoes	1 723,4	1 836,1	5,3	2,2	6,6	13,8
Live plants (3)	823,1	852,2	9,6	15,4	3,5	17,7
Hops:						
- cones and powders	5,2	6,3	- 0,4	4,0	21,2	6,5
- saps and extracts	0,8	1,0	- 5,8	- 27,3	25,0	10,0
Butter and butteroil	429,3	466,4	- 3,2	- 15,6	8,6	18,9
Cheese	605,0	630,0	5,9	5,1	4,1	12,6
Skimmed-milk powder (and lacto-serum)	742,6	1 009,2	17,9	- 4,6	35,9	8,7
Whole-milk powder	72,9	88,4	13,4	- 5,5	21,3	23,2
Condensed milk	108,6	114,9	- 5,7	- 4,7	5,8	5,7
Casein	26,0	29,9	8,8	16,6	15,0	0,0
Beef and veal (5)	1 381	1 416	7,9	18,2	2,5	11,8
Pigmeat (5)	1 532	1 688	5,3	6,4	10,2	22,5
Poultrymeat (5)	314,0	341,0	2,5	2,3	8,6	11,9
Sheepmeat (5)	90,95	102,41	11,2	10,4	12,6	13,6
Eggs (6)	325,0	398,0	8,6	10,2	22,5	14,9

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) Except processing traffic (including French Overseas Departments) and the sugar contained in processed products.
(5) Live animals and meat expressed as fresh carcase weight.
(6) In terms of shell weight (from 1977, includes albumin and its derivatives).

42 Community imports (by product) based on ENTRIES

	EUR 9					EUR 6
	1 000 t		% TAV			
	1976/77	1977/78	1977/78 / 1973/74	1976/77 / 1975/76	1977/78 / 1976/77	1971/72 / 1967/68
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total cereals (1)	26 493	19 107	- 2,9	22,8	- 27,9	- 7,3
- Common wheat	3 089	3 496	- 3,5	- 29,7	13,2	- 6,4
- Durum wheat	564	1 477	2,1	- 43,0	161,8	- 1,4
- Rye	215	91	- 11,4	7,0	- 57,7	- 19,9
- Barley	3 368	1 142	- 9,8	64,1	- 66,1	7,2
- Oats	833	388	- 10,8	224,1	- 53,4	- 13,3
- Maize	17 171	12 088	- 0,6	43,4	- 29,6	- 8,9
- Other (including sorgho)	1 253	425	- 23,4	- 26,4	- 66,1	- 30,4
Rice	658	968	23,1	3,1	47,1	x
Sugar (4)	1 575	1 489	- 1,2	0,7	- 5,5	4,1
Wine (1 000 hl) (2)	5 496	5 872	- 5,0	10,4	6,8	- 23,1
Fresh fruit	4 272	4 451	x	3,8	4,2	7,2
Fresh vegetables	2 897	3 270	5,3	26,8	12,9	8,8
Colza and rape seed	399	207	- 14,4	166,0	- 48,1	17,1
Sunflower seed	282	598	26,3	32,4	112,1	- 7,7
	1977	1978	1978 / 1974	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977	
Olive oil	140,6	102,4	- 54,9	45,6	- 27,2	11,9
Soya						
- beans	8 755	10 843	4,5	- 4,4	23,8	13,4
- oil	51	15	- 10,1	x	- 70,6	- 11,5
- cake	4 130	5 898	15,9	- 2,6	42,8	13,8
						1972 / 1968
Lucerne meal	334,1	229,2	19,3	- 14,2	- 31,4	10,5
Fibres:						
- flax	19,9	21,8	- 2,4	- 49,0	9,5	29,8
- hemp	13,8	9,6	- 14,2	- 15,4	- 30,7	24,8
Raw tobacco	448,5	565,0	7,6	- 3,9	26,0	8,6
Apples (fresh)	404,8	455,4	3,5	- 6,5	12,5	2,3
Pears (fresh)	82,0	80,5	1,1	- 13,1	- 1,8	8,6
Peaches	123,0	94,2	- 0,7	69,2	- 23,4	7,7
Oranges	1 860,1	1 845,3	- 2,5	- 3,5	- 0,8	3,3
Lemons	225,5	245,1	4,0	- 1,5	10,2	7,6
Tomatoes	345,6	364,2	0,0	- 2,1	5,4	5,4
Potatoes	1 050,7	498,4	- 6,2	- 5,3	- 52,6	- 1,8
Live plants (3)	143,1	185,2	24,5	20,1	29,4	18,5
Hops:						
- cones and powders	7,4	7,0	3,2	- 18,7	- 5,4	8,3
- saps and extracts	0,1	0,0	x	- 50,0	x	25,0
Butter and butteroil	120,3	139,4	- 2,9	- 8,9	15,9	- 13,5
Cheese	88,8	77,5	- 1,7	- 14,6	- 12,7	0,1
Skimmed-milk powder (and lacto-serum)	7,7	10,0	28,2	18,5	29,9	- 24,5
Whole-milk powder	0,8	2,1	27,3	- 57,9	162,5	8,1
Condensed milk	0,4	0,1	x	0,0	- 75,0	- 41,3
Casein	27,6	26,9	5,6	18,0	- 2,5	3,3
Beef and veal (5)	378	415	- 2,6	- 10,4	9,8	18,6
Pigmeat (5)	184	222	- 0,2	- 27,3	20,7	13,0
Poultrymeat (5)	65,0	72,0	2,2	- 13,3	10,8	- 1,0
Sheepmeat (5)	269,12	282,64	2,7	- 3,1	5,0	20,6
Eggs (6)	51,0	41,0	- 2,8	64,5	- 19,6	- 14,6

Sources: 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) Except processing traffic (including French Overseas Departments) and the sugar contained in processed products.
(5) Live animals and meat expressed as fresh carcase weight.
(6) In terms of shell weight (from 1977, includes albumin and its derivatives).

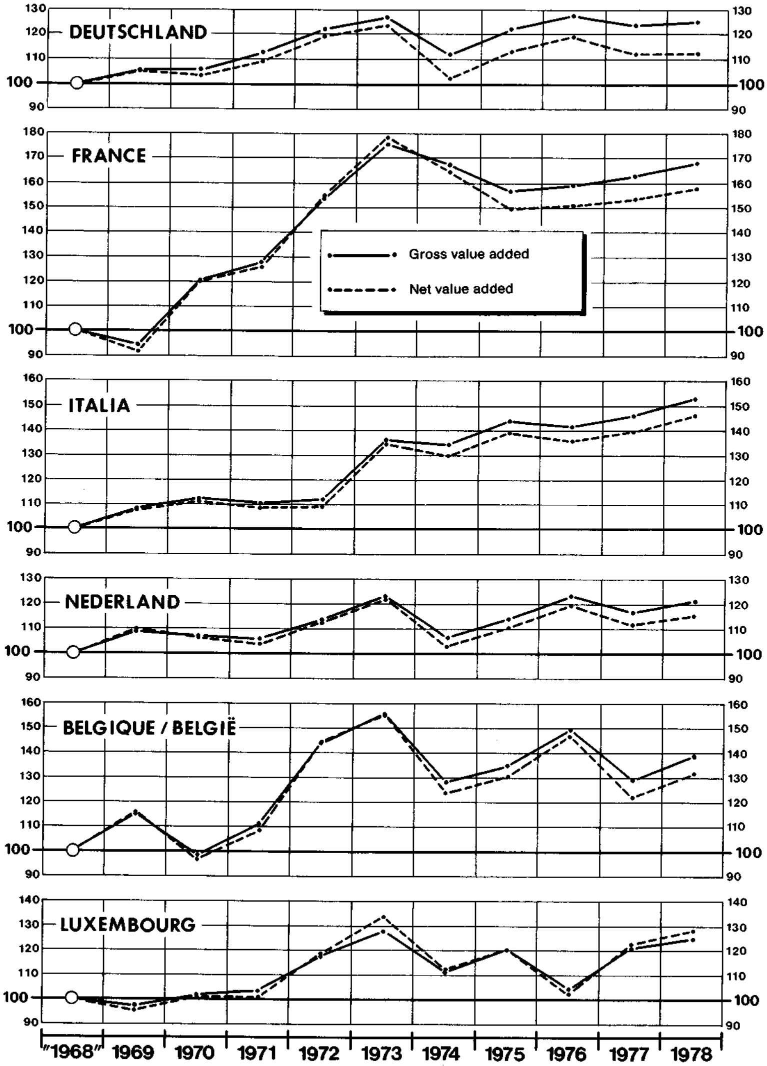
43 Community exports (by product) based on EXITS

	EUR 9					EUR 6
	1 000 t		% TAV			
	1976/77	1977/78	1977/78 / 1973/74	1976/77 / 1975/76	1977/78 / 1976/77	1971/72 / 1967/68
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total cereals (1)	6 607	10 635	3,4	- 47,5	60,9	6,2
- Common wheat	4 297	4 610	- 2,8	- 42,3	7,3	- 0,1
- Durum wheat	282	400	38,8	- 3,4	41,8	7,1
- Rye	12	198	4,8	- 87,0	x	x
- Barley	1 507	4 804	12,9	- 63,6	218,8	26,4
- Oats	72	41	- 31,4	- 46,3	- 43,1	29,4
- Maize	410	542	- 4,6	- 9,1	32,2	- 16,1
- Other (including sorgho)	27	40	- 6,8	- 6,9	48,1	- 22,1
Rice	242	480	17,6	- 19,1	98,3	x
Sugar (4)	1 898	3 706	31,7	15,9	95,3	21,8
Wine (1 000 hl) (2)	5 099	5 922	13,2	2,2	16,1	8,2
Fresh fruits	606	518	x	5,4	- 14,5	5,7
Fresh vegetables	1 018	1 341	9,6	1,5	31,7	0,0
Colza and rape seed	46	3	- 49,7	- 22,0	- 93,5	x
Sunflower seed	2	17	- 15,9	- 86,7	x	x
	1977	1978	1978 / 1974	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977	
Olive oil	9,5	16,9	64,1	- 54,1	77,9	4,9
Soya:						
- beans	1	0	x	x	x	x
- oil	286	374	14,7	1,1	30,8	48,6
- cake	448	535	- 8,8	19,8	19,4	16,8
						1972 / 1968
Lucerne meal	9,1	71,2	x	x	x	19,7
Fibres:						
- flax	19,9	22,2	- 4,8	- 21,2	11,5	- 5,7
- hemp	2,1	1,8	2,7	- 35,4	- 13,3	- 15,0
Raw tobacco	21,7	29,1	- 4,4	- 33,8	34,1	6,8
Apples (fresh)	204,8	156,6	- 7,8	- 22,5	- 23,5	12,1
Pears (fresh)	67,7	43,6	- 19,7	11,5	- 35,6	15,0
Peaches	61,3	54,7	- 2,6	- 18,5	- 10,8	5,7
Oranges	116,1	77,3	- 4,7	0,7	- 33,4	- 1,5
Lemons	144,2	107,8	- 5,6	- 16,6	- 25,2	- 0,5
Tomatoes	35,9	36,5	1,6	6,5	1,7	2,7
Potatoes	532,7	649,9	0,2	58,1	21,9	3,9
Live plants (3)	285,4	290,6	10,2	9,5	1,8	12,4
Hops:						
- cones and powders	12,0	13,6	0,0	- 5,5	13,3	6,6
- saps and extracts	1,7	1,6	0,0	6,3	- 5,9	62,5
Butter and butteroil	245,4	245,0	19,9	136,2	- 0,2	- 8,8
Cheese	208,0	218,8	3,8	3,3	5,2	1,1
Skimmed-milk powder (and lacto-serum)	435,9	435,0	5,4	127,0	- 0,2	- 20,8
Whole-milk powder	329,8	334,6	14,6	39,0	1,5	14,1
Condensed milk	558,5	545,4	4,3	18,5	- 2,3	- 5,1
Casein	10,7	14,1	- 13,3	15,1	31,8	- 4,6
Beef and veal (5)	152	168	- 4,9	- 27,3	10,5	- 10,9
Pigmeat (5)	198	184	- 7,2	5,9	- 7,1	23,9
Poultrymeat (5)	221,0	179,0	5,8	26,3	- 19,0	24,3
Sheepmeat (5)	5,05	3,49	- 0,9	15,3	- 30,8	- 28,0
Eggs (6)	53,0	52,0	4,3	12,8	- 1,9	0,1

Sources: 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) Except processing traffic (including French Overseas Departments) and the sugar contained in processed products.
(5) Live animals and meat expressed as fresh carcase weight.
(6) In terms of shell weight (from 1977, includes albumin and its derivatives).

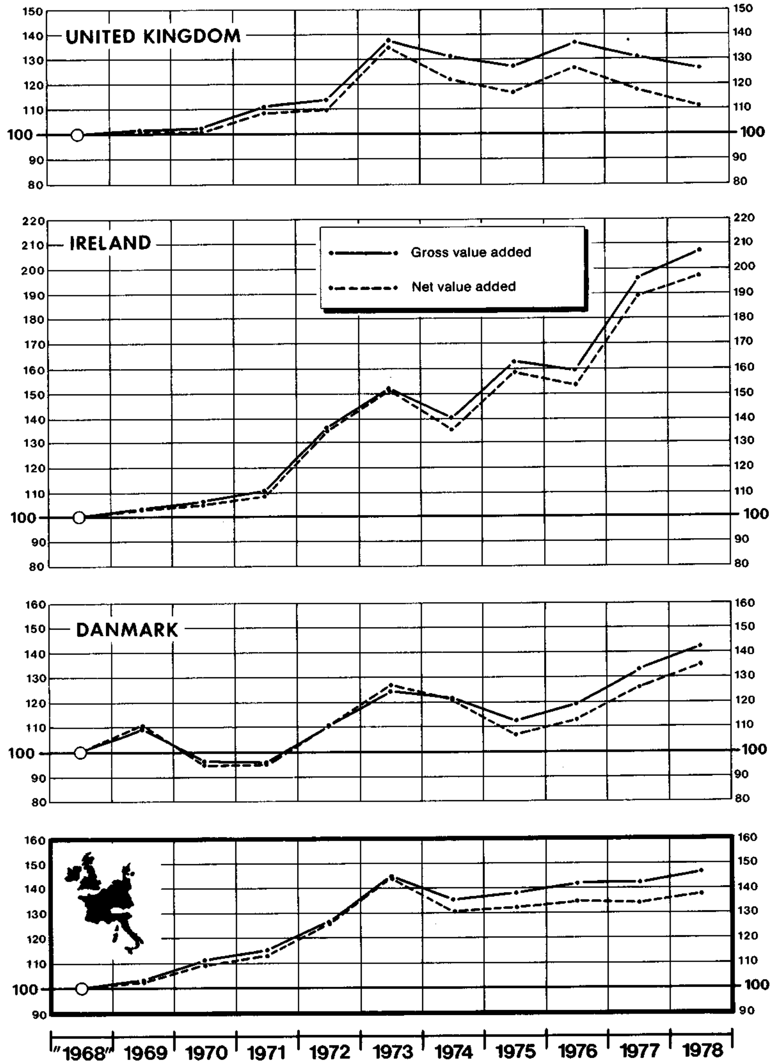
44 Gross and net value added (1) per person employed (2) in agriculture (3)



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, on based on the inclusive-of-VAT-system and one of the exclusive-of-VAT system (except Italia).

GRAPH 25

44 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, on based on the inclusive-of-VAT-system and one of the exclusive-of-VAT system (except Italia).

GRAPH 25 (continued)

45 **Agricultural income spread in four Member States of the EEC**

45.1 DEUTSCHLAND

Reineinkommen in den landwirtschaftlichen Vollerwerbsbetrieben, je Familien-AK
(income of farmer and his family per family labour unit)

Bundesländer	1972/73	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
Schleswig-Holstein	134	137	111	107	113
Niedersachsen	107	108	111	114	111
Nordrhein-Westfalen	101	118	119	116	108
Hessen	82	84	94	86	84
Rheinland-Pfalz, Saarland	90	81	87	94	100
Baden-Württemberg	94	89	85	87	89
Bayern	96	90	90	87	90
Insgesamt	100	100	100	100	100

Deutschland: Agrarberichte.

45.2 FRANCE

résultat brut d'exploitation par actif familial
(gross farm income per family worker)

Circonscriptions d'action régionale	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978 (1)
Ile-de-France	388	283	216	298	341
Champagne-Ardenne	247	253	279	278	234
Picardie	247	220	236	267	211
Haute-Normandie	148	115	117	118	110
Centre	135	127	117	96	128
Basse-Normandie	85	75	67	65	64
Bourgogne	103	116	109	122	150
Nord	146	145	150	147	126
Lorraine	94	107	100	93	91
Alsace	69	91	99	105	111
Franche-Comté	87	98	81	73	76
Pays de la Loire	84	75	81	75	82
Bretagne	84	111	123	85	84
Poitou-Charentes	99	90	97	84	85
Aquitaine	65	66	71	76	82
Midi-Pyrénées	63	68	68	70	65
Limousin	50	50	59	68	59
Rhône-Alpes	77	78	69	76	78
Auvergne	62	66	70	73	65
Languedoc	98	128	99	150	134
Provence-Alpes-Roussillon-Côte d'Azur	156	114	119	124	136
Corse	114	146	131	236	101
Ensemble	100	100	100	100	100

France: Ministère de l'Agriculture (Overall departmental accounts).
(1) »Rapid« departmental accounts 1978.

45.3 ITALIA
Valore aggiunto lordo in agricoltura per persona occupata (1)
(gross value-added per agricultural worker)

Regioni	1971	1975	1976	1977	1978
Piemonte	93	96	107	96	90
Valle d'Aosta	65	47	62	69	67
Liguria	165	139	126	113	106
Lombardia	157	178	193	183	171
Trentino-Alto Adige	71	75	92	100	110
Veneto	143	134	151	156	136
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	109	110	134	139	125
Emilia-Romagna	129	141	158	159	157
Marche	67	72	84	76	90
Toscana	106	97	106	103	116
Umbria	82	88	118	94	102
Lazio	128	118	121	106	113
Campania	89	89	87	78	75
Abruzzi	91	74	98	98	82
Molise	54	54	43	42	55
Puglia	75	73	56	71	77
Basilicata	60	63	53	52	72
Calabria	63	90	57	78	63
Sicilia	95	91	81	75	84
Sardegna	124	96	79	98	87
Totale	100	100	100	100	100

Italia: INEA.
(1) Gross value-added at factor cost, in current terms, of the agricultural and forestry sector.

45.4 UNITED KINGDOM
net farm income per farm, excluding horticulture

Divisions of FADN	1970/71	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
England North Region	108	116	129	126	112
England East Region		141	111	111	116
England West Region		91	86	77	102
Wales	74	53	61	71	83
Scotland	110	118	130	127	95
Northern Ireland	71	37	68	80	78
Whole country	100	100	100	100	100

United Kingdom: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

46 Breakdown of the FADN returning holdings by type 1973/74–1977/78 (Sample 4 605)

	Technico-economical trends	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
111	General agriculture	27	124	26	49	–	–	78	1	48	353
112	Horticulture	–	60	23	36	39	–	3	–	–	161
130	Arable – grazing stock	49	104	24	1	9	–	21	3	4	215
223	Fruit	–	71	35	–	14	–	–	–	–	120
224	Vines	7	197	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	172
310	Grazing stock – arable crops	136	195	27	1	30	6	48	10	53	506
3361	Cattle – Milk	192	276	65	100	102	8	211	95	58	1 107
3362	Cattle – Meat	12	145	10	2	6	–	153	60	4	392
3365	Cattle – Mixed	115	80	38	4	23	18	50	17	72	417
340	Grazing stock – pigs and poultry	135	48	2	13	36	3	9	6	104	356
430	Pigs and poultry – grazing stock	88	26	2	14	23	1	4	–	69	227
448	Pigs	17	27	2	18	31	–	–	–	95	191
	Others	16	119	115	1	7	–	64	3	63	388
	Whole of the sample	794	1 328	427	239	320	36	642	195	570	4 605

Source: FADN.

47 Trend, in EUR, of the factors of production of returning holdings classified by the principal types of farming
(based on a sample of 4 605 returning holdings 1973/74 – 1977/78)

EUR 9		ha ALU »1974/75«	% TAV				
			1977/78 / »1974/75«	1974/75 / 1973/74	1975/76 / 1974/75	1976/77 / 1975/76	1977/78 / 1976/77
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UAA/ holding	General agriculture	83,3	0,8	0,8	1,0	1,7	– 0,1
	Horticulture	5,1	0,8	1,6	1,7	0,6	0,2
	Arable crops – grazing stock	52,5	1,8	0,9	2,4	2,1	1,4
	Fruit	9,7	1,0	1,6	2,1	0,8	0,3
	Vines	13,3	1,7	1,7	0,4	3,6	0,8
	Grazing stock – arable crops	46,4	1,0	2,0	1,3	0,9	0,6
	Cattle – milk	32,8	1,2	1,6	1,5	1,2	0,9
	Cattle – meat	69,9	0,7	0,9	1,3	– 0,1	1,1
	Grazing stock – pigs and poultry	27,7	1,2	1,7	1,5	1,4	0,4
	Pigs and poultry – grazing stock	23,7	0,7	1,7	1,2	0,7	0,4
	Pigs	28,8	0,1	0,9	– 0,9	– 0,2	0,7
	Others	45,2	1,5	1,6	2,0	1,9	0,8
	Whole of the sample	50,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	0,9	0,8
ALU/ holding	General agriculture	2,31	– 3,3	1,2	– 6,8	– 3,7	– 2,4
	Horticulture	2,87	1,0	0,3	– 0,4	2,0	0,6
	Arable crops – grazing stock	2,35	– 2,2	– 1,7	0,0	– 3,5	– 2,7
	Fruit	2,66	– 2,3	– 2,2	– 2,7	1,9	– 8,4
	Vines	2,69	– 1,3	1,4	– 5,8	1,5	– 1,9
	Grazing stock – arable crops	2,18	– 1,2	1,9	– 0,5	– 0,5	– 2,4
	Cattle – milk	1,97	– 0,8	– 1,5	– 0,6	– 1,1	– 1,1
	Cattle – meat	1,98	– 1,2	– 2,0	– 1,6	– 1,1	– 1,1
	Grazing stock – pigs and poultry	1,80	– 1,3	0,0	– 2,8	0,0	– 2,3
	Pigs and poultry – grazing stock	1,62	– 1,3	– 0,7	– 1,3	0,0	– 4,4
	Pigs	1,57	– 0,9	– 1,9	– 1,3	– 0,7	– 0,7
	Others	2,13	– 1,3	0,0	– 2,4	0,0	– 2,4
	Whole of the sample	2,10	– 1,4	– 1,0	– 1,9	– 1,0	– 2,0

Source: FADN.

48 Trend, in EUR 9, of the factors of production, gross product, and incomes of returning holdings classified by the principal types of farming
(based on a sample of 4 605 returning holdings 1973/74 – 1977/78)

EUR 9		EUA »1974/75«	%TAV				
			1977/78 / »1974/75«	1974/75 / 1973/74	1975/76 / 1974/75	1976/77 / 1975/76	1977/78 / 1976/77
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Farm capital	General agriculture	47 506	11,8	13,9	11,9	11,7	11,7
	Horticulture	28 002	15,8	20,6	20,6	16,4	11,7
	Arable crops – grazing stock	39 963	13,5	11,0	12,1	10,0	19,3
	Fruit	18 349	13,8	12,7	13,1	13,0	16,0
	Vines	31 718	10,2	13,1	0,2	11,8	14,9
	Grazing stock – arable crops	37 513	14,4	9,4	11,4	13,0	19,8
	Cattle – milk	34 349	17,2	9,1	12,9	14,6	26,3
	Cattle – meat	33 768	15,6	7,9	12,1	16,3	20,5
	Grazing stock – pigs and poultry	37 428	14,7	6,7	12,6	9,6	24,8
	Pigs and poultry – grazing stock	37 607	14,2	5,7	12,9	8,7	24,3
	Pigs	42 860	11,9	7,1	15,9	10,4	12,9
	Others	39 317	16,5	8,1	12,4	13,7	25,5
	Whole of the sample	35 911	14,8	9,6	12,3	12,8	20,8
Gross product	General agriculture	51 775	8,8	11,4	12,8	16,4	– 1,3
	Horticulture	48 087	10,0	13,8	17,0	15,7	– 0,3
	Arable crops – grazing stock	36 037	9,8	14,0	11,6	14,0	3,8
	Fruit	19 565	17,5	14,1	10,5	14,5	27,5
	Vines	23 128	11,0	– 11,7	– 2,5	38,0	5,2
	Grazing stock – arable crops	32 732	11,7	9,7	19,4	9,8	10,0
	Cattle – milk	29 263	16,4	10,5	28,1	15,0	13,6
	Cattle – meat	21 761	14,8	10,5	30,3	15,1	7,8
	Grazing stock – pigs and poultry	37 331	12,8	6,4	21,7	4,5	18,7
	Pigs and poultry – grazing stock	40 468	10,7	2,4	23,9	1,1	16,0
	Pigs	57 200	12,2	0,5	25,4	2,4	19,0
	Others	34 123	14,7	9,9	24,2	9,4	16,7
	Whole of the sample	33 901	12,9	8,1	21,0	11,8	11,0

48 *(1)*

EUR 9		EUA »1974/75«	% TAV				
			1977/78 / »1974/75«	1974/75 / 1973/74	1975/76 / 1974/75	1976/77 / 1975/76	1977/78 / 1976/77
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gross farm income	General agriculture	28 100	5,0	6,6	9,5	17,3	- 9,1
	Horticulture	29 749	6,5	8,8	17,2	14,7	- 7,6
	Arable crops – grazing stock	17 112	7,6	12,8	7,0	16,7	- 1,9
	Fruit	13 710	18,5	15,8	9,1	13,7	31,9
	Vines	16 288	10,6	- 20,6	- 5,5	49,9	2,0
	Grazing stock – arable crops	15 229	10,2	6,1	21,9	2,0	13,4
	Cattle – milk	13 611	16,4	3,9	40,0	4,8	20,5
	Cattle – meat	10 882	14,7	4,8	41,5	13,7	5,3
	Grazing stock – pigs and poultry	15 330	13,4	0,4	35,8	- 14,7	40,4
	Pigs and poultry – grazing stock	15 496	9,3	- 4,3	44,0	- 22,8	36,4
	Pigs	21 079	9,4	- 10,9	52,7	- 24,1	36,5
	Others	15 326	15,3	4,7	34,7	- 2,7	28,6
	Whole of the sample	16 226	11,6	2,2	27,0	4,3	13,7
Farming income/ ALU	General agriculture	8 304	3,9	3,1	16,2	21,6	- 17,3
	Horticulture	7 812	2,0	6,3	17,8	12,4	- 16,8
	Arable crops – grazing stock	5 123	7,8	15,6	4,7	25,3	- 7,5
	Fruit	4 129	23,2	20,6	9,7	11,0	49,5
	Vines	4 446	10,9	- 31,9	- 1,2	62,5	- 2,2
	Grazing stock – arable crops	4 733	10,0	6,0	29,3	- 2,3	13,5
	Cattle – milk	4 948	17,9	2,6	54,5	2,3	21,9
	Cattle – meat	3 746	16,0	5,1	61,1	13,8	1,1
	Grazing stock – pigs and poultry	5 728	15,0	- 3,6	56,8	- 25,0	55,4
	Pigs and poultry – grazing stock	6 587	9,8	- 9,6	65,2	- 35,1	54,3
	Pigs	9 207	8,0	- 18,5	80,2	- 38,3	51,9
	Others	5 906	9,9	3,8	51,7	- 9,8	35,4
	Whole of the sample	5 410	12,1	- 0,4	37,9	1,0	14,0

Source: FADN.

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

(Mio EUA)

	1976	1977	1978		1979 (2) p		1980 (3) p	
			Mio EUA	%	Mio EUA	%	Mio EUA	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cereals	655,9	629,9	1 112,5	12,8	1 574,2	15,3	1 727,6	15,8
Refunds	403,4	365,7	831,9	9,6	1 209,4	11,7	1 243,6	11,3
Intervention of which:	252,5	264,2	280,6	3,2	364,8	3,5	484,0	4,4
– production refund	51,2	76,7	117,0	1,3	135,2	1,3	145,9	1,3
– aid for durum wheat	82,8	134,8	89,0	1,0	126,4	1,2	122,4	1,1
Rice	18,4	13,5	17,9	0,2	41,4	0,4	47,3	0,4
Refunds	18,2	13,3	16,8	0,2	38,5	0,4	42,5	0,4
Intervention	0,2	0,2	1,1	0,0	2,9	0,0	4,8	0,0
Milk products	2 277,7	2 924,1	4 014,7	46,3	4 420,0	42,8	4 709,6	43,0
Refunds	765,6	1 417,4	1 565,0	18,0	2 032,9	19,7	2 028,3	18,5
Intervention of which:	1 512,1	1 506,7	2 449,7	28,2	2 387,1	23,1	2 681,3	24,5
– aid for skimmed milk for cattle	656,5	725,5	965,1	11,1	1 087,0	10,5	1 234,5	11,3
– aid for casein	99,1	127,5	166,6	1,9	202,1	1,9	207,1	1,9
– storage/disposal skimmed-milk powder	501,5	287,6	682,2	7,9	306,9	3,0	332,6	3,0
– storage/disposal butter	246,1	355,8	618,8	7,1	588,8	5,7	472,1	4,3
– non-marketing premium for milk and conversion premium for beef	–	6,5	97,0	1,1	112,2	1,1	150,1	1,4
– net cost milk producers	–	– 22,0	– 156,1	– 1,8	– 96,0	– 0,9	– 93,2	– 0,8
Oils and fats	247,1	268,5	324,8	3,7	592,9	5,7	672,0	6,1
Refunds	10,3	1,0	0,2	0,0	7,1	0,1	8,5	0,1
– colza, sunflower	:	:	0,1	0,0	6,0	0,1	6,3	0,1
– olive-oil	:	:	0,1	0,0	1,1	0,0	2,2	0,0
Intervention	236,8	267,5	324,6	3,7	585,8	5,7	663,5	6,1
– colza, sunflower	:	:	131,1	1,5	174,6	1,7	199,1	1,8
– olive-oil			182,2	2,1	390,6	3,8	443,3	4,0
– flax seed	:	:	10,9	0,1	18,9	0,2	17,1	0,2
– cotton seed	:	:	0,2	0,0	0,8	0,0	0,8	0,0
– soya beans	:	:	0,4	0,0	0,8	0,0	3,0	0,0
– castor seed (aid)	:	:	–	–	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,0
Sugar	229,3	598,4	878,0	10,1	1 004,6	9,7	1 116,1	10,2
Refunds	62,0	409,1	640,4	7,4	751,8	7,3	837,3	7,6
Intervention of which:	167,3	189,3	237,6	2,7	252,8	2,4	279,3	2,6
– refund of storage costs	147,8	177,9	227,9	2,6	233,7	2,2	259,4	2,4
Beef and veal	615,9	467,7	638,7	7,4	688,3	6,7	759,3	6,9
Refunds	133,6	132,1	145,4	1,7	244,7	2,4	231,6	2,1
Intervention of which:	482,3	335,6	493,3	5,7	443,6	4,3	527,7	4,8
– public and private storage	347,7	290,5	413,0	4,8	363,5	3,5	437,0	4,0
– premiums for retention livestock and calving	46,6	41,1	76,9	0,9	71,6	0,7	82,8	0,8
Pigmeat	29,0	37,3	45,0	0,5	84,9	0,9	77,1	0,7
Refunds	24,7	29,3	32,2	0,4	68,6	0,7	69,0	0,6
Intervention	4,3	8,0	12,8	0,1	16,3	0,2	8,1	0,0

Refunds								
– eggs	6,2	5,6	6,9	0,1	14,6	0,1	12,6	0,1
– poultrymeat	8,9	20,0	31,2	0,4	51,6	0,5	53,2	0,5
Fruit and vegetables	185,1	178,2	100,7	1,2	416,5	4,0	524,4	4,8
Refunds	44,0	50,8	47,9	0,6	35,6	0,3	50,8	0,5
– fresh	31,6	29,8	21,0	0,2	26,0	0,2	40,8	0,4
– processed	12,4	21,0	26,9	0,3	9,6	0,1	10,0	0,1
Intervention	141,1	127,4	52,8	0,6	380,9	3,7	473,6	4,3
– fresh	136,7	125,4	49,1	0,6	114,2	1,1	132,5	1,2
– processed	4,4	2,0	3,7	0,0	266,7	2,6	341,1	3,1
Wine	133,8	89,9	63,7	0,7	94,4	0,9	203,3	1,9
Refunds	1,6	1,4	1,6	0,0	2,1	0,0	5,7	0,0
Intervention of which:	132,2	88,5	62,1	0,7	92,3	0,9	197,6	1,8
– aid for private storage	38,7	35,6	35,3	0,4	26,0	0,3	55,5	0,5
– other (especially distillation)	91,0	45,5	17,0	0,2	55,2	0,5	114,7	1,0
Obligatory distillation of the by-products of wine-making	2,5	7,4	9,8	0,1	11,1	0,1	27,4	0,2
Tobacco	185,4	205,2	216,1	2,5	212,0	0,2	280,0	2,6
Refunds	1,7	4,3	2,7	0,0	5,4	0,0	4,7	0,0
Intervention	183,7	200,9	213,4	2,5	206,6	2,0	275,3	2,5
Fishery products	11,0	8,8	15,4	0,2				
Refunds	4,0	3,8	8,0	0,1				
Intervention	7,0	5,0	7,4	0,1				
Other intervention products	76,2	56,6	91,0	1,0	112,5	1,1	126,0	1,1
– flax and hemp	20,3	14,4	15,4	0,2	17,5	0,2	19,1	0,2
– seeds	24,1	18,1	20,3	0,2	27,2	0,3	31,4	0,3
– hops	16,0	9,9	11,2	0,1	11,0	0,1	11,0	0,1
– silkworms	0,4	0,3	0,5	0,0	1,2	0,0	1,2	0,0
– dried fodder	15,4	13,8	42,6	0,5	49,3	0,5	55,8	0,5
– peas, field beans	–	–	–	–	6,3	0,1	7,5	0,1
Non-Annex II products	67,0	136,3	208,5	2,4	236,2	2,3	270,0	2,5
Refunds	67,0	136,3	208,5	2,4	236,2	2,3	270,0	2,5
Total common organization of markets	4 746,9	5 640,0	7 765,2	89,5	9 544,1	92,5	10 579,0	96,6
Accession compensatory amounts (ACA) in intra-Community trade	402,0	201,1	27,2	0,3	1,2	0,0	0,1	0,0
Monetary compensatory amounts	438,2	989,2	880,3	10,2	769,2	7,4	377,6	3,4
– in intra-Community trade	271,8	747,8	669,3	7,7	473,4	4,6	271,3	2,5
– in extra-Community trade	166,4	241,4	211,0	2,4	295,8	2,9	106,3	1,0
Total common organization of markets + ACAs + MCAs	5 587,1	6 830,4	8 672,7	100,0	10 314,5	100,0	10 956,6	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) Data contained in the draft supplementary budget No 3 for 1979 drawn up by the Council on 29.10.1979.

(3) Data based on the draft 1980 budget, October 1979, exclusive of an amount of 235,9 EUA in Chapter 100 (provisional appropriation for butter intervention).

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

	1978 Mio EUA						
	Appropri-ations	Breakdown by economic nature of the measures					
		Export refunds	Intervention				
			Storage proper (2)	Withdrawals from the market + similar operations	Price subsidies	Guidance premiums	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 = 4+5+6+7
A – Cereals	1 112,5	831,9	59,4	–	221,2	–	280,6
Rice	17,9	16,8	–	–	1,1	–	1,1
Milk products	4 014,7	1 565,0	1 188,4	–	1 164,3	97,0	2 449,7
Oils and fats	324,8	0,1	30,9	–	293,8	–	324,7
– olive oil	182,1	–	30,9	–	151,2	–	182,1
– oilseeds	131,8	0,1	–	–	131,7	–	131,7
– flax seed	10,9	–	–	–	10,9	–	10,9
Sugar	878,0	640,4	228,0	–	9,6	–	237,6
Beef and veal	638,7	145,4	413,0	–	3,4	76,9	493,3
Pigmeat	45,0	32,2	–	–	12,8	–	12,8
Eggs and poultrymeat	38,1	38,1	–	–	–	–	–
Fruit and vegetables	100,7	47,9	–	24,0	28,8	–	52,8
Wine	63,7	1,6	35,3	20,7	6,1	–	62,1
Tobacco	216,1	2,7	26,8	–	186,6	–	213,4
Fishery products	15,4	8,0	–	7,4	–	–	7,4
Flax and hemp	15,4	–	–	–	15,4	–	15,4
Seeds	20,3	–	–	–	20,3	–	20,3
Hops	11,2	–	–	–	11,2	–	11,2
Silkworms	0,5	–	–	–	0,5	–	0,5
Dried fodder	42,6	–	–	–	42,6	–	42,6
Others	1,0	–	–	–	1,0	–	1,0
Non-Annex II products	208,5	208,5	–	–	–	–	–
Total A	7 765,2	3 538,6	1 981,8	52,1	2 018,8	173,9	4 226,6
%	100	45,5	25,5	0,7	26,0	2,2	54,4
B – Accession compensatory amounts in intra-Community trade	27,2	–	–	–	27,2	–	27,2
C – Monetary compensatory amounts							
in intra-Community trade	669,3	–	–	–	669,3	–	669,3
in extra-Community trade	211,0	211,0	–	–	–	–	–
Total A + B + C	8 672,7	3 749,6	1 981,8	52,1	2 715,3	173,9	4 923,1
%	100	43,2	22,8	0,6	31,3	2,0	56,8

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Data contained in the draft supplementary budget No 3 for 1979 drawn up by the Council on 29. 10. 1979.
(2) Private and public storage, including some disposal measures.

Financial year 1978 – financial year 1979 ** (1)

1979 Mio EUA

Appropriations	Export refunds	Breakdown by economic nature of the measures – Intervention: Storage proper (2)	Withdrawals and similar operations	Price subsidies	Guidance premiums	Total
9	10	11	12	13	14	15 = 11 + 12 + 13 + 14
1 574,2	1 209,4	65,8	–	299,0	–	364,8
41,4	38,5	–	–	2,9	–	2,9
4 420,0	2 032,9	712,5		1 562,8	112,2	2 357,1
592,9	7,1	16,1	–	569,7	–	585,8
391,7	1,1	16,1	–	374,5	–	390,6
180,6	6,0	–	–	174,6	–	174,6
18,9	–	–	–	18,9	–	18,9
1 004,6	751,8	233,7	–	19,1	–	252,8
688,3	244,7	363,5	–	8,5	71,6	443,6
84,9	68,6	–	–	16,3	–	16,3
66,2	66,2	–	–	–	–	–
416,5	35,6	–	71,7	309,2	–	380,9
94,4	2,1	26,0	43,7	22,6	–	92,3
212,0	5,4	9,6	–	197,0	–	206,6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17,5	–	–	–	17,5	–	17,5
27,2	–	–	–	27,2	–	27,2
11,0	–	–	–	11,0	–	11,0
1,2	–	–	–	1,2	–	1,2
49,3	–	–	–	49,3	–	49,3
6,3	–	–	–	6,3	–	6,3
236,2	236,2	–	–	–	–	–
9 544,1	4 698,5	1 427,2	115,4	3 119,2	183,8	4 845,6
100	49,2	15,0	1,2	32,7	1,9	50,8
1,2	–	–	–	1,2	–	1,2
473,4	–	–	–	473,4	–	473,4
295,8	295,8	–	–	–	–	
10 314,5	4 994,3	1 427,2	115,4	3 593,2	183,8	5 320,2
100	48,4	13,9	1,1	34,8	1,8	51,6

51 Receipts from the common agricultural policy

	Mio EUA				
	1976	1977	1978	1979 **	1980 **
1	2	3	4	5	6
Levies	1 040,1	1 816,9	1 872,7	1 706,0	1 642,1
Contributions, sugar	133,2	320,8	406,3	467,0	467,3
Total	1 173,3	2 137,7	2 279,0	2 173,0	2 109,4

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

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	1 265,6	212	5 587	4 414	0,44	0,35	2,6	2,1
1977	1 405,0	235	6 830	4 693	0,49	0,33	2,9	2,0
1978	1 553,2 *	260 **	8 672	5 883	0,56	0,38	3,3	2,3
1979 **	1 734,1	290	10 314	8 141	0,59	0,47	3,6	2,8
1980 **	1 929,5	323	10 957	8 847	0,57	0,46	3,4	2,7

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

53 Breakdown by sector of aid granted for projects to improve agricultural structures, Regulation 17/64/EEC (1)

	1978 (2)			1973–77 (2)			1973–78 (2)			1964–72 (2)		
	Number	Aid granted		Number	Aid granted		Number	Aid granted		Number	Aid granted	
		1 000 EUA	%		1 000 u. a.	%		1 000 u.a./EUA	%		1 000 u.a.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Land and water improvement	19	12 011	100,0	899	232 980	20,6	918	244 991	21,5	1 345	387 124	45,1
Milk and milk products	-	-	-	338	123 935	11,0	338	123 935	10,9	371	117 292	13,7
Wine and wine growing	-	-	-	388	158 002	14,0	388	158 002	13,9	339	87 459	10,2
Fruit and vegetables	-	-	-	265	68 625	6,1	265	68 625	6,0	420	68 831	8,0
Meat	-	-	-	452	158 625	14,0	452	158 625	14,0	323	67 551	7,9
Fisheries and fishery products	-	-	-	351	64 336	5,7	351	64 336	5,6	21	9 640	1,1
Cereals	-	-	-	121	34 829	3,1	121	34 829	3,0	82	20 232	2,3
Forestry	-	-	-	153	41 745	3,7	153	41 745	3,7	64	12 787	1,5
Oils and olive growing	-	-	-	76	17 664	1,6	76	17 664	1,5	138	27 475	3,2
Animal feed	-	-	-	90	30 985	2,7	90	30 985	2,7	34	9 189	1,1
Flowers and plants	-	-	-	27	7 322	0,6	27	7 322	0,6	29	8 562	0,9
Eggs and poultrymeat	-	-	-	60	14 523	1,3	60	14 523	1,3	50	5 839	0,7
Seeds and nurseries	-	-	-	49	9 866	0,9	49	9 866	0,8	38	6 143	0,7
Research and information	-	-	-	51	16 694	1,5	51	16 694	1,4	31	4 933	0,6
Sugar	-	-	-	1	3 408	0,3	1	3 408	0,3	2	780	0,1
Others	-	-	-	384	145 554	12,9	384	145 554	12,8	74	24 819	2,9
Total	19	12 011	100,0	3 705	1 129 093	100,0	3 724	1 141 104	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) 1964–77: u.a.; 1978: EUA.

54 Projects financed by the EAGGF, Guidance Section classified by EEC region: 1973 – 78, Regulation 17/64/EC (1)

Deutschland		France		Italia		Nederland		Belgique/België	
1		2		3		4		5	
Total	228 843	*Total*	204 226	*Total*	343 006	*Total*	61 448	*Total*	61 112
Multi-regional	7 449	*Mutli-regional*	15 847	*Multi-regional*	14 111	*Multi-regional*		*Multi-regional*	2 756
Schleswig-Holstein	25 714	Région parisienne	185	Nord-Ouest	19 538	Noord	21 962	Nord	35 977
Hamburg	1 208	Bassin parisien	30 587	Lombardia	18 877	Oost	8 824	Sud	18 017
Bremen	2 466	Nord	11 575	Nord-Est	50 487	West	20 409	Brabant	4 362
Niedersachsen	47 755	Est	12 733	Emilia-Romagna	49 268	Zuid-West	1 258		
Nordrhein-Westfalen	19 849	Ouest	41 121	Centro	51 332	Zuid	8 995		
Hessen	20 414	Sud-Ouest	20 218	Lazio	21 906				
Rheinland-Pfalz	21 787	Centre-Est	31 405	Campania	12 789				
Baden-Württemberg	31 770	Méditerranée	35 121	Abruzzi-Molise	15 845				
Bayern	49 500	DOM	5 434	Sud	51 376				
Saarland	530			Sicilia	33 113				
Berlin (West)	401			Sardegna	4 365				

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Old Regulation: 17/64; new Regulation 355/77.
(2) 1964 – 1977: u.a.; 1978 EUA.

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

Luxembourg		United Kingdom		Ireland		Danmark	
6		7		8		9	
Total	1 388	*Total*	126 868	*Total*	70 497	*Total*	43 716
		Multi-regional	9 748	*Multi-regional*	17 797	*Multi-regional*	5 554
		Scotland	31 955	Donegal	5 523	Øst for Store Bælt	10 192
		North	6 799	North-West	2 863		
		Northern Ireland	24 827	North-East	6 544	Vest for Store Bælt	27 206
		North-West	7 074	West	2 438	Grønland	764
		Yorkshire/Humberside	13 761	Midlands	1 501		
		Wales	4 255	East	5 485		
		West Midlands	6 070	Midwest	4 519		
		East Midlands	6 726	South-East	11 250		
		East Anglia	8 007	South-West	12 577		
		South-West	5 014				
		South-East	2 632				

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

Deutschland		France		Italia		Nederland	
1		2		3		4	
Total	16 638	*Total*	23 143	*Total*	34 347	*Total*	4 685
Multi-regional	–	*Multi-regional*	2 858	*Multi-regional*	533	*Multi-regional*	–
Schleswig-Holstein	1 275	Ile-de-France	–	Piemonte	1 425	Gelderland	502
Hamburg	990	Champagne	–	Valle d'Aosta	–	Noord-Holland	1 357
Bremen	–	Ardennes	–	Lombardia	–	Zuid-Holland	2 725
Niedersachsen	3 191	Picardie	443	Liguria	69	Noord-Brabant	57
Nordrhein-Westfalen	1 876	Haute-Normandie	1 204	Trentino-Alto Adige	4 655	Limburg	44
Hessen	1 806	Centre	367	Veneto	3 161		
Rheinland-Pfalz	119	Basse-Normandie	212	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	698		
Baden-Württemberg	2 646	Bourgogne	641	Emilia-Romagna	4 924		
Bayern	4 098	Nord-Pas-de-Calais	2 187	Toscana	904		
Saarland	635	Lorraine	–	Umbria	989		
Berlin (West)	–	Alsace	152	Marche	1 391		
		Franche-Comté	380	Lazio	3 841		
		Pays-de-la-Loire	511	Campania	4 785		
		Bretagne	2 696	Abruzzi	4 362		
		Poitou-Charentes	–	Molise	–		
		Aquitaine	882	Puglia	–		
		Midi-Pyrénées	535	Basilicata	–		
		Limousin	119	Sicilia	1 106		
		Rhône-Alpes	741	Sardegna	1 504		
		Auvergne	–				
		Languedoc-Roussillon	7 173				
		Provence-Côte-d'Azur	621				
		Corse	–				
		DOM	1 421				

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1 000 EUA)

Belgique/België		Luxembourg		United Kingdom		Ireland		Danmark	
5		6		7		8		9	
Total	3 558	*Total*	202	*Total*	10 333	*Total*	6 156	*Total*	3 864
Multi-regional	–			*Multi-regional*	138	*Multi-regional*	–	*Multi-regional*	–
Oost-Vlaanderen	83			Scotland	2 180	Donegal	63	Øst for Store Bælt	868
West-Vlaanderen	1 087			North	271	North-West	342	Vest for Store Bælt	2 996
Anvers	215			Northern Ireland	1 616	North-East	528	Grønland	–
Limburg	72			North-West	283	West	1 010		
Brabant	136			Yorkshire-Humberside	1 511	Midlands	876		
Hainaut	202			Wales	1 168	East	2 429		
Namur	1 348			West Midlands	436	Midwest	41		
Liège	415			East Midlands	678	South-East	506		
Luxembourg	–			East Anglia	410	South-West	361		
				South-West	1 051				
				South-East	592				

56 **Projects «Marketing structures« financed by the EAGGF Guidance Section classified by major cate**

	Milkproducts	Meats	Wine	Fruit and vegetables	Flowers and plants	Fishery products	Cereals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Deutschland	2 501	4 201	1 438	4 994	669	313	59
France	1 516	3 306	7 910	7 848	–	608	–
Italia	1 766	2 213	9 221	11 934	–	1 702	3 811
Nederland	1 121	115	–	140	3 104	58	–
Belgique/België	271	1 040	–	1 787		76	113
Luxembourg	–	–	202	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	1 208	4 458	–	586	15	679	1 128
Ireland	2 197	3 670	–	–	–	63	–
Danmark	948	1 838	–	275	–	83	–
EUR 9	11 531	20 842	18 772	27 563	3 788	3 582	5 111

Source: Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

;ories of operations : 1978 (R/355/77)

(1000 UCE)

Animal feed	Seeds and nurseries	Eggs and poultrymeal	Olive oil	Tobacco	Miscellaneous	Total aid granted	Investments
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
–	236	1 638	–	–	589	16 638	83 060
–	498	–	–	–	1 456	23 143	99 093
–	280	–	25	998	2 397	34 347	125 507
–	–	147	–	–	–	4 685	17 352
43	156	72	–	–	–	3 558	23 446
–	–	–	–	–	–	202	810
720	170	1 313	–	–	56	10 333	63 699
224	–	–	–	–	–	6 156	34 602
418	105	195	–	–	–	3 864	28 520
1 406	1 446	3 365	25	998	4 498	102 927	476 089

57 Breakdown of expenditure by Guidance Section on common measures and special measures, 1975–78 (1)

	1977 (2)	1978 (2)	1975–78 (2)	
	1 000 u.a.	1 000 EUA	1 000 u.a./EUA	%
1	2	3	4	5
I – *Common measures*				
1. Directive 72/159/EEC on the modernization of farms	15 267	28 019	53 703	14,9
2. Directive 72/160/EEC on the cessation of farming	108	251	412	0,1
3. Directive 72/161/EEC on socio-economic guidance	1 607	2 638	6 606	1,8
4. Directive 75/268/EEC on hill-farming	60 058	34 581	130 657	36,3
5. Aid to groups of hop producers (Regulation (EEC) No 1656/71)	1 052	1 606	4 195	1,2
6. Conversion projects in the salt codfishing sector (Regulation (EEC) No 2722/72)	1 275	–	7 038	2,0
7. Survey of potential production of fruit trees (Regulation (EEC) No 794/76)	342	3 336	3 678	1,0
8. Conversion to meat production (Regulation (EEC) No 1353/73)	12 798	13 322	66 060	18,4
9. Survey on the structure of agricultural holdings (Directive 75/108/EEC)	193	1 720	8 539	2,4
10. Premiums for the non-marketing of milk and the conversion to meat production (Regulation (EEC)No 1078/77)	2 909	65 968	68 877	19,1
11. Marketing/Proc. agr. prod. (Regulation (EEC) No 355/77)	–	6	6	0,0
12. Conversion of vineyards (Regulation (EEC) No 1163/76)	–	9 960	9 960	2,8
Total	95 609	161 407	359 731	100,0
II – *Special measures*				
1. Aid to groups of fruit and vegetable growers (Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72)	1 697	323	5 153	18,8
2. Premiums for slaughtering cows and withholding milk from the market (Regulation (EEC) No 1975/69)	1	–	4 835	17,6
3. Grubbing fruit trees (Regulation (EEC) No 2517/69)	–	–	7 803	28,5
4. Aid to producer organizations, fisheries sector (Regulation (EEC) No 2142/70)	–	87	259	1,0
5. Improvements in the production and marketing of Community citrus fruit (Regulation (EEC) No 2511/69)	2 876	4 699	9 353	34,1
Total	4 574	5 109	27 403	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: EUA.

58 National and Community expenditure on agricultural policies in 1977

(Mio EUA)

1	2
National expenditure	
A Research and advisory services	645,8
B Production	3 285,0
C Processing and marketing	647,1
D Unattributable	758,4
E Consumption	331,1
F Total (A + B + C + D + E)	5 667,4
G Tax relief	1 374,1 (1)
H Total (F + G)	7 041,5
I Financing of Social Security	6 000,0
National total	13 041,5**
Community expenditure	
K EAGGF Guarantee	6 830,4
L EAGGF Guidance	347,5
M EAGGF Total	7 177,9
N Total	20 200 **

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Deutschland + Nederland + United Kingdom + Ireland + Danmark.

59 Share (in %) of each category in the total effort in favour of agriculture – 1976

(%)

	EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	UEBL/ BLEU	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
General measures	10	6	8	5	26	26	0	12	11	30
Production	56	87	50	56	27	55	85	33	36	29
Processing and marketing	10	7	8	21	17	19	15	9	19	23
Unattributable	12	0	34	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumption	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	34	18
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

60 Utilized agricultural area and woods and forests

			Arable land	
			1 000 ha	% of the UAA of the country
1	2	3	4	5
Deutschland	1 000 ha	1978	7 501	57
	% TAV	1978/1968	0,0	
	% TAV	1978/1973	– 1,0	
	% TAV	1978/1977	0,1	
France	1 000 ha	1978	17 383	54
	% TAV	1978/1968	0,1	
	% TAV	1978/1973	0,3	
	% TAV	1978/1977	0,6	
Italia	1 000 ha	1978	9 367	53
	% TAV	1978/1968	– 2,0	
	% TAV	1978/1973	0,2	
	% TAV	1978/1977	2,1	
Nederland	1 000 ha	1978	820	40
	% TAV	1978/1968	– 0,5	
	% TAV	1978/1973	0,4	
	% TAV	1978/1977	– 0,8	
Belgique/België	1 000 ha	1978	746	52
	% TAV	1978/1968	– 1,0	
	% TAV	1978/1973	– 1,8	
	% TAV	1978/1977	– 2,7	
Luxembourg	1 000 ha	1978	58	45
	% TAV	1978/1968	– 1,3	
	% TAV	1978/1973	– 1,0	
	% TAV	1978/1977	– 1,7	
United Kingdom	1 000 ha	1978	6 932	38
	% TAV	1978/1968	– 0,5	
	% TAV	1978/1973	– 0,4	
	% TAV	1978/1977	0,2	
Ireland	1 000 ha	1978	1 000 (1)	17
	% TAV	1978/1968	0,0 (2)	
	% TAV	1978/1973	x	
	% TAV	1978/1977	x	
Danmark	1 000 ha	1978	2 642	90
	% TAV	1978/1968	– 0,2	
	% TAV	1978/1973	–	
	% TAV	1978/1977	0,3	
EUR 9	1 000 ha	1978	46 449 *	50
	% TAV	1978/1968	– 0,5	
	% TAV	1978/1973	– 0,2	
	% TAV	1978/1977	0,2	

Source: Eurostat.
(1) 1975.
(2) 1975/1968.

Permanent meadow and pasture		Permanent crops		Total UAA		Woods and forests	
1 000 ha	% of the UAA of country	1 000 ha	% of the UAA of 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
5 155	39	204	2	13 176	14	7 218	29
– 0,8		0,1		– 0,3		0,0	
– 0,7		–		– 0,4		0,1	
– 1,0		1,0		– 0,3		0,0	
12 994	40	1 567	5	32 200	34	14 559	27
– 0,7		– 1,1		– 0,3		0,5	
– 1,1		– 0,5		– 0,2		– 0,1	
– 0,9		0,1		– 0,1		0,0	
5 146	29	2 974	17	17 546	19	6 040	20
0,1		– 0,4		– 1,2		0,4	
– 0,4		0,1		0,1		– 0,6	
– 2,4		0,1		0,4		– 4,4	
1 189	58	38 *	2	2 054	2	309 *	8
– 1,0		– 4,1		– 0,9		0,6	
– 1,3		– 2,0		– 0,5		0,5	
– 0,6		–		– 0,7		0,3	
684	47	16	1	1 447	2	613 *	20
– 0,7		– 6,1		– 1,1		0,0	
– 1,4		– 4,4		– 1,6		–	
– 3,0		–		– 0,8		–	
70	54	1	1	130	0	90 *	35
0,3		– 6,7		– 0,5		–	
–		–		– 0,5		–	
– 2,8		0,5		– 1,5		–	
11 378	62	69	0	18 456	20	2 062	8
– 0,2		– 2,2		– 0,3		1,0	
– 0,2		– 2,4		– 0,2		0,8	
– 0,2		– 1,4		– 0,1		0,3	
4 712 [1]	82	3	0	5 719 [1]	6	308 *	4
– 0,4 [2]		–		– 0,3 [2]		1,9	
x		x		x		0,8	
x		x		x		–	
277	9	14	0	2 927	3	502	12
– 1,1		– 1,3		– 0,3		0,5	
– 2,7		– 2,6		– 0,3		0,8	
– 0,7		–		– 0,1		0,6	
41 605 *	44	4 886 *	5	93 655 *	100	31 701 *	21
– 0,4		– 0,7		– 0,5		0,4	
– 0,1		– 0,2		– 0,3		0,0	
1,8		0,1		0,0		– 0,8	

61 Areas used for the principal agricultural products

			Cereals including rice	Root and tuber crops		
				Total	Potatoes	Sugarbeet
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	1 000 ha	1978	5 333	963	355	402
	% TAV	1978/1968	0,5	- 3,3	- 6,0	- 3,3
	% TAV	1978/1973	0,2	- 3,1	- 5,9	2,7
	% TAV	1978/1977	1,0	- 8,3	- 11,2	- 5,0
France	1 000 ha	1978	9 831	1 199	275	557
	% TAV	1978/1968	0,5	- 3,7	- 5,2	3,3
	% TAV	1978/1973	0,0	- 2,4	- 2,3	1,7
	% TAV	1978/1977	1,4	- 4,8	- 6,1	- 4,8
Italia	1 000 ha	1978	4 866	433	144	258
	% TAV	1978/1968	- 1,4	- 3,0	- 5,1	- 1,6
	% TAV	1978/1973	0,3	1,2	0,7	2,1
	% TAV	1978/1977	11,0	- 4,8	- 7,7	- 4,8
Nederland	1 000 ha	1978	235	294	162	131
	% TAV	1978/1968	- 5,6	1,1	0,8	2,3
	% TAV	1978/1973	- 4,3	1,1	0,6	2,3
	% TAV	1978/1977	-	- 3,0	- 4,7	0,8
Belgique/België	1 000 ha	1978	400	166	36	110
	% TAV	1978/1968	- 1,9	- 0,8	- 4,1	2,0
	% TAV	1978/1973	- 2,4	- 1,9	- 6,7	1,1
	% TAV	1978/1977	- 2,7	- 0,6	- 26,5	17,0
Luxembourg	1 000 ha	1978	40	1	1	0
	% TAV	1978/1968	- 1,8	- 12,9	- 10,4	0,0
	% TAV	1978/1973	- 1,4	- 12,9	- 12,9	0,0
	% TAV	1978/1977	-	- 50,0	- 50,0	0,0
United Kingdom	1 000 ha	1978	3 811	565	214	208
	% TAV	1978/1968	-	- 1,6	- 2,6	1,0
	% TAV	1978/1973	0,3	- 0,7	- 1,0	1,4
	% TAV	1978/1977	2,8	- 4,6	- 7,8	3,5
Ireland	1 000 ha	1978	388	108 *	41	36
	% TAV	1978/1968	0,7	- 3,1	- 3,6	3,3
	% TAV	1978/1973	2,4	- 1,1	- 3,1	3,7
	% TAV	1978/1977	4,3	x	- 22,6	2,9
Danmark	1 000 ha	1978	1 845	267	34	80
	% TAV	1978/1968	0,9	- 2,3	- 0,6	4,4
	% TAV	1978/1973	0,9	- 1,1	1,2	- 4,6
	% TAV	1978/1977	1,3	- 7,9	- 10,5	- 5,9
EUR 9	1 000 ha	1978	26 749	3 996	1 262	1 782
	% TAV	1978/1968	0,0	- 2,7	- 4,3	2,0
	% TAV	1978/1973	0,2	- 1,6	- 2,6	1,6
	% TAV	1978/1977	3,1	- 5,8	- 9,5	- 2,3

Source: Eurostat.

Oilseeds	Green fodder	Dry pulses	Fruit trees	Vines
8	9	10	11	12
121	960	15	79	102
6,7	1,3	- 9,3	- 2,6	2,0
2,3	2,0	- 10,4	- 2,4	1,2
15,2	3,7	-	1,3	-
328	5 209	71	271	1 246
1,7	0,3	- 0,4	- 2,1	- 0,9
- 2,6	2,6	8,1	1,5	- 1,0
- 8,4	0,9	- 4,1	13,4	- 2,3
25	2 765	219	877 *	1 321
17,5	- 1,7	- 7,3	- 0,8	1,3
5,6	0,2	- 4,0	16,6	0,8
- 16,7	- 3,6	9,0	x	-
12	153	9	30	0
5,5	10,2	- 4,3	- 5,0	0,0
- 6,7	9,3	0,0	- 3,6	0,0
- 29,4	- 1,3	12,5	- 3,2	0,0
0	132	2	14	0
0,0	2,3	- 12,9	- 6,4	0,0
0,0	5,5	- 7,8	- 3,8	0,0
0,0	- 2,2	- 33,3	-	0,0
0	16	0	0	1
0,0	2,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
0,0	2,7	0,0	0,0	0,0
0,0	-	0,0	0,0	0,0
68	2 118	75	62	0
21,1	- 1,4	- 4,0	- 2,5	0,0
31,6	- 2,4	- 1,5	- 2,7	0,0
15,3	- 2,9	1,4	- 1,6	0,0
:	540 *	0	3	-
:	1,3	0,0	-	-
:	- 6,6	0,0	-	-
:	x	0,0	-	-
50	411	5	10	-
6,4	- 2,8	- 6,7	- 2,6	-
- 1,9	- 2,4	4,6	- 3,6	-
13,6	- 1,7	25,0	- 9,1	-
604	12 304 *	396	1 346 *	2 670
4,4	- 0,4	- 5,9	- 1,5	0,3
0,4	0,5	- 2,2	8,7	- 0,1
- 1,5	- 3,6	4,5	x	- 1,1

62 Number and area of farms (1)

	Farm size (ha UAA)	Farms				
		Number		% of total 1975	% TA	
		1975	1978		1975/1970	1977/1976
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	1 – < 5	311 683	281 223	34,5	– 5,1	– 5,7
	5 – < 10	178 981	161 229	19,8	– 5,1	– 4,6
	10 – < 20	211 711	194 070	23,4	– 4,6	– 3,4
	20 – < 50	176 123	177 986	19,5	2,3	0,5
	≥ 50	26 234	29 134	2,9	6,3	4,3
	Total	904 732	843 642	100,0	– 3,5	– 3,4
France	1 – < 5	248 000	221 000	20,5	– 5,3	– 4,3
	5 – < 10	185 000	169 000	15,3	– 5,9	– 2,8
	10 – < 20	275 000	243 000	22,7	– 5,0	– 4,2
	20 – < 50	361 000	347 000	29,9	– 0,5	– 0,6
	≥ 50	140 000	146 000	11,6	3,1	1,4
	Total	1 209 000	1 126 000	100,0	– 3,2	– 2,2
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	32 478	24,9	– 3,4	– 4,2
	5 – < 10	30 677	27 970	21,3	– 4,8	– 3,3
	10 – < 20	43 955	39 887	30,6	– 3,3	– 3,4
	20 – < 50	30 144	30 443	20,9	1,5	0,5
	≥ 50	3 211	3 599	2,2	5,1	3,9
	Total	143 801	134 377	100,0	– 2,6	– 2,6
Belgique/België	1 – < 5	31 550	28 200	29,9	– 6,5	– 3,7
	5 – < 10	23 389	19 895	22,2	– 6,7	– 4,9
	10 – < 20	28 473	25 901	27,0	– 3,2	– 3,2
	20 – < 50	18 784	19 107	17,8	1,9	0,7
	≥ 50	3 361	3 687	3,2	5,3	2,5
	Total	105 557	96 790	100,0	– 4,1	– 2,8
Luxembourg	1 – < 5	1 076	962	19,2	– 6,2	– 2,1
	5 – < 10	680	581	12,2	– 7,3	– 5,6
	10 – < 20	1 030	795	18,4	– 7,8	– 10,6
	20 – < 50	2 290	1 975	40,9	– 2,6	– 4,3
	≥ 50	520	689	9,3	11,8	13,7
	Total	5 596	5 002	100,0	– 4,2	– 3,3
United Kingdom	1 – < 5	38 827	36 148	14,3	– 7,6	– 6,9
	5 – < 10	33 985	32 779	12,5	– 2,9	– 3,2
	10 – < 20	43 273	40 718	15,9	– 2,8	– 2,8
	20 – < 50	72 705	69 119	26,8	– 2,0	– 2,1
	≥ 50	82 753	81 438	30,5	– 0,4	– 1,6
	Total	271 543	260 202	100,0	– 2,7	– 2,9
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	13 910	11,9	– 1,3	– 2,9
	5 – < 10	25 072	22 495	19,3	– 3,6	– 3,8
	10 – < 20	36 702	33 453	28,3	– 3,5	– 2,7
	20 – < 50	42 438	41 413	32,7	– 0,8	– 0,6
	≥ 50	10 118	10 993	7,8	3,1	2,0
	Total	129 833	122 264	100,0	– 2,0	– 1,9
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		
1978/1977		1975	1978		1975/1970	1977/1976	1978/1977
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
- 2,2	2,6	802,7	720,1	6,4	- 5,4	- 5,8	- 2,3
- 2,7	7,3	1 301,6	1 173,3	10,4	- 5,1	- 4,6	- 2,7
- 2,6	14,5	3 073,8	2 816,5	24,7	- 4,4	- 3,4	- 2,6
0,5	29,5	5 200,1	5 300,5	41,7	3,0	0,9	0,4
3,0	79,4	2 083,8	2 294,9	16,7	6,1	3,6	3,0
- 1,8	13,8	12 462,0	12 305,3	100,0	- 0,3	- 0,6	- 0,3
- 1,8	2,7	666,0	560,0	2,3	- 5,2	- 10,0	- 5,1
- 3,4	7,2	1 340,0	1 220,0	4,6	- 6,2	- 3,0	- 3,9
- 2,8	14,5	3 990,0	3 570,0	13,5	- 5,0	- 4,7	- 3,3
- 2,3	31,1	11 200,0	11 050,0	38,1	- 0,3	- 0,6	- 0,5
2,1	87,4	12 230,0	12 750,0	41,5	2,9	1,3	1,3
- 1,9	24,3	29 426,0	29 150,0	100,0	- 0,3	- 0,6	- 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	:	:
- 1,7	2,7	95,5	86,8	4,6	- 3,5	- 4,1	- 1,9
- 3,2	7,4	226,0	205,7	10,9	- 4,9	- 3,3	- 3,3
- 3,2	14,3	630,3	573,6	30,4	- 3,1	- 3,3	- 3,0
0,1	28,8	866,6	885,5	41,8	1,8	1,0	0,5
2,6	79,5	255,3	286,1	12,3	5,3	3,9	2,6
- 1,9	14,4	2 073,7	2 045,4	100,0	- 0,6	- 0,6	- 0,3
- 2,9	2,6	81,6	72,7	5,6	- 7,2	- 4,1	- 3,1
- 4,9	7,3	171,3	145,7	11,7	- 6,6	- 4,8	-5,0
- 3,1	14,3	407,1	371,9	27,8	- 2,9	- 3,0	- 3,0
0,2	29,2	548,5	563,0	37,5	2,4	1,2	0,3
3,3	75,5	253,8	280,2	17,4	5,1	2,8	3,2
- 2,5	13,9	1 462,3	1 433,0	100,0	- 0,7	- 0,6	- 0,7
- 2,4	2,6	2,8	2,5	2,2	- 6,5	- 3,7	- 3,8
- 3,8	7,4	5,0	4,2	3,8	- 7,3	- 6,4	- 4,5
- 6,7	14,8	15,2	11,8	11,6	- 8,0	- 10,6	- 6,4
- 6,4	32,9	75,4	66,4	57,3	- 1,5	- 3,7	- 5,7
6,2	63,7	33,1	44,6	25,2	11,5	15,0	5,9
- 3,8	23,5	131,5	129,6	100,0	- 0,5	0,8	- 1,9
0,7	2,9	112,9	106,3	0,6	- 6,3	- 5,7	0,6
- 0,5	7,3	247,0	238,4	1,4	- 2,6	- 3,1	- 0,7
- 1,6	14,5	628,8	595,8	3,6	- 2,8	- 2,8	- 1,7
- 1,4	32,6	2 368,9	2 276,0	13,6	- 1,9	- 1,8	- 1,4
- 0,0	170,3	14 093,8	13 946,6	80,8	0,2	- 1,4	0,3
- 0,7	64,3	17 451,4	17 163,1	100,0	- 0,3	- 1,5	- 0,0
:	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	:	:
- 3,5	2,9	44,4	40,0	1,5	- 1,1	- 2,8	- 3,4
- 2,8	7,3	183,4	164,4	6,2	- 3,7	- 3,9	- 2,8
- 2,6	14,4	530,2	485,0	18,1	- 3,3	- 2,5	- 2,5
- 0,9	30,4	1 290,7	1 273,1	44,0	- 0,3	- 0,2	- 0,5
2,7	87,7	887,1	960,3	30,2	3,2	1,9	2,4
- 1,7	22,8	2 935,8	2 922,8	100,0	- 0,2	- 0,2	- 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	:	:

63 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		
	1978	1978	»1977« / »1973«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977	1978	1978	»1977« / »1973«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Deutschland	15 007	19,3	0,9	1,8	1,7	5 443	21,5	− 0,1	0,5	0,5
France	23 507	30,2	− 0,2	0,1	0,6	7 491	29,6	− 0,2	− 4,5	− 0,3
Italia	8 724	11,2	0,6	− 2,8	1,8	3 010	11,9	− 1,0	1,7	2,2
Nederland	4 797	6,2	0,9	3,2	2,7	2 308	9,1	1,2	0,7	4,3
Belgique/België	2 874	3,7	0,0	0,0	1,8	979	3,9	− 0,6	− 1,2	0,6
Luxembourg	215	0,3	0,2	3,8	3,9	68	0,3	− 1,2	3,3	0,4
United Kingdom	13 507	17,4	− 1,7	− 1,1	− 0,1	3 384	13,4	− 0,9	0,3	1,7
Ireland	6 130	7,9	− 0,8	0,6	− 1,8	1 513	6,0	2,5	3,3	2,0
Danmark	3 052	3,9	0,7	− 0,3	− 0,1	1 100	4,3	− 0,9	− 1,4	1,2
EUR 9	77 813	100,0	− 0,1	0,1	0,8	25 297	100,0	− 0,2	0,0	1,1

(1) December census.

63 *(1)*

	Pigs					Goats and sheep				
	1 000 head	as % of EUR 9	% TAV			1 000 head	as % of EUR 9	% TAV		
	1978	1978	»1977« / »1973«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977	1978	1978	»1977« / »1973«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Deutschland	22 641	30,2	1,7	3,9	5,9	1 136	2,5	3,2	4,0	0,1
France	10 765	14,3	− 1,6	− 2,5	− 0,8	11 450	24,6	2,1	1,9	1,7
Italia	8 922	11,9	2,3	3,6	− 5,3	8 998	19,4	2,6	2,9	3,5
Nederland	9 301	12,4	5,1	14,6	10,3	540	1,2	4,7	2,5	3,2
Belgique/België	5 032	6,7	1,9	2,5	2,0	85	0,2	2,9	2,4	1,2
Luxembourg	91	0,1	− 2,7	− 1,4	3,4	5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
United Kingdom	7 964	10,6	− 2,2	− 5,1	3,0	21 740	46,8	1,0	3,1	5,9
Ireland	1 148	1,5	2,5	1,0	15,3	2 418	5,2	− 2,7	− 2,2	− 4,3
Danmark	9 184	12,2	0,0	4,7	10,8	57	0,1	0,9	− 3,4	0,0
EUR 9	75 047	100,0	1,0	2,9	4,0	46 429	100,0	1,4	2,5	3,6

Source: Eurostat.

64 Cattle headage and number of holders (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
Average size of the headages	28,4	24,4	30,3	12,2	49,4	33,5	48,8	72,2	30,9	41,8
Total – Animals	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
– Holders	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
1 – 2 – Animals	0,6	0,5	0,3	3,4	0,1	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2
– Holders	10,3	6,8	6,1	24,6	2,1	7,9	2,7	2,4	2,5	5,0
3 – 4 – Animals	1,3	1,3	0,8	6,3	0,2	0,8	0,5	0,2	0,7	0,4
– Holders	10,7	8,9	7,2	21,8	3,0	7,4	5,9	3,6	5,6	4,7
5 – 9 – Animals	4,1	5,0	3,4	13,6	1,2	2,3	1,1	0,8	3,5	1,6
– Holders	17,2	17,7	14,9	25,0	8,4	11,1	7,3	8,4	15,6	9,4
10 – 14 – Animals	4,8	6,1	4,7	11,0	1,9	3,0	1,8	1,3	5,8	2,4
– Holders	11,5	12,5	11,8	11,4	8,0	8,6	7,2	8,0	15,1	8,4
15 – 19 – Animals	4,9	6,8	5,2	7,8	2,3	3,9	2,2	1,4	6,0	3,1
– Holders	8,1	9,9	9,2	5,6	6,6	7,8	6,3	5,8	10,9	7,7
20 – 29 – Animals	10,0	14,7	11,7	8,8	6,0	9,8	5,4	3,4	12,1	8,1
– Holders	11,7	14,8	14,6	4,6	12,1	13,5	10,9	10,1	15,7	13,9
30 – 39 – Animals	9,8	14,0	11,7	6,4	7,9	11,7	6,9	3,9	11,1	9,2
– Holders	8,1	10,0	10,3	2,3	11,3	11,5	9,8	8,1	10,1	11,3
40 – 49 – Animals	9,1	12,1	11,7	4,0	9,0	11,8	7,7	4,5	9,5	9,2
– Holders	5,8	6,7	7,5	1,1	10,0	8,9	8,5	7,3	6,7	8,7
50 – 59 – Animals	7,6	9,6	8,1	4,0	9,6	10,6	8,7	4,7	8,0	9,0
– Holders	4,0	4,3	4,6	0,9	8,7	6,6	7,8	6,3	4,6	6,9
60 – 99 – Animals	21,8	20,0	25,9	9,4	30,5	28,2	34,6	18,5	20,9	28,5
– Holders	8,2	6,6	10,5	1,5	19,8	12,7	22,1	17,2	8,6	15,6
100 – 199 – Animals	16,6	8,5	14,0	9,7	22,0	13,9	31,1	30,9	16,3	23,8
– Holders	3,5	1,7	3,1	0,8	8,5	3,7	11,6	16,1	3,9	7,7
200 – 299 – Animals	4,7	1,0	1,8	4,8	4,4	1,6	0,0	14,3	6,0	2,8
– Holders	0,5	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,9	0,2	0,0	4,3	0,6	0,5
≥ 300 – Animals	4,9	0,6	1,1	10,8	5,2	2,0	0,0	16,0	0,0	1,7
– Holders	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,6	0,1	0,0	2,6	0,0	0,2

Source: Eurostat.

65 Dairy cow headage and number of holders (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
Average size of the headages	12,9	10,4	13,0	6,5	26,9	14,8	18,2	46,2	12,4	19,7
Total – Animals	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
– Holders	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
1 – 2 – Animals	2,5	2,1	1,6	10,2	0,4	1,2	0,7	0,2	3,4	0,5
– Holders	21,4	14,2	13,6	45,5	7,4	12,2	7,8	6,4	29,2	7,6
3 – 4 – Animals	3,8	5,2	3,1	11,6	0,7	1,9	1,5	0,3	3,2	0,8
– Holders	14,1	15,4	11,7	21,9	5,3	8,2	7,6	3,3	11,5	4,6
5 – 9 – Animals	11,2	18,6	11,5	18,5	2,6	9,2	6,0	1,0	9,7	5,8
– Holders	21,4	28,5	22,1	18,7	10,2	19,7	16,0	6,4	17,8	15,8
10 – 14 – Animals	13,0	20,2	16,9	9,2	4,8	15,4	9,6	1,9	12,0	11,3
– Holders	14,2	17,9	18,6	5,2	10,8	19,4	14,7	7,3	12,8	18,7
15 – 19 – Animals	12,2	16,4	17,3	6,8	6,7	14,7	11,5	2,5	10,2	11,7
– Holders	9,4	10,2	13,5	2,6	10,7	13,0	12,4	6,6	7,6	13,7
20 – 29 – Animals	18,6	20,7	24,4	10,4	17,0	24,5	29,7	7,0	18,7	22,6
– Holders	10,0	9,3	13,3	2,8	19,0	15,5	22,7	13,3	9,9	18,6
30 – 39 – Animals	11,3	9,3	12,4	6,2	17,0	15,6	22,0	8,6	13,1	17,9
– Holders	4,3	2,9	4,5	1,2	13,5	7,0	11,9	11,6	4,9	10,4
40 – 49 – Animals	7,4	4,9	6,4	4,4	14,9	8,5	9,7	10,0	9,8	12,1
– Holders	2,1	1,0	1,6	0,7	9,1	2,9	4,1	10,5	2,8	5,5
50 – 59 – Animals	4,2	1,7	1,4	3,1	11,5	4,1	9,4	9,3	6,0	6,7
– Holders	1,0	0,3	0,3	0,4	5,7	1,1	2,8	8,0	1,4	2,5
60 – 99 – Animals	9,4	1,6	4,6	9,8	18,6	4,1	0,0	28,5	9,9	8,0
– Holders	1,6	0,2	0,7	0,8	7,0	0,9	0,0	17,3	1,8	2,2
≥ 100 – Animals	6,3	0,4	0,4	9,8	5,7	0,8	0,0	30,6	4,9	2,4
– Holders	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,3	1,2	0,1	0,0	9,3	0,3	0,3

Source: Eurostat.

66 Pig headage and number of holders (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
Average size of the headages	29,2	34,4	27,7	8,2	160,3	94,1	37,3	195,8	65,6	99,6
Total – Animals	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
– Holders	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
1 – 2 – Animals	2,4	1,0	3,2	12,1	0,3	0,3	2,1	0,1	0,6	0,1
– Holders	50,0	20,0	53,7	73,3	3,3	14,8	30,4	13,2	27,6	3,3
3 – 9 – Animals	3,3	4,5	4,0	9,1	0,2	0,9	2,8	0,3	1,7	0,5
– Holders	20,7	30,4	21,6	17,1	6,2	15,4	17,4	12,4	21,7	9,0
10 – 19 – Animals	4,3	5,9	4,6	9,7	0,6	1,6	6,6	1,0	4,9	1,7
– Holders	9,2	14,9	8,2	6,0	7,2	10,8	17,4	13,4	24,3	11,8
20 – 49 – Animals	9,4	16,1	8,9	7,7	3,6	6,9	18,3	2,9	6,7	8,5
– Holders	8,8	17,6	7,2	2,1	17,4	19,8	21,7	17,2	15,1	25,6
50 – 99 – Animals	11,8	18,2	10,0	5,4	9,0	11,7	18,1	4,8	4,7	15,3
– Holders	4,9	9,0	3,5	0,6	19,9	15,6	8,7	12,9	4,6	21,4
100 – 199 – Animals	15,6	20,2	14,2	5,1	18,8	17,2	16,7	7,9	5,4	21,8
– Holders	3,3	5,0	2,6	0,3	21,3	11,5	4,3	10,6	2,6	15,6
200 – 399 – Animals	19,7	17,8	22,3	9,2	26,7	20,9	35,5	12,8	76,0	25,3
– Holders	2,0	2,2	2,0	0,3	15,5	7,1	4,3	8,6	4,0	9,2
400 – 999 – Animals	19,6	13,7	24,4	12,2	29,9	24,7	0,0	24,6	0,0	21,5
– Holders	1,0	0,8	1,1	0,2	8,3	4,0	0,0	7,6	0,0	3,8
1 000 – Animals	13,8	2,6	8,4	29,5	11,1	16,0	0,0	45,6	0,0	5,3
– Holders	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	1,2	0,8	0,0	4,1	0,0	0,4

Source: Eurostat.

67 **Average annual interest rate (¹) (%), (not taking into account interest rate subsidies) payable on loans for farm investments (1973 – 79)**

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 (p)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Deutschland							
– short term	10,3	11,4	9,5	7,8	8,0	5,7	6,8
– long term					7,0		
France							
– short term	7,8	9,5	10,4	10,0	8,8	8,5	8,5
– medium term	9,1	10,5	11,4	11,0	9,3	9,0	9,0
– long term	9,5	10,7	12,0	11,4	11,0	10,4	10,3
Italia							
– medium term	8,2	13,8	14,5	14,2	16,8	:	:
– long term	9,3	13,8	13,8	13,6	15,5	15,0	14,5
Nederland							
– short and medium term	11,8	11,3	9,7	9,0	7,4	8,2	10,3
– long term					8,8	8,5	9,1
Belgique/België							
– short term	8,8	11,3	9,8	11,0	9,0	9,5	9,8
– long term	9,2	11,2			10,0 – 10,3		
Luxembourg							
– short term	6,6	7,1	8,0 – 9,0	8,0 – 9,0	9,0	8,0	7,8
– medium and long term					8,5		
United Kingdom							
– short term	:	:	:	:	:	12,1	15,6
– medium term	12,4	14,8	13,0	13,6	14,3	13,7	14,5
– long term							
. fixed	11,1	14,7	14,9	14,8	14,3	13,7	14,5
. variable	11,8	15,0	13,8	13,7	13,3	12,0	15,5
Ireland							
– short term	:	:	:	:	12,8	10,8	15,0
– medium term	11,5	14,0	14,0	14,0	13,0	11,0	12,0
– long term	12,5	15,0	15,0	15,5	13,8	12,0	16,0
Danmark							
– medium term	13,6	15,8	12,9	15,7	16,6 (²)	16,8 (³)	16,8 (³)
– long term	14,0	16,3	14,5	16,4	17,0 ²)	17,9 (³)	17,9 (³)

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(¹) According to national definitions.
(²) 1977/1978.
(³) 1/1978 – 6/1979.

68 Market value of agricultural land (parcels)

		EUA/ha (5)		% TAV		
		1977	1978	1978/1973	1977/1976	1978/1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	Agricultural land	8 669,55	10 067,00	:	18,4	16,1
France	Arable land	3 066,29	3 371,18	12,6	10,7	9,9
	Natural meadow	2 717,85	3 014,02	12,5	11,8	10,9
Italia		:	:	:	:	:
Nederland (1)	Arable land	9 342,46	12 770,09	30,2	50,1	36,7
	Meadow	9 799,96	13 089,61	33,2	61,7	33,6
Belgique/België (2)	Arable land	10 173,11	12 228,16	12,9	12,9	20,2
	Meadow	9 792,39	11 201,23	14,8	24,1	14,4
Luxembourg		:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom						
– England (3)	Agricultural land	3 003,40	4 258,08	11,5	35,6	41,8
– Wales (3)	Agricultural land	1 998,75	2 760,90	12,6	30,2	38,1
– Scotland (3)(4)	Agricultural land	1 567,98	1 691,49	10,2	31,3	7,9
– Northern Ireland (3)	Agricultural land	2 781,99	3 691,75	24,2	32,7	32,7
Ireland	Agricultural land	:	:	:	:	:
Danmark (4)	Agricultural land	5 284,31	6 420,43	+21,2	23,8	21,5

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 (1978).

69 Rent of agricultural land

	EUA/ha (3)		% TAV (3)			Ratio rent: market value (gross income) in %	
	1977	1978	1978/1973	1977/1976	1978/1977	1977	1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Deutschland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France							
– Arable land (1)	53,31	58,02	8,5	7,4	8,8	1,7	1,7
Italia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland							
– Arable land	107,84	125,99	9,3	3,8	16,8	1,2	1,0
– Meadow	93,32	107,48	7,6	4,0	15,2	1,0	0,8
Belgique/België							
– Arable land	97,93	101,37	3,3	4,1	3,5	1,0	0,8
– Meadow	97,83	100,57	2,8	0,7	2,8	1,0	0,9
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom (2)							
England	51,45	60,40	19,1	22,4	17,4	1,7	1,4
Wales	25,70	31,31	15,9	16,4	21,9	1,3	1,1
Scotland	27,44	31,81 p	13,8	16,6	15,9	1,8	1,9p
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 (1978).

70 Development [1] of gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) and gross value-added (GVA) at factor cost, in agriculture: 1973 – 1978.

			1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
Deutschland	GFCF	(1973 = 100)	100	100,6	116,1	132,1	153,7	161,4
	GVA	(1973 = 100)	100	90,6	102,9	108,9	107,1	110,3
	GFCF/GVA	(%)	23,5	26,1	26,5	28,5	33,7	34,4
France	GFCF	(1973 = 100)	100	119,9	117,2	129,7	133,6	157,2
	GVA	(1973 = 100)	100	100,9	102,6	111,0	120,0	131,3
	GFCF/GVA	(%)	18,4	21,8	21,0	21,5	20,5	22,0
Italia	GFCF [2]	(1973 = 100)	100	130,7	165,6	214,3	256,7	285,4
	GVA	(1973 = 100)	100	114,2	138,3	159,0	190,7	223,4
	GFCF/GVA	(%)	15,9	18,2	19,0	21,4	21,4	20,3
Nederland	GFCF	(1973 = 100)	100	99,6	87,0	104,6	150,1	173,9
	GVA	(1973 = 100)	100	92,5	108,5	122,0	124,5	133,7
	GFCF/GVA	(%)	22,6	24,3	18,1	19,4	27,3	29,4
Belgique/België	GFCF	(1973 = 100)	100	:	:	:	:	:
	GVA	(1973 = 100)	100	:	:	:	:	:
	GFCF/GVA	(%)	:	:	:	:	:	:
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	120,3
	GFCF/GVA	(%)	28,7	33,5	37,5	47,8	13,8	28,2
United Kingdom	GFCF	(1973 = 100)	100	:	:	:	:	:
	GVA	(1973 = 100)	100	106,3	128,8	157,4	:	:
	GFCF/GVA	(%)	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	GFCF	(1973 = 100)	100	59,5	68,4	161,8	241,5	:
	GVA	(1973 = 100)	100	95,4	133,9	152,8	208,2	237,8
	GFCF/GVA	(%)	23,3	14,5	11,9	24,7	27,1	:
Danmark	GFCF	(1973 = 100)	100	114,4	118,1	147,8	172,6	185,6
	GVA	(1973 = 100)	100	107,9	103,9	113,5	134,2	153,0
	GFCF/GVA	(%)	26,7	28,3	30,4	34,8	34,3	32,4

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.

71 Fixed-asset formation and depreciation per UAA and person employed, 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
Fixed asset formation										
– EUA per ha UAA	:	290	110	115	580	240	80	:	(50)	:
– EUA per person employed in agriculture	:	2 300	1 790	840	4 170	2 940	1 300	:	(1 060)	:
Depreciation										
– % of final agricultural production	:	12,5	10,6	10,3	5,7	6,1	11,8	10,8	6,3	:
– EUA per ha UAA	:	200	80	100	220	160	110	60	30	:
– EUA per person employed in agriculture	:	1 630	1 290	570	1 560	1 920	1 630	1 690	570	:

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

72 Capital (1) of FADN returning holdings by category of comparable income

	Category by % of comparable income	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/ België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number of holdings	80 %	2 476	1 998	3 305	501	347	71	363	216	795
	80 – 120 %	582	842	1 189	325	208	23	332	173	429
	120 %	320	712	1 911	645	288	6	996	327	325
UAA per holder (ha)	80 %	24,64	28,91	10,01	15,13	17,13	39,51	63,53	23,91	27,57
	80 – 120 %	30,65	33,57	10,87	17,03	18,67	52,25	90,27	23,69	34,75
	120 %	34,76	40,04	17,40	24,76	22,40	55,01	154,85	45,26	50,40
ALU per holding	80 %	1,72	1,90	2,01	1,61	1,59	1,74	2,25	1,27	1,15
	80 – 120 %	1,71	2,02	2,02	1,72	1,63	1,87	2,86	1,26	1,43
	120 %	1,59	2,01	2,17	1,79	1,78	1,81	3,09	1,61	1,63
Capital per holding in EUA	80 %	53 317	37 868	14 032	52 407	44 997	55 821	41 780	11 029	35 440
	80 – 120 %	68 750	50 800	16 829	64 136	54 764	80 486	60 103	15 453	55 922
	120 %	82 427	67 624	26 973	91 876	73 103	87 864	91 687	40 573	79 046
Capital per ha UAA in EUA	80 %	2 164	1 310	1 402	3 464	2 627	1 413	658	461	1 285
	80 – 120 %	2 288	1 513	1 548	3 766	2 933	1 540	666	652	1 609
	120 %	2 371	1 689	1 550	3 711	3 264	1 597	592	896	1 568
Capital per ALU in EUA	80 %	30 998	19 931	6 981	36 551	28 300	32 081	18 569	8 684	30 817
	80 – 120 %	40 205	25 149	8 331	37 288	33 598	43 041	21 015	12 264	39 106
	120 %	51 841	33 644	12 430	51 327	41 069	48 544	29 672	25 201	48 494

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Capital includes livestock, deadstock and working capital but not land or buildings.

73 Development in the use of tractors, combine harvesters and fertilizers

	Tractors		Combine harvesters		Fertilizers	
	1975 = 100	h.p.per 100 ha UAA	1975 = 100	No per 100 ha of cereals	1975 = 100	kg per ha UAA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	102	399	:	:	105	257
France	105	204	100	1,6	109	158
Italia	112	237	106	0,6	116	85
Nederland	105 *	349	:	:	99	307
Belgique/België	105	300	100	2,0	92	300
Luxembourg	100	286	99	4,6	114	221
United Kingdom	97	122	94	1,6	115	104
Ireland	109	104	:	:	135	100
Danmark	103 *	300	96	2,3	114	223
EUR 9	104	221	:	:	109	151

Source: Eurostat.

74 Employment in agriculture (1)

	% TAV			
	1978 / »1968«	1978 / 1973	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5
Deutschland	-3,8	-2,4	-2,2	-1,9
France (2)	-4,5	-3,6	-3,0	-3,1
Italia	-3,4	-2,1	-2,4	-1,1
Nederland	-2,2	-1,6	-1,8	-2,2
Belgique/België	-4,9	-4,2	-4,8	-3,8
Luxembourg	-3,3	-2,6	-2,0	-1,0
United Kingdom	-2,0	-1,3	-0,6	0,1
Ireland	-2,9	-2,4	-2,2	-2,6
Danmark	-3,3	-3,8	-2,8	-2,5
EUR 9	:	:	:	:

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.

75 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	1978	1968	1973	1978	1968	1973	1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Deutschland	2 523	1 954	1 608	25 491	26 201	24 679	9,9	7,5	6,5
France	3 098	2 363	1 907	19 749	20 814	20 921	15,7	11,4	9,1
Italia	4 418	3 489	3 090	19 180	18 985	19 932	23,0	18,4	15,5
Nederland (2)	352	309	284	4 445	4 576	4 569	7,9	6,8	6,2
Belgique/België	210	144	118	3 614	3 746	3 711	5,6	3,8	3,2
Luxembourg	13,4	10,2	8,4	131,0	148,3	149,6	10,2	6,9	5,6
United Kingdom	853	713	654	24 436	24 609	24 596	3,5	2,9	2,7
Ireland	310	260	229	1 055	1 047	1 033	29,4	24,8	22,2
Danmark	291 *	227	216	2 270 *	2 385	2 459	12,8	9,5	8,8
EUR 9	12 059	9 469	8 114	100 371	102 511	102 050	12,0	9,2	8,0

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Actively employed civil population.
(2) Man-years.

76 Numbers in civil employment in agriculture, (1) forestry, fisheries by category

		Agriculture employment 1 000		% TAV			
		1977	1978	1978/1968	1978/1973	1977/1976	1978/1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Deutschland	Non-salaried	1 411	1 360	-4,8	-4,3	-6,0	-3,6
	Salaried	244	248	-2,0	-0,8	-0,8	1,6
	Total	1 655	1 608	-4,4	-3,8	-5,1	-2,8
France	Non-salaried	1 583	1 539	-4,6	-3,9	-2,8	-2,8
	Salaried	390	368	-5,2	-5,3	-4,9	-5,6
	Total	1 973	1 907	-4,7	-4,2	-3,1	-3,4
Italia	Non-salaried	1 963	1 958	-4,4	-2,6	-4,1	-0,3
	Salaried	1 186	1 132	-1,8	-2,0	-1,0	-4,6
	Total	3 149	3 090	-3,5	-2,4	-2,9	-1,9
Nederland (2)	Non-salaried	219	214	-2,2	-2,0	-2,7	-2,3
	Salaried	70	70	-1,9	-0,6	0,0	0,0
	Total	289	284	-2,1	-1,7	-2,0	-1,7
Belgique/België	Non-salaried	110	106	-5,5	-4,3	-4,4	-3,6
	Salaried	13	12	-2,2	x	0,0	-7,7
	Total	123	118	-5,2	-3,9	-3,9	-4,1
Luxembourg	Non-salaried	7,8	7,6	-4,7	-4,0	-3,7	-2,6
	Salaried	0,8	0,8	-3,1	-2,3	0,0	0,0
	Total	8,6	8,4	-4,6	-3,8	-3,4	-2,3
United Kingdom	Non-salaried	267	267	-2,2	-1,1	0,0	0,0
	Salaried	391	387	-2,9	-2,2	-0,5	-1,0
	Total	658	654	-2,6	-1,7	-0,3	-0,6
Ireland	Non-salaried	209	204	-2,7	-2,1	-2,3	-2,4
	Salaried	26	25	-5,1	-5,4	-7,1	-3,9
	Total	235	229	-3,0	-2,5	-2,9	-2,6
Danmark	Non-salaried	166	164	-2,6	-2,1	-2,9	-1,2
	Salaried	52	52	-3,8	2,9	-1,9	0,0
	Total	218	216	-2,9	-1,0	-2,2	-0,9
EUR 9	Non-salaried	5 936	5 820	-4,3	-3,3	-3,8	-2,0
	Salaried	2 373	2 295	-2,7	-2,4	-1,5	-3,3
	Total	8 309	8 114	-3,9	-3,0	-3,2	-2,4

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Actively employed civil population.
(2) Man-years.

77 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	1973	1975	1977	1975/1973	1977/1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Deutschland	14 – 24 years	18,1	17,3	17,1	8,4	8,1	8,9	– 7,1	– 0,8
	25 – 34 years	23,1	22,3	22,0	13,4	13,0	12,4	– 7,3	– 7,5
	35 – 44 years	24,3	25,9	27,1	24,6	25,7	24,8	– 3,6	– 7,0
	45 – 54 years	20,2	21,3	21,1	24,1	25,7	27,3	– 2,5	– 2,4
	55 – 64 years	11,4	10,8	10,8	16,7	15,7	16,3	– 8,3	– 3,8
	65 plus	3,0	2,4	1,9	12,8	11,7	10,3	– 9,9	– 11,1
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	– 5,6	– 5,3
France	14 – 24 years	17,3	16,5	15,4	2,9	8,8	9,0	– 1,8	– 0,5
	25 – 34 years	24,2	27,1	28,7	12,6	13,7	14,3	2,7	0,3
	35 – 44 years	22,8	21,9	21,2	23,4	21,8	19,2	– 4,8	– 7,9
	45 – 54 years	21,7	21,6	21,7	31,1	31,9	32,2	– 0,4	– 1,3
	55 – 64 years	11,2	10,1	10,8	18,7	16,3	18,5	– 8,2	4,7
	65 plus	2,8	2,7	2,3	5,5	7,5	6,7	15,5	– 7,5
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	– 1,6	– 1,8
Italia	14 – 24 years	14,5	13,9	13,2	8,6	8,1	8,3	– 4,4	– 1,7
	25 – 34 years	24,1	24,4	25,3	13,9	12,4	12,6	– 7,1	– 2,0
	35 – 44 years	26,2	25,9	26,0	24,5	24,0	22,0	– 2,5	– 7,0
	45 – 54 years	23,0	23,7	23,0	28,9	30,9	30,9	1,6	– 2,8
	55 – 64 years	10,5	10,0	10,2	19,2	18,3	18,9	– 4,0	– 1,2
	65 plus	1,7	2,1	2,2	4,8	6,2	7,4	10,6	6,3
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	– 1,6	– 2,7
Nederland	14 – 24 years	22,2	20,3	19,3	14,3	12,8	11,6	– 6,8	– 6,3
	25 – 34 years	26,4	28,3	30,2	18,1	19,5	20,4	2,1	1,0
	35 – 44 years	20,5	20,9	21,3	22,0	22,2	22,0	– 0,9	– 1,8
	45 – 54 years	17,5	18,1	17,6	22,4	22,6	23,6	– 0,9	0,9
	55 – 64 years	11,8	11,0	10,6	18,7	18,7	18,8	– 2,0	– 1,0
	65 plus	1,5	1,4	1,2	4,5	4,7	3,6	x	– 13,4
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	– 1,5	– 1,4
Belgique/België	14 – 24 years	18,0	17,0	17,0	9,2	10,8	10,7	3,1	– 9,3
	25 – 34 years	25,4	26,7	29,3	14,2	14,6	14,5	– 4,1	– 9,1
	35 – 44 years	23,7	23,6	22,1	26,1	22,3	21,4	– 12,8	– 10,6
	45 – 54 years	20,3	21,4	20,8	27,1	30,6	32,1	1,1	– 6,5
	55 – 64 years	11,2	9,9	9,7	20,4	17,8	19,1	– 11,8	– 5,5
	65 plus	1,5	1,3	1,2	3,2	2,5	3,1	– 18,4	x
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	– 5,3	– 8,7

77 (1)

		In the economy generally			In agriculture				
		%						% TAV*	
		1973	1975	1977	1973	1975	1977	1975/1973	1977/1976
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Luxembourg	14 – 24 years	20,7	20,4	20,6	11,6	10,3	9,6	:	:
	25 – 34 years	23,1	23,8	24,9	11,7	11,2	14,4	:	:
	35 – 44 years	22,6	22,6	22,4	20,7	18,0	19,7	:	:
	45 – 54 years	19,7	20,5	20,6	22,4	27,4	23,2	:	:
	55 – 64 years	11,5	10,1	9,5	21,8	18,4	21,3	:	:
	65 plus	2,4	2,6	2,4	11,8	14,5	11,9	:	:
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	– 4,3	– 9,5
United Kingdom	14 – 24 years	17,7	16,7	17,2	14,3	13,3	14,3	– 5,4	14,5
	25 – 34 years	21,0	21,9	22,7	18,6	19,2	18,0	– 1,3	7,0
	35 – 44 years	20,3	20,6	20,4	20,0	19,6	19,7	– 4,9	10,9
	45 – 54 years	22,2	22,0	21,1	21,8	23,2	22,6	0,0	9,3
	55 – 64 years	15,8	15,7	15,6	19,1	17,8	18,3	– 5,8	11,9
	65 plus	3,1	3,1	3,0	6,2	6,9	7,1	2,6	11,8
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	– 2,8	10,4
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	:	– 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	:	– 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	:	– 2,0

Source: Eurostat – Sample survey on labour force, 1973, 1975, 1977.

78 Social security for farmers – financing and benefits, and relation between farmers' contributions and benefits obtained – 1977

(Mio EUA) (5)

	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/ België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A – *Financing of social security in agriculture*									
– farmers' contributions	764,61	600,37	:	:	105,43	4,16	73,81	1,52	0,43
– State contributions	1 345,67	3 286,86 (1)	:	:	179,87	16,20	220,66 (2)	69,35	228,93 (2)
Total	2 110,28	3 887,22	:	:	285,30	20,36	294,47	70,87	229,36
B – *Statutory benefits to farmers*									
– illness	636,41	1 161,00	:	:	49,17	4,99	145,35 (3)	60,88	117,82
– old age, death, survivors' benefits	799,39	2 166,09	:	:	275,93	10,84 (3)	135,56	–	88,75 (3)
– occupational injuries	225,62	45,82	:	:	–	2,21	–	–	0,14
– family allowances	312,98	492,35	:	:	77,58	2,81	13,56	9,98	22,65
Total	1 974,40	3 865,27	:	:	402,68	20,85	294,47	70,86	229,36
C – *Relation between contributions and benefits*									
%	38,73	15,53	13,78 (4)	85,96 (4)	26,18	19,97	25,06	2,14	0,19

Source: Study on social security in agriculture, EC Commission, Directorate-General for Social Affairs.

(1) Of which 177,18 Mio EUA provided from taxes on certain agricultural products.
(2) Including national transfer.
(3) Including invalidity.
(4) 1975.
(5) Conversion rate (1978).

79 Annual pensions for farmers retiring at full age (position at 1 July 1978)

(EUA) (6)

	Legislation	Age		Qualifying conditions	System	Amount	
		M	F			Single person	Couple
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Deutschland	Law of 27. 7. 1975 and 1. 1. 1974 L 27. 6. 1977	65	65	At least 180 months' contributions. Amount varies in accordance with position of family. Cessation of activity compulsory	Special	1 471,79	2 201,20
France	Code rural Decree No 753 of 31. 5. 1955	65	65	Employment in agriculture for at least fifteen years Proof of at least fifteen years' contributions Cessation of work not compulsory The supplement is related to the size of the holding	Special	1 010,48 + suppl. (1)	2 020,96 + suppl. (1)
Italia	Laws of 26. 10. 1957 16. 4. 1974, No 114 and 3. 6. 1975 No 160	65	60	At least fifteen years' affilation to the scheme No conditions as to other income Cessation of work not compulsory	Special	1 096,36	2 192,72 (2)
Nederland	Law of 31. 5. 1956	65	65	Cessation of work not compulsory	General	3 914,90	5 727,48
Belgique/België	Laws of 23. 12. 1974 and 6. 2. 1976 A.R. 20. 12. 1977	65	60	Granted subject to an income ceiling Cessation of all employment other than that authorized by the law	General	2 556,53	3 195,65
Luxembourg	Laws of 3. 9. 1956 and 14. 2. 1974	65	65	At least five years' affiliation to the scheme At least fifteen years' residence in Grand Duchy Cessation of work not compulsory	Special	1 710,98	2 928,34
United Kingdom	Law of 6. 4. 1975 on social security	65	60	Cessation of regular work compulsory Increased for those over 80 years of age	General	1 370,67	2 193,06
Ireland	Law 1908 – 1976	65 80	65 80	Nothing from Social Security, but entitlement to unemployed assistance if the income does not exceed IRL 14 per week	General	1 065,24 (3) 1 147,48 (4)	
Danmark	Laws of 4. 6. 1965 of 3. 2.1976 of 1. 7. 1977	67	62	Basic amount dependent on income No contributions. Residence in Denmark Cessation of work not compulsory Supplement depending on resources	General	2 834,41 (5)	4 415,19 (5)

Source: Study on social security in agriculture, EC Commission, Directorate-General for Social Affairs.

(1) The amount of the supplementary pension varies according to the number of »points« acquired during the period of contributing. It is equal to the points multiplied by the value of a point (1, 12 EUA).
(2) Provided that both are directly involved in farming.
(3) For those less than 80 years of age.
(4) For those 80 years of age or more.
(5) Maximum supplement (linked to resources) payable: 608,00 EUA (single person), 661,58 EUA (couple).
(6) Exchange rates 1978.

80 Agricultural produce sold through cooperatives (1978)

(%)

	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	24	91
Beef and veal	22	20(¹)	5	18	0		6	33	60
Poultrymeat	:	42	10	10	0	:	2	46	50
Eggs	:	25	5	21	0	±30	19	2,5	59
Milk	79	48	35	87	65	90	0	88	87
Sugarbeet	–	17(²)	15	60	0	:	0	0	14
Cereals	52(¹)	67	15	60	15	74	15	24	50
All fruits	33	40	50	0 – 5	40	10	19	12	65
All vegetables	38(¹)	30	5	0 – 5	55	0	10	26	65

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(¹) Including producer groups.
(²) Processed into sugar and alcohol.

81 Agricultural produce sold under previously concluded contracts (1978)

(%)

	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	–	25	80 – 85	–
Eggs	20 – 25	15 – 20	30	30	85	–	40	10 – 15	75
Milk	27	[3]	8	87	0	–	0	11	8
Sugarbeet	100	100	90	100	100	–	100	100	100
Potatoes	0	8 – 10	15	70	15	–	10	3	40
Peas	95	90	5	90	100	–	89	100	90

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Including producers groups.
(2) Oral agreements.
(3) Milk production is not subject to contracts. The price alone is determined by contract (almost 100 % of farmers).

82 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		
	1975	1976	1977	1–<2 MWU	2–<3 MWU	≥3 MWU	<20 000 UC	20 000– < 40 000 u.a.	≥ 40 000 u.a.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Deutschland	8 350	6 237	6 514	57	33	10	32 p	35 p	33 p
France	163	578	2 597	56	35	9	7	46	47
Nederland	1 849	2 204	2 860	55	24	21	16	46	38
Belgique/België	1 082	1 477	1 652	61	27	12	100 p	0 p	0 p
United Kingdom	479	1 952	7 145	28	24	48	30	50	20
Ireland	5 445 (1)	2 994	2 921	84	13	3	64	30	6
Danmark	3 173	2 326	1 313	78	18	4	5	27	68
EUR 9	20 541	17 768	25 002	53	26	21	34 p	38 p	28 p

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) 1974 and 1975.
(2) Including land reclaimed for crops.
(3) A development plan may provide for various types of investment.

83 Results of Directive 72/160/EEC,1975 – 77, concerning measures to encourage the cessation of farming and the reallocation of utilized agricultural area for the purposes of structural improvemen

	Number of beneficiaries			Transferee holdings		Area released			Ratio of transferers to transferees
	Premium	Annuity		Number	% with development plan	Total ha	% used for development plans	per 1 000 ha total UAA	
		Total	% eligible under EAGGF						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Deutschland	1 742 =	13 723	6,8	44 380	25,4	181 953	34,6	13,7	1 : 3,2
France	286	17 982	0,5	30 971	0,3	292 050	0,7	9,0	1 : 1,7
Nederland	493	345	23,8	1 105	1,5	3 916	2,3	1,9	1 : 1,3
Belgique/België	182	717	1,7	1 824	2,3	7113	5,7	4,6	1 : 2,0
Luxembourg	34	150	–	585	–	2 127	–	16,1	1 : 3,2
United Kingdom	71	988	3,4	1 138	6,2	38 531	10,6	2,1	1 : 1,1
Ireland (1)	7	364	17,6	120	63,3	6 264	11,2	1,1	1 : 0,3
EUR 9	1 815	34 269	3,6	80 123	14,4	531 954	13,2	7,2	1 : 2,2

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 (3)				
< 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
11 p	8 p	61 p	18 p	2 p	40 p	73	64	43	2	11
2	8	55	28	6	29	98	84	94	19	0
30	25	41	4	0	15	99	52	73	7	3
49	20	24	5	2	14	68	1	14	0	0 p
1	1	21	31	46	6	97	53	96	58	1
1	14	65	18	2	75 (2)	97	91	52	82	0
6	21	59	13	1	1	99	48	30	1	0
10 p	10 p	45 p	20 p	15 p	26 p	89	60	65	30	3 p

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	
1975	1976	1975	1976	1975	1976	1976 ha	1977 ha	1976 ha	1977 ha
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
41,9	40,9	40,3	38,8	17,8	20,3	6,0	5,9	3,4	3,0
42,7	41,9	30,4	32,2	26,9	25,9	9,6	30,4	8,7	8,1
78,6	80,4	21,4	18,8	–	0,8	2,7	10,0	2,7	2,5
73,8	75,0	24,6	24,4	1,6	0,6	9,0	10,7	3,4	3,9
31,4	25,0	48,8	40,0	19,7	35,0	–	–	3,5	3,8
12,0	11,3	25,5	25,6	62,5	63,1	37,8	65,8	33,6	30,9
15,0	27,9	61,0	39,3	23,9	32,8	15,0	13,4	–	4,5
42,8	41,7	34,3	34,2	22,9	24,1	6,2	7,2	6,5	6,0

84 Results of Directive 72/161 EEC concerning the provision of socio-economic guidance for and the acquisition of occupational skills by persons engaged in agriculture

	Year	Title I: Socio-economic counsellors (1)			Title II:				
						Basic training			
							Age category		
		Total	Freshly recruited	Having completed further training	Total at all courses	Number	<30	30– < 40	≥40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Deutschland	1975	:	:	:	1 763	24	45,8	50	4,2
	1976	:	78	215	1 979	1	–	100,0	–
	1977	484	18	290	1 634	–	–	–	–
France	1973–75	:	:	:	10 212	10 036	77,6	18,2	4,2
	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
Belgique/België	1975				2 681	218	83,5	7,3	9,2
	1976		:	:	5 432	124	91,1	5,6	3,2
	1977	219	15	192	5 356	218	97,2	2,3	0,5
United Kingdom	1975	:	:	:	105	25	96,0	4,0	–
	1976	:	:	12	128	18	94,4	5,6	–
	1977	13 (2)	2	11	101	13	69,2	23,1	7,7
Ireland	1975	:	:	:	44	44	100,0	–	–
	1976	:	–	–	1 082	629	58,1	18,1	23,8
	1977	–	–	38	1 196	1 196	60,2	21,7	18,1
Danmark	1975	:	:	:	–	–	–	–	–
	1976	:	3	4	332	–	–	–	–
	1977	4 (3)	–	4	437	67	73,1	22,4	4,5

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.

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
1 708	84,5	10,7	4,8	31	80,6	9,7	9,7
1 978	91,1	6,2	2,7	–	–	–	–
1 634	94,6	4,6	0,8	–	–	–	–
124	83,9	9,7	6,4	52	96,2	1,9	1,9
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
24	87,5	12,5	–	2 439	71,3	17,4	11,3
326	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
24	70,8	20,8	8,4	56	83,9	14,3	1,8
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
–	–	–	–	–	–		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	332	96,4	2,7	0,9
–	–	–	–	370(4)	76,5	15,4	8,1

85 Results of Directive 75/268/EEC on mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas

	Compensatory allowances granted in respect of less-favoured areas						
	Number of holdings		Amounts of allowances paid in 1977		Amounts of allowances per u.a.		
	1976	1977	Total (1 000 AUA)	Average allowance per holding (AUA)	Number of LSU 1977 (1 000)	AUS/LSU 1975	AUS/LSU 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Deutschland	89 805	88 532	32 257	364	1 257	30	26
France	97 467	95 589	64 879	679	1 875	36	35
Belgique/België	11 674	11 696	6 828	584	200	28	34
Luxembourg	–	7 273	4 285	589	190	–	23
United Kingdom	46 246	45 719	90 032	1 969	2 035	37	44
Ireland	89 860	97 434	25 529	262	132	21	19

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

86 Farm incomes according to production type categories, base on FADN

(EUR 9)

	Type of production	Returning holdings		% of FADN holdings with		
		Number	%	< 80	80 –120	> 120
				% of comparable income		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
110	General agriculture – horticulture	71	0,6	32,4	28,2	39,4
111	General agriculture	1 530	7,6	27,6	17,4	55,0
112	Horticulture	851	5,7	27,6	23,6	48,8
120	Arable – permanent crops	205	1,2	46,3	21,0	32,7
130	Arable – grazing stock	899	5,4	44,4	20,9	34,7
140	Arable – pigs and poultry	181	0,9	58,6	17,1	24,3
210	Permanent crops – arable	240	1,5	45,4	21,6	33,3
220	Permanent crops, various	79	0,4	34,2	16,4	42,4
223	Fruit	586	3,4	49,0	20,5	30,5
224	Vineyards	847	4,7	44,3	19,5	36,2
225	Olives	132	0,5	56,8	13,6	29,6
230	Permanent crops – grazing stock	212	1,4	53,8	22,6	23,6
240	Permanent crops – pigs and poultry	20	0,0	55,0	5,0	40,0
310	Grazing stock – arable	1 847	9,8	56,9	18,5	24,6
320	Grazing stock – permanent crops	248	1,7	44,8	24,2	31,0
330	Cattle, sheep, goats	70	0,5	52,9	22,8	24,3
336	Cattle	5 409	35,1	49,3	22,7	28,0
337	Sheep, goats	209	1,1	15,9	18,2	45,9
340	Grazing livestock – permanent crops	1 250	6,6	68,7	18,5	12,8
410	Pigs and poultry – arable	334	2,0	57,5	21,0	21,5
420	Pigs and poultry – permanent crops	17	0,1	41,2	23,5	35,3
430	Pigs and poultry – permanent livestock	695	4,4	61,4	22,3	16,3
440	Pigs and poultry, combined	15	0,1	53,3	20,0	26,7
44	Pigs	630	4,6	38,2	25,6	36,2
449	Poultry	89	0,5	34,8	18,0	47,2
550	Mixed	22	0,2	50,0	31,8	18,2
	Total	16 684	100,0	47,9	20,9	31,2

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

87 Changes (% TAV) in structures of agricultural holdings according to selected criteria 1970–75

		Total Member States available	Deutsch-land	France	Italia	Neder-land	Belgique/België	Luxem-bourg	United King-dom	Ireland	Dan-mark
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
General											
Holdings: total		- 2	- 3	- 4	- 2	- 2	- 5	- 4	- 3	x	- 2
Utilized agricultural area (UAA)		- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	0	- 2	x	0
Livestock (LSU) (1)		1	- 2	2	2	3	- 1	9	x	x	x
Labour											
Number of persons											
Holders		- 2	- 3	- 4	- 2	- 3	- 5	- 4	- 1	x	- 2
Family labour		- 3	- 4	- 5	- 1	- 1	- 4	- 4	x	x	x
Non-family labour regularly employed		- 1	- 7	- 3	6	- 1	- 4	- 9	x	x	- 4
Full-time labour		- 3	- 2	- 5	1	- 5	- 6	0	- 2	x	x
Male labour (2)		- 3	- 4	- 4	- 1	- 3	- 5	- 4	1	x	x
Annual labour units (ALU)											
Annual labour units: total		- 3	- 5	- 4	- 1	- 2	- 6	0	x	x	x
Holders		- 2	- 3	- 4	- 1	- 3	- 5	- 2	x	x	x
Family labour		- 4	- 6	- 4	- 2	- 2	- 5	3	x	x	x
Non-family labour regularly employed		- 1	- 5	- 3	6	- 2	- 6	- 9	x	x	x
Non-family labour not regularly employed		- 6	- 19	- 6	- 4	- 6	- 28	x	x	x	x
Holdings by age of holder	≤34	- 5	- 4	- 5	- 7	- 5	- 7	- 3	x	x	- 4
	35 – 44	- 5	- 2	- 7	- 6	- 3	- 6	- 6	x	x	- 3
	45 – 54	2	2	3	2	- 1	- 1	- 1	x	x	- 2
	55 – 64	- 6	- 8	- 9	- 4	- 3	- 8	- 7	x	x	- 2
	≥65	- 1	- 8	- 3	2	- 4	- 6	- 2	x	x	2
Labour according to share of annual time (persons)											
Total labour force (3)	< 25 %	- 4	- 7	- 6	- 2	1	- 4	- 22	x	x	x
	25 – < 50 %	- 2	2	- 8	0	- 2	- 3	- 10	x	x	x
	50 – < 100 %	- 1	- 11	5	- 1	4	- 4	19	x	x	x
	100 %	- 3	- 2	- 5	1	- 5	- 6	0	x	x	x
Holders	< 25 %	- 5	- 8	- 5	- 4	3	- 5	- 19	x	x	x
	25 – < 50 %	0	3	- 6	1	- 4	- 5	3	x	x	x
	50 – < 100 %	1	- 9	9	1	- 1	- 7	33	x	x	x
	100 %	- 3	- 2	- 5	- 1	- 3	- 5	- 3	x	x	x
Family labour	< 25 %	- 4	- 6	- 7	- 1	- 1	- 2	- 23	x	x	x
	25 – < 50 %	- 3	1	- 8	- 1	- 2	- 2	- 14	x	x	x
	50 – < 100 %	- 2	- 11	4	- 2	2	0	16	x	x	x
	100 %	- 4	- 3	- 8	0	- 3	- 9	5	x	x	x
Non-family labour regularly employed	< 25 %	1	- 14	- 1	5	19	9	x	x	x	x
	25 – < 50 %	1	- 9	- 5	46	9	1	x	x	x	x
	50 – < 100 %	- 1	- 7	- 1	- 3	19	- 4	x	x	x	x
	100 %	- 1	- 5	- 3	8	- 22	- 7	- 9	x	x	x

Land use											
Holdings by UAA size category	< 10 ha	- 3	- 5	- 6	- 2	- 4	- 8	- 7	- 8	- 9	- 3
	10 - < 20 ha	- 3	- 4	- 5	- 1	- 3	- 3	- 6	- 2	x	- 3
	20 - < 30 ha	- 1	0	- 2	1	1	0	- 6	1	x	- 2
	30 - < 50 ha	1	4	1	1	3	4	2	- 1	x	0
	50 - < 100 ha	2	5	3	1	5	5	12	- 1	x	3
	≥ 100 ha	1	4	4	- 1	10	5	8	0	x	3
Arable	Holdings	- 3	- 3	- 4	- 2	- 4	- 5	- 4	- 2	x	- 2
	Area (ha)	0	0	1	0	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	x	0
Permanent pasture and meadow	Holdings	- 4	- 4	- 4	- 3	- 3	- 5	- 4	- 3	x	- 4
	Area (ha)	- 1	- 1	- 2	- 2	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 2	x	- 2
Permanent crops	Holdings	- 2	- 4	- 5	- 2	- 6	- 8	- 6	x	x	x
	Area (ha)	0	0	- 1	0	- 2	- 4	- 1	- 3	x	- 1
Selected crops											
Cereals: total	Holdings	- 3	- 3	- 4	- 2	- 12	- 6	- 4	- 2	x	- 2
	Area (ha)	0	0	1	- 1	- 7	- 3	- 1	0	x	0
Holdings by category of area under cereals	< 20 ha	- 3	- 4	- 4	- 2	- 12	- 6	- 4	- 3	- 5	- 3
	20 - < 80 ha	2	4	2	1	- 5	- 1	7	- 1	x	2
	≥ 80 ha	3	5	5	1	- 6	- 1	0	1	x	3
Dry pulses	Holdings	- 6	- 2	- 8	- 6	- 8	- 10	- 17	- 7	x	- 29
	Area (ha)	- 3	- 1	0	- 6	- 6	- 7	- 11	- 6	x	- 29
Potatoes	Holdings	- 5	- 5	- 6	- 2	- 10	- 7	- 7	- 6	x	- 7
	Area (ha)	- 4	- 6	- 6	3	- 1	- 5	- 10	- 5	x	- 3
Sugar beet	Holdings	- 3	- 4	0	- 3	- 2	- 4	x	- 4	x	1
	Area (ha)	6	6	8	2	6	6	x	2	x	14
Holdings by category of area under sugar beet	< 2 ha	- 8	- 12	- 7	- 5	- 10	- 10	x	- 13	- 15	- 14
	2 - < 10 ha	2	3	- 2	3	4	0	x	- 4	x	7
	≥ 10 ha	10	13	11	8	12	16	x	1	x	26
Fodder roots and brassicas	Holdings	- 6	- 6	- 7	x	- 18	- 7	- 13	- 2	x	- 6
	Area (ha)	- 4	- 5	- 7	x	- 17	- 4	- 14	1	x	- 2
Fodder plants	Holdings	- 4	- 4	- 4	- 2	12	- 3	- 4	0	x	- 4
	Area (ha)	- 1	1	3	0	16	2	3	- 1	x	- 2
Fresh vegetables, melons, strawberries	Holdings	- 8	- 5	- 3	- 9	- 6	- 4	- 11	- 3	x	x
	Area (ha)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	- 2	x	x
Flowers and ornamental plants	Holdings	- 3	- 2	- 2	- 6	- 2	- 2	- 16	x	x	x
	Area (ha)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	- 3	x	- 5
Industrial plants	Holdings	- 2	- 2	- 3	- 1	5	- 2	9	18	x	20
	Area (ha)	2	- 1	1	8	11	2	20	33	x	30
Fruits and berry plantations	Holdings	2	8	- 2	3	- 5	- 7	- 16	- 6	x	x
	Area (ha)	2	1	- 2	5	- 3	- 4	- 8	- 3	x	1
Vineyards	Holdings	- 3	- 9	- 5	- 2	x	x	- 5	x	x	x
	Area (ha)	1	0	0	2	x	x	1	x	x	x
Holdings by category of area under vines:	0 - < 1 ha	- 4	- 14	- 6	- 3	x	x	- 6	x	x	x
	1 - < 2 ha	0	- 1	- 6	2	x	x	- 2	x	x	x
	2 - < 10 ha	0	3	- 3	2	x	x	- 1	x	x	x
	10 - < 30 ha	4	6	4	5	x	x	x	x	x	x
	≤ 30 ha	5	0	5	5	x	x	x	x	x	x

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1		Total Member States available	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Livestock											
Bovine animals	Holdings	- 4	- 4	- 4	- 3	- 4	- 5	- 4	- 2	x	- 4
	Animals	2	- 1	2	1	3	1	3	4	x	2
	Livestock units (LSU)	1	- 1	2	0	3	0	15	x	x	x
Holdings according to number of cattle	1 - 19	- 6	- 6	- 8	- 4	- 8	- 7	- 9	- 7	- 6	- 8
	20 - 29	- 4	- 4	- 4	1	- 10	- 7	- 6	- 4	x	- 9
	30 - 49	- 1	0	1	1	- 6	- 2	- 10	- 2	x	- 5
	50 - 99	6	6	9	4	7	7	5	0	x	6
	≥ 100	10	9	14	6	21	13	30	7	x	24
Dairy cows	Holdings	- 4	- 4	- 5	- 3	- 4	- 6	- 4	- 5	x	- 8
	Animals	1	- 1	1	0	4	0	4	0	x	- 1
Holdings according to number of dairy cows	1 - 19	- 5	- 5	- 7	- 3	- 11	- 8	- 9	- 10	3	- 12
	20 - 29	4	8	8	4	- 3	5	6	- 9	x	2
	30 - 39	8	15	17	1	6	12	27	- 5	x	13
	40 - 49	10	16	21	5	16	18	39	- 2	x	17
	50 - 99	11	15	24	4	35	23	42	3	x	22
	≥ 100	13	4	18	11	66	20	x	10	x	13
Sheep	Holdings	- 1	5	- 1	- 1	2	- 2	- 2	- 2	x	- 4
	Animals	1	- 1	2	2	6	0	10	1	x	1
Goats	Holdings	x	x	- 3	3	x	3	x	0	x	x
	Animals	x	x	3	2	x	8	x	- 1	x	x
Pigs	Holdings	- 4	- 4	- 5	- 1	- 6	- 7	- 9	- 11	x	- 5
	Animals	1	- 1	0	8	6	4	- 4	- 2	x	- 2
Sows (≥ 50 kg)	Holdings	- 7	- 5	x	- 5	- 7	- 6	- 11	- 11	x	- 6
	Animals	1	0	x	6	3	0	- 10	x	x	x
Holdings according to number of sows	1 - 9	- 9	- 8	- 11	- 6	- 12	- 9	- 11	- 13	- 15	- 8
	10 - 19	- 4	- 1	- 1	- 2	- 10	- 6	- 10	- 12	x	- 9
	20 - 49	2	6	11	3	- 4	1	- 4	- 8	x	- 2
	≥ 50	14	14	31	16	16	13	2	3	x	21
Table fowl	Holdings	- 1	32	- 4	- 1	- 4	- 8	- 10	- 11	x	- 8
	Animals	0	- 11	3	3	6	- 2	3	- 5	x	- 1
Holdings according to number of table fowl	1 - < 100	- 1	34	- 4	- 2	- 33	- 6	- 11	- 12	x	- 7
	100 - < 500	1	- 2	- 5	10	- 26	- 15	- 36	- 12	x	- 12
	500 - < 5 000	- 10	- 5	- 8	- 10	- 15	- 15	x	- 27	- 13	x
	5 000 - < 10 000	- 4	- 9	- 2	- 4	- 9	- 4	- 13	- 6	x	- 27
	10 000 - < 50 000	3	- 7	11	4	4	4	x	- 7	x	0
	≥ 50 000	9	- 7	6	8	27	3	x	8	x	27
Machinery and equipment											
Tractors: total		2	0	2	6	3	2	1	x	x	x
Tractors in sole ownership by power rating (hp)	< 25	- 4	- 5	- 7	7	- 8	- 5	- 8	x	x	x
	25 - < 35	- 2	- 2	- 3	1	- 4	- 4	- 5	x	x	x
	35 - < 51	3	4	3	4	7	1	0	x	x	x
	≥ 51	15	11	17	15	21	14	18	x	x	x
Combine harvesters Holdings using: total		- 3	- 8	- 3	4	- 11	- 8	- 4	x	x	x
Greenhouses Holdings using: total		- 2	- 15	2	16	- 2	- 2	- 8	- 6	x	- 2
	Ground area	2	- 14	7	4	2	2	0	- 3	x	0

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Excluding »other poultry« (ducks, turkeys, geese, guinea-fowls).
(2) Excluding »non-family labour not regularly employed«.

88 Structural characteristics (1975) – % of holdings with the following characteristics

	EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total holdings	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
% of holdings with:										
– Arable land	78	89	81	74	61	76	88	71	71	98
– Cereals	62	84	67	55	24	56	82	45	44	94
– Dry pulses	6	3	6	8	3	2	2	3	0,3	1
– Potatoes	34	63	48	17	27	47	53	21	53	13
– Sugar beet	6	10	4	4	19	19	–	6	5	11
– Fodder roots and brassicas	22	51	40	2	7	40	22	19	22	50
– Fodder plants	42	45	55	32	26	33	53	53	40	49
– Fresh vegetables, melons, strawberries	15	5	14	21	17	16	1	9	5	4
– Flowers and ornamental plants	1	2	1	1	9	3	1	3	0,4	2
– Industrial plants	3	3	8	2	2	4	2	1	0,2	7
– Permanent crops	44	13	43	68	9	8	18	5	2	5
– Fruit and berry plantations	10	11	10	14	7	6	3	5	2	2
– Vines	31	7	39	47	–	–	17	–	–	–
– Permanent pasture and meadows	56	85	74	27	73	83	87	85	99	44
– Bovine animals	51	70	64	29	67	69	80	75	92	62
– Dairy cows	37	63	48	19	58	54	73	30	56	48
– Sheep	10	4	13	8	13	8	4	32	23	3
– Goats										
– Pigs	38	68	38	31	34	42	47	17	12	68
– Sows (≥ 50 kg)	13	29	11	5	20	28	25	13	8	52
– Table fowls	27	13	48	31	1	6	4	2	4	3
– Laying hens	52	57	76	45	14	38	63	34	55	32

Source: Eurostat.

89 Structural characteristics (1975) – legal personality of the holding – labour

		EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique /België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Holdings: total (1 000)		5 835	908	1 315	2 664	163	138	6	281	228	132
% breakdown of holdings by											
– *legal personality*											
– under responsibility of a natural person		99	100	99	99	99	99	100	95	100	100
– holder is also manager		98	97	99	98	98	99	99	93	96	98
– *age of holder*	<35	7	13	8	4	14	12	8	9	6	9
	35 – 44	18	30	19	14	25	22	18	19	16	20
	45 – 54	30	31	34	27	29	32	27	27	26	27
	55 – 64	23	17	21	26	23	22	23	27	27	27
	≥65	21	9	18	29	10	12	24	18	25	18
Type of tenure – % of UAA used for											
– owner farming		64	71	52	78	56	27	59	57	97	86
– tenant farming		35	29	47	17	44	73	42	43	:	14
– other		2	0	2	5	1	–	–	–	4	–
Holdings according to share of UAA (%) farmed by owner											
	0 %	10	5	14	10	18	23	3	24	0	3
	0 – <50 %	10	13	19	4	16	34	21	12	1	4
	50 – <100 %	17	40	22	6	23	15	48	17	7	18
	100 %	63	42	45	80	43	28	28	47	91	76
Annual labour units (ALU)											
Total (1 000)		7 543	1 234	1 950	2 827	254	140	12	626	325	177
of which (%):											
– Holders		46	47	48	43	54	68	41	36	54	58
– Family labour (excluding holders)		36	45	36	37	33	27	55	24	36	28

– Family labour (including holders)		82	92	84	80	86	95	96	60	90	86
– Non-family labour regularly employed		11	6	13	8	11	4	4	33	8	11
– Non-family labour not regularly employed		7	2	4	12	3	1	–	7	2	3
Labour according to share of annual working time spent on holding											
Total labour (1 000 persons)		12 710	2 215	3 069	5 390	332	221	158	758	474	93
of which (%):	< 25 %	29	22	24	39	10	27	11	14	20	14
	25 – < 50 %	21	32	18	21	16	15	11	9	16	14
	50 – < 100 %	22	17	23	24	28	13	17	18	25	24
	100 %	28	29	34	16	46	44	62	59	39	49
Holders (1 000 persons)		5 784	904	1 303	2 647	161	137	6	266	227	132
of which (%):	< 25 %	27	18	19	40	8	25	11	7	15	13
	25 – < 50 %	17	26	11	20	7	9	10	3	9	11
	50 – < 100 %	20	10	18	24	14	8	10	20	22	16
	100 %	36	46	52	16	71	57	70	71	54	60
Family labour – excluding holders (1 000 persons)		5 952	1 221	1 473	2 479	138	77	9	258	214	82
of which (%):	< 25 %	34	26	32	41	14	32	11	29	27	19
	25 – < 50 %	27	39	26	22	28	26	12	18	24	20
	50 – < 100 %	25	20	30	25	35	22	23	18	25	38
	100 %	14	16	12	11	23	20	54	34	24	24
Non-family labour regularly employed (1 000 persons)		975	90	293	264	33	7	1	233	33	21
of which (%):	< 25 %	8	5	8	12	3	17	–	6	9	2
	25 – < 50 %	8	8	10	7	5	8	–	7	8	4
	50 – < 100 %	19	34	13	15	71	10	–	14	49	12
	100 %	65	53	69	66	21	65	100	74	35	82
Holdings the holder of which has other work											
– holdings (1 000)		1 558 (1)	378	258	772	30	32	14	60	:	27
– % of total holdings		28 (1)	42	20	29	18	23	23	21	:	20

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Excluding Ireland.

90 Structural characteristics (1975): – crops – machinery

		EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cereals: total	Holdings (1 000)	3 580	758	876	1 475	40	77	5	127	99	124
	Area (ha)	25 761	5 156	9 460	4 674	244	398	43	3 721	324	1 741
of which, holdings by category	< 1 ha	24	15	14	37	16	22	7	6	52	1
of area under cereals (%)	1 – < 3 ha	30	28	23	38	34	29	15	15	23	10
	3 – < 5 ha	14	16	15	12	16	17	13	11	10	13
	5 – < 20 ha	25	36	34	12	29	29	60	32	13	57
	20 – < 80 ha	7	6	12	2	5	4	5	26	3	18
	≥ 80 ha	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	10	0	1
Potatoes	Holdings (1 000)	1 958	568	637	444	44	64	3	59	122	17
of which, holdings by category	< 1 ha	89	84	95	95	54	84	90	54	97	65
of area under potatoes (%)	1 – < 5 ha	9	15	4	4	23	15	10	28	3	23
	5 – < 20 ha	2	2	1	0	21	1	0	15	0	10
	≥ 20 ha	0	0	0	0	3	0	–	3	0	1
Sugarbeet	Holdings (1 000)	366	94	55	117	30	27	–	17	11	15
of which, holdings by category	0 – < 1 ha	23	18	9	43	12	15	–	5	25	5
of area under sugar beet (%)	1 – < 2 ha	20	20	10	27	21	23	–	8	25	17
	2 – < 10 ha	44	53	49	28	57	52	–	52	46	63
	≥ 10 ha	13	10	32	3	11	10	–	36	4	15
Vines	Holdings (1 000)	1 827	62	507	1 257	–	–	1	–	–	–

of which, holdings by category	0 –>0,5 ha	49	37	48	50	–	–	38	–	–	–
of area under vines (%)	0,5–<1 ha	21	24	16	22	–	–	23	–	–	–
	1 –<2 ha	15	20	11	17	–	–	24	–	–	–
	2 –<5 ha	10	15	12	9	–	–	13	–	–	–
	≥5 ha	5	4	13	2	–	–	1	–	–	–
Machinery											
– Holdings using *tractors* (× 1 000)		4 261	826	1 170	1 512	146	82	6	252	149	118
· of which, % sole owners		71	98	81	41	71	89	94	92	66	97
– (%) of holdings according to number of tractors owned:											
1 tractor		64	55	66	77	75	71	49	38	86	52
2 tractors		27	36	27	17	19	24	40	31	11	38
3 tractors		7	7	6	4	4	4	10	16	2	9
4 tractors and +		3	1	2	3	2	1	1	15	1	2
– Holdings using *combine harvesters* (× 1 000)		2 204	468	783	653	39	50	5	94	31	82
· of which, % sole owners		19	37	14	4	8	12	33	60	16	48
– Holdings using *potato harvesters* (× 1 000)		24	104	51	6	25	12	0	17	2	7
· of which, % sole owners		46	52	43	28	22	13	55	76	30	58
– Holdings using *sugar beet harvesters (× 1 000)*		84	67	48	54	27	17	–	16	6	48
· of which, % sole owners		29	45	12	6	6	14	–	73	11	53

Source: Eurostat.

91 Structure of livestock (1975)

(EUR 9)

	Categories	Total holdings 1 000 (2)	Total livestock units		GSU (1)		Forage area/ GSU (1)	UAA/ALU	Total LSU/ ALU
			1 000	per 100 ha UAA	Number 1 000	% of total LSU			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
UAA in ha	0	10	302	0	195	64	0	0	33,1
	0 – < 1	116	525	725	266	51	0,1	1,0	7,4
	1 – < 5	887	4 401	179	2 961	67	0,4	2,8	5,0
	5 – < 10	614	6 710	151	4 891	73	0,6	5,3	8,0
	10 – < 20	736	15 740	148	12 039	76	0,6	8,9	13,2
	20 – < 30	413	13 570	135	10 857	80	0,6	13,4	18,1
	30 – < 50	345	15 430	118	12 814	83	0,6	19,1	22,4
	50 – < 100	197	12 558	95	10 925	87	0,8	27,4	26,0
	≥ 100	76	9 698	61	8 560	88	1,2	45,0	27,2
	Total	3 392	78 933	113	63 508	80	0,7	13,3	15,0
in LSU	0 – < 2	459	506	25	380	75	1,6	5,3	1,3
	2 – < 5	585	1 968	59	1 638	83	1,0	5,1	3,0
	5 – < 10	554	4 028	75	3 481	86	0,9	7,1	5,3
	10 – < 20	618	8 962	88	7 828	87	0,8	10,3	9,1
	20 – < 30	376	9 259	98	8 073	87	0,7	13,9	13,8
	30 – < 50	409	15 765	116	13 589	86	0,7	17,2	20,0
	50 – < 100	285	19 358	140	15 876	82	0,6	21,8	30,6
	≥ 100	107	19 087	153	12 643	66	0,7	32,1	49,1

Source: Eurostat.

(1) GSU – Grazing stock unit: extensively reared livestock only (cattle, sheep, goats).
(2) Holdings with extensively reared livestock.

92 Holdings (1975) according to time worked by holder on and off holding (1)

	Holdings 1 000	% breakdown of holdings according to share of manager's time worked on holding (% of annual working time)					
		%	0 – < 25 %	25 – < 50 %	50 – < 75 %	75 – < 100 %	100 %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Deutschland	878	100	17	26	10	0	47
France	1 297	100	19	11	7	11	52
Italia	2 602	100	39	20	17	8	16
Nederland	160	100	8	7	7	7	71
Belgique/België	136	100	26	9	5	3	57
Luxembourg	6	100	11	10	8	1	70
United Kingdom	261	100	5	3	19	1	72
Ireland	219	100	13	9	9	13	56
Danmark	130	100	13	11	9	7	60
EUR 9	5 688	100	27	17	12	7	37
		Holdings the holder of which has other employment					
	1 000	% of holdings					
Deutschland	377	43	68	83	67	75	6
France	259	20	56	47	32	15	0
Italia	781	30	44	40	20	9	3
Nederland	30	19	59	62	58	34	5
Belgique/België	33	24	55	53	39	21	4
Luxembourg	1	23	49	59	47	51	10
United Kingdom	60	23	54	59	95	35	0
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Danmark	27	21	60	56	40	21	3
EUR 9 (2)	1 195(2)	21(2)	49(2)	53(2)	34(2)	13(2)	3(2)

Source: Eurostat.

(1) i. e. holders who manage their holdings.
(2) Excluding Ireland.

93 Holdings (1) according to time worked by holder on holding in relation to land use, machinery and livestock

(EUR 9 – 1975)

% of total					Number of holdings Total 1 000		ha or total LSU 1 000	% of total				
% of holder's annual working time spent on holding								% of holder's annual working time spent on holding				
0 – < 25 %	25 – < 50 %	50 – < 75 %	75 – < 100 %	= 100 %				0 – < 25 %	25 – < 50 %	50 – < 75 %	75 – < 100 %	= 100 %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
27	17	12	7	37	5 688	UAA	79 597	9	7	9	7	68
21	17	13	8	41	4 453	Arable land	41 565	7	7	8	7	70
19	16	12	8	44	3 499	Cereals	23 826	7	8	9	7	69
14	16	11	8	50	2 397	Root and tuber crops	3 910	5	6	7	6	75
21	16	15	10	38	853	Fresh vegetables	756	10	8	12	8	61
18	16	12	8	46	3 932	Forage area	43 717	8	3	8	8	73
33	19	14	8	25	2 501	Permanent crops	4 464	26	15	14	11	34
19	16	12	8	45	4 158	Tractors	4 405	9	11	10	7	63
26	17	15	10	33	1 907	Cultivators	1 633	17	15	14	11	42
15	13	10	8	54	2 152	Combine harvesters	420	4	8	8	5	76
4	10	7	5	74	1 174	Milking machines	1 189	4	10	7	5	74
18	16	13	8	45	4 249	Total livestock	81 382	5	6	7	6	76
13	14	13	9	52	3 322	Extensive stockfarming	60 447	4	5	7	6	77
10	13	12	9	56	2 909	Cattle	54 752	4	5	7	6	78
9	13	11	8	59	2 123	Dairy cows	24 067	3	5	6	6	80
14	13	13	10	51	573	Sheep	4 666	6	5	10	6	74
18	17	13	9	44	3 638	Intensive stockfarming	20 934	6	7	8	6	72
14	17	13	8	48	2 173	Pigs	14 871	5	7	8	5	75
18	17	13	9	43	3 144	Poultry	6 063	9	7	10	8	66

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Holdings managed by holder.

94 % breakdown of holdings (1975) by category according to: – size of utilized agricultural area (UAA) – number of livestock units (LSU) – number of annual labour units (ALU)

(EUR 9 = 100)

	Number of ALU							
	0 – <0,50	0,50 – <0,75	0,75 – <1,00	1,00 – <1,50	1,50 – <2,00	2,00 – <3,00	≥3,00	All categories
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(A) UAA in ha								
0 – < 1	8	2	1	1	0	0	0	13
1 – < 5	13	6	5	7	3	2	1	37
5 – <10	2	1	2	5	3	2	1	15
10 – <20	1	1	1	5	4	3	1	15
20 – <50	0	0	0	4	4	4	2	15
≥50	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	6
Total	24	10	9	24	14	14	6	100
(B) number of LSU								
0	13	4	2	3	1	1	1	26
0 – < 2	8	4	3	4	2	1	1	21
2 – < 5	2	2	2	3	2	1	0	11
5 – <10	1	1	1	3	2	1	0	10
10 – <20	0	0	1	4	3	2	1	11
20 – <50	0	0	0	4	4	4	1	14
50 – <100	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	5
≥100	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Total	24	10	9	24	14	14	6	100

Source: Eurostat.

95 Breakdown of characteristics of holdings according to holder's working time spent on holding (1975)

(EUR 9)

	per 100 ha UAA					
	All holdings	Breakdown of all holdings by % of holder's annual working time spent on holding				
		0 – < 25 %	25 – < 50 %	50 – < 75 %	75 – < 100 %	= 100 %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
UAA	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Arable land	52,2	43,0	49,2	51,6	51,2	53,9
Cereals	29,9	24,9	30,3	30,2	27,9	30,7
Roots and tuber crops	4,9	2,8	4,3	4,1	4,2	5,4
Fresh vegetables	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,3	1,1	0,8
Forage area	54,9	50,7	21,1	52,4	56,6	59,3
Permanent crops	5,6	16,1	11,5	9,2	8,3	2,8
Tractors	5,5	4,6	8,3	6,3	5,4	5,2
Cultivators	2,1	4,0	4,2	3,4	3,0	1,3
Combine harvesters	0,5	0,2	0,5	0,5	0,3	0,6
Combine harvesters (1)	1,8	1,0	1,8	1,6	1,2	1,1
Milking machinery	1,5	0,6	1,9	1,3	1,0	1,6
Milking machinery (2)	4,9	5,6	9,0	5,9	4,3	4,6
Total livestock (LSU)	102	56	80	89	85	114
Extensive stockfarming	75,9	36,7	54,3	63,2	64,4	86,4
– Cattle	68,8	31,0	48,5	54,4	58,4	78,9
– Dairy cows	30,2	11,7	22,2	21,3	23,3	35,6
– Sheep	5,9	3,7	3,6	6,6	4,5	7,4
Intensive stockfarming	26,3	18,9	25,5	25,9	20,3	28,1
– Pigs	18,7	11,5	18,2	16,8	12,3	20,6
– Poultry	7,6	7,4	7,2	9,2	8,0	7,5

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Per 100 ha land under cereals.
(2) Per 100 dairy cows.

96 Some aspects of holdings according to size (UAA) 1975

(EUR 9)

UAA size category	Number of holdings		UAA				LSU per 100 ha UAA			AJE		
			Total		Owner farmed	Pasture and meadow				AWU per 100 ha UAA	% of total AWU	
	1 000	%	1 000 ha	%	% of UAA	% of UAA	Total	Extensive stock-farming	Pig-rearing		Full-time	Family
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0 – 1 ha (1)	734	12	404	1	90	10	761	114	333	104	26	84
1 – 5 ha	2 148	37	5 220	6	85	25	116	57	33	34	26	89
5 – 10 ha	880	15	6 284	7	77	36	119	78	29	18	41	90
10 – 20 ha	888	15	12 794	15	71	43	131	94	27	11	54	90
20 – 50 ha	862	15	26 366	30	61	43	115	90	20	6	62	85
50 – 100 ha	229	4	15 427	18	56	41	85	71	11	4	67	65
≥ 100 ha	94	2	20 110	23	59	49	54	43	5	2	71	29
Total (1)	5 835	100	86 549	100	64	42	100	73	9	9	48	82

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Including holdings which consist only of buildings (0 ha UAA).

97 Distribution (%) of (a) farms, (b) annual work units, (c) utilized agricultural area, (d) livestock units according to time worked on the farm by the holder, to the age of the holder and the number of AWU on the farm

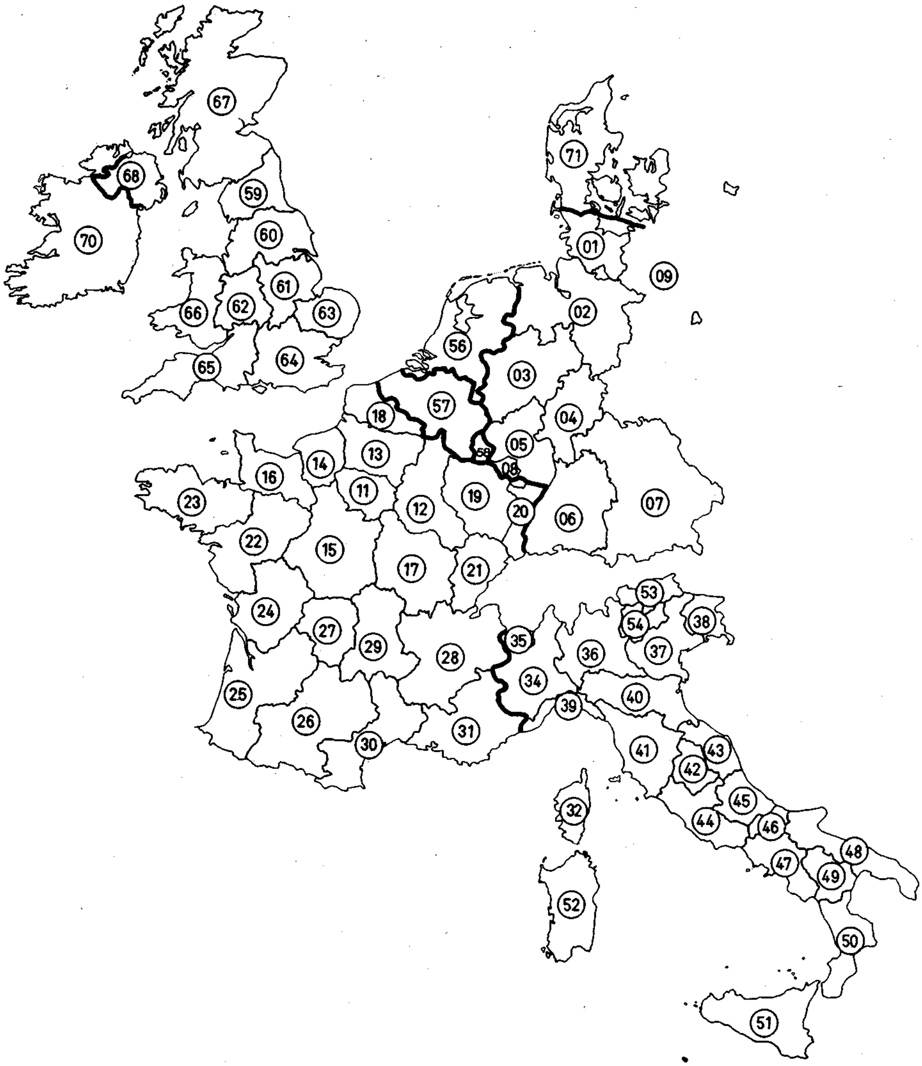
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Work time of the holder	Class of farms according to the number of AWU								
	>0 – <0,5	0,5 – <0,75	0,75 – <1	1 – <1,5	1,5 – <2	2 – <3	3 – <5	≥5	Total
(a) Farms									
>0 – <25 %	19,4	3,0	1,6	1,7	0,6	0,5	0,2	0,1	27,2
25 – <50 %	4,7	3,7	3,7	2,9	0,8	0,5	0,1	0,1	17,0
50 – <75 %	–	2,9	2,2	4,5	1,6	0,9	0,3	0,1	12,4
75 – <100 %	–	–	1,3	2,2	2,2	1,1	0,3	0,1	7,1
100 %	–	–	–	12,2	9,3	10,7	3,3	0,6	36,2
Total	24,1	10,1	8,7	23,6	14,5	13,7	4,3	1,0	100
(b) AWU									
>0 – <25 %	3,2	1,3	1,0	1,6	0,8	1,0	0,7	1,1	10,7
25 – <50 %	1,4	1,8	2,3	2,6	1,0	0,9	0,4	0,5	11,1
50 – <75 %	–	1,4	1,4	4,1	2,1	1,7	0,8	0,8	12,2
75 – <100 %	–	–	0,9	2,1	2,9	2,0	0,9	0,5	9,3
100 %	–	–	–	11,5	12,6	19,3	9,2	4,2	56,7
Total	4,7	4,5	5,5	21,9	19,3	24,9	19,1	7,1	100
(c) UAA									
>0 – <25 %	3,5	0,8	0,6	1,7	0,6	1,1	1,0	1,1	10,5
25 – <50 %	1,3	1,1	1,2	1,6	0,7	0,8	0,4	0,4	7,5
50 – <75 %	–	1,1	1,0	2,1	1,4	1,3	0,9	0,9	8,5
75 – <100 %	–	–	1,0	1,8	1,9	1,5	0,7	0,4	7,3
100 %	–	–	–	16,0	13,7	21,4	10,7	4,3	66,1
Total	4,8	3,0	3,8	23,1	18,3	26,1	13,7	7,2	100
(d) LU									
>0 – <25 %	1,6	0,5	0,4	1,0	0,5	0,7	0,5	0,7	5,9
25 – <50 %	0,8	0,7	1,1	1,5	0,6	0,7	0,3	0,2	6,0
50 – <75 %	–	0,9	0,6	1,9	1,4	1,3	0,7	0,7	7,5
75 – <100 %	–	–	0,7	1,5	1,7	1,3	0,6	0,3	6,1
100 %	–	–	–	18,5	17,1	23,9	10,8	4,1	74,5
Total	2,3	2,1	2,8	24,5	21,4	27,9	13,0	6,0	100

Source: Eurostat.

(EUR 9 1975)

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Age class of the holder	Class of farms according to the number of AWU								
	0 – < 0,5	0,5 – < 0,75	0,75 – < 1	1 – < 1,5	1,5 – < 2	2 – < 3	3 – < 5	≥ 5	Total
(a) Farms									
< 35	1,3	0,5	0,5	2,0	1,3	1,2	0,3	0,1	7,2
35 – 44	3,5	1,5	1,5	4,8	0,3	2,7	0,7	0,2	18,4
45 – 54	6,1	2,8	2,5	7,2	4,9	4,6	1,4	0,3	29,7
55 – 64	5,6	2,4	2,1	5,4	3,1	3,2	1,1	0,2	23,3
≥ 65	7,6	2,9	2,1	4,2	1,8	1,9	0,7	0,2	21,4
Total	24,1	10,1	8,7	23,6	14,5	13,7	4,3	1,0	100
(b) AWU									
< 35	0,2	0,2	0,3	1,9	1,7	2,3	0,9	0,6	8,2
35 – 44	0,7	0,7	1,0	4,5	4,5	4,9	2,0	1,3	19,6
45 – 54	1,2	1,2	1,6	6,7	6,5	8,4	4,0	2,3	31,7
55 – 64	1,1	1,1	1,3	5,0	4,2	5,9	3,1	1,5	23,3
≥ 65	1,5	1,3	1,4	3,8	2,4	3,4	2,1	1,3	17,2
Total	4,7	4,5	5,5	21,9	19,4	24,9	12,1	7,1	100
(c) UAA									
< 35	0,4	0,2	0,3	2,9	2,1	2,9	1,2	0,6	10,6
35 – 44	0,8	0,6	0,8	6,0	5,3	5,9	2,6	1,3	23,5
45 – 54	1,3	0,8	1,1	7,3	6,2	9,2	4,6	2,2	32,7
55 – 64	1,0	0,7	0,7	4,3	3,1	5,4	3,5	1,7	20,5
≥ 65	1,3	0,7	0,8	2,6	1,4	2,7	1,8	1,3	12,7
Total	4,8	3,0	3,8	23,1	18,3	26,1	13,7	7,2	100
(d) LU									
< 35	0,2	0,2	0,3	3,6	2,8	3,2	1,2	0,5	12,1
35 – 44	0,5	0,5	0,7	7,4	7,0	6,8	2,7	1,2	26,6
45 – 54	0,7	0,6	0,9	7,7	7,3	9,8	4,4	2,1	33,5
55 – 64	0,5	0,4	0,5	4,0	3,2	5,8	3,1	1,2	18,9
≥ 65	0,4	0,3	0,4	1,8	1,1	2,3	1,5	0,9	8,9
Total	2,3	2,1	2,8	24,5	21,4	27,9	13,0	6,0	100

98 The different regions of the Community with an indication of their UAA



GRAPH 26

98 (1) *Indication of UAA*

		1 000 ha (p)	% EUR 9
01	Schleswig-Holstein	1 119	1.3
02	Niedersachsen	2 757	3.2
03	Nordrhein-Westfalen	1 714	2.0
04	Hessen	828	1.0
05	Rheinland-Pfalz	784	0.9
06	Baden-Württemberg	1 548	1.8
07	Bayern	3 538	4.1
08	Saarland	82	0.1
09	Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin	29	0.0
(10	Deutschland	12 399	14.3)
11	Région parisienne	603	0.7
12	Champagne	1 568	1.8
13	Picardie	1 374	1.6
14	Haute-Normandie	823	0.9
15	Centre-France	2 495	2.9
16	Basse-Normandie	1 361	1.6
17	Bourgogne	1 966	2.3
18	Nord-France	899	1.0
19	Lorraine	1 130	1.3
20	Alsace	333	0.4
21	Franche-Comté	718	0.8
22	Pays de la Loire	2 431	2.8
23	Bretagne	1 887	2.2
24	Poitou-Charentes	1 847	2.2
25	Aquitaine	1 600	1.8
26	Midi-Pyrénées	2 466	2.8
27	Limousin	933	1.1
28	Rhône-Alpes	1 715	2.0
29	Auvergne	1 529	1.8
30	Languedoc	1 091	1.3
31	Provence-Côte-d'Azur	705	0.8
32	Corse	127	0.1
(33	France	29 601	34.1)
34	Piemonte	1 218	1.4
35	Val d'Aosta	95	0.1
36	Lombardia	1 174	1.4
37	Veneto	930	1.1
38	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	284	0.3
39	Liguria	129	0.1
40	Emilia-Romagna	1 324	1.5
41	Toscana	1 034	1.2
42	Umbria	403	0.5
43	Marche	597	0.7
44	Lazio	924	1.1
45	Abruzzi	565	0.7
46	Molise	263	0.3
47	Campania	763	0.9
48	Puglia	1 492	1.7
49	Basilicata	640	0.7
50	Calabria	795	0.9
51	Sicilia	1 800	2.1
52	Sardegna	1 644	1.9
53	Bolzano/Bozen	257	0.3
54	Trento	154	0.2
(55	Italia	16 485	19.0)
56	Nederland	2 086	2.4
57	Belgique/België	1 467	1.7
58	Luxembourg	136	0.2
59	Northern - England	1 405	1.6
60	Yorks./Lancs.	1 036	1.2
61	East Midlands	1 234	1.4
62	West Midlands	1 206	1.4
63	Eastern - England	1 439	1.7
64	South Eastern - England	1 237	1.4
65	South Western - England	1 833	2.1
66	Wales	1 463	1.7
67	Scotland	4 587	5.3
68	Northern Ireland	1 029	1.2
(69	United Kingdom	16 469	19.0)
70	Ireland	5 077	5.9
71	Danmark	2 966	3.4
(72	EUR 9	86 686	100)

Source: Eurostat.

For some characteristics, the raised regional and country results given here differ significantly from those obtained from national publications. The problems of designing a multi-purpose sample such as that used for the Community Farm Structure Survey make such discrepancies inevitable, particularly for characteristics which are sparsely distributed, or for those which are highly concentrated in specialist holdings. Every endeavour has, of course, been made to maximize the precision of estimates from the Community Farm Structure Survey and it is believed that the results presented adequately show the pattern of farm structure.

It is, however, probable that where estimates or distributions differ markedly from the corresponding values for particular characteristics, given in national publications, the national results (which may have been obtained from specially designed surveys) may give more precise estimates.

The trends (% TAV) given in the following tables refer to 1975/1970, except for Deutschland 1975-71.

99 Land use and livestock (1975)

				Over 100 ha SAU											Head/100 ha UAA/of which (%)				
		Number of holdings 1 000	UAA 1 000 ha	Arable					Permanent crops			Permanent pasture and meadow	Woodland and forests belonging to farm holders	LSU Total	Bovine animals			Sheep and goats	Pigs
				Total	Cereals	Roots and brassicas	Fodder crops	Horticultures (¹)	Total	Vineyards	Fruit				Total	Dairy cows	Other		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
01	Schleswig-Holstein	37	1 119	57	39	3	10	1	1	-	0	42	4	134	136	44	91	11	146
02	Niedersachsen	138	2 757	57	44	8	4	0	1	-	1	42	10	137	106	36	69	4	204
03	Nordrhein-Westfalen	118	1 714	62	48	7	6	1	0	0	0	37	12	151	109	38	70	8	244
04	Hessen	74	828	63	48	6	8	1	1	0	0	36	6	121	106	37	68	14	161
05	Rheinland-Pfalz	79	784	60	45	6	11	1	9	8	1	31	5	85	84	30	54	10	85
06	Baden-Württemberg	160	1 548	55	37	4	10	1	3	1	1	42	15	122	118	45	72	10	129
07	Bayern	291	3 538	59	37	7	13	0	0	0	0	40	23	124	129	54	75	6	108
08	Saarland	7	82	58	46	2	9	1	1	0	0	40	4	86	87	32	55	6	59
09	Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin	4	29	36	24	0	3	7	8	0	7	56	3	103	107	31	76	7	55
10	Deutschland	908	12 399	59	42	6	9	1	1	1	1	40	13	128	116	43	72	8	156
11	Région parisienne	12	603	93	74	11	4	2	1	1	0	6	3	21	17	4	13	1	7
12	Champagne	34	1 568	71	49	9	11	0	1	1	0	28	3	46	55	16	40	17	9
13	Picardie	28	1 374	79	50	19	7	2	0	0	0	21	3	57	65	21	44	12	19
14	Haute-Normandie	31	823	55	33	5	11	1	0	-	0	45	2	106	127	36	90	13	21
15	Centre	68	2 495	83	61	2	14	1	2	1	0	15	9	36	34	9	26	22	12
16	Basse-Normandie	67	1 361	26	11	1	13	1	0	-	0	74	2	125	149	60	90	9	21
17	Bourgogne	49	1 829	53	37	1	11	0	1	1	0	46	5	62	76	10	66	29	15
18	Nord	40	898	68	40	14	9	3	0	-	0	31	0	117	108	41	67	9	117
19	Lorraine	36	1 130	43	29	0	10	0	0	0	0	57	3	78	95	32	62	16	15
20	Alsace	29	333	58	40	3	11	1	5	4	1	37	0	83	86	33	53	11	49
21	Franche Comté	25	718	31	19	0	10	0	0	0	0	69	4	84	102	43	59	9	18
22	Pays de la Loire	112	2 431	55	9	0	34	1	3	2	1	42	3	117	133	36	96	13	4
23	Bretagne	124	1 887	80	23	2	53	2	0	0	0	20	4	196	149	69	80	6	202
24	Poitou-Charentes	73	1 847	69	36	0	30	0	7	6	0	24	7	66	65	19	46	82	19
25	Aquitaine	101	1 600	56	33	1	18	1	11	10	1	33	29	72	66	20	45	53	32
26	Midi-Pyrénées	112	2 466	61	38	0	21	0	5	4	1	33	15	67	60	13	43	82	32
27	Limousin	39	933	38	13	1	24	0	1	0	0	61	17	89	98	7	91	117	24
28	Rhône-Alpes	117	1 715	40	23	1	12	1	6	4	2	54	15	77	67	32	36	44	27
29	Auvergne	59	1 529	35	20	1	15	0	0	0	0	64	7	80	89	29	60	47	21
30	Languedoc	90	1 091	21	11	0	5	1	44	40	3	35	12	20	13	3	10	40	8
31	Provence Cote-d'Azur	61	705	37	18	1	8	4	28	20	6	35	26	32	10	3	6	137	25
32	Corse	8	128	7	2	0	3	1	30	22	4	63	6	45	31	1	30	43	6

33	France	1 315	29 464	57	32	3	18	1	5	4	1	38	8	80	80	26	55	38	36
34	Piemonte	205	1 218	51	34	1	14	1	12	8	4	37	25	91	98	35	63	12	36
35	Valle d'Aosta	7	95	2	1	1	0	–	2	1	1	96	35	36	43	20	23	8	1
36	Lombardia	147	1 174	66	35	2	28	1	4	3	1	30	21	179	163	56	108	7	152
37	Veneto	188	930	63	37	4	19	2	16	13	3	21	19	152	135	47	87	3	63
38	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	59	284	63	38	1	21	1	10	9	1	27	42	84	79	32	47	2	36
39	Liguria	57	129	19	5	3	4	6	37	6	10	44	98	32	26	13	13	19	7
40	Emilia Romagna	175	1 324	75	27	10	34	3	15	8	7	10	16	120	87	32	55	9	164
41	Toscana	128	1 034	56	28	1	16	2	26	11	4	18	58	44	25	5	20	53	64
42	Umbria	50	403	65	33	1	25	1	15	6	1	20	47	80	51	5	45	54	138
43	Marche	83	597	79	37	6	31	2	6	5	1	15	22	67	55	5	50	31	73
44	Lazio	172	924	51	24	1	20	3	22	9	3	27	27	49	39	13	26	64	19
45	Abruzzi	100	565	48	22	4	18	2	13	7	1	39	32	43	33	5	28	71	26
46	Molise	43	263	73	43	2	18	1	8	4	0	19	19	34	23	6	17	54	19
47	Campania	245	763	54	27	3	12	5	26	7	10	20	22	65	53	17	37	51	38
48	Puglia	269	1 492	47	33	1	4	2	40	12	2	13	3	15	12	5	6	32	4
49	Basilicata	77	640	61	45	1	4	1	9	3	1	30	16	28	15	5	11	70	20
50	Calabria	174	795	41	24	2	5	3	36	5	5	23	32	36	24	6	17	49	34
51	Sicilia	342	1 800	57	33	0	9	2	27	10	6	16	4	29	24	7	17	47	11
52	Sardegna	91	1 644	21	9	0	5	1	8	5	1	7	7	32	16	6	10	140	17
53	Bolzano-Bozen	22	257	5	2	1	2	0	8	2	6	87	96	44	48	22	26	14	17
54	Trento	31	154	6	1	3	2	0	15	7	7	79	136	46	47	18	29	6	11
55	Italia	2 664	16 485	52	28	2	15	2	19	8	3	29	23	66	54	18	37	45	51
56	Nederland	163	2 086	39	12	14	6	4	2	–	2	59	2	301	237	108	129	36	349
57	Belgique/België	138	1 467	51	27	11	10	2	1	–	1	48	1	246	203	67	136	8	315
58	Luxembourg	62	136	45	32	1	12	0	1	1	6	54	11	131	166	54	112	4	60
59	Northern	19	1 405	35	20	1	14	0	0	–	0	65	1	112	106	20	87	273	30
60	Yorks./Lancs.	23	1 036	50	33	4	9	3	0	–	0	50	1	127	93	24	68	144	106
61	East Midlands	20	1 234	71	44	7	11	3	0	–	0	29	1	83	74	16	58	103	59
62	West Midlands	27	1 205	49	26	3	18	1	1	–	1	50	1	133	131	40	91	187	44
63	Eastern	23	1 439	86	56	11	7	4	1	–	1	13	1	75	39	9	30	21	119
64	South-Eastern	22	1 237	63	38	1	19	1	3	–	3	34	4	110	94	24	70	104	64
65	South-Western	39	1 834	43	21	1	21	0	0	–	0	57	1	140	141	43	98	153	50
66	Wales	32	1 463	19	5	0	13	0	0	–	0	81	1	128	106	24	82	470	9
67	Scotland	32	4 587	23	9	1	12	0	0	–	0	77	1	57	56	6	51	149	10
68	Northern Ireland	43	1 026	35	6	1	28	0	0	–	0	64	1	149	163	24	139	90	56
69	United Kingdom	281	16 469	42	23	3	15	1	0	–	0	57	1	100	92	30	72	169	45
70	Ireland	228	5 077	19	6	2	11	0	0	–	0	81	1	118	141	29	112	74	17
71	Danmark	132	2 966	90	59	4	22	1	0	–	0	10	6	139	103	37	66	2	259
72	EUR 9	5 835	86 549	52	30	4	15	1	6	3	1	42	10	100	90	28	62	60	74

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Fresh vegetables, melons, strawberries, flowers and ornamental plants.

100 Mechanization – 1975

		UAA in ha per ALU	% of total holdings using tractors		% of tractors in sole ownership		Number of tractors in sole ownership per 100 ha UAA	% of crop area harvested by special machinery			% of cows milked mechanically
			Total	of which % (of col. 4) in sole ownership	≥35 hp	≥51 hp		Cereals (1)	Potatoes	Sugarbeet	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
01	Schleswig-Holstein	19	87	96	60	26	5	84	64	70	96
02	Niedersachsen	14	88	97	55	21	7	85	71	87	92
03	Nordrhein-Westfalen	11	85	97	54	20	9	74	49	79	93
04	Hessen	9	94	99	43	14	12	85	34	89	94
05	Rheinland/Pfalz	8	92	97	35	9	13	74	43	84	91
06	Baden-Württemberg	8	92	98	35	9	14	68	26	81	89
07	Bayern	8	95	99	41	12	12	80	46	82	90
08	Saarland	11	85	89	51	18	9	83	15	8	94
09	Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin	4	60	95	43	13	9	62	28	0	90
10	Deutschland	10	91	98	44	14	10	79	49	83	91
11	Région Parisienne	20	85	92	83	60	3	99	80	76	82
12	Champagne	29	92	84	78	48	3	99	83	98	92
13	Picardie	24	94	90	82	56	4	100	97	99	85
14	Haute-Normandie	11	84	83	72	38	4	99	84	97	71
15	Centre	24	89	83	76	47	3	98	43	97	79
16	Basse-Normandie	14	94	76	53	22	5	97	61	90	64
17	Bourgogne	24	89	84	70	38	3	97	11	75	68
18	Nord	13	92	85	79	39	5	98	90	98	85
19	Lorraine	24	85	86	64	34	4	97	9	45	91
20	Alsace	8	86	86	54	24	10	96	16	86	78
21	Franche-Comté	20	91	93	59	24	4	94	12	96	86
22	Pays de la Loire	14	91	80	67	30	4	98	22	94	83
23	Bretagne	11	96	75	71	30	6	97	60	14	82
24	Poitou-Charentes	16	90	87	64	27	5	99	5	2	85
25	Aquitaine	10	93	84	60	22	7	85	17	30	70
26	Midi-Pyrénées	15	93	86	65	29	5	97	8	0	83
27	Limousin	16	97	89	48	15	5	98	17	–	58
28	Rhône-Alpes	12	87	80	51	20	6	96	15	76	71
29	Auvergne	17	92	86	60	22	4	97	18	73	54
30	Languedoc	10	76	65	47	10	6	94	21	0	47
31	Provence, Côte d'Azur	8	74	70	57	15	7	81	21	0	59
32	Corse	14	31	64	76	40	2	39	0	–	12

33	France	15	89	81	64	29	5	97	54	95	77
34	Piemonte	5	62	62	65	28	9	78	8	76	32
35	Valle d'Aosta	12	23	78	19	6	1		0	–	11
36	Lombardia	6	58	62	67	38	8	83	6	77	80
37	Veneto	4	79	59	58	24	13	71	9	52	43
38	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	5	71	52	62	26	10	69	2	46	40
39	Liguria	2	12	52	25	8	3	10	1	–	6
40	Emilia Romagna	5	80	65	61	27	10	79	23	86	74
41	Toscana	6	58	47	74	34	5	72	1	63	28
42	Umbria	6	72	40	75	35	5	63	0	45	28
43	Marche	5	84	48	79	28	7	60	1	48	21
44	Lazio	5	52	35	62	28	5	61	0	50	40
45	Abruzzi	5	73	33	66	24	5	28	26	48	18
46	Molise	6	77	19	80	37	3	60	0	38	8
47	Campania	3	47	28	62	28	5	23	3	4	7
48	Puglia	7	45	27	59	27	3	74	2	56	26
49	Basilicata	9	68	19	77	45	2	65	0	72	14
50	Calabria	6	39	15	47	23	2	42	3	56	9
51	Sicilia	8	47	18	47	25	2	65	2	–	6
52	Sardegna	19	46	26	77	36	1	65	0	38	9
53	Bolzano-Bozen	8	56	87	57	9	7	12	3	–	37
54	Trento	6	46	60	52	19	6	2	1	–	22
55	Italia	6	57	41	63	28	5	66	7	70	47
56	Nederland	8	90	71	69	17	7	97	94	93	94
57	Belgique/België	11	59	89	73	34	7	78	59	75	79
58	Luxembourg	11	91	94	67	33	6	100	40	–	96
59	Northern	32	91	98	76	33	3	91	67	92	97
60	Yorks./Lancs.	19	88	94	77	37	4	94	77	91	97
61	East Midlands	22	92	92	84	45	4	96	75	92	96
62	West Midlands	19	88	92	75	34	4	92	68	86	96
63	Eastern	19	91	90	82	46	5	97	70	96	97
64	South-Eastern	17	88	91	79	39	4	96	50	78	97
65	South-Western	21	90	91	80	36	4	93	57	100	96
66	Wales	26	92	96	72	24	4	66	27	85	95
67	Scotland	78	89	94	88	40	1	88	55	–	91
68	Northern Ireland	20	89	88	71	22	5	73	31	–	88
69	United Kingdom	26	90	92	79	32	4	93	64	93	95
70	Ireland	16	65	66	57	17	2	64	20	62	42
71	Danmark	17	90	97	68	31	6	80	75	85	96
72	EUR 9	11	73	71	61	25	5	85	54	86	79

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Combine harvesters.

101 Structure of livestock (1975) – all holdings

		Number of holdings with livestock			LSU per holding with livestock			% of holdings with livestock + LSU			
								Non-grazing (1)		Grazing (2)	
		Total 1 000	Non-grazing (1) 1 000	Grazing (2) 1 000	Total	Non-grazing (1)	Grazing (2)	Holdings	LSU	Holdings	LSU
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
01	Schleswig-Holstein	34	26	30	44	17	35	76	30	88	70
02	Niedersachsen	127	116	107	30	15	19	91	46	84	54
03	Nordrhein-Westfalen	99	89	86	26	14	16	90	48	87	52
04	Hessen	67	65	55	15	6	11	97	38	82	62
05	Rheinland-Pfalz	53	48	42	13	4	11	91	30	79	70
06	Baden-Württemberg	138	131	108	14	4	12	95	30	78	70
07	Bayern	268	238	231	16	5	14	89	24	86	76
08	Saarland	5	4	4	14	5	13	80	28	80	72
09	Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin	2	1	1	15	6	24	50	20	50	80
10	Deutschland	793	717	664	20	8	15	90	36	84	64
11	Région Parisienne	7	6	4	18	7	21	86	33	57	67
12	Champagne	25	23	20	29	2	33	97	8	80	92
13	Picardie	26	23	23	30	5	30	88	13	88	87
14	Haute-Normandie	29	25	28	30	4	28	86	10	97	90
15	Centre	57	53	40	16	4	17	93	24	70	76
16	Basse-Normandie	66	58	65	26	2	24	88	7	98	93
17	Bourgogne	44	41	39	26	3	26	93	12	89	88
18	Nord	37	34	33	28	9	22	92	30	89	70
19	Lorraine	33	31	30	27	2	27	94	8	91	92
20	Alsace	25	24	19	11	3	11	96	22	76	78
21	Franche-Comté	24	21	22	25	2	25	88	8	92	92
22	Pays de la Loire	103	94	94	28	5	25	91	17	91	93
23	Bretagne	121	112	113	31	14	19	93	41	93	59
24	Poitou-Charentes	67	64	53	18	3	19	96	16	79	84
25	Aquitaine	93	90	71	12	3	12	97	25	76	43
26	Midi-Pyrénées	104	101	81	16	4	15	97	25	78	75
27	Limousin	39	37	38	21	2	20	95	10	97	90
28	Rhône-Alpes	103	94	87	13	4	11	91	25	84	75
29	Auvergne	56	53	52	22	3	21	95	11	93	89
30	Languedoc	27	25	12	8	3	13	93	32	44	68
31	Provence-Côte-d'Azur	31	29	12	7	2	13	94	32	39	68
32	Corse	5	4	4	12	3	12	80	19	80	81

34	Piemonte	157	144	97	7	2	9	92	21	62	79
35	Valle d'Aosta	6	5	4	6	0	8	83	3	67	97
36	Lombardia	113	100	73	19	7	19	88	35	65	65
37	Veneto	156	146	108	9	4	8	94	37	69	63
38	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	51	48	33	5	1	5	94	29	66	71
39	Liguria	36	34	15	1	0	2	94	22	42	78
40	Emilia-Romagna	130	121	75	12	6	11	93	48	58	52
41	Toscana	90	84	42	5	3	6	93	47	47	53
42	Umbria	41	40	21	8	4	8	98	50	51	50
43	Marche	67	66	45	6	3	5	99	40	67	60
44	Lazio	102	96	62	4	1	6	94	23	61	77
45	Abruzzi	79	76	54	3	1	3	96	28	68	71
46	Molise	31	30	23	3	1	3	97	26	74	74
47	Campania	174	164	113	3	1	3	94	26	65	74
48	Puglia	44	29	32	5	1	6	66	15	73	85
49	Basilicata	46	41	31	4	1	4	89	25	67	75
50	Calabria	100	92	61	3	1	3	92	33	61	67
51	Sicilia	100	50	82	5	2	5	50	16	82	84
52	Sardegna	48	34	37	11	3	12	71	17	77	83
53	Bolzano-Bozen	16	15	14	7	1	7	94	12	88	88
54	Trento	19	16	13	4	1	4	84	20	68	80
55	Italia	1 606	1 432	1 035	7	2	7	89	33	64	67
56	Nederland	126	69	116	50	36	33	55	39	92	61
57	Belgique/België	118	86	106	31	17	20	73	40	90	60
58	Luxembourg	6	5	5	30	4	32	83	11	83	89
59	Northern	18	9	17	87	19	82	50	11	94	89
60	Yorks./Lancs.	19	11	17	69	45	48	58	38	89	62
61	East Midlands	16	8	14	64	31	55	50	24	88	76
62	West Midlands	24	11	22	67	21	62	46	15	92	85
63	Eastern	14	10	9	77	66	46	71	62	64	38
64	South-Eastern	16	8	15	85	50	64	50	29	94	71
65	South-Western	35	18	34	73	22	64	51	15	97	85
66	Wales	31	14	31	60	5	58	45	4	100	96
67	Scotland	30	16	29	86	11	83	53	7	97	93
68	Northern Ireland	40	20	38	38	14	33	50	19	95	81
69	United Kingdom	241	125	225	68	25	59	52	19	93	81
70	Ireland	214	134	212	28	3	27	63	6	99	94
71	Danmark	114	99	88	36	20	25	87	47	77	53
72	EUR 9	4 339	3 707	3 392	20	6	19	85	27	78	73

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Non-grazing = pigs and poultry.
(2) Grazing = cattle, sheep and goats.

102 Structure of livestock (1975) – holdings with > 20 ha UAA

		Number of holdings with livestock			LSU per holding with livestock			% of holdings with livestock + LSU			
								Non-grazing (1)		Grazing (2)	
		Total 1 000	Non-grazing (1) 1 000	Grazing (2) 1 000	Total	Non-grazing (1)	Grazing (2)	Holdings	LSU	Holdings	LSU
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
01	Schleswig-Holstein	21	17	20	62	22	47	81	28	95	72
02	Niedersachsen	52	46	49	51	24	32	88	42	94	58
03	Nordrhein-Westfalen	30	27	28	52	27	30	90	47	93	53
04	Hessen	13	12	12	38	16	26	92	37	92	63
05	Rheinland-Pfalz	11	10	10	32	10	25	91	30	91	70
06	Baden-Württemberg	20	19	19	39	12	28	95	30	95	70
07	Bayern	49	42	46	36	10	29	86	25	94	75
08	Saarland	1	1	0	37	11	29	83	22	97	78
09	Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin	0	0	0	42	6	39	97	10	67	90
10	Deutschland	198	174	186	46	18	31	88	36	94	64
11	Région Parisienne	5	4	3	22	7	24	83	25	68	75
12	Champagne	19	17	16	36	3	40	89	6	84	94
13	Picardie	18	16	16	39	5	39	89	11	89	89
14	Haute-Normandie	13	12	13	52	5	48	92	9	98	91
15	Centre	34	32	27	23	5	23	94	21	79	79
16	Basse-Normandie	26	23	25	47	3	45	88	6	96	94
17	Bourgogne	26	25	25	39	4	36	96	10	96	90
18	Nord	19	17	18	42	12	32	89	26	95	74
19	Lorraine	17	15	16	46	3	46	88	5	94	95
20	Alsace	6	6	6	30	6	26	98	20	93	80
21	Franche-Comté	15	13	14	35	2	36	87	5	93	95
22	Pays de la Loire	54	50	54	41	6	36	93	13	99	87
23	Bretagne	36	35	35	58	22	37	97	38	97	62
24	Poitou-Charentes	34	33	32	29	4	28	97	12	94	88
25	Aquitaine	26	24	23	24	5	22	92	20	88	80
26	Midi-Pyrénées	42	41	38	27	7	23	98	24	90	76
27	Limousin	17	16	17	37	3	33	94	9	100	91
28	Rhône-Alpes	27	25	26	27	6	23	93	19	96	81
29	Auvergne	27	26	27	36	4	33	96	10	99	90
30	Languedoc	9	8	6	18	4	20	92	20	74	80
31	Provence Côte d'Azur	6	6	4	22	6	25	91	24	68	76
32	Corse	1	1	1	23	3	21	73	10	96	90
33	France	476	444	444	36	6	32	93	16	93	84

34	Piemonte	7	6	6	34	3	40	90	7	80	93
35	Valle d'Aosta	0	0	0	15	1	15	78	2	98	98
36	Lombardia	11	8	10	80	19	72	72	17	92	83
37	Veneto	4	4	4	60	22	50	82	30	82	70
38	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	1	1	1	44	12	38	86	23	89	77
39	Liguria	0	0	0	21	17	20	27	22	82	78
40	Emilia-Romagna	8	7	7	53	22	43	81	33	82	67
41	Toscana	7	6	5	27	12	20	90	41	78	59
42	Umbria	3	2	2	37	17	25	89	41	87	59
43	Marche	3	3	3	23	6	20	92	26	84	74
44	Lazio	3	3	3	37	5	39	80	9	85	90
45	Abruzzi	1	1	1	22	3	21	92	14	90	86
46	Molise	1	1	1	11	2	12	95	16	77	84
47	Campania	2	2	2	24	2	23	86	7	93	92
48	Puglia	6	5	5	17	3	18	78	13	81	87
49	Basilicata	3	3	3	18	2	18	88	11	88	89
50	Calabria	3	3	3	20	3	20	85	11	91	89
51	Sicilia	7	5	7	27	4	26	63	10	92	90
52	Sardegna	16	12	15	24	3	22	77	11	96	89
53	Bolzano-Bozen	1	1	1	16	1	15	98	8	99	92
54	Trento	0	0	0	59	3	60	40	2	96	98
55	Italia	90	72	79	36	9	33	80	20	88	80
56	Nederland	29	10	28	64	23	58	34	13	97	87
57	Belgique/België	22	17	21	53	11	47	77	16	95	84
58	Luxembourg	3	2	3	52	6	48	84	9	100	91
59	Northern	14	7	13	106	16	99	53	8	98	92
60	Yorks./Lancs.	11	6	11	86	39	68	55	25	95	75
61	East Midlands	10	5	10	81	27	72	48	16	94	84
62	West Midlands	14	6	14	95	21	87	44	10	99	90
63	Eastern	9	6	7	89	73	59	63	51	74	49
64	South-Eastern	10	4	10	111	53	94	41	20	95	80
65	South-Western	23	11	23	97	20	88	49	10	100	90
66	Wales	20	9	20	85	5	83	47	3	100	97
67	Scotland	21	11	21	113	12	109	49	5	99	95
68	Northern Ireland	18	9	18	62	17	53	51	14	100	86
69	United Kingdom	151	75	146	92	24	83	50	13	97	87
70	Ireland	84	55	83	50	4	48	65	5	99	95
71	Danmark	49	42	40	58	31	39	86	46	82	54
72	EUR 9	1 100	890	1 030	49	12	42	81	19	94	81

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Non-grazing = pigs and poultry.
(2) Grazing = cattle, sheep and goats.

103 % Breakdown of holders by age group and holding size category and total area per age group (1975)

		Age < 55						Age 55 – 64						Age ≥ 65					
		≤5 ha	5–< 10 ha	10–< 20 ha	20–< 50 ha	≥ 50 ha	Total	≤5 ha	5–< 10 ha	10–< 20 ha	20–< 50 ha	≥ 50 ha	Total	< 5 ha	5–< 10 ha	10–< 20 ha	20–< 50 ha	≥ 50 ha	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
01	Schleswig-Holstein	16	8	13	47	17	82	29	10	12	34	14	15	61	10	8	14	7	3
02	Niedersachsen	23	13	21	35	7	83	35	14	19	25	6	14	72	10	8	7	3	3
03	Nordrhein-Westfalen	31	16	24	27	3	75	43	14	20	20	3	17	57	14	13	13	3	8
04	Hessen	37	20	23	19	1	82	49	18	19	13	1	14	78	9	8	4	1	3
05	Rheinland-Pfalz	40	21	21	16	2	82	54	20	15	10	1	14	78	14	5	3	0	4
06	Baden-Württemberg	36	23	25	15	1	80	54	21	16	8	1	15	79	12	7	2	0	5
07	Bayern	24	25	32	18	1	81	33	26	27	13	1	15	66	15	12	6	1	4
08	Saarland	43	15	15	22	5	82	54	14	17	13	2	13	81	11	5	3	0	5
09	Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin	69	7	9	12	3	73	76	4	9	10	1	16	79	8	2	9	2	10
10	Deutschland	29	20	26	22	3	80	42	20	21	15	2	15	71	13	9	6	1	5
11	Région Parisienne	21	6	7	21	45	74	38	9	6	22	25	17	47	9	16	12	16	9
12	Champagne	24	4	5	22	45	79	34	6	8	23	29	16	54	11	11	16	8	5
13	Picardie	11	5	9	38	37	78	19	8	16	36	21	15	34	12	18	23	13	7
14	Haute-Normandie	19	10	15	35	21	74	27	18	21	25	9	18	52	16	19	9	4	8
15	Centre	13	7	11	35	34	76	26	12	15	29	18	17	64	10	10	9	7	7
16	Basse-Normandie	13	13	26	39	9	76	29	21	24	21	5	16	46	25	17	10	2	8
17	Bourgogne	13	8	12	32	35	77	22	13	20	25	19	16	53	14	13	12	8	7
18	Nord	15	8	21	47	9	81	24	15	29	27	5	14	53	13	18	14	2	5
19	Lorraine	20	11	12	27	30	77	30	11	17	28	14	17	61	15	9	11	4	6
20	Alsace	38	17	18	23	3	78	51	17	22	9	1	13	65	20	12	3	0	8
21	Franche-Comté	9	7	13	52	19	76	18	10	21	41	10	18	41	18	23	15	3	5
22	Pays de la Loire	13	8	20	52	7	81	27	16	24	30	3	14	58	16	14	10	2	5
23	Bretagne	15	13	34	36	2	78	29	21	32	17	1	17	62	20	14	4	0	5
24	Poitou-Charentes	12	8	17	44	18	76	32	12	20	26	9	17	61	11	12	12	11	7
25	Aquitaine	18	18	30	30	4	71	29	22	31	16	2	19	47	23	20	8	1	10
26	Midi-Pyrénées	11	12	27	39	11	73	22	18	29	26	5	17	41	21	24	11	2	10
27	Limousin	6	12	26	42	14	72	13	24	31	25	7	18	25	31	28	13	3	10
28	Rhône-Alpes	21	18	28	28	5	71	34	24	25	15	2	18	56	24	15	5	1	10
29	Auvergne	8	9	24	42	16	76	22	15	28	26	9	17	39	26	21	10	3	8
30	Languedoc	45	18	18	13	6	67	62	16	11	8	3	18	74	10	8	6	2	14
31	Provence-Côte d'Azur	46	16	19	14	5	64	63	16	12	7	2	21	75	11	8	4	2	15
32	Corse	32	17	19	21	11	57	57	10	11	18	4	21	62	13	12	10	3	21
33	France	18	12	22	35	13	75	32	17	23	21	7	17	55	18	15	9	3	8
34	Piemonte	63	20	11	5	1	50	74	16	6	3	1	23	82	11	4	2	1	27
35	Valle d'Aosta	71	15	7	2	5	65	70	16	8	3	3	22	78	14	4	2	1	13
36	Lombardia	64	14	11	8	3	55	72	13	9	5	2	23	78	10	6	4	2	22
37	Veneto	74	15	7	3	1	53	81	12	5	2	1	23	81	11	5	2	1	24
38	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	69	18	10	2	1	52	83	11	5	1	0	24	84	10	4	1	0	24
39	Liguria	92	6	2	0	0	34	92	6	2	0	0	26	91	7	1	0	0	40
40	Emilia-Romagna	52	25	16	6	1	50	59	23	12	4	1	25	63	21	11	4	1	24

41	Toscana	65	16	10	6	3	50	70	16	8	4	2	23	76	13	7	3	1	27
42	Umbria	61	20	11	6	2	55	68	17	10	3	1	24	67	18	10	4	1	21
43	Marche	56	25	14	4	1	57	63	21	11	3	1	23	65	20	11	3	1	20
44	Lazio	80	12	5	2	1	51	82	11	4	2	1	24	82	11	4	2	1	25
45	Abruzzi	75	18	6	1	0	55	83	13	4	0	0	23	85	11	3	1	0	22
46	Molise	59	24	11	5	1	55	69	22	6	3	0	24	76	17	5	2	0	21
47	Campania	81	10	3	1	0	54	88	8	2	1	0	24	90	7	2	1	0	22
48	Puglia	78	11	6	4	1	48	77	13	5	3	1	25	78	13	5	3	1	27
49	Basilicata	62	20	11	5	2	53	66	19	9	4	2	24	70	18	7	3	2	23
50	Calabria	82	10	4	2	1	49	82	10	4	2	1	26	84	10	3	2	1	25
51	Sicilia	76	14	6	3	1	47	77	14	6	3	1	25	78	13	5	3	1	28
52	Sardegna	50	14	12	13	11	51	55	15	11	11	7	22	61	14	10	9	6	28
53	Bolzano/Bozen	57	23	13	5	2	62	64	22	9	4	2	19	68	16	11	3	2	19
54	Trento	87	9	2	1	0	48	92	6	2	1	0	23	92	6	2	0	0	29
55	Italia	72	15	8	4	1	51	76	14	6	3	1	24	79	12	5	3	1	25
56	Nederland	33	17	28	20	2	70	31	22	27	18	2	23	42	26	22	10	1	7
57	Belgique/België	37	18	24	17	3	78	51	20	18	10	2	18	85	7	5	2	1	4
58	Luxembourg	21	7	14	46	12	64	24	9	21	39	7	23	45	10	26	18	2	13
59	Northern	6	6	9	30	49	63	8	6	14	30	42	25	15	10	13	25	37	12
60	Yorks./Lans.	17	11	14	31	27	64	17	13	20	28	22	23	16	16	22	25	22	13
61	East Midlands	14	9	15	28	34	61	19	10	17	22	32	25	19	15	13	24	29	15
62	West Midlands	13	10	16	29	32	61	16	12	17	28	27	25	21	16	19	22	27	14
63	Eastern	24	10	12	25	28	58	28	12	13	23	24	27	31	12	11	18	28	16
64	South-Eastern	22	12	11	24	31	58	22	16	13	23	26	25	21	16	17	20	26	17
65	South-Western	12	9	14	33	32	62	13	12	17	32	25	24	18	14	23	23	21	14
66	Wales	6	10	18	34	32	59	8	10	19	34	29	26	12	16	24	28	20	15
67	Scotland	10	7	10	23	51	55	14	7	11	24	44	29	22	11	12	23	32	16
68	Northern Ireland	12	15	23	39	11	56	12	15	30	33	9	29	26	20	27	22	5	15
69	United Kingdom	13	10	15	30	32	59	15	12	18	29	26	26	20	15	20	43	22	15
70	Ireland	13	15	31	32	9	52	16	17	31	28	8	26	19	19	31	24	7	22
71	Danmark	10	14	27	39	10	64	13	23	31	28	6	24	24	29	25	18	4	12
72	EUR 9	41	15	18	19	7	67	54	16	14	12	4	20	67	14	10	6	3	13

Source: Eurostat.

104 Miscellaneous aspects of farming

		Total number of holders (¹) 1 000	Other gainful employment of holders outside agriculture (²)		Holder's agricultural training		Holdings keeping accounts	Holdings which are members of a cooperative				Holdings disposing of part of production under contract					
			Total %	of which self-employed % of col. 4	Primary %	Secondary and above %	%	Total %	For supplies %	For sale of produce %	For use of agricultural machinery %	Cereals %	Fruit and vegetables %	Cattle %	Milk and milk products %	Pigs %	Poultry (excluding eggs) %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
01	Schleswig-Holstein	37	24	26	54	5	31	66	:	:	:	4	17	1	15	7	1
02	Niedersachsen	138	34	15	55	5	15	67	:	:	:	2	9	1	0	3	0
03	Nordrhein-Westfalen	117	35	17	52	4	10	62	:	:	:	1	5	1	8	1	0
04	Hessen	74	54	12	46	2	7	78	:	:	:	1	11	1	13	1	0
05	Rheinland-Pfalz	79	44	11	37	3	8	67	:	:	:	3	5	1	1	1	1
06	Baden-Württemberg	159	49	13	43	3	6	72	:	:	:	4	9	0	5	1	0
07	Bayern	290	44	17	50	2	4	64	:	:	:	5	5	1	18	2	0
08	Saarland	7	48	10	23	3	9	49	:	:	:	1	0	0	1	1	0
09	Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin	4	22	44	36	6	46	38	:	:	:	1	7	1	6	2	0
10	Deutschland	904	42	15	48	3	9	67	:	:	:	3	7	1	10	2	0
11	Région Parisienne	11	7	49	14	10	12	69	66	60	5	11	7	1	0	1	0
12	Champagne	33	15	38	18	4	9	86	79	64	9	7	2	8	6	1	0
13	Picardie	27	12	38	17	8	13	84	74	78	4	6	55	3	7	6	0
14	Haute-Normandie	31	20	35	11	3	8	58	54	40	4	2	17	1	1	4	0
15	Centre	67	14	34	17	3	7	73	68	61	9	5	6	2	0	1	1
16	Basse-Normandie	67	15	27	10	2	4	62	47	42	8	1	3	4	0	4	0
17	Bourgogne	49	17	29	15	3	5	67	59	45	15	3	2	6	5	4	0
18	Nord	40	14	42	23	3	4	68	59	57	3	2	32	1	0	5	1
19	Lorraine	36	25	19	18	2	5	52	42	42	16	8	1	4	11	1	0
20	Alsace	29	31	13	25	1	4	46	29	36	5	2	11	4	14	2	0
21	Franche-Comté	24	17	22	18	2	7	59	42	45	11	1	0	4	5	1	0
22	Pays de la Loire	111	14	34	15	2	5	66	57	44	21	3	11	5	0	3	2
23	Bretagne	124	13	32	10	2	4	59	46	39	28	0	12	4	1	13	2
24	Poitou-Charentes	72	16	37	10	2	5	75	65	60	11	1	1	2	0	1	1
25	Aquitaine	100	20	36	13	3	3	54	44	32	9	3	11	2	3	3	1
26	Midi-Pyrénées	111	17	39	13	2	4	52	43	39	8	4	2	2	6	2	0
27	Limousin	39	13	47	17	2	4	51	40	28	10	0	1	3	7	1	0
28	Rhône-Alpes	116	22	26	12	2	3	63	48	44	14	2	3	2	4	2	2
29	Auvergne	59	14	37	12	1	3	60	43	43	17	6	1	6	3	2	1
30	Languedoc	90	22	33	10	3	4	43	30	23	6	5	4	4	1	2	1
31	Provence-Côte-d'Azur	60	19	35	6	2	4	58	42	34	4	2	6	1	6	2	0
32	Corse	8	22	56	3	2	2	29	28	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	France	1 303	17	33	13	2	5	60	49	43	12	3	7	4	3	4	1
34	Piemonte	204	18	31	1	1	7	10	2	8	1	1	1	1	16	1	0
35	Valle d'Aosta	7	23	23	0	0	1	30	3	25	5	0	10	2	10	0	0
36	Lombardia	145	23	27	2	1	15	16	5	12	1	2	4	2	36	1	1
37	Veneto	187	22	27	1	1	10	35	6	32	3	1	5	1	8	0	1
38	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	58	22	22	1	1	5	50	5	47	3	1	1	0	3	0	0

39	Liguria	57	20	28	2	1	6	8	6	3	0	1	0	1	15	0	0
40	Emilia-Romagna	172	17	39	2	2	21	43	16	35	11	3	11	3	20	1	1
41	Toscana	126	22	38	2	2	13	12	8	7	4	1	1	3	13	1	0
42	Umbria	49	25	33	1	3	16	14	5	9	2	0	0	1	8	0	0
43	Marche	82	18	36	1	3	31	7	3	4	1	0	3	1	11	1	0
44	Lazio	171	25	24	1	1	6	13	7	9	2	3	2	4	33	1	0
45	Abruzzi	99	19	23	1	1	4	17	8	11	2	1	1	1	10	0	0
46	Molise	43	14	30	1	1	2	5	2	3	0	0	1	3	13	0	1
47	Campania	244	14	28	1	1	2	4	3	1	1	0	1	1	8	0	0
48	Puglia	268	14	37	1	1	4	22	8	20	1	3	1	6	22	4	2
49	Basilicata	77	20	27	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	1	9	56	4	2
50	Calabria	173	19	29	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	0	1	4	3	0	0
51	Sicilia	341	16	38	1	1	6	10	3	8	1	2	1	1	5	1	0
52	Sardegna	90	16	40	2	1	5	24	7	22	2	2	4	2	18	1	1
53	Bolzano/Bozen	22	22	38	5	1	12	51	15	46	3	0	3	0	3	0	0
54	Trento	31	29	20	2	1	8	44	13	43	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
55	Italia	2 647	18	31	1	1	8	17	6	14	2	1	2	2	15	1	0
56	Nederland	161	13	28	55	15	98	84	62	74	27	1	10	2	4	14	54
57	Belgique/België	137	21	33	:	10	8	19	8	15	1	0	8	0	2	4	3
58	Luxembourg	6	20	26	27	2	11	92	68	87	41	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	Northern	18	11	54	5	4	97	38	38	10	1	4	4	1	0	13	4
60	Yorks/Lancs.	22	15	48	3	4	96	13	12	3	1	2	10	0	0	11	4
61	East Midlands	19	11	51	8	5	96	9	6	5	1	4	14	0	0	10	2
62	West Midlands	25	14	45	5	4	95	26	25	8	1	5	4	1	0	9	3
63	Eastern	21	13	51	7	7	97	20	18	8	1	8	13	1	0	18	4
64	South-Eastern	19	17	52	10	11	95	19	16	7	1	11	6	2	0	22	2
65	South-Western	37	14	64	5	5	95	20	19	6	1	4	2	2	0	14	3
66	Wales	32	14	41	4	2	94	16	15	3	0	1	5	1	0	9	0
67	Scotland	31	11	40	7	7	86	18	15	10	1	12	17	5	0	25	1
68	Northern Ireland	43	16	24	2	1	22	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
69	United Kingdom	266	14	45	5	5	83	17	15	6	1	6	8	1	0	11	2
70	Ireland	227	:	:	2	0	:	24	22	19	1	7	4	2	5	3	0
71	Danmark	132	18	18	23	8	70	73	14	41	0	2	11	0	0	0	2
72	EUR 9	5 784	21	26	14	3	15	38	18	21	5	2	3	2	8	2	1

Source: Eurostat

(1) Natural persons.
(2) For FR Germany, all gainful employment outside the holding (i.e. including other agricultural work).

105 Farming related to the economy as a whole

		Agricultural employment as % of total employment 1977 %	Change in the number of persons active in agriculture 1975/1970 %TAV	Total unemployment 1977 %	Share of agriculture in gross value-added 1974 %	1975 barley yield 100 kg/ha	Yield (1) per dairy cow 1976 1 000 kg/head	Holdings 10 ha as % of total holdings 1975	55-year-old holders of 1 – 20 ha farms (1975) %	Change in number of holdings: 1 – < 20 ha %TAV 1975/1970	Change in number of holdings: ≥ 1 ha %TAV 1975/1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
01	Schleswig-Holstein	7,6	-5	4,0	7	36,1	4,4	30	12	-6	-3
02	Niedersachsen	7,5	-6	3,2	5	36,5	4,5	42	17	-7	-3
03	Nordrhein-Westfalen	2,5	-5	3,4	1	38,9	4,8	51	24	-5	-3
04	Hessen	4,8	-6	1,8	2	37,1	4,5	61	20	-6	-4
05	Rheinland-Pfalz	7,1	-7	3,2	3	34,3	3,5	66	23	-7	-4
06	Baden-Württemberg	6,0	-6	2,0	2	33,2	3,4	66	28	-5	-3
07	Bayern	9,9	-4	2,7	4	34,8	3,7	53	21	-4	-2
08	Saarland	2,4	-9	3,5	1	31,5	:	64	25	-8	-5
09	Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin	1,3	-7	3,6	1	:	:	78	27	1	0
10	Deutschland	5,6	-5	3,8	3	35,9	4,1	54	22	-5	-3
11	Région Parisienne	0,9	-4	4,3	11	38,4	2,6	36	19	-5	-3
12	Champagne	11,4	-3	5,0	15	34,1	3,6	35	15	-3	-2
13	Picardie	9,0	-4	4,1	11	35,1	3,4	21	13	-7	-3
14	Haute-Normandie	6,8	-4	4,4	5	36,7	3,2	40	30	-5	-3
15	Centre	11,5	-5	3,2	11	34,2	3,1	34	22	-4	-4
16	Basse-Normandie	24,7	-4	3,9	12	33,7	3,5	38	27	-5	-3
17	Bourgogne	14,6	-5	3,2	11	31,0	3,1	32	22	-8	-4
18	Nord	5,8	-5	5,0	4	31,1	3,2	30	21	-7	-4
19	Lorraine	6,7	-5	2,7	5	28,7	3,9	41	24	-6	-4
20	Alsace	5,1	-3	2,8	4	29,4	2,8	63	32	-5	-3
21	Franche-Comté	14,6	-5	2,6	7	29,2	3,7	24	20	-8	-4
22	Pays de la Loire	19,8	-5	3,4	10	29,0	3,5	32	20	-8	-4
23	Bretagne	19,7	-5	5,3	14	29,7	3,3	40	28	-6	-3
24	Poitou-Charentes	17,4	-4	4,3	12	29,7	3,5	34	22	-7	-4
25	Aquitaine	15,0	-4	5,4	10	25,8	2,0	45	33	-5	-3
26	Midi-Pyrénées	20,4	-3	4,7	10	24,8	3,6	34	29	-4	-3
27	Limousin	25,0	-4	3,9	11	23,8	2,5	29	30	-6	-3
28	Rhône-Alpes	7,4	-4	4,3	4	26,1	3,1	51	36	-5	-3
29	Auvergne	16,3	-5	4,6	10	26,3	2,0	29	26	-7	-4
30	Languedoc	17,8	-4	4,4	15	24,6	1,8	71	37	-4	-3
31	Provence Côte d'Azur	} 4,6	} -3	} 6,7	5	} 26,3	} 3,8	72	41	-4	-3
32	Corse				:			61	43	-3	-2
33	France	9,7	-4	4,4	6	31,2	3,3	41	27	-5	-3

34	Piemonte	9,8	-2	2,8	5	21,6	1,7	89	57	-2	-2
35	Valle d'Aosta	9,4	0	:	3	14,9	1,1	88	52	-2	-2
36	Lombardia	4,1	-2	2,0	3	31,8	4,4	82	49	-3	-3
37	Veneto	10,5	-2	2,4	9	31,1	2,7	91	50	-1	-1
38	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	8,3	-2	1,6	4	29,9	3,9	91	56	-1	-1
39	Liguria	6,3	-2	4,9	4	16,7	5,6	98	67	-1	-1
40	Emilia-Romagna	15,2	-2	2,4	11	27,6	5,0	80	51	-1	-1
41	Toscana	10,3	-2	3,2	6	17,6	2,7	84	53	-1	-1
42	Umbria	14,1	-2	6,2	9	15,6	2,9	83	49	-1	-1
43	Marche	19,5	-4	2,9	10	22,6	2,0	83	43	-2	-2
44	Lazio	8,2	-1	7,8	5	21,9	3,8	93	52	-1	-1
45	Abruzzi	21,3	-2	6,2	15	15,7	2,0	94	50	-1	-1
46	Molise	39,6	-1	(4,0)	16	17,5	3,6	88	53	-1	-1
47	Campania	19,7	1	6,4	13	16,5	2,4	96	48	0	0
48	Puglia	23,1	0	7,0	17	14,2	1,8	90	50	-1	-1
49	Basilicata	31,7	0	5,9	18	16,5	1,0	84	50	-1	-1
50	Calabria	25,6	0	9,3	15	12,0	0,5	93	51	0	0
51	Sicilia	21,9	1	7,2	15	14,2	0,6	90	54	-1	-1
52	Sardegna	16,3	0	8,5	12	13,3	0,6	69	48	-1	-1
53	Bolzano-Bozen	} 14,5	} -1	} (1,9)	} 7	} 16,3	} 2,0	81	37	} -1	} -1
54	Trento							97	55		
55	Italia	12,9	-1	4,4	8	18,1	3,2	89	51	-1	-1
56	Nederland	5,5	-2	3,3	4	36,3	4,8	52	27	-4	-3
57	Belgique/België	3,7	-5	5,7	3	35,2	3,7	64	25	-6	-5
58	Luxembourg	6,5	-4	1,1	3	30,2	3,6	35	30	-6	-3
59	Northern	2,7	:	6,2	2	36,8	4,1	15	12	-3	0
60	Yorks./Lancs.	1,6	:	4,9	2	35,7	4,2	30	21	-4	-2
61	East Midlands	6,8	:	3,8	3	33,2	4,6	25	20	-7	-4
62	West Midlands	2,2	:	4,5	1	35,4	4,6	27	21	-6	-3
63	Eastern	7,0	:	4,5	7	33,5	4,7	35	22	-6	-3
64	South-Eastern	1,1	:	3,8	1	36,4	4,3	35	23	-5	-3
65	South-Western	4,5	:	4,0	3	35,9	4,4	24	20	-4	-2
66	Wales	6,3	:	4,8	2	36,4	4,1	19	19	-7	-2
67	Scotland	4,4	:	6,5	3	41,0	4,3	21	16	-7	-3
68	Northern Ireland	7,2	:	8,5	4	33,4	4,0	31	30	-8	-5
69	United Kingdom	2,9	-1	4,7	2	35,7	4,4	26	21	-4	-3
70	Ireland	21,6	-2	9,2	15	38,0	2,8	32	34	-5	-3
71	Danmark	8,0	-3	7,0	7	38,6	4,6	32	31	-2	-1
72	EUR 9	7,3	-2,7	4,2	4	34,4	3,8	64	37	-3	-2

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Estimate based on deliveries to dairy.

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 ** p	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978	1978	1979 ** p	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978	1978	1979 ** p	»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	1 609	0,1	1,3	- 0,6	50,1	48,1	1,2	10,6	- 4,0	8 118	7 738	1,3	12,2	- 4,7
France	4 069	3 804	1,1	1,5	- 6,5	51,0	45,0	1,2	19,7	- 11,8	20 745	16 939	2,2	21,4	- 18,3
Italia	1 800	1 768	- 4,8	18,0	- 1,8	31,8	31,4	- 0,3	14,0	- 1,3	5 718	5 554	- 5,0	34,3	- 2,9
Nederland	121	140	0,8	- 3,9	15,7	65,7	57,0	2,4	25,6	- 13,2	792	803	3,1	19,8	1,4
Belgique/Belgie	187	182	- 1,4	1,1	- 2,7	52,9	52,0	1,1	27,5	- 1,7	992	945	- 0,5	28,8	- 4,7
Luxembourg	8	9	- 5,4	-	12,5	36,5	30,0	1,9	21,7	- 17,8	29	26	- 3,5	16,0	- 10,3
United Kingdom	1 251	1 370	2,0	16,3	9,5	51,6	49,7	2,4	5,3	- 3,7	6 450	6 815	4,4	22,3	5,7
Ireland	49	57	- 1,0	2,1	16,3	50,0*	45,6	3,7	- 3,3*	- 8,8	247	260	3,1	- 1,2	5,3
Danmark	121	115	1,1	6,9	- 5,0	52,7	54,6	1,8	0,4	3,6	642	628	3,2	7,8	- 2,2
EUR 9	9 227	9 054	- 0,3	6,2	- 1,9	47,4*	43,9	1,4	13,9*	- 7,4	43 734*	39 708	1,2	20,9*	- 9,2
Durum wheat															
Deutschland	0	0	x	x	x	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	x	x	x
France	95	100	- 16,8	- 5,0	5,3	32,9	29,0	- 0,2	25,1	- 11,9	311	287	- 16,9	17,8	- 7,7
Italia	1 672	1 659	- 0,2	31,4	- 0,8	20,8	20,4	- 0,1	33,3	- 1,9	3 473	3 400	0,0	75,4	- 2,1
EUR 9	1 766	1 759	- 1,7	28,7	- 0,4	21,4	21,0	- 0,9	31,3	- 1,9	3 784	3 687	- 2,3	68,7	- 2,6

M.1.1 *(1)*

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha		% TAV			100 kg/ha		% TAV			1 000 t		% TAV		
	1978	1979 ** p	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978	1978	1979 ** p	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978	1978	1979 ** p	»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	581	- 2,1	- 7,2	- 13,7	37,8	36,3	1,0	4,4	- 4,0	2 549	2 108	- 1,0	- 2,9	- 17,3
France	145	120	2,6	2,1	- 17,2	31,1	29,0	2,3	8,0	- 6,8	451	355	5,3	10,0	- 21,3
Italia	15	14	- 4,7	-	- 6,7	23,6	25,5	2,4	12,4	8,1	36	36	- 2,1	16,1	-
Nederland	17	12	- 9,6	- 19,0	- 29,4	40,0	37,5	2,0	14,9	- 6,3	68	46	- 6,8	- 8,1	- 32,4
Belgique/België	15	:	:	- 11,8	:	37,8	:	:	8,6	:	57	:	:	- 6,6	:
Luxembourg	2	2	x	- 33,3	-	37,4	30,0	x	24,7	- 19,8	8	9	x	-	12,5
United Kingdom	9	6	x	- 10,0	- 33,3	34,6	35,0	x	- 1,7	1,2	30	20	x	- 14,3	- 33,3
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Danmark	84	71	15,2	- 5,6	- 15,5	37,5	34,9	1,4	2,7	- 6,9	315	248	17,1	- 2,8	- 21,3
EUR 9	961	822**	- 0,3	- 6,0	- 14,5**	36,6	35,0**	1,2	4,9	- 4,4**	3 513	2 875**	0,9	- 1,5	- 18,2**
Barley															
Deutschland	1 951	1 982	3,1	7,7	1,6	44,1	41,0	1,1	5,3	- 7,0	8 608	8 126	4,2	13,5	5,6
France	2 828	2 815	0,8	- 2,9	- 0,5	40,4	38,0	0,9	14,4	- 5,9	11 414	10 709	1,7	11,1	- 6,2
Italia	294	304	7,1	1,4	3,4	27,8	26,9	1,7	20,9	- 3,2	819	818	8,9	22,8	- 0,1
Nederland	71	63	- 5,3	7,6	- 11,3	50,0	46,6	2,7	14,9	- 6,8	355	294	- 2,5	23,7	- 17,2
Belgique/België	153	158	1,9	0,7	3,3	49,9	50,0	3,1	12,1	0,2	765	790	4,8	13,2	3,3
Luxembourg	21	20	2,8	16,7	- 4,8	36,9	33,0	2,4	15,3	- 10,6	76	66	6,1	33,3	- 13,2
United Kingdom	2 347	2 347	1,0	- 2,2	-	41,9	:	:	- 4,6	:	9 830	:	:	- 6,7	:
Ireland	307	333	6,0	6,2	8,5	43,0*	39,6	2,3	- 14,3*	- 7,9	1 321	1 319	8,4	- 9,0	- 0,2
Danmark	1 570	1 595	2,0	2,7	1,6	40,1	42,0	1,5	0	4,7	6 301	6 697	3,6	2,6	6,3
EUR 9	9 543	9 617	1,8	0,8	0,8	41,4*	40,0**	1,4	4,0*	- 3,4**	39 488*	38 500*	3,2	4,8*	- 2,5**

M.1.1 *(2)*

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha		% TAV			100 kg/ha		% TAV			1 000 t		% TAV		
	1978	1979 ** p	»1978«/»1974«	1978/1977	1979/1978	1978	1979 ** p	»1978«/»1974«	1978/1977	1979/1978	1978	1979 ** p	»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	925	- 4,4	- 7,0	- 4,9	41,6	38,7	0,2	21,3	- 7,0	4 049	3 577	- 4,2	12,8	- 11,7
France	764	691	- 3,5	- 3,2	- 9,6	35,2	32,1	1,0	18,9	- 8,8	2 692	2 217	- 2,5	15,2	- 17,6
Italia	228	219	- 1,5	1,3	- 3,9	20,2	20,2	- 0,8	31,1	-	461	442	- 2,3	32,9	- 4,1
Nederland	25	21	- 9,6	19,0	- 16,0	55,8	50,0	1,9	23,2	- 10,4	140	103	- 7,5	48,9	- 26,4
Belgique/België	38	:	:	- 17,4	:	42,4	:	:	39,9	:	161	:	:	15,0	:
Luxembourg	9	9	- 12,0	- 18,2	-	33,4	20,0	- 2,0	45,2	- 40,1	30	18	- 12,0	20,0	- 40,0
United Kingdom	197	149	- 10,9	- 10,0	- 24,4	39,6	39,3	1,9	- 1,7	- 0,8	780	585	- 9,1	- 11,7	- 25,0
Ireland	31	24	- 11,1	- 11,4	- 22,6	40,0*	35,0	3,0	7,8*	- 12,5	124*	85	- 8,2	- 3,1*	- 31,5
Danmark	69	42	- 17,0	- 22,5	- 39,1	33,9	32,9	- 1,0	- 1,7	- 2,9	234	138	- 17,6	- 23,3	- 41,0
EUR 9	2 334	2 110**	- 5,4	- 5,8	- 9,6**	37,2*	34,5**	0,3	17,4*	- 7,3**	8 671*	7 300**	- 5,1	10,3	- 15,8**
Maize															
Deutschland	113	110	1,0	13,0	- 2,7	54,7	:	:	- 6,0	:	617	:	:	6,6	:
France	1 815	2 037	- 1,5	11,8	12,2	52,8	:	:	0,8	:	9 581	:	:	12,7	:
Italia	928	:	:	- 5,6	:	66,4	:	:	2,0	:	6 162	:	:	- 3,7	:
Nederland	0	:	:	0	:	53,5	:	:	6,8	:	3	:	:	-	
Belgique/België	6	:	:	-	:	62,6	:	:	21,8	:	37	:	:	27,6	:
United Kingdom	1	:	:	-	:	30,0*	:	:	- *	:	2*	:	:	- 33,3*	:
EUR 9	2 862	3 050**	- 0,6	5,4	6,6**	57,3**	57,4**	3,2	0,2*	0,2**	16 402*	17 500**	2,6	5,7*	6,7**

M.1.1 *(3)*

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha		% TAV			100 kg/ha		% TAV			1 000 t		% TAV		
	1978	1979 / ** p	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978	1978	1979 / ** p	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978	1978	1979 / ** p	»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	104	101	4,9	– 4,6	– 2,9	38,1	:	:	20,9	:	396	:	:	15,4	:
Italia	11	:	:	10,0	:	43,6	:	:	– 9,2	:	48	:	:	–	:
EUR 9	114	110**	6,1	– 3,3	– 3,5**	38,9	:	:	17,5	:	444	:	:	13,8	:
Total cereals (exc. rice)															
Deutschland	5 329	5 207	– 0,1	0,9	– 2,3	44,9	42,5	1,0	9,8	– 5,3	23 940	22 153	1,0	10,8	– 7,5
France	9 819	9 668	– 0,1	1,4	– 1,5	46,4	:	:	14,6	:	45 590	:	:	16,3	:
Italia	4 947	4 870**	– 1,4	14,6	– 1,6	33,8	:	:	6,3	:	16 717	:	:	21,8	:
Nederland	234	236	– 3,0	– 0,4	0,9	58,0	52,9	2,8	21,8	– 8,8	1 358	1 249	– 0,3	21,4	– 8,0
Belgique/België	400	:	:	– 1,7	:	50,4	:	:	22,3	:	2 013	:	:	20,1	:
Luxembourg	40	40	– 1,2	–	–	36,0	29,7	1,7	24,1	– 17,5	143	119	–	24,3	– 16,8
United Kingdom	3 804	3 874	0,5	2,6	1,8	44,9	:	:	– 0,4	:	17 092	:	:	2,2	:
Ireland	388	414	3,2	4,3	6,7	43,6*	40,2	2,7	– 11,4	– 7,8	1 692*	1 664	6,0	– 7,5	– 1,7
Danmark	1 845	1 823	1,2	1,3	– 1,2	40,6	42,3	1,6	0,2	4,2	7 492	7 711	2,9	1,5	2,9
EUR 9	26 807	26 520**	– 0,2	3,7	– 1,1**	43,3*	41,4**	1,6	8,3*	– 4,4**	116 036*	109 800**	1,4	12,2*	– 5,4**

Source: Eurostat.

M.1.2 a **Supply/demand balance – durum wheat – common wheat**
(1.VIII – 31.VII)

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1976/77	1977/78	»1976/77« / »1973/74«	1976/77 / 1975/76	1977/78 / 1976/77
1	2	3	4	5	6
Durum wheat					
Usable production	3 516	2 219	0,3	– 16,6	– 36,9
Change in stocks	– 310	– 572	x	x	x
Imports	564	1 477	– 8,2	– 43,0	161,9
Exports	282	400	29,2	– 3,4	41,8
intra-EC trade	568	538	13,9	4,6	– 5,3
Internal use	4 108	3 868	– 2,2	– 3,2	– 5,8
of which:					
animal feed	0	0	x	x	x
seed	272	303	7,0	– 23,8	11,4
industrial use	0	0	x	x	x
losses (market)	38	13	– 1,4	– 4,8	– 65,6
human consumption (grain)	3 798	3 552	– 2,4	– 1,3	– 6,5
Human consumption after processing	2 795	2 616	– 2,5	– 1,3	– 6,4
Human consumption (kg/head)	10,8	10,1	– 2,7	– 1,4	– 6,6
Degree of self-supply (%)	85,6	57,4	2,5	– 13,8	– 33,0
Common wheat					
Usable production	35 319	35 869	– 3,6	5,5	1,6
Change in stocks	487	– 554	x	x	x
Imports	3 089	3 496	– 7,5	– 29,7	13,2
Exports	4 297	4 610	– 5,4	– 42,3	7,3
intra-EC trade	5 987	7 645	6,8	– 9,3	27,7
Internal use	33 624	35 309	– 2,1	1,1	5,0
of which:					
animal feed	9 825	10 760	– 7,6	3,2	9,5
seed	1 461	1 624	– 1,9	– 9,3	11,2
industrial use	210	227	8,1	13,5	8,1
losses (market)	254	307	3,5	8,1	20,9
human consumption (grain)	21 874	22 391	0,7	0,8	2,4
Human consumption after processing	16 353	16 710	0,4	0,6	2,2
Human consumption (kg/head)	63,1	64,4	0,2	0,5	2,0
Degree of self-supply (%)	105,0	101,6	– 1,6	4,3	– 3,3

Source: Eurostat.

M.1.2 b **Supply/demand balance - barley - rye**
(1.VIII - 31.VII)

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1976/77	1977/78	»1976/77« / »1973/74«	1976/77 / 1975/76	1977/78 / 1976/77
1	2	3	4	5	6
Barley					
Usable production	29 751	37 336	- 0,9	- 7,5	25,5
Change in stocks	- 194	253	x	x	x
Imports	3 368	1 142	6,2	64,1	- 66,1
Exports	1 507	4 804	1,9	- 63,6	218,8
intra-EC trade	3 845	5 184	5,6	4,3	34,8
Internal use	31 806	33 421	0,0	1,6	5,1
of which:					
animal feed	24 537	25 967	0,0	1,5	5,8
seed	1 437	1 476	- 0,1	3,6	2,7
industrial use	5 370	5 308	- 0,4	2,9	- 1,2
losses (market)	342	541	4,0	- 12,1	58,2
human consumption (grain)	120	129	0,4	- 6,3	7,6
Human consumption after processing	68	75	0,5	- 4,2	10,3
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,3	0,3	0,3	- 4,4	10,1
Degree of self-supply (%)	93,5	111,7	- 0,9	- 9,0	19,4
Rye					
Usable production	2 819	3 489	- 4,2	1,3	23,8
Change in stocks	48	161	x	x	x
Imports	215	91	- 5,7	6,9	- 57,7
Exports	12	198	- 28,3	- 87,0	x
intra-EC trade	166	228	28,0	31,8	37,3
Internal use	2 974	3 221	- 4,3	- 2,0	8,3
of which:					
animal feed	1 496	1 726	- 6,5	- 6,4	15,4
seed	152	142	- 3,3	7,8	- 6,6
industrial use	47	48	- 2,6	4,0	7,1
losses (market)	28	33	3,8	8,5	17,4
human consumption (grain)	1 251	1 272	- 1,6	2,0	1,7
Human consumption after processing	1 050	1 070	- 1,5	2,1	1,9
Human consumption (kg/head)	4,1	4,1	- 1,8	2,0	1,7
Degree of self-supply (%)	94,8	108,3	0,1	3,4	14,3

Source: Eurostat.

M.1.2 c Supply/demand balance — maize — oats and mixed corn (1.VIII – 31.VII)

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1976/77	1977/78	»1976/77« / »1973/74«	1976/77 / 1975/76	1977/78 / 1976/77
1	2	3	4	5	6
Maize					
Usable production	11 319	15 502	- 2,6	- 19,3	37,0
Change in stocks	66	195	x	x	x
Imports	17 171	12 088	3,3	43,4	- 29,6
Exports	410	542	0,9	- 9,1	32,2
intra-EC trade	5 430	5 066	- 2,5	- 7,7	- 6,7
Internal use	28 014	26 853	1,0	5,3	- 4,1
of which:					
animal feed	22 649	21 039	1,1	5,7	- 7,1
seed	156	207	3,6	- 15,2	32,7
industrial use	4 202	4 426	0,5	17,0	5,3
losses (market)	123	115	0,8	- 10,9	- 6,5
human consumption (grain)	884	1 066	1,6	- 30,1	20,6
Human consumption after processing	623	744	1,9	- 29,0	19,4
Human consumption (kg/head)	2,4	2,9	1,6	- 29,1	19,2
Degree of self-supply (%)	40,4	57,7	- 3,6	- 23,4	42,9
Oats and summer cereal mixtures					
Usable production	6 954	7 736	- 6,9	- 25,6	11,2
Change in stocks	54	119	x	x	x
Imports	833	388	- 1,5	224,1	- 53,4
Exports	72	41	- 23,4	- 46,3	- 43,1
intra-EC trade	255	290	- 1,4	12,3	13,7
Internal use	7 661	7 964	- 6,3	- 21,9	14,0
of which:					
animal feed	7 010	7 291	- 6,4	- 22,9	4,0
seed	338	333	- 8,2	- 13,3	- 1,5
industrial use	0	0	x	x	x
losses (market)	26	30	- 10,7	- 18,4	15,3
human consumption (grain)	287	310	0,3	4,3	80
Human consumption after processing	157	168	0,1	- 4,3	7,0
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,6	0,6	- 0,1	- 4,4	6,8
Degree of self-supply (%)	90,8	97,1	- 0,7	- 4,8	7,0

Source: Eurostat.

M.1.2 d **Supply/demand balance – other cereals – total cereals (excluding rice)** (1.VIII – 31.VII)

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1976/77	1977/78	»1976/77« / »1973/74«	1976/77 / 1975/76	1977/78 / 1976/77
1	2	3	4	5	6
Other cereals					
Usable production	310	391	4,6	- 9,4	26,1
Change in stocks	- 22	- 30	x	x	x
Imports	1 253	425	5,2	- 26,4	- 66,1
Exports	27	40	- 7,7	- 6,9	48,1
intra-EC trade	666	266	20,8	- 33,0	- 60,1
Internal use	1 558	806	7,1	- 22,8	- 48,3
of which:					
animal feed	1 532	780	7,1	- 20,7	- 49,1
seed	6	6	0,0	0,0	0,0
industrial use	12	5	10,4	- 82,4	- 58,5
losses (market)	3	4	8,4	- 60,0	28,1
human consumption (grain)	5	11	0,0	0,0	120,0
Human consumption after processing	3	6	- 5,0	- 0,0	100,0
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,0	0,0	- 5,3	- 0,1	99,6
Degree of self-supply (%)	19,9	48,5	- 2,3	17,5	143,8
Total cereals (excluding rice)					
Usable production	89 988	102 542	- 2,8	- 6,6	14,0
Change in stocks	129	- 428	x	x	x
Imports	26 493	19 107	0,7	22,8	- 27,9
Exports	6 607	10 635	- 2,8	- 47,5	61,0
intra-EC trade	16 917	19 217	3,9	- 6,3	13,6
Internal use	109 745	111 442	- 1,1	- 0,5	1,5
of which:					
animal feed	67 049	67 563	- 1,8	- 1,0	0,8
seed	3 822	4 091	- 1,2	- 6,2	7,0
industrial use	9 840	10 013	0,0	8,0	1,8
losses (market)	815	1 043	2,6	- 6,2	28,1
human consumption (grain)	28 219	28 731	0,2	- 0,9	1,8
Human consumption after processing	21 049	21 389	0,0	- 0,8	1,6
Human consumption (kg/head)	81,3	82,4	- 0,3	- 1,0	1,4
Degree of self-supply (%)	82,0	92,0	- 1,7	- 6,2	12,2

Source: Eurostat.

M.1.3 Market prices for domestic cereal production

		NC/100 kg		% TAV		
		1977/78	1978/79	1978/79 / 1972/73	1977/78 / 1976/77	1978/79 / 1977/78
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Common wheat of breadmaking quality	Deutschland	48,78	49,00	3,6	- 5,8	0,5
	France	89,63	90,45	7,5	5,1	0,9
	Italia	17 442	19 281	17,5	10,2	10,5
	Nederland	48,48	48,76	3,0	- 1,9	0,6
	Belgique/België	717,4	724,5	4,8	0,4	1,0
	Luxembourg	630,0	636,0	2,3	- 9,8	1,0
	United Kingdom	9,42	9,78	–	9,9	3,8
	Ireland	–	–	–	–	–
	Danmark	121,63	124,15	–	9,6	2,1
Rye	Deutschland	48,05	47,38	5,6	- 8,6	- 1,4
	France	–	–	–	–	–
	Italia	16 565	17 203	17,3	12,3	3,9
	Nederland	46,88	46,24	4,0	- 2,8	1,4
	Belgique/België	636,9	643,0	4,7	- 9,1	1,0
	Luxembourg	570,0	576,0	1,8	- 14,2	1,1
	United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–
	Ireland	–	–	–	–	–
	Danmark	114,44	116,92	–	6,3	2,2
Barley	Deutschland	43,12	43,86	4,1	- 8,2	1,7
	France	79,33	85,92	8,4	- 0,6	8,3
	Italia	16 550	17 262	17,4	–	4,3
	Nederland	45,13	45,97	4,0	- 6,3	1,9
	Belgique/België	627,8	657,9	5,4	- 6,9	4,8
	Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–
	United Kingdom	7,54	8,83	–	- 6,6	17,1
	Ireland	10,15	11,34	–	0,6	11,7
	Danmark	108,99	114,05	–	0,4	4,6
Oats	Deutschland	43,46	39,62	2,1	- 5,5	- 8,8
	France	74,63	73,22	7,0	- 5,3	- 1,9
	Italia	18 888	16 361	15,9	6,7	- 13,4
	Nederland	46,84	41,27	2,7	1,8	- 11,9
	Belgique/België	616,4	621,8	4,8	- 9,7	0,9
	Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–
	United Kingdom	6,93	8,11	–	- 8,5	17,0
	Ireland	–	–	–	–	–
	Danmark	111,30	118,35	–	2,3	6,3
Maize	Deutschland	52,43	53,33	4,8	3,6	1,7
	France	88,19	92,10	9,4	7,9	4,4
	Italia	16 272	18 189	17,6	7,6	11,8
	Nederland	51,08	51,87	5,3	6,0	1,5
	Belgique/België	783,2	792,4	5,9	2,1	1,2
	Luxembourg	838,5	852,12	7,1	8,3	1,6
	United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–
	Ireland	12,12	13,12	–	16,3	8,3
	Danmark	–	–	–	–	–

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.1.4 Prices received by cereal producers in the Community

		NC/100 kg		% TAV		
		1977/78	1978/79	1978/79 / 1972/73	1977/78 / 1976/77	1978/79 / 1977/78
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Common wheat	Deutschland	49,10	:	x	- 5,0	x
	France	76,44	:	x	3,2	x
	Italia	17 788	:	x	12,0	x
	Nederland	44,70	:	x	- 2,0	x
	Belgique/België	680,0	:	x	0,9	x
	Luxembourg	630,0	:	x	- 4,1	x
	United Kingdom	8,333	:	x	15,4	x
	Ireland	9,040	:	x	12,4	x
	Danmark	109,83	:	x	13,9	x
Rye	Deutschland	46,30	:	x	- 8,4	x
	France	66,35	:	x	- 7,2	x
	Italia	15 700	:	x	23,6	x
	Nederland	41,45	:	x	- 7,2	x
	Belgique/België	590,0	:	x	- 7,8	x
	Luxembourg	570,0	:	x	5,0	x
	United Kingdom	7,042	:	x	- 6,1	x
	Ireland	–	:	x	–	x
	Danmark	93,12	:	x	2,4	x
Barley	Deutschland	46,85	:	x	- 5,8	x
	France	67,82	:	x	- 6,2	x
	Italia	15 900	:	x	20,5	x
	Nederland	41,95	:	x	- 8,6	x
	Belgique/België	591,0	:	x	- 8,2	x
	Luxembourg	–	:	x	–	x
	United Kingdom	7,798	:	x	7,6	x
	Ireland	8,790	:	x	21,2	x
	Danmark	99,89	:	x	- 1,9	x
Oats	Deutschland	45,45	:	x	- 6,9	x
	France	67,04	:	x	- 9,1	x
	Italia	17 200	:	x	35,4	x
	Nederland	43,10	:	x	- 0,3	x
	Belgique/België	576,0	:	x	- 12,6	x
	Luxembourg	–	:	x	–	x
	United Kingdom	7,439	:	x	9,9	x
	Ireland	8,390	:	x	15,5	x
	Danmark	101,72	:	x	- 0,1	x
Maize	Deutschland	–	:	x	–	x
	France	78,92	:	x	5,3	x
	Italia	15 128	:	x	12,8	x
	Nederland	–	:	x	–	x
	Belgique/België	–	:	x	–	x
	Luxembourg	–	:	x	–	x
	United Kingdom	–	:	x	–	x
	Ireland	–	:	x	–	x
	Danmark	–	:	x	–	x

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.1.5 Cereal market prices as a percentage of the intervention price (1)

(%)

	1978					1979						
	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	113,42	112,09	112,24	112,63	112,74	112,97	112,67	112,06	112,04	111,91	113,26	112,84
France	115,88	115,18	117,57	117,80	117,24	116,87	115,94	115,65	114,05	113,98	111,73	110,49
Italia	129,63	127,16	125,84	127,76	129,88	131,87	128,57	127,43	127,40	129,03	130,21	126,67
Nederland	115,37	112,96	115,62	115,15	114,49	114,14	113,31	111,94	113,01	113,74	113,96	113,34
Belgique/België	116,02	114,47	114,11	114,89	113,50	113,74	114,02	113,27	112,65	112,28	112,93	112,54
United Kingdom	114,26	112,68	116,86	117,68	118,16	118,16	119,81	122,57	125,55	127,21	124,20	120,80
Other common wheat												
Deutschland	:	110,29	106,69	108,95	110,73	111,40	112,00	112,49	111,25	111,43	113,28	111,16
France	116,50	114,09	117,33	118,94	117,24	118,53	117,65	114,67	114,10	113,47	111,28	:
United Kingdom	111,07	106,02	111,60	113,62	115,49	116,39	116,67	120,47	122,99	125,37	121,01	117,04
Durum wheat												
Italia	101,08	99,60	99,75	100,01	100,99	101,94	103,79	104,34	104,34	106,66	102,84	101,42
Barley												
Deutschland	100,17	99,69	99,98	100,81	100,98	102,94	102,34	103,66	106,33	106,93	108,91	105,12
France	102,29	101,56	103,38	104,11	105,20	107,92	107,00	110,08	110,43	114,34	110,76	:
Nederland	107,42	105,85	106,02	106,31	107,95	107,86	108,01	110,82	111,69	112,87	:	:
Belgique/België	:	100,78	100,51	101,82	102,14	102,70	103,01	104,36	104,51	105,82	107,55	107,18
Danmark	:	97,73	96,59	96,39	97,80	100,43	101,51	104,51	106,53	107,19	108,75	107,02
United Kingdom	102,10	97,94	99,90	101,95	106,52	106,05	107,61	114,04	116,44	119,58	115,72	111,44
Rye												
Deutschland	101,99	101,32	102,68	103,19	103,78	103,58	103,29	103,27	102,66	102,50	102,98	102,61
Nederland	105,48	102,22	103,08	101,29	102,09	103,95	103,52	102,83	102,49	:	:	:
Danmark	:	99,70	99,93	99,71	100,15	100,99	99,92	98,48	99,19	98,51	:	:
Maize												
France	110,33	113,50	114,39	115,23	115,45	115,49	115,63	115,46	115,16	114,71	113,00	111,12
Italia	131,27	129,18	116,48	118,92	120,47	123,41	121,96	122,02	121,48	124,25	124,50	123,93

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

		1 000 t		% TAV		
		1977/78	1978/79	»1977/78« / »1974/75«	1977/78 / 1976/77	1978/79 / 1977/78
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Common wheat	Deutschland	177	512	- 33,0	94,5	189,3
	France	–	–	x	–	–
	Italia	–	–	x	- 100,0	–
	Nederland	1	–	x	x	x
	Belgique/België	–	2	x	–	x
	Luxembourg	–	3	- 41,5	–	x
	United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–
	Ireland	–	–	–	–	–
	Danmark	12	25	15,9	100,0	108,3
	EUR 9	190	542	- 41,2	88,1	185,3
Rye	Deutschland	308	392	39,1	x	27,2
	France	–	1	x	–	x
	Italia	–	–	–	–	–
	Nederland	–	0	x	–	x
	Belgique/België	–	–	–	–	–
	Luxembourg	3	3	x	x	0
	United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–
	Ireland	–	–	–	–	–
	Danmark	85	64	184,2	x	- 24,7
	EUR 9	396	460	144,2	x	16,2
Barley	Deutschland	43	38	- 41,7	x	- 11,6
	France	–	–	x	–	–
	Italia	–	–	–	–	–
	Nederland	–	–	–	–	–
	Belgique/België	–	–	–	–	–
	Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–
	United Kingdom	21	1	x	x	- 95,2
	Ireland	–	–	x	–	–
	Danmark	23	28	x	x	21,7
	EUR 9	87	67	- 29,2	x	- 23,0
Durum wheat	Deutschland	–	–	–	–	–
	France	2	–	- 49,3	- 94,3	x
	Italia	–	156	27,0	x	x
	Nederland	–	–	–	–	–
	Belgique/België	–	–	x	x	–
	Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–
	United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–
	Ireland	–	–	–	–	–
	Danmark	–	–	–	–	–
	EUR 9	2	156	- 15,2	- 98,4	x

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.1.7 World production of cereals and production in the main exporting countries

	%		Mio t		% TAV			
	1977	1978	1977	1978	»1977« / »1968«	»1977« / »1973«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I - *Wheat*								
World	100,0	100,0	385,7	441,5	3,1	3,6	- 8,1	14,5
of which:								
- EUR 9	10,0	10,7	38,5	47,1	1,6	- 0,59	- 2,5	22,3
- Spain	1,1	1,1	4,1	4,8	- 1,8	0	- 6,8	17,1
- Portugal	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,3	3,4	4,9	- 71,4	50,0
- Greece	0,4	0,6	1,7	2,7	- 4,4	- 5,4	- 32,0	58,8
- USA	14,3	11,1	55,4	49,0	3,1	4,3	- 5,0	- 11,6
- Canada	5,2	4,8	19,9	21,1	2,3	10,0	- 15,7	6,0
- Argentina	1,4	1,8	5,3	8,1	2,1	4,5	- 51,8	52,8
- Australia	2,4	4,1	9,4	18,3	2,0	6,7	- 19,7	94,7
- Others	65,1	65,7	251,2	290,1	3,6	3,6	- 6,2	15,4
II - *Other cereals* (1)								
World	100,0	100,0	719,8	762,9	2,8	2,9	0,3	6,0
of which:								
- EUR 9	8,9	9,0	64,3	68,9	1,1	- 0,7	27,3	7,2
- Spain	1,3	1,4	9,5	11,0	5,8	5,7	20,3	15,8
- Portugal	0,1	0,1	0,7	0,6	- 2,8	- 3,3	- 12,5	- 14,3
- Greece	0,2	0,2	1,2	1,6	2,7	- 1,7	- 20,0	33,3
- USA	28,4	28,6	204,1	218,1	2,8	4,4	5,1	6,9
- Canada	3,1	2,7	22,4	20,5	3,0	4,0	6,2	- 8,5
- Argentina	2,3	2,5	16,5	18,9	4,2	1,8	26,9	14,6
- Others	55,7	55,5	401,1	423,3	2,9	2,5	- 6,4	5,5

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			
		1976	1977	1977 / 1968	1977 / 1973	1976 / 1975	1977 / 1976
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. *Imports* (1)							
Wheat and flour	World	63,7	65,5	3,2	- 1,9	- 6,3	2,8
(wheat equivalent)	EUR 9	4,2	3,7	- 6,5	- 12,1	- 28,8	- 11,9
	%	6,6	5,6	x	x	x	x
Other cereals (2)	World	79,1	73,9	7,9	4,0	21,7	- 6,6
	EUR 9	20,1	18,6	1,3	2,9	35,8	- 7,5
	%	25,4	25,2	x	x	x	x
All cereals (2)	World	142,8	139,4	5,4	10,3	13,7	- 2,4
	EUR 9	24,3	22,3	- 0,4	- 0,7	12,0	- 8,2
	%	17,0	16,0	x	x	x	x
2. *Exports* (1)							
Wheat and flour	World	60,6	66,7	3,1	- 3,1	- 18,9	10,1
(wheat equivalent)	EUR 9	6,1	4,6	- 0,5	- 7,2	- 23,8	- 24,6
	%	10,1	6,9	x	x	x	x
Other cereals	World	79,4	75,4	7,9	3,6	20,7	- 5,0
	EUR 9	1,7	0,6	- 13,0	- 16,7	- 22,7	- 64,7
	%	2,1	0,8	x	x	x	x
All cereals (2)	World	140,0	142,1	5,4	0,2	- 0,4	1,5
	EUR 9	7,8	5,2	- 2,9	- 14,7	- 23,5	- 33,3
	%	5,1	3,7	x	x	x	x

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			
	1977/78	1978/79	1978/79 / 1967/68	1978/79 / 1972/73	1977/78 / 1976/77	1978/79 / 1977/78
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Common wheat						
– Soft Red Winter	102,05	124,33	4,5	2,1	– 2,3	21,8
– Hard/Dark Hard Winter 2/13	108,58	122,36	3,6	2,0	– 18,3	12,7
– Hard/Dark Hard Winter 2/12	107,95	118,33	3,4	2,5	– 3,5	9,6
Barley						
– USA III	91,17	85,22	1,7	– 1,3	23,6	– 6,5
– Argentine Plata 65/66	–	–	–	–	–	–
– Canada Feed I	90,73	83,62	0,3	– 1,8	– 24,1	– 7,8
– Canada Feed II	90,64	83,47	0,6	– 1,8	– 24,1	– 7,9
Maize						
– USA Yellow Corn III	90,91	92,43	3,1	0,7	– 19,0	1,7
– Argentine Plata	98,75	104,94	2,8	0,9	– 13,9	6,3
Durum wheat						
– USA Hard Amber Durum III	125,94	131,03	3,0	1,9	3,9	4,0
– Canadian Western Amber Durum II	132,71	134,36	2,7	1,6	4,7	1,2
– Argentine Taganrog	–	122,30	2,3	– 1,0	–	–

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.1.10 Consumer prices of bread

				% TAV		
		1977	1978	1978 / 1973	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	DM/kg	2,24	2,33	6,0	4,7	4,0
France	FF/400 g	1,66	1,88	13,0	10,7	13,3
Italia	LIT/kg	613	712	16,6	17,2	16,2
Nederland	HFL/800 g	1,45	1,59	10,4	5,1	9,7
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	27,1	29,5	12,6	11,5	8,9
United Kingdom	pence/1¾ lb	23,20	28,00	20,7	26,1	20,7
Ireland	pence/800 g	21,10	24,30	14,6	22,5	15,2
Danmark	DKR/300 g	2,32	2,63	11,7	11,0	13,4

Source: Eurostat.

Deutschland: Helles Mischbrot
France: Pain parisien
Italia: Pane
Nederland: Waterwitbrood afh
Belgique/België: Pain de ménage. Huishoudbrood
United Kingdom: White, 1¾ 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	8	- 8,1	1,9	- 27,3	26,0	28,3	- 6,2	49,4	8,8	29	23	- 13,6	52,6	- 20,7
Italia	187	184	0,3	0,4	- 1,6	40,9	42,6	- 4,6	37,7	4,2	764	784	- 4,3	38,2	2,6
EUR 9	198	192	- 0,3	0,5	- 3,0	40,1	42,0	- 4,5	38,3	4,7	793	807	- 4,7	38,7	1,8

Source: Eurostat; 1978 and 1979: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.2.2 Rice supply balance (all rice)

(in husked rice)

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1976/77	1977/78	»1976/77« / »1973/74«	1976/77 / 1975/76	1977/78 / 1976/77
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	732	595	- 3,5	- 11,5	- 18,7
Changes in stocks	80	- 47	x	x	x
Imports	658	968	19,0	3,1	47,1
Exports	242	480	10,0	- 19,0	98,3
Intra-Community trade	435	416	12,2	6,6	- 4,4
Internal use of which:	1 068	1 130	4,6	- 6,9	5,8
- animal feed	13	16	- 8,4	- 81,3	22,1
- seed	34	35	- 0,6	3,0	2,9
- industrial use	45	58	4,5	- 11,8	28,9
- losses (market)	4	5	1,0	5,0	23,8
- gross human consumption	972	1 016	5,4	- 1,7	4,5
Human consumption in kg/head	3,0	2,9	3,7	1,3	- 4,4
Degree of self supply (%)	68,5	52,7	- 7,7	- 4,9	- 23,2

Source: Eurostat.

M.2.3 Producer prices for rice

	EUA/100 kg (1)		% TAV (2)		
	1977	1978	1978/1973	1977/1976	1978/1977
1	2	3	4	5	6
France	28,59	33,29	4,6	- 1,1	16,4
Italia	30,93	32,63	8,8	33,7	5,5

Source: Eurostat.
France: round-grained paddy rice of sound and fair marketable quality, without storage premium.
Italy: round-grained paddy rice.
(1) Converted at 1978 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. 1977	28 550	195,35	33 800	211,55
X.	29 833	208,94	36 500	226,28
XI.	29 500	197,69	37 000	227,19
XII.	28 625	189,87	36 000	218,99
I. 1978	28 500	187,15	36 000	216,95
II.	29 140	189,43	35 000	209,00
III.	29 250	188,28	32 250	190,83
IV.	29 667	189,07	31 330	183,75
V.	30 960	195,44	31 000	180,24
VI.	31 000	193,82	30 313	174,62
VII.	30 125	186,55	28 938	165,28
VIII.	30 500	188,85	29 875	170,56
IX.	30 000	169,14	27 750	125,90
X.	26 000	127,46	25 800	115,98
XI.	27 750	134,55	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

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

(EUA/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	443,3	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
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	263,3	244,3	225,0	264,6	25,6
1978/79	202,0	196,6	211,4	220,0	203,7	206,3	215,9	235,4	239,8	245,3	243,0	254,6	223,0	- 15,7

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Monthly averages.
(2) Round-grain rice of standard quality.
(3) Rice equivalent to Community-produced long-grain standard (Ribe).

M.3.1 Areas under sugarbeet (1), yields (2) and production (2) of sugar

	Area					Yield (5)					Production				
	1 000 ha		% TAV			t/ha		% TAV			1 000 t		% TAV		
	1978/79	1979/80 p	1978/79 / 1972/73	1978/79 / 1977/78	1979/80 / 1978/79	1978/79	1979/80 p	1978/79 / 1972/73	1978/79 / 1977/78	1979/80 / 1978/79	1978/79	1979/80 p	1978/79 / 1972/73	1978/79 / 1977/78	1979/80 / 1978/79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Deutschland (3)	412	406	3,6	- 5,1	- 1,5	6,65	6,60	1,5	2,6	- 0,8	2 758	2 700	5,1	- 2.6	- 2.2
France (4)	525	515	3,8	- 3,2	- 1,9	7,12	7,31	1,4	- 2,6	2,7	4 118	4 135	4,8	- 3.4	0.4
Italia	255	275	1,0	4,9	7,8	5,88	5,45	3,9	14,6	- 7,4	1 501	1 500	4,0	20.4	0.0
Nederland	130	125	2,4	0,0	- 3,8	7,32	6,70	2,9	7,3	- 8,5	951	838	5,4	14.3	- 11.9
Belgique/België	113	119	1,9	21,5	5,3	7,35	7,10	3,2	7,1	- 3,5	831	845	5,1	14.1	1.6
United Kingdom	207	215	2,5	1,5	3,9	4,94	5,12	- 0,1	6,2	3,6	1 023	1 100	2,4	7.8	7.5
Ireland	36	36	1,0	2,8	0,0	5,22	4,94	2,0	8,8	- 5,4	188	178	3,1	11.9	- 5.4
Danmark	76	73	5,2	- 9,6	- 3,9	5,34	5,62	- 0,9	- 13,2	5,2	406	410	4,3	- 22.0	0.9
EUR 9	1 754	1 764	2,9	- 0,7	0,6	6,49	6,42	1,9	2,4	- 1,1	11 776	11 706	4,6	2.1	- 0.6

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.
(5) Taking account, where appropriate, of beet transfers.

M.3.2 Sugar production
(1978/79)

(1 000 t white sugar)

	Basic quantity	Carry-over and production (p)					
		Quantity of sugar carried over from 1978/79	1978/79 crop	Production within the basic quota (A sugar)	Quantity produced between basic quota and maximum quota (B sugar)	Quantity produced above maximum quota (C sugar)	Quantity of sugar carried over into 1978/79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Deutschland	1 990	5	2 758	1 990	540	229	4
France	2 996	19	4 118	2 902	693	501	41
Italia	1 230	–	1 501	1 207	255	6	33
Nederland	690	–	951	690	190	71	–
Belgique/België	680	–	831	680	151	–	–
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	1 040	–	1 023	1 023	–	–	–
Ireland	182	–	188	182	6	–	–
Danmark	328	–	406	328	78	–	–
EUR 9	9 136	24	11 776	9 002	1 913	807	78

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.3.3 Sugar supply balance
(October/September)

	1 000 t white sugar		% TAV		
	1977/78	1978/79 p	1978/79 / 1973/74	1977/78 / 1976/77	1978/79 / 1977/78
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production (1)	10 743	10 969	4,4	9,1	2,1
Change in stocks	– 162	+ 166	x	x	x
Imports (2)	1 488	1 381	– 2,4	– 5,5	– 7,3
Exports (1) (2)	2 913	2 695	36,6	66,9	– 7,5
Intra-Community trade	(1 272)	(1 162)	– 3,4	– 1,2	– 8,7
Internal use	9 481	9 489	– 1,8	4,9	0,1
of which:					
– animal feed	12	6	x	x	x
– industrial use	88	100	1,5	14,3	13,6
– human consumption	9 381	9 383	– 1,9	4,7	0,0
Human consumption (kg/head)	36,1	36,1	– 1,7	3,7	0,0
Degree of self-supply (%)	123,0	125,1	x	x	x

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			
	1977/78	1978/79 p	1978/79 / 1968/69	1978/79 / 1972/73	1977/78 / 1976/77	1978/79 / 1977/78
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Supply balance (sugar marketing year Sept./August)						
Initial stock	24 800	30 000	4,3	10,0	20,4	20,9
Production	91 300	91 600	3,1	3,0	5,1	0,3
Available quantities	116 000	121 600	3,4	4,4	8,0	4,7
Consumption (1)	85 900	90 000	2,9	2,6	5,0	4,8
Final stock	30 200	31 600	4,9	11,6	17,5	4,6
as a % of consumption	35,2 %	35,1 %	x	x	x	x
	1977	1978 p		1978 / 1973	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
International trade						
Imports/World	27 114	24 327		1,6	22,4	- 10,3
of which: EUR 9	1 733	1 656		- 5,8	- 16,7	- 4,5
%	6,4	6,8		x	x	x
Exports/World	28 190	24 791		2,0	24,9	- 12,1
of which: EUR 9	2 699	3 566		13,2	44,4	32,1
%	9,6	14,4		x	x	x

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)

	EUA/100 kg		% TAV (5)			
	1977/78	1978/79	1978/79 / 1968/69	1978/79 / 1972/73	1977/78 / 1976/77	1978/79 / 1977/78
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Paris stock exchange (2)	16,38	15,46	11,1	- 2,8	- 27,1	- 5,0
London stock exchange (3)	15,79	14,87	13,3	3,1	- 19,7	- 4,5
New York stock exchange (4)	: (6)	: (6)	x	x	x	x

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) From November 1978, the spot price is suspended at the New York stock exchange.

M.3.6 World production of sugar and production of the main producing and/or exporting countries

	Raw sugar				% TAV			
	%		1 000 t					
	1977	1978 p	1977	1978 p	1978/1968	1978/1973	1977/1976	1978/1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100,0	100,0	91 981	92 502	3,3	3,5	6,2	0,6
of which:								
EUR 9	13,5	13,9	12 458	12 816	5,8	4,7	15,6	2,9
Greece	0,3	0,4	294	354	13,9	17,5	- 23,9	20,4
Portugal	x	x	10	10	x	x	x	x
Spain	1,4	1,0	1 262	1 190	5,2	6,0	8,6	- 5,8
USSR	9,7	10,1	8 885	9 353	- 0,5	- 0,5	4,5	5,3
USA	6,3	5,7	5 763	5 270	- 0,8	- 1,7	- 10,5	- 8,6
Cuba	7,6	8,3	6 953	7 662	3,7	7,3	13,0	10,2
Brazil	9,5	8,6	8 759	7 913	6,1	2,7	21,1	- 9,7
India	5,5	7,7	5 019	7 103	11,6	12,2	- 0,3	41,5
Australia	3,8	3,2	3 452	2 978	0,6	2,9	1,7	- 13,8
Peop. Rep. China	4,1	4,3	3 800	4 000	4,2	3,9	- 5,0	5,3
Philippines	2,9	2,5	2 624	2 273	3,5	1,7	- 12,1	- 13,8
Mexico	3,0	3,4	2 790	3 131	3,0	2,2	3,0	12,2
Thailand	2,6	1,8	2 361	1 664	24,3	14,7	34,4	- 29,6

Source: Statistical Bulletin of the International Sugar Organization (ISO).

M.3.7 Consumer prices of sugar

				% TAV		
		1977	1978	1978/1973	1977/1976	1978/1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	DM/kg	1,65	1,66	5,0	0,6	0,6
France	FF/kg	2,88	2,96	10,1	3,2	2,8
Italia	LIT/kg	574	635	19,2	16,2	10,6
Nederland	HFL/kg	1,68	1,74	6,8	3,1	3,6
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	32,00	33,3	10,7	7,4	4,1
United Kingdom	pence/2 lb	25,97	28,09	24,2	12,6	8,2
Ireland	pence/2 lb	27,25	31,15	23,9	:	14,3
Danmark	DKR/kg	7,74	8,70	26,2	80,4	12,4

Source: Eurostat.

Deutschland: Zucker (Raffinade) EWG Kl.I
France: Raffiné, scié
Italia: Zucchero semolato
Nederland: Suiker
Belgique: 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

			XI	XII	I	II	III
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Olive oil semi-fine 3 °	Market price	1968/69	97,683	97,683	96,474	92,848	92,848
	Budget price	1968/69(2)	89,874	89,874	90,623	91,373	92,122
	Intervention price	1968/69(2)	81,109	81,109	81,858	82,608	83,357
	Market price	1977/78	158,651	159,629	170,545	175,621	172,247
	Budget price	1977/78	171,563	171,563	172,917	174,271	175,625
	Intervention price	1977/78	162,749	162,749	164,103	165,457	166,811
	Market price	1978/79	:	:	170,028	172,595	172,464
	Representative market price	1978/79	185,102	185,102	180,800	182,150	183,510
	Intervention price	1978/79	176,290	176,290	171,990	173,340	174,690
Lampante grade olive oil 3 °	Market price	1968/69	77,325	75,864	74,375	74,375	74,810
	Intervention price	1968/69(2)	70,712	70,712	71,461	72,211	72,960
	Market price	1977/78	152,154	155,681	161,829	161,023	161,991
	Intervention price	1977/78	154,287	154,287	155,641	156,995	158,349
	Market price	1978/79	165,849	160,610	159,772	162,929	165,654
	Intervention price	1978/79	167,827	167,827	163,530	164,880	166,230

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 are taken into account.

M.4.2 Wholesale prices – on the Bari market for: refined olive oil, on the Milan market for: refined

		XI	XII	I	II	III
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bari (1) – refined olive oil	1968/69	94,544	92,896	90,023	89,801	90,043
	1977/78	175,122	174,153	177,294	177,602	179,510
	1978/79	179,505	180,518	178,357	182,940	183,726
Milan (2) – refined olive oil	1968/69	99,376	96,620	95,024	95,024	96,958
	1977/78	180,639	176,257	178,849	180,169	181,343
	1978/79	183,071	182,810	181,133	185,952	185,952
Milan (2) – edible seed oils	1968/69	31,626	31,297	31,626	34,818	35,301
	1977/78	67,549	66,219	65,729	65,436	71,451
	1978/79	69,274	69,405	67,519	70,191	70,976
Ratio: olive oil (Bari)/ edible seed oils (Milan)	1968/69	2,99	2,95	2,86	2,58	2,55
	1977/78	2,59	2,63	2,70	2,71	2,51
	1978/79	2,59	2,60	2,64	2,61	2,59

Source: Bari (1) and Milan (2) Chambers of Commerce.

(1) To 20. 9. 1979.

live oil *(ECU/100 kg)*

IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Ø
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
92,848	92,848	92,848	95,556	97,683	97,683	97,683	95,390
92,872	93,621	94,371	95,120	95,870	95,870	96,620	93,309
84,107	84,856	85,606	86,356	87,105	87,854	88,604	84,544
175,475	176,883	175,900	177,015	178,115	190,587	193,081	175,313
176,979	178,333	179,687	181,041	182,395	183,749	185,102	177,764
168,165	169,519	170,873	172,227	173,581	174,935	176,290	168,951
177,048	187,105	192,631	196,560	199,309	205,857	:	x
151,430	152,790	154,140	155,500	155,500	155,500	155,500	x
176,050	177,400	178,760	180,110	180,110	180,110	171,990	x
75,980	76,951	76,696	80,855	82,547	82,111	81,751	77,803
73,710	74,459	75,209	75,959	76,708	77,458	78,207	74,147
164,763	167,387	166,202	164,823	166,877	–	–	x
159,700	161,057	162,411	163,765	165,119	166,473	167,827	160,493
170,016	171,715	173,033	–	–	–	:	x
167,590	168,940	170,300	171,650	171,650	171,650	163,530	167,927

live oil – lampante grade olive oil 3 ° – edible seed oils *(ECU/100 kg)*

IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Ø
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
89,772	90,935	90,043	94,472	96,136	95,687	95,120	92,456
184,629	186,331	185,451	183,251	184,669	191,981	195,427	182,952
186,607	187,839	189,056	192,369	199,964	200,706 (1)	:	:
94,685	94,298	93,380	96,635	99,134	99,457	98,747	96,612
187,505	190,498	188,972	184,864	185,568	193,814	197,775	185,521
188,746	190,981	190,405	193,941	201,143	203,413 (1)	:	:
34,624	33,851	32,667	32,671	32,884	34,238	38,628	33,686
77,173	78,230	79,814	74,826	73,241	75,853	77,027	72,612
68,706	67,310	68,095	69,535	68,881	69,580 (1)	:	:
2,59	2,69	2,76	2,89	2,92	2,79	2,46	2,74
2,39	2,38	2,32	2,45	2,52	2,53	2,54	2,52
2,72	2,79	2,78	2,77	2,90	2,88	:	:

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	1977/78	90 556	966	14 929	72 603	369	243	1 400	12	34
	t	1976/77	147 071	1 481	21 890	120 789	844	333	1 697	3	34
	% TAV	1977/78 / 1973/74	- 53,8	- 62,0	- 477	- 55,2	- 15,6	- 33,2	- 17,9	-	- 443
	% TAV	1977/78 / 1976/77	- 38,4	- 34,8	- 31,8	- 39,9	- 43,7	- 27,0	- 17,5	+ 300,0	-
Spain	t	1977/78	19 785	802	7 662	9 634	358	199	1 091	12	27
	t	1976/77	39 472	1 355	10 401	25 566	442	284	1 398	3	23
	% TAV	1977/78 / 1973/74	- 69,0	- 63,9	+ 11,7	+ 81,9	- 14,6	- 45,0	+ 18,7	x	x
	% TAV	1977/78 / 1976/77	- 49,9	- 40,8	- 26,3	- 62,3	- 19,0	- 29,9	- 22,0	+ 300,0	+ 17,4
Greece	t	1977/78	17 417	69	86	16 981	6	13	257	-	5
	t	1976/77	7 458	28	4	7 261	2	5	149	-	9
	% TAV	1977/78 / 1973/74	+ 9,1	+ 130,0	- 78,6	+ 9,6	+ 600,0	x	+ 818	x	x
	% TAV	1977/78 / 1976/77	133,5	146,4	2 050,0	133,9	200,0	160,0	172,5	-	- 44,4
Portugal	t	1977/78	84	53	22	-	5	3	1	-	-
	t	1976/77	46	37	-	-	2	7	-	-	-
	% TAV	1977/78 / 1973/74	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	% TAV	1977/78 / 1976/77	82,6	43,2	x	-	150	- 57,1	x	-	-

Turkey	t	1977/78	8 609	42	45	8 519	–	–	1	–	2
	t	1976/77	21 095	51	–	21 043	–	–	–	–	1
	% TAV	1977/78 / 1973/74	– 20,7	– 70,8	– 98,6	+ 15,4	x	x	x	x	x
	% TAV	1977/78 / 1976/77	– 59,2	– 17,6	x	– 59,5	–	–	x	–	100,0
Tunisia	t	1977/78	35 815	–	7 114	28 701	–	–	–	–	–
	t	1976/77	62 435	–	10 544	51 838	–	–	53	–	–
	% TAV	1977/78 / 1973/74	– 48,1	x	– 46,2	– 48,4	x	x	x	x	x
	% TAV	1977/78 / 1976/77	– 42,6	–	– 32,5	– 44,6	–	–	x	–	–
Morocco	t	1977/78	4 437	–	–	4 414	–	23	–	–	–
	t	1976/77	15 386	6	925	14 425	–	30	–	–	–
	% TAV	1977/78 / 1973/74	– 79,3	x	x	– 77,5	x	x	x	x	x
	% TAV	1977/78 / 1976/77	– 71,2	x	x	– 69,4	–	– 23,3	–	–	–
Other	t	1977/78	4 409	–	–	4 354	–	5	50	–	0
	t	1976/77	1 179	4	16	656	398	7	97	–	1
	% TAV	1977/78 / 1973/74	– 70,3	x	x	– 59,8	x	– 80,0	– 91,9	x	x
	% TAV	1977/78 / 1976/77	274,0	x	x	563,7	x	– 28,6	– 48,5	–	x

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		
	1977	1978	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977	1977	1978	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977	1977	1978	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Colza and rape seed															
Deutschland	104,9	121,1	1,3	10,7	15,4	26,9	27,3	3,6	15,0	1,5	281,7	331,0	4,9	27,2	17,5
France	288,4	271,9	- 3,4	- 3,6	- 5,7	14,6	23,3	- 0,4	- 24,4	59,6	420,5	632,6	- 4,0	- 26,6	50,4
Italia	0,5	0,6	- 35,9	- 37,5	20,0	18,2	18,1	- 3,8	- 18,4	- 0,5	0,9	1,1	- 38,8	- 47,1	22,2
Nederland	11,1	9,7	- 8,4	- 9,8	- 12,6	27,4	24,3	- 2,4	- 1,1	- 11,3	30,4	23,4	- 10,3	- 11,1	- 23,0
België/Belgique	0,2	0,3	- 20,6	- 33,3	50,0	28,8	31,6	2,5	128,6	9,7	0,7	0,9	- 19,3	75,0	28,6
Luxembourg	:	:	x	x	x	:	:	x	x	x	:	:	x	x	x
United Kingdom	55,5	64,7	29,6	15,6	16,6	25,6	23,8	6,0	10,8	- 7,0	141,5	154,0	40,3	27,5	8,8
Ireland	:	:	x	x	x	:	:	x	x	x	:	:	x	x	x
Danmark	38,6	47,0	- 7,8	- 12,9	21,8	20,0	19,3	- 2,2	9,3	- 3,5	77,3	90,6	- 9,4	- 4,7	17,2
EUR 9	499,3	515,2	- 0,9	0,3	3,2	19,1	23,9	1,1	- 6,8	25,1	953,1	1 233,6	0,2	- 6,8	29,4
Sunflower seed															
France	50,5	40,1	- 1,8	- 15,3	- 20,6	18,2	21,9	0,5	43,3	20,3	91,9	88,0	- 1,5	21,6	- 4,2
Italia	31,0	23,1	11,6	22,0	- 25,5	15,9	17,8	0,3	- 22,4	12,0	49,4	41,1	11,9	- 5,4	- 16,8
EUR 9	81,5	63,2	2,1	- 4,1	- 22,5	17,3	20,4	0,1	15,3	17,9	141,3	129,1	2,6	10,6	- 8,6
Cotton seed															
Italia	5,6	2,7	- 1,8	44,1	- 51,8	5,0	3,1	12,6	2,2	- 38,0	2,8	0,8	14,1	47,4	- 71,4
EUR 9	5,6	2,7	- 1,8	44,1	- 51,8	5,0	3,1	12,6	2,2	- 38,0	2,8	0,8	14,1	47,4	- 71,4

Source: Eurostat (colza and rape seed, sunflower seed); EC Commission Directorate-General for Agriculture (cotton seed).

M.5.2 Supplies of colza and rape (seed, oil, cake) (July/June)

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1977/78	1978/79 p	1978/79 / 1973/74	1977/78 / 1976/77	1978/79 / 1977/78
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
Production	953	1 234	3,1	- 6,8	29,5
Imports	207	69(1)			
Exports	3	1(1)			
Availabilities	1 157	1 302	- 1,4	- 15,9	12,5
Oil					
Production					
- from Community seed	370	481			
- from imported seed	81	27			
Total colza oil production	451	508	- 2,4	- 16,0	12,6
Oil imports	24	19(1)			
Oil exports	218	91(1)			
Change in stocks	:	:			
Availabilities	257	436	- 1,0	- 37,5	69,6
Cake					
Production	648	729	- 0,5	- 16,0	12,5
Imports	258	119(1)			
Exports	9	6(1)			
Availabilities	897	842	0,5	- 8,4	- 6,1
Derived calculations					
(a) Available quantity of vegetable oils and fats excluding olive oil	:	:			
(b) Available colza oil as proportion of (a)	:	:			
(c) Internal colza oil production derived from Community seed as proportion of (a)	:	:			

Source: Eurostat, EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) The figures refer to the first six months of the marketing year only.

M.5.3 Internal and external trade – Colza and rape seed

(1 000 t)

Member State	Intra-EC trade (1)		Imports		Exports	
	VII–XII. 1977	VII–XII. 1978	VII–XII. 1977	VII–XII. 1978	VII–XII. 1977	VII–XII. 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	35	57	84	28	0	0
France	17	6	27	7	–	0
Italia	0	3	9	15	0	0
Nederland	6	7	13	4	1	1
UEBL/BLEU	1	1	1	1	–	–
United Kingdom	16	53	20	14	–	–
Ireland	0	0	–	–	0	–
Danmark	0	0	0	0	–	0
EUR 9	74	126	154	69	1	1

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Based on quantities entering.

M.5.4 Sunflower supplies (seed, oil, cake) (July to June) (2)

	1 000 t		%TAV		
	1977/78	1978/79 p	1978/79 / 1973/74	1977/78 / 1976/77	1978/79 / 1977/78
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
Production	141	129	3,1	11,0	− 8,5
Imports	598	573 (1)			
Exports	1	1 (1)			
Availabilities	738	701	17,6	81,3	− 5,0
Oil					
Production					
− from Community seed	53	49			
− from imported seed	227	218			
Total sunflower-oil production	280	266	17,3	80,6	− 5,0
Oil imports	138	42 (1)			
Oil exports	17	5 (1)			
Change in stocks	:	:			
Availabilities	401	303	− 4,1	30,6	− 24,4
Cake					
Production	317	301	17,6	81,1	− 5,0
Imports	367	237 (1)			
Exports	4	0 (1)			
Availabilities	680	538	9,0	38,2	− 20,9
Derived calculations					
(a) Available quantities of vegetable oils and fats excluding 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.
(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.1977	VII-XII.1978	VII-XII.1977	VII-XII.1978	VII-XII.1977	VII-XII.1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	0	5	237	441	0	0
France	0	0	30	61	0	0
Italia	−	−	1	44	0	0
Nederland	0	0	13	5	0	0
UEBL/BLEU	0	0	3	8	−	−
United Kingdom	4	0	4	14	−	−
Ireland	−	0	−	−	−	−
Danmark	0	0	0	0	0	0
EUR 9	5	6	289	573	0	1

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Based on quantities entering.

M.6.1 **Production of dried fodder** (excluding potatoes)

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1977	1978	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	68 663	71 890	4,6	11,1	4,7
France	855 000	871 600	2,2	46,2	1,9
Italia	130 000	150 000	4,4	4,8	15,4
Nederland	133 143	134 366	- 1,4	17,8	0,9
Belgique/België	10 300	5 000	- 10,7	58,5	- 51,5
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	166 839	170 194	2,2	29,2	2,0
Ireland	12 000	12 000	- 10,0	- 10,0	0
Danmark	250 000	240 000	- 12,1	25,0	- 4,0
EUR 9	1 625 945	1 655 050	- 0,8	31,8	1,8

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.6.2 **Prices of dehydrated lucerne** (1)

(FF/100 kg)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	45,00	54,41	52,42	50,06	82,50	51,17	55,10
II	45,00	58,90	50,88	50,50	81,71	50,00	56,60
III	43,00	52,67	49,22	49,81	79,00	50,55	57,46
IV	47,00	50,75	48,39	50,63	72,25	50,50	64,08
V	43,50	49,48	48,30	53,33	68,75	50,50	71,00
VI	47,00	49,39	44,58	75,00	64,02	49,25	63,92
VII	50,50	50,55	44,58	75,00	60,75	49,13	62,39
VIII	54,55	48,89	48,25	70,00	50,20	48,15	
IX	42,50	50,19	50,61	78,05	51,13	47,22	
X	47,17	49,33	50,24	76,70	51,44	50,90	
XI	48,83	56,75	50,08	81,00	51,78	52,55	
XII	55,00	:	50,00	80,75	50,44	53,18	
Ø I-XII	47,42	51,94	48,96	61,21	63,66	50,26	
Ø TAV as compared with previous year	43,7	9,5	- 5,7	34,6	- 3,4	- 21,0	

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		
	1978/79			»1977/78« / »1973/74«	1977/78 / 1976/77	1978/79 / 1977/78
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	54 917	1 803	56 720	:	18,1	- 8,0
Nederland	8 314	-	8 314	:	64,2	35,4
Belgique/België	396	-	396	:	-	:
Danmark	3 044	-	3 044	:	- 35,2	88,0
EUR 9	66 671	1 803	68 474	:	18,8	- 1,3

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.6.4 Community supplies of dehydrated fodder

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1977	1978	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6
Production	1 625 945	1 655 050	- 0,6	32,7	1,8
Imports (1)	621 866	599 553	5,9	- 20,8	- 3,6
Exports (1)	302 036	430 773	0,7	- 26,6	42,6
Availabilities	1 945 775	1 823 830	0,7	21,6	- 6,3

Source: Eurostat, EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Lucerne meal only.

M.6.5 Peas and field beans used in the feeding of animals (1)

	1 000 t	
	Peas	Field beans
	1978/79	1978/79
1	2	3
Deutschland	-	12
France	6	3
Italia	-	4
Nederland	40	52
UEBL/BLEU	25	5
United Kingdom	3	2
Ireland	-	-
Danmark	2	1
EUR 9	76	79

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Based upon quantities for which aid was requested.

M.7.1 Areas, yields and production of flax

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha		% TAV			100 kg/ha		% TAV			1 000 t		% TAV		
	1977	1978	»1977« / »1974«	1977/1976	1978/1977	1977	1978	»1977« / »1974«	1977/1976	1978/1977	1977	1978	»1977« / »1974«	1977/1976	1978/1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Flax straw															
France	45,9	46,3	3,7	6,3	0,9	80,0	90	– 2,1	110,5	12,5	367,2	416,7	2,5	123,6	13,5
Nederland	5,9	5,4	– 1,7	7,3	– 8,5	80,0	83	– 0,6	33,3	3,8	47,2	44,8	– 2,9	43,0	– 5,1
Belgique/België	9,7	8,6	2,7	9,0	– 11,3	80,0	85	0,3	53,8	6,3	77,6	73,1	2,9	67,6	– 5,8
EUR 9	61,5	60,3	3,0	6,8	– 2,0	80,0	88,7	– 1,7	89,1	10,9	492,0	534,6	2,0	102,1	8,7
Flax fibre															
France	45,9	46,3	3,7	6,3	0,9	16,0	15,4	– 7,9	128,6	– 3,8	73,4	71,3	– 4,3	143,0	– 2,9
Nederland	5,9	5,4	– 1,7	7,3	– 8,5	15,0	15,0	3,2	42,9	0	8,9	8,0	– 1,3	53,4	– 10,1
Belgique/België	9,7	8,6	2,7	9,0	– 11,3	14,5	15,3	– 1,5	61,1	5,5	14,1	13,1	2,1	76,3	– 7,1
EUR 9	61,5	60,3	3,0	6,8	– 2,0	15,7	15,3	– 6,1	106,6	– 2,5	96,4	92,4	– 3,1	119,1	– 4,1

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.7.2 **Supply balance of flax fibre**

	t						Total fibre	
	1978/79			1979/80			% TAV	
	Long	Short	Total	Long	Short	Total	1978/79 / 1977/78	1979/80 / 1978/79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I - *Resources*								
Starting-point (1)	35 600	10 200	45 800	55 100	4 000	59 100	41,8	29,0
EUR 9 production	66 300	26 100	92 400	62 300	25 300	87 600	- 4,1	- 5,2
Imports	8 000	17 800	25 800	8 000	5 000	13 000	51,8	- 49,6
Total I	109 900	54 100	164 000	125 400	34 300	159 700	12,6	- 2,6
II - *Demand*								
Use	35 000	43 200	78 200	46 200	34 300	80 500	2,9	2,9
Exports	19 800	6 900	26 700	26 700	-	26 700	11,7	0
Total II	54 800	50 100	104 900	72 900	34 300	107 200	5,0	2,2
III - *Final stock*	55 100	4 000	59 100	52 500	-	52 500	29,0	- 11,2
Degree of self-supply (%)	189	60	118	135	74	109	x	x

Source: EC Commission Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Including straw stock processed into fibres.

M.7.3 Flax tow prices

	ECU/t		% TAV (1)		
	1977/78	1978/79	1978/79 / 1972/73	1977/78 / 1976/77	1978/79 / 1977/78
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België – waterretted					
Broken flax	990,5	915,5	8,0	- 9,5	- 6,4
Scutched flax					
– common	1 117,0	991,6	5,7	- 9,7	- 11,2
– average – low	1 198,0	1 191,8	6,1	:	- 0,5
– normal	1 396,7	–	:	- 8,9	:
– good	1 530,1	1 441,8	7,4	- 11,9	- 5,8
– superior	1 774,7	1 672,8	7,8	:	- 5,8

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.

M.7.4 Producer prices for flax seed

	ECU/t		% TAV (2)		
	1977/78	1978/79	1978/79 / 1972/73	1977/78 / 1976/77	1978/79 / 1977/78
1	2	3	4	5	6
France	–	–	–	–	–
Nederland (1)	203,1	226,6	1,5	- 36,7	11,5
Belgique/België (1)	178,3	222,4	3,5	- 43,1	24,7

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		
	1977	1978	1978 / 1973	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6
France	30 282	42 146	- 4,1	1,3	39,2
Nederland	24 347	30 178	- 8,2	12,5	23,9
EUR 9	54 629	72 324	- 6,0	5,7	32,4

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.8 Seed production in quintals and related aid (1978)

CCT Head No	Designation	100 kg = 1 quintal										ECU/ 100 kg	ECU
		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	14
12.01 A	Linum usitatissimum L. partim (fibre flax)		7 500		44 300	63 238					115 038	17.5	2 013 165
	Linum usitatissimum L. partim (seed flax)	10	1 400								1 410	13.9	19 599
	Cannabis sativa L. (monoica)		8 000	195	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 195	12.7	104 077
	1. *Gramineae*												
12.03 C	Arrhenatherum elatius (L.) idem J. et C. Presl.	910		2							912	39.9	36 389
	Dactylis glomerata L.	55	24 000	100	270		24	1 960		23 680	50 089	33.9	1 698 017
	Festuca arundinacea Schreb.	48	15 500	2	3 100			140			18 790	35.1	659 529
	Festuca ovina L.	25			1 100	1 729				330	3 184	25.4	80 874
	Festuca pratensis Huds.	11 679	2 000		2 800	120	10	1 320		28 730	46 659	26.6	1 241 129
	Festuca rubra L.	5 365	700		20 200	728		400		68 340	95 733	23.0	2 201 859
	Lolium multiflorum Lam.	23 994	125 000	400	47 000	6 648	1 416	28 284	442	83 520	316 704	13.3	4 212 163
	Lolium perenne L. (high persistence)	8 855	600	-	59 600	1 764	126	50 000	1 520	61 610	184 075	21.8	4 012 835
	Lolium perenne L. (new varieties and others)	14 171	3 000	12	22 100	876	30	25 810	6 729	77 740	150 468	16.9	2 542 909
	Lolium perenne L. (low persistence)	8 987	700		1 600				134	22 700	34 121	12.1	412 864
	Lolium x hybridum Hausskn.	1 003	12 000		120			22 574		980	36 677	13.3	487 804
	Phleum pratense L.	2 624		40	210		66	4 644		7 480	15 064	45.9	691 438
	Poa nemoralis L.				600						600	24.2	14 520
	Poa pratensis L.	132			30 400	385				24 390	55 307	24.2	1 338 429
	Poa trivialis L.									6 800	6 800	24.2	164 560
	2. *Leguminosae*												
07.05 A I	Pisum arvense L.	24 327	4 000					24 000		39 990	92 317	4.8	443 122
07.05. A III	Vicia faba L. ssp. faba var. equina Pers.	22 251	25 000	6 000		2 030		164 270			219 551	6.0	1 317 306
	Vicia faba L. var minor (Peterm) bull												
12.03 C	Medicago sativa L. (ecotypes)		500	34 000							34 500	12.1	417 450
	Medicago sativa L. (varieties)	12	65 000	3 000				1		71	68 084	21.8	1 484 231
	Trifolium pratense L.	1 101	45 000	1 500	20		33	2 130		6 920	56 704	31.4	1 780 506
	Trifolium repens L.	10						340		18 900	19 250	33.9	652 575
	Trifolium repens L. var. giganteum	4		1 500							1 504	33.9	50 986
	Vicia sativa L.	3 183	33 000	1 500				4 300			41 983	19.3	810 272
		128 746	372 900	48 251	233 420	77 518	1 705	330 173	8 825	472 181	1 673 719		28 888 608

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		
	1976/77	1977/78	»1976/77« / »1973/74«	1976/77 / 1975/76	1977/78 / 1976/77	1976/77	1977/78	»1976/77« / »1973/74«	1976/77 / 1975/76	1977/78 / 1976/77	1976/77	1977/78	»1976/77« / »1973/74«	1976/77 / 1975/76	1977/78 / 1976/77
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Deutschland	86	88	2,4	1,6	1,7	103,6	128,6	2,1	- 3,4	24,1	8 936	11 283	4,6	- 1,9	26,3
France	1 205	1 164	- 0,1	0,4	- 3,4	61,2	45,4	- 4,0	10,7	- 25,8	73 729	52 870	- 4,1	11,1	- 28,3
Italia	1 119	1 123	0,7	1,0	0,3	59,0	57,4	- 3,0	- 6,8	- 2,7	66 050	64 482	- 2,2	- 5,8	- 2,4
Nederland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgique/België	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	4	4	x	x	x
Luxembourg	1	1	1,6	2,2	2,9	114,1	134,3	- 3,2	- 20,2	17,7	128	155	- 1,8	- 18,5	21,1
United Kingdom	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	3	1	x	x	x
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EUR 9	2 411	2 376	0,4	0,7	- 1,5	61,7	54,2	- 3,1	1,3	- 12,2	148 850	128 795	- 2,7	2,1	- 13,5

Source: Eurostat.

M.9.2 **Wine supply balance**

	1 000 hl		% TAV		
	1976/77	1977/78	»1976/77« / »1973/74«	1976/77 / 1975/76	1977/78 / 1976/77
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	148 416	128 2881	– 2,7	2,1	– 13,6
Change in stocks	3 750	– 7 148	x	x	x
Imports	5 496	5 872	– 7,2	10,4	6,8
Exports	4 660	4 407	14,5	7,8	– 5,4
Intra-Community trade	16 374	17 720	3,7	– 10,9	8,2
Internal uses:	145 502	136 901	– 2,2	– 2,5	– 5,9
– losses – production	407	195	– 19,6	– 3,3	– 52,1
– marketing	329	547	– 3,6	– 26,6	16,6
– processing	17 707	10 922	– 12,8	– 2,1	– 38,3
– human consumption	127 059	125 237	– 0,5	– 2,4	– 1,4
Human consumption (l/head)	49	48	– 0,7	– 2,0	– 2,0
Degree of self-supply (%)	105,9	94,4	– 1,7	7,1	– 10,9

Source: Eurostat.

M.9.3 Producer prices ([1]) for table wines

	ECU		% TAV ([2])		
	1977/78	1978/79	1978/79 / 1972/73	1977/78 / 1976/77	1978/79 / 1977/78
1	2	3	4	5	6
Type R I: Red, 10 to 12 °, degree hl					
Bastia	2,623	2,628	x	9,8	0,2
Béziers	2,501	2,697	5,6	7,3	7,8
Montpellier	2,496	2,673	5,5	6,4	7,1
Narbonne	2,555	2,680	5,6	8,3	4,9
Nîmes	2,475	2,674	4,9	7,3	8,0
Perpignan	2,629	2,742	6,0	5,5	4,3
Asti	2,593	2,796	3,0	17,9	7,8
Firenze	2,150	2,548	- 0,7	8,9	18,5
Lecce	–	2,304	0,8	x	x
Pescara	1,927	2,110	0,2	1,9	9,5
Reggio Emilia	2,382	2,735	4,0	11,0	14,8
Treviso	2,177	2,532	2,8	13,6	16,3
Verona (local wines)	2,330	2,570	2,1	7,1	10,3
Type R II: Red, 13 to 14 °, degree hl					
Bastia	2,602	2,622	x	9,8	0,8
Brignoles	–	–	x	x	x
Bari	2,490	2,424	0	5,3	- 2,7
Barletta	2,490	2,666	0,9	4,4	7,1
Cagliari	2,394	2,818	3,0	- 6,5	17,7
Lecce	2,506	2,299	2,7	8,9	- 8,3
Taranto	2,438	2,382	- 1,1	7,0	- 2,3
Type R III: Red Portuguese type, hl					
Rheinpfalz-Rheinhessen (Hügelland)	47,06	57,29	x	21,8	21,7
Type A I: White, 10 to 12 °, degree hl					
Bordeaux	2,870	2,720	2,0	36,2	- 5,2
Nantes	2,901	2,841	3,6	50,5	- 2,1
Bari	2,020	1,996	- 1,4	4,6	- 1,2
Cagliari	2,268	2,156	0,9	16,5	- 4,9
Chieti	1,989	1,962	2,1	15,0	- 1,4
Ravenna (Lugo, Faenza)	2,146	2,246	1,4	12,8	4,7
Trapani (Alcamo)	1,927	1,973	0,7	- 0,5	2,4
Treviso	2,374	2,588	2,4	12,8	9,0
Type A II: White, Sylvaner type, hl					
Rheinpfalz (Oberhaardt)	39,22	47,32	x	- 13,0	20,7
Rheinhessen (Hügelland)	37,03	46,67	x	- 53,3	26,0
Moselle (Luxembourgoise)	–	–	x	x	x
Type A III: White, Riesling type, hl					
Mosel/Rheingau	46,36	58,88	x	- 20,7	27,0
Moselle Luxembourgeoise	–	–	x	x	x

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

([1]) 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		
		1977 r	1978 p	»1977« / »1974«	1977 r / 1976	1978 p / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dark air cured	Deutschland	1 718	1 622	2,1	- 3,0	- 5,6
	France	22 077	20 507	2,4	1,9	- 7,1
	Italia	6 241	6 191	5,9	-	- 0,8
	Belgique/België	459	471	- 2,9	2,0	2,6
	EUR 9	30 495	28 791	3,0	1,2	- 5,6
Sun cured	Italia	20 233	15 751	0,1	- 33,9	- 22,2
Light air cured	Deutschland	1 701	1 599	- 5,2	- 6,9	- 6,0
	France	104 -	-	25,7	- 34,6	x
	Italia	14 359	15 616	0,6	- 1,8	8,8
	Belgique/België	10	8	- 9,1	-	- 20,0
	EUR 9	16 174	17 223	- 0,7	- 2,6	6,5
Flue cured	Deutschland	341	368	5,2	8,3	7,9
	France	-	2	x	x	x
	Italia	8 707	9 400	15,7	12,2	8,0
	EUR 9	9 048	9 770	15,2	12,0	8,0
Fire cured	Italia	5 633	6 100	0,7	26,8	8,3
Other special tobaccos, etc.	Deutschland	2	3	x	x	x
	Italia	321	320	- 3,6	- 3,0	0,3
	EUR 9	323	323	- 3,6	- 2,7	-
Raw tobacco	Deutschland	3 762	3 552	- 1,2	- 3,8	- 4,5
	France	22 181	20 509	1,9	1,6	- 7,5
	Italia	55 494	53 378	3,7	- 13,3	- 3,8
	Belgique/België	469	479	- 3,1	2,0	2,1
	EUR 9	81 906	77 958	3,0	9,3	- 4,8

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

Yield					Production				
100 kg/ha		% TAV			t		% TAV		
1977 r	1978 p	»1977« / »1974«	1977 r / 1976	1978 p / 1977	1977 r	1978 p	»1977« / »1974«	1977 r / 1976	1978 p / 1977
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
24,2	21,8	- 7,8	- 11,0	- 10,0	4 149	3 544	- 5,8	- 13,9	- 14,6
19,9	25,6	- 1,8	- 27,1	28,6	43 993	52 584	0,5	- 28,3	19,5
14,8	16,4	- 3,7	28,7	10,8	9 211	10 176	1,9	26,4	10,5
36,8	34,9	- 1,8	14,6	- 5,2	1 688	1 645	4,6	17,0	- 2,6
19,4	23,6	- 2,8	- 21,8	21,6	59 041	67 949	0,1	- 21,2	15,1
12,7	15,9	5,2	1,02	25,2	25 637	25 011	5,2	- 33,2	- 2,5
23,5	21,5	- 1,4	- 4,9	- 8,5	4 003	3 441	- 6,6	- 11,2	- 14,0
15,0	-	- 8,9	- 3,9	x	156	-	- 27,5	- 37,1	x
32,9	31,3	1,3	10,0	- 4,8	47 205	48 945	1,9	8,1	3,7
41,0	46,2	12,2	36,7	12,7	41	37	1,9	36,7	- 9,8
31,8	30,4	1,4	8,9	- 4,4	51 405	52 423	0,7	6,1	2,0
18,4	15,6	3,9	- 12,8	- 15,2	629	574	9,2	- 5,7	- 8,7
-	15,0	-	-	x	-	3	x	-	x
20,8	17,1	- 4,2	23,1	- 17,8	18 146	16 085	10,9	38,4	- 11,4
20,8	17,1	- 4,1	21,6	- 17,8	18 775	16 662	10,8	36,3	- 11,3
15,2	14,5	- 9,2	26,7	- 4,6	8 550	8 872	- 8,6	59,8	3,8
30,0	20,0	x	- 25,0	- 33,3	6	6	x	x	-
17,6	17,8	- 3,4	10,0	1,1	564	570	- 7,0	6,6	1,1
17,6	17,8	- 3,4	10,0	1,1	570	576	- 6,7	7,3	1,1
23,4	21,1	- 3,1	- 8,2	- 9,8	8 787	7 565	- 5,3	- 12,1	- 13,9
19,9	25,6	- 2,0	- 29,4	28,6	44 149	52 587	0,1	- 28,3	19,1
19,7	20,5	- 0,9	16,6	4,1	109 313	109 659	2,9	1,0	0,3
36,9	35,1	- 1,4	15,3	- 4,9	1 729	1 682	- 4,4	17,3	- 2,7
20,0	22,0	- 1,4	- 9,5	10,0	163 978	171 493	2,2	- 9,6	4,6

M.10.2 Italy's exports of raw tobacco

(1 000 t)

Harvest	1970	1971	1972	1973 r	1974 r	1975 r	1976 r	1977 r	1978 p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
World	18,0	24,2	38,4	59,4	51,6	53,9	44,7	41,0	17,7
Intra EUR 9	13,8	18,9	27,1	32,3	26,0	26,6	27,8	25,5	12,1
Deutschland	9,1	11,6	16,4	20,4	17,3	17,3	19,6	16,0	8,1
France	1,5	3,5	4,2	1,5	1,9	3,4	2,9	2,1	0,9
Nederland	1,9	2,1	3,9	6,2	4,9	4,5	3,4	5,8	2,2
UEBL/BLEU	1,1	1,5	2,2	3,3	1,8	1,3	1,3	0,8	0,4
United Kingdom	0	0,1	0,2	0,6	0,1	0	0,5	0,5	0,5
Ireland	–	0	0,3	0,2	–	0,1	0	0,2	–
Danmark	0,1	–	0	0	0	0	0,1	0	–
Extra EUR 9	4,2	5,3	11,2	27,1	25,6	27,3	16,8	15,6	5,6
Greece	–	–	–	–	0	–	–	0	0
Portugal	–	–	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,9	0,5	0,6	0,3
Spain	–	–	0,1	–	0,1	0,2	0,1	0	0
Switzerland	3,5	2,1	3,0	3,5	2,1	2,5	1,8	2,3	1,2
Egypt	–	0	0,3	4,6	4,5	4,6	1,2	1,4	–
USA	0,3	2,4	5,2	12,4	11,3	9,6	5,8	4,5	2,3
Japan	0	–	0,6	2,2	3,9	3,6	2,1	2,7	0,9

Source: AIMA.

M.10.3 Quantities of tobacco delivered to intervention

	t – Harvest		% of commercial production	
	1977	1978**	1977	1978
1	2	3	4	5
Bad. Geudertheimer	538	700	8,8	9,5
Burley	260	500	0,1	1,3
Beneventano	1 836	300	60,2	46,1
Xanty	413	5 000 (Xanty, Perustitza, Erzegovina)	6,7	23,5 (Xanty, Perustitza, Erzegovina)
Perustitza	2 440		45,1	
Erzegovina	3 900		38,1	
Kentucky	11	1 000	0	13,0
Total	9 398	7 500	6,7	7,9

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.10.4 EC share of world trade (1) in raw tobacco

	Source or destination in %	1 000 t		% TAV		
		1977 r	1978	1978 r / 1973	1977 r / 1976	1978 p / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Import	World	1 230,4	1 380,2	2,8	- 4,4	12,2
	EUR 9	453,8	569,9	3,3	- 3,8	25,6
	%	36,9	41,3	x	x	x
Export	World	1 269,3	1 412,3	3,7	- 4,6	11,3
	EUR 9	21,7	29,1	10,1	- 33,6	34,1
	%	1,7	2,1	x	x	x

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		
	1977	1978 p	1977 r	1978 p	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 p / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
World	100	100	5 462	5 577	2,4	- 4,2	2,1
of which:							
- EUR 9	3,0	3,1	164	171	3,6	- 9,4	4,3
- Spain	0,4	8,4	24	24	2,7	- 17,3	0
- Greece	2,2	2,3	119	126	10,4	- 14,4	5,9
- Portugal	0	0	0,9	0,9	21,6	12,5	0
- Turkey	4,4	5,2	242	288	16,2	- 22,9	19,0
- USSR	5,7	5,4	312	300	- 1,3	3,0	- 3,8
- Bulgaria	2,5	2,6	136	147	1,1	- 17,6	8,1
- Malawi	1,1	1,1	59	59	17,6	59,4	0
- India	7,7	8,0	419	445	- 0,3	19,7	6,2
- Rep. of Korea	2,7	2,4	145	134	7,7	29,4	- 7,6
- USA	15,9	16,5	869	919	0,9	- 10,3	5,8
- Canada	1,9	2,1	104	115	- 3,7	28,4	10,6
- Mexico	1,2	1,2	64	67	- 3,8	- 4,5	0
- Brazil	4,8	5,1	261	286	1,5	- 12,7	9,6
- Argentina	1,7	1,2	91	68	- 3,0	- 4,2	- 25,3

Source: FAO – Foreign agriculture circular.

M.11.1 Commercial production of orchard fruit ([1])

		1 000 t		% TAV		
		1977	1978 p	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fruit total	Deutschland	2 176	3 229*	- 3,1	- 21,6	48,4
	France	2 434	3 420	- 3,4	- 32,4	40,5
	Italia	9 201	9 234	- 0,3	- 9,8	0,4
	Nederland	530	774	- 0,7	- 18,3	46,0
	Belgique/België	209	383	- 3,0	- 42,6	83,3
	Luxembourg	8	10	- 5,9	- 27,3	25,0
	United Kingdom	452	569	- 4,1	- 20,7	25,9
	Ireland	16	16*	- 2,0	6,7	0,0
	Danmark	113	104	0,7	17,7	- 8,0
	EUR 9	15 139	17 739*	- 1,6	- 17,0	17,2
Apples	Deutschland	1 175	1 783	- 5,9	- 21,0	51,7
	France	1 243	1 863	- 6,0	- 27,4	49,9
	Italia	1 828	1 874	- 1,2	- 14,7	2,5
	Nederland	390	610	- 1,8	- 17,0	56,4
	Belgique/België	115	266	- 4,0	- 50,9	131,3
	Luxembourg	5	7,5	- 10,3	- 28,6	50,0
	United Kingdom	278	387	- 4,7	- 23,4	39,2
	Ireland	9,7	10,5	- 2,2	- 9,3	8,2
	Danmark	90	81	0,4	26,8	- 10,0
	EUR 9	5 133	6 882	- 4,0	- 21,0	34,1
Pears	Deutschland	253	374	- 3,6	- 34,8	47,8
	France	290	365	- 5,5	- 37,5	25,9
	Italia	1 186	1 212	- 4,7	- 22,4	2,2
	Nederland	105	130	8,3	- 27,6	23,8
	Belgique/België	47	66	5,3	- 37,3	40,4
	Luxembourg	0,4	0,5	7,7	- 33,3	25,0
	United Kingdom	40	25	2,4	- 39,4	- 37,5
	Ireland	0,1	0,1	x	0,0	0,0
	Danmark	8,2	5,8	- 2,7	0,0	- 29,9
	EUR 9	1 930	2 178	- 3,7	- 27,9	12,8
Peaches	Deutschland	12	36	- 6,6	- 41,7	200,0
	France	329	406	3,2	- 37,0	23,4
	Italia	1 125	1 114	2,1	- 19,1	- 1,0
	Nederland	0	0	x	x	x
	Belgique/België	0,2	0,3	x	x	x
	Luxembourg	-	-	x	x	x
	EUR 9	1 466	1 556	1,8	- 24,0	6,1

Source: Eurostat.

([1]) Quantities actually produced.

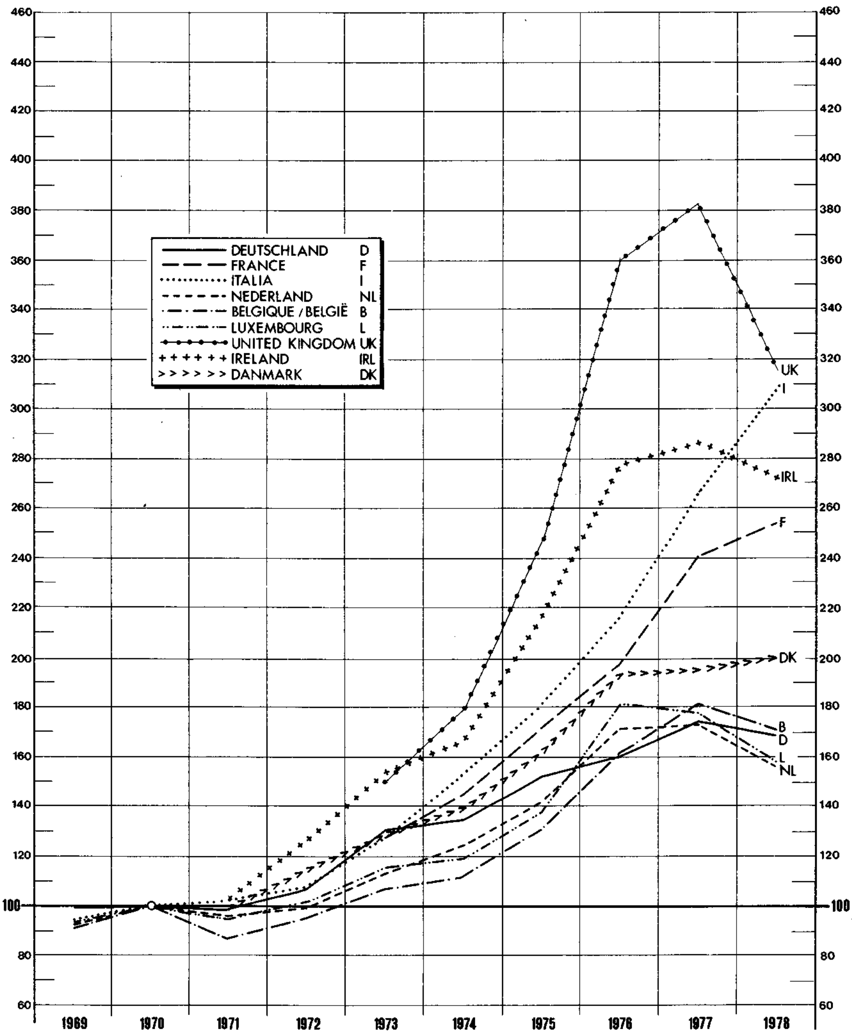
M.11.2 **Commercial production (¹) of vegetables**

		1 000 t		% TAV		
		1977	1978 p	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Vegetables (total)	Deutschland	1 328	1 295	- 1,9	20,2	- 2,5
	France	4 425	4 750*	- 0,8	11,7	7,3
	Italia	10 592	11 178*	1,6	3,9	5,5
	Nederland	2 315	2 286	1,5	9,3	- 2,0
	Belgique/België	1 010	896	- 3,3	31,0	- 11,3
	Luxembourg	3	3	- 9,7	25,0	0,0
	United Kingdom	4 112	3 851	6,2(²)	47,9	- 6,3
	Ireland	229	199*	9,2	10,6	- 13,1
	Danmark	269	222	8,9	35,2	- 17,5
	EUR 9	24 283	24 680*	1,5(²)	13,9	1,6
Cauliflowers	Deutschland	77	81	- 1,3	10,0	5,2
	France	376	479	- 0,4	- 20,0	27,4
	Italia	586	577	0,2	3,9	- 1,5
	Nederland	52	55	- 2,9	- 5,5	5,8
	Belgique/België	35	33	0,0	25,0	- 5,7
	Luxembourg	0	0	x	x	x
	United Kingdom	306	309	- 0,5(²)	29,1	1,0
	Ireland	16	15*	15,9	33,3	- 6,2
	Danmark	11,8	10,5	9,8	25,5	- 11,0
	EUR 9	1 459	1 560*	- 0,1(²)	1,0	6,9
Tomatoes	Deutschland	33	28	0,0	0,0	- 15,2
	France	581	709	2,1	0,0	22,0
	Italia	3 300	3 820	0,5	11,1	15,8
	Nederland	367	371	0,9	- 1,6	1,1
	Belgique/België	130	116	1,0	- 12,8	- 10,8
	Luxembourg	0,1	0,1	0,0	- 50,0	.0,0
	United Kingdom	126	136	3,0(²)	- 3,1	7,9
	Ireland	28	29	2,6	12,0	3,6
	Danmark	18	18	- 1,7	- 14,3	0,0
	EUR 9	4 583	5 227	0,8(²)	7,1	14,1

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.

M.11.3 Consumer price indices for fruit and vegetables 1969–1978



GRAPH 27

Source: Eurostat.

M.11.4 Producer prices of certain fruit and vegetables

		ECU/100 kg		% TAV		
		1977/78	1978/79	1978/79 / 1972/73	1977/78 / 1976/77	1978/79 / 1977/78
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Apples 'Golden Delicious'	Deutschland	32,55	21,17	- 1,5	52,4	- 35,0
	France	51,21	25,32	0,1	85,9	- 50,6
	Italia	58,54	41,72	4,9	102,5	- 28,7
	Nederland	40,10	22,00	- 3,3	54,1	- 45,1
	Belgique/België	35,98	16,01	- 4,7	74,4	- 55,5
	Luxembourg	37,41	15,46	- 4,4	115,8	- 58,7
	United Kingdom	:	:	x	x	x
	Ireland	49,01	31,75	- 9,5	33,4	- 35,2
	Danmark	31,43	32,93	3,0	16,2	4,8
Pears	Deutschland	28,50	30,27	7,7	49,0	6,2
	France	52,46	39,17	6,1	121,6	- 25,3
	Italia	37,99	38,11	12,5	103,1	0,3
	Nederland	44,39	35,63	4,0	36,2	- 19,7
	Belgique/België	45,24	32,61	3,6	45,3	- 27,9
	Luxembourg	:	:	x	x	x
	United Kingdom	69,38	54,74	3,9	58,4	- 21,1
	Ireland	:	:	x	x	x
	Danmark	32,06	53,98	14,8	17,2	68,4
Peaches	France	63,42	52,12	13,0	83,1	- 17,8
	Italia	54,11	51,27	9,5	91,4	- 5,3
Table grapes	France	59,38	57,35	9,7	55,2	- 3,4
	Italia	35,62	24,67	7,5	81,7	- 30,7
Citrus fruit:						
Oranges	Italia	45,98	34,29	2,6	109,5	- 25,4
Mandarins	Italia	43,22	54,78	10,7	65,1	26,7
Lemons	Italia	40,52	38,35	1,7	25,0	- 5,4
Cauliflowers	Deutschland	22,58	18,53	2,7	10,7	- 17,9
	France	28,56	31,22	14,7	- 12,8	9,3
	Italia	13,73	16,71	9,0	- 40,3	21,7
	Nederland	47,42	42,92	7,8	7,2	- 9,5
	Belgique/België	40,60	36,38	6,8	0,7	- 15,4
	Luxembourg	:	:	x	x	x
	United Kingdom	20,50	35,17	12,7	- 24,7	71,5
	Ireland	:	:	x	x	x
	Danmark	42,28	52,82	4,5	- 13,9	25,0
'Round' tomatoes	Deutschland	22,53	27,12	x	- 30,4	20,3
	France (1)	41,68	37,83	6,0	2,9	- 9,3
	Italia (1)	24,41	19,65	0,2	29,3	- 19,5
	Nederland (2)	37,61	40,32	4,4	- 11,4	7,2
	Belgique/België (2)	56,45	58,96	4,9	- 16,1	4,5
	Luxembourg	:	:	x	x	x
	United Kingdom (2)	62,55	61,54	x	19,0	- 1,6
	Ireland (2)	52,40	56,02	x	- 30,1	6,9
	Danmark (2)	61,04	67,52	x	- 14,4	10,6

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	
		1977/78	1978/79 p	1977/78	1978/79 p
1	2	3	4	5	6
Apples	Deutschland	–	31 300	–	1,76
	France	–	96 400	–	5,18
	Italia	2 629	45 000	0,14	2,40
	Nederland	69	120 500	0,018	19,75
	Belgique/België	15	66 000	0,00	24,81
	United Kingdom	–	5 515	–	1,43
	Ireland	–	580	–	5,69
	EUR 9	2 713	366 295	0,053	5,32
Pears	Deutschland	65	48	0,03	0,01
	France	–	1 758	–	0,48
	Italia	40 679	17 580	3,43	1,45
	Nederland	978	5 500	0,93	4,23
	Belgique/België	36	1 924	0,08	2,92
	United Kingdom	–	–	–	–
	EUR 9	41 758	26 810	2,10	1,23
Peaches	France	–	–	–	–
	Italia	59 887	34 000	5,32	3,05
	EUR 9	59 887	34 000	3,91	2,19
Oranges	France	–	–	–	–
	Italia	18 171	94 325	1,11	5,82
	EUR 9	18 171	94 325	1,10	5,81
Mandarins	Italia	27 696	51 702	7,87	15,34
	EUR 9	27 696	51 702	7,47	14,16
Lemons	Italia	1	24 582	0,00	3,31
	EUR 9	1	24 582	0,00	3,30
Table grapes	Italia	26	19	0,00	0,00
	EUR 9	26	19	0,00	0,00
Cauliflowers	Deutschland	521	4 370	0,68	5,40
	France	19 328	3 860	5,14	0,87
	Italia	16 308	14 734	2,78	2,55
	Nederland	–	–	–	–
	Belgique/België	84	158	0,24	0,48
	United Kingdom	405	5 968	0,13	1,93
	EUR 9	36 646	29 090	2,61	1,86
Tomatoes	Deutschland	60	49	0,18	0,18
	France	55	–	0,01	–
	Italia	12 313	9 843	0,37	0,26
	Nederland	8 043	8 010	2,19	2,16
	Belgique/België	108	187	0,009	0,01
	United Kingdom	–	–	–	–
	EUR 9	20 579	18 089	0,45	0,35

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.11.6 Supplies of fresh fruit (1) Market balance: fresh apples

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1976/77	1977/78	»1976/77« / »1973/74«	1976/77 / 1975/76	1977/78 / 1976/77
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fresh fruit (without citrus fruit)					
Usable production	14 125	11 270	- 2,0	4,4	- 20,2
Imports	4 272	4 451	:	3,8	4,2
Exports	327	183	:	- 41,4	- 44,0
Intra-EEC trade	3 379	3 324	:	15,1	- 1,6
Change in stocks	- 13	2	x	x	x
Internal use	18 083	15 536	- 1,1	6,0	- 14,1
of which:					
- animal feed	154	81	x	x	x
- losses (market)	1 334	1 003	x	x	x
- industrial uses	557	421	- 3,7	5,5	- 24,4
- human consumption (gross)	15 928	13 988	- 0,8	4,8	- 12,2
Human consumption in kg/head	61,5	53,9	- 1,1	4,6	- 12,4
Degree of self-supply (%)	78,1	72,5	- 0,9	- 1,5	- 7,1
Fresh apples					
Sales by commercial producers	5 302	4 296	0,4	- 12,9	- 19,0
Imports	417	499	5,4	- 1,4	19,7
Exports	182	143	10,9	- 10,8	- 21,4
Intra-EC trade	1 261	1 176	1,4	18,4	- 6,7
Change in stocks	- 148	- 55	x	x	x
Internal use	5 685	4 707	0,1	- 4,2	- 17,2
of which:					
- animal feed	13	9	x	x	x
- losses (market)	396	253	x	x	x
- industrial uses	173	12	x	- 41,9	x
- human consumption (2)	5 103	4 433	1,4	4,3	- 13,1

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		
	1976/77	1977/78	»1976/77« / »1973/74«	1976/77 / 1975/76	1977/78 / 1976/77
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fresh pears					
Sales by commercial producers	2 241	1 611	– 0,9	25,3	– 28,1
Imports	165	106	16,1	21,3	– 35,8
Exports	26	53	– 22,9	– 52,5	103,4
Intra-EEC trade	249	277	0,8	– 14,4	11,2
Change in stocks	– 1	8	x	x	x
Internal use	2 381	1 656	0,7	28,4	– 30,4
of which:					
– animal feed	18	0	x	x	x
– losses (market)	261	129	x	x	x
– industrial uses	235	39	x	x	x
– human consumption (1)	1 867	1 488	– 1,4	11,4	– 20,3
Fresh peaches					
Sales by commercial producers	1 810	1 409	– 0,8	62,8	– 22,1
Imports	69	120	11,6	– 62,8	73,7
Exports	87	75	2,7	24,7	– 13,7
Intra-EC trade	326	265	11,9	27,8	– 18,7
Change in stocks	0	0	x	x	x
Internal use	1 792	1 454	– 1,4(2)	45,9	– 18,9
of which:					
– animal feed	1	0	x	x	x
– losses (market)	413	161	x	x	x
– processing	209	84	14,0(2)	254,2	– 59,8
– human consumption (1)	1 169	1 209	– 4,4(2)	13,6	3,4

Source: Eurostat.

(1) According to market balance.

(2) »1976/77« / 1973/74

M.11.8 Supplies of – citrus fruit (1) – fresh vegetables (2)

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1976/77	1977/78	»1976/77« / »1973/74«	1976/77 / 1975/76	1977/78 / 1976/77
1	2	3	4	5	6
Citrus fruits					
Usable production	2 938	2 759	4,0	6,8	– 6,1
Imports	4 032	4 128	:	– 0,4	2,4
Exports	215	164	:	– 34,1	– 23,7
Intra-EEC trade	959	770	:	19,0	– 19,7
Change in stocks	0	0	x	x	x
Internal use	6 755	6 723	2,1	4,4	– 0,5
of which:					
– animal feed	18	8	x	x	x
– losses (market)	467	407	x	x	x
– industrial uses	45	45	4,0	0,0	0,0
– human consumption (gross)	6 224	6 262	1,6	2,6	0,6
Human consumption in kg/head	24,0	24,1	1,4	2,5	0,4
Degree of self-supply (%)	43,5	41,0	– 0,1	2,3	– 5,6
Fresh vegetables					
Usable production	24 911	27 911	0,2	– 9,1	12,0
Imports	2 897	3 270	5,1	26,8	12,9
Exports	699	945	7,3	– 0,6	35,2
Intra-EC trade	4 277	4 297	6,2	3,3	0,5
Change in stocks	0	0	x	x	x
Internal use	27 109	30 236	0,5	– 6,4	11,5
of which:					
– animal feed	132	145	x	x	x
– losses (market)	2 758	3 013	x	x	x
– industrial uses	0	0	x	x	x
– human consumption (2)	24 208	27 067	0,6	– 5,8	11,8
Human consumption kg/head	93,5	104,3	0,4	– 5,9	11,6
Degree of self-supply (%)	91,9	92,3	– 0,3	– 2,8	0,5

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		
	1976/77	1977/78	»1976/77« / »1973/74«	1976/77 / 1975/76	1977/78 / 1976/77
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cauliflowers					
Sales by commercial producers	1 298	1 384	– 1,9	– 7,9	6,6
Imports	364	1	x	x	x
Exports	21	30	– 5,7	– 22,2	42,9
Intra-EEC trade	196	196	– 1,8	– 2,9	0,0
Change in stocks	– 10	0	x	x	x
Internal use	1 651	1 355	0,7	20,2	– 17,9
of which:					
– animal feed	1	1	x	x	x
– losses (market)	98	86	x	x	x
– industrial uses	:	:	x	x	x
– human consumption (1)	1 552	1 268	0,4	20,7	– 18,3
Fresh tomatoes					
Sales by commercial producers	3 875	4 036	– 0,0	– 16,5	4,2
Imports	364	378	– 0,8	– 3,5	3,9
Exports	54	53	10,1	– 11,8	– 1,3
Intra-EC trade	339	349	1,0	10,5	2,9
Internal use	4 185	4 361	– 0,2	– 15,6	4,2
of which:					
– animal feed	4	2	x	x	x
– losses (market)	339	128	x	x	x
– processing	1 825	2 122	3,3	– 9,8	16,3
– human consumption (1)	2 017	2 109	– 1,6	– 19,5	4,6

Source: Eurostat.
(1) According to market balance.

M.12.1 Areas, yields and production of hops

	Area					Yield					Production				
	ha		% TAV			100 kg/ha		% TAV			t		% TAV		
	1978r	1979 **	»1978« / »1974«	1978r / 1977	1979 / 1978	1978r	1979 **	»1978« / »1974«	1978r / 1977	1979 / 1978	1978r	1979 **	»1978« / »1974«	1978r / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Deutschland	17 622	17 273	- 2,7	- 8,5	- 2,0	17,4	16,5	0,4	- 10,0	- 5,0	30 330	28 500	- 2,3	- 17,5	- 6,0
France	887	752	- 8,3	- 12,2	- 15,2	16,9	19,3	1,8	1,2	14,2	1 501	1 450	- 6,8	- 11,1	- 3,4
Belgique/België	851	750	- 8,8	- 13,3	- 11,9	16,3	17,0	3,1	- 11,4	4,3	1 386	1 275	- 5,9	- 23,0	- 8,0
United Kingdom	5 837	5 720	- 3,0	- 1,5	- 2,0	16,1	17,6	1,2	33,1	9,3	9 381	10 050	- 2,0	30,1	7,1
Ireland	65	65	- 0,4	-	-	11,2	11,2	- 13,2	- 13,2	-	73	73	2,8	- 13,1	-
EUR 9	25 262	24 560	- 3,2	- 7,24	- 2,8	16,9	16,8	0,9	- 3,4	- 0,6	42 671	41 348	- 2,4	- 10,2	- 3,1

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.12.2 Market prices for hops

	50 kg				% TAV		
	1977/78		1978/79		1978/79 / 1972/73	1977/78 / 1976/77	1978/79 / 1977/78
1	2		3		4	5	6
Deutschland	DM	248	DM	300	- 1,6	- 21,5	21,0
France	FF	411	FF	477	1,9	- 14,4	16,1
Belgique/België	BFR	2 375	BFR	4 377	- 0,5	- 43,0	84,3
United Kingdom	UKL	70,9	UKL	67,9	6,1	5,7	- 3,2
Ireland	IRL	98	IRL	87,1	4,5	1,2	- 11,1
EUR 9 (not covered by contract)	ECU	46,45	ECU	106,29	- 2,1	- 51,0	128,8
EUR 9 (under contract)	ECU	118,76	ECU	111,73	- 0,7	- 2,3	- 5,9
EUR 9 Total	ECU	93,89	ECU	110,67	- 1,0	- 18,9	17,9

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.12.3 Market balance – hops

			EC					World				
		Unit	1978 r	1979**	% TAV 1978/1973	% TAV 1977 r/1976	% TAV 1978/1977	1978 r	1979**	% TAV 1978/1973	% TAV 1977 r/1976	% TAV 1978/1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hops												
A	Area	1 000 ha	25,3	24,6	-3,0	- 2,2	- 7	78,3	78,6	-0,8	3,8	- 1,9
B	Yield	t/ha	1,69	1,65	-1,2	22,2	- 4	1,39	1,41	-0,3	8,8	- 5,4
C = A x B	Production: hops	1 000 t	42,7	40,6	-4,1	19,8	-10,7	108,9	110,8	-1,6	9,4	- 7,2
D	of which: - Alpha acid	%	6,13	5,98	-2,2	9,6	- 2	5,75	5,99	-1,8	5,2	- 4,2
E = C x D/100	- Alpha acid	t	2 616	2 428	-6,2	31,4	-12,5	6 262	6 637	-3,5	14,9	-11,1
	- loss	t	2 411	2 243	-6,0	32,4	-12,5	5 791	6 133	-8,7	15,5	-10,7
Beer												
F	Beer production (1)	Mio hl	233	234	0,5	-	0,4	899	925	3,1	2,9	2,9
G	of which: - Alpha acid	grammes/hl	9,1	8,9	-2,1	- 1,1	- 1,1	7,6	7,5	-1,8	- 1,3	- 1,3
H = F x G x 1 000	- Alpha acid	t	2 110	2 072	-1,7	- 1,7	- 1,2	6 847	6 938	1,4	1,4	1,3
	- loss	t	1 947	1 918	-1,4	- 1,6	- 1,5	6 320	6 422	1,3	1,7	1,6
Alpha acid												
I = E - H	(Deficit) surplus	t	(188)	(117)	x	x	x	(529)	(289)	x	x	x
J	Stocks: - beginning of the year	t	1 086	895	x	-30	17	4 156	3 617	x	-11,8	6,6
K	Normal	t	811	799	x	- 1,4	- 1,5	3 160	3 211	x	1,7	1,6
L = J - K	Surplus	t	276	96	x	-80	163	996	406	x	-42	26,5

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Following year.

M.13.1 Dairy herds and yields

Dairy cows (1)	1 000 head			% TAV		
	1977	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	5 388	5 417	5 443	- 0,1	0,5	0,5
France	7 627	7 512	7 491	- 0,2	- 1,5	- 0,3
Italia	2 897	2 945	3 010	- 1,0	1,7	2,2
Nederland	2 197	2 212	2 308	1,2	0,7	4,3
Belgique/België	986	974	979	- 0,6	- 1,2	0,6
Luxembourg	66	68	68	- 1,2	3,3	0,4
United Kingdom	3 318	3 327	3 384	- 0,9	0,3	1,7
Ireland	1 436	1 484	1 513	2,5	3,3	2,0
Danmark	1 102	1 087	1 100	- 0,9	- 1,4	1,2
EUR 9	25 017	25 027	25 297	- 0,2	0,0	1,1

Yields of dairy cows (2)	kg/head			% TAV		
	1977	1978	1979 **	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
Deutschland	4 180	4 300		2,1	1,7	2,9
France	3 296	3 408*		0,5*	1,1	3,4*
Italia	3 264	3 303		3,1	3,1	1,2
Nederland	4 830	5 137		2,2	1,0	6,4
Belgique/België	3 674	3 867		1,0	0,2	5,2
Luxembourg	3 773	3 756		2,2	5,6	- 0,4
United Kingdom	4 571	4 800		4,4	3,3	5,0
Ireland	2 977	3 276		4,3	3,4	10,1
Danmark	4 662	4 898		3,6	2,2	5,1
EUR 9	3 845	4 002*	4 022	2,3*	1,9	4,1*

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		
	1977	1978	1979 **	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	22 523	23 291		1,8	1,6	3,4
France	25 142	25 600*		0,3*	2,1	1,8*
Italia	9 456	9 727		1,2	3,6	2,9
Nederland	10 612	11 363		3,3	1,0	7,1
Belgique/België	3 623	3 766		0,1	0,9	3,9
Luxembourg	249	256		0,8	- 0,4	2,8
United Kingdom	15 168	15 971		2,7	5,5	5,3
Ireland	4 275	4 862		7,0	7,6	13,7
Danmark	5 138	5 324		2,3	1,8	3,6
EUR 9	96 186	100 160*	101 750*	1,8*	2,7	4,1*
Delivery of milk from dairy herds (¹)						
Deutschland	20 578	21 443		2,7	2,7	4,2
France	22 131	22 708*		1,4*	2,9	2,6*
Italia	7 186	7 387		0,8	3,4	2,8
Nederland	10 217	10 957		3,7	0,6	7,2
Belgique/België	2 835	2 986		1,3	1,6	5,3
Luxembourg	238	246		1,1	- 0,4	3,5
United Kingdom	14 659	15 385		2,9	6,0	5,0
Ireland	3 923	4 497		8,4	8,7	14,6
Danmark	4 938	5 124		2,4	1,9	3,8
EUR 9	86 706	90 734*	92 730	2,5*	3,3	4,6*

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	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	88,5	88,7	89,6	90,4	91,4	92,1
France	84,2	84,4	85,6	87,1	87,8	88,5*
Italia	74,1	77,9	75,1	75,8	75,9	75,9
Nederland	95,1	95,5	95,7	96,1	96,4	96,8
Belgique/België	70,7	71,7	73,2	74,8	75,6	77,0
Luxembourg	94,6	95,2	95,2	95,6	95,6	96,1
United Kingdom	95,6	95,7	96,2	96,2	96,7	96,3
Ireland	88,3	88,6	89,4	90,8	91,8	93,0
Danmark	95,8	95,8	95,9	96,0	96,1	96,2
EUR 9	87,3	88,0	88,5	89,4	90,0	90,5*
Delivery of cream						
France	173	129	94	74	65	60*
Italia	136	150	105	39	15	14
Belgique/België	162	149	118	101	88	77
EUR 9	471	428	317	214	168	151*

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Excluding deliveries of cream.

M.13.4 Supply balance sheet: – fresh products (excl. cream) – cream

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1977	1978	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fresh products (excl. cream)					
Usable production	26 283	26 495	0,7	– 1,9	0,8
Imports	2	5	11,9	100,0	100,0
Exports	141	127	11,3	– 14,5	– 10,6
Intra-EC trade	191	220	– 0,7	9,8	15,6
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	:
Total internal use	26 144	26 373	0,7	– 1,8	0,9
– human consumption	26 144	26 373	0,7	– 1,8	0,9
Human consumption kg/head/year	100,9	101,6	0,5	– 2,0	0,7
Self-supply (%)	100,5	100,5	0,0	– 0,1	– 0,1
Cream					
Usable production	582	620	4,0	5,2	6,5
Imports	0	0	x	x	x
Exports	8	13	12,4	– 58,4	63,3
Intra-EC trade	22	27	24,8	70	22,6
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	:
Total internal use	574	615	4,0	7,5	7,1
– human consumption	574	615	4,0	7,5	7,1
Human consumption kg/head/year	2,2	2,4	3,8	7,3	6,9
Self-supply (%)	101,4	100,8	0,0	– 2,1	– 0,6

Source: Eurostat.

M.13.5 Production (in the dairy industries) and consumption of fresh dairy products

Fresh dairy products production	1 000 t			% TAV		
	1977	1978	1979 **	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	4 160	4 416		2,9	- 1,6	6,2
France	3 502	3 535*		4,2	0,5	0,9*
Italia	2 796	2 983		6,2	3,2	6,7
Nederland	1 688	1 699		- 0,4	- 4,4	0,7
Belgique/België	834	837		2,5	- 0,4	0,4
Luxembourg	34	50		5,3	3,0	46,5
United Kingdom	7 721	7 615		- 0,5	- 4,5	- 1,4
Ireland	448	475*		5,3	3,9	6,0*
Danmark	739	767		2,7	1,2	3,8
EUR 9	21 922	22 377*	22 600	1,8*	- 1,7	2,1*
Total consumption of fresh dairy products kg/head						
Deutschland	86	87		- 0,5	- 4,0	2,1
France	88	89		2,1	1,1	1,0
Italia	79	81		3,7	3,2	3,6
Nederland	138	139		- 1,1	- 2,5	0,3
Belgique/België, Luxembourg	85	86		- 0,9	- 2,4	1,7
United Kingdom	144	142		- 0,6	- 4,8	- 1,6
Ireland	212	208		- 1,6	- 1,2	- 1,6
Danmark	159	164		2,5	1,2	3,2
EUR 9	103	104	105	0,5	- 1,8	0,8

Source: Eurostat.

M.13.6 Production (in the dairy industries) of butter and cheese

Butter (1)	1 000 t			% TAV		
	1977	1978	1979 **	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	533	563		2,2	- 1,7	5,6
France	532	548*		0,8*	0,2	3,0*
Italia	68	72		1,0	9,7	5,4
Nederland	192	228		4,5	- 5,0	18,8
Belgique/België	64	77		0,4	- 8,6	20,9
Luxembourg	8	8		0,3	0,0	2,5
United Kingdom	133	162		25,3	49,4	21,8
Ireland	105	119		10,0	2,9	13,3
Danmark	131	140		- 1,0	- 5,8	6,9
EUR 9	1 766	1 917*	1 940	3,1*	1,2	8,6*
Cheese (1)						
Deutschland	691	713		5,0	6,3	3,2
France	994	1 015*		3,5*	4,0	2,1*
Italia	479	505		3,3	4,8	5,4
Nederland	410	418		4,1	8,2	2,0
Belgique/België	44	43		2,4	10,0	- 3,4
Luxembourg	2	3		18,2	0,0	30,0
United Kingdom	206	215		- 0,4	1,0	4,4
Ireland	54	50		- 1,1	10,2	- 7,4
Danmark	177	183		6,4	12,7	3,4
EUR 9	3 057	3 145*	3 220	3,6*	5,9	2,9*

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		
	1977	1978	1979 **	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	70	88		0,7	25,0	25,3
France	117	139*		6,7*	21,9	18,8*
Italia	2	2		3,6	- 33,3	- 16,0
Nederland	179	187		11,3	19,3	4,5
Belgique/België	44	23		6,5	69,2	- 47,7
Luxembourg	0	0		x	0,0	x
United Kingdom	19	20		- 6,8	18,8	5,3
Ireland	31	28		21,4	244,4	- 9,7
Danmark	72	79		17,3	26,3	9,7
EUR 9	534	566*	600	8,3*	29,3	6,0*
Skimmed-milk powder						
Deutschland	559	595		3,0	- 2,6	6,4
France	696	682*		0,0*	- 2,5	- 2,0*
Italia	0	0		x	0,0	x
Nederland	159	223		2,9	- 18,5	40,3
Belgique/België	101	131		0,7	- 8,2	29,4
Luxembourg	13	13		1,1	0,0	0,0
United Kingdom	246	272		23,5	43,9	10,6
Ireland	145	169		12,0	- 11,0	16,6
Danmark	53	64		1,1	- 15,9	20,8
EUR 9	1 972	2 149*	2 100	3,9*	- 1,6	9,0*

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		
	1977	1978	1979 **	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	478	492		2,3	5,5	2,8
France	151	136*		- 2,5*	- 6,2	- 9,9*
Italia	4	3		- 17,9	33,3	- 26,3
Nederland	521	489		0,9	5,5	- 6,1
Belgique/België	7	8		0,4	- 12,5	18,6
Luxembourg	0	0		x	0,0	0,0
United Kingdom	183	187		0,2	- 2,1	2,2
Ireland	0	0		0,0	0,0	0
Danmark	6	7		- 9,5	- 40,0	16,7
EUR 9	1 350	1 322*	1 300	0,7*	2,6	- 2,1*
Casein (2)						
Deutschland	13	15		0,0	0,0	15,4
France	18	22		- 5,6	50,0	22,2
Italia	0	0		x	0,0	0,0
Nederland	13*	15*		8,4*	- 7,1*	15,4*
Belgique/België	0	0		x	0	0
United Kingdom	1	1		- 20,6	0,0	0,0
Ireland	7	11		11,9	75,0	57,1
Danmark	1	1		0,0	0,0	0,0
EUR 9	53*	65*	76	0,6*	17,8*	22,6*

Sources: (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 **
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Opening stock						
- private aided by EC	84	94	93	79	78	187
- public (intervention)	117	54	71	176	117	231
Production						
- dairy (2)	1 605	1 664	1 745	1 766	1 917	1 940
- farm (2)	58	58	52	51	49	48
Imports (2)	157	160	132	120	125	120
Total availability	2 021	2 030	2 093	2 192	2 286	2 526
Consumption						
- at normal prices (3)	1 597	1 673	1 613	1 547	1 328	1 358
- at reduced prices (4)	-	-	-	72	123	157
Special measures (5)	141	125	107	108	140	171
Total consumption	1 738	1 798	1 720	1 727	1 591	1 686
Export at world market prices	103	32	84	219	214	350
Food aid	32	36	34	51	63	55
Total exports (2)	135	68	118	270	277	405
Closing stock						
- private, aided by EC	94	93	79	78	187	150
- public (intervention)	54	71	176	117	231	285
Total closing stock	148	164	255	195	418	435

Source: (1) EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(2) Eurostat.
(3) Prices currently subsidized by EAGGF in United Kingdom, Ireland, Luxembourg and Denmark.
(4) 1977: - Reg. 2370/77 (Christmas butter)
1978: - Reg. 1901/78
1979: - Reg. 1269/79.
(5) Including (1 000 t) social measures:

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
- Social measures	33	20	8	5	2	6
- Armed forces and non-profit organizations	23	24	28	28	31	35
- Butter concentrate	5	4	4	3	3	5
- Sales to food industry	80	77	67	72	104	125

M.13.10 Detailed breakdown of skimmed-milk powder supplies (1)

(1 000 t)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 **
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Opening stock						
– private	300	279	136	204	159	251
– public (intervention)	166	365	1 112	1 135	965	674
Production						
– skimmed-milk powder (2)(3)	1 799 (4)	1 940	2 004	1 972	2 149	2 100
– buttermilk powder	40	49	56	55	60	60
Imports (2)	2	10	1	–		–
Total availability	2 307	2 643	3 309	3 366	3 333	3 085
Consumption at full market price	209	203	220	240	240	240
Subsidized consumption						
– animal feed (calves)	1 143	1 047	1 177	1 174	1 174	1 300
Special measures						
– deposit system	–	–	391	74	–	–
– pigs and poultry	–	–	16	306	436	395
– pigs and poultry, direct aid	–	–	–	27	148	98
Total consumption	1 352	1 250	1 804	1 821	1 998	2 033
Exports at world market prices	264	58	68	183	136	300
Food aid	47	52	70	98	124	140
Special measures (4)	–	35	28	140	150	130
Total exports (5)	311	145	166	421	410	570
Closing stock						
– private	279	136	204	159	251	252
– public (intervention)	365	1 112	1 135	965	674	230
Total	644	1 248	1 339	1 124	925	482

Sources: (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
Sales to developing countries at reduced prices:	35	14	–	–	–
Animal feed (Reg. 2054/76)	–	14	140	150	130

(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		
		1977 p	1978 p	1979 **	1978/1974	1977/1976	1978/1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I – *Exports*							
Butter/butteroil	World (2)	620	583	:	5,1	22,3	– 6,0
	EUR 9 (2)	270	277	400	19,7	128,8	2,6
	%	43,6	47,5	:	x	x	x
Cheese	World	592	590	:	4,3	8,4	– 0,3
	EUR 9	208	219	230	3,9	3,5	5,3
	%	35,1	37,1	:	x	x	x
Skimmed-milk powder	World (2)	1 076	941	:	7,9	54,4	– 12,6
	EUR 9 (2)	420	419	500	7,7	151,5	– 0,2
	%	39,0	44,5	:	x	x	x
Whole-milk powder	World	510	498	:	12,9	47,4	– 2,4
	EUR 9	330	335	345	14,6	39,2	1,5
	%	64,7	67,3	:	x	x	x
Condensed milk	World	717	686	:	8,4	18,3	– 4,3
	EUR 9	558	545	510	4,3	18,5	– 2,3
	%	77,8	79,4	:	x	x	x
Casein	World	:	:	:	:	:	:
	EUR 9	11	14	16	– 9,6	– 26,7	27,3
	%	:	:	:	x	x	x
II – *Imports*							
Butter/butteroil	World (2)	620	583	:	5,1	22,3	– 6,0
	EUR 9	120	139	120	– 3,0	– 9,1	15,8
	%	19,4	23,8	:	x	x	x
Cheese	World	592	590	:	4,3	8,4	– 0,3
	EUR 9	89	78	80	– 1,5	– 14,4	– 12,4
	%	15,0	13,2	:	x	x	x
Casein	World	:	:	:	:	:	:
	EUR 9	28	27	18	3,0	21,7	– 3,6
	%	:	:	:	x	x	x

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		
	1977	1978	1977	1978	1978/1973	1977/1976	1978/1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
World:	100,0	100,0	6 087	6 236	:	3,4	2,4
– EUR 9	29,9	31,5	1 817	1 966	2,5	0,3	8,2
– Spain	0,3	0,4	19	22	:	2,7	15,8
– Greece	0,1	0,1	7	7	:	16,7	0,0
– Portugal	0,1	0,1	4	4	:	0,0	0,0
– Australia	1,9	1,8	115	112	:	– 5,0	– 2,6
– New Zealand	4,2	3,9	259	242	:	– 7,2	– 6,6
– USA	8,0	7,2	492	453	:	10,8	– 7,9
– Canada	1,9	1,6	113	102	:	– 0,9	– 9,7
– USSR	23,1	22,1	1 407	1 380	:	11,4	– 1,9
– Brazil	1,3	1,3	80	80	:	11,1	0,0
– Argentina	0,5	0,5	31	29	:	– 22,5	– 6,5
– India	9,4	9,2	570	575	:	0,0	0,9
– Others	19,3	20,3	1 173	1 264	:	2,1	7,8
Cheese							
World:	100,0	100,0	7 400	7 725*	:	2,8	4,4*
– EUR 9	42,6	42,1	3 150	3 250*	4,0	5,1	3,2
– Spain	1,3	1,3	96	97	:	– 15,1	1,0
– Greece	2,2	2,1	163	166	:	– 7,9	1,8
– Portugal	0,4	0,3	28	27	:	12,0	– 3,6
– Australia	1,4	1,6	105	125	:	2,9	19,0
– New Zealand	1,1	1,1	81	82	:	– 13,8	1,2
– USA	20,6	20,6	1 523	1 595	:	1,1	4,7
– Canada	1,8	1,8	134	141	:	6,3	5,2
– USSR	8,8	8,9	651	687	:	7,1	5,5
– Brazil	0,7	0,7	55	56	:	1,9	1,8
– Argentina	3,3	3,2	242	244	:	0,8	0,8
– India	x	x	:	:	:	x	x
– Others	15,8	16,3	1 172	1 255	:	1,1	7,1
Casein							
World:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– EUR 9	:	:	53	65	3,0	20,2	22,6
– Spain	:	:	1	:	:	0,0	:
– Greece	:	:	–	:	:	:	:
– Portugal	:	:	–	:	:	:	:
– Australia	:	:	19	18	:	11,8	– 5,3
– New Zealand	:	:	59	56	:	:	– 5,1
– USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Canada	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– USSR	:	:	28	31	:	12,0	10,7
– Brazil	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Argentina	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– India	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Others	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.13.13 World – whole-milk powder production – skimmed-milk powder production – concentrated-milk production

Whole-milk powder	% 1977	% 1978	1 000 t 1977	1 000 t 1978	%TAV 1978/1973	%TAV 1977/1976	%TAV 1978/1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
World:	100,0	100,0	1 476	1 520*	:	16,7	3,0*
– EUR 9	36,2	37,2	534	566*	6,2	27,9	6,0*
– Spain	0,5	0,5	7	8	:	– 12,5	14,3
– Greece	–	–	–	–	:	–	–
– Portugal	0,3	0,3	5	4	:	25,0	– 20,0
– Australia	4,9	4,9	72	75	:	50,0	4,2
– New Zealand	4,9	4,5	72	69	:	35,9	– 4,2
– USA	2,1	2,2	31	33	:	– 11,4	6,5
– Canada	0,5	0,5	7	7	:	133,3	0,0
– USSR	15,2	14,9	225	227	:	8,7	0,9
– Brazil	8,1	8,2	120	124	:	16,5	3,3
– Argentina	4,7	4,2	69	64	:	18,8	– 7,3
– India	x	x	:	:	:	x	x
– Others	22,6	22,6	334	343	:	11,0	2,7
Skimmed-milk powder							
World:	100,0	100,0	3 998	4 085	:	0,0	2,2
– EUR 9	50,7	54,1	2 027	2 209	4,2	– 1,5	9,0
– Spain	0,6	0,5	22	22	:	22,2	0,0
– Greece	–	–	–	–	:	–	–
– Portugal	0,2	0,2	9	10	:	12,5	11,1
– Australia	2,4	2,0	97	83	:	– 34,5	– 14,4
– New Zealand	4,7	3,9	189	158	:	0,0	– 16,4
– USA	12,6	10,4	505	424	:	19,4	– 16,0
– Canada	3,9	3,1	157	127	:	– 1,3	– 19,1
– USSR	6,9	7,5	275	306	:	9,1	11,3
– Brazil	x	x	:	:	:	x	x
– Argentina	x	x	:	:	:	x	x
– India	x	x	:	:	:	x	x
– Others	18,0	18,3	717	746	:	– 3,5	4,0
Concentrated milk							
World:	100,0	100,0	4 250	4 189	:	1,2	– 1,4
– EUR 9	34,7	33,3	1 477	1 397	1,2	5,0	– 5,4
– Spain	2,9	3,2	124	132	:	– 12,7	6,5
– Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Portugal	0,1	0,0	3	1	:	0,0	– 66,7
– Australia	1,9	1,8	80	77	:	6,7	– 3,8
– New Zealand	0,9	0,9	37	36	:	12,1	– 2,7
– USA	22,3	23,1	950	968	:	– 2,8	1,9
– Canada	3,4	4,0	147	167	:	41,3	13,6
– USSR	11,0	10,8	466	453	:	– 0,9	– 2,8
– Brazil	0,8	0,8	32	33	:	0,0	3,1
– Argentina	0,3	0,2	11	7	:	– 8,3	– 39,5
– India	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Others	21,7	21,9	923	918	:	– 2,4	– 0,5

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					Skimmed-milk powder					Skimmed milk for casein				
	1000 t			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1977	1978	1979	1977/1976	1978/1977	1977	1978	1979	1977/1976	1978/1977	1977	1978	1979	1977/1976	1978/1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Deutschland	1 727	1 699		12,1	- 1,6	231	240		- 4,1	3,8	476	575		- 5,5	20,8
France	59	79		- 42,7	33,2	486	534		6,6	10,0	702	852		31,1	21,3
Italia	70	66		240,3	- 5,0	154	124		0,8	- 20,8	-	-	-	-	-
Nederland	30	41		111,5	34,2	213	183		- 9,0	- 14,3	552	674		4,0	22,1
Belgique/België	431	413		- 6,9	- 4,3	33	36		3,1	7,6	-	-		-	-
Luxembourg	4	3		- 31,0	- 25,0	1	1		0,0	- 27,0	-	-		-	-
United Kingdom	175	366		75,0	109,6	17	18		- 4,0	7,6	62	44		45,0	- 29,1
Ireland	16	171		71,1	548,3	23	21		10,7	- 11,2	244	439		64,0	79,9
Danmark	1 287	1 231		- 6,0	- 4,3	16	17		- 27,6	9,6	21	45		- 26,5	114,3
EUR 9	3 809	4 069	4 600	4,9	6,8	1 174	1 174	1 300	- 0,3	0,0	2 056	2 629	3 000	14,9	27,8

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.13.15 **Community butter and skimmed-milk powder stocks (¹) on 1 April**

Butter	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	117	166	19,2	19,5	42,1
France	4	26	– 29,3	x	x
Italia	4	0	x	x	x
Nederland	14	42	36,1	– 6,8	x
Belgique/België	7	15	– 2,6	18,2	x
Luxembourg	2	2	18,9	31,6	– 6,5
United Kingdom	7	35	x	x	x
Ireland	0	0	x	x	x
Danmark	6	9	18,9	– 34,5	43,6
EUR 9	160	294	8,3	8,3	83,2
Skimmed-milk powder					
Deutschland	523	371	55,2	– 7,9	– 29,0
France	22	9	6,7	x	61,7
Italia	7	8	x	x	13,0
Nederland	63	0	17,8	x	x
Belgique/België	53	44	17,1	21,2	– 17,6
Luxembourg	6	4	49,5	– 5,6	– 28,0
United Kingdom	58	29	24,3	x	– 49,3
Ireland	23	18	x	x	– 23,6
Danmark	24	20	69,9	– 23,1	– 18,2
EUR 9	779	503	37,3	– 11,9	– 35,5

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 1978 for – butter – skimmed-milk powder**

(1 000 t)

Butter (1)	Taken into storage	Public storage – Release from storage: On the Community market	Public storage – Release from storage: For food aid	Public storage – Release from storage: Total	Private storage: Quantity subject to a storage contract
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	203	119	27	146	44
France	35	9	5	14	77
Italia (3)	0	9	0	9	0
Nederland	34	13	9	22	79
Belgique/België	22	9	4	13	25
Luxembourg	3	2	0	2	1
United Kingdom	39	17	0	17	49
Ireland	0	0	0	0	32
Danmark	11	5	4	9	2
EUR 9 (3)	347	174	49	223	309

Skimmed-milk powder (2)	Taken into storage	Released from storage: To the Community market	Released from storage: For export	Released from storage: Food aid	Released from storage: Total
Deutschland	303	345	75	17	437
France	13	31	47	4	82
Italia (3)	20	22	0	0	22
Nederland	3	10	53	2	65
Belgique/België	54	8	31	12	51
Luxembourg	9	13	1	2	16
United Kingdom	43	51	2	3	56
Ireland	28	16	7	2	25
Danmark	14	22	0	0	22
EUR 9 (3)	467	496	216	42	754

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		
		1977	1978	1978/1973	1977/1976	1978/1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Milk (1)						
Deutschland	DM/l	1,11	1,11	4,3	1,8	0
France	FF/l	1,86	2,04	11,0	10,1	9,7
Italia	LIT/l	383	395	21,4	32,5	3,1
Nederland	HFL/l	1,09	0,99	4,9	7,9	- 9,2
Belgique/België	BFR/l	15,0	15,4	8,8	7,1	2,7
United Kingdom	pence/pint	11,0	12,70	18,2	26,4	15,5
Ireland	pence/pint	8,0	8,50	8,9	9,6	6,3
Danmark	DKR/l	2,75	2,89	9,5	12,2	5,1
Cheese (2)						
Deutschland	DM/kg	10,35	10,68	4,7	3,3	3,2
France	FF/kg	21,48	24,07	11,0	6,5	12,1
Italia	LIT/kg	7 748	9 403	23,8	45,2	21,4
Nederland	HFL/kg	9,88	10,44	7,3	6,8	5,7
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	154,2	164,3	8,4	6,6	6,5
United Kingdom	pence/lb	62,98	70,22	16,9	28,0	11,5
Ireland	pence/lb	71,30	85,70	24,2	13,2	20,2
Danmark	DKR/kg	28,08	32,35	13,1	12,4	15,2
Butter (3)						
Deutschland	DM/250 g	2,25	2,28	2,8	1,8	1,3
France	FF/kg	17,29	18,50	6,8	7,5	7,0
Italia	LIT/kg	4 161	4 067	15,3	23,3	- 2,3
Nederland	HFL/250 g	2,31	2,29	3,3	4,1	- 0,9
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	147,9	150,8	5,6	4,2	2,0
United Kingdom	pence/lb	53,39	60,13	17,1	26,5	12,6
Ireland	pence/lb	52,95	56,95	15,2	11,2	7,6
Danmark	DKR/kg	22,55	20,51	8,9	6,3	- 9,0

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Deutschland: Frische Vollmilch 3,5 % Fett, 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: Deutsche Markenbutter in 1/4 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		
	1977	1978	1978/1973	1977/1976	1978/1977
1	2	3	4	5	6
Money terms					
Deutschland	142,0	144,7	4,4	2,1	1,9
France	184,7	202,2	10,2	8,3	9,5
Italia	277,9	299,8	19,2	28,3	7,9
Nederland	163,1	169,1	6,7	6,9	3,6
Belgique/België	156,7	160,9	6,5	5,5	2,7
Luxembourg	158,8	161,9	6,7	3,9	1,9
United Kingdom	269,7	314,1	18,9	20,4	16,5
Ireland	219,9	238,0	13,3	11,4	8,2
Danmark	212,4	220,5	9,1	11,2	3,8
Real terms					
Deutschland	97,1	96,4	- 0,3	- 1,8	- 0,7
France	101,1	101,3	- 0,5	- 1,1	0,2
Italia	117,5	113,0	2,2	8,3	- 3,8
Nederland	92,5	91,9	- 1,1	0,2	- 0,6
Belgique/België	89,6	88,1	- 2,5	- 1,5	- 1,7
Luxembourg	95,7	94,6	- 1,2	- 2,7	- 1,1
United Kingdom	108,3	116,5	2,4	4,0	7,6
Ireland	88,0	88,5	- 1,8	- 2,0	0,6
Danmark	112,6	106,2	- 1,7	0,1	- 5,6

Source: Eurostat.

M.14.1 **Cattle numbers**
(December of the previous year)

	1 000 head		% TAV		
	1978	1979	»1978« / »1975«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	14 763	15 007	0,7	1,8	1,7
France	23 360	23 507	- 0,8	0,1	0,6
Italia	8 568	8 724	1,1	- 2,8	1,8
Nederland	4 673	4 797	0,0	3,2	2,7
Belgique/België	2 823	2 874	- 0,3	0,0	1,8
Luxembourg	207	215	- 0,4	3,8	3,9
United Kingdom	13 523	13 507	- 2,4	- 1,1	- 0,1
Ireland	6 244	6 130	- 1,5	0,6	- 1,8
Danmark	3 055	3 052	0,1	- 0,3	- 0,1
EUR 9	77 216	77 813	- 0,6	0,1	0,8

Source: Eurostat.

M.14.2 **Beef and veal supply balance**

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1977	1978	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	6 338	6 384	1,2	- 1,9	0,7
Changes in stocks	- 29	- 75	x	x	x
Imports	347	371	- 8,8	- 4,9	6,9
Exports	171	189	- 6,5	- 37,4	10,6
Intra-Community trade	1 038	1 093	9,3	18,1	5,3
Internal use	6 595	6 680	0,9	1,0	1,3
Consumption in kg/head/year	25,4	25,7	0,6	0,8	1,2
Degree of self-supply (%) (1)	96,1	95,7	0,3	- 2,9	- 0,4

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		
		1977	1978	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Beef animals	Deutschland	1 316	1 371	2,3	- 2,5	4,1
	France	1 301	1 297	0,4	- 10,3	- 0,3
	Italia	901	869	- 1,1	2,2	- 3,6
	Nederland	267	253	1,4	- 5,5	- 5,2
	Belgique/België	243	236	- 2,2	- 4,3	- 3,0
	Luxembourg	8	8	- 1,1	- 9,7	- 3,1
	United Kingdom	993	1 022	- 0,6	- 5,9	2,9
	Ireland	385	386	4,3	17,4	0,3
	Danmark	239	233	3,3	0,5	- 2,4
	EUR 9	5 653	5 675	0,7	- 3,3	0,4
Calves	Deutschland	68	69	- 0,5	7,2	1,9
	France	351	361	2,1	0,4	2,8
	Italia	150	158	6,0	10,9	5,0
	Nederland	119	122	2,3	8,5	2,4
	Belgique/België	30	32	4,7	10,8	7,2
	Luxembourg	0	0	- 18,2	- 37,2	- 58,3
	United Kingdom	9	6	- 12,0	- 1,1	- 33,0
	Ireland	0	0	-	- 42,1	- 47,1
	Danmark	3	2	- 11,0	- 13,0	- 19,2
	EUR 9	730	750	2,4	4,6	2,7
Beef and veal	Deutschland	1 384	1 440	2,2	- 2,1	4,0
	France	1 652	1 658	0,8	- 8,2	0,4
	Italia	1 052	1 027	- 0,2	3,4	- 2,4
	Nederland	386	375	1,7	- 1,5	- 2,9
	Belgique/België	273	268	- 1,5	- 2,9	- 1,9
	Luxembourg	8	8	- 1,2	- 9,9	- 3,3
	United Kingdom	1 001	1 028	- 0,7	- 5,8	2,6
	Ireland	385	386	4,2	17,3	0,3
	Danmark	242	235	3,1	0,3	- 2,6
	EUR 9	6 383	6 425	0,9	- 2,5	0,6

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Based on total slaughterings of animals of national and foreign origin.

N.B.: These figures do not correspond to gross domestic production; for this see Table 20.1.

M.14.4 Slaughterings of beef animals and calves (1)

		1 000 head		% TAV			Average weight in kg/carcass		% TAV		
		1977	1978	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977	1977	1978	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Beef animals	Deutschland	4 561	4 674	1,9	- 3,7	2,5	288,7	293,3	0,4	1,2	1,6
	France	4 158	4 089	0,4	- 11,8	- 1,7	312,8	317,2	- 0,0	1,7	1,4
	Italia	3 513	3 358	- 0,3	1,6	- 4,4	256,6	258,7	- 0,9	0,6	0,8
	Nederland	958	890	1,2	- 6,3	- 7,1	278,8	284,4	0,1	0,9	2,0
	Belgique/België	760	732	- 2,4	- 6,0	- 3,6	320,1	322,0	0,2	1,9	0,6
	Luxembourg	30	29	- 1,0	- 13,7	- 5,3	275,5	281,9	- 0,1	4,6	2,3
	United Kingdom	3 847	3 883	- 1,3	- 7,2	1,0	258,1	263,1	0,7	1,4	1,9
	Ireland	1 452	1 460	2,0	12,4	0,5	264,9	264,5	2,3	4,4	- 0,2
	Danmark	1 077	1 018	2,5	0,1	- 5,6	221,5	229,0	0,8	0,4	3,4
	EUR 9	20 356	20 133	0,4	- 4,4	- 1,1	277,7	281,9	0,2	1,1	1,5
Calves	Deutschland	680	665	- 3,6	- 0,7	- 2,2	99,6	103,7	3,3	7,9	4,1
	France	3 405	3 407	1,1	0,8	0,1	103,1	106,0	1,0	- 0,3	2,7
	Italia	1 269	1 327	0,9	8,0	4,5	118,5	119,1	4,9	2,7	0,5
	Nederland	1 070	1 075	1,9	8,2	0,4	111,0	113,2	0,3	0,3	2,0
	Belgique/België	257	262	1,8	8,8	1,9	116,0	122,0	2,8	1,9	5,1
	Luxembourg	1	–	- 20,3	- 32,9	- 70,1	73,3	102,0	4,6	- 6,3	39,2
	United Kingdom	263	151	- 13,4	- 9,8	- 42,6	33,4	39,0	0,3	9,6	16,8
	Ireland	5	4	- 2,0	18,9	0,0	103,1	106,0	1,0	- 0,3	2,7
	Danmark	53	45	- 5,5	- 3,3	- 15,0	56,1	53,3	- 5,9	- 10,0	- 4,8
	EUR 9	7 003	6 936	0,0	2,7	- 1,0	104,2	108,1	2,4	1,8	3,7

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Total slaughterings of animals of national and foreign origin.

M.14.5 **Market prices (¹) for beef and veal**

		ECU/100 kg (²)		% TAV (³)		
		1977	1978	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Beef animals	Deutschland	127,618	127,025	3,6	5,4	- 1,2
	France	142,151	143,607	7,5	11,1	7,6
	Italia	133,888	135,879	15,7	7,9	12,9
	Nederland	119,123	121,323	4,6	5,2	1,8
	Belgique/België	133,566	136,571	4,8	3,5	2,2
	Luxembourg	136,598	137,078	5,6	10,6	0,3
	United Kingdom	118,473	120,888	17,7	- 3,5	16,9
	Ireland	107,113	111,366	22,9	10,3	17,6
	Danmark	114,699	120,519	8,8	8,5	9,5
	EUR 9 (⁴)	128,799	130,508	5,2	4,8	1,3
Calves	Deutschland	191,154	200,512	3,4	1,7	4,1
	France	210,629	218,275	8,0	8,5	10,3
	Italia	183,790	192,445	14,6	7,1	16,2
	Nederland	184,597	190,675	3,5	4,3	3,3
	Belgique/België	191,404	203,223	6,0	6,4	6,2
	Luxembourg	181,425	180,232	2,4	- 0,6	- 0,7
	United Kingdom	180,473	181,193	14,9	3,0	13,2
	Ireland	135,127	134,563	27,5	16,0	12,4
	Danmark	123,310	131,550	7,2	4,4	11,1
	EUR 9 (⁴)	186,957	193,125	5,2	4,9	3,3

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(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 Ø.

M.14.6 Consumer price of beef and veal

				%TAV		
		1977	1978	1978/1973	1977/1976	1978/1977
1		2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	DM/kg	29,75	30,90	3,8	2,7	3,9
France	FF/kg	40,85	45,49	9,6	10,6	11,4
Italia	LIT/kg	5 696	6 310	15,3	10,4	10,8
Nederland	HFL/kg	24,02	25,35	4,5	4,5	5,5
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	378,2	404,3	8,3	5,2	6,9
United Kingdom	pence/lb	137,13	161,55	16,2	17,2	17,8
Ireland	pence/lb	128,63	153,75	16,0	24,2	19,5
Danmark	DKR/kg	48,94	56,98	10,6	11,2	16,4

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		
	1977	1978	1977	1978	1978/1973	1977/1976	1978/1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
World	100,0	100,0	48 133	47 878	3,5	1,3	– 0,5
– EUR 9	13,3	13,4	6 383	6 425	2,8	– 2,5	0,7
– Spain	0,9	0,9	438	420	2,5	4,8	– 4,1
– Portugal	0,2	0,2	75	90	2,1	– 12,8	20,0
– Greece	0,2	0,2	109	101	0,8	0,0	– 7,3
– USA	24,6	23,6	11 845	11 283	2,8	– 2,6	– 4,7
– USSR	13,3	13,8	6 406	6 620	3,9	5,1	3,3
– Brazil	4,7	5,0	2 286	2 400	3,7	– 1,8	5,0
– Argentina	6,1	6,7	2 914	3 196	8,3	3,7	9,7
– Uruguay	0,8	0,9	407	420	8,5	– 3,6	3,2
– Australia	4,4	4,5	2 133	2 135	7,3	12,3	0,1
– New Zealand	1,2	1,2	558	555	4,5	– 11,1	– 0,5
– China	4,5	4,7	2 175	2 237	–	–	2,9
– Canada	2,4	2,2	1 143	1 060	3,4	0,4	– 7,3
– Mexico	1,1	1,2	542	558	0,5	2,8	3,0
– Colombia	1,8	2,1	863	984	–	–	14,0
– Poland	1,5	1,5	740	737	3,2	– 9,2	– 0,4
– Yugoslavia	0,8	0,7	375	352	5,3	13,0	– 6,1
– Japan	0,8	0,8	361	403	10,4	21,1	11,6
– South Africa	0,9	1,0	422	465	2,7	9,0	10,2

Source: FAO and other international organizations.

M.15.1 **Pig numbers**
(December of the previous year)

	1 000 head		% TAV		
	1978	1979	»1978« / »1974«	1978 / 1977	1979 / 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	21 386	22 641	1,7	3,9	5,8
France	10 853	10 765	- 1,6	- 2,5	- 0,8
Italia	9 420	8 921	2,3	3,6	- 5,1
Nederland	8 429	9 301	5,1	14,6	10,3
Belgique/België	4 935	5 032	1,9	2,5	1,9
Luxembourg	88	90	- 2,7	- 1,1	3,3
United Kingdom	7 733	7 964	- 2,2	- 5,1	3,0
Ireland	996	1 148	2,5	1,0	15,3
Danmark	8 290	9 185	0,0	4,7	10,8
EUR 9	72 130	75 047	1,0	2,9	4,0

Source: Eurostat.

M.15.2 **Pigmeat supply balance**

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1977	1978	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross domestic production	8 822	9 280	2,3	4,2	5,2
Changes in stocks	13	21	x	x	x
Imports	144	152	- 10,1	- 24,2	5,6
Exports	170	167	- 14,7	- 2,4	- 1,1
Intra-EC trade	1 274	1 378	4,7	7,3	8,2
Internal use	8 813	9 286	2,4	3,2	5,4
Consumption in kg/head/year	34,0	35,6	2,1	3,0	4,7
Degree of self-supply (%)	100,1	99,9	- 0,1	- 1,0	- 0,2

Source: Eurostat.

M.15.3 Pigmeat production (1)

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1977	1978	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	2 837	2 998	2,7	2,2	5,7
France	1 600	1 656	2,1	1,8	3,5
Italia	856	922	7,0	13,7	7,7
Nederland	1 083	1 194	5,1	6,0	10,2
Belgique/België	651	674	0,3	2,7	3,5
Luxembourg	8	8	- 4,2	- 3,4	- 2,1
United Kingdom	903	874	- 1,8	6,5	- 3,2
Ireland	134	139	1,8	6,3	3,7
Danmark	750	815	0,1	3,6	8,7
EUR 9	8 822	9 280	2,3	4,2	5,2

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 carcass weight in kg		% TAV		
	1977	1978	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977	1977	1978	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Deutschland	34 455	36 261	3,0	4,7	5,2	85,0	85,1	- 0,4	- 3,9	0,1
France	19 283	20 108	2,6	3,3	4,3	87,5	88,0	- 0,0	- 0,9	0,6
Italia	9 170	9 622	5,5	9,3	5,0	98,6	100,5	1,1	1,4	1,9
Nederland	11 439	12 530	4,2	4,1	9,5	84,5	83,6	0,2	- 0,8	- 1,1
Belgique/België	7 221	7 644	0,0	1,8	5,9	80,4	81,5	0,2	0,4	1,4
Luxembourg	124	122	- 2,9	0,8	- 1,6	67,6	67,0	- 1,4	- 4,1	- 0,9
United Kingdom	14 193	13 794	- 1,5	6,2	- 2,8	63,8	64,2	0,1	0,1	0,7
Ireland	1 953	2 040	1,3	8,1	4,5	65,7	64,8	- 0,3	- 3,0	- 1,3
Danmark	10 932	11 935	0,2	4,4	9,2	67,7	67,6	0,1	- 0,5	- 0,1
EUR 9	103 770	114 056	2,1	4,8	4,9	81,4	81,8	0,2	- 1,5	0,5

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Animals of national and foreign origin.

M.15.5 Market prices for pigmeat (1)

	ECU/100 kg (2)		% TAV (3)		
	1977	1978	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	135,626	121,942	2,1	- 1,6	- 11,6
France	152,501	139,736	8,8	3,7	- 0,4
Italia	150,875	141,976	24,2	- 1,3	4,7
Nederland	131,145	121,518	5,2	- 5,6	- 7,3
Belgique/België	138,698	129,937	4,5	- 1,8	- 6,3
Luxembourg	151,634	149,049	5,4	- 5,3	- 1,7
United Kingdom	147,691	152,069	19,0	4,1	12,9
Ireland	130,963	126,755	14,1	14,7	3,4
Danmark	127,368	128,466	7,6	- 1,4	5,4
EUR 9 (4)	140,546	132,037	5,2	- 3,0	- 6,1

Source: 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 Ø.

M.15.6 Consumer price of pigmeat

				% TAV		
		1977	1978	1978 / 1973	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	DM/kg	11,07	11,09	3,2	- 0,5	0,18
France	FF/kg	26,29	28,37	6,7	2,7	7,9
Italia	LIT/kg	3 980	4 099	13,1	9,7	3,0
Nederland	HFL/kg	13,21	13,60	4,0	- 0,3	3,0
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	179,6	188,0	6,7	- 0,8	4,7
United Kingdom	UKL/kg	2,03	2,09	13,2	15,9	2,8
Ireland	IRL/kg	2,92	3,43	16,6	16,6	16,4
Danmark	DKR/kg	54,02	59,71	12,0	7,6	10,5

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		
	1977	1978	1977	1978	1978/1973	1977/1976	1978/1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
World	100,0	100,0	43 865			4,6	
– EUR 9	20,3		8 822	9 280		4,2	5,2
– Spain	1,7		734			13,0	
– Greece	0,2		108			– 0,9	
– Portugal	0,3		137			9,6	
– China	23,8		10 448			1,0	
– USA	13,7		6 010	5 991		4,5	– 0,3
– USSR	11,2		4 207	4 290		15,9	2,0
– Poland	3,5		1 530	1 759		– 1,2	15,0
– Japan	2,7		1 165	1 275		10,2	9,4
– GDR	2,6		1 133	1 102		– 0,7	– 2,8
– Brazil	1,9		834			6,4	
– Canada	1,3		553	615		2,6	11,2
– Yugoslavia	1,5		660			1,7	
– Romania	1,8		688	725		– 0,5	5,4
– Hungary	2,0		672	696		13,3	3,6
– Czechoslovakia	1,7		746	820		7,5	9,9

Source: FAO and other international organizations.

M.16.1 Laying hens

	1 000 head		% TAV		
	1977	1978	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	61 100	59 900	- 2,3	1,5	- 2,0
France	65 840	69 180	0,3	- 2,7	5,1
Italia	80 600	82 300	1,0	0,2	2,1
Nederland	23 400	27 400	7,4	7,3	17,1
Belgique/België	15 438	15 225	- 1,3	- 2,2	- 1,4
Luxembourg	250	250	- 1,9	0	0
United Kingdom	61 880	63 651	- 0,4	- 4,2	2,9
Ireland	3 490	3 620	- 3,0	- 12,8	3,7
Danmark	4 507	4 669	- 4,0	- 9,9	3,6
EUR 9	316 505	326 195	0,1	- 1,0	3,1

Source: Eurostat.

M.16.2 Number of utility chicks hatched from laying hens

	1 000 head		% TAV		
	1977	1978	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	45 417	43 138	- 1,0	2,0	- 5,0
France	40 009	41 793	3,2	10,3	4,5
Italia	33 564	37 903	6,5	5,8	12,9
Nederland	25 714	29 217	11,7	24,8	13,6
Belgique/België	12 386	12 801	- 2,3	- 3,2	3,4
Luxembourg	15	17	- 21,3	- 33,0	10,0
United Kingdom	54 136	48 509	- 1,6	1,7	- 10,4
Ireland	2 431	2 361	2,5	- 2,3	- 2,9
Danmark	3 464	4 160	- 7,2	- 3,3	20,1
EUR 9	217 137	219 898	1,8	5,8	1,3

Source: Eurostat.

M.16.3 Production of eggs in shell

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1977	1978	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	879	826	- 1,9	2,9	- 6,0
France	742	793	1,0	- 1,7	6,9
Italia	645	674	1,6	1,1	4,5
Nederland	362	419	8,8	5,8	15,7
UEBL/BLEU	231	229	- 1,3	- 2,1	- 0,9
United Kingdom	859	883	0,7	0,1	2,8
Ireland	38	38	0	- 2,6	0
Danmark	68	71	- 1,7	- 4,2	4,1
EUR 9	3 824	3 933	0,8	0,8	2,8

Source: Eurostat.

M.16.4 Egg supply balance

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1977	1978	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	3 824	3 933	0,8	0,8	2,8
Change in stocks	0	4	x	x	x
Imports	51	41	- 3,1	64,5	- 20,0
Exports	43	56	5,4	16,2	29,2
Intra-EC trade	335	395	6,4	9,8	17,8
Internal use	3 832	3 914	0,7	1,2	2,1
of which:					
- eggs for hatching	186	175	2,3	0	- 6,0
- feed	0	0	0	0	0
- industrial use	20	21	22,3	67,5	4,5
- losses (market)	36	39	- 5,2	- 14,3	7,5
- human consumption	3 590	3 681	0,6	1,2	2,5
Human consumption in (kg/head)	13,9	14,2	0,4	1,0	2,3
Degree of self-supply (%)	99,8	100,5	0,1	- 0,4	0,7

Source: Eurostat.

M.16.5 Market prices for eggs (1)

	ECU/100 pieces		%TAV (2)		
	1977	1978	1978/1973	1977/1976	1978/1977
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	5,574	4,634	- 3,9	- 1,0	- 18,0
France	7,032	6,364	0,4	14,1	- 2,5
Italia	6,096	6,149	12,7	9,1	5,6
Nederland	4,381	3,523	- 5,5	- 0,8	- 19,6
Belgique/België	4,567	3,579	- 4,6	- 0,3	- 21,6
Luxembourg	6,210	5,353	- 3,0	- 2,3	- 13,8
United Kingdom	6,481	5,871	5,6	14,0	- 8,8
Ireland	6,796	5,996	5,0	14,3	- 5,7
Danmark	6,964	7,039	6,3	12,4	5,2

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Deutschland: Köln: Großhandelseinkaufspreis, frei Nordrhein-Westfälische Station
France: Paris-Rungis: prix de gros à la vente, franco marché
Italia: Milano: prezzo d'acquisto del commercio all'ingrosso, franco mercato
Nederland: Groothandelsverkoopprijs
Belgique/België: Kruishoutem: prix de gros à l'achat, franco marché
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		
		1977	1978	1978/1973	1977/1976	1978/1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	DM/piece	0,25	0,24	0	0	- 4,0
France	FF/piece	0,57	0,59	7,8	13,0	2,8
Italia	LIT/piece	87	92	13,0	13,0	5,7
Nederland	HFL/piece	0,26	0,20	- 2,8	4,0	- 23,1
Belgique/België	BFR/piece	4,2	4,1	3,8	0	- 2,4
United Kingdom	pence/piece	4,48	4,76	10,4	17,1	6,9
Ireland	pence/piece	4,88	4,89	10,4	15,9	0,1
Danmark	DKR/piece	0,75	0,83	7,8	13,6	10,7

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		
	1977	1978	»1978« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	237 329	246 235	8,8	7,2	3,8
France	408 941	439 290	5,5	4,4	7,4
Italia	358 302	368 127	5,8	0,7	2,7
Nederland	315 567	312 838	2,0	1,6	− 0,9
UEBL/BLEU	73 584	74 972	− 1,1	− 5,0	1,9
United Kingdom	382 139	393 883	5,1	0,4	3,1
Ireland	23 353	23 815	3,3	− 2,2	2,0
Danmark	75 259	74 983	2,2	2,6	− 0,4
EUR 9	1 874 470	1 934 141	4,8	2,1	3,2

Source: Eurostat.

M.17.2 Production of poultrymeat

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1977	1978	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	322	350	5,1	11,0	8,7
France	905	963	4,0	3,9	6,4
Italia	916	960	3,3	1,8	4,8
Nederland	340	344	0,6	1,2	1,2
UEBL/BLEU	109	99	− 0,6	2,8	− 9,2
United Kingdom	681	724	2,3	2,9	6,3
Ireland	43	43	4,0	4,9	− 0,2
Danmark	103	98	2,7	6,2	− 4,9
EUR 9	3 419	3 581	3,0	3,5	4,7

Source: Eurostat.

M.17.3 Poultrymeat supply balance

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1977	1978	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6
Net production	3 424	3 583	3,0	3,4	4,6
Change in stocks	13	- 12	x	x	x
Imports	60	69	1,6	- 11,8	15,0
Exports	225	193	11,7	23,6	- 14,2
Intra-EC trade	266	276	- 0,4	2,7	3,8
Internal use	3 244	3 471	2,4	2,2	7,0
of which:					
- animal feed	-	-	-	-	-
- industrial use	-	-	-	-	-
- human consumption	3 244	3 450	2,4	2,2	6,4
Human consumption (kg/head)	12,5	13,3	2,1	2,0	6,2
Degree of self-supply (%) (1)	105,4	103,2	0,6	1,3	- 2,1

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Calculated on the basis of gross domestic production.

M.17.4 Market prices for chickens (1)

	ECU/kg (2)		% TAV (3)		
	1977	1978	1978 / 1973	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	1,192	1,145	- 1,3	- 1,2	- 5,3
France	1,152	1,088	6,0	11,0	0,4
Italia	1,636	1,527	15,4	20,1	1,4
Nederland	1,149	1,099	- 3,1	- 2,1	- 4,3
Belgique/België	1,191	1,109	- 2,2	2,4	- 6,8
Luxembourg	1,595	1,716	4,7	5,5	7,5
United Kingdom	1,499	1,543	12,9	18,5	8,3
Ireland	1,580	1,688	15,7	25,2	11,2
Danmark	1,185	1,181	3,0	2,7	4,4

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 % – slagteri til detailhandel.
(2) Slaughtering weight.
(3) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.

M.17.5 Consumer prices for chickens

				% TAV		
		1977	1978	1978/1973	1977/1976	1978/1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	DM/kg	4,84	4,80	2,1	1,3	- 0,8
France	FF/kg	12,38	12,79	12,6	36,6	3,3
Italia	LIT/kg	1 721	1 834	12,9	2,8	6,6
Nederland	HFL/kg	6,13	6,18	3,7	3,5	0,8
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	96,0	97,0	5,3	1,1	1,0
United Kingdom	pence/lb	48,10	53,60	15,8	24,3	11,4
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		
		1977	1978	1978/1973	1977/1976	1978/1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Silk-worm cocoons (in kg)	France	3 264	3 423	62,7	34,9	4,9
	Italia	198 812	200 000	- 15,0	15,5	0,6
	EUR 9	202 076	203 423	- 14,7	15,8	0,7
No of boxes of silk-worm eggs used	France	153	155	61,7	26,4	1,3
	Italia	8 644	8 600	- 11,1	21,0	- 0,5
	EUR 9	8 797	8 755	- 10,8	21,1	- 0,5

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.19.a Output of ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin

		1 000 hl pure alcohol		% TAV		
		1977 (2)	1978 (2)	1978/1973	1977/1976	1978/1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	Molasses	253	221	- 6,4	5,9	- 12,6
	Potato	407	503	- 1,8	0,0	23,6
	Cereals	192	82	- 7,0	18,5	- 57,3
	Fruit and other	59	32	1,3	- 39,8	- 45,8
	Total	911	838	- 3,6	0,6	- 8,0
France	Molasses	644	646	0,3	- 2,0	0,3
	Beet	1 110	1 573	4,9	- 10,1	41,7
	Vinous (1)	1 021	438	12,4	139,7	- 57,1
	Fruit	3	25	44,5	- 40,0	733,3
	Sugar cane	25	25	- 12,9	13,6	0,0
	Other	59	29	29,4	63,9	- 50,8
	Total	2 862	2 736	4,7	20,2	- 4,4
Italia	Molasses	1 384	1 262	5,0	- 0,7	- 8,8
	Vinous	218	233	16,2	- 24,3	6,9
	Fruit	193	76	- 28,9	- 45,8	- 60,6
	Potatoes	–	62	x	x	x
	Total	1 795	1 633	1,5	- 11,9	- 9,0
Nederland	Molasses	604	609	2,4	- 11,7	0,8
	Cereals	41	44	8,0	- 10,9	7,3
	Total	645	653	2,7	- 11,6	1,2
Belgique/België	Molasses	263	250	1,8	11,4	- 4,9
	Cereals	5	6	- 9,7	- 37,5	20,0
	Total	268	256	1,4	9,8	- 4,5
Luxembourg		–	–	x	x	x
United Kingdom	Molasses	182	196	10,3	- 8,1	7,7
	Cereals	306	324	3,7	- 1,0	5,9
	Total	488	520	5,9	- 3,7	6,6
Ireland	Molasses	45	63	9,0	- 10,0	40,0
	Cereals	–	2	x	x	x
	Lactose	–	5	x	x	x
	Total	45	70	11,3	- 10,0	55,6
Danmark	Molasses	96	84	6,6	- 16,5	- 12,5
	Potatoes	17	25	6,8	6,3	47,1
	Cereals	25	9	- 19,1	4,2	- 64,0
	Total	138	118	2,4	- 11,0	- 14,5
EUR 9		7 152	6 824	2,4	2,0	- 4,6

Source: 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		
	1977	1978	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977	1977	1978	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977	1977	1978	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Deutschland	400	355	- 4,9	- 3,6	- 11,2	284	296	- 1,7	20,3	4,2	11 368	10 510	- 6,5	15,9	- 7,5
France	297	275	- 2,4	6,1	- 7,6	262	271	- 0,7	69,0	3,4	7 787	7 440	- 3,0	80,0	- 4,5
Italia	185	172	- 0,7	6,3	- 7,0	166	162	1,0	- 1,2	- 2,4	3 080	2 801	0,4	5,4	- 9,1
Nederland	170	162	2,1	5,6	- 4,7	338	386	- 2,3	13,8	14,2	5 752	6 231	- 0,2	20,3	8,3
Belgique/België	41	35	- 5,2	- 8,9	- 14,6	334	357	- 2,1	76,7	6,9	1 369	1 262	- 17,5	59,4	- 7,8
Luxembourg	2	1	0	0	- 50,0	325	325	- 2,1	160,0	0	55	40	- 7,5	175,0	- 27,3
United Kingdom	232	213	1,1	4,5	- 8,2	285	342	0,1	31,9	20,0	6 622	7 290	- 1,0	38,3	10,1
Ireland	53	41	3,0	12,8	- 22,6	285	260	- 2,0	33,8	- 8,8	1 522	1 070	2,9	29,1	- 29,7
Danmark	38	37	5,0	8,6	- 2,6	252	273	- 1,4	51,8	8,3	954	1 009	2,7	65,6	5,8
EUR 9	1 419	1 291	- 1,9	2,8	- 9,9	271	292	- 1,0	27,8	7,7	38 509	37 687	- 2,7	31,6	- 2,1

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		
	1977	1978	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977	1977	1978	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977	1977	1978	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Deutschland	34	34	-0,9	- 8,1	0	226	239	-2,3	38,7	5,8	771	812	- 3,6	26,6	5,3
France	33	31	1,1	10,0	-6,1	178	179	0	25,4	0,6	588	560	2,3	39,7	- 4,8
Italia	27	27	0	8,0	0	134	147	2,4	- 16,8	9,7	359	402	3,5	-10,5	12,0
Nederland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	4	4	-7,2	-20,0	0	153	191	-6,8	28,6	24,8	63	75	-12,9	16,7	19,0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	325	313	6,1	160,0	- 3,7	2	2	0	2	0
United Kingdom	23	20	-4,4	0	-9,1	181	213	1,5	9,7	17,7	406	422	- 2,2	9,7	3,9
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Danmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 9	120	116	-1,1	0,8	-3,3	181	195	-0,4	15,3	7,7	2 189	2 273	- 1,1	18,0	3,8

Source: Eurostat.

M.19.b.3 **Potato supply balance**

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1976/77	1977/78	1977/78 / 1973/74	1976/77 / 1975/76	1977/78 / 1976/77
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	28 423	37 498	- 3,3	- 11,4	31,9
Change in stocks	17	97	x	x	x
Imports	2 015	642	20,9	89,6	- 68,2
Exports	663	943	- 8,6	4,1	42,2
Intra-EC trade	2 059	1 870	13,0	15,0	- 9,2
Internal use	29 758	37 100	- 3,9	- 9,4	24,7
- Animal feed	4 731	7 654	- 3,5	- 17,4	61,8
- Seed	3 246	3 093	- 10,3	4,4	- 4,7
- Industrial use	397	577	4,2	- 5,0	45,3
- Alcohol	397	577	4,2	- 5,0	45,3
- Processing	2 532	3 801	1,1	- 23,7	50,1
- Losses (marketing)	968	2 192	42,2	- 10,9	126,4
- Human consumption	17 884	19 783	- 7,5	- 6,8	10,6
Human consumption per head (kg)	69,1	76,2	- 8,2	- 6,9	10,3
Degree of self-supply (%)	95,5	101,1	0,7	- 2,2	5,9

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		
	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978	1978/1973	1977/1976	1978/1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Deutschland	11 368	10 510	8,2	8,5	929	895	– 0,1	9,9	– 3,7
France	7 787	7 440	3,0	4,4	239	327	– 0,4	– 27,6	36,8
Italia	3 080	2 801	3,3	3,6	100**	100**	:	13,6	0,0
Nederland	5 752	6 231	10,1	9,7	580	602	9,4	13,7	3,8
UEBL/BLEU	1 424	1 302	3,0	4,6	50**	60**	:	:	20,0
United Kingdom	6 622	7 289	13,0	12,2	859	890	– 2,8	– 17,2	3,6
Ireland	1 522	1 070	1,4	2,3	20**	25**	:	81,8	25,0
Danmark	954	932	2,6	2,7	25**	25**	:	7,1	0,0
EUR 9	38 509	37 574	7,2	7,8	2 802**	2 924**	:	– 1,4	4,4

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		
	1978	1979	1979/1973	1978/1977	1979/1978
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	1 135	1 136	3,8	4,0	0,1
France	11 255	11 450	2,0	1,9	1,7
Italia	8 694	8 998	2,5	2,9	3,5
Nederland (1)	523	540	5,7	2,5	3,2
Belgique/België	84	85	3,5	2,4	1,2
Luxembourg	5	5	0,0	0,0	0,0
United Kingdom	20 524	21 740	1,9	3,1	5,9
Ireland	2 526	2 418	- 2,6	- 2,2	- 4,3
Danmark (2)	57	57	1,5	- 3,4	0,0
EUR 9	44 803	46 429	1,8	2,5	3,6

Source: Eurostat.
(1) May figures.
(2) June figures.

M.19.c.2 Sheepmeat and goatmeat production (1)

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1977	1978	1978/1973	1977/1976	1978/1977
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	19	19	9,3	3,0	3,1
France	145	147	1,6	- 1,5	1,5
Italia	36	39	6,1(2)	5,1	7,6
Nederland	17	18	2,8(2)	- 0,6	3,8
Belgique/België	3	4	7,0(2)	21,6	26,9
Luxembourg	0	0	x	x	x
United Kingdom	228	237	- 0,1	- 8,8	4,0
Ireland	37	40	- 0,9(2)	- 2,7	8,1
Danmark	1	1	- 17,9(2)	- 16,3	0,0
EUR 9	486	505	0,5(2)	- 4,4	4,0

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Animals of national or foreign origin.
(2) 1978/1974.
NB: For gross national production see Table M.20.1.

M.19.c.3 Sheep and goats slaughtered

	1 000 head		% TAV			Average carcass weight in kg		% TAV		
	1977	1978	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977	1977	1978	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1976
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Deutschland	1 092	1 172	12,4	- 4,1	7,3	23,3	22,3	- 1,7	0,6	- 4,2
France	7 986	8 223	3,5	- 2,2	3,0	19,2	19,0	0,8	1,3	- 1,0
Italia	5 825	5 765	3,2	- 1,6	- 1,0	8,6	8,7	0,1	2,8	0,3
Nederland	672	648	6,2	2,4	- 3,5	23,2	24,9	- 0,9	- 7,3	7,3
Belgique/België	178	190	11,0	3,2	7,0	22,2	23,8	1,5	0,2	7,3
Luxembourg	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
United Kingdom	11 356	11 496	- 2,3	- 9,5	1,2	19,6	19,8	0,0	0,4	1,1
Ireland	1 457	1 855	- 12,7(1)	- 3,4	27,3	26,8	24,8	x	1,0	- 7,4
Danmark	20	18	- 10,4	- 2,2	- 11,8	19,4	24,1	- 10,9	- 8,6	24,1
EUR 9	28 587	29 367	- 0,9(1)	- 5,1	2,7	17,9	18,0	x	0,4	0,4

Source: Eurostat.
(1) ∅ 2 years.

M.19.c.4 Sheepmeat and goatmeat supply balance

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1977	1978	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6
Net production	509	526	0,5	- 4,9	3,3
Change in stocks	- 3	10	x	x	x
Imports (1)	256	267	- 1,0	- 1,9	4,3
Exports (1)	8	6	50,9	182,8	- 25,0
Intra-EC trade (1)	67	73	7,0	8,1	9,0
Internal use	759	776	- 0,4	- 4,2	2,2
Consumption (kg/head/year)	2,9	2,9	- 0,7	- 4,4	0,0
Degree of self-supply (%)	63,8	64,7	0,7	- 0,4	1,4

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Meat only (excluding live animals).

M.19.c.5 Imports of sheepmeat

	t		% TAV		
	1977	1978	1978/1973	1977/1976	1978/1977
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total imports (1)					
- Other countries	2 796	1 145	x	x	- 59,0
- Greece	-	1	-	-	-
- Spain	428	1 002	x	50,0	42,7
- Portugal	-	8	-	-	-
- New Zealand	220 581	231 766	- 1,2	- 0,9	5,1
- Argentina	16 993	11 164	4,8	17,5	- 34,3
- Australia	5 758	12 114	- 11,0	- 54,7	110,4
- Hungary	8 043	6 866	- 6,3	- 6,9	- 14,6
- Bulgaria	838	2 488	- 11,3	- 61,0	196,9
- Poland	4 232	4 822	22,4	16,1	13,9
- Yugoslavia	3 583	3 824	7,2	9,4	6,7
- Uruguay	2 450	2 063	- 10,6	- 30,1	- 15,8
- GDR (1)	2 305	3 625	14,1	- 5,0	57,3
- Romania	229	418	- 10,5	20,5	92,5
Grand total	268 236	281 306	- 1,8	- 3,1	4,9

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)		
	1977	1978	1978/1973	1977/1976	1978/1977
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	2,483	2,704	4,9	13,1	7,9
France	3,785	3,717	8,4	9,1	5,1
Italia	3,626	3,292	22,1	20,2	0,9
Nederland	3,190	3,269	2,7	- 2,8	2,4
Belgique/België	3,106	3,148	8,5	13,7	1,4
United Kingdom	2,722	2,676	16,5	19,8	11,2
Ireland	2,040	3,146	22,3	10,4	63,8
Danmark	2,533	2,407	-	12,8	- 0,9

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Deutschland: Hamburg – Lämmer und Hammel, Klasse A
France: Paris-Rungis – Agneaux de boucherie
Italia: Ø nazionale – Agnelloni
Nederland: Landbouw Economisch Instituut – Vette lammeren
Belgique/België: Marché de St. Trond – Moutons extra
United Kingdom: Smithfield – Lambs English medium
Ireland: Meat factories for MLC purpose – Lambs
Danmark: Ministry of Agriculture – 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
1976/77									
Usable production 1 000 t	55	22	15	8	1	1	4	0	4
Imports	77	48	5	2	5	4	18	1	1
Exports	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Intra-EC trade	–	1	0	0	1	1	5	0	0
Internal use:									
– Human consumption	132	68	19	9	5	4	21	1	5
Human consumption kg/head	0,5	1,1	0,4	0,2	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,3	1,0
Degree of self-supply (%)	42	32	79	89	20	25	19	x	80
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	–	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Domestic use:									
– 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	25	62	70	x	25	20	x	60

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 (Intra + Extra)	1976	32 652	5 978	10 560	1 813	x
		1977	31 949	6 525	10 166	2 106	x
		1978	33 293	6 926	9 603	2 317	x
		»1977«	x	6 476	x	2 079	4 397
		»1977«	x	(100)	x	(100)	x
	Intra EUR 9	1976	7 039	1 192	7 166	1 209	x
		1977	7 362	1 390	7 262	1 403	x
		1978	7 389	1 566	7 449	1 589	x
		»1977«	x	(21)	x	(67)	x
	Extra EUR 9	1976	25 605	4 784	3 391	601	x
		1977	24 577	5 131	2 902	700	x
		1978	25 886	5 354	2 152	725	x
		»1977«	x	(79)	x	(33)	x
47: Papermaking material	World (Intra + Extra)	1976	9 814	2 860	1 915	281	x
		1977	9 410	2 600	1 880	262	x
		1978	10 472	2 288	1 920	231	x
		»1977«	x	2 583	x	258	2 325
		»1977«	x	(100)	x	(100)	x
	Intra EUR 9	1976	1 481	220	1 470	215	x
		1977	1 405	201	1 397	197	x
		1978	1 464	183	1 450	176	x
		»1977«	x	(8)	x	(76)	x
	Extra EUR 9	1976	8 055	2 562	444	66	x
		1977	7 673	2 297	483	65	x
		1978	8 720	2 018	470	55	x
		»1977«	x	(92)	x	(24)	x
48: Paper and paper board; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paper board	World (Intra + Extra)	1976	12 956	5 987	5 366	3 736	x
		1977	13 229	6 448	5 811	4 245	x
		1978	13 873	6 849	6 203	4 563	x
		»1977«	x	6 428	x	4 181	2 247
		»1977«	x	(100)	x	(100)	x
	Intra EUR 9	1976	4 198	2 643	4 165	2 553	x
		1977	4 494	2 962	4 448	2 870	x
		1978	4 824	3 245	4 779	3 147	x
		»1977«	x	(46)	x	(69)	x
	Extra EUR 9	1976	8 735	3 336	1 171	1 162	x
		1977	8 719	3 481	1 330	1 350	x
		1978	9 026	3 596	1 389	1 390	x
		»1977«	x	(54)	x	(31)	x
Total	World	»1977«	x	15 487	x	6 518	8 969
	Intra	»1977«	x	(29)	x	(69)	x
	Extra	»1977«	x	(71)	x	(31)	x

Source: Eurostat – Nimexe.

M.20.1 Gross production of meat in the Community

	% of total		1 000 t		% TAV		
	1977	1978	1977	1978	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Meat (1)							
– Pigmeat	42,2	42,9	8 822	9 280	2,3	4,2	5,2
– Beef and veal	30,3	29,5	6 338	6 384	1,2	– 1,9	0,7
– Poultrymeat	16,3	16,5	3 419	3 581	3,0	3,5	4,7
– Sheepmeat and goatmeat	2,3	2,3	484	502	0,3	– 3,9	3,7
– Horsemeat	0,3	0,3	68	62	8,7	9,8	– 8,8
– Other	2,4	2,3	501	508**	0,6	0,8	1,4
Total	93,8	93,8	19 635	20 317**	2,0	1,8	3,5
Edible offals	6,2	6,2	1 297	1 334**	2,1	2,2	2,9
Total	100,0	100,0	20 930	21 651**	2,0	1,8	3,4

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Including fat.

M.20.2 Meat consumption

	% of total		kg/head		% TAV		
	1977	1978	1977	1978	»1977« / »1974«	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Meat (1)							
– Pigmeat	40,5	41,0	34,0	35,6	2,1	3,0	4,7
– Beef and veal	30,3	29,6	25,4	25,7	0,7	0,9	1,2
– Poultrymeat	14,9	15,3	12,5	13,3	2,2	2,0	6,2
– Sheepmeat and goatmeat	3,5	3,4	2,9	2,9	– 0,8	– 4,4	0,6
– Horsemeat	1,2	1,0	1,0	0,9	3,7	1,8	– 3,0
– Other	2,6	2,7	2,2	2,3**	1,0	– 0,5	2,4
Total	93,0	93,0	78,0	80,7**	1,5	1,7	3,5
Edible offals	7,0	7,0	5,9	6,1**	2,4	3,2	2,8
Total	100,0	100,0	83,9	86,8**	1,6	1,8	3,5

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				
	1977	1978	1977	1978	»1974«	1977	1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Meat							
Pigmeat	– 3	– 27	0,3	2,7	100,1	100,1	99,9
Beef and veal	– 228	– 247	26,1	25,0	96,0	96,1	95,6
Poultrymeat	160	122	– 18,3	– 12,3	102,5	105,4	103,2
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	– 273	– 284	31,3	28,8	62,6	63,8	64,7
Horsemeat	– 186	– 183	21,3	18,5	22,8	27,1	25,4
Other	– 71	– 73**	8,1	7,4	87,2	87,6	86,5
Total	– 601	– 692**	68,8	70,1	96,3	97,0	96,9
Edible offals	– 272	– 295**	31,2	29,9	86,2	82,2	81,8
Total	– 873	– 987**	100,0	100,0	95,6	96,0	95,8

Source: Eurostat.

(1) – = net import balance.
(2) In equivalent carcass weight, including live animals.

M.20.4 **Consumer price indices - meat**
(in money and real terms)

	1970 = 100		% TAV		
	1977	1978	1978/1973	1977/1976	1978/1977
1	2	3	4	5	6
Money terms					
Deutschland	137,8	139,4	2,7	0,6	1,2
France	187,0	205,4	9,4	9,0	9,8
Italia	247,5	278,2	15,9	12,8	12,4
Nederland	152,2	157,7	4,1	3,1	3,7
Belgique/België	162,7	171,4	7,0	3,4	5,4
Luxembourg	159,8	167,3	6,8	4,7	4,7
United Kingdom	285,0	315,2	14,3	12,3	10,6
Ireland	294,0	340,0	15,4	21,7	15,6
Danmark	189,6	208,9	9,0	7,0	10,2
Real terms					
Deutschland	94,2	92,9	- 1,9	- 3,2	- 1,4
France	102,4	102,9	- 1,2	- 0,5	0,5
Italia	104,6	104,9	- 0,7	- 4,7	0,2
Nederland	86,3	85,8	- 3,6	- 3,4	- 0,6
Belgique/België	93,0	93,8	- 2,0	- 3,5	0,8
Luxembourg	96,3	97,8	- 1,0	- 1,9	1,5
United Kingdom	114,5	116,9	- 1,5	- 3,0	2,1
Ireland	117,7	126,4	0,0	7,1	7,5
Danmark	100,5	100,6	- 1,8	- 3,7	0,2

Source: Eurostat.

M.21 Apparent human consumption of fats subdivided by: – base materials (pure fat) – processed products consumed (pure fat)

(1977)

	Base materials					TOTAL	Processed products consumed						
	Vegetables 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 oil	Total (without butter)	Butter
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1 000 t													
EUR 9	3 506	1 374	824	5 204	1 391	6 595	1 247	386	1 173	7	2 391	5 204	1 391
Deutschland	812	369	46	1 227	336	1 563	429	100	367	–	331	1 227	336
France	648	282	26	956	421	1 377	151	31	275	–	499	956	421
Italia	1 093	103	3	1 199	97	1 296	32	52	101	–	1 014	1 199	97
Nederland	127	171	70	428	41	469	170	86	121	–	51	488	41
UEBL/BLEU	115	111	17	243	82	325	97	12	96	–	38	243	82
United Kingdom	548	291	140	979	347	1 326	297	95	184	7	396	979	347
Ireland	36	8	3	47	32	79	13	6	2	–	26	47	32
Danmark	67	39	19	125	35	160	58	4	27	–	36	125	35
%													
EUR 9	53	21	5	79	21	100	19	6	18	0	36	79	21
Deutschland	52	24	3	79	21	100	27	6	24	–	21	79	21
France	47	20	2	69	31	100	11	2	20	–	36	69	31
Italia	84	8	0	92	8	100	2	4	8	–	78	92	8
Nederland	40	36	15	91	9	100	36	18	26	–	11	91	9
UEBL/BLEU	35	34	5	75	25	100	30	4	29	–	12	75	25
United Kingdom	41	22	11	74	26	100	22	7	14	1	30	74	26
Ireland	46	10	4	60	40	100	16	8	3	–	33	60	40
Danmark	42	24	12	78	22	100	36	2	17	–	23	78	22
kg/head													
EUR 9	14	5	1	20	5	25	5	1	5	0	9	20	5
Deutschland	13	6	1	20	5	25	7	2	6	–	5	20	5
France	12	5	1	18	8	26	3	1	5	–	9	18	8
Italia	19	2	0	21	2	23	1	1	2	–	18	21	2
Nederland	14	12	5	31	3	34	12	6	9	–	4	31	3
UEBL/BLEU	11	11	2	24	8	32	10	1	9	–	4	24	8
United Kingdom	10	5	3	17	6	24	5	2	3	0	7	17	6
Ireland	11	3	1	15	10	25	4	2	1	–	8	15	10
Danmark	13	8	4	25	7	32	11	1	5	–	7	25	7

Source: Eurostat.

M.22.1 Products used for animal feeding 1977/78

(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	15 873	17 423	11 127	2 595	2 095	11 911	1 282	5 257	67 563
2. Feed cake (1)	6 611	3 665	2 337	2 505	1 306	1 859	339	1 962	20 584
of which: soya	3 778	2 862	2 082	1 629	858	1 369	210	1 004	13 792
3. Animal meal									
of which: fish	224 (p)	49 (p)	82 (p)	39 (p)	21 (p)	249 (p)	3 (p)	48 (p)	715 (p)
meat and similar	:	207 (p)	:	165 (p)	126 (p)	269 (p)	:	107 (p)	1 345 **
4. Dehydrated fodder (lucerne, etc.)	79 (p)	850 (p)	112 (p)	142 (p)	8 (p)	179 (p)	16 (p)	295 (p)	1 681 (p)
5. Milk powder (skimmed and other)	301	543	134	200	44	148	25	38	1 434
6. Legumes (field beans, etc.)	37	81	149	133	12	45	–	6	466

Source: Eurostat – fodder supplies (p) and supplies of certain products, EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Excluding olive residues.

M.22.2 **Products used for animal feeding in the EC**

	1 000 t		% TAV		
	1976/77	1977/78	1977/78 / 1972/73	1976/77 / 1975/76	1977/78 / 1976/77
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Cereals	67 036	67 563	- 1,0	- 0,1	0,8
2. Feed cake (1) (2)	17 499	20 584	5,7	5,8	17,6
of which: soya	10 926	13 792	4,7	4,8	26,2
3. Animal meal	2 340	2 060	2,2	- 4,3	- 12,0
of which: fish (2)	846	715	- 1,9	- 8,0	- 15,5
meat and similar	1 315	1 345	11,1	- 2,8	2,3
4. Dehydrated fodder (lucerne, etc.)	1 894	1 681	- 2,2	1,0	- 11,2
5. Milk powder (skimmed and other)	1 525	1 434	4,8	42,6	- 6,0
6. Legumes (field beans, etc.)	469	466	- 9,6	- 19,1	- 0,6

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		
	1977	1978	1978 / 1973	1977 / 1976	1978 / 1977
1	2	3	4	5	6
Beef cattle	166 896	166 902	- 0,2	- 0,1	-
Pigs	33 862	35 460	2,6	4,3	4,7
Poultry	28 798	28 975	1,4	1,6	0,6
Other (sheep, goats, horses, asses)	24 400	24 848	6,1	2,9	1,8
Total	253 956	256 185	0,8	0,9	0,8

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.22.4 Industrial production of compound feedingstuffs

		1 000 t		% TAV		
		1977	1978	1978/1973	1977/1976	1978/1977
1		2	3	4	5	6
Cattle feed	EUR 9	22 876	24 502	14,3	3,9	7,1
Pig feed	EUR 9	23 548	24 983	3,1	4,2	6,1
Poultry feed	EUR 9	18 251	18 925	0,7	0,0	3,7
Other feed	EUR 9	2 766	3 004	8,6	11,2	8,6
Total	EUR 9	67 441	71 414	4,1	3,0	5,9

Source: FEFAC.

M.22.5 Production of the compound feedingstuffs industry by category of (1978) animal and by Member State

(1 000 t)

	Pigs	Poultry	Cattle (1)	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	5 683	3 269	5 395	505	14 852
France	4 690	4 405	2 972	1 229	13 296
Italia	1 977	3 530	2 724	549	8 780
Nederland	5 429	2 460	4 611	226	12 726
UEBL/BLEU	2 764	1 030	1 110	115	5 019
United Kingdom	2 297	3 434	4 969	264	10 964
Ireland	475	245	820	20	1 560
Danmark	1 688	552	2 101	26	4 217
EUR 9	24 983	18 925	24 502	3 004	71 414

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		
	1977	1978	1977	1978	1978/1973	1977/1976	1978/1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Deutschland	31,8	30,3	4 460	4 506	1,7	2,9	1,03
France	49,1	44,0	6 133	5 852	4,2	3,9	– 4,58
Italia	61,3	59,2	4 980	5 200	8,2	9,6	4,42
Nederland	19,3	19,4	2 362	2 470	– 2,5	– 16,7	4,57
UEBL/BLEU	36,5	37,9	1 815	1 900	– 2,7	– 0,8	4,68
United Kingdom	57,1	50,9	6 160	5 578	– 3,9	– 4,1	– 9,45
Ireland	74,4	66,6	1 015	1 040	13,2	6,4	2,46
Danmark	32,5	29,6	1 200	1 250	– 0,8	9,1	4,17
EUR 9	41,5	38,9	28 125	27 796	1,2	0,7	– 1,17

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		
	1977	1978	1977	1978	1978/1973	1977/1976	1978/1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Deutschland	31,7	33,0	4 450	4 900	8,9	– 0,5	10,1
France	18,9	18,8	2 350	2 500	2,6	– 2,7	6,4
Italia	14,8	15,6	1 200	1 370	2,7	1,2	14,2
Nederland	19,2	18,5	2 358	2 349	– 3,5	7,5	– 0,4
UEBL/BLEU	22,1	24,9	1 100	1 250	4,6	– 1,4	13,6
United Kingdom	11,6	12,6	1 252	1 379	4,6	– 4,0	10,1
Ireland	15,4	19,2	210	300	8,4	10,5	42,9
Danmark	40,7	47,5	1 500	2 004	30,3	4,2	33,6
EUR 9	21,3	22,5	14 420	16 052	5,6	0,7	11,3

Source: FEFAC, on the basis of available figures.
(1) Crop year.

M.22.8 cif offer price (Rotterdam) for soya cakes (1)

(EUA (2)/100 kg)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	25,93	25,13	14,45	15,90	23,13	17,76	18,15
II	28,36	21,13	12,89	16,70	23,75	16,85	18,15
III	24,94	20,42	12,74	17,50	24,91	17,97	18,01
IV	26,91	17,30	13,94	16,59	29,92	18,81	18,30
V	38,09	15,45	13,43	18,84	27,52	19,03	18,59
VI	49,96	14,58	13,58	23,02	23,20	17,32	20,22
VII	53,52	16,78	14,92	23,56	17,79	17,14	
VIII	33,22	18,70	16,85	21,20	16,59	16,59	
IX	21,75	18,37	16,70	21,53	18,19	16,70	
X	19,21	20,70	16,12	19,72	22,00	16,99	
XI	22,95	17,14	15,07	20,15	18,48	17,46	
XII	26,83	16,16	15,58	21,17	19,79	18,08	
Annual Ø	30,97	18,48	14,71	19,64	22,11	17,57	
% TAV compared with previous year	+ 97,4	- 40,3	- 20,4	+ 33,5	+ 12,6	- 20,5	

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Characteristics: soya cake: 45,5 % gross protein, 6 gross cellulose.
(2) Converted at constant exchange rates (1978).

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