

GREEN EUROPE

NEWSLETTER ON THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY



THE POTATO



THE POTATO

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I. Current market situation

1. Production

Production in the 10-member Community, which had stabilised at around 33-34 million tonnes, went up to about 40-42 million tonnes with the entry of Spain and Portugal.

In 1985 potato production represented 2.7% of the value of total production (EUR 10).

The European Community is theoretically self-sufficient so far as potatoes are concerned, but it regularly imports new potatoes (at the rate of about 300,000 t a year).

So far as ware potatoes are concerned trade is limited to the Community, with very occasional imports from non-member countries and then only at times of great shortage (1975-1976).

The potato acreage in 1985 was about 1,100,000 ha (EEC 10). With Spain and Portugal the utilized area will be in the order of about 1,500,000 ha.

Certain distinctions need to be made so far as the various categories of potatoes are concerned.

For plant health reasons seed potatoes are mainly grown in the North of Europe (virtually total absence of aphids and therefore seed potatoes in good condition so far as virus diseases are concerned).

Ware potatoes, i.e. those from the August-September crop and which are marketed during the winter, show lower production costs in Europe's North and Centre; the same holds good for the varieties intended for the various processing industries. New potatoes, and especially those intended for export, are grown more in the South.

For these reasons there is a two-way flow of trade: seed potatoes, ware potatoes and those for processing move from the North to the South, while new potatoes go from the South up to the North.

Community trade in potatoes is, therefore, very extensive. The varieties grown in the EEC number about 300.

According to the latest statistics there are 1.8 million Community producers - 601,000 in France, 530,000 in Germany, 441,000 in Italy, 63,000 in the United Kingdom, 123,000 in Ireland, 64,000 in Belgium, 97,000 in Greece, 44,000 in the Netherlands, 18,000 in Denmark and 3,200 in Luxembourg.

2. Trade

Total trade in potatoes in the countries of the EEC in 1986 represents 8.7% of Community production. Trade in seed potatoes and new potatoes respectively during that year represented around 12% and 13% of the production of these two crops.

Although intra-Community trade (about 3.5 million tonnes) is very important, trade with non-member countries is on a smaller scale (800/900,000 t).

Bearing in mind the type of production favoured in each Community country, it is interesting to look at the economic importance of the potato sector in each of them.

The Netherlands remains the EEC's principal exporting country. In 1986 its exports totalled 1,842,137 t, of which 1,264,988 t were ware potatoes and potatoes intended for the processing industry, while 503,131 t were seed potatoes. So far as their end-uses were concerned, 1,478,415 t were for intra-Community trade and 337,127 t were exported. The Netherlands imports about 700,000 t of potatoes, either as new potatoes or for its processing and starch industries.

France is the EEC's second largest exporter. In 1986 it exported 533,663 t, of which about 482,000 t were ware potatoes and new potatoes and almost 53,000 t were seed potatoes. Of these 454,214 t went for intra-Community trade, while 79,433 t were exported to non-member countries. France imports some 300,000 t of seed potatoes and new potatoes as well as other potatoes intended for processing.

The Federal Republic of Germany is the biggest importer country in the EEC. In 1986 it imported about 960,000 tonnes. This consisted of about 230,000 t of new potatoes, about 627,000 t of ware potatoes and about 52,000 t of seed potatoes.

During the same year Germany exported about 600,000 t of potatoes, destined mainly for the Dutch starch industry.

Italy, in 1986, imported 436,037 t of potatoes, of which about 78,000 t were seed potatoes and almost 356,000 t were ware potatoes. Italy exports mainly new potatoes. The 1986 figure was 250,258 t, which went mainly to Germany.

Great Britain exports seed potatoes, mainly to non-member countries, but imports new potatoes from the countries around the Mediterranean - particularly Cyprus, Egypt, Morocco, and the Canary Islands - and ware potatoes from the EEC. The quantity of seed potatoes was around 99,395 t in 1986; imports of new potatoes in the same year stood at 247,000 t.

Spain imports seed potatoes and exports new potatoes. In 1986 it imported about 28,000 t of seed and close on 100,000 t of ware potatoes (as a result of the summer drought that year). During the same year Spain exported about 68,000 t of new potatoes.

Greece imports seed potatoes and exports new potatoes. In 1986 it imported about 8,000 t of seed potatoes and exported approximately 26,000 t of new potatoes. This figure can also top 40,000 t.

Belgium and Luxembourg (BLEU) import seed potatoes and ware potatoes but export mainly ware potatoes. Total exports in 1986 were about 461,000 t and exports were around 462,463 t.

Ireland exports mainly seed potatoes. In 1986 it exported about 25,000 t of seed potatoes and some ware potatoes, but imported about 100,000 t of ware potatoes and new potatoes.

Denmark exports seed and ware potatoes and mainly imports new ones. Its exports in 1986 stood at 50,445 t and imports were in the order of 33,738 t.

Portugal mainly imports seed potatoes and its exports are very modest. In 1986 it imported about 100,000 t (57,000 as seed) and exported 3,874 t of ware and new potatoes.

3. New potatoes

The UN standards (Geneva) define new potatoes as "potatoes harvested before their complete maturity, marketed immediately after lifting and whose skin can be easily removed by rubbing or scraping". New potatoes are grown during the winter in the coastal areas of the Mediterranean and harvested from the end of February through till the end of June.

Community production (EUR 12) is about 3 million tonnes and has remained almost stationary around this figure since 1972. There is currently a drop in production in the countries in the North and the Centre of the Community and an increase in the southern countries, especially Italy.

To quote one example that bears this out, production in Germany has fallen by 30% from 803,000 t in 1972 to 556,000 t in 1986.

The figure for France has gone from 517,000 t in 1972 to 386,000 t in 1986, a drop of 25%.

United Kingdom production has fallen by 13%, from 465,000 t in 1972 to 403,000 t in 1985.

Italy's output, on the other hand, rose by 53% over the same period, going up from 324,000 t in 1972 to 498,000 t in 1986. Production by Greece and Spain looks like being more or less stationary at present.

The varieties grown are of the "early" type.

Those grown in Germany are Atica, Gloria, Sieglinde and Saskia.

Italy, France, Greece and Belgium grow Dutch varieties - Spunta, Sirtema, Jaerla, Ostara, and Nicola. In Italy (Apulia) they also grow the German Sieglinde variety, which is much liked by the Germans (festkochende Sorte).

The varieties grown in the United Kingdom are chiefly the white-skinned British varieties: Ulster Sceptre, Royal Kidney, Arran Comet, Pentland Javelin. In Spain they grow the French Claustar variety for Germany and, for the United Kingdom particularly, the white-skinned King Edwards. The other varieties - Jaerla, Draga, Baraka, Désirée - are grown as much for France as for the United Kingdom.

The biggest non-member producers of new potatoes are Cyprus, Egypt and Morocco.

Cyprus mainly exports the Dutch Spunta and Nicola varieties and the British Maris Piper and Arran Banner varieties. Morocco mainly exports the Dutch Nicola variety, while Egypt specialises in King Edwards (English).

The supplying of the Community market is on a phased timescale that depends on where the supplier countries are geographically located. The first imports are in fact from the North African countries (Morocco, Egypt) and from Cyprus around February-March, then in April from Sicily, Apulia and Spain, finishing with Brittany, which does not export its potatoes until the end of May.

Since new potatoes are grown over the winter, the timetable and the quantities exported can vary considerably depending on the weather.

In brief, the usual trade flows are as follows:

- Italy : exports mainly to Germany and in smaller quantities to France, Belgium and the Netherlands.
- Greece : exports mainly to the United Kingdom and Germany and, in smaller quantities, to Belgium and the Netherlands.
- France : exports mainly to Germany and the United Kingdom.
- Morocco : exports mainly to France.
- Spain : exports to the United Kingdom, Germany and France.
- Cyprus : exports mainly to the United Kingdom and, in smaller quantities, to Germany and Belgium.
- Egypt : exports mainly to the United Kingdom.

4. Seed potatoes

Seed potatoes must be in an excellent state of health so far as virus diseases are concerned in particular. This is why the cultivation of seed potatoes has developed in areas that offer ideal conditions for their growing season - Friesland, Groningen and the northern polders in the Netherlands, Lower Saxony and Bavaria in Germany, Scotland in the United Kingdom, and Brittany in France.

Community production swings between 2.5 and 2.8 million tonnes. The Netherlands dominates this form of production, with an area of 34,000 ha.

The other producer countries are the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Denmark and Ireland.

Intra-Community trade is around 250,000 t, but the EEC exports large quantities to non-member countries (about 500,000 t). Imports into the Community from non-member countries are very small at about 15,000 t (from Canada, Switzerland, Austria and Poland).

The leading varieties in the EEC are the Dutch ones.

In fact, approximately 50% of the Community acreage down to seed potatoes is planted with Dutch varieties: Bintje, Climax, Désirée, Besterling, Jaerla, Oswara, Spunta, Bea, Alpha. This success can be attributed to the big demand for early varieties.

So far as the seed potato trade is concerned the situation is as follows: the Netherlands is in first place with about 550,000 tonnes, about 40,000 t of which is exported to EEC countries and just under 300,000 t to non-member countries.

The United Kingdom exports about 115,000 t, above all to non-member countries, while French exports stand at around 50,000 t, of which about 40,000 t goes to non-member countries and 10,000 t to the EEC. The other exporting countries are Germany (approx. 28,000 t), Denmark (approx. 20,000 t) and Ireland (approx. 10,000 t).

5. Potato industries

The potato processing industries break down as follows:

- starch extraction: approx. 4.5 million tonnes
- alcohol extraction: approx. 400,000 tonnes
- processing into foodstuffs: approx. 5 million tonnes

Potato starch is the big competitor of starch from maize and distillation produces alcohol for oral consumption. As for the other industrial uses for human consumption, the processing of potatoes only got under way in Europe in the sixties, and has continued expanding steadily ever since.

The industry gets about half its supply of raw materials from production contracts with the growers and buys the rest on the open market.

The following figures are enough to give some idea of how the sector has evolved, taking into account the fact that this industry operates mainly in the North of the Community.

In 1961/62 the EEC processed 417,000 tonnes of potatoes; the figure for the 1975/76 marketing year was in the order of 2,823,000 t.

In 1984/85 the quantities processed reached almost 5 million tonnes.

This was made up of:

1. Dried (dehydrated) products	1,140,509 t.
2. Potato crisps	1,112,098 t.
3. Pre-cooked chips (deep-frozen and chilled)	2,251,610 t.
4. Other pre-cooked products	155,764 t.
5. Other products	256,346 t.

The potato-processing industry is continuing to grow and is destined for further growth, particularly so far as pre-cooked deep-frozen chips are concerned. The varieties grown for industrial purposes characteristically have a high dry matter content and a low level of reducing sugars. Among the most frequently used varieties are Bintje, Saturna, Désirée, Maritta, Irmgard, Primura, etc.

6. Nutritional value of the potato

In recent years the consumption of potatoes has fallen dramatically, due largely to differences in diets in the EEC countries.

There are, however, other factors that have influenced this decline in consumption, such as:

- women going out to work,
- the very widespread belief in the public mind that potatoes are fattening.

In this connection it is worth recalling that the calory count is closely linked to the way the potatoes have been cooked (1).

- potatoes boiled in water	70 calories/100 g
- mashed potatoes	95 calories/100 g
- chips	250 calories/100 g
- crisps	513 calories/100 g

From the physiological point of view it is worth pointing out an additional quality of the potato, namely, its alkalinity, a balancing factor in meat dishes and a contributory factor in the care of "acetonemic" children (particularly when after boiling in water).

(1) *Kartoffel und Kartoffelerzeugnisse* by Gert Adler.
Paul Parey, Hamburg

II. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POTATO MARKET

1. Technical and economic aspects

According to a survey carried out for the Directorate-General for Agriculture the production costs for potatoes vary considerably from one country to another. These costs are influenced by two factors - the average yield per hectare and the cost of seed potatoes:

- the potato is a perishable product, comparable to fruit and vegetables. Because of its very high water content (75/80%) it is susceptible to the weather, and yields and quality are therefore very variable. It is consequently very difficult to adapt supply to demand;
- potato consumption looks likely to remain stationary; the Community average (EEC 10) is in the order of 75-76 kg per head, a figure that covers both fresh and processed potatoes;
- the demand for potatoes is inelastic, which means that in the years when there is surplus production the price of potatoes will remain low for the whole of the marketing year and, conversely, when there is a shortfall prices will be high;
- prices for new potatoes are generally speaking higher than those for ware potatoes. Their prices vary according to the variety and where they come from ;
- from the commercial point of view the markets for new potatoes and for ware potatoes are closely related. When a plentiful supply of ware potatoes has been produced the market for new potatoes will be depressed, and *vice versa*.

2. Price trends

a) Ware potatoes:

Prices vary quite considerably from one year to the next, tending to rise and then fall over one or two years. These variations are due to market reactions, but also to the weather, to the inelasticity of demand, to the perishable nature of the product, to the structural aspect of production and, finally, to the effect that the weather has on consumption of fresh potatoes. Because of the inelasticity of demand, the prices for ware potatoes will continue on the same trend throughout a marketing year.

b) New potatoes :

The price of new potatoes is higher than that of ware potatoes, and rarely falls below 13/14 ECU/100 kg (price recorded for the Sirtema variety from Naples on the Munich market). The price of new potatoes varies according to when they are being marketed (high in March-April at the start of the season, lower in June-July towards the end of the season), but also according to where they come from. The price of new potatoes is subject to the vagaries of the weather (rain, snow) which can delay harvesting or delivery. The prices profile during a marketing year can show erratic trends.

c) Seed potatoes :

Seed potato prices are also higher than those of ware potatoes. They vary according to variety and to source. The ratio of the price of seed potatoes to that of ware potatoes varies from 5/1 to 3/1 according to the size of the potato harvest as a whole.

3. Production structures and market organisations in the member countries

The area set aside for potato production in the member countries varies considerably per holding. The most recent data available give an average of 3.6 ha in the United Kingdom, 0.3 ha in Italy, 3.8 ha in the Netherlands and 0.4 ha in France.

As for market organisation, the United Kingdom has the most complicated structure with its "Potato Marketing Board".

In 1986 there were 22,565 producers registered in this organisation, with an area of about 167,000 ha. To be registered with the Board producers must farm an area of at least 0.4 ha. The British farmers who are members of the Board pay a levy according to the number of hectares cropped. In 1987 this was £76.30 per hectare. In the event of over-production the farmers can supply the Board with a quantity of their potatoes at a price fixed in advance on the basis of a contract drawn up between producers and the Board.

These contract prices for 1987 fluctuated between £47/t (November delivery) and £59/100 kg. (May-June delivery).

The quantities that have been the subject of intervention in the past have been in the order of 500,000 t.

The trade organisations that exist in France and the Netherlands seek to improve production quality and the distribution circuits. In France state aids can be available, especially for new potatoes. STOPA, in the Netherlands, is a controlling body over the seed potato sector on a trade basis.

"Irish Potato Marketing" in Ireland is an organisation similar to the UK Board that tries to restore market balance, in the event of over-production, through the processing industry. The markets of the other EEC countries are characterised by total freedom as regards both production and marketing.

4. Current situation regarding regulation

The draft EEC Regulation is still pending before the Council and will require a certain amount of amendment because of the new direction taken by the Common Agricultural Policy.

Until such time as discussions are resumed it might be possible to consider establishing marketing standards at Community level both for ware potatoes and for new potatoes.

5. Creation of a consultative committee

The autumn of 1987 will see a consultative committee coming into operation. The aim of this committee, which has been set up between the EEC and the Mediterranean countries, will be to improve the transparency of the market through an exchange of information on potato crops and the likely supply of both ware and new potatoes.

III. Conclusions

Potato production continues to be of importance in the EEC.

The Community is self-sufficient so far as ware potatoes in particular are concerned; it is a net exporter of seed potatoes, but an importer of new potatoes. Trade with the Mediterranean countries is very considerable.

Among the potato-processing industries the processed foods industry is destined for further growth, particularly so far as "pre-cooked deep-frozen chips" are concerned.

Human consumption of potatoes is, on the whole, stationary; a strict quality policy could encourage the consumption of potatoes in certain areas of the Community.

The aim of the "Consultative Committee" which has been set up between the Community and Mediterranean countries will be to improve the transparency of the market. Quality standards for ware and new potatoes could avoid creating barriers to trade, particularly in years of surplus.

POMMES DE TERRE - KARTOFFELN - POTATOES
RENDEMENT - ERTRAGE - YIELDS 100 KG/HA

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
B.R. DEUTSCHLAND	261	236	284	296	316	259	308	296	253	332	358	352
FRANCE	231	155	262	271	254	289	305	315	265	302	329	300
ITALIA	162	168	166	162	175	182	189	178	160	193	174	212
NEDERLAND	331	297	338	386	375	364	391	377	332	417	423	410
BELGIQUE/BELGIE	290	189	334	357	336	308	356	352	278	367	367	349
LUXEMBOURG	200	125	325	325	300	340	340	340	270	360	423	250
UNITED KINGDOM	223	216	285	342	340	346	324	355	300	369	358	360
IRELAND	251	213	285	260	260	245	235	299	225	356	221	200
DANMARK	213	166	252	271	242	248	293	353	278	362	358	364
ELIAS	158	161	147	159	142	158	181	181	245	200	204	213
ESPANA									152	172	178	168
PORTUGAL									77	86	99	85
EUR (9)	243	212	271	292	298	287						
EUR (10)							297	305	253	321	329	
EUR (12)												270

Source: SOEC

POMMES DE TERRE - KARTOFFELN - POTATOES
PRODUCTION - ERZEUGUNG - PRODUCTION

1,000 t

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
D.R. DEUTSCHLAND	10,853	9,808	11,368	10,510	8,716	6,694	7,585	7,049	5,669	7,272	7,905	7,390
FRANCE	6,624	4,326	7,803	7,467	7,148	6,618	6,426	6,610	5,404	6,226	6,856	6,021
ITALIA	2,900	2,923	3,080	2,801	2,950	2,923	2,892	2,634	2,378	2,680	2,397	2,547
NEDERLAND	5,003	4,783	5,752	6,231	6,277	6,267	6,445	6,219	5,412	6,673	7,150	6,854
BELGIQUE/BELGIE	1,272	859	1,625	1,536	1,427	1,416	1,460	1,583	1,166	1,614	1,805	1,673
LUXEMBOURG	28	20	55	40	33	34	34	34	27	36	29	25
UNITED KINGDOM	4,551	4,789	6,622	7,332	6,479	7,103	6,190	6,818	5,850	7,343	6,892	6,380
IRELAND	1,018	1,179	1,515	1,096	1,140	981	865	1,105	720	800	686	619
DANMARK	666	576	954	932	844	842	1,053	1,236	835	1,121	1,073	1,129
ELLAS	868	933	1,015	1,015	968	1,030	978	888	809	980	1,009	939
ESPANA						5,737	5,470	5,222	5,163	5,981	5,781	4,857
PORTUGAL						1,200	928	1,082	1,006	1,148	1,249	1,114
EUR (9)	32,915	29,263	38,774	37,944	35,981	32,878						
EUR (10)							33,928	34,176	28,270	34,746	35,302	
EUR (12)												39,549

Source: SOEC

POMMES DE TERRE - KARTOFFELN - POTATOES
SUPERFICIES - ANBAUFLÄCHEN - AREAS

1,000 ha

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
B.R. DEUTSCHLAND	415	415	400	355	276	258	246	238	224	219	210	210
FRANCE	286	280	299	277	275	229	211	210	204	206	210	201
ITALIA	179	174	185	172	169	161	153	148	149	139	136	120
NEDERLAND	151	161	170	162	166	172	165	166	163	160	169	167
BELGIQUE/BELGIE	43	45	49	43	44	46	41	45	43	44	48	48
LUXEMBOURG	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
UNITED KINGDOM	204	222	232	214	203	205	191	193	195	199	192	177
IRELAND	40	47	53	41	41	40	35	37	32	35	33	31
DANMARK	31	35	38	34	32	34	36	35	31	31	30	31
ELLAS	55	58	69	64	63	65	62	49	53	49	49	44
ESPANA						355	343	338	340	324	331	289
PORTUGAL						123	118	125	131	133	126	131
EUR (9)	1,350	1,381	1,428	1,299	1,207	1,146						
EUR (10)							1,141	1,122	1,095	1,083	1,088	
EUR (12)												1,463

Source: SOEC

POMMES DE TERRE HATIVES - FRÜHKARTOFFELN - NEW POTATOES

PRODUCTION - ERZEUGUNG - PRODUCTION

1,000 T

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
FRG. DEUTSCHLAND	744	609	771	812	516	541	501	531	424	540	630	556
FRANCE	478	421	588	568	544	477	439	440	417	446	484	336
ITALIA	369	401	359	402	517	536	443	418	462	443	493	493
NEDERLAND	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BELGIQUE/BELGIE	74	54	63	75	65	74	81	89	75	89	106	84
LUXEMBOURG	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	:	:
UNITED KINGDOM	350	370	406	422	370	453	388	441	322	395	403	(*) 400
IRELAND	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DANMARK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ELLAS	317	321	378	343	361	359	335	300	386	342	350	316
ESPANA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	702
PORTUGAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-
EUR (9)	2,017	1,855	2,189	2,281	1,984	2,082	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR (10)	:	:	:	:	:	:	2,189	2,220	2,086	2,256	2,471	:
EUR (12)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2,942

Source : Eurostat - (*) Eurostat estimate.

POMMES DE TERRE HATIVES - FRÜHKARTOFFELN - NEW POTATOES

RENDEMENT - ERTRÄGE - YIELDS 100 KG/HA

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
B.R. DEUTSCHLAND	203	163	226	239	246	235	251	253	223	270	286	278
FRANCE	164	142	178	178	166	164	175	169	181	194	202	183
ITALIA	143	161	134	149	136	185	177	144	154	164	178	178
NEDERLAND	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BELGIQUE/BELGIE	162	119	153	188	163	185	203	223	188	223	236	210
LUXEMBOURG	200	125	325	313	208	250	200	:	:	:	:	:
UNITED KINGDOM	143	165	181	211	185	227	187	184	201	165	250 (*)	235
IRELAND	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DANMARK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ELLAS	:	:	:	:	:	:	188	188	297	186	219	226
ESPAÑA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	180
PORTUGAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR (9)	165	156	181	189	173	198	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR (10)	:	:	:	:	:	:	192	185	190	198	225	:
EUR (12)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	205

Source : EUROSTAT

: Spain - Portugal : Ministry of Agriculture.

POMMES DE TERRE HATIVES - FRÜHKARTOFFELN - NEW POTATOES

SUPERFICIE - ANBAUFLÄCHEN - AREAS

1,000 ha

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
B.R. DEUTSCHLAND	36	37	34	34	21	23	20	21	19	20	22	20
FRANCE	29	30	33	32	31	29	24	26	23	23	24	21
ITALIA	26	25	27	30	38	29	28	29	30	27	28	28
NEDERLAND	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BELGIQUE/BELGIE	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4
LUXEMBOURG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	:
UNITED KINGDOM	24	22	23	20	20	20	20	24	16	24	16	17
IRELAND	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DANMARK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ELLAS	19	19	24	22	22	18	18	16	18	16	16	14
ESPANA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	39
PORTUGAL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR (9)	120	119	122	121	115	105	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR (10)	:	:	:	:	:	:	114	120	110	114	111	:
EUR (12)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	143

Source : Eurostat

: Spain - Portugal : Ministry of Agriculture.

POTATOES

EEC EXPORTS 1986

Q = Tonnes

	: DUNDESEEP. :	FRANCE :	ITALIA :	NEDERLAND :	UEBL :	U.K. :	IRELAND :	DANMARK :	HELLAS :	ESPAÑA :	PORTUGAL :	EUR 12 :
	: DEUTSCHL. :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:											
	: 0701.11 - seed potatoes											
INTRA.EC:	7 090 :	14 690 :	- :	292 126 :	3 390 :	30 478 :	1 760 :	6 793 :	22 :	456 :	0 :	356 805 :
EXTRA.EC:	12 003 :	37 870 :	- :	202 408 :	6 686 :	68 917 :	11 815 :	7 927 :	- :	0 :	24 :	347 650 :
WORLD :	19 093 :	52 560 :	- :	503 131 :	10 076 :	99 395 :	13 574 :	14 720 :	22 :	470 :	24 :	713 065 :
	:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:											
	: 0701.13 - new potatoes from 1 January to 15 May											
INTRA.EC:	1 336 :	1 631 :	77 910 :	1 156 :	1 852 :	3 233 :	385 :	1 :	7 026 :	41 517 :	30 :	136 077 :
EXTRA.EC:	138 :	179 :	6 247 :	65 :	95 :	1 949 :	- :	157 :	1 174 :	952 :	- :	10 917 :
WORLD :	1 474 :	1 810 :	84 156 :	1 221 :	1 947 :	5 183 :	385 :	158 :	8 356 :	42 472 :	72 :	147 243 :
	:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:											
	: 0701.15 - new potatoes from 16 May to 30 June											
INTRA.EC:	491 :	21 792 :	162 719 :	656 :	2 313 :	3 413 :	58 :	183 :	17 825 :	20 809 :	0 :	230 083 :
EXTRA.EC:	41 :	13 :	3 383 :	117 :	4 :	5 :	- :	7 :	84 :	313 :	153 :	4 297 :
WORLD :	532 :	21 805 :	166 102 :	773 :	2 317 :	3 418 :	58 :	190 :	17 942 :	21 151 :	158 :	234 446 :
	:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:											
	: 0701.17 - potatoes for the manufacture of starch											
INTRA.EC:	371 230 :	45 :	- :	54 012 :	492 :	- :	20 :	- :	40 :	34 :	- :	425 873 :
EXTRA.EC:	14 :	- :	- :	13 :	- :	- :	- :	- :	40 :	- :	- :	67 :
WORLD :	371 245 :	45 :	- :	54 025 :	492 :	- :	20 :	- :	94 :	34 :	- :	425 955 :
	:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:											
	: 0701.19 - other											
INTRA.EC:	205 817 :	416 056 :	66 291 :	1 130 465 :	445 851 :	53 891 :	10 103 :	142 :	1 304 :	2 575 :	2 598 :	2 335 093 :
EXTRA.EC:	3 402 :	41 371 :	635 :	134 524 :	1 772 :	29 727 :	601 :	35 236 :	449 :	954 :	921 :	249 592 :
WORLD :	209 220 :	457 443 :	66 928 :	1 264 988 :	447 630 :	83 618 :	10 705 :	35 378 :	1 838 :	3 599 :	3 621 :	2 584 967 :
	:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:-----:											
	: TOTAL EXPORTS 0701.11 - 13 - 15 - 17 - 19											
INTRA.EC:	585 964 :	454 214 :	306 920 :	1 478 415 :	453 899 :	91 015 :	11 327 :	7 119 :	8 392 :	63 391 :	2 628 :	3 485 931 :
EXTRA.EC:	15 598 :	79 433 :	10 265 :	337 127 :	8 556 :	100 598 :	12 416 :	43 327 :	1 663 :	2 219 :	1 098 :	612 563 :
WORLD :	601 564 :	533 663 :	317 186 :	1 824 137 :	462 463 :	191 614 :	24 743 :	50 446 :	10 310 :	67 725 :	3 874 :	4 105 676 :

Source : EUROSTAT

POTATOES

EEC EXPORTS 1986

Q = Tonnes

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	:DEUTSCHL. :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
0701.11 - seed potatoes												
INTRA.EC:	51 711 :	63 246 :	66 920 :	2 071 :	46 938 :	15 686 :	2 388 :	14 :	5 387 :	26 122 :	53 204 :	333 687 :
EXTRA.EC:	248 :	736 :	11 559 :	0 :	451 :	0 :	0 :	0 :	1 645 :	1 637 :	3 790 :	20 066 :
WORLD :	51 959 :	63 982 :	78 480 :	2 071 :	47 388 :	15 686 :	2 388 :	14 :	7 032 :	27 759 :	56 993 :	353 752 :
0701.13 - new potatoes from 1 January to 15 May												
INTRA.EC:	59 064 :	26 440 :	782 :	2 536 :	4 421 :	25 861 :	5 237 :	5 466 :	24 :	21 :	534 :	130 386 :
EXTRA.EC:	18 699 :	67 466 :	326 :	7 468 :	6 279 :	121 816 :	21 :	1 920 :	- :	- :	- :	223 996 :
WORLD :	77 763 :	93 906 :	1 108 :	10 004 :	10 700 :	147 677 :	5 258 :	7 386 :	24 :	21 :	534 :	354 383 :
0701.15 - new potatoes from 16 May to 30 June												
INTRA.EC:	147 699 :	17 167 :	23 :	11 550 :	12 546 :	35 061 :	6 321 :	14 051 :	317 :	- :	408 :	245 143 :
EXTRA.EC:	4 996 :	8 017 :	- :	1 382 :	4 484 :	64 560 :	92 :	743 :	- :	- :	- :	84 274 :
WORLD :	152 695 :	25 184 :	23 :	12 932 :	17 030 :	99 621 :	6 413 :	14 794 :	317 :	- :	408 :	329 416 :
0701.17 - potatoes for the manufacture of starch												
INTRA.EC:	54 713 :	21 :	- :	297 709 :	428 :	- :	54 :	1 :	- :	20 :	225 :	353 171 :
EXTRA.EC:	- :	- :	- :	- :	- :	- :	- :	- :	- :	- :	- :	0 :
WORLD :	54 713 :	21 :	- :	297 709 :	428 :	- :	54 :	1 :	- :	20 :	225 :	353 171 :
0701.19 - other												
INTRA.EC:	625 273 :	118 795 :	315 730 :	458 946 :	383 315 :	197 576 :	89 734 :	11 414 :	682 :	72 818 :	40 462 :	2 314 745 :
EXTRA.EC:	1 934 :	1 033 :	40 696 :	90 :	1 864 :	6 291 :	68 :	130 :	- :	47 :	- :	52 153 :
WORLD :	627 207 :	119 828 :	356 426 :	459 036 :	385 179 :	203 866 :	89 802 :	11 543 :	682 :	72 865 :	40 462 :	2 366 896 :
TOTAL EXPORTS 0701.11 - 13 - 15 - 17 - 19												
INTRA.EC:	938 460 :	225 671 :	383 455 :	772 812 :	447 648 :	274 184 :	103 744 :	30 946 :	6 410 :	98 961 :	94 833 :	3 377 132 :
EXTRA.EC:	25 877 :	77 251 :	52 581 :	8 940 :	13 078 :	192 667 :	81 :	2 793 :	1 645 :	1 684 :	3 790 :	380 489 :
WORLD :	964 337 :	302 922 :	436 037 :	781 752 :	460 725 :	466 850 :	103 925 :	33 738 :	8 055 :	100 665 :	98 622 :	3 757 618 :

Source : EUROSTAT

POTATOES

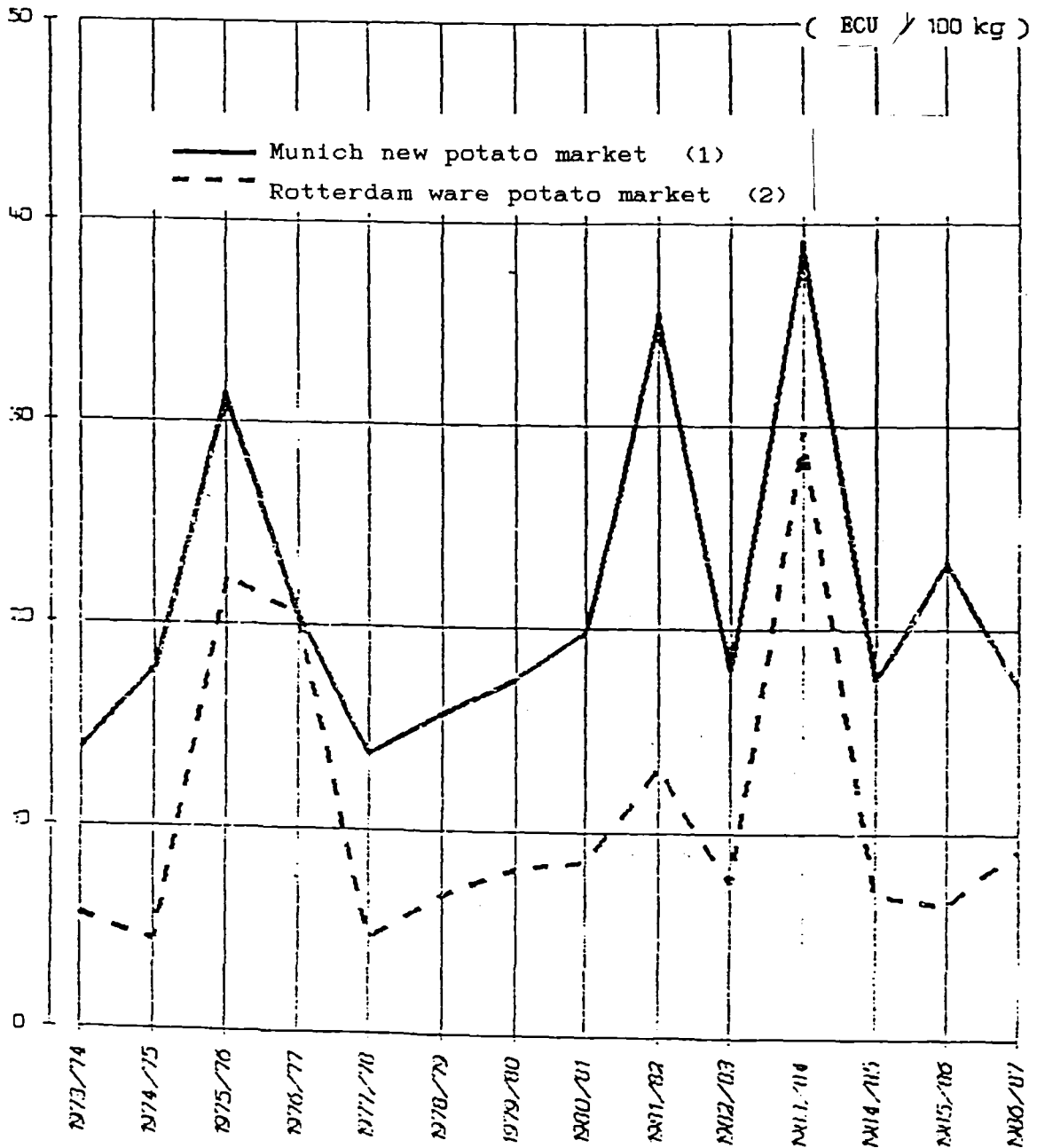
Quantities subjected to processing

Q = Tonnes

	R.F.A.	France	Italie *	Pays-Bas	UEBL *	U.K.	Irlande	DK *	Grèce	EUR
1977	929	239	100	580	50	859	20	25	-	2,802
1978	895	327	100	602	60	890	25	25	-	2,924
1979	1,073	324	100	648	93	1,216	20	20	-	3,494
1980	1,216	335	100	757	102	1,097	20	27	-	3,654
1981		370	140	822	121	1,113	20	30	-	3,830
1982	1,231	485	185	928	169	1,160	25	35	-	4,043
1983	1,216	498	135	1,000	169	1,240	25	35	-	4,320*
1984	1,214	569	200	996	254	1,252	0	35	-	4,520
1985	1,198	617	210	1,244	270	1,404	0	35	-	4,978
1986	1,166	600	240*	1,371	290*	1,417	0	35*	-	5,119

* EEC Estimate

**COMPARISON BETWEEN THE WARE
POTATO MARKET AND THE NEW
POTATO MARKET
EUR-10**



SOURCE: EC Commission, DG for Agriculture

- (1) Sirtema variety from Naples, in 25kg sacks, free on consignment
- (2) Bintje variety + 50mm, in bulk, free on consignment

GREEN EUROPE

Newsletter on the common agricultural policy

<u>No.</u>		<u>Language:</u>
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168	European agriculture 1979	DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL
169	European agriculture into the nineteen-eighties	DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL
170	Agriculture and the problem of surpluses	DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL
171	EEC food imports: the New Zealand file	DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL
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179	The Community's agricultural and food exports	FR
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<u>No.</u>		<u>Language</u>
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186	The development of veterinary legislation	DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL
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188	Mechanisms of the common organization of agricultural markets - livestock products	DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL
189	Mechanisms of the common organization of agricultural markets - crop products	DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL
190	The agricultural aspects of enlargement of the European Community: Portugal	DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL
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<u>No.</u>		<u>Language</u>
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