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THE POTATO AND THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

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THE POTATO IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY*

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*Report prepared by the DG for Agriculture - Division D-4.

INTRODUCTION

The common organization of the agricultural markets is the main instrument of the common agricultural policy for achieving the free movement of goods within a large single market and regulating trade relations with non-member countries. Whereas the common organization of the markets covered only 52% of agricultural products in 1962, it was gradually extended to 91% and now covers most products. The remaining exceptions are mutton and lamb, potatoes and ethyl alcohol.

The Commission recently submitted to the Council a proposal on the provisional and transitional organization of the market in mutton and lamb, and will shortly submit a further proposal, on the common organization of the market in potatoes. It therefore seemed opportune to give an outline of the situation in this sector. The following report, and the analysis of the main characteristics of the market with which it concludes are intended to clear the way for a better understanding of the forthcoming proposed regulations.

<u>Statistical data</u>

In 1973 Europe occupied the first place in world potato production with a crop of 129 421 000 metric tons. The leading European producer was Poland with 52 million metric tons, followed by the EEC (40 million mt). Community production accounted for about 13% of the world harvest, which totalled 312 000 000 million according to FAO statistics (1973).

In the same year potato production represented, by value, 5.7% of all vegetable production and about 2.5% of total agricultural production in the Community, thereby outstripping sugar, tobacco and fats and oils, for which a common organization of the markets already exists. The Community of Nine therefore occupies a front-line position in worldwide production. Nevertheless it has to compete with certain countries of the Eastern bloc; namely, Poland, Austria and Switzerland on the ware potato market, and with Spain and certain Mediterranean countries for new potatoes.

Over the last 20 years the area under potatoes in the EEC has declined by about 60%: 3 512 000 ha in 1951/55, against 1 448 000 ha in 1974.

Owing to the increase in yields per ha, production was reduced by only about one third, i.e., 61 957 000 mt in 1951;
41 036 000 mt in 1974.

There are about 2.4 million potato producers in the EEC. Production structures vary widely from country to country (for example the United Kingdom has about 37 000 producers for 202 000 ha [1974] and France about 900 000 producers for 310 000 ha [1970]. The average plot area also differs greatly, ranging from 6.30 ha in the United Kingdom to 0.5 ha in France and 0.4 ha in Italy.

Trade

Trade in potatoes in the EEC countries represents about 4 - 5% of total Community production. However, the trade in seed and early potatoes accounts for from 10-12% of these two crops.

Trade occurs mainly between EEC countries and to a lesser extent with non-member countries.

The Netherlands is the top exporter with quantities in the region of 1 200 000 mt (almost 1 million mt to the EEC and 220-250 000 mt to non-member countries); seed potatoes are also exported (about 300 000 mt besides ware potatoes and starch potatoes for the food industries in all EEC countries. Exports (seed and ware potatoes) to non-member countries go to Austria, Switzerland, South America and the former Dutch colonies. Imports, mainly from France and Germany, amount to about 100 000 mt per year.

France is the second largest exporter with quantities averaging around 400 000 mt (two thirds as a rule to EEC countries and one third to non-member countries). France exports ware, seed and early potatoes and potatoes for the food industry to all EEC countries.

Its exports outside the EEC go mainly to the Maghreb countries and the former French colonies. Imports amount to about 200 000 mt: they consist of early potatoes from the Maghreb countries (120-130 000 mt) and seed potatoes from the Netherlands (60-70 000 mt).

The other exporting countries are Denmark and Ireland, but on a smaller scale.

Ireland exports mainly to the UK (10 000 mt) and non-member countries (Spain, Cyprus, Greece, Portugal, Syria - 25-30 000 mt). Denmark exports to Italy, France (about 10-12 000 mt) and non-member countries (Bulgaria, Spain, Morocco - about 20 000 mt). Exports fluctuate widely.

The list of countries with a deficit in this product begins with Germany, a large importer buying quantities approaching 1 million mt. Germany imports new potatoes from Italy, France and the BLEU, seed and ware potatoes and potatoes for the food industry (Bintje) from the Netherlands and France. It also imports new potatoes on a rather small scale from non-member countries namely, Spain, Greece and Morocco and exports seed and ware potatoes, and small quantities of early potatoes, to the Netherlands (about 80 000 mt).

Italy imports seed and ware potatoes mainly from the Netherlands (70% of its requirements) and France and certain varieties of seed potatoes from Germany, Denmark and Great Britain. As far as non-member countries are concerned imports come from Switzerland, Austria, Poland (ware and seed potatoes) and Canada (seed potatoes). Italy exports new potatoes mainly to Germany. Imports amount to about 400 000 mt, exports to about 200-23 000 mt.

The UK imports large quantities (250-300 000 mt) of new potatoes from the Mediterranean countries namely, the Canary Islands, Cyprus, Egypt, Spain and Morocco. It also exports a certain amount to the EEC and to non-member countries (about 100 000 mt of seed and ware potatoes).

Lastly, the BLEU imports seed and ware potatoes from the Netherlands and France (150-200 000 mt) and exports early and ware potatoes mainly to Germany and the Netherlands (100-150 000 mt).

The quantities exported by the BLEU to non-member countries vary from year to year (43 000 mt in 1973; 83 000 mt in 1972).

Early potatoes

The standards laid down by the ECE in Geneva* define early potatoes as follows:

"Potatoes generally harvested before they are completely mature, marketed immediately after being harvested and of which the skin can be easily removed by rubbing."

The attached table gives the figures for utilized area and production for early potatoes in the EEC. The volume of trade within the EEC can vary from 200 000 to 250 000 from a total production of about 2 200 000 tons (i.e., about 10%).

The British and German crops are sold on the domestic markets; about 10% of the French crop is exported; most of the Italian crop is exported.

The German market absorbs most intra-Community trade. It imports mainly from:

Italy (60.9% of imports in 1973)
France (18.3% of imports in 1973).

The timetable for Italian exports is as follows:

about 3% in March
about 14-15% in April
about 50% in May
about 30% in June
about 2-3% in July.

*(United Nations Economic Commission for Europe) - AGRI/WP/ 1/EUR.STAN/7.

Extra-Community trade mainly concerns the Mediterranean countries, traditional suppliers to Community markets.

France imports mainly from:

Morocco (66.6% of imports in 1973);
Spain (26% of imports in 1973).

The United Kingdom imports mainly from:

Cyprus (50.5% of imports in 1973);
Egypt (24.3% of imports in 1973);
Spain (22.7% of imports in 1973).

Germany imports from:

Spain (9.5% of imports in 1973);
Greece (5.8% of imports in 1973).

The timetable for exports from the Mediterranean countries is as follows:

Maghreb countries and Egypt,	mainly February - April
Cyprus,	mainly May - June
Greece,	mainly March - May
Egypt,	mainly March - May.

As a result, imports from Spain and Greece compete with Italian produce on the German market particularly in the month of April. These countries' offer prices tend to align themselves on the market price which is mainly determined by imports from Italy.

The main varieties cultivated are as follows:

Italy:	Sieglinde, Spunta, Sirtema, Jaerla, Primura, Ostara;
France:	Sirtema, Jaerla, Ostara;
Morocco:	Sientje;
Spain:	Claustar.

Seed potatoes

The attached table shows the area under seed potatoes in the EEC (87 162 ha in 1974).

Production is roughly 2 200 000 mt. Intra-Community trade accounts for about 200-250 000 mt, (i.e., 9-12%); however, the EEC also exports 150-180 000 mt to non-member countries.

The Community country primarily concerned in this sector is the Netherlands.

In 1973, total production in the Netherlands was 464 000 mt of which:

185 955 mt	were	exported	to the EEC
35 553 mt	"	"	to the Eastern European countries
26 080 mt	"	"	to America
17 179 mt	"	"	to Asia
43 257 mt	"	"	to Africa
308 024 mt			

Total exports therefore amounted to about 300 000 tons, whilst domestic consumption accounted for 164 000 tons.

France and Germany exported more limited quantities (France, 64 543 mt; Germany, 23 523 mt in 1973).

France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Italy and Denmark grow mostly Dutch varieties (Bintje, Climax, Eerstling, Jaerla, Ostara, Primura, Record, Sirtema, Saskia, Spunta, Désirée, Sientje, etc. .....).

Germany grows the German varieties (Grata, Clivia, Hansa, Irmgard, Bodenkraft, Sieglinde) and certain Dutch varieties (Saskia, Ostara, Désirée); the United Kingdom and Ireland grow English varieties, generally white-fleshed (Majestic, Arran Banner, Arran Consul, Arran Pilot, Graigs Alliance, King Edward, King George, Marie Peer, Pentland Dell) and some Dutch varieties.

Derived potato products

The potato-processing industry did not get under way in Europe until around 1960; since then it has expanded steadily and considerable further progress should be made in certain areas such as frozen products.

Potatoes are usually grown on contract between the industry and the farmers; these contracts specify the varieties and quantities to be delivered, the delivery dates, starch content, tolerances etc

Some figures showing the rapid growth in France, Germany and the Netherlands since 1962 are given in the following table:

1962/1963	417 500 mt	
1963/1964	499 585 mt	
1964/1965	643 490 mt	
1965/1966	733 630 mt	
1966/1967	827 910 mt	
1967/1968	914 475 mt	
1969	1 276 475 mt	
1970	1 405 103 mt	
1971	1 387 195 mt	
1972	1 439 122 mt	
1973)	1 578 218 mt)	2 499 838 = EEC not including Denmark
1973)	921 620 mt)	

The most important derived products are: (1973 figures)

Dehydrated Products: 765 181 mt were processed in the EEC, of which 407 640 in Germany. The yield was 115 752 tons of finished products, of which 61 155 were produced in Germany.

Crisps: 711 040 mt were processed in the EEC, of which 406 440 in the United Kingdom, yielding 180 300 mt of finished products (101 610 mt in the UK).

Fresh pre-cooked chips: 498 480 mt were processed in the EEC, of which 250 180 in Germany and 247 000 in the Netherlands, yielding 231 260 mt of finished products (112 660 mt in Germany and 118 000 mt in the Netherlands).

Frozen products: 358 327 mt were processed in the EEC, of which 279 427 in the United Kingdom, yielding 166 699 of processed products (125 744 mt in the United Kingdom).

P.S.: The information in this Chapter was provided by the European Union of Potato Processing Industries.

Price trends

(a) Ware potatoes

Prices are very unstable, tending to rise for one or two years and then fall. To understand these fluctuations the following must be taken into account: the effect of the weather on production, the inelasticity of the demand curve, the perishable nature of the product, the production structure and lastly the influence of the weather on consumption of the fresh product.

(b) Early potatoes

Prices for early potatoes are higher than for ware potatoes. They rarely fall below 13 u.a./100 kg (price on the Munich market recorded for the Naples Sirtema).

Prices also vary according to the time of year (high at the beginning of the marketing year - March, April; lower towards the end of the year - June, July). They also vary according to the origin of the product; Sieglinde potatoes from Galatina (Lecce) are always dearer than the other varieties.

(c) Seed potatoes

Prices for seed potatoes are also higher than for ware potatoes. They vary according to variety and origin (for example the Origine Frisa or Groningen from the Netherlands obtain the highest prices on the Naples market). In any case the ratio between seed potato and ware potato prices can range from 3-2 to 3-1 in a good market.

Present situation

Minimum price system

In the absence of a common organization of the market in this sector, the Council extended the application of the minimum price system to this product beyond the transitional period. The system is currently applied in the following manner:

ware potatoes:	FRANCE	throughout the year
early potatoes:	FRANCE	from 15 May to 30 June
	BLEU	from 1 June to 31 July
	GERMANY	from 10 June to 10 August
seed potatoes:	France is authorized	

(a) to levy a countervailing charge in respect of imports from other Member States;

(b) to postpone application of the common customs tariff.

Production structure

There are no restrictions on potato production and marketing in the Netherlands, France, Germany, BLEU, Italy and Denmark; there are, however, some specific national organizations (see p. 14). In the United Kingdom the Potato Marketing Board controls the area under cultivation and the quantities produced. In Ireland there are no production quotas but the Irish Potato Marketing Ltd controls the quantities exported and the prices paid to the growers. The various organizations are described below.

The task of the Potato Marketing Board (UK) is to:

- control production by quota restrictions on the areas under cultivation;
- buy up surpluses in the event of over-production;
- prohibit imports, except of new potatoes.

When market prices are lower than the price fixed in advance (guaranteed price), the government makes a deficiency payment to the PMB. The payment is intended to offset expenditure resulting from the purchase programmes for the season, and from future programmes.

In France FORMA stabilizes prices during the marketing year and tries to improve quality. Through the SNIPOT (National Intertrade Potato Company)

- it pays processing premiums for quality improvement;
- it finances buffer stocks to limit price increases at the end of the marketing year;
- it handles potato dehydration for animal feed in the event of a surplus.

In the Netherlands the STOPA intervenes only in bad years by buying surplus seed potatoes for denaturing and sale as animal feed at prices fixed in advance. Half of the losses sustained by the STOPA are paid by the Landbouwschap (body governed by public law in the agricultural sector) and the other half by the Bedrijfschap (wholesale marketing body governed by public law).

In Ireland the Irish Potato Marketing Ltd controls production and exports of seed and ware potatoes; it fixes the prices paid to the growers and in good years builds up a fund to compensate farmers for low prices in bad years, etc.

In Italy the AIMA (Agricultural Market Intervention Agency) steps in only when over-production occurs.

Germany, Luxembourg, Belgium and Denmark do not appear to have similar organizations.

Main characteristics of the potato market

1. The potato is a perishable product similar to fruit and vegetables Because of its high water content (75-80%) the potato is very dependent on the weather; yields are thus very variable. Consequently it is always difficult to adjust supply to demand. The weather is also an important factor as regards quality.

2. Consumption of fresh potatoes per person has dropped in recent years. Owing to the rampant inflation at present under way, consumption has risen in some Member States and continued to decline in others. Overall consumption is therefore stable. As against this the processing industry (crisps, purée, chips) is expanding steadily.

3. Potato fodder is used mainly for pig feed. It is generally marketed on a limited scale.

4. Demand for potatoes is inelastic. Consumption decreases when prices are relatively high and prices drop sharply when a relatively small surplus occurs, whilst average selling prices maintain a low level throughout the year. Prices are very unstable, tending to rise for one or two years and then fall.

5. Prices differ from country to country, being lower in exporting countries (Netherlands and France) than in importing countries.

6. Some crops, such as potatoes for the food or starch making industries or seed potatoes, are grown on contract. It can be assumed that such contracts will become more widespread.

7. There is a big difference between early potato and storage potato prices, the first being much higher than the second. Prices also vary considerably according to origin.

8. From the trade point of view, there is no discontinuity between ware potatoes and new potatoes. When new potatoes are plentiful - or scarce as the case may be - the market in storage potatoes reacts accordingly.

9. The EEC is self-sufficient although the situation varies from one country to another. While there is a steady import trade in early potatoes, storage potatoes are imported only intermittently (i.e., depending on market fluctuations).

Potatoes

Areas under cultivation

(1 000 hectares)

Years	1951/ 55	1961/ 65	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Germany	1 163	900	659	584	597	554	503	481	471
France	951	771	470	423	412	372	309	322	317*
Italy	392	369	319	306	286	238	194	182	180
Netherlands	163	129	147	145	158	154	149	156	142
Belgium	89	66	55	50	54	50	44	50	48
Luxembourg	7	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
UK	496	302	279	248	271	256	237	225	215
Ireland	138	80	59	55	55	52	44	48	40
Denmark	113	59	35	34	39	38	29	32	33
EEC-9	3 512	2 680	2 026	1 852	1 874	1 710	1 511	1 499	1 448

Source: SOEC

*provisional

Potatoes

(1 000 mt) Production

Years	1951/55	1961/65	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Germany	24 657	22 225	19 196	15 985	16 250	15 178	15 038	13 676	14 547
France	13 281	13 283	10 033	8 811	8 889	8 994	7 950	7 440	7 547*
Italy	3 057	3 850	3 960	3 969	3 668	3 268	2 949	2 948	2 896
Netherlands	4 144	3 773	5 045	4 704	5 648	5 749	5 581	5 771	5 595
Belgium	2 176	1 673	1 566	1 478	1 597	1 632	1 337	1 418	1 752
Luxembourg	136	96	66	62	68	64	61	57	58
United Kingdom	9 433	6 889	6 872	6 215	7 482	7 386	6 527	6 608	6 822
Ireland	2 903	1 881	1 624	1 453	1 468	1 429	1 070	1 243	1 000*
Denmark	2 170	1 227	866	663	1 033	750	709	761	820*
EEC-9	61 957	54 897	49 228	43 340	46 103	44 458	40 671	40 211	41 036*

Source: SOEC

*provisional

Potatoes

Yield (100 kg/hectare)

PRODUCTION PER HECTARE

Years	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Germany	272	274	299	285	309
France	216	242	239	231	238*
Italy	128	137	152	162	161
Netherlands	356	373	375	368	394
Belgium	295	325	301	282	366
Luxembourg	276	301	325	300	325
UK	276	288	276	302	317
Ireland	258	277	243	260	250*
Denmark	274	236	241	236	248*
EEC-9	246	260	269	268	283*

Source: SOEC

*provisional

Potatoes

Yearly consumption per capita (in kg)

	56/56	60/61	65/66	68/69	69/70	70/71	71/72	72/73	73/74
EEC (EUR-6)	109	101	86	88	84	82	82	78	:
EEC (EUR-9)	-	-	-	-	87	86	85	83	:
Germany	152	133	108	112	102	101	102	94	92
France	128	103	99	98	96	96	96	94	:
Italy	42	45	41	44	45	41	39	39	38
Netherlands	90	100	90	90	88	85	85	83	85
BLEU	149	121	116	119	117	115	113	111	109
United Kingdom	95	96	96	100	96	95	96	99	102
Denmark					70	75	75	69	69
Ireland					125	121	119	117	:

Source: SOEC

Figures are overall (including quantities for processing).

Potatoes

Self-sufficiency ratio (%)

	1956-60	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Germany	99	93	95	93	96	91
France	100	103	101	107	102	:
Italy	103	95	98	97	90	96
Netherlands	114	124	122	123	134	127
BLEU	99	98	98	95	97	108
United Kingdom		94	94	95	98	98
Ireland		106	105	105	103	:
Denmark		102	103	101	108	102
EEC-6	101	99	101	101	102	:
EEC-9		99	101	100	101	:

Source: SOEC

As can be seen, EEC countries are nearly always self-sufficient. However, the self-sufficiency ratio varies from one country to another; hence the trade, both intra-Community and with non-member countries.

Early potatoes

	Area (1 000 ha)				Yield (100 kg/ha)				Production (1000 mt)			
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1971	1972	1973	1974	1971	1972	1973	1974
EUR - 9[1]	129	118	121	123	185	186	186	193	2 384	2 201	2 249	2 381
EUR - 6[1]	102	93	98	99	182	187	182	194	1 859	1 736	1 779	1 923
Germany (BR)	34	36	37	38	227	225	223	244	775	803	833	935
France[2]	35	30	30	30	176	174	174	168	624	517	525	499
Italy	27	23	25	26	128	142	124	138	349	324	305	384
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	5	4	5	5	219	207	209	200	109	90	114	103
Luxembourg	0+	0+	0+		225	230	190	250	2	2	2	2
United Kingdom	27	25	23	24	196	183	200	191	526	465	470	458
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

[1]Total includes countries for which figures are available.

[2]Including market garden potatoes.

Area under seed potatoes (EEC) (hectares)

	1972	1973	1974
Germany	20 579	18 441	18 484
France	14 169	13 462	13 607
Italy	679	553	840
Netherlands	19 887	19 038	21 017
Belgium	271	216	232
Luxembourg	1 884	1 913	1 793
UK	28 495	25 972	24 240
Ireland	4 032	3 551	3 109
Denmark	4 308	4 222	3 840
TOTAL	94 304	87 368	87 162

Potatoes

EEC final production by value

Up to 1969: Original Community
From 1970 onwards: Enlarged Community (not including Ireland)
at current prices and exchange rate (Million Eur*)

		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
1.	Potatoes*	917	767	607	916	1 293	944	1 370	1 455
2.	Final vegetable production*	13 104	14 508	14 232	15 077	18 366	19 324	20 923	25 216
	1 as % of 2	7.00	5.29	4.27	6.08	7.04	4.89	6.55	5.77
3.	Total final production	31 517	33 496	34 007	36 123	45 614	48 464	54 471	62 917
	1 as % of 3	2.91	2.29	1.78	2.54	2.83	1.95	2.52	2.31

*1 Eur = 0 88867088 g of fine gold

Potatoes

Final potato production by value

By Member State

at current prices and exchange rate (Million Eur)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
EUR - 9 (not including Ireland)					1 293	944	1 370	1 455
EUR - 6	917	767	607	916	1 043	698	1 056	1 156
Germany	306	275	180	223	340	231	347	306
France	252	184	122*	269*	268*	141*	251*	296*
Italy	172*	161*	166*	219*	217*	170*	206*	253*
Netherlands	130	120	103	138*	174*	129*	173*	236*
Belgium	55	26	34	65	42	25*	77*	63*
Luxembourg	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
United Kingdom			221	310	234	229	284	258
Denmark					16	17	30	41

*Without VAT: F, N and B; without production-related taxes: I. 1 = price break

Source: SOEC

PRIX RECUS PAR LES PRODUCTEURS (Valeurs unitaires) - VON DEN ERZEUGERN ERZIELTE PREISE (Erlöspreise) 6.1974
PREZZI RICEVUTI DAI PRODUTTORI (Valori unitari) - DOOR DE PRODUCENTEN ONTVANGEN PRIJZEN (Gemiddelde opbrengstprijzen)
PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS (Unit values) - PRISER MODTAGET AF PRODUCENTER (Enhedspriser)

Pommes de terre de consommation - Speisekartoffeln - Patate da consumo - Consumptieaardappelen - Potatoes (human consumption) - Spise kartofler

UC/UA/RE/100 kg

Année - Jahr Anno - Jaar Year - Aar	BELGIE/ BELGIQUE	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND(BR)	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALIA	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	UNITED KINGDOM	NORGE	SVERIGE	OSTERREICH	SUISSE	HELLAS	U.S.A.
1959/60	4,420	3,680	4,405	4,108	2,968	3,826		3,882	3,528	4,186	5,610		5,324		5,004
1960/61	2,180	1,917	2,929	2,289	4,508	4,358		2,434	3,226	3,682	3,551		5,324		4,409
1961/62	4,420	3,311	4,100	4,071	5,180	5,486		3,605	5,015	4,074	5,871	3,654	5,787	5,467	2,998
1962/63	3,160	6,039	3,825	4,638	4,256	7,301		3,577	4,934	5,390	7,226	4,962	6,250	7,000	3,682
1963/64	2,560	2,923	2,925	1,742	3,556	3,731		3,025	4,080	3,973	2,745	2,462	6,250	6,067	3,924
1964/65	2,880	2,757	4,263	3,731	6,552	6,926		3,619	3,858	5,970	4,519	3,615	6,471	5,133	7,716
1965/66	5,840	4,568	5,038	4,721	5,992	7,752		5,511	3,858	5,155	6,143	7,269	6,934	6,100	5,578
1966/67	4,100	3,521	4,150	4,349	5,348	5,726		4,572	5,345	5,330	5,329	2,192	7,396	7,700	4,497
1967/68	1,460	3,568	3,063	2,601	4,032	4,786		2,320	3,449	6,737	5,283	3,192	7,396	5,867	4,123
1968/69	3,000	3,040	3,450	3,148	4,560	4,635		3,536	3,662	6,608	4,697	2,154	7,396	6,666	4,916
1969/70	4,280	7,648	5,751	5,691	6,384	6,517		6,298	5,210	8,245	9,441	2,500	7,422	9,000	4,938
1970/71	2,660	2,565	4,959	3,851	5,112	6,965		3,066	3,427	6,884	3,016	3,308	7,514	5,667	4,872
1971/72	2,000	3,300	4,290	2,546	4,848	5,122		2,707	3,557	7,736	5,115	3,395	8,684	7,844	4,140
1972/73	7,420	5,732	5,792	7,128	10,180	7,253		7,762	4,148	10,158	8,768	4,625	8,752		4,982
1973/74															
1974/75															
1975/76															
1976/77															
1977/78															
1978/79															
1979/80															
1980/81															

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