

May, 1984

SPEECH

by GUY BARRET

- French farmer (wheat and corn grower) from ESCORPAIN (Eure et Loir)
- Member of the Board of the French Wheat and other Cereals Growers Association
- Chairman of the board of a cooperative which markets 150,000 tons of cereals each year

WHY A COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY?

At the end of the second world war, EUROPE encouraged by the U.S. wanted to improve and unify economies and trade between the European nations.

At this time, the U.S. was our model. I, myself, spent one year working on farms in the United States in 1955 as a young exchange farmer (as do many young europeans), and I am grateful to the U.S. for having given me this opportunity at this time. I could appreciate the dynamism and the generosity of your people.

When the Treaty of Rome was signed in 1957 between the six first nations (Germany, France, Italy, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg) to enter the Common Market, it was considered necessary to unify the agricultural economies of these countries and not only to establish a free trade area. One of the means of the Unification of a Common price policy, was the fixing of intervention prices, every year, at an acceptable level for different commodities: Wheat and Coarse grains, Milk, Sugar, Beef.

While the French farmer saw a slight increase in his guaranteed prices, the German and Dutch farmers saw a decrease in their guaranteed prices.

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It was not acceptable for the French to accept a free trade area in manufactured goods such as cars (Mercedes, B.M.W., Volkswagen) or agricultural implements without being able to sell to these countries agricultural products for which France had some advantages from Nature. (That is why Great Britain did not enter at the beginning of the E.E.C.) It wanted to continue to buy agricultural commodities at world market prices. It was not acceptable for the six other nations and it is still not acceptable, as world prices are the result of various factors including governmental incentives - (Target prices).

In 1973, the U.K., Ireland and Denmark joined the Common Market and, in 1981, Greece became the tenth member country. Negotiations are now taking place to include Spain and Portugal in the Common Market as well.

Europe can not be too dependant on other countries for major commodities and has to establish a satisfactory level of self sufficiency.

I am myself, an egg producer and as such, I use roughly 20% of soybean meal from which I am dependant on the U.S. In 1973, the U.S. decided on an embargo on soybean (even with friendly countries) and I fell short of supply. We could substitute with other protein sources, but the risk can be greater for other commodities. If we were also dependant on cereals, for example, would the U.S. alone be a reliable source of grain when the climate can cut by half your corn crop, as is the case this year? Is the surplus not necessary for such an accident?

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WHAT ARE THE OBJECTIVES OF THE CAP?

The CAP's goals are very much the same as those of U.S. farm policy as expressed at the Outlook Conference two weeks ago by the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, Kika de la Garza.

- to increase productivity
- to secure a fair standard of living for the farm population
- market stability
- supply assurance
- and reasonable consumer prices

HOW WERE THESE OBJECTIVES IMPLEMENTED?

To achieve these goals, the E.C. implemented a socio-structural policy and a market policy. This market policy establishes common rules for commodities and the EEC fixes common prices for a major part of its agricultural production.

Where the world market prices are below the E.C. level, variable levies are applied to imports in order to bring prices up to the E.C. level to maintain internal price stability and uniformity. Refunds are also paid by the E.C. on exports in order to bring their prices down to a level where they can compete on the world market. Where the E.C. price is below the world market price, as happened to wheat and sugar in the 1970's, an export levy is applied to the EEC export in order to prevent disruption of the E.C. market. For a number of other products, mainly fruits and vegetables,

market is managed through deficiency payments.

WILL THE CAP RESULT IN EVER-GROWING PRODUCTION AND SUBSIDISATION  
OF COMMUNITY AGRICULTURE?

The Common Agricultural Policy is responding to the world market; the CAP is not a system of open-ended guarantees on unlimited quantities. The Community budget must be balanced and increasingly there will be financial constraints. So the CAP uses price flexibility and other measures to ensure that its objectives can be achieved in a changing world at a reasonable cost.

A number of measures have been implemented to ensure a better matching of supply and demand and to make producers aware of the costs of over-production.

In the dairy sector, the E.C. applies a farmer co-responsibility levy which now covers 10 percent of the surplus disposal costs. In addition, in 1982 it introduced a threshold for milk production so that if milk deliveries increase by more than 0.5 %, action will be taken. That is why the E.C. Commission has cut the milk price increase for 1983 by 2.2 %.

As for cereals the E.C. has embarked on a program of reducing the gap between its own support process and those of other major producing countries such as the U.S. In recent years E.C. cereals prices have increased less than other farm prices, and the gap is narrowing. In addition, the E.C.

introduced a threshold for cereals production in 1982, with a reduction in intervention prices if the threshold is exceeded. As a result, the E.C. Commission has cut the cereals price increase for 1983 by one percent.

Financial support for sugar has been curtailed, and E.C. sugar producers must now themselves bear all the costs of net exports. Meanwhile the E.C. continues to import 1.3 million tons of sugar a year from developing countries. I am in a region where sugar beet is an important source of income and this year the sugar beet area has been cut by 10%, so we European farmers are also sharing the burden of the world market.

In the last three years support prices of the main commodities have been narrowing between U.S. and Europe. For milk, European prices are lower and for France the price of milk paid to the producer is 30% less than in the U.S.

(See table page 1)

#### HOW HAS THE POLICY WORKED OUT?

Some think that the CAP has helped to maintain outdated farm structures. But the fact is that over the last 20 years the labour force in E.C. agriculture has dropped by more than 50%: from 18 million to less than 8 million (excluding for the purposes of comparison Greece which joined the Community in 1981). During the same period the average farm size doubled to about 45 acres and productivity rose sharply.

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Another illusion is that the CAP has featherbedded its farmers. But in fact, E.C. farm incomes have fallen well behind average E.C. incomes since 1975. From 1974 to 1981, agricultural income declined by 21%.

(See graphic on pages 2,3,4 and 4 bis )

The creation of a single agricultural market enabled agricultural products to move freely between Member States and resulted in a dramatic growth in intra-community trade.

The CAP has stabilised consumer prices. E.C. food prices generally are higher than in the U.S., but in terms of food consumer expenses there is not much difference between the U.S. and the E.E.C. Real prices for a number of foodstuffs have fallen in recent years. The Community has reached and in some cases exceeded self-sufficiency in some commodities such as dairy products, sugar, barley and wheat. But it has increased its dependence on outside suppliers for other products, particularly in animal feedstuffs such as soybeans, corn gluten feed and tapioca.

The European Community is the first importer in the world. By the way, it imports more than it exports and more generally, European foreign trade contributes for one quarter to its gross national product (24% compared to 8% for the U.S.).

HAS THE COMMUNITY BUILT A TRADE WALL AGAINST THE IMPORT OF FARM GOODS?

The European Community is the biggest importer of agricultural goods in the world. In 1980 it accounted for a quarter of all world agricultural

imports and it ran a trade deficit on agriculture of 32 billion dollars. Only about 15 percent of E.C. farm imports from industrialised countries are covered by the variable levy system. Of the remainder, just over half of E.C. farm imports from industrialised countries enter free of levy and duty. Nearly all imports from developing countries enter the E.C. levy free at very low duties if there are any duties at all. The E.C. bought 9 billion dollars worth of U.S. farm products in 1981, making it the American farmer's largest customer. These agricultural exports to the E.C. (half of them duty and levy free) included 2.8 billion dollars of soybeans, 1.6 billion dollars of animal foodstuffs and 680 million dollars of fruits and vegetables. The U.S. also enjoyed a substantial surplus in its agricultural trade with the E.C. of no less than 7 billion dollars in 1981.

See graphics on pages 5,6,7,7 bis, 8 and 9

BUT HAS NOT THE COMMUNITY TURNED FOR VARIOUS PRODUCTS FROM A NET  
IMPORTER TO A NET EXPORTER?

True. But in the 1950's large sections of European agriculture were inefficient and out of date. The Common Agricultural Policy has brought about a revolution in productivity. Just as productivity has increased in the U.S. so it has in the E.E.C. In both countries for example, yields for cereals have doubled over the last 20 years due to better seeds and cultivation techniques. I may remind you that the U.S. has increased its agricultural production even more than the E.E.C. in the 70's.

BUT HAS NOT THE MAJOR EXPANSION OF E.C. EXPORTS OF FARM PRODUCTS BEEN  
BASED ON LARGE GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES?

Both the U.S. and the E.C. subsidise their agriculture. Comparisons of expenditure are difficult because methods of support as well as budgetary treatment are different. Moreover, public expenditure is only one element influencing the farmer's income. U.S. measures such as import restrictions for sugar, dairy and beef products have an income support effect without implying public expenditure. But Government farm price support is substantial on both sides of the Atlantic. In 1982 E.C. farm price support amounts to 14 billion dollars. In the United States, in the same year, Federal income support for agriculture has been estimated at nearly 14.9 billion dollars.

In 1982 the farm budgets of the E.C. and its Member States together amounted to nearly the same amount as the U.S. Federal budget for agriculture, namely 30 billion dollars. Since the agricultural work force of the U.S. (3.3 million) is now not much more than a third of the E.C. (just under 9 million) including the newest Member State - Greece, it is clear that total U.S. Government agricultural expenditure per head is higher than in the E.C.

In 1983 farm price supports in the U.S. amounted to 22 billion dollars without taking into account the PIK programme (between 10 and 15 billion dollars), compared to about 15 billion dollars in the E.E.C.

HAS THE E.C. TAKEN MORE THAN ITS FAIR SHARE OF TRADE?

The U.S. and the E.C. shares of the world market for those products where

there is competition have followed parallel trends:

- as regards cereals, between 1974 and 1981 the Community expanded its share of the flour market more rapidly than the U.S.A. (from 55% to 62% compared with 18% to 25%), but the U.S.A. expanded its share of the wheat and feedgrains markets more rapidly (wheat up from 47% to 55% compared with the E.E.C.'s 10%, and feedgrains up from 55% to 60% compared with 6% to 5%). The overall balance is in the U.S.A.'s favour.

See graphic on page 11

- as regards poultry, during the seventies, the U.S. increased more rapidly its share of the world market than the E.E.C. Since 1981, because of the Brazilian competition and the strong dollar, the U.S.'s share has decreased.

#### ARE E.C. EXPORTS UNFAIRLY DEPRESSING WORLD PRICES?

For products such as cotton, maize and soya whose depressed prices seem to seriously affect American producers, the E.C. is not an exporter but an importer. As far as cereals in general are concerned, the two major factors which determine world prices are first, the size of the harvest in North America - particularly in the U.S., and second, demand in the main importing countries such as the Soviet Union.

THE CEREALS PROBLEM

The European Community is a net importer of grain and cereal substitutes (mainly tapioca from Thailand, corn gluten feed - 94% is exported to Europe - and citrus pulp from the U.S. which enter free of duty in the E.E.C.). The deficit is about 13 million tonnes.

Grain exports have been developing slower than imports of cereal substitutes. The French farm organisations have been asking for a long time for a control on imports of cereal substitutes. If we reduce our cereals exports, European farmers will have to shift their acreage to soybean substitutes such as protein peas or even soybeans. Soybean can be already grown in the south of France now, and we hope that genetic improvements will allow to grow it further north in the future.

Our imports of beans and cakes rose from 2.8 million tonnes in 1966 to 12.8 million tonnes in 1981. We can shift the land used for grain exports - roughly 12.5 million of acres - or 5 million hectares - to these protein substitutes but what would be the gain for the European farmer?

(See graphic, pages 12 and 13)

I do not believe that a set-aside programme such as the one existing in the U.S. would be accepted by farmers organisations, governments and public opinion when our imports of soybean and cereal substitutes represent roughly the equivalent of 9 million hectares or 22 million acres.

As for the world wheat situation, taking 1960 as a reference period, index

100, the production in 1981 was:

217 for the U.S.

191 for the World

179 for Europe

So, one cannot say that Europe is responsible for the problems of U.S. wheat producers.

( see graphic page 14)

U.S. and European wheat prices guaranteed to the farmer have been narrowing in the last few years with the conjunction of a strong dollar, a weak French franc, and the E.E.C. farm policy which has decreased guaranteed cereals prices.

In 1983, wheat prices received by the French farmer is very similar to the American target price for wheat. The differences in European wheat prices are due to the monetary compensatory amounts. The level of the monetary compensation amounts depends on the difference between the Central and Green exchange rate of the National Currency. Common prices are fixed in ECU which is a currency unit made up of the various national currencies. A country whose currency has been revalued pays the compensatory amounts on exports and levies them on imports. A country which has devalued does the opposite. This system is very disadvantageous for the farmers of the countries with weak currencies, such as France, and farmer's Unions are claiming for their suppression.

See graphics on pages 15 and 16

The U.S. has expanded with considerable variations its grain acreage while

Europe has stabilized its acreage.

( see graphic page 17 )

The figures "occupation of french land" (on page shows that during the last 80 years, woods and forest have been expanding 50% while the farm acreage was decreased in the same proportions.

In conclusion, I tell you these words of Mr. Peter Walker, Britain's ex Minister of Agriculture "The trouble with U.S. farms is not Europe, and a trade war will not induce the Community to change its farm policies in the direction the U.S. would like to see".

Instead of a trade war, should we not work together in a world where fertile soils and competent farmers will be needed?

It is through cooperation and not confrontation that we shall achieve progress.

A confrontation - A trade war:

- will make world prices fall
- will provide no substantial commercial benefits to either party
- will be very costly to public finance and thereby a catastrophe for farmers' incomes
- will be beneficial to third countries, such as the Soviet Union
- will not remain limited to the agricultural sector

May I quote Ronald Reagan who said quite recently, "When our neighbours

undergo a crisis, unavoidably their difficulties become ours".

COPA/CUGECA

Bruxelles, le 21 septembre 1983

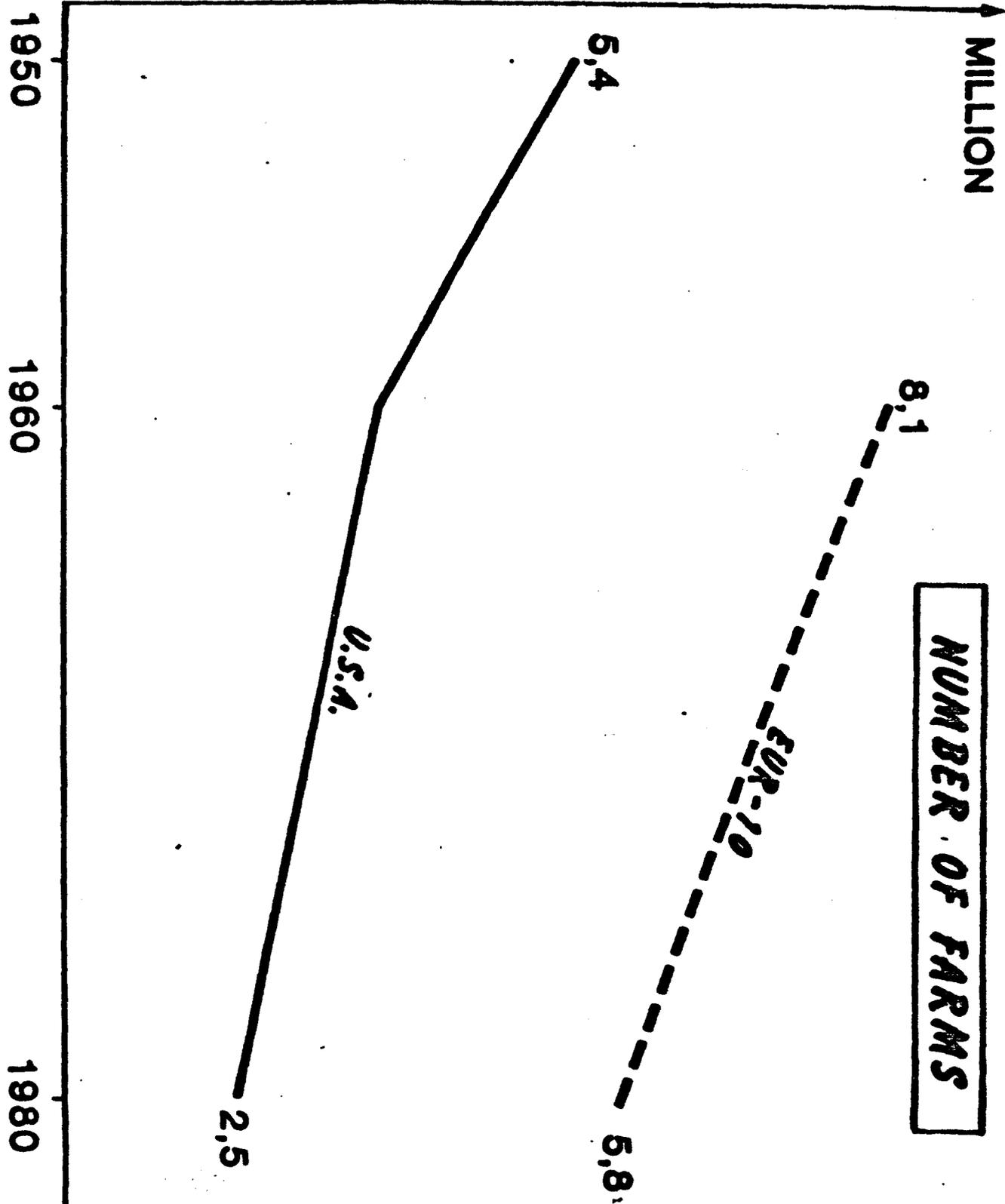
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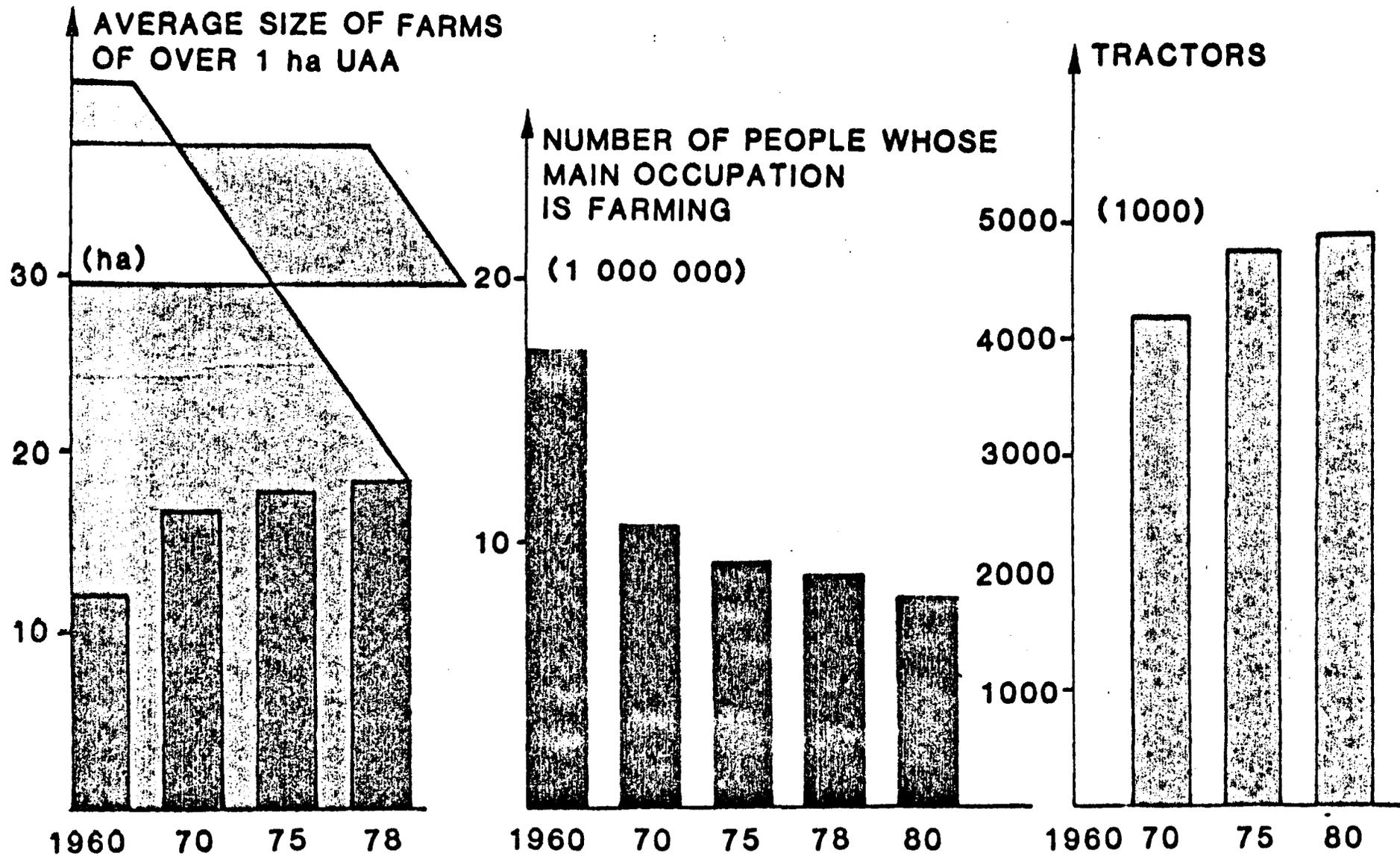
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Comparaison des niveaux de soutien agricoles US et CE<sup>1)</sup>.

US \$ <sup>2)</sup> /t		1980	1982	1983
<u>Blé</u>	US "loan rate" <sup>3)</sup>	110	131	134
<u>Wheat</u>	US prix indicatif <sup>4)</sup> Target price	133	149	158
	Prix référ. min. CE <sup>a)</sup>	216	179	163 <sup>y)</sup>
	prix intervention CE <sup>a)</sup>	206	161	147
	Prix indicat. US/prix réf. CE	62%	83%	97%
	U.S. target price/EEC ref. price			
<u>Mais</u>	US "loan rate" <sup>3)</sup>	89	100	104
<u>Corn</u>	US prix indicatif <sup>4)</sup> Target price	93	106	113
	Prix intervention CE <sup>a)</sup>	206	161	147
	Prix indicat. US/prix interv. CE	45%	66%	77%
	U.S. target price/EEC interv. price			
<u>Orge</u>	US "loan rate" <sup>3)</sup>	84	95	99
<u>Barley</u>	US prix indicatif <sup>4)</sup> Target price	117	119	119
	Prix intervention CE <sup>a)</sup>	206	161	147
	Prix indicat. US/prix interv. CE	57%	74%	81%
	U.S. target price/EEC interv. price			
<u>Riz</u>	US "loan rate" <sup>3)</sup>	157	179	179
<u>Rice</u>	US prix indicatif <sup>4)</sup> Target price	209	239	251
	Prix intervention CE <sup>a)</sup>	330	277	261
	Prix indicat. US/prix interv. CE	63%	86%	96%
	U.S. target price/EEC interv. price			
<u>Better.</u>	US "loan rate" (blanc)		443	
<u>sucré-</u>	US "purchase rate" (blanc)		434	
<u>ère</u>	US P.S.M. (prix stabil. marché) (val. blanc) <sup>5)</sup>		539	
<u>Sugar beets</u>	Prix intervention CE (blanc)		489	456
	CE Prix interv. moins prélèv. prod. (blanc) <sup>6)</sup>		445	414
	"Purchase rate" US/prix interv. CE moins prélèv.		98%	
<u>Lait</u>	US <sup>7)</sup>	282	289	267
<u>Milk</u>	EC <sup>8)</sup>	292	250	216
	US/EC	97 %	116 %	124 %



# STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN AGRICULTURE IN THE COMMUNITY OF NINE



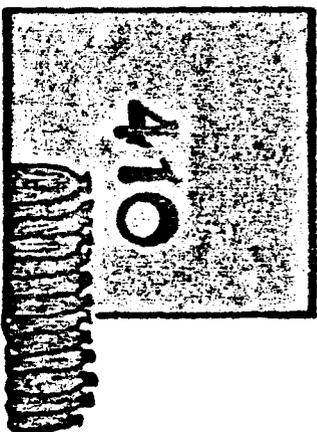
# SIZE of FARMS (acres) and PRODUCTION (bushels)<sup>1000</sup>

1950

1960

1980

U.S.A.



EUR. -10



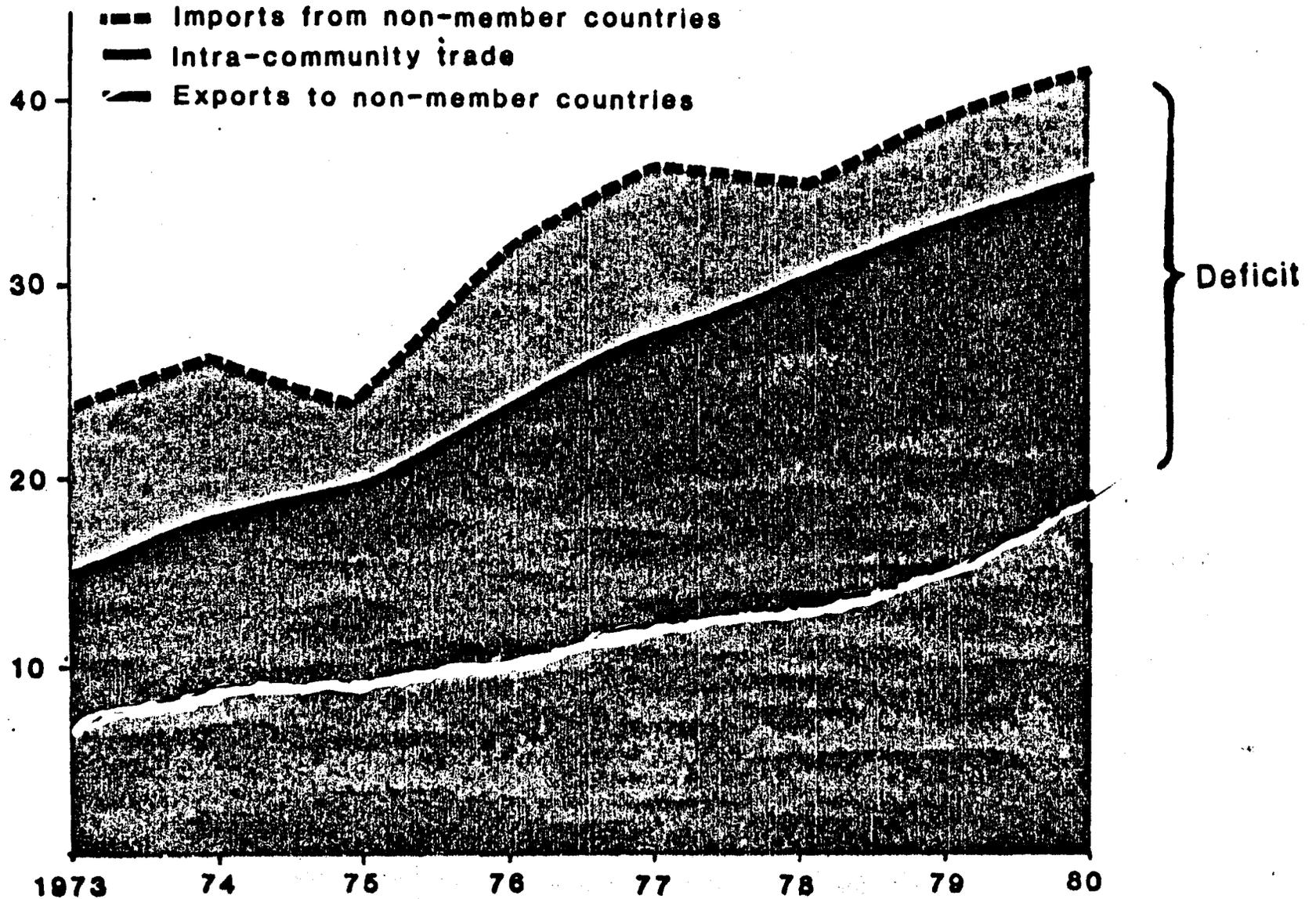
FRANCE



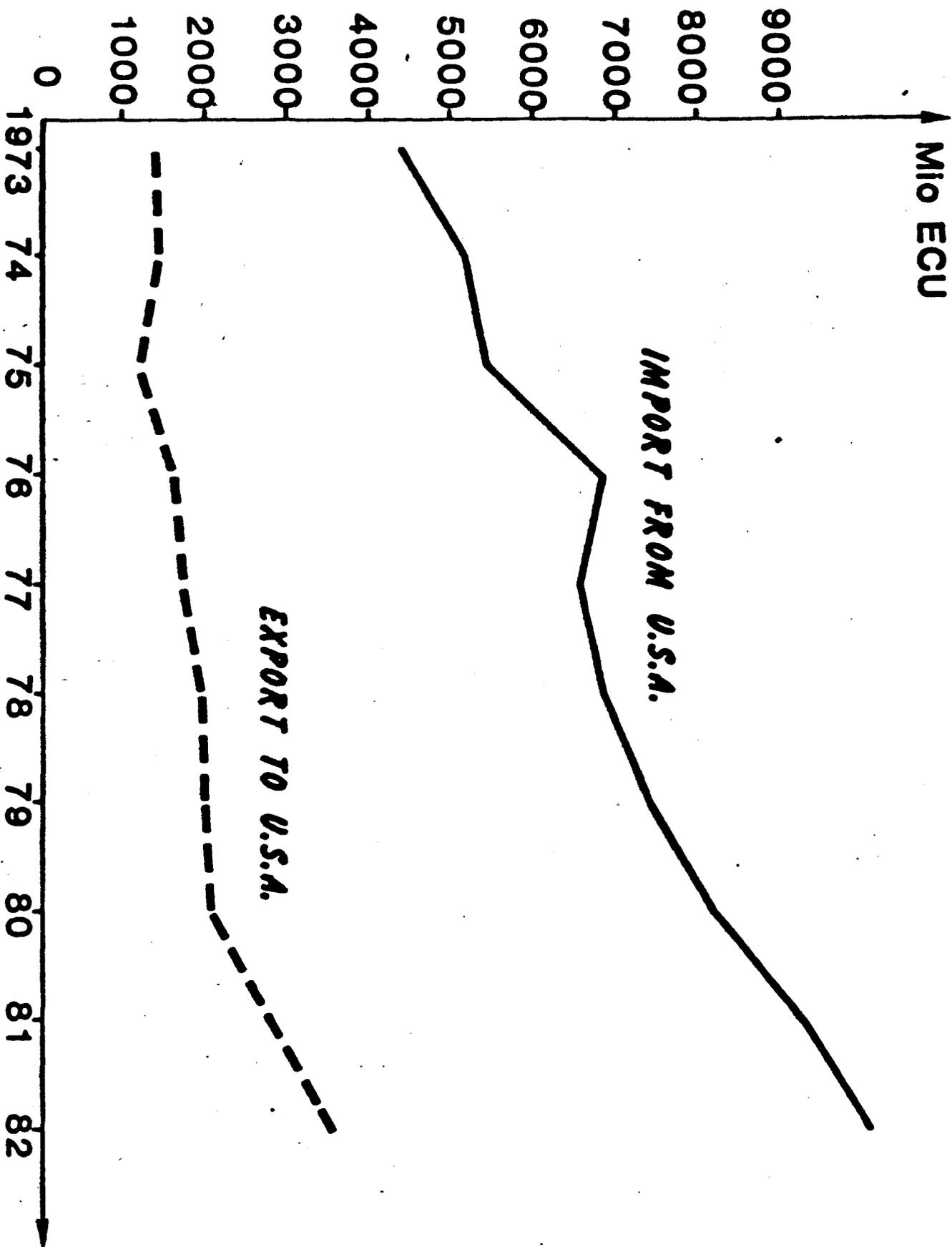
TABLE : SIZE OF FARMS

	NUMBER OF FARMS	LAND IN FARMS		SIZE OF FARMS		YIELD (WHEAT)		:(WHEAT) THEORETICAL PRODUCTION PER FARM	
	(1.000)	(Mio ha)	(Mio acres)	ha	(acres)	t/ha	gush/acres	t	Bushels
United States									
1950	5.388	464,6	1.147	86,2	212,8	-	-	-	-
1959	3.708	454,8	1.123	122,7	303	1,8	26,8	220,86	8.114
1978	2.480	411,9	1.017	166,1	410,1	2,1	31,2	348,81	12.815
EUR-10									
1960	8.147	91,4	226	11,2	27,7	2,97	33,8	25,42	934
1977-78	5.784	89,8	222	15,5	38,3	4,21	63,6	65,26	2.398
France									
1955	2.284	32,3	80	14	34,9	-	-	-	-
1960	1.774	30,2	74	17	42	2,53	37,6	43,01	1.580
1977-78	1.149	29,3	72	25,4	63	5,03	74,8	127,76	4.694
1981	1.129	28,8	71	25,5	63	-	-	-	-

### Community trade in agricultural products ('000 million ECU)



# TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS



# EUROPEAN COMMUNITY YOUR FIRST CUSTOMER

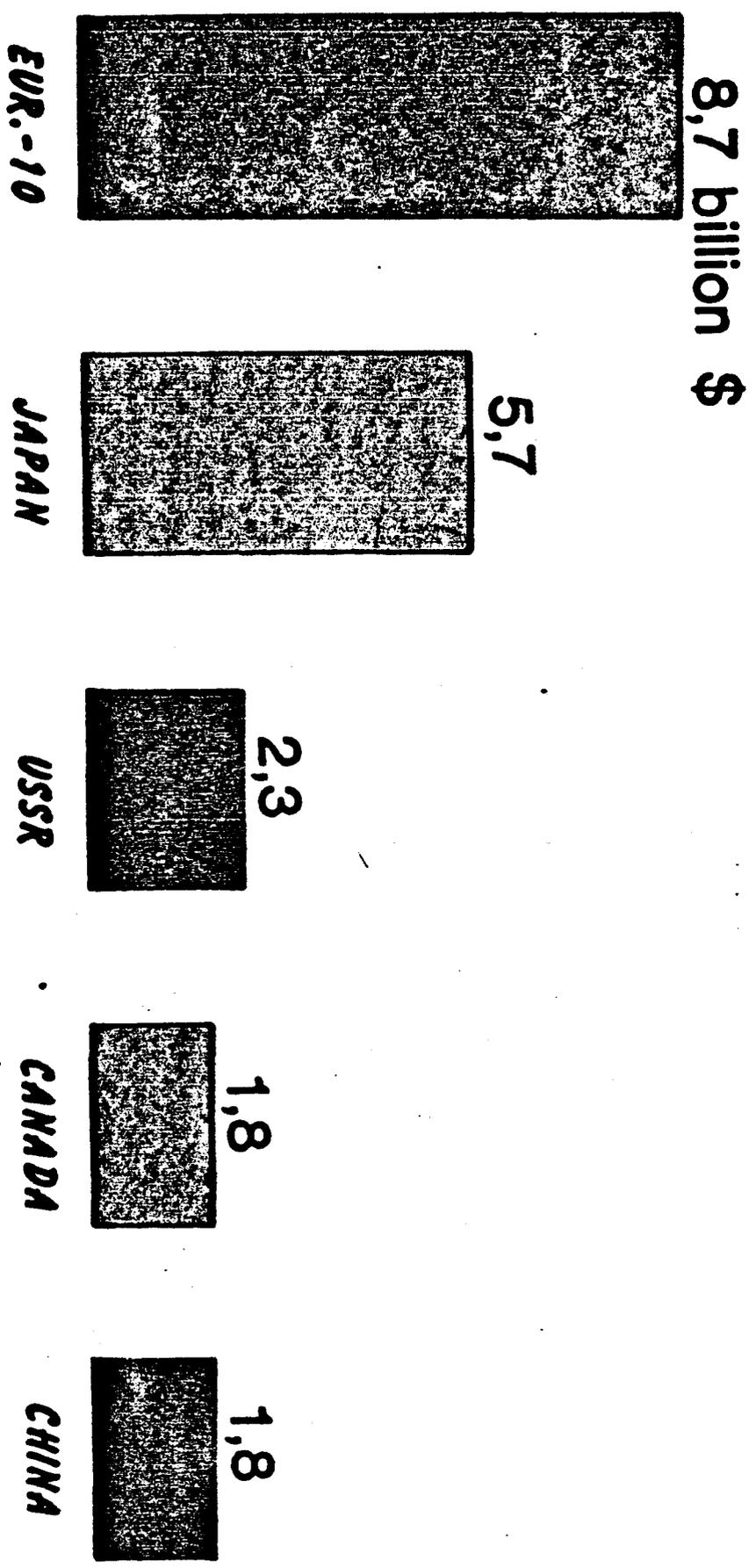


TABLE : USA AGRICULTURAL TRADE (Billion \$)

- 7 bis -

	1975	1982
US exports to		
EEC	6	8,7
Japan	3	5,7
USSR	-	2,3
Canada	1	1,8
Chine	-	1,8
	-----	-----
World	22	39
US imports from		
EEC	1,7	2,4
	-----	-----
World	9	15
Excedent with		
EEC	4	6,4
	-----	-----
World	13	24

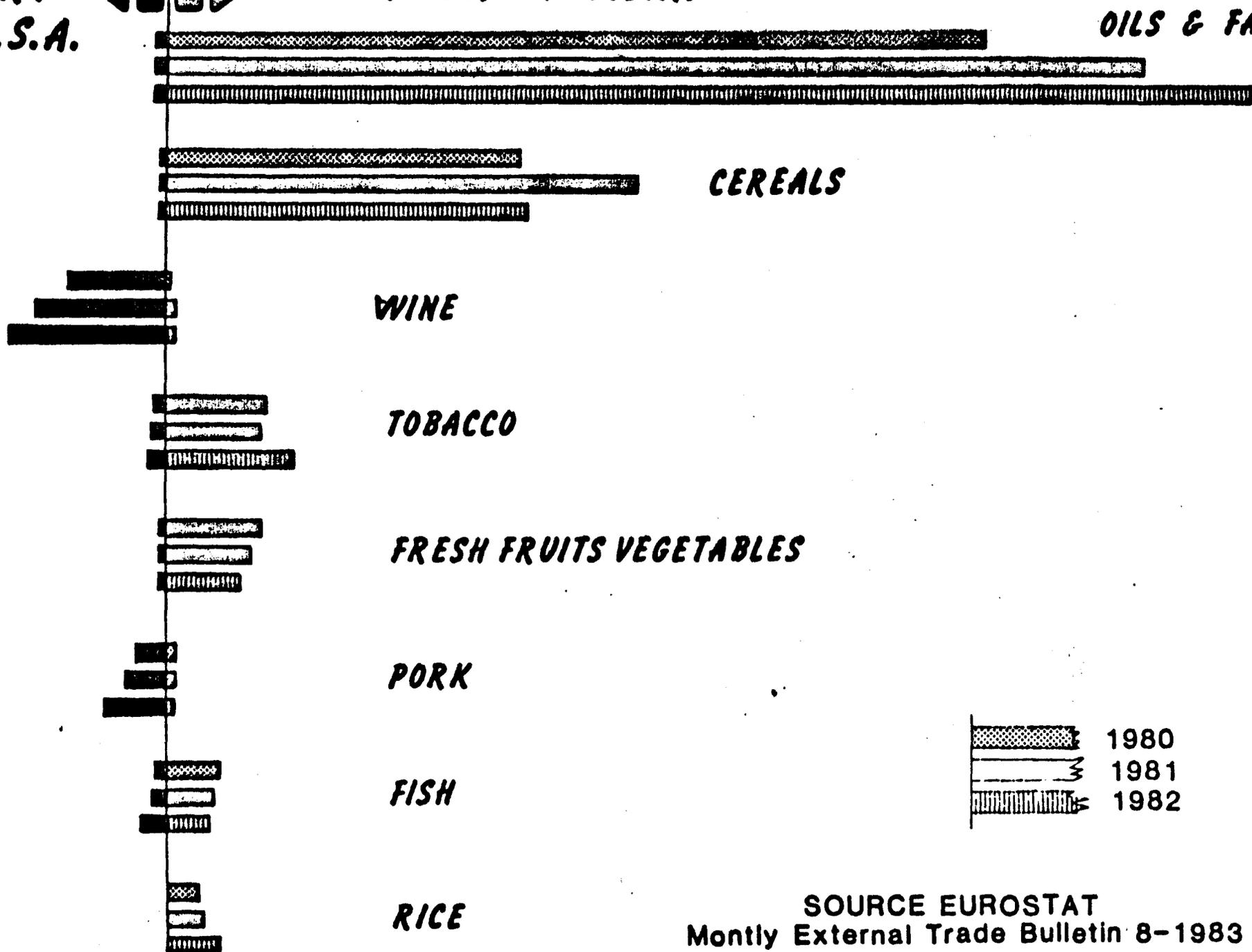
# EUROPEAN

# MAIN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

EXPORT  
TO U.S.A.



IMPORT FROM U.S.A.



1980  
1981  
1982

SOURCE EUROSTAT  
Monthly External Trade Bulletin 8-1983

Level of self-sufficiency in the community of nine (average for 1978/79/80)

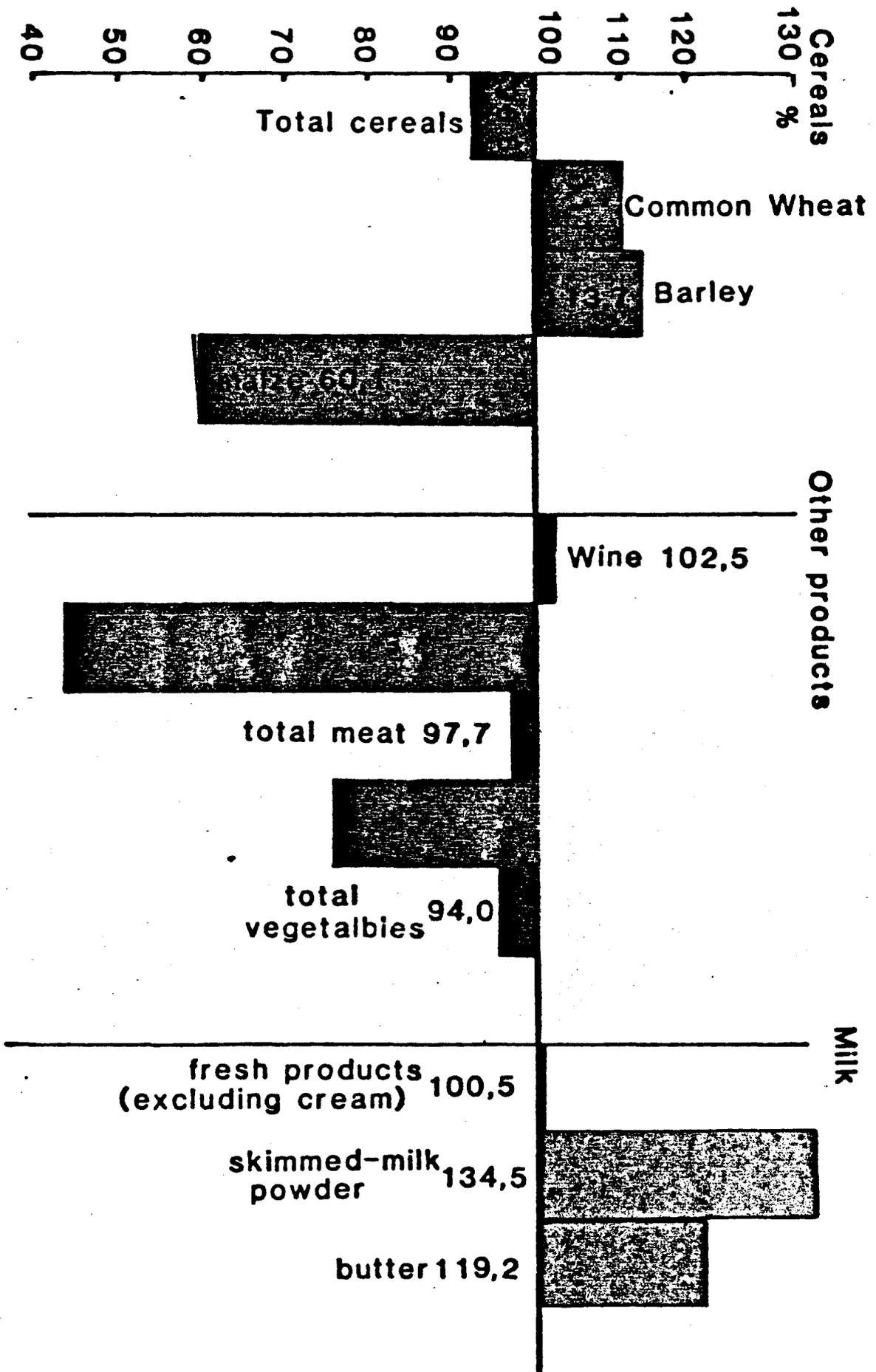


Tableau 1

## DEPENSES PUBLIQUES POUR L'AGRICULTURE CEE, USA, 1976-1983

MRD USD	Budgets nationaux Etats Membres (1)	FEOGA Garantie + Orientation	Total CEE	Total USA	USA Budget Fédéral Dépenses nettes (3) Année fiscale	Budget des Etats
1976	-	6,5	*	24,3	16,7	7,6
1977	14,8	8,1	22,9	25,4	16,7	8,7
1978	19,8	11,5	31,3	27,3	20,4	6,9
1979	21,9	14,8	36,7	28,1	20,6	7,5
1980	23,8	16,6	40,4	33,2	24,6	8,6
1981	20,6	12,9	35,6	36,0	26,0	10,0
1982	19,6	13,8	33,4	36,2	36,2	10,0 *
1983	20,6	14,5	35,0	55,0	45,0	10,0 *

\* non disponible, estimations.

(1) Rapport Situation de l'Agriculture dans la Communauté - estimations DG.6  
comprend : soutien à la production, mesures structurelles, hydraulique agricole, forêt,  
protection sociale des agriculteurs (pour 50 % environ du total)

(2) Source : "State Government Finances" Bureau of Census.  
comprend : développement de la production agricole, mise en marché, forêt, piscicul-  
ture, irrigation, ressources naturelles.

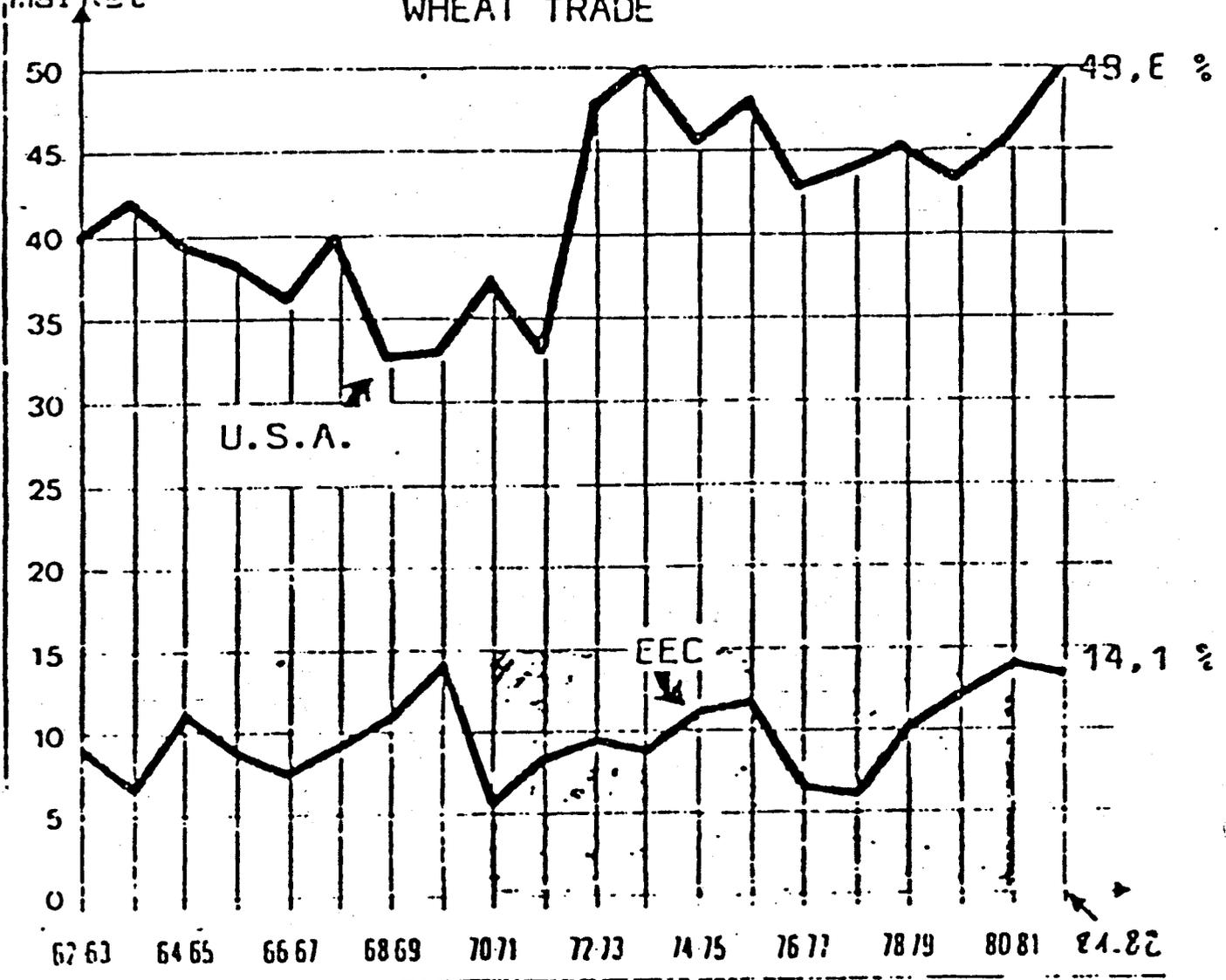
NB : Les chapitres irrigation et ressources naturelles comptabilisées en totalité  
recouvrent des usages non agricoles.

(3) La protection sociale des agriculteurs ne relève pas du budget de l'USDA, mais du  
système général.

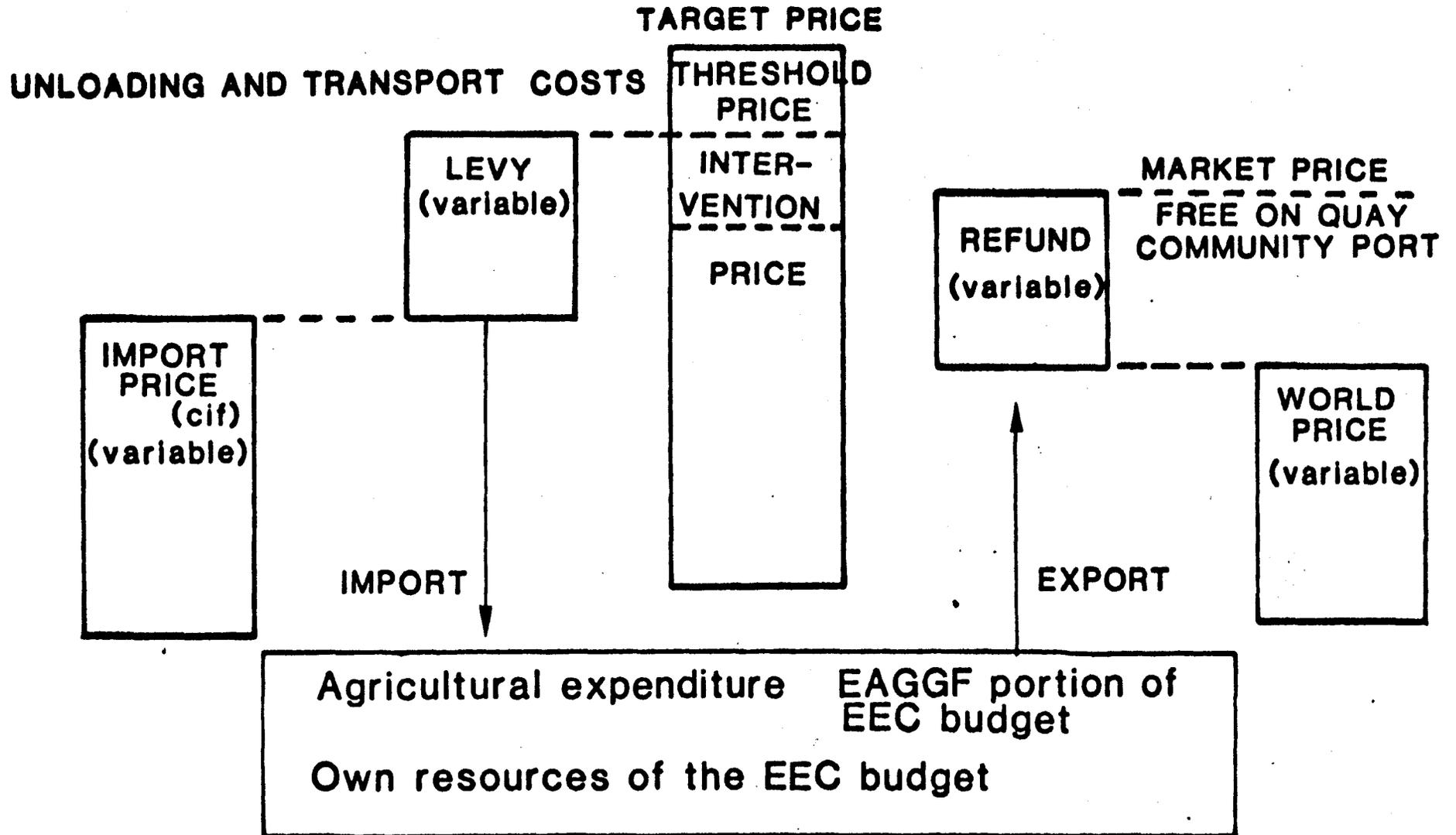
FIGURE 2

% of world market

EC AND US SHARES OF WORLD WHEAT TRADE



# LEVY AND REFUND SYSTEM FOR WHEAT



# EUROPEAN GRAIN TRADE

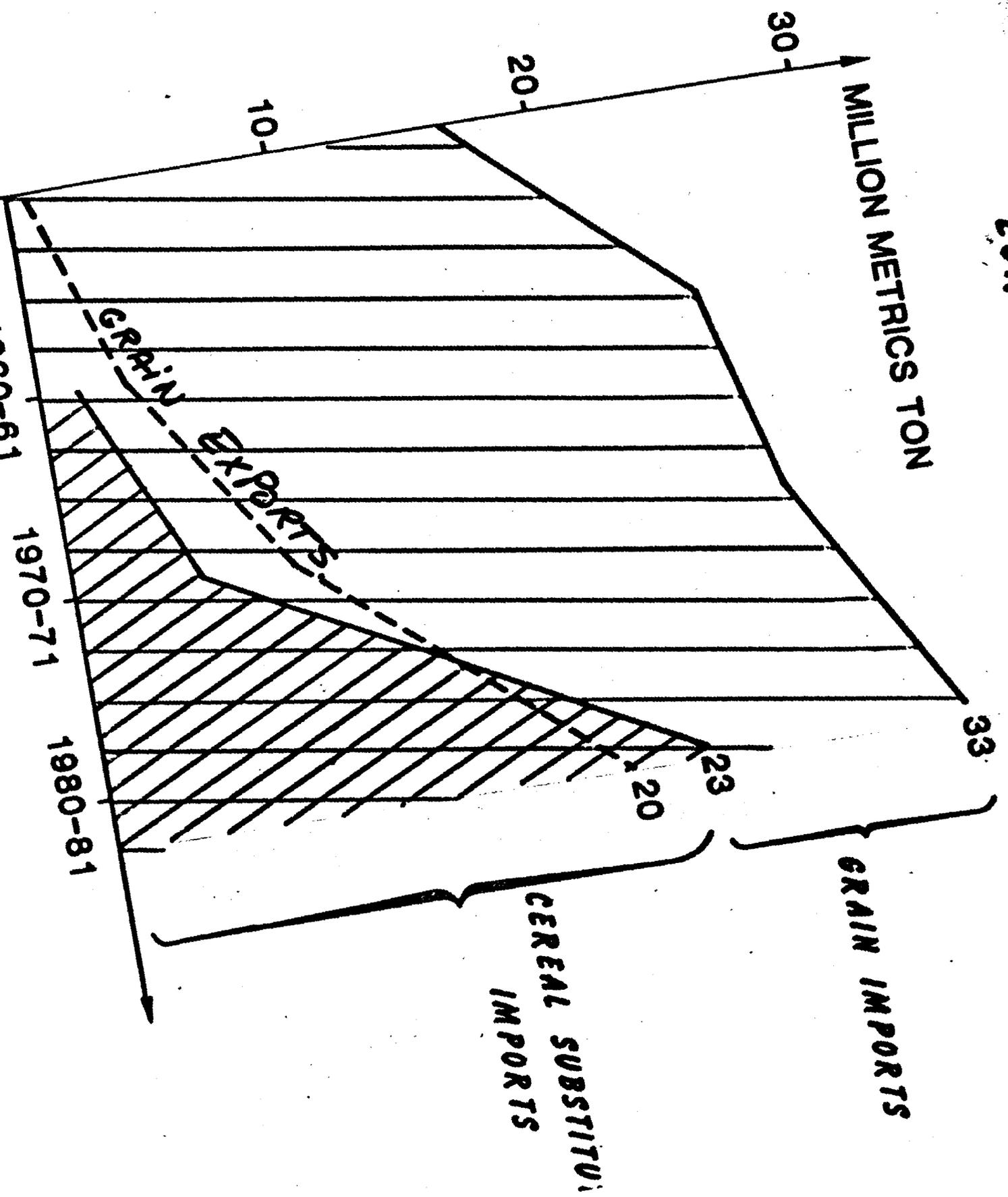
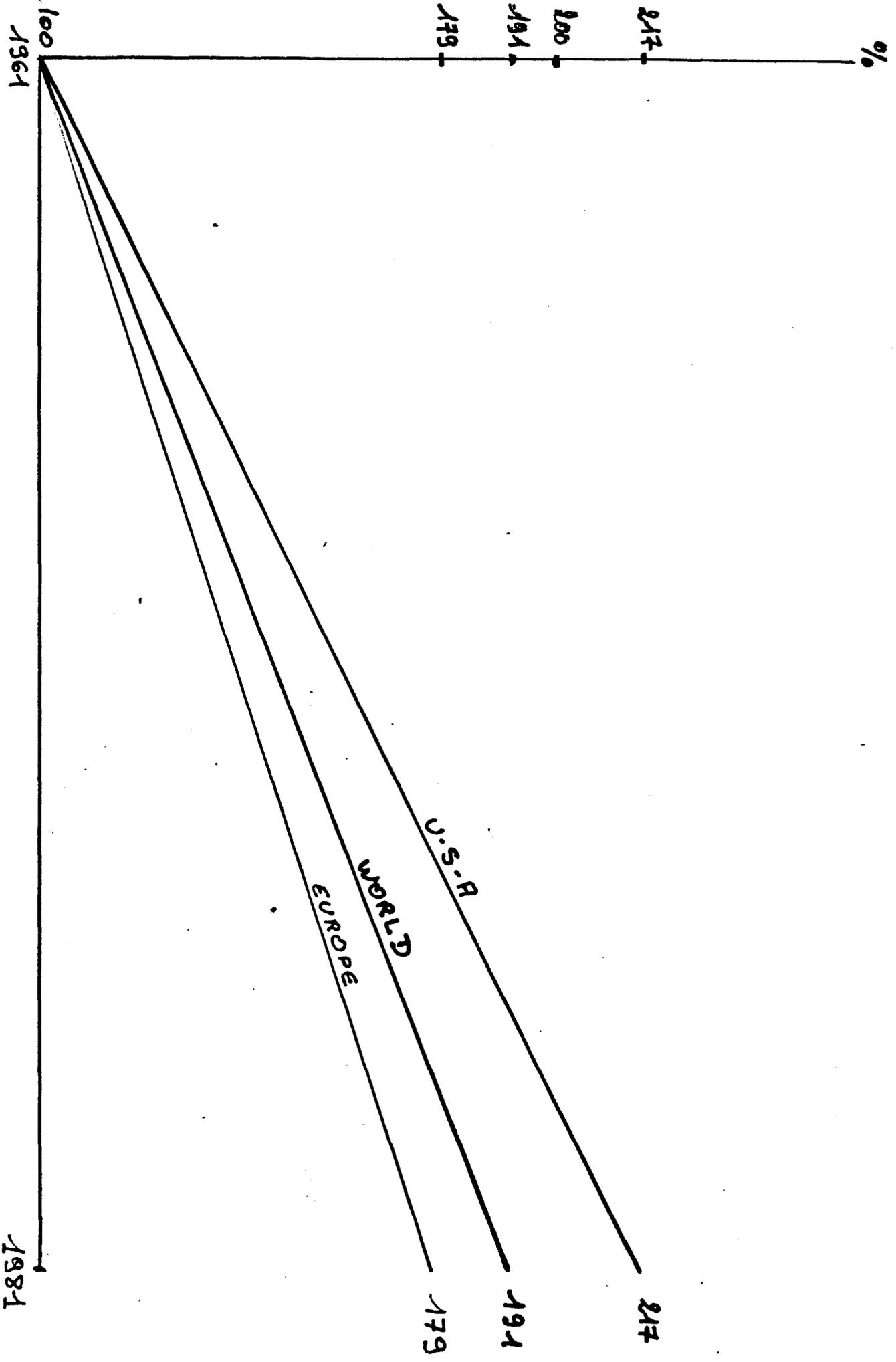


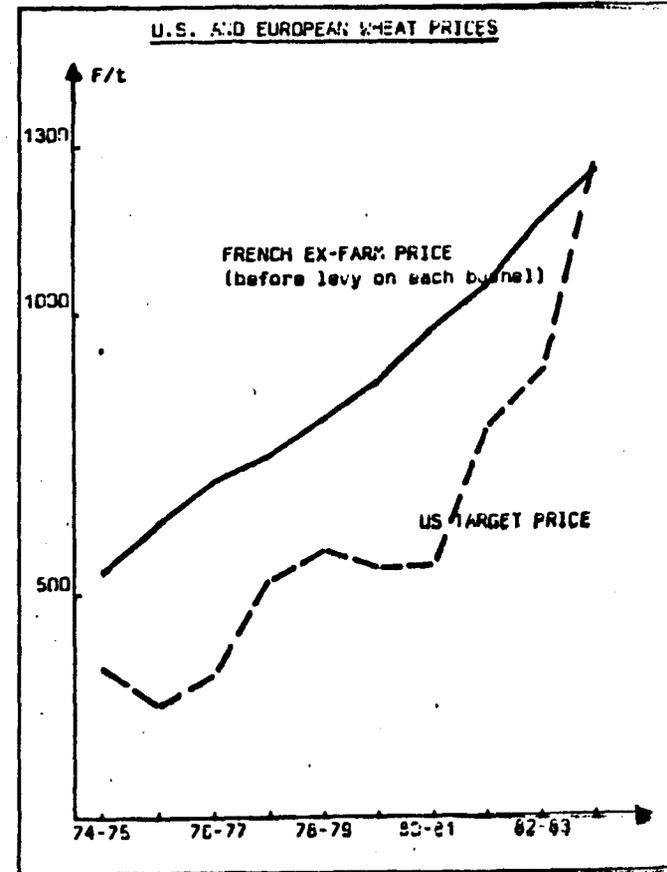
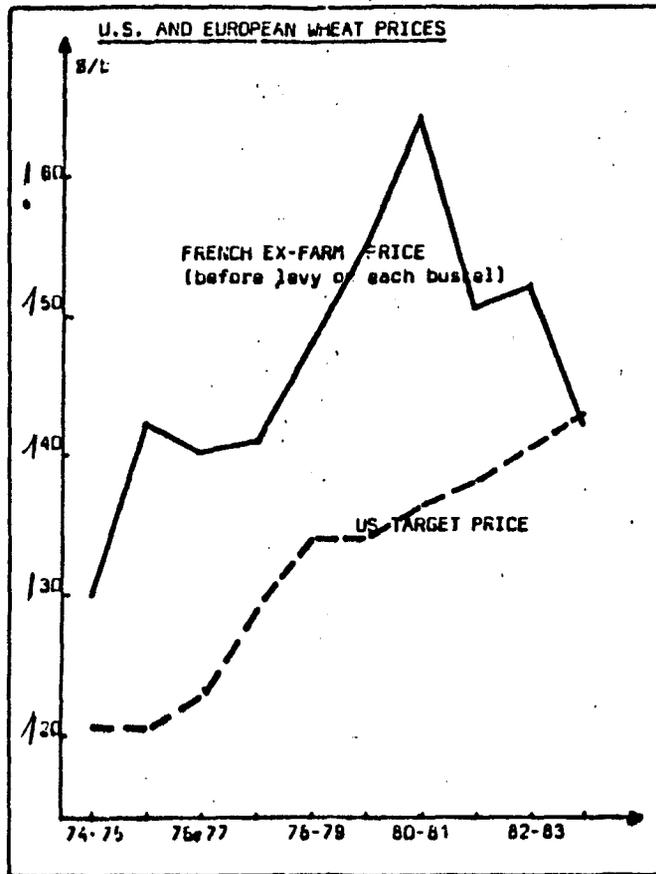
TABLE : EUROPEAN GRAIN SITUATION

Million Metric tons

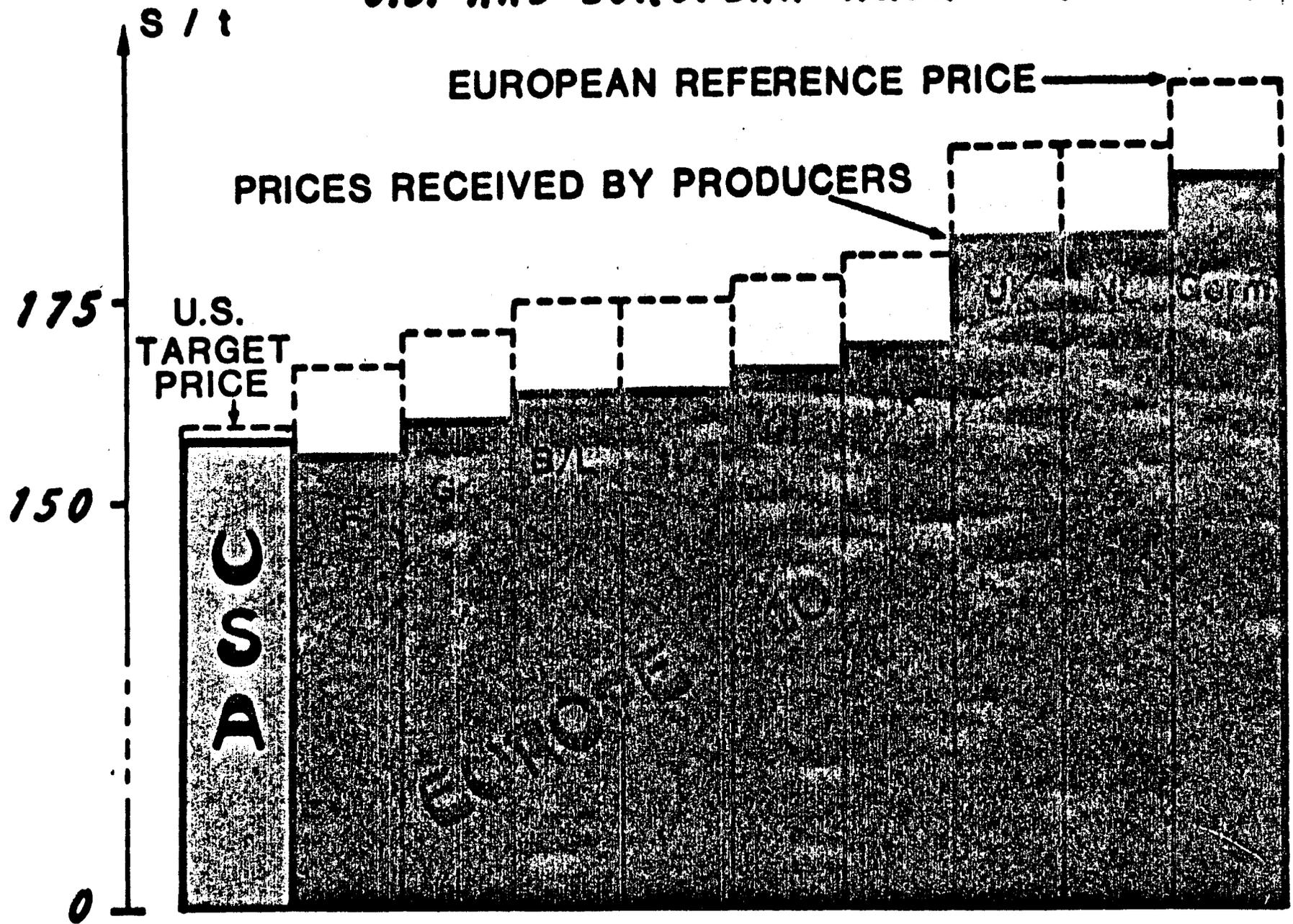
	1950/51	1960/61	1970/71	1982/83
<u>E.E.C. IMPORTS</u>				
Grains	16,8	23,8	22,4	9,8
Cereals substitutes	-	1,4	4,9	22,9
Total	16,8	25,2	27,3	32,7
<u>E.E.C. EXPORTS</u>				
Grains	0,5	3,2	8,3	20,0
<u>BALANCE</u>				
Grains	- 16,3	- 20,6	- 14,1	+ 10,2
Total gr. & substit.	- 16,3	- 22,0	- 19,0	- 12,7

# WORLD WHEAT PRODUCTION EVOLUTION





# U.S. AND EUROPEAN WHEAT PRICES 83/84



## PRIX DE SOUTIEN DU BLE EN 1983-84

	Prix en monnaies nationales	Valeur des différentes devises *	Prix européen = 100	Prix américain = 100
		Ecu \$		
<u>Prix nationaux supérieurs au prix européen</u>				
Allemagne	515,03 DM	228,59	199,62	125
Pays-Bas	554,29 H FL	219,10	191,33	120
Royaume-Uni	126,00 ST	218,98	191,23	120
Danemark	1677,02 DKR	205,61	179,55	112
<u>Prix européen normal fixé en ECU</u>	203,67 ECU	203,67	177,86	111
<u>Prix nationaux inférieurs au prix européen</u>				
Irlande	147,80 IRL	203,10	177,36	111
Italie	273121 L IT	199,08	173,85	109
Belgique/Luxembourg	9144,95 FB	199,11	173,88	109
Grèce	15733 DRA	195,44	170,67	107
France	1322,25 FF	191,35	167,10	105
Etats-Unis	159,83 \$	183,02	159,83	100

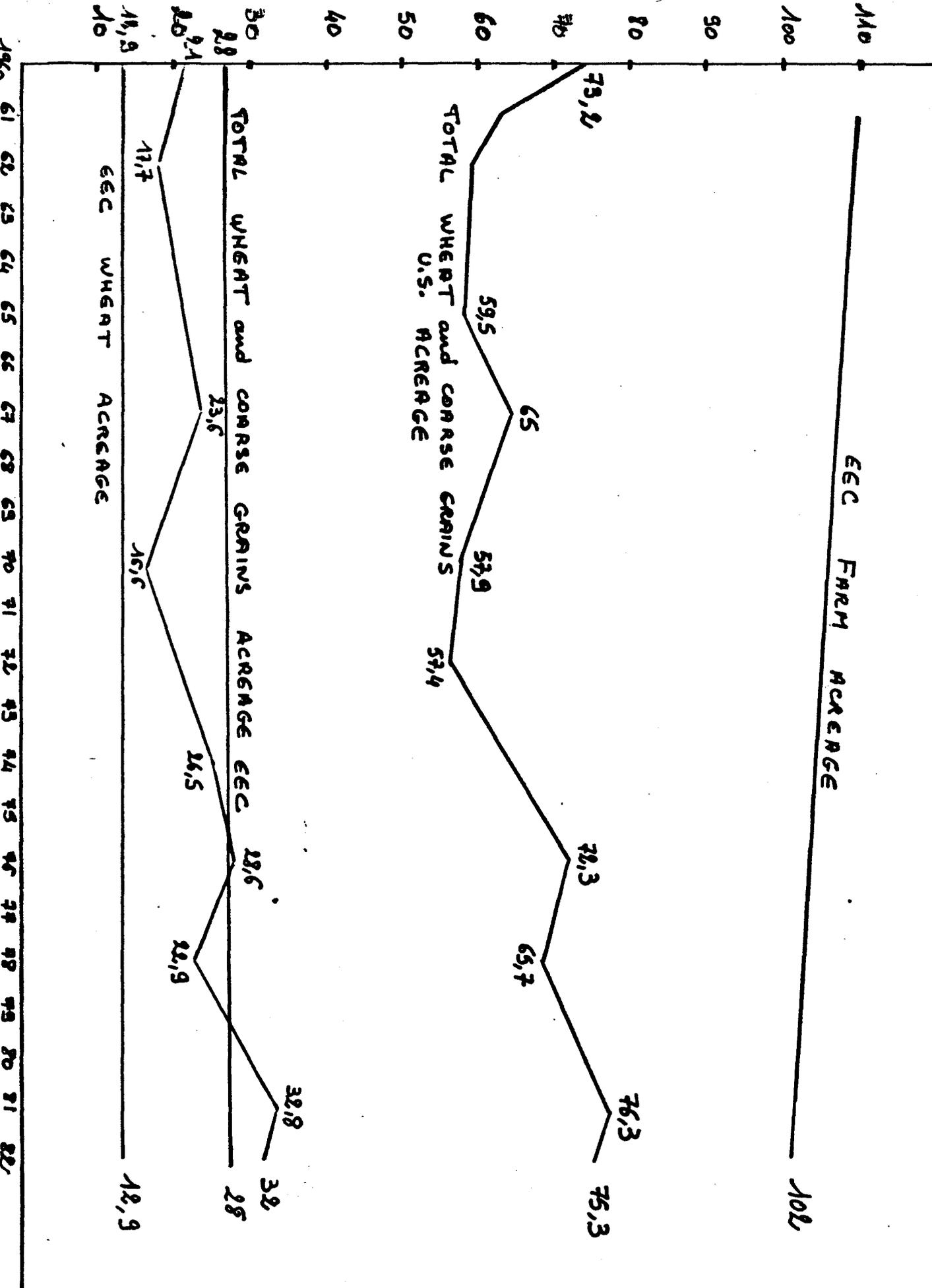
\* A partir de la valeur de l'ECU dans ces différentes devises le 10.10.1983  
 FB/F Lux. convertible 45,930 - DKR 8,15638 - US DOL 0,873274 - FF 6,91022 - DM 2,25305 -  
 L IT 1371,91 - H FL 2,52988 - IRL POUND 0,727728 - POUND ST 0,575393 - DRA 80,4984

## PRIX DU BLE PAYE AUX AGRICULTEURS EN 1983-84

	Prix en monnaies nationales	Prix payés au producteur* (valeur des \$ devises)	Prix européen = 100	Prix américain = 100
		Ecu \$		
<u>Prix nationaux supérieurs au prix européen</u>				
Allemagne	515,03 DM	216,55	189,11	120
Pays-Bas	554,29 H FL	207,06	180,82	114
Royaume-Uni	126,00 ST	206,94	180,72	114
Danemark	1677,02 DKR	193,57	169,04	107
<u>Prix européen normal fixé en ECU</u>	203,67 ECU	191,63	167,34	106
<u>Prix nationaux inférieurs au prix européen</u>				
Irlande	147,80 IRL	191,06	166,85	106
Italie	273121 L IT	187,04	163,33	103
Belgique/Luxembourg	9144,95 FB	187,07	163,30	103
Grèce	15733 DRA	183,40	160,16	101
France	1322,25 FF	179,31	156,59	99
Etats-Unis	158,00 \$	180,93	158,00	100

\* Prix nationaux diminués d'une marge de commercialisation de 12,04 ECU

GRAIN ACREAGE COMPARISON IN EUROPE AND U.S.  
 (U.S. FARM ACREAGE = 180 millions of ha)



Years	EEC (10 countries)		U.S.A.	
	wheat acreage	total wheat and coarse grains	wheat acreage	total wheat and coarse grains
1960	12,9	28	21	73,2
1961	12,1	28	20,9	64,2
1962	13,1	28,5	17,7	59,7
1963	11,9	28	18,4	61,5
1964	12,9	28,4	20,1	60,1
1965	13	28,5	20,1	59,5
1966	12,1	28,3	20,1	60,3
1967	11,8	28,1	23,6	65
1968	12,4	28,5	22,2	62,1
1969	12,1	28,5	19,1	57,9
1970	11,8	28,5	16,6	58,3
1971	12,1	28,5	19,3	63
1972	12	28,5	19,1	57,4
1973	11,7	28,2	21,8	62,8
1974	12,2	28,3	26,5	67,3
1975	11,4	27,9	28,1	70,8
1976	12,1	27,8	28,6	72,3
1977	12	27,4	27	71
1978	12	28,3	22,9	65,7
1979	12,7	28,3	25,3	67
1980	12,6	28,4	28,7	71,9
1981	12,7	28	32,8	76,3
1982	12,9	28,2	32	75,3

double cropping

Comments : - slight variations between max. and min. acreage : 15 % for wheat and 4 % for all cereals

: - very great stability of acreage during the last 20 years

: - considerable variations between the lowest and the highest acreage : 98 % for wheat and 33 % for all grains

: - noticeable progression of acreage :  
 . during the last 20 years  
 . and during the last four years

*Occupation of French Land from 1905 to now.*

Tableau 1  
L'OCCUPATION DU TERRITOIRE DE 1905 A AUJOURD'HUI (en Mio/ha)

	1905 1914	1920 1924	1934 1938	1949	1969	1967	1974	1979 1980
Bois <i>Woodland</i>	9,9	10,3	10,7	11,0	11,4	12,8	14,3	14,5
Terres cultivées	36,5	36,3	34,6	33,6	34,8	33,9	32,8	30,9
<i>Arable land</i>								
S.T.H.	10,1	10,9	11,8	12,2	13,1	13,8	13,6	11,5
Terres labourables	23,5	22,6	20,5	18,5	18,9	17,8	16,9	16,6
Céréales	13,6	11,1	10,4	8,7	9,2	9,2	9,8	9,8

*Arable land cereals*

Le Pro

Mio/ha

# OCCUPATION OF FRENCH LAND FROM 1905 TO NOWADAYS

