



**European  
community**

# BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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BACKGROUND NOTE/AGRICULTURE/01

## THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

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## THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY<sup>1</sup>

### INTRODUCTION - THE GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION AND THE IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE TO THE ECONOMY IN 1971

The year 1971 was marked by a sustained inflationary trend which in the Community led to a general increase in prices of 6.5-7% and an increase in wages of about 12%. This inflationary pressure was bound to affect the economic situation in agriculture, and produced in particular inflation of production costs. This cost increase was highest in Germany (7.7%) and the Netherlands (7.5%), and lowest in Luxembourg (1.5%) and Belgium (5.8%).

Similarly, the Community recorded a per capita growth rate in the gross domestic product of 3.7%, which is considerably lower than the 1970 growth rate of 4.7%. But this drop in the growth rate was different in each Member State. According to the provisional data, the annual growth rate fell to 0.7% in Luxembourg, 1.4% in Italy, 2.8% in Germany, 4.2% in Belgium and 4% in the Netherlands. Only in France did the per capita increase in the gross domestic product remain at a relatively high level (5.0%).

Also, the decrease in the share of the "Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing" sector in total economic activity was confirmed in 1971 as in previous years. In the Community, this sector's share in the GDP dropped to 5.8% in 1970, this mean percentage being greater than that recorded in Germany (3.1%) and Belgium (3.9%) but lower than that observed in Italy (8.9%), France (5.9%) and the Netherlands (about 6.2%).

By the same token, the proportion of the labour force employed in agriculture continues to decline rapidly (12.9% in 1970 against 13.8% in 1969), with some variation from country to country: 19.5% in Italy, 14.2% in France, 11.1% in Luxembourg, 4.8% in Belgium, 7.3% in the Netherlands and 9.0% in Germany (cf Tables A/2.1 and A/2.2).

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<sup>1</sup>Cf Agricultural Report 1972 of the Commission of the European Communities, published on 12 September 1972.

I. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION  
(cf Table A/4.4)

This general economic trend and the importance of agriculture in economic activities have had some major repercussions on agricultural production in terms of both volume and value.

(a) Agricultural production in terms of volume

The slowing down in the increase in agricultural output at 1963 prices, observed in 1968 and 1969, appears to have come to an end, this volume growth having increased by 3% in the Community in 1970. The growth rate varies quite considerably from one Member State to another but is positive for all of them; it was highest in the Netherlands (6.5%) and Belgium (6.2%) and lowest in Germany and Italy (0.5%).

To get an idea of medium-term trends while at the same time eliminating those factors, to be found in each financial year (climatic conditions in particular), which can distort the figures, a mean rate of annual variation in agricultural output in terms of volume has been calculated for the period "1965-69"<sup>1</sup>. In the Community there was a clear upward trend of 3.5% per annum; in the Member States the mean rates of annual variation differed considerably; they rose by +4.8% in the Netherlands and Belgium, 3.8% in Germany, +3.2% in France, +2.9% in Italy and +1.0% in Luxembourg.

This increase in agricultural output in terms of volume, at a time when employment in agriculture was on the decline, was obviously only possible by means of good productivity. Therefore, owing to the combination of these two factors, the mean annual growth rate for the period "1965-69" was 8.1% when calculated on the basis of the volume of output, and 7.5% on the basis of gross value added for constant prices. Using these two methods of calculation, the annual rates are respectively 8.0 and 8.8% in Germany, 7.3 and 6.3% in France, 8.2 and 7.7% in Italy, 8.3 and

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<sup>1</sup>"1965": average of 1964, 1965 and 1966.  
"1969": average of 1968, 1969 and 1970.

7.8% in the Netherlands, 10 and 8.5% in Belgium and 4.7 and 2.8% in Luxembourg.

(b) Agricultural production in terms of value

The general agricultural price index for the 1971 output (excluding VAT), calculated by the Statistical Office of the European Communities for the whole Community, remains at the previous year's level, i.e., 105.5 (1966 = 100). This figure is, however, the resultant of two opposing developments. The price index for vegetable products has declined appreciably by 7.5% while that for animal products has gone up 5.4%

This development in the production price of agricultural products differs from country to country. France is the only country which has recorded a considerable increase (4.4% compared with 5.9% the previous year), basically owing to the adaptation of French agricultural prices to common agricultural prices following the devaluation of the French franc in 1969. The index for Luxembourg showed only a slight increase (0.2%). In contrast, some other Member States<sup>1</sup> recorded a fairly substantial fall (-6.2% in Germany, -2.3% in Belgium). The index for the Netherlands is at the same level as it was in 1970.

(c) Cost of factors of production (cf Table A/3.5(a))

As was to be expected, the inflationary trends in the economy as a whole have had their effect on agriculture through farm workers' pay and the prices of means of production used in agriculture.

- Farm workers' pay

The figures for 1971 are not yet available, except for Belgium. We know, however, that in 1970 these indices showed a large increase in all member States, between 8.7% for Belgium and 17.5% for Italy.

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<sup>1</sup>The 1971 figures for Italy are not yet available.

- Prices of means of production<sup>1</sup>

Here, too, there are no national data, since no general Community index is as yet available. However, the figures for France and Germany indicate the continuing tendency for the increase in the prices of means of production to accelerate. In France the index of these prices increased by 7.2% over the 1970 figure, as compared with the 1970 increase of 6.2% over the figure for 1969. As for Germany, the 1970/71 index increased by 4.9% on that for 1969/70. In Belgium, on the other hand, the prices of means of production remain at virtually the same level as in the previous year.

Thus, 1971 saw the continuation of the paradoxical situation in which a deterioration in the terms of trade in agricultural products was accompanied by a substantial increase in productivity (cf Table A/3.6). This was particularly evident in Germany where, taking as a basis 100 in 1966/67, the ratio of prices received to prices paid by producers went down from 98.7 in 1969/70 to 88.3 in 1970/71. In Belgium, this decline was from 92.1 in 1970 to 90.5 in 1971, and in France it was from 99.0 in 1970 to 96.4 in 1971. Figures for the other countries are not yet available.

Since the terms of trade are an important factor determining the development of revenue in agriculture, this deterioration may be regarded as rather worrying.

II. THE MARKET SITUATION AND TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

(a) The market situation

The good harvest of 1971 brought with it a need for many more measures for stabilizing the markets.

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<sup>1</sup>These are the prices paid by producers for fertilizers, energy, machines, buildings, seed and seedlings, breeding and income livestock as well as general farming expenses.

Because of the favourable development of sugar prices on the world market, it will probably be possible for the financial charges imposed on the Community by the valorization of sugar surpluses for 1971/72 - increasing in comparison with previous years - to be borne entirely by producers.

After a positive development on the dairy produce market in 1970 and 1971, new selling problems arose which caused a rapid increase in butter stocks. Dairy production has risen particularly because of the increase in the yield per milk cow and more especially since the relationship between the price of milk and that of concentrated feeds (oil-cakes) has continued to improve.

On the other hand, the cattle-meat market is distinguished in 1972 by some shortage plus large price increases.

In 1971/72 the development in the market prices of apples, pears, peaches and tomatoes necessitated interventions which however were far less than those in 1970/71 for apples and pears, but far greater for peaches and tomatoes.

Although the wine-harvest in 1971 produced results comparable to the average of previous years, the size of stocks in particular influenced wine prices.

(b) Trade in agricultural products (cf Table C/1.5)

1. Trade with non-Community countries

Imports

The value of total imports of farm produce and foodstuffs in 1971 increased to 13,027 million u.a., an increase of about 4.1% on the previous year. This increase is primarily the result of the growth in imports of foodstuffs, oil seeds, fats and oils.

Of the total value of imports of agricultural products and foodstuffs coming from non-Community countries, those from the four acceding countries in 1971 accounted for 5.8%, which is well below the percentage for imports of all products (12.4%). On the other hand, the opposite applies to exports.

## Exports

Exports of farm produce and foodstuffs to non-Community countries have risen steadily over the last four years. In 1971 in particular this growth was considerable, reaching in absolute value 4,134 million u.a. as against 3,684 million u.a. in 1970, an increase of 12%. This growth is mainly due to the development in exports of foodstuffs, which increased from 2,493 million u.a. in 1970 to 2,815 million in 1971 - a 13% increase, and of beverages and tobacco (+15%) and fats and oils (+50%).

In 1971, exports to the acceding countries made up a large proportion (19.5%) of exports of farm produce and foodstuffs to non-Community countries. This percentage can be compared with the figure of 14.0% for "all products".

## 2. Intra-Community trade

In 1971 the value of intra-Community trade continued to increase, for controlled products (21.7%) as well as for non-controlled products (15.0%).

As regards controlled products, the expansion of trade affected all sectors except for flax (-16.9%), mainly affecting the wine (+47.9%), rice (+35.1%), fats and oils (+38.2%) and hemp (+33.0%) sectors. Germany (+22.5%) and Italy (+33.6%) made a decisive contribution to the increase in imports from other Member States.

In 1970, the amount of intra-Community imports for all agricultural products was about half (52%) of the corresponding extra-Community imports. In 1971 this percentage reached 60%.

The trend of imports for each Member State in relation to the total of intra-Community imports was as follows for all agricultural countries.



	1970	1971
Germany	41.1%	41.8%
France	15.0%	14.5%
Italy	17.7%	19.3%
Netherlands	11.4%	10.4%
Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union	14.8%	14.1%
	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%

(c) The degree of self-sufficiency (cf Table C/3.1)

Degree of self-sufficiency is an accounting instrument for expressing the extent to which a country is able to cover its domestic requirements for one or several products by home production. At EEC level the main agricultural products can be classed according to degree of self-sufficiency<sup>1</sup>:

- Products for which the EEC was a net exporter in 1968/69, 1969/70 and 1970/71: common wheat (102%), sugar (106% less French overseas departments), butter (104%), cheese (102%), milk powder (148%) and condensed milk (154%).
- Products for which the EEC was more or less self-sufficient in 1968/69, 1969/70 and 1970/71: fresh vegetables, pork, poultry-meat, eggs, full-cream milk, skimmed milk.
- Products for which the level of self-sufficiency of the EEC fluctuates around 100% depending on economic trends: rye (104% in 1968/69 and 94% in 1970/71), barley (91% in 1970/71 and 107% in 1968/69), rice (91% in 1968/69 and 134% in 1970/71, free from brokens), wine (95% in 1968/69 and 104% in 1970/71).

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<sup>1</sup>Unless indicated otherwise, the figures in brackets refer only to 1970/71.

- Products for which the EEC was a net importer in 1968/69, 1969/70 and 1970/71: Durum wheat (75%), oats (88%), maize (65%), "other cereals"<sup>1</sup> (15%), fresh fruit (88%), citrus fruit (52%), fish (89% in 1969/70), vegetable fats and oils (40% in 1969/70); fats from slaughtering (81% in 1969/70), fats and oils from marine creatures (7% in 1969/70), cattle-meat (88%).

### III. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY AGRICULTURAL POLICIES (Fig. 7)

The total amount of national and Community public expenditure on national and Community agricultural policies in 1971 (subsidies, interest payments, transfers to cover social charges, expenditure financed by farmers by means of taxation) is estimated at around 7,500 million u.a.<sup>2</sup>. Analysis of the credits granted to agriculture in 1967 and 1969 points to a very clear slowing down in the rate of increase of public expenditure as a whole (less "social" expenditure) in 1969 and 1971, in favour of agriculture. This rate of increase was only 5% as against 32% between 1967 and 1969. As for total expenditure (including social expenditure), the rate was 106.8 between 1969 and 1971 as compared with 137.9 between 1967 and 1969.

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<sup>1</sup>Mainly millet and sorghum.

<sup>2</sup>The figures were taken from the budgets of the six Member States, the Länder, the Italian autonomous regions, the Italian Green Plan, the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno and the FEOGA accounts, and are not necessarily completely accurate. In particular, they do not take into account either transfers over a given year or of unexpended balances carried forward from one year to another. Administrative costs of the ministries and local communities, expenditure on the instruction and popularization of agriculture and spending on agricultural research have also been omitted.

The conversion to units of account was carried out on the basis of official parities. The data for Germany in 1969 disregard the revaluation of the Deutsche Mark in that year; those for France, on the other hand, do take into account the 1969 devaluation of the French franc.

The analysis of total values is, however, only of value in very relative terms since it hides the differences in the way each category of expenditure is made up.

(a) Expenditure on supporting markets

This first category of expenditure shows a marked decline. Amounts allocated to market support in 1969 and 1971 were 2441 million and 2073 million u.a. respectively.

This reduction is primarily due to a lower cost of subsidies for cereals and dairy products and to the ending in 1971 of the Community's payment of compensation to Germany, Italy and Luxembourg as required by EEC Regulation 742/67 of 24 October 1967.

However, the decline is largely compensated by the emergence of a new type of spending in Germany: this involves the allocation by West Germany of very large sums of money, around 465 million u.a., to farmers as compensation for the loss of income caused by the revaluation of the DM (FEOGA's share: 90 million u.a.).

(b) Expenditure on social services (2263 million u.a.)

Study of expenditure on social services<sup>1</sup> reveals that this increased substantially between 1967 and 1969 (154.2%) and that the rate of increase slowed down between 1969 and 1971, the rate for that period being 110.9%. The reason for the increase is the payments made to farmers as part of the measures taken by the authorities in order to bolster farmers' incomes.

(c) Expenditure on structures

The increase in public expenditure on structures was less in 1971 than in preceding years: 8.8% between 1969 and 1971 compared with 14.3% between 1967 and 1969.

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<sup>1</sup>Old age pensions, family allowances, sickness benefits, accident benefits for heads of farms and family members employed on farms (subsidies, transfers, relevant taxes).

In 1971, the share of each Member State in a total expenditure of 2093.6 million u.a. was as follows:

Germany	34.3%
France	30.7%
Italy	26.2%
Netherlands	6.2%
Belgium	2.3%
Luxembourg	0.3%

This is, broken down into categories, the expenditure to promote the mobility of farm workers, who benefit from the largest increase (+95%), from 86 million to 164 million u.a. Expenditure on market structures also showed a marked increase (+19%), from 248 to 296 million u.a.

As for the improvement of farming structures, expenditure on the infrastructure still makes up a considerable proportion (26.2% of the total) and is increasing slightly. On the other hand, resources reserved for the improvement of production structures have reached a ceiling: 355 million u.a. compared with 351 million the year before.

Therefore, to sum up, three trends become apparent from a study of the development of expenditure in categories:

- a decrease in expenditure on market support;
- a ceiling reached in expenditure on structures;
- a deceleration in the rate of increase of spending on social services.

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Table A/2.1. Share of the "Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing" sector in the gross domestic product at market prices (current prices), in total employment, in total gross fixed capital formation (current prices) and in the value of exports (1968-71)

Category	Year	Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	EEC
<u>Gross domestic product at current prices</u>	1968	3.8	6.5	9.6	7.0 <sup>2</sup>	4.6	5.3 <sup>2</sup>	6.0
	1969	3.7	5.9	9.6	6.8 <sup>2</sup>	4.5	4.9 <sup>2</sup>	5.8
	1970	3.1	5.9	8.9	6.2 <sup>2</sup>	3.9	.	5.3
	1971	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<u>Employment</u>	1968	10.1	15.8	22.6	7.9	5.5	12.2	14.6
	1969	9.6	14.9	21.5	7.6	5.2	11.4	13.8
	1970	9.0	14.2	19.6	7.3	4.8	11.1	12.9
	1971	.	13.5	19.5	.	.	10.1	.
<u>Gross fixed capital formation at current prices</u>	1968	.	5.0	8.4	3.8	2.9	.	.
	1969	.	5.0	7.3	4.1	2.8	.	.
	1970	.	4.6	6.9	4.2	2.5	.	.
	1971	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<u>Exports<sup>1</sup></u>	1968	3.8	19.6	9.6	29.2	10.4	8.6	
	1969	3.9	20.0	9.6	28.0	10.1	8.1	
	1970	4.1	17.9	9.4	27.9	10.0	8.2	
	1971	.	.	.	.	.	.	

<sup>1</sup>The EEC percentages refer to exports to non-Community countries. All figures express the value of exports in agricultural products and foodstuffs (food, beverages and tobacco, hides and furs, seed, nuts, oil-bearing almonds, rubber, wood and cork, natural textile fibres, animal and vegetable matter, fats, lards and oils of animal or vegetable origin) as a percentage of total exports (SIC 0-9).

<sup>2</sup>From data at factor cost.

Sources: Categories A and C: SOEC, national accounts; category B: SOEC, social statistics, estimates of national statistical services; category D: SOEC, monthly foreign trade statistics.

Table A/2.2.      Annual rate of variation of employment in agriculture  
(including forestry and fishing)

(1968-71)

(%)

Year	Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg	EEC
1968	- 4.1	- 3.9	- 6.6	- 3.8	- 3.8	- 4.0	- 5.0
1969	- 3.7	- 3.2	- 5.5	- 3.4	- 5.0	- 3.0	- 4.3
1970	- 5.0	- 3.7	- 8.4	- 2.9	- 5.2	- 4.3	- 5.9
1971 prov.	.	- 3.8	- 0.8	.	.	- 4.0	.

Source : SOEC - for 1971, national statistics

Table A/4.4. Indices of total output, vegetable output and animal output and their annual growth rate "1965" - "1969"<sup>1</sup>

(1968-70)

(1963 = 100)

Category	1963	1969	1970	Annual growth rate (%)	
				1969-1970	"1965" - "1969"
<u>A. Total output</u>					
Germany	117.5 <sup>2</sup>	118.1 <sup>2</sup>	118.7 <sup>2</sup>	0.5	3.8
France	121.8	117.7	124.4	5.7	3.2
Italy	120.8 <sup>3</sup>	125.2 <sup>3</sup>	125.8 <sup>3</sup>	0.5	2.9
Netherlands	128.4	133.6	142.3	6.5	4.8
Belgium	122.5	126.5	134.3	6.2	4.8
Luxembourg	100.1	98.8	102.4	3.7	1.0
EEC	120.8	121.3	124.9	3.0	3.5
<u>B. Vegetable output</u>					
Germany	111.6 <sup>4</sup>	106.7 <sup>4</sup>	109.6 <sup>4</sup>	2.7	4.4
France	129.5 <sup>5</sup>	122.1 <sup>5</sup>	136.1 <sup>5</sup>	11.5	4.0
Italy	112.2 <sup>5</sup>	117.2 <sup>5</sup>	116.4 <sup>5</sup>	- 0.7	2.2
Netherlands	133.2	134.1	140.5	4.3	3.8
Belgium	121.5	123.2	122.6	- 0.5	3.1
Luxembourg	31.9	80.5	94.6	17.5	1.1
EEC	118.9	117.3	122.7	4.2	3.3
<u>C. Animal output</u>					
Germany	117.5 <sup>4</sup>	120.8 <sup>4</sup>	123.5 <sup>4</sup>	2.2	3.2
France	117.2	115.0	117.3	2.0	2.8
Italy	136.3 <sup>5</sup>	140.1 <sup>5</sup>	143.4 <sup>5</sup>	2.4	4.1
Netherlands	125.7	133.3	143.3	7.5	5.3
Belgium	123.0	126.2	140.6	9.6	5.8
Luxembourg	107.6	128.2	105.6	- 0.6	0.9
EEC	121.4	123.0	126.7	3.0	3.5

<sup>1</sup> "1965": average for 1964, 1965 and 1966; "1969": average for 1968, 1969 and 1970

<sup>2</sup> All subsidies deducted

<sup>3</sup> Including indirect taxes

<sup>4</sup> Data still include some subsidies

<sup>5</sup> Less indirect taxes

Source: SOEC, Agricultural accounts.

Table A/3.5 (a). General index of agricultural prices for production  
(less VAT) within the Community

(1968-71)

(1966 = 100)

Year	EEC		
	General index	Vegetable products	Animal products
1968	95.4	93.6	97.2
1969	102.8	102.8	102.8
1970	105.5	110.1	102.8
1971 (prov.)	105.5	101.8	108.3
4th quarter 1970	103.1	103.4	104.0
4th quarter 1971 (prov.)	111.0	103.4	115.7
1971 January	104.6	102.8	106.5
February	102.8	101.8	104.6
March	103.7	102.8	105.6
April	102.8	100.9	104.6
May	104.6	108.3	103.7
June	102.8	99.1	105.6
July	102.8	100.0	105.6
August	104.6	99.1	107.4
September	107.3	100.9	112.0
October	109.2	102.8	113.0
November	111.0	103.7	115.7
December	112.8	103.7	118.5

Source : SOEC



Table A/3.6. Ratio (a/b) between agricultural price indices for production (a) and price indices for means of production (b)<sup>1</sup>  
(1968-71)

(1966/67, or 1966= 100)

Year	Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	Belgium	Luxembourg
1968	97.1	97.4	92.0	97.4	92.7	.
1969	98.7	99.3	99.3	103.5	96.1	.
1970	88.3	99.0	96.5	98.7	92.1	.
1971	.	96.4	.	.	90.5	.
4th quarter 1970	88.2	97.0	.	.	.	.
4th quarter 1971	91.1	99.5	.	.	.	.

<sup>1</sup>Calculated from data in tables A/3.2 and A/3.5

Source : SOEC on the basis of national statistics

Table C/1.5. Foreign trade of the EEC with non-Community countries and the four acceding countries

(1963-71)

(million u.a.)

Origin or destination	1963	1968	1969	1970	1971
<b>A. Imports</b>					
a) All products					
Total for non-EEC countries	24,653	33,542	39,245	45,629	49,130
Total for "4"	3,312	4,107	4,970	5,639	6,098
% ("4"/total for non-EEC countries)	13.4	12.2	12.7	12.4	12.4
b) Agric. products and foodstuffs					
Total for non-EEC countries	9,438	10,343	11,478	12,515	13,027
Total for "4"	649	614	669	722	751
% ("4"/total for non-EEC countries)	6.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8
<b>B. Exports</b>					
a) All products					
Total for non-EEC countries	21,629	35,290	39,227	45,209	50,643
Total for "4"	3,338	4,971	5,579	6,150	7,080
% ("4"/total for non-EEC countries)	15.4	14.0	14.2	13.6	14.0
b) Agric. products and foodstuffs					
Total for non-EEC countries	2,464	3,039	3,176	3,684	4,134
Total for "4"	571	659	670	721	803
% ("4"/total for non-EEC countries)	23.2	21.7	21.1	19.6	19.5

Source : SOEC

Table C/3.1. Summary of the Community's degree of self-sufficiency  
in agricultural products

(1968/69 - 1970/71)

Product	1968/69	1969/70	1970 /71
<u>A. All cereals</u>	94	91	86
of which: Common wheat	120	105	102
Durum wheat	60	75	74
Rye	104	98	94
Barley	107	104	91
Oats	96	95	88
Maize	55	61	66
Other cereals	30	38	16
<u>B. Rice (excluding broken) (prov.)</u>	91	149	134
<u>C. Sugar (less French overseas departments)</u>	103	110	106
<u>D. Wine</u>	95	92	104
<u>E. All fats and oils</u>	39	40	40
of which: Vegetable fats and oils	23	25	23
Fats from slaughtering	84	81	84
Fats and oils from marine animals	6	7	5
Crude olive oil	82	80	68
<u>F. Eggs</u>	98	100	100
<u>G. Meat</u>			
Cattle-meat	89	88	88
Pork	99	100	101
Poultry-meat	98	100	101
<u>H. Dairy products</u>			
Full-cream milk	100	100	100
Skimmed milk	100	100	100
Butter	113	107	105
Cheese	102	102	102
Milk powder (skimmed and non-skimmed)	148	125	135
Condensed milk	156	156	154
<u>I. Fruit and vegetables</u>			
Fresh vegetables (including preserved vegetables)	100	99	99
Fresh fruit (including preserved fruit and fruit juice)	87	88	88
Citrus fruit (including preserved citrus fruit and citrus fruit juice)	58	53	52
<u>J. Fresh fish</u>	89	88.5	

Source : SOEC

Public expenditure on carrying out the national and Community agricultural policies  
(1967, 1969, 1970)

