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TRADE IN FARM PRODUCTS

I. Volume of trade with non-member countries and intra-Community trade

The creation of a common market for farm products, with free trade within the Community, a common external tariff and no quantitative restrictions, is primarily intended, of course, to benefit farmers, distributors and consumers within the EEC. But the Treaty of Rome also requires the Community to contribute to the harmonious development of world trade. It will be evident that this is a particularly important clause of the Treaty if we recall that:

- (a) The EEC is the world's biggest importer of farm products;
- (b) Thirty per cent of world trade in 1962 was in agricultural products and semi-manufactures;
- (c) The world market in farm products is very unbalanced - particularly the markets in cereals, beef and veal, butter, sugar, oilseeds and oleaginous fruits;
- (d) Many developing countries rely almost completely on farm exports to bring in foreign exchange.

Table 1: Imports of farm products ⁽¹⁾

	World Imports	EEC imports	World imports	EEC imports
	(\$100 000)		(1959 = 100)	
1959	295 469	77 319	100	100
1960	310 626	86 866	105.1	112.3
1961	311 882	86 489	105.5	111.8
1962	322 356	91 275	109.1	118.0
1963	342 311	99 266	115.8	128.3

(1) Food and feed, Other agricultural products, Forest products; intra-Community trade excluded.

Source: FAO Trade Yearbook 1964.

More than a quarter of world imports of farm products are imported by the EEC. At the beginning of the 1960s the EEC imported about a quarter of total world imports of cereals, about a third of all imports of fruit and vegetables, and more than two fifths of imports of oils and fats; the Community's imports of sugar and meat accounted for a smaller but still significant part of world imports.

Table 1 shows that between 1959 and 1963 the Community's imports of farm products rose more rapidly than total world imports. The index for world imports went from 100 to 115.8, while the index for EEC imports from outside the Community rose from 100 to 128.3. As a result, the EEC's share in world imports increased from 26% to 29%.

Of total EEC imports from non-member countries in recent years 38% has been accounted for by farm products, and of intra-Community trade about 16%. Exports of farm products outside the Community are also substantial: about 13% of total EEC exports consisted of farm products in recent years. Farm products currently make up 30% of total Dutch exports, nearly 20% of French exports and almost 15% of Italian exports. The EEC figures largely in the pattern of world exports - particularly for dairy products and eggs, but also for sugar and fruit and vegetables. While exports of farm produce to non-member countries are considerable, they are still less than one third the volume of farm imports into the Community.

The common agricultural market

A common market in farm products is being introduced by stages as market regulations are brought into effect for the various products concerned. The regulations provide for a common barrier to protect EEC agriculture from the world market, elimination of quantitative restrictions at a single step in 1967, and removal of intra-Community levies at a single step in 1968. A common market with common prices will take effect for cereals, pigmeat, poultrymeat, eggs, rice and oilseeds in 1967; the common market in olive oil came into force on 1 November 1966. The common market for fruit, vegetables, dairy produce, beef, veal and sugar will be operative in 1968.

The first market regulations took effect in August 1962, covering cereals, pigmeat, eggs, poultry, wine, fruit and vegetables. The rice regulation followed in September 1964, and the markets in beef and veal and in milk and milk products were organized in November 1964.

More than 85% of agricultural output now comes under market regulations, or 55% of intra-Community trade in farm products in 1965. Products subject to market regulation accounted for 29% of farm imports from outside the Community and 53% of farm exports to the rest of the world.

II. Trend of farm trade since 1958. EEC self-sufficiency

Table 2 shows that imports by EEC countries rose sharply between 1958 and 1965 - from \$7 356m. to \$10 576.5m., an increase of 43.8%. The average growth rate was thus in excess of 6% a year. The share of food and animal feed - Section 0 in the SOEC's Statistical and Tariff Classification (CST) - in total imports showed a marked rise from 44.4% in 1958 to 53.3% in 1965.

Imports of products coming under market regulations also profited abundantly from increased demand in the EEC for farm products from non-member countries. After the various regulations came into force in 1962 and 1964, the rising trend of imports of regulated products continued. In 1964 imports were 22% up on 1961, and in 1965 35% up on 1961.

Table 2: EEC imports of farm products from non-member countries

		(\$m.)					
CST	Commodity	1958	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
0	Food	3 365.2	3 741.0	4 337.2	4 673.3	5 063.8	5 639.6
1.	Beverages and tobacco	655.1	522.2	634.7	540.6	615.7	580.5
21.	Hides and furskins	234.8	315.0	319.4	361.1	365.8	397.4
22	Oilseeds	471.1	543.2	562.1	590.1	650.9	688.4
231.1	Crude natural rubber	205.7	233.9	222.7	226.6	219.2	208.8
24	Wood and cork	574.2	801.6	794.2	878.4	1 008.3	1 002.1
261-							
265	Natural textile fibres	1 345.5	1 520.7	1 487.9	1 546.8	1 606.3	1 378.9
29	Crude materials	166.3	188.1	197.7	206.4	223.7	243.6
4	Oils and fats	337.5	384.8	351.9	415.2	389.3	436.8
Total		7 356.0	8 250.5	8 907.8	9 438.6	10 143.0	10 576.5
Products under market regulation (1)		2 061.0	2 240.5	2 559.6	2 509.2	2 721.9	3 028.3

(1) Cereals, cereal products, etc.; rice; fruit and vegetables, fresh and frozen; wine; cattle, beef and veal; poultry, poultrymeat, etc.; milk and milk products; eggs; pigs, pigmeat, etc.
Calculated by CST Item.

Source: SOEC.

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Now does this very vigorous expansion of imports mean that the EEC is less self-sufficient in farm products (at about 88%) than it was when the Treaty came into force in 1958? Table 3 shows that the answer is no. Although self-sufficiency in beef, veal, fruit and vegetables clearly dropped, there was an increase in cereals, oils and fats, which together make up a substantial proportion of imports. In the case of cereals this resulted from a steep rise in wheat production, though imports of cereals also went up sharply because of increased demand for fodder grain.

Table 3: Self-sufficiency in farm products

(%)

Commodity	"1958" = Average 1957/58 1958/59 1959/60	"1963" = Average 1962/63 1963/64 1964/65	Commodity	"1958" = Average 1957/58 1958/59 1959/60	"1963" = Average 1962/63 1963/64 1964/65
Wheat	93.0	101.6	Milk and milk products (1)	102.7	101.9
Fodder grain	77.7	76.3	Beef	88.9	87.2
Total cereals (excl. rice)	84.5	86.6	Veal	102.1	98.9
Sugar	99.1	97.1	Pigmeat	100.1	99.8
Fresh vegetables	105.2	102.7	Poultry	93.2	92.4
Fresh fruit (3)	93.7	91.4	Eggs (2)	87.3	94.2
Wine	87.6	97.0	Oils and fats (4)	38.5	41.6
Rice	86.2	79.0			

(1) Average 1962/63 and 1963/64.

(2) Excluding France.

(3) Excluding citrus fruit.

(4) Vegetable oils, oils from marine animals, animal fats.

Source: SOEC.

The conclusion to be drawn is that during these years demand expanded so much that a large increase in production was absorbed as well as the 43% rise in imports; in addition, exports made very good progress too.

Table 4: EEC exports of farm products to non-member countries

		(€m.)					
CST	Commodity	1958	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
0	Food	1 283.5	1 460.7	1 484.7	1 644.2	1 770.5	1 911.2
1	Beverages and tobaccos	235.4	287.0	290.4	308.5	332.9	346.6
21	Hides and furskins	32.0	49.5	47.7	49.8	55.2	58.1
22	Oilseeds	7.4	9.9	11.4	15.9	17.1	18.1
231.1	Crude natural rubber	2.0	1.7	1	0.7	0.7	1.0
24	Wood and cork	39.3	50.5	48.7	46.9	48.3	49.5
261-							
265	Natural textile fibres	124.7	150.3	138.4	159.1	154.8	148.5
29	Crude materials	107	128.6	140.3	143.5	165.3	176.8
4	Oils and fats	89.9	84.9	87.8	80.0	81.7	93.0
Total		1 921.1	2 223.1	2 250.4	2 448.5	2 626.5	2 803.1
Products under market regulation (1)		826.3	1 008.0	1 058.5	1 215.0	1 329.8	1 472.3

(1) Cereals, cereal products, etc.; rice; fruit and vegetables, fresh and frozen; wine; cattle, beef and veal; poultry, poultrymeat, etc.; milk and milk products; eggs; pigs, pigmeat, etc.
Calculated by CST Item.

Source: SOEC.

Table 4 shows that the Community's exports rose from \$1 921.lm. in 1958 to \$2 803.lm. in 1965 - an increase of 46%, or an average of over 6% a year since 1958. Exports of products under market regulations went up even more steeply - by 78%. Most of this increase was after 1962.

The conclusion seems inescapable: the gradual establishment of a common market did not in any way hinder total flows of trade to and from non-member countries in commodities that the Community itself also produces.

However, as we have said, the common agricultural market is chiefly designed to promote trade within the Community. And in fact Table 5 shows clearly that the desired result was fully obtained between 1958 and 1965. Total trade in farm products among the member countries increased fairly steadily from \$1 246m. in 1958 to \$3 324m. in 1965 - a growth of 167%, or an average of 24% a year. Trade among the member countries in regulated products expanded over the same period from \$638m. to \$1 821m. - a 185% increase, with most of it (113%) coming in the three years after 1962.

Table 5: Imports of farm products from member countries

	(\$m.)					
	1958	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
All farm products (1)	1 246	1 967	2 221	2 489	2 821	3 324
Regulated products (2)	638	985	1 096	1 271	1 471	1 821

(1) The same products as in Tables 2 and 4.

Source: SOEC.

(2) The same products as in Tables 2 and 4.

Source: EEC Agricultural Statistics, 1966/5.

In order to see whether this trend - extremely high growth of intra-Community trade and a sharp but lower increase of trade with non-member countries - continued in 1966, let us compare the first six months of 1966 with the first six months of 1965.

Table 6: Trade in the first six months of 1965 and 1966

		(\$m.)		
		Imports from non-member countries	Intra-Community trade	Exports to non-member countries
All farm products (1)	1965	4 980	1 550	1 316
	1966	5 634	1 809	1 370
Food (2)	1965	2 687	1 109	908
	1966	3 008	1 213	925

(1) As in Table 2, but excluding crude natural rubber.

(2) CST Section 0.

Source: SOEC Monthly Statistics.

The trend did in fact persist, then, as regards farm products in general. As for food, both intra-Community trade and imports from outside the Community are shown to have gone up sharply, a little under 10% in the case of intra-Community trade and 11.6% for imports.

III. Cereals

The same applies to cereals as to farm products in general, i.e. the sharp increase in trade among member countries was no impediment to trade with non-member countries. Trade in cereals within the EEC showed marked growth, but so did trade with non-member countries. The sharp increase in demand for fodder grain is causing imports of this commodity to grow rapidly, but imports of wheat are sluggish. Self-sufficiency in fodder grain is going down as vast quantities are being used to produce livestock products such as beef, veal, pigmeat, poultrymeat and eggs. The trend seems to be for livestock products to account for an increasing share of consumption within the Community, and the requisite feedingstuffs are being brought in from outside. As we have already said, wheat imports are marking time because production is increasing and human consumption gradually declining. The wheat surpluses amassed in some member countries are having to be disposed of on the world market.

Table 7: Cereals and products of the milling industry (excluding rice)

(£m.)

	Imports from non-member countries	Intra-Community trade	Exports to non-member countries
1958	732.0	87.2	178.8
1959	830.9	96.5	163.7
1960	862.7	129.0	197.4
1961	973.3	166.7	216.3
1962	1 180.8	143.7	247.5
1963	1 052.4	192.7	377.3
1964	1 018.3	284.9	487.3
1965	1 239.3	367.1	542.8
Increase on 1958	69%	321%	203%

Source: EEC Agricultural Statistics 1966/5

Table 7 shows that trade in cereals has increased vastly. Imports from outside the Community rose by £507m., or 69%. This is almost a sixth of the growth of total imports from non-member countries and two ninths of the growth of food imports from non-member countries. Trade between member countries expanded by £280m. (321%), almost one seventh of the growth of total intra-Community trade in farm products and almost a quarter of the growth of intra-Community trade in regulated farm products. Exports to non-member countries just about doubled, with a growth of £364m. This is well over a third of the growth of total exports to non-member countries and more

than half of the increase in exports of food (CST Section O).

As can be seen from Table 8, self-sufficiency in wheat has increased remarkably, except in Italy. French production was 29% in excess of needs over the years 1962-65. The EEC's self-sufficiency in fodder grain declined slightly overall, but France added nearly another 20% to what was already 100% self-sufficiency, while Italy suffered a decline from 77% to 50% self-sufficiency. The average total production of cereals in the EEC from 1957 to 1960, at 50m. tons a year, covered 84.5% of needs - compared with 68.6%, at 58m. tons, between 1962 and 1965. French production of wheat and fodder grain together increased much more than domestic requirements, while the converse happened in Italy.

Consumption in 1958 was 58m. tons and in 1965 68m. tons - an increase of 16%. However, over against increased wheat production was the fact that the quantities needed for human consumption declined slightly. Fodder-grain production was also on the increase but still lagged behind demand, which rose from 29m. tons in 1958 to 38.6m. tons in 1965. Human consumption remained steady at about 22m. tons.

Table 8: Self-sufficiency in cereals in "1958" (average 1957/58, 1958/59 and 1959/60) and in "1963" (average 1962/63, 1963/64 and 1964/65)

Commodity	(%)					
	Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	BLEU	EEC
Wheat "1958"	68.2	114.0	99.8	30.1	70.9	93.0
"1963"	81.4	129.2	94.3	52.1	78.1	101.6
Fodder "1958" grain	79.0	101.2	77.5	36.9	41.9	77.7
"1963"	78.1	118.6	50.2	33.2	46.5	76.3
Total "1958" cereals (excl. rice)	75.5	107.8	90.8	34.9	51.4	84.5
"1963"	79.1	123.7	72.4	37.6	56.6	86.6

Source: SOEC.

Table 9: Imports of cereals (excl. rice)

('000 t.)

	World imports (1)		From all non-member countries		From USA		From Canada		From Argentina	
1958			10 893	100	3 506	100	1 671	100	2 506	100
1959	57 450	100	12 309	113	4 869	139	1 575	94	2 393	96
1960	60 471	105	12 740	117	4 640	132	1 727	103	3 229	129
1961	69 699	122	14 071	129	6 224	178	2 058	123	2 105	84
1962	75 386	131	17 176	158	7 322	209	1 634	98	3 876	155
1963	79 424	138	15 475	142	7 208	206	1 818	109	2 977	119
1964	87 289	152	14 851	136	7 328	209	1 509	90	3 692	147
1965			17 998	165	9 428	269	1 643	98	4 535	181

(1) 1959 = 100 (Source: FAO Trade Yearbook 1965).

General source: SOEC Analytical Bulletins.

The first two columns of Table 9 show that world imports of cereals increased more rapidly than EEC imports of cereals from non-member countries. From 1959 to 1964 world imports went up 52%, EEC imports 21%. We should not lose sight of the fact that 60 to 70% of the huge growth of world trade in cereals is the result of a sudden shift in demand - the inability of food production to keep up with requirements in Eastern Europe and in Asia, in particular. Shipments under aid programmes from the then immense American surpluses are included in the figures in column 1.

The rest of Table 9 shows that the EEC's cereal imports from non-member countries increased 65% from 1958 to 1965. Among the Community's major suppliers, the United States profited most from this situation, more than doubling its cereal exports to the EEC over these years. Argentina also expanded its trade with the Community considerably, but imports from Canada showed little or no change.

In view of the EEC's greatly increased self-sufficiency in wheat, it is not so strange that imports of wheat are sluggish (see Table 10). Only Canada is succeeding in keeping its share fairly constant, probably because it delivers quality wheat. Furthermore, trade seems to have recovered a little in 1965, according to Table 10.

Table 10: Imports of cereals (unmilled, excl. rice)
from non-member countries

('000 t.)

		1958	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Wheat	USA	766	2 473	1 049	1 046	1 136	1 077
	Canada	1 612	2 008	1 492	1 468	1 250	1 362
	Argentina	391	313	978	481	634	1 201
	USSR	24	578	229	123	-	-
	Australia	-	694	402	36	110	10
	Total	3 436	6 352	4 596	3 618	3 354	3 789
Fodder grain	USA	2 751	3 751	6 274	6 171	6 193	8 351
	Argentina	2 117	1 793	2 897	2 497	3 059	3 334
	Brazil	-	1	-	339	331	330
	Rumania	79	401	406	343	443	310
	Australia	194	367	455	440	234	295
	Canada	58	61	143	351	260	280
	USSR	105	280	287	173	34	244
	Denmark	288	37	139	123	92	229
	UK	88	150	295	113	61	155
	Mexico (1)	-	-	-	-	-	134
	Syria	91	-	239	136	47	79
	South Africa	577	326	708	661	243	64
	Yugoslavia	267	134	25	70	15	40
	Total	7 457	7 719	12 580	11 857	11 497	14 209
Grand total	10 893	14 071	17 176	15 475	14 851	17 998	

(1) In 1960: 362.

Source: SOEC Analytical Tables.

Imports of fodder grain from non-member countries rose particularly sharply after 1961. Quantities almost doubled to 14m. tons between 1961 and 1965 (maize imports more than doubled to 9.6m. tons in 1965). As is shown in Table 10, the exporters benefiting most from the increase were the USA - up 4.5m. tons - and Argentina. In 1965 cereal imports accounted for 20% of the total value of food imports to non-member countries.

Table 11: The EEC's major importers of cereals
(unmilled, excl. rice)

('000 t.)

Country	Year	Wheat		Fodder grain		Total cereals	
		Imports from Community countries	Imports from non-Community countries	Imports from Community countries	Imports from non-Community countries	Imports from Community countries	Imports from non-Community countries
EEC	1958	556	3 436	334	7 457	890	10 893
	1961	577	6 352	1 661	7 719	2 238	14 071
	1962	430	4 596	851	12 580	1 281	17 176
	1963	353	3 618	1 226	11 857	1 579	15 475
	1964	599	3 354	1 781	11 497	2 380	14 851
	1965	818	3 789	2 341	14 209	3 159	17 998
Germany	1958	430	1 838	186	2 311	616	4 149
	1961	473	2 183	478	2 169	951	4 352
	1962	367	2 541	431	4 182	798	6 723
	1963	201	1 553	704	2 282	905	3 835
	1964	214	1 429	1 182	2 695	1 396	4 124
	1965	161	1 496	1 673	2 933	1 834	4 429
Italy	1958	-	190	6	1 051	6	1 241
	1961	-	2 451	699	1 886	699	4 337
	1962	6	445	155	3 151	161	3 596
	1963	-	308	186	4 399	186	4 707
	1964	203	338	233	4 014	436	4 352
	1965	377	554	30	6 181	407	6 735
Netherlands	1958	121	654	45	2 169	166	2 823
	1961	101	726	200	2 425	301	3 151
	1962	55	761	65	2 918	120	3 679
	1963	45	681	50	3 350	95	4 031
	1964	46	559	89	2 960	135	3 519
	1965	204	574	146	2 889	350	3 463

Source: SOEC Analytical Tables.

Table 11 shows that Italy, Germany and the Netherlands, in that order, are currently the Community's principal cereal importers. Italy in particular shows a sharp increase in imports of cereals, especially fodder grain from non-member countries, the latter having increased sixfold since 1958 to total almost 7m. tons in 1965 - one third of total imports of all cereals. In the last few years Italy has also been importing appreciable quantities of wheat from the other member countries. Germany is the dominant importer in intra-Community trade, and has been the main importer of fodder grain in particular for a number of years past (taking 70% of intra-Community imports). German imports of fodder grain from outside the Community, however, are even bigger; and Germany imports its sharply falling requirements of wheat mainly from outside the Community and less and less from the other member countries. The Netherlands meets its requirements of cereals, particularly fodder grain, by importing from non-member countries.

About a fifth of total EEC wheat imports has consisted of durum in recent years; in 1965 the Community imported 1 082 000 tons - rather more than in previous years. France is the biggest importer, but Germany too imports a great deal of durum; Italy also imports a certain amount, though on a much smaller scale. Nearly all this durum is imported from outside the Community, intra-Community trade and exports to non-member countries accounting for just a few thousand tons.

Table 12: Exports of cereals (unmilled, excl. rice)
to non-member countries

	('000 t.)					
	1958	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Total wheat exports	1 315	664	1 340	2 659	2 973	3 883
Exports to:						
UK	548	134	172	387	630	653
Egypt	354	-	-	-	-	71
Switzerland	68	78	116	157	179	261
Senegal	120	143	134	143	153	143
Mainland China	1	-	362	813	346	12
Poland	1	-	176	553	439	414
Algeria	-	103	106	63	67	231
Morocco	-	119	89	27	147	100
Hungary	-	-	51	238	65	92
Denmark	24	8	6	6	114	4
East Germany	-	-	-	-	170	958
Czechoslovakia	1	-	-	25	126	241
Iran	-	-	-	1	129	60
Portugal	30	26	-	62	42	106
Total fodder-grain exports	94	1 365	779	1 695	2 711	1 944
Exports to:						
Denmark	33	165	193	222	361	184
UK	22	356	127	299	173	109
Sweden	12	5	40	57	53	29
Austria	9	7	16	37	251	353
Switzerland	4	159	199	394	431	539
Spain	-	62	2	252	721	483
Poland	-	19	1	117	195	9
Mainland China	-	230	124	1	154	-
Grand total	1 409	2 029	2 119	4 354	5 684	5 827

Source: SOEC Analytical Tables.

As was noted above, exports to non-member countries forged ahead between 1958 and 1965 - from 1 409 000 tons to 5 827 000 tons - with most of the increase concentrated after 1961. Exports of wheat in particular went up dramatically. Britain is the biggest importer of EEC wheat, followed by Switzerland and Senegal. Over the last few years Eastern European countries and China (except in 1965) have been major customers for surplus wheat from the Community. Substantial quantities go to North Africa as well. Exports of fodder grain to non-member countries also show an upward trend, though it is subject to sharp fluctuation. The main importers of fodder grain from the EEC are Switzerland, Spain, Austria, Denmark and the UK in that order. Poland and China were also significant importers for a number of years before 1965. The importance of cereal exports is growing rapidly. In 1965 more than a quarter of food exports to non-member countries was cereals, and almost a fifth of exports of all farm products to non-member countries.

Table 13: EEC and French exports of cereals (unmilled, excl. rice) ('000 t)

Country	Year	Wheat		Fodder grain		Total cereals	
		Exports to Community countries	Exports to non-Community countries	Exports to Community countries	Exports to non-Community countries	Exports to Community countries	Exports to non-Community countries
EEC	1958	532	1 315	252	94	784	1 409
	1961	565	664	1 722	1 365	2 287	2 028
	1962	423	1 340	875	779	1 298	2 119
	1963	313	2 659	1 286	1 695	1 599	4 354
	1964	560	2 973	1 636	2 711	2 196	5 684
	1965	796	3 883	2 196	1 944	2 992	5 827
France	1958	456	855	66	26	522	881
	1961	492	557	1 265	1 302	1 757	1 859
	1962	369	1 286	594	459	963	1 745
	1963	279	2 351	932	1 144	1 211	3 495
	1964	509	2 458	1 135	2 346	1 644	4 804
	1965	752	3 294	1 217	1 161	1 969	4 455

Source: SOEC Analytical Tables.

EEC countries export most of their cereals to non-member countries, and more wheat than fodder grain is exported. Nevertheless, intra-Community trade in cereals has grown substantially since 1958 (totalling nearly 3m. tons in 1965, with France delivering nearly 2m. tons). France, with its growing production, is by far the biggest exporter - mainly to non-member countries - of both fodder grain and wheat. Exports to other member countries are also growing steadily, with fodder grain predominating. Between 1958 and 1965 France stepped up its cereal exports almost 500%; the 6.4m. tons exported in 1965 was nearly double the 1961 figure. More than 10% of intra-Community trade in all farm products in 1965 was in cereals.

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IV. Wine

Trade in wine has seen the following changes since 1958: a sharp increase in trade among the member countries, a drop in imports from non-member countries and an increase in the value of exports to non-member countries.

Consumption rose sharply from 119m. hl in 1957/58 to 139m. hl in 1964/65. Production also went up - from 79m. hl. in 1957/58 to 134m. hl. in 1964/65. However, 1958 cannot really be used as base year because the harvest was extremely poor. If the overall growth rate in wine production had continued in 1957/58, the harvest would have been 115m. hl. As production can fluctuate considerably around the average from one year to the next (witness 1958), trade figures cannot be assessed properly without full information on production and stocks. Consumption figures too are rather variable; they were markedly higher, for instance, in a number of years prior to 1958. 1959/60 and 1962/63 were very good years as regards output, and 1957/58 and 1961/62 were bad years.

Table 14: Trade in wine

(\$m.)

	Imports from non-member countries	Intra-Community trade	Exports to non-member countries
1958	415.9	50.6	91.9
1959	258.4	51.1	92.1
1960	291.6	61.0	106.9
1961	268.3	63.3	125.7
1962	294.6	84	132.2
1963	193.0	96.2	141.6
1964	246.4	100.2	157.0
1965	202.1	108.3	158.7
Change on 1958	-51%	+114%	+73%

Source: EEC Agricultural Statistics 1966/5.

As can be seen from Table 14, imports from outside the Community in 1965 were 51% down on 1958; however, as already mentioned, 1958 was not a typical year, so the decline in imports was in fact not so drastic. Imports from North Africa declined most of all. Intra-Community trade more than doubled between 1958 and 1965 (114% up), and this trend is likely to have continued in 1966 since France, Italy and Germany wish to increase their import quotas. Exports to non-member countries went up by \$67m.

.../...

Table 15: Self-sufficiency in wine

(%)

	Germany	France	Italy	Netherlands	BLEU	EEC
"1958"	59.5	75.5	105.1	2.8	16.3	87.6
"1963"	61.2	95.1	106.4	2.1	17.3	97.0

Source: SOEC ("1958" means the average over the years 1957/58 to 1959/60, and "1963" over the years 1962/63 to 1964/65).

Table 15 shows a sharp growth in self-sufficiency, but these figures should be taken with some reserve in view of the low level of production in 1958. In the first few years after 1950 France was almost 91% self-supporting and the EEC as a whole 94%.

Table 16: Wine imports from non-member countries

(tons)

	1958(1)	1959(1)	1962	1963	1964	1965
Total imports	2 175 000	1 704 150	1 812 651	1 111 647	1 329 961	1 133 071
Imports from:						
Austria	4 000	16 260	8 514	5 714	5 363	7 353
Bulgaria	5 000	1 670	1 391	1 497	824	2 080
Spain	241 000	48 310	51 700	47 911	68 614	74 554
Greece	182 000	7 530	12 526	20 553	20 874	37 872
Hungary	3 000	16 820	3 473	2 827	7 158	5 344
Portugal	93 000	24 980	26 474	35 156	46 822	53 088
Rumania	14 000	890	575	781	1 227	1 610
Turkey	2 000	620	1 232	780	674	362
Yugoslavia	71 000	31 170	15 197	10 676	14 391	11 446
Algeria	1 232 000	1 276 340	1 451 971	675 568	891 400	800 882
Morocco	117 000	147 350	119 887	159 504	155 674	119 556
Tunisia	137 000	114 990	109 210	147 231	104 115	5 748
South Africa	5 000	2 040	2 070	2 144	1 721	1 717
Brazil	16 000	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	27 000	2 520	2 254	4 471	5 279	4 022
Cyprus	5 000	7 820	667	559	636	488
Switzerland	-	1 270	2 039	378	1 191	541

Source: SOEC Analytical Tables. (1) Figures for 1958 and 1959 include vermouth and must.

Imports from non-member countries declined sharply, as we see from Table 16, particularly in recent years. Excluding 1958, imports over this period fell by 5m. to 6m. tons. Exports from Algeria and Tunisia to the Community declined steeply. On the other hand, Greece, Spain and Portugal improved their export positions substantially.

Table 17: Wine exports to non-member countries

(tons)

	1958(1)	1959(1)	1961	1963	1964	1965
Total exports	242 000	266 576	390 751	339 666	302 934	306 960
Exports to:	-----					
Austria	11 000	11 442	25 960	19 799	13 481	13 802
Denmark	2 000	4 211	4 791	4 598	5 535	5 585
Finland	1 000	1 293	1 524	1 968	2 005	2 542
UK	24 000	29 612	38 073	43 725	52 416	45 931
Sweden	8 000	11 668	12 599	13 921	14 172	11 529
Switzerland	60 000	60 388	74 525	76 011	67 115	76 423
Czechoslovakia	1 000	1 985	2 239	1 179	389	784
Algeria	9 000	21 548	61 255	508	457	530
Cameroon	1 000	863	11 619	5 258	751	764
Morocco	1 000	1 087	623	527	501	394
French West Indies	1 000	1 927	1 584	6 970	12 565	12 110
Canada	4 000	5 906	5 392	4 200	7 316	8 101
USA	39 000	45 826	42 054	43 387	46 877	50 956
Venezuela	3 000	3 165	534	887	1 253	1 694
East Germany	-	1 052	1 532	1 162	1 157	1 247
Ireland	-	702	856	1 073	1 381	1 400
Norway	-	1 796	2 017	2 425	1 565	1 997
Madagascar	-	975	893	8 743	5 388	2 399
Japan	-	775	629	442	603	373
Senegal	-	-	2 520	2 131	1 232	1 105
Ivory Coast	-	-	20 881	14 173	3 666	2 161
Congo (Brazzaville)	-	-	6 179	5 860	829	529
Yugoslavia	-	-	14 211	36	53	48
Hungary	-	28	5 222	104	41	21

Source: SOEC Analytical Tables. (1) Figures for 1958 and 1959 include vermouth and must.

As we pointed out earlier, the Community's exports have increased, and this is illustrated in Table 17. The decline in total exports in recent years is doubtless a result of the French Government having abolished its export incentives. The USA, Canada, the UK and the French West Indies all imported much larger quantities from the EEC. By value, the USA takes a quarter of the Community's exports, but a much smaller proportion measured by quantity. Switzerland takes the biggest quantity, about one quarter of the total. Exports to Algeria have shown marked fluctuations: 9 000 tons in 1958, 61 000 tons in 1961 and 530 tons in 1965.

Table 18: The EEC's major importers

('000 t.)

	EEC		France		Germany	
	1	2	1	2	1	2
1958(1)	237	2 175	5	1 991	199	137
1961	308	1 660	5	1 503	243	112
1962	356	1 813	6	1 675	291	97
1963	412	1 112	7	978	338	91
1964	352	1 330	8	1 145	281	109
1965	344	1 133	8	929	270	130

Source: SOEC Analytical Tables. (1) Including vermouth and must

1 = Imports from Community countries 2 = Imports from non-Community countries

As is shown in Table 18, France is the Community's biggest wine importer, accounting for some two thirds of total EEC imports in recent years. Most of French wine imports come from non-member countries, imports from other Community countries being of insignificant proportions. France takes more than 80% of the Community's imports from outside. Germany is the second biggest importer, buying mainly from other member countries, and its share is increasing.

Both countries' imports from non-member countries are going down, as are those of the EEC as a whole.

Table 19: The EEC's major exporters

('000 t.)

	EEC		France		Italy	
	Exports to non-Community countries	Exports to Community countries	Exports to non-Community countries	Exports to Community countries	Exports to non-Community countries	Exports to Community countries
1958(1)	242	45	96	53	131	
1961	391	137	252	40	116	
1962	327	194	189	48	123	
1963	340	274	193	51	133	
1964	303	218	179	55	108	
1965	307	212	170	65	120	

Source: SOEC Analytical Tables. (1) Including vermouth and must

France and Italy are the Community's sole big exporters of wine, though Germany does export a certain amount to non-member countries. As Table 19 indicates, France is by far the biggest exporter. French trade with the member countries is increasing steadily, while Italy's exports to other Community countries are going up only slightly. The fact that the volume of exports to non-member countries has been going down slightly in recent years was noted in connection with Table 17. Compared with the years just before 1960, however, there is an overall increase in exports to non-Community countries.

Lastly, the great variety of wines and their widely diverging prices, together with the deficiency of statistics, make it impossible to compare the values and quantities in different tables.

.../...

V. Cheese (and curd)

Table 20: Imports from non-member countries

(tons)

	1958	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Total imports	86 339	90 273	94 652	102 169	111 772	110 564	102 192
Imports from:							
Denmark	46 238	43 847	45 753	48 509	47 053	48 381	42 224
Switzerland	18 985	21 113	23 487	23 265	24 408	23 752	27 218
Austria	5 662	6 997	8 633	9 208	10 756	8 736	10 516
Finland	4 529	7 333	7 231	8 493	9 158	9 440	7 137
Norway	2 358	5 784	4 823	4 365	6 314	2 360	1 446
UK	2 150	316	153	265	559	317	340
Sweden	2 012	2 147	2 328	3 947	5 000	3 704	1 185
USA	982	68	44	42	58	1 181	567
New Zealand	1 184	477	324	1 128	2 378	2 152	3 275
Hungary	923	866	972	1 171	1 192	1 066	364
Australia	447	-	-	639	2 364	2 270	2 617
Poland	-	58	56	48	495	1 237	211
Bulgaria	124	213	221	216	481	1 405	1 207

Source: SOEC

Non-member countries have found no difficulty in maintaining their exports to the Community and in fact have increased them; the Community has imported more than 100 000 tons annually for a number of years. The main increase has been in imports from Switzerland and Austria, but more recently from New Zealand, Australia and Bulgaria as well. Although Denmark remains the Community's biggest supplier, its exports to the Community are not growing.

Table 21: The EEC's major importers

('000 t.)

	EEC		Germany		Italy		France		BLEU	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
1958	88	86	45	50	8	21	6	7	28	8
1961	105	95	60	49	14	31	3	7	28	7
1962	118	102	66	51	15	35	11	7	26	7
1963	132	112	73	53	24	40	9	9	25	7
1964	137	111	74	57	22	36	11	8	26	7
1965	160	102	79	47	26	37	19	10	19	7

Source: SOEC

1 = Imports from Community countries
2 = Imports from non-Community countries

Most imports from outside the Community go to Germany, but large quantities are also imported by Italy. Intra-Community trade in cheese almost doubled between 1958 and 1965. Germany, BLEU and in recent years Italy have been the Community's major cheese importers.

Table 22: Exports to non-member countries

(tons)

	1958	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Total exports	70 484	77 634	77 374	74 111	79 112	75 827	85 354
Exports to:							
UK	11 213	12 079	10 830	11 991	13 966	15 102	18 096
Sweden	2 578	2 438	2 849	2 649	2 165	2 111	2 109
Switzerland	5 177	5 956	6 798	7 689	8 813	9 097	11 036
Algeria	16 574	17 476	18 075	11 418	5 701	4 196	4 246
Morocco	3 111	2 026	1 538	1 074	1 375	2 663	1 366
Tunisia	1 258	868	678	798	587	581	474
Canada	2 152	2 586	2 846	2 940	3 039	2 623	2 812
USA	12 626	13 580	13 294	14 861	14 896	13 597	13 351
Venezuela	3 288	3 001	3 701	1 727	1 268	1 144	219
Austria	560	1 590	1 708	1 532	1 989	1 469	3 825
Spain	205	783	648	1 101	5 803	2 392	5 269
Japan	458	1 061	1 652	1 381	1 169	1 800	1 714
Lebanon	866	1 138	543	819	1 014	1 223	923

Source: SOEC

Exports of cheese to non-member countries have continued at much the same rate since 1959, except in 1965. Exports to Algeria, formerly the best customer for cheese from the Community, declined sharply and in 1965 amounted to only a quarter of 1958 exports. Algeria's place as the Community's biggest customer has now been taken over by Britain. Exports to Switzerland have risen vigorously, but there is a steady increase in exports to Spain, Austria and Japan as well. The United States has taken a fairly constant large proportion of the Community's exports.

Table 23: The EEC's major exporters

	EEC		France		Italy		Netherlands	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
1958	86	70	3	25	4	19	72	26
1961	107	77	12	27	4	19	79	29
1962	122	74	15	21	5	22	80	29
1963	133	79	28	18	5	21	80	38
1964	139	76	40	19	5	18	70	36
1965	158	85	36	28	6	16	83	37

Source: SOEC

1 = Exports to Community countries
2 = Exports to non-Community countries

The Netherlands, the Community's biggest exporter, expanded its sales to non-member countries, while those of France and Italy remained more or less steady. Intra-Community trade accounts for a much greater volume than exports to non-member countries and showed a high rate of growth. Here too the Netherlands was ahead, but France in particular steadily increased its exports to other member countries.

.../...

VI. Other regulated products, sugar, oils and fats (1)

Pigs, pigmeat, etc.

(\$m.)

	Imports from non-member countries	Intra-Community trade	Exports to non-member countries
1958	100.7	39.2	156.6
1959	118.9	52.6	141.7
1960	101.0	80.4	165.0
1961	116.4	80.3	160.6
1962	102.9	77.2	144.2
1963	146.5	122.8	139.9
1964	177.6	148.6	148.6
1965	184.2	180.1	162.5
Increase on 1958	84%	350%	4%

This table shows a vigorous increase in imports of pigs and pigmeat from non-member countries (84%) between 1958 and 1965 but a much greater increase in intra-Community trade (350%) - most of it after 1962. Exports from the Community, on the other hand, hardly grew at all over this period. There was a considerable spurt in output: in 1964 net production was 4.6m. tons - about 15% up on 1958. Consumption went up too, but very slightly less than production, so that self-sufficiency dropped a fraction while still remaining virtually 100%. Dutch production rose much more steeply than consumption, and the converse happened in France. The Netherlands therefore exported still more pigmeat, exports to other member countries since 1960 showing an almost 200% increase. France, the Community's biggest importer, continued to increase its imports; those from outside the Community went up, but not as much as those from other member countries. As a result, Germany has ceased to be the major importer of pigmeat, though its imports roughly doubled between 1958 and 1965. Italy's exports also expanded, and there were very high growth rates in BLEU imports and exports.

(\$m.)

	Germany		France		Italy		Netherlands		BLEU	
Self-sufficiency										
"1958"	94.2%		101.8%		90.2%		154 %		101.0%	
"1963"	96.7%		93.5%		91.7%		171.4%		103.8%	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Imports 1958	25.1	47.9	3.6	16.8	3.3	18.4	1.6	14.9	5.6	3.0
1961	43.0	62.4	24.9	23.6	2.3	8.6	2.3	19.2	7.9	2.7
1964	28.5	53.7	87.1	68.4	7.7	22.1	6.0	27.7	19.4	6.1
1965	49.0	74.9	86.3	57.9	5.5	22.6	7.7	18.4	31.5	10.4
Exports 1958	0.5	9.5	11.1	32.0	0.8	7.9	18.6	103.1	6.3	4.1
1961	1.6	5.3	15.3	38.0	2.9	10.7	41.4	105.1	20.6	1.6
1964	4.2	4.6	16.5	23.7	7.9	13.9	97.5	101.6	22.7	4.6
1965	4.8	10.8	21.7	26.1	8.2	19.0	112.1	95.2	41.2	11.4

(1) Source: EEC Agricultural Statistics, 1965 and 1966.

1 = Intra Community 2 = Extra Community

Poultry, poultrymeat, etc.

(\$m.)

	Imports from non-member countries	Intra-Community trade	Exports to non-member countries
1958	31.3	31.1	9.8
1959	48.2	35.6	10.9
1960	62.7	40.7	12.5
1961	84.0	42.6	13.2
1962	99.9	54.7	11.9
1963	69.0	65.9	13.7
1964	65.9	76.8	15.8
1965	60.2	108.3	17.2
Increase on 1958	92%	248%	76%

Imports of poultry from non-member countries after 1958 first showed a sharp increase from \$31m. to \$100m. in 1962 and then a decline to \$60m. in 1965. Intra-Community trade expanded very vigorously (248%), with a marked rise of \$54m. between 1962 and 1965. Exports to non-member countries went up steadily from \$10m. to \$17m. between 1958 and 1965.

Production within the Community rose over 80% to reach 1 175 000 tons in 1964, but consumption increased rather more. Virtually all poultry imports from both member and non-member countries go to Germany. In 1958 Germany imported only \$47m. worth of poultry but in 1965 more than \$150m. Nevertheless, Germany's home production rose substantially, though not enough to keep up with increased demand, so that self-sufficiency dropped about 11% to average 40% over the years from 1962 to 1965. The United States and Denmark supply most of the Community's imports from outside. In 1958 the USA accounted for 10%, in 1964 42.3%, though it could have sold more in Europe in some of the intervening years. Intra-Community trade also expanded sharply; so that the Netherlands sold a steadily growing proportion of its production surplus (\$30m. in 1958, \$80m. in 1965) to other member countries. Both France and BLEU were able to sell most of their growing surpluses within the Community.

(\$m.)

		Germany		France		Italy		Netherlands		BLEU	
Self-sufficiency	"1958"	51.7%		100.6%		93.4%		392.3%		102.0%	
	"1963"	40.2%		104.1%		98.1%		292.3%		116.7%	
		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Imports	1958	22.3	24.5	0.4	1.1	8.0	5.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
	1961	38.2	76.7	0.8	1.1	3.2	5.1	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.4
	1964	71.5	58.4	1.2	1.8	3.4	3.8	0.1	1.2	0.6	0.6
	1965	103.5	47.5	0.7	2.6	3.4	8.0	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.6
Exports	1958	0.1	0.4	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.1	29.6	5.0	0.6	0.4
	1961	0.1	1.2	1.2	6.9	0.2	0.3	38.4	4.6	2.6	0.1
	1964	0.4	0.9	11.5	7.8	0.2	0.4	54.3	6.5	10.8	0.2
	1965	0.5	1.2	11.4	9.3	1.0	0.4	81.1	5.9	16.4	0.5

1 = Intra-Community

2 = Extra-Community

Rice

(\$m.)

	Imports from non-member countries	Intra-Community trade	Exports to non-member countries
1958	34.0	5.0	30.0
1959	39.2	6.2	27.2
1960	36.5	4.8	23.4
1961	32.1	4.3	29.2
1962	45.0	5.1	32.5
1963	37.2	3.4	25.8
1964	43.4	3.9	14.4
1965	31.7	13.0	14.1

Rice imports from non-member countries were on the increase, but there was a sharp drop in 1965; intra-Community trade was also completely at variance with the trend in 1965. Exports to non-member countries fell off rapidly from 1964, partly because of the bad harvest in 1963/64; this is why exports were low and imports high in 1964. However, Germany in particular had built up large stocks from imports from non-member countries before the market regulation came into force, and this mitigated the impact of the poor harvest on flows of trade. In 1965 German and French imports from Italy rose sharply.

Compared with the average between 1957 and 1960, production dropped 15% to give an average of 595 000 tons over the years 1962 to 1965. Self-sufficiency consequently declined from 86.2% to 79%. Consumption remained at much the same level - 751 000 tons in 1965. Intra-Community trade soared in 1965 as a result of purchases by Germany and France, the two biggest importers, from Italy. The Community's imports from outside come chiefly from the UAR, the USA and the Far East. Most of the Community's exports go to Switzerland, Austria, the USSR, Senegal, New Caledonia and Algeria.

(\$m)

	Germany		France		Italy		Netherlands		BLEU		
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
Self-sufficiency											
"1958"	-	-	57.1%	-	146.0%	-	-	-	-	-	
"1963"	-	-	59.2%	-	134.1%	-	-	-	-	-	
Imports	1958	2.9	10.9	0.5	10.2	-	-	1.2	7.6	0.3	5.2
	1961	2.8	11.9	0.5	8.7	-	-	0.8	6.6	0.1	5.0
	1964	2.2	19.1	0.6	9.0	-	0.5	0.9	9.3	0.2	5.5
	1965	7.3	14.6	4.1	8.8	-	0.1	1.0	5.3	0.7	2.9
Exports	1958	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.9	3.3	20.8	1.2	3.9	0.7	2.9
	1961	0.1	0.6	0.0	1.8	3.0	22.7	1.1	2.8	0.4	1.4
	1964	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.6	2.2	8.5	0.9	2.6	0.3	1.0
	1965	0.2	3.4	0.0	1.4	11.2	5.9	0.9	2.5	0.4	0.8

1 = Intra-Community

2 = Extra-Community

Cattle, beef and veal

	(£m.)		
	Imports from non-member countries	Intra-Community trade	Exports to non-member countries
1958	198.4	32.1	23.0
1959	207.3	58.6	27.7
1960	233.9	92.0	38.4
1961	180.9	76.6	48.0
1962	204.7	87.7	61.6
1963	341.8	147.3	53.2
1964	496.1	183.4	37.7
1965	567.4	194.8	37.5
Increase on 1958	186%	507%	39%

Apart from Britain and the United States, the EEC is the world's biggest importer of beef and veal. The regular increase in production and consumption in the EEC until 1963 was then succeeded by a steady decline, but demand for imports kept rising all the time. By 1970 it is expected that the need for imports will be not much higher than in 1965, with much higher production and consumption.

Of the several EEC countries, Italy is by far the biggest importer and is expected to remain so. It is remarkable that Italy's expected output in 1970 will not reach the 1961 or 1962 level. The decline in consumption since 1963 will be reversed, and the figures for 1970 are expected to attain an unprecedented level.

Germany comes next after Italy as a major importer. Following the drop in production and consumption after 1963, consumption in Germany recovered earlier than production, but the increase in production is expected to have caught up with the increase in consumption once again by about 1970, though imports will still be needed in large quantities. It is also expected that BLEU will remain a net importer and that the Dutch position will be more or less balanced.

As for France, whose surplus dropped regularly and swiftly over the last five years, some recovery is expected, though not enough to produce surpluses of the proportions attained in 1961 and 1962.

		(£m.)									
Self-sufficiency (%) (1)		Germany		France		Italy		Netherlands		BLEU	
		(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
"1958"		87.8(96.8)		102.3(100.3)		69.3(97.2)		99.4(175.0)		97.7(100.0)	
"1963"		85.7(94.7)		106.61(100.5)		59.7(47.7)		89.9(347.1)		90.2(104.3)	
Imports	1958	1.6	81.6	9.8	14.1	13.4	69.6	4.9	9.3	2.4	3.8
	1961	38.3	102.1	10.2	3.1	19.8	34.6	5.0	14.3	3.2	6.8
	1964	42.5	114.6	41.8	39.3	90.0	254.8	4.6	45.1	4.3	32.3
	1965	57.2	190.4	19.4	44.1	110.0	275.4	2.9	33.8	5.3	23.7
	Exports	1958	8.6	3.8	0.3	8.7	0.0	0.1	21.0	9.0	5.7
	1961	4.8	4.2	44.4	31.8	0.0	0.1	35.6	11.8	1.3	0.1
	1964	24.0	4.0	70.5	20.0	0.0	0.1	94.0	13.5	6.7	0.2
	1965	14.2	4.6	75.4	13.4	0.0	0.1	104.2	14.4	4.1	0.0

(a) = Intra-Community

(b) = Extra-Community

(1) The figures in brackets relate to veal.

Fruit and vegetables (fresh or frozen)

	(€m.)		
	Imports from non-member countries	Intra-Community trade	Exports to non-member countries
1958	367.9	216.6	138.9
1959	317.3	269.0	130.9
1960	348.7	294.9	142.4
1961	392.6	330.7	154.8
1962	439.7	411.5	171.8
1963	466.6	390.0	185.8
1964	480.1	422.5	180.7
1965	542.7	518.9	210.4
Increase on 1958	48%	140%	51%

Imports from non-member countries expanded by €175m., or 48%, between 1958 and 1965, almost 30% of the increase coming after 1961. Intra-Community trade showed the most vigorous growth at €300m., or 140%. Exports to non-member countries went up by 51%, or €72m. The table below shows how far the Community is self-sufficient in vegetables, with the figure for fruit other than citrus fruit given within brackets. Self-sufficiency in vegetables dropped from 105.2% to 102.7% and that for fruit other than citrus fruit from 93.7% to 91.4%. Despite a sharp rise in production, there was a decline in the Community's self-sufficiency in citrus fruit as well: consumption went up so much that after 1958 the EEC was able to supply considerably less than half of its own requirements. In the case of fruit and vegetables, there was also a sharp rise in production and consumption, but here the two went up at much the same pace. Germany and France are the Community's main importers; Germany is steadily importing more from other member countries, while French imports come chiefly from outside the Community. Benelux imports also rose steeply, particularly those from other Community countries. The major exporters are Italy and the Netherlands. Both countries saw their exports to other member countries rise substantially, and there was a sharp increase in French and BLEU exports within the Community also.

		(€m.)									
self-sufficiency (%)		Germany		France		Italy		Netherlands		BLEU	
"1958"		70.1	(58.2)	101.9	(97.9)	116.6	(127.1)	160.3	(130.0)	99.6	(86.2)
"1963"		63.6	(56.9)	96.6	(99.0)	115.6	(119.5)	164.9	(116.1)	113.4	(73.8)
		(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Imports	1958	174.2	137.9	21.3	182.7	0.3	2.1	6.0	23.7	14.8	21.5
	1961	269.3	181.1	29.5	160.5	0.7	2.1	10.0	26.6	21.1	22.4
	1964	320.9	218.4	62.4	203.7	1.7	4.3	16.1	29.1	21.4	24.7
	1965	411.8	252.4	58.1	216.9	1.4	5.0	17.3	38.3	30.4	30.1
Exports	1958	0.8	0.9	6.4	15.6	122.9	85.7	57.6	31.8	12.3	4.9
	1961	0.5	0.7	19.6	17.6	173.3	91.7	104.2	40.7	18.3	4.2
	1964	1.2	1.0	25.2	16.6	192.6	107.1	143.6	50.7	38.9	5.3
	1965	0.9	0.9	61.3	23.9	219.3	122.7	172.1	57.4	37.4	5.6

(a) = Intra-Community
(b) = Extra-Community

Eggs

	(£m.)		
	Imports from non-member countries	Intra-Community trade	Exports to non-member countries
1958	105.6	103.4	4.7
1959	95.7	111.7	9.1
1960	103.8	115.1	9.0
1961	100.3	113.4	10.1
1962	76.9	105.9	13.5
1963	67.0	105.2	17.5
1964	29.0	80.8	9.0
1965	42.9	72.0	13.2
Change on 1958	-60%	-30%	+181%

Imports of eggs from outside the Community in 1965 dropped by £63m. to half the 1958 level. Intra-Community trade also declined - by £33m. Exports to non-member countries, on the other hand, rose by £9m. Fluctuations in trade follow fairly rapidly and closely upon changes in production. From 1958 to 1964 production went up by 1 500m. eggs per annum on average, and imports from non-member countries consequently declined sharply in that period. Production was lower in 1965, so imports went up again. Exports to non-member countries are negligible and can therefore be left out of account. Germany had long been the biggest importer, but its production went up very rapidly (in 1965 too) so that imports from outside the Community (chiefly Denmark and Poland) in 1965 were only one third of their 1958 value. In 1965 Germany supplied some 85% of its own needs, in 1957-60 57% and in 1962-65 75%. But intra-Community trade also felt the impact of the changing pattern of German production. The Netherlands, by far the biggest exporter in the Community, which sells most of its surplus to other Community countries and to Germany in particular, saw its exports drop by £40m. between 1958 and 1965 - by £50m. between 1961 and 1965. The Dutch were therefore compelled to cut down on production. BLEU was able to push its exports up appreciably between 1958 and 1965. In Italy production grew vigorously until 1964, so that imports stopped rising and even declined; in 1965, when production was lower, Italy again imported more than it had the year before.

		(£m.)									
Self-sufficiency		Germany		France		Italy		Netherlands		BLEU	
		(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
	"1958"	57.4%				82.3%		229.9%		109.9%	
	"1963"	74.8%				87.5%		180.4%		125.9%	
Imports	1958	81.2	74.8	7.9	3.1	13.1	27.2	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.5
	1961	97.4	60.9	4.6	0.8	10.5	37.5	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.9
	1964	71.8	17.8	0.9	0.1	7.8	10.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5
	1965	59.4	22.8	4.5	0.3	7.7	18.5	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.4
Exports	1958	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	96.1	3.1	7.3	0.9
	1961	0.2	0.2	2.6	1.1	0.0	0.4	102.6	4.3	10.7	4.1
	1964	0.3	0.2	4.4	1.3	0.3	0.4	62.6	4.1	15.4	3.0
	1965	0.4	0.2	4.1	1.3	0.0	0.4	52.5	6.8	15.5	4.5

(a) = Intra-Community
 (b) = Extra-Community

.../...

Milk and milk products

	(£m.)		
	Imports from non-member countries	Intra-Community trade	Exports to non-member countries
1958	75.2	73.1	192.6
1959	116.5	106.4	212.5
1960	110.5	112.7	228.4
1961	92.7	107.1	290.1
1962	115.2	125.9	243.6
1963	135.7	147.3	260.2
1964	64.9	170.6	279.4
1965	157.8	258.4	315.8
Increase on 1958	109%	253%	64%

Milk production in the Community rose from 60m. tons in 1959 and 1960 to 67.5m. tons in 1963 and 1964. The Community remained more or less self-sufficient in milk and milk products - 102.7% on average from 1957 to 1960 and 101.9% from 1962 to 1965. Exports to non-member countries therefore remained higher than imports, while flows of trade to and from non-member countries expanded considerably. Nevertheless, intra-Community trade grew most of all: from £73m. in 1958 to £258m. in 1965 - an increase of 253%. In 1958 the Netherlands was the only country to export large quantities of dairy products to other member countries, but France in particular and also Germany and BLEU now sell substantial quantities within the Community. Dutch sales in the member countries went up from £60m. to more than £100m. between 1958 and 1965, French sales from £6m. to £80m. In value, cheese is the major dairy product in intra-Community trade, with butter in second place and then milk powder. The sharpest increase was in 1965, when the quantities of butter in intra-Community trade were more than two thirds up on 1964, quantities of skim milk powder trebled, and there was much more trading in cheese too. In money terms the growth was even more remarkable. Germany is the biggest importer of dairy produce from other member countries, and German dairy imports trebled between 1958 and 1965 to reach more than £100m. Italy also has been importing more and more from other member countries in recent years - £65m. worth in 1965. BLEU had already been a big importer and doubled its imports from partner countries to £47m. in 1965. In 1958 the other member countries sold only £7m. worth of dairy produce to France, £32m. worth in 1965.

		(£m.)									
Self-sufficiency		Germany		France		Italy		Netherlands		BLEU	
		(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
"1958"		95.1%		102.8%		95.9%		165.9%		96.3%	
"1963"		94.9%		105.2% (1)		88.4%		156.4%		96.0%	
Imports	1958	27.3	33.4	6.6	11.2	13.4	22.7	2.5	1.4	23.3	6.4
	1961	64.6	44.2	4.1	11.2	12.7	29.6	4.1	1.7	21.6	5.9
	1964	75.2	48.7	22.8	21.9	32.6	49.2	7.5	27.6	32.6	17.6
	1965	101.1	40.1	31.9	27.6	65.0	54.6	13.6	24.4	46.8	11.0
Exports	1958	5.8	1.1	5.7	50.2	4.5	20.6	59.3	118.2	4.1	2.6
	1961	8.4	2.4	37.1	80.9	4.5	23.3	69.4	140.2	9.2	3.2
	1964	19.7	4.0	61.3	76.2	8.3	26.7	77.1	168.1	13.8	4.5
	1965	48.2	7.3	78.2	92.6	10.8	28.5	103.5	171.7	38.2	15.7

(a) = Intra-Community
(b) = Extra-Community

(1) Average 1962/63 and 1963/64.

EEC exports of milk products

		To EEC countries		To non-member countries		Total	
		Quantity (tons)	Value (1) (Fl. '000)	Quantity (tons)	Value (1) (Fl. '000)	Quantity (tons)	Value (1) (Fl. '000)
Full milk							
powder	1963	12 428	20 272.0	43 218	109 541.2	55 646	129 813.2
	1964	15 029	26 674.0	42 713	115 168.5	57 742	141 842.5
	1965	18 564	42 133.2	49 450	134 884.8	68 014	177 018.0
Skim milk							
powder	1963	59 585	38 734.0	37 642	26 382.6	97 227	65 116.6
	1964	38 472	35 776.5	39 176	34 661.5	77 648	70 438.0
	1965	133 567	144 716.7	74 564	80 067.2	208 131	224 783.9
Condensed milk							
	1963	16 334	18 672.0	369 583	381 988.0	385 917	410 660.0
	1964	29 251	36 120.4	388 843	444 536.0	418 094	480 656.4
	1965	32 524	36 225.3	370 958	432 090.5	403 482	468 315.8
Butter							
	1963	33 725	116 661.7	52 231	154 255.5	85 956	270 917.2
	1964	23 540	101 157.3	40 558	141 556.5	64 098	242 713.8
	1965	40 273	204 638.6	52 844	171 048.6	93 117	375 687.2
Cheese							
	1963	133 321	330 839.0	79 112	246 569.1	212 433	577 408.1
	1964	139 451	393 012.5	75 827	260 549.5	215 278	653 562.0
	1965	158 078	518 184.9	85 354	296 293.4	243 432	814 478.3

(1) Fl.1000 = approx. \$280

Imports from non-member countries in 1965 were 109% up on 1958 at \$158m., though they had reached \$165m. in 1964. The commodity imported most was cheese: in 1965 cheese accounted for 60% in value of all dairy-produce imports from outside the Community. Although German imports increased, Italy was the biggest importer of non-Community produce over the years in question - \$55m. in 1965 as against \$23m. in 1958. France too continued to import more from non-member countries. The Netherlands, and to a lesser extent BLEU, suddenly imported large quantities in 1964, particularly skim milk powder as a result of the dry summer and increased consumption of this commodity as feed.

Imports of condensed milk and the various cheeses held their own. Imports of milk powder went down after 1964 as a logical consequence of higher production in the Community. Butter was subject to quota restrictions in the big importing countries until 1 November 1964. Thereafter butter imports declined, but imports of butter in small packages have shown signs of recovery recently. The Community has certainly pursued no more restrictive a policy than would have been enforced by the Member States themselves if dairy produce had not been subject to Community regulation.

Increasing quantities of dairy produce have been exported to non-member countries since 1958. From \$193m. in 1958 exports went up to \$316m. in 1965 - an increase of 64%. Condensed milk is the principal export commodity: it accounted for almost 40% of the total value of dairy exports to non-member countries in 1965. The equivalent figure for cheese is about 25%, for milk powder nearly 20% (chiefly full milk powder) and for butter about 15%. Exports of skim milk powder doubled in 1965. The Netherlands accounts for more than half of the Community's exports to non-member countries - \$118m. in 1958 and \$172m. (mainly condensed milk) in 1965. France sold \$50m. worth of dairy produce outside the Community in 1958, \$93m. worth in 1965.

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All regulated products

(\$m.)

	Imports from non-member countries	Intra-Community trade	Exports to non-member countries
1958	2 061.0	638.2	826.3
1959	2 032.3	787.7	811.9
1960	2 151.5	930.5	923.3
1961	2 240.5	985.0	1 008.0
1962	2 559.6	1 095.7	1 058.5
1963	2 509.2	1 270.7	1 215.0
1964	2 721.9	1 471.8	1 329.8
1965	3 028.3	1 821.0	1 472.3
Increase 1958-65	47%	185%	78%
Increase 1962-65	23%	113%	50%

As was mentioned above, total trade flows of regulated products to and from non-member countries were certainly not prevented from expanding between 1958 and 1965, even after 1962, and this can be verified from the above table. The years from 1962 to 1965 cover only three sevenths of the period from 1958 to 1965, and more than three sevenths of the expansion of trade in regulated products occurred in these three years. This applies even more to intra-Community trade, which expanded after 1962 by more than the total value of trade in 1958. In 1965, as in 1958, Germany accounted for two fifths of total imports by member countries, thus maintaining its position as by far the biggest importer of products subject to market regulation. While Germany imported most of these products from outside the Community in 1958, imports from member countries were in the lead in 1965 thanks to an increase of about 150%. German

	Germany		France		Italy		Netherlands		BLEU	
	Intra-Community	Extra-Community								
Imports 1958	412.2	711.9	53.9	720.1	56.1	245.9	41.9	224.0	74.1	159.0
1961	661.8	873.4	77.9	531.7	95.9	418.7	52.4	263.6	97.0	153.1
1964	821.4	836.2	229.8	654.5	215.7	645.5	64.7	373.6	140.3	211.9
1965	1045.6	975.6	231.1	621.0	263.7	836.9	95.9	358.8	184.6	236.0
Exports 1958	32.8	51.4	77.1	257.2	143.6	208.5	302.7	285.7	47.7	23.5
1961	37.0	75.0	256.2	397.1	196.1	188.0	422.4	323.7	72.4	24.1
1964	58.3	119.4	426.9	570.6	251.2	212.1	579.3	381.5	133.8	46.3
1965	80.2	157.5	538.2	600.6	334.5	246.5	675.7	397.1	181.6	70.6

.../...

exports, though moderate, rose substantially (200%).

The share of France in total imports of regulated products - mostly from outside the Community - was halved to about one sixth in 1965. Imports from non-member countries declined, and imports from Community countries went up steeply (300%). France became the Community's biggest exporter, accounting for more than one third of total exports in 1965. This was due chiefly to increased sales within the Community (600% up on 1958 and more than 100% up on 1961); but also to the fact that exports to non-member countries were more than doubled, thus remaining higher than sales to member countries.

Italy developed into an extensive importer of regulated products. Imports from non-member countries went up by no less than 240% and imports from other member countries by as much as 300%. Italian imports accounted for two ninths of total EEC imports of these products in 1965, and three quarters of Italian imports came from outside the Community. Exports to non-member countries went up, but not nearly as quickly as exports within the Community.

The Netherlands continued to cover its rapidly growing needs for regulated commodities chiefly by importing from non-member countries, but imports from Community countries were still more than doubled between 1958 and 1965. Dutch exports to other member countries expanded more than 100%, and exports outside the Community increased substantially, but the Netherlands surrendered its position as the Community's biggest exporter to France after 1963. None the less, the Dutch share in total exports in 1965 was still nearly a third of the EEC total; more than 60% goes to other member countries.

BLEU trade flows expanded vigorously, but BLEU's share in total trade in regulated commodities remained small. Most imports come from non-member countries, but the member countries are taking over a rapidly growing share of the market. BLEU exports, which rose 250%, went mostly to Common Market countries (some 70% of the total in 1965).

Most of the growth of EEC imports of regulated products from non-member countries was in cereals (one half) and beef and veal (one third), but fresh fruit and vegetables and - to a lesser extent - dairy produce and pigmeat also accounted for some of the growth.

The increase in intra-Community trade was a result of bigger purchases of cereals and fresh fruit and vegetables (a quarter each) and to a lesser extent dairy produce, pigmeat, beef and veal.

Most of the growth in exports of these products was accounted for by cereals (more than half), dairy produce and fresh fruit and vegetables.

A.

Sugar

(\$m.)

	Imports from non-member countries	Intra-Community trade	Exports to non-member countries
1958	117.4	5	105
1959	101.2	8.4	83.6
1960	131.8	12.8	102.9
1961	75.6	15.6	109.0
1962	96.5	14.2	87.1
1963	236.1	42.9	114.3
1964	240.7	36.9	125.0
1965	120.8	33.1	96.4

Self-sufficiency in sugar

	<u>Germany</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>BLEU</u>	<u>EEC</u>
"1958"	94.3%	97.0%	112.1%	97.4%	105.5%	99.1%
"1963"	95.6%	117.5%	72.0%	88.0%	118.2%	97.1%

B.

Oils and fats⁽¹⁾

(\$m.)

	Imports from non-member countries	Intra-Community trade	Exports to non-member countries
1958	848.6	53.8	116.9
1959	935.9	71.7	125.7
1960	1 047.7	77.9	130.3
1961	1 003.3	77.4	120.7
1962	1 075.7	86.4	124.1
1963	1 199.4	89.7	119.5
1964	1 230.2	109.2	133.6
1965	1 357.1	122.1	148.5
Increase 1958-65	60%	126%	27%

(1) All products covered by the regulation of November 1966, i.e. CST 221.1 to 221.9, 081.3, 091.4, 411.1, 421, 422, 431.2 and 431.3.

Self-sufficiency in oils and fats⁽²⁾

	<u>Germany</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>BLEU</u>	<u>EEC</u>
"1958"	25.6%	45.5%	54.8%	32.5%	30.3%	38.5%
"1963"	32.1%	43.9%	59.4%	29.5%	29.3%	41.6%

(2) Vegetable oils, oils from marine animals, animal fats.

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VII. Trade by group of countries

Table 24: EEC imports of farm products (\$m.)

	1958	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
From Community countries	1 246	1 785	1 967	2 221	2 489	2 821	3 324
From outside the Community	7 356	8 261	8 251	8 908	9 436	10 149	10 576
I. Industrial countries	3 137	3 609	3 885	4 095	4 337	4 768	4 822
EFTA	860	902	905	958	1 094	1 126	1 203
USA	889	1 198	1 286	1 299	1 358	1 627	1 722
II. Developing countries	3 812	4 076	3 786	4 196	4 370	4 642	4 749
Associated countries	1 262	1 115	1 089	1 138	1 081	1 164	1 109
Latin America	1 090	1 257	1 196	1 489	1 567	1 745	1 876
III. State-trading countries	388	554	566	605	720	728	905

Source: SOEC. CST 0, 1, 21, 22, 231.1, 24, 261-265, 29 and 4.

As was stated at the beginning of this bulletin, the EEC's farm trade with non-member countries is a major item in world trade and is particularly important to those countries for which farm exports are virtually the only source of foreign exchange. The Community is the chief customer of these developing countries, importing much more than their other major customers - the United States and the United Kingdom. The table above shows that the growth of EEC imports from developing countries is lagging behind that of imports from industrialized countries. Imports from the latter rose more than 50% between 1958 and 1965, imports from developing countries only by about 25%. The industrial countries are thus the biggest suppliers of farm products at present, while this position had always been held by the developing countries until 1960. The reason for the change is that in most prosperous countries output of agricultural commodities is increasing more rapidly than consumption and these countries are selling their surpluses (often with export subsidies) on the world market, thus competing with products from the developing countries. And then European consumer preferences often favour the products from the industrial countries.

.../...

This development is even more marked in the case of imports of products coming under market regulations, since the developing countries sell mainly tropical products in the Community and the industrialized countries are suppliers of the regulated commodities. Latin American countries are the only developing countries that are keeping up their exports to the Community, as the table below shows, because they also produce "traditional" farm products. Latin America is also finding a growing market for non-regulated products in the Community. Its share in total farm imports went up from \$1 090m. in 1958 to \$1 870m. in 1965.

Table 25: EEC imports of regulated products

(\$m.)

	1958	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
From Community countries	638	985	1 096	1 271	1 471	1 823
From outside the Community	2 061	2 240	2 560	2 509	2 722	3 028
I. Industrial countries	1 037	1 320	1 419	1 459	1 585	1 787
EFTA	350	337	356	413	406	454
USA	253	492	549	544	620	743
II. Developing countries	884	705	946	828	942	977
Associated countries	380	295	319	206	225	195
Latin America	233	211	357	347	470	557
III. State-trading countries	132	215	194	220	192	258

Source: SOEC

Since Latin America accounts for nearly all the growth in imports from developing countries, the above comments apply much more to the other developing countries. For instance, exports to the Community of all farm products by overseas associates remained at about \$1 100m., and their share in the growing Community market dropped from 15.6% in 1958 and 1959 to 10.9% in 1964 and 1965.

Imports of farm products from developed countries consequently went up appreciably, particularly from the United States, whose exports just about doubled to reach \$1 700m., in 1965. The EFTA countries sold \$1 200m. worth of products to the Community in 1965, more than a third more than in 1958. The industrial countries are supplying the Community with the products that are in short supply as a result of increased demand.

.../...

Table 26: EEC exports of farm products

(\$m.)

	1958	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
To Community countries	1 212	1 775	1 965	2 200	2 480	2 779	3 341
To non-Community countries	1 921	2 099	2 223	2 250	2 449	2 627	2 803
I. Industrial countries	1 135	1 234	1 337	1 402	1 546	1 665	1 774
EFTA	792	832	897	946	1 056	1 138	1 198
USA	205	235	241	250	259	269	283
II. Developing countries	710	753	762	662	669	737	762
Associated countries	357	385	400	335	297	303	316
Latin America	71	77	79	79	84	90	79
III. State-trading countries	63	70	125	165	206	210	213

Source: SOEC. CST 0, 1, 21, 22, 232.1, 24, 261-265, 29, 4.

The increase in exports of all farm products as well as exports of regulated products is almost entirely due to increased sales in developing countries, particularly EFTA countries. EFTA's imports from the Community in 1965 totalled \$1 200m. - more than 50% up on 1958. However, state-trading countries also imported a rapidly growing share of Community exports. Imports from state-trading countries, which are running much higher than exports to them, stood at \$905m. in 1965, compared with \$388m. in 1958.

Table 27: EEC exports of regulated products

(\$m.)

	1958	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
o Community countries	604	914	984	1 075	1 262	1 449	1 810
o non-Community countries	826	923	1 008	1 059	1 215	1 330	1 472
Industrial countries	478	512	542	576	693	787	888
EFTA	356	389	410	440	525	585	652
USA	81	81	82	86	89	94	108
I. Developing countries	314	375	385	344	339	361	415
Associated countries	133	182	189	154	132	129	148
Latin America	38	49	51	48	52	53	51
* State-trading countries	12	21	67	120	162	161	157

Source: SOEC.

VIII. Trade in farm products in the first half of 1965 and 1966

Table 28: EEC imports and exports of food and other farm products⁽¹⁾ (\$m.)

CST	Description of goods	Intra-Community trade		Imports from non-member countries		Exports to non-member countries	
		1st half 1965	1st half 1966	1st half 1965	1st half 1966	1st half 1965	1st half 1966
00	Live animals	72	33	147	169	13	9
01	Meat & meat preparations	172	156	275	324	81	89
02	Dairy products and eggs	156	184	98	97	145	167
03	Fish & fish preparations	34	43	127	127	21	25
04	Cereals & cereal preps.	195	233	550	652	287	262
05	Fruit and vegetables	347	389	693	752	192	203
06	Sugar & sugar preps.	29	38	89	71	59	47
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices & manufacturers thereof	40	45	456	480	42	41
08	Animal feeding-stuffs, green, dry, pulverized or milled, and offals	46	70	246	327	30	35
09	Miscellaneous food preps.	18	22	6	9	38	47
	Food	1 109	1 213	2 687	3 008	908	925
11	Beverages	66	97	135	140	134	151
12	Tobacco & tobacco manufactures	36	40	134	147	20	18
21	Hides, skins & furskins, undressed	35	47	200	254	31	37
22	Oilseeds, oil nuts & oil kernels, including flours & meals thereof	8	10	326	427	9	8
24	Wood, lumber and cork	42	45	427	445	24	25
261	Silk	1	1	15	21	3	4
262	Wool & other animal hair	89	176	338	395	40	47
263	Cotton	7	9	316	362	7	8
264	Jute	4	4	32	49	1	1
265	Vegetable fibres, except cotton and jute	24	22	37	34	21	16
29	Animal & vegetable crude materials, n.e.s	90	100	122	132	74	77
41	Animal oils and fats	12	13	60	53	7	6
42	Vegetable oils and fats	15	18	144	160	25	31
43	Oils & fats processed, and waxes of animal or vegetable origin	12	14	7	7	12	16
	Grand total	1 550	1 809	4 980	5 634	1 316	1 370

(1) Excluding crude natural rubber, CST 231.1

Source: SOEC Monthly Statistics

Table 29: Trade of EEC countries in all farm products⁽¹⁾

(\$m.)

Country	Year	Imports		Exports	
		From member countries	From non-member countries	To member countries	To non-member countries
Germany	1958	636	2 572	102	182
	1961	1 028	2 977	137	239
	1964	1 301	3 424	217	318
	1965	1 614	3 841	262	385
France	1958	127	2 316	222	677
	1961	202	2 153	530	859
	1964	433	2 594	783	1 028
	1965	468	2 462	924	1 039
Italy	1958	129	1 065	215	355
	1961	220	1 519	329	376
	1964	401	2 012	404	404
	1965	435	2 169	516	438
Netherlands	1958	128	821	508	578
	1961	213	940	716	619
	1964	268	1 268	988	713
	1965	317	1 255	1 166	749
BLEU	1958	226	583	167	129
	1961	304	661	253	130
	1964	420	851	386	164
	1965	489	850	473	194

(1) See Table 2