Commission of the European Communities

The Agricultural Situation in the Community

1981 Report

Published in conjunction with the 'Fifteenth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities'

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Foreword

This Annual Report on the Agricultural Situation in the Community — the seventh in published form — is intended to be read in conjunction with the 'Fourteenth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities'.

Chapter VII on the situation of the agricultural markets is a summary of the Document 'Situation of agricultural markets in the Community — 1980 report'. The Commission has already presented separate reports to the Council on a number of matters.

This Report was adopted by the Commission on 23 November 1981.

The statistical information in this report is based mainly on data supplied by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat); the Directorate-General for Agriculture has updated these data in certain cases and has also used them as a basis for certain additional calculations.

The rates of change are intended to show the development of the situation on the agricultural markets during recent years.

For more detailed statistics the reader should refer to the publications of Eurostat.

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I - A — Community food aid

Origins of Community food aid

1. Community food aid can be said to have begun on 1 July 1968 with the coming into effect of the Food Aid (Cereals) Convention, which was one of the outcomes of the Kennedy Round of 1964 to 1967. Under this Convention the Community committed itself to an annual contribution of 1 035 000 tonnes. This figure rose to 1 161 000 tonnes in 1972/73 and was increased to 1 287 000 tonnes in 1973/74 following the enlargement of the Community by the inclusion of Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom on 1 January 1973. In the earlier years aid was given for the most part to relatively few countries mainly in the Middle East and Africa and small quantities were supplied to one or two international organizations.

2. In 1970 the Community began providing food aid also in the form of milk products by making available for this purpose 127 000 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder and 37 000 tonnes of butteroil. These quantities were channeled almost entirely through the World Food Programme. Regular allocation of aid on an annual basis did not however begin until 1974 with the provision of 55 000 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder and 45 000 tonnes of butteroil.

In 1973 the range of the Community's food aid was extended to include sugar. Following the conclusion of a convention between the Community and the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) some 8 000 tonnes have been supplied annually to this organization.

There have also been occasional deliveries of other products, e.g. in 1972 dried eggs were supplied and in 1980 colza oil. As time went on the recipients of Community food aid became more numerous and by 1980 allocations to beneficiaries in the annual programme had risen to 50 in the case of cereals, 37 in the case of skimmed-milk powder and 41 in the case of butteroil.

Food aid needs

3. The demand for food aid has consistently exceeded supply. This has been particularly so since 1972/73 when the world food situation changed from being one of relative abundance to one of relative scarcity. Food prices and freight rates soared, and the volume of food aid provided by donor countries was reduced. These developments occurred at a time when large energy price increases were creating acute financing problems for non-oil-producing developing countries.

Because of the gravity of the situation a World Food Conference was convened in November 1974. The Conference adopted a universal declaration on the eradication of hunger and malnutrition and 22 resolutions, of which Resolution XVIII was, *inter alia*, to make all efforts to ensure at least 10 million tonnes of grain as food aid annually. Unfortunately this target has not so far been entirely achieved. Shipments of food aid in the form of cereals exceeded 9 million tonnes in 1976/77, 1977/78 and 1978/79, but dropped to some 8.9 million tonnes in 1979/80.

4. Increases in production in developing countries have failed to keep pace with increases in food requirements. Because of this there is a steady upward trend in their food aid needs; and the FAO has estimated that in the case of cereals these will rise to 17-18.5 million tonnes by 1985. As regards non-cereals aid, the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes at its eighth session in October 1979 considered that 300 000 tonnes of dairy products and 350 000 tonnes of vegetable oils were 'useful indicators' of probable food aid requirements by 1985.

The Community's contribution towards meeting the food aid needs of developing countries is significant. Under its 1980 programme the Community, as such, allocated 750 500 tonnes of cereals — i.e. some 8% of the 8.9 million supplied in 1979/80. In the case of milk products, of the 434 000 tonnes of s.m.p. and 85 000 tonnes of butteroil shipped in 1979 and 1980 some 75% and 100%

respectively were supplied by the Community. In addition, there are substantial aid programmes by the Member States themselves.

The objectives of Community food aid

5. In March 1977 the Council adopted a resolution setting out, *inter alia*, the objectives for Community food aid — the principal ones being:
— to relieve distress in urgent cases;
— to contribute to economic development;
— to raise the level of nutrition.

These objectives correspond closely to those adopted by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes at its seventh session in May 1979, when it was agreed that 'in allocating and utilizing food aid, donor and recipient countries should give priority to:
— Meeting emergency requirements...
— Activities designed to increase agricultural, and especially food production...
— Nutrition intervention programmes...'.

Use of Community food aid

6. Recipient countries generally use food aid supplied by the Community either for free distribution to persons in need (including nursing mothers and children) or for sale on the local market. In the latter case the funds realized as a result of the sale are intended to help finance development programmes.

In addition, in emergencies food aid is supplied for the immediate relief of victims. In the case of milk products, food aid is used by some recipients to help develop their own indigenous dairy industries. A notable feature of the Community's food aid is that, unlike the practice of some other countries, the Community provides all its aid as an outright grant (i.e. gift). In addition in many cases transport costs are also borne by the Community.

Criteria for the allocation of food aid

7. Requests for food aid in the form of cereals greatly exceed the quantity available for allocation. For 1980, while requests totalled about 2.5 million tonnes, provision in the Community's annual programme was 750 500 tonnes. In deciding on the individual allocations to be made it was necessary therefore strictly to observe certain criteria.

To share the available amount as fairly as possible the three main criteria adopted by the Council were applied. These were: need, per capita gross national product (GNP) and the external financial situation of the country.

8. Need was assessed on the basis of the cereal import requirements for the 1979/80 crop year as derived from FAO estimates.

GNP per capita, based on World Bank figures, was used as a poverty indicator; and countries requesting aid were categorized as follows:

— poorest countries (GNP: less than USD 325),
— intermediate countries (GNP: USD 325-625),
— others (special cases) (GNP: more than USD 625).

The external financial situation was assessed on the basis of the country's balance of current payments in 1978 (as established by the International Monetary Fund in November 1979). Where data were available a calculation was made of the relationship between the balance of current payments and the volume of goods and services exported.

Requests for skimmed-milk powder and butteroil did not exceed the quantities available to the same extent as for cereals. However, in determining allocations the same criteria as those used in making cereal allocations were applied. At the same time account was taken of a country's absorption capacity and facilities for distribution.

Food Aid Convention

9. The Food Aid Convention (to which reference was made in 1.) together with the Wheat Trade Convention form the International Wheat Agreement. A

United Nations Conference was convened in February 1978 to negotiate an International Agreement to replace the International Wheat Agreement 1971 as extended. Its deliberations were adjourned *sine die* on 14 February 1979.

10. While difficulties were encountered at the UN Conference regarding some of the terms of a new Wheat Trade Convention, there was a wide measure of agreement on those of a new Food Aid Convention. Accordingly the Food Aid Committee, established under the 1971 Food Aid Convention, held a special session in March 1980 at which it succeeded in its task of elaborating the text of a new 1980 Food Aid Convention. This text was then formally established by a Conference open to all members of the Food Aid Committee which took place on 6 March 1980. On 30 June 1980 the Community lodged a declaration of provisional application of the 1980 Food Aid Convention, which came into effect on 1 July 1980. Article III(3) of this Convention provides for minimum annual contributions by members totalling 7.592 million tonnes as compared with 4.2 million tonnes under the 1971 Convention — the contribution of the Community and its Member States being 1.65 million tonnes in place of the previous 1.287 million tonnes. Of the 1.65 million tonnes the Commission will be responsible for delivering 927 663 tonnes and the Member States for delivering 732 337 tonnes.

Annual food aid programmes of the Community

11. Annual programmes providing for allocations of food aid in the form of cereals, skimmed-milk powder and butteroil to various countries and international organizations are prepared by the Directorate-General for Development (DG VIII) in consultation with the Directorate-General for Agriculture (DG VI) and the Directorate-General for External Relations (DG I). Following approval by the Commission, proposals are submitted to the Council.

Prompt execution of food aid has unfortunately been handicapped by the length of the decision-making procedures. For example, it was not until 28 May 1980 that the 1980 programme was finally approved.

A proposal submitted by the Commission in January 1979 — designed amongst other things to remedy these difficulties — has not yet been formally adopted.

Bilateral and indirect actions

12. In recent years an increasing amount of the Community's food aid has been supplied through various international and charitable organizations. The respective amounts to be supplied bilaterally and indirectly through such organizations under the 1980 programme were as follows:

(tonnes)

	Bilateral aid	*Indirect aid*
Cereals	499 100	175 000
Skimmed-milk powder	72 385	71 050
Butteroil	28 826	13 400

These quantities do not include reserves.

13. Since 1970 the Community has channelled appreciable quantities of food aid through the World Food Programme. Under the 1980 programme the WFP was provided with 65 000 tonnes of cereals (20 000 tonnes of which were a contribution to the International Emergency Food Reserve) and a further 35 000 tonnes were supplied to Kampuchea. The World Food Programme was also allocated 30 000 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder and 5 000 tonnes of butteroil.

From the outset food aid has been channelled through the International Committee of the Red Cross, and, more recently, through other international organizations such as the League of Red Cross Societies, UNICEF, UNCHR, etc. For the first time in 1976 food aid (in the form of skimmed-milk powder) was made available to non-governmental organizations (such as Diakonisches Werk, CARITAS Belgica, OXFAM, etc.); and in later years butteroil was also made available. The Community's 1980 programme provided for allocations to non-governmental organizations of 25 000 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder and 1 000 tonnes of butteroil (subsequently increased to 2 250 tonnes).

14. For a number of years the Community has supplied food aid to UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees). On 18 December 1972 the Community signed a convention with this organization under which the Community undertook to supply contributions in cash and/or in kind in order to enable it to continue and to expand its food aid action programme for refugees in countries in the Middle East. Since 1973 the Community has annually provided UNRWA with food aid in the form of cereals, sugar, butteroil and skimmed-milk powder. Allocations under the Community's 1980 programme were as follows: cereals - 40 000 tonnes; sugar - 6 086 tonnes; butteroil - 3 900 tonnes; skimmed-milk powder - 1 550 tonnes. The Community has also provided UNRWA with finance to buy other foodstuffs.

Mobilization of Community food aid

15. Normally the agricultural produce provided as food aid is mobilized within the Community either out of Community stocks or by purchase on the Community market.

In the case of both cereals and milk products, following Management Committee and Commission approval of a mobilization regulation, tendering procedure is conducted by an intervention agency of one of the Member States, which acts as agent of the Commission. Thereafter a contract is concluded between the intervention agency and the successful tenderer.

In certain circumstances food is purchased on the world market, e.g. in 1980 in the case of rice for Kampuchea (supplied through the WFP), which was bought in Thailand and Burma, and in the case of cereals for Nicaragua, which were bought in countries in the Central American region.

Financing of Community food aid

16. When the Community price of the product supplied as food aid exceeds the world price, in charging the cost to the budget, it is necessary to take account of the appropriate export refund. The world market price is charged to Chapter 92 'Food aid' and the theoretical refund element to Chapter 6 'EAGGF Guarantee Section (Refunds)'.

In the 1981 budget appropriations under Chapter 92 amounted to 366 431 000 EUA and under Chapter 6 to 167 000 000 EUA.

Commercial safeguards

17. The Community subscribes to the FAO's principles of surplus disposal; and the Community and its Member States are members of the Consultative Subcommittee on Surplus Disposal (CSD). The Community therefore observes the CSD procedures relating to notification, consultation and the fixing of 'usual marketing requirements'.

The CSD monitors the food aid actions of donor countries. The Community is represented at its monthly meetings which take place in Washington by a member of the staff of its Delegation there.

Possible objectives for the future

18. For food aid purposes it is cereals which are most in demand. Mention has been made of the fact that the annual target of 10 million tonnes, set in 1974, has so far been nearly achieved but never actually met. Since 1974 requirements have however increased, and by 1985 the food aid needs of developing countries in the form of cereals may well be between 17 and 18.5 million tonnes a year. In these circumstances an increase in the cereals food aid provided by the Community might be considered to be justified.

Under the 1980 Food Aid Convention, out of a total commitment amounting to 7.592 million tonnes, the Community is contributing 1.65 million tonnes. On a pro rata basis, in order to attain an overall commitment of 10 million tonnes, the contribution of the Community and its Member States would need to be increased by some 523 000 tonnes.

With regard to milk products it has been pointed out that the Community is at present supplying the major part of all food aid in the form of skimmed-milk powder and butteroil. At its present level the Community is in fact providing almost two-thirds of the indicative figure for 1985.

In view of the difficulties often encountered in ensuring the correct use of food aid in dairy products the Community believes that it has reached the upper limit of the capacity of recipients to benefit from this kind of aid. There is unlikely to be any increase in present levels for the foreseeable future.

19. The range of food aid products supplied by the Community is virtually limited to cereals, skimmed-milk powder and butteroil. Proposals for extending it to include for example vegetable oil and sugar have been presented by the Commission to the Council in the framework of the 1982 budgetary proposals.

Both these commodities are well known and widely consumed in developing countries. Moreover, they are available in sufficient quantities on the Community market to make their inclusion in the Community's annual food aid programme a practical possibility. From a nutritional point of view both these commodities are valuable in adding calories to the diet of the consumer. This is of particular importance since calorie deficiency is the greatest immediate nutritional danger for the developing world.

20. Food aid is only a means to an end. The elimination of hunger requires many separate but integrated actions — in particular the decrease in the dependence of developing countries on external food supplies. This in turn supposes a major increase in the production of these countries' own agricultural sector.

The role of food aid is to provide both immediate and temporary assistance by helping to overcome current shortages and also to provide additional economic resources which the recipient country can utilize for improving its own development efforts.

The Commission's discussions, particularly in the context of the Parliamentary debate on hunger in the world, have led it to propose that food aid should be more closely linked with the efforts made by beneficiaries to overcome their food deficits. It will become a major instrument in the Commission's policy of assisting developing countries to step up and implement food strategies.

To achieve this it will need to be more flexible and adaptable, both in the quantity and the kind of products given as well as in the management of the aid.

The first decade of EEC food aid has demonstrated the positive effects which can be gained. The second decade will make use of these foundations to make food aid a yet more effective development policy.

Situation regarding the execution of Community annual food aid programmes at 31 December 1980

(tonnes)

Commodity	Programme	Allocation	Shipped	In course of shipment	Balance
Cereals	1968/69	310 000	301 000	—	—
	1969/70	335 500	335 000	—	—
	1970/71	353 140	353 140	—	—
	1971/72	414 000	414 000	—	—
	1972/73	464 400	464 400	—	—
	1973/74	580 000	580 000	—	—
	1974/75	643 500	643 500	—	—
	1975/76	708 000	708 000	—	—
	1976/77	720 500	720 500	—	—
	1977/78	720 500	716 000	—	4 500
	1978/79	720 500	712 060	8 440	—
	1979/80	720 500	434 100	45 201	241 199
Total		6 681 540	6 382 200	53 641	245 699
Skimmed-milk powder	1970	127 000	127 000	—	—
	1973	73 000	73 000	—	—
	1974	55 000	55 000	—	—
	1975	55 000	55 000	—	—
	1976	150 000	150 000	—	—
	1977	105 000	103 900	—	1 100
	1978	150 000	143 475	150	6 375
	1979	150 000	124 711	7 775	17 514
	1980	150 000	54 303	16 303	79 488
Total		1 015 000	886 295	24 228	104 477
Butteroil	1970	37 000	37 000	—	—
	1973	15 000	15 000	—	—
	1974	45 000	45 000	—	—
	1975	45 000	45 000	—	—
	1976	45 000	45 000	—	—
	1977	45 000	44 300	—	700
	1978	45 000	44 400	—	675
	1979	45 000	40 616	—	4 384
	1980	45 000	17 887.5	3 826	23 286.5
Total		367 000	367 203.5	3 826	28 970.5

Approximate value of Community annual food aid programmes (as per budget) from 1969 to 1980 inclusive

(Mio EUA)

	Commodity	68/69	69/70	70/71	71/72	72/73	73/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78	78/79	79/80
A	Cereals	16.44	20	31.82	31.82	48.18	88	91.3	97.97	82.2	88.8	96.12	111.06

		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	Skimmed-milk powder	73.4	—	—	48	46	42.9	76.98	41.5	76.05	87.94	109.95
	Butteroil	57.9	—	—	19.6	61.1	63.5	68.95	47	56.34	62.25	67.83
	Sugar	—	—	0.9	0.5	2	2.3	2.33	1.7	1.52	1.45	1.78
	Eggs	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Various products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 (a)	4.3 (b)
B	Total	131.3	—	2.9	68.1	109.1	108.7	148.26	90.2	133.91	153.64	183.86
C	Refunds paid from Title 6 of the budget						65.03	124.83	201.5	284.95	194.6	254.73
	Grand total of A, B + C						265.03	371.06	373.9	507.66	444.36	549.65

Note : Prior to 1975 the total cost of food aid in milk products was charged to Title 6 of the budget, the refund element not being shown separately.
(a) Bought on the world market for Nicaragua.
(b) Bought on the world market for Nicaragua (3.9 Mio EUA) and Algeria (0.4 Mio EUA).

Main beneficiaries of Community food aid

A — Between 1969 and 1974

(tonnes)

Beneficiary	Total allocations of cereals	Total allocations of skimmed-milk powder	Total allocations of butteroil
Bangladesh	350 000	21 450	6 500
Egypt	68 100	2 450	1 000
Ethiopia	34 000	3 000	2 300
India	110 000	2 750	3 000
Indonesia	187 800	250	—
Mali	100 500	5 900	450
Mauritania	26 000	4 600	2 000
Morocco	68 100	100	150
Niger	59 500	6 450	1 450
Pakistan	213 000	600	3 000
Tunisia	124 500	100	—
Turkey	143 100	2 000	2 000
Upper Volta	44 000	5 100	2 600
International Red Cross	140 652	12 000	1 000
UNRWA	66 445	2 700	4 000
WFP	69 000	169 450	63 000

B — Between 1975 and 1980

Bangladesh	720 000	30 000	20 300
Egypt	439 100	33 600	14 929
Ethiopia	60 000	8 170	4 750
India	338 000	105 500	41 400
Jordan	87 000	7 700	6 375
Lebanon	76 139	4 325	3 440
Pakistan	214 000	7 250	13 250
Senegal	78 000	7 880	200
Somalia	133 500	9 950	5 200
Sri Lanka	131 000	9 175	1 210
Tanzania	56 000	11 350	2 300
Vietnam	115 000	15 016	6 300
International Red Cross	70 000	14 000	5 000
UNHCR	188 921	10 930	9 720
UNICEF	59 000	41 306	8 150
UNRWA	206 460	5 650	18 540
WFP	365 000	160 050	56 650
NGOs	—	84 200	2 800

B — The contribution of the common agricultural policy to the economic development of the Community

21. The idea that the common agricultural policy contributes to the economic development of the Community calls perhaps for some explanation. For many citizens see agriculture as one of the economic sectors which hamper rather than promote development and the common agricultural policy as a set of schemes which serve to perpetuate this state of affairs rather than overcome it. Both these judgments are wrong.

22. It is true that despite the fact that some farms in the Community are as efficient as any in the world, the same cannot be said of the agricultural sector as a whole; but this does not mean that agriculture is an ailing industry. To appreciate properly the present state of agriculture achieved under the CAP, it is important to bear in mind the extent to which some of the member countries, through protection and intervention, had isolated farming from the rest of the economy—and indeed the rest of society—before the inception of the common market.

23. By its moderate price decisions, its vigorous marketing outside the Community and the tailoring of schemes concerning structures to the specific needs of individual regions and farms, the common agricultural policy has brought about major structural changes which constitute a substantial and permanent contribution to the economic development of the Community. This far-reaching improvement has been achieved gradually over the past 20 years. It has, of course, been less spectacular than the 'butter mountains' and 'wine lakes' which have so often made the headlines in the press; but it has been a revolution none the less — a 'silent revolution' without serious upheaval, though some generations of farmers have not escaped unscarred.

24. This aspect of the common agricultural policy is crucial because it is only on the basis of agricultural structures properly prepared to absorb the benefits of technical and biological progress that a really efficient prices and markets policy can be forged. However, contrary to some criticism, the policy is not a set of schemes geared ruthlessly to productivity gains. Even if the main instrument of the CAP is and remains prices and even if, until recent years, the structures policy tended to be a policy supporting — rather than causing — structural change, commentators must now concede that for some years the policy has become more active and more dynamic, providing aid for the least-favoured farms and regions, while avoiding measures liable to hamper action under the markets policy aimed at improved alignment of supply and demand. Agriculture is thus playing a part in the economic development of the Community as regards not only growth but also prices, the balance of trade and regional equilibrium.

The contribution of agricultural production to general economic growth

25. The percentage accounted for by agriculture in the Community's gross value-added at market prices is relatively small and steadily declining. In 1979 it was about 3.5%, compared with some 7% in 1960. These figures do not tell the full story, however. The above percentages have to be seen first of all in relation to other sectors of the economy: in 1979 the value-added accounted for by agriculture in the Community was roughly equal to that of the chemical industry plus that of the plastics industry, both of which are regarded as major industries. It should also be stressed that although the percentage accounted for by agriculture in the overall economy of all the Member States is falling, its degree of integration is progressively increasing, both upstream, in respect of inputs, and downstream, in the agri-foodstuffs industries. This means that, as a result of increasing specialization by individual farms, operations which previously took place on the holding have been transferred elsewhere.

26. This is true not only for the products consumed on the farm but also for the products manufactured on the farm: less and less agricultural produce is being consumed unprocessed; over two-thirds of agricultural production in the Community is now processed and marketed in the sectors downstream from agriculture, or exported. In 1979 all the 'agriculture' and 'foodstuffs' branches together accounted for about 7.5% of the gross domestic product.

None the less, this group's share of the Community's gross domestic product has also declined steadily over the past 20 years: in 1960 it had been about 12.5%.

27. The question therefore arises as to whether agriculture must be regarded as a declining industry or not. There is no straightforward answer. It is a matter of different growth rates. Over the past 20 years the gross value-added of agriculture has increased at a rate of just under 7% a year, while the economy as a whole has been developing at a higher rate, 10.5%. Does a relative slowdown of growth signify economic decline? That is not really the question. Community agriculture is not on the decline; it is undergoing a change, which is in fact a sign of vigour. With the impetus of constant research and invention, technical and biological progress has spread quite quickly in agriculture, bringing about a remarkable increase in both crop and livestock yields.

28. In an initial phase, encouraged by the introduction of a markets and prices policy, production expanded without encountering any major economic obstacle, making up some of the food deficit in the Community, at least as far as the products necessary for the survival of the Community population were concerned.

29. In a second phase, quite a short one in the case of some items, such as milk products, the problem of outlets arose, aggravated because at the same time internal consumption was slowing down as primary food needs were satisfied, population growth lost momentum, and crisis conditions developed in the 1970s. At this point, market management more closely related to actual market forces, cautions price decisions and action to support, then guide, structural development led to a significant and far-reaching rationalization of production.

30. This process, which constitutes a permanent contribution to the economic development of the Community, has been reflected in three main trends: a transfer of production factors, a reorganization of the factors remaining in agriculture and increased demand for supplies from other economic sectors.

31. The production factors transferred have included land as well as labour.

32. The utilized agricultural area (UAA), i.e. not counting forests, has been contracting at the rate of about 400 000 hectares, or 0.4% a year, for the past 20 years; the total UAA decreased from 101.3 million ha in 1960 to 93 million ha in 1980.

33. The transfer of labour has, however, been far more drastic. From 1960 to 1973 the total work-force employed in agriculture in the six original Member States fell from 15.2 million to 8.2 million. This 7 million decrease is equivalent to a 54% drop or an annual rate of decline of 4.6%. To put it more graphically, this means that farmers and farm workers left the land in the Six at the rate of one a minute between 1960 and 1973.

34. Between 1973 and 1979, the number of farmers and farm workers in the nine countries declined further, by nearly one and a half million, from 9.4 million to 7.9 million, and this trend included Member States like the United Kingdom, where the share of total employment accounted for by agriculture fell to 2.5%, a level thought by some experts to be an absolute minimum. However, the rate at which farmers and farm workers have been leaving agriculture has sharply declined, to 2.8% per year, which is not surprising in view of the severe economic crisis with high unemployment in the Community. It would also be a mistake to infer that the drift from the land is solely a reflection of a net transfer of farmers and farm workers to other industries in the economy; natural mortality, retirements, and decisions not to enter farming are relevant as well as transfers to other occupations. It has in fact been observed that, with variations that are of course quite wide from Member State to Member State and from age group to age group, the trend in departures and decisions not to enter farming has been general, which means that the four ways in which the number of farmers and farm workers can be reduced have all played a part.

35. The increase in value-added and the decrease in employment have together generated an increase in productivity in agriculture putting it among the leading sectors of the Community economy in terms of productivity gains: over the past 20 years average labour productivity in the Community has risen by less than 4% per year, while in agriculture it has increased at a rate of more than 6% per year (although this trend has been by no means uniform from region to region, thus accounting for the widening of regional differentials in agricultural incomes). Moreover, whereas the annual growth of productivity in the general economy in recent years has been about 2%, the figure for agriculture is double this.

36. It should be stressed, however, that the labour component per unit produced, i.e. the number of persons employed to produce 1 000 units of account, is greater in agriculture than in any other branch of the economy, although thanks to productivity drives in agriculture it has decreased substantially.

Whereas in 1970-73 it took 221 persons in agriculture to produce 1 000 units of account, compared with 103 in the economy in general, in 1979 it took 153 in agriculture against 84 in the economy in general, i.e. the agriculture/general economy ratio fell from 2.1:1 in 1970-73 to 1.8:1 in 1979.

37. The rationalization of the agricultural sector, which is one contribution of agriculture to the economic growth of the Community, is also reflected in a change in the pattern of allocation of factors of production, in this sector, prompted by a wide range of causes, some 'upstream' of the sector and some 'downstream'; because their operations have been more and more closely associated with those of the processors downstream, certain branches of agriculture have altered their production structures to meet the needs of these important customers (large-scale livestock farming, integrated slaughterhouses, etc.).

On the input side, technical progress (machinery, fertilizer, pesticides, etc.) offers obvious benefits, but the costs involved are also high and can be justified only by farms large enough to achieve the necessary economies of scale.

The trend towards larger farms is not the result of an overall increase in the total agricultural area, which is in fact declining, but of transfers to other farmers of land by farmers retiring or at least leaving agriculture.

38. The number of holdings in the size category 1 to 20 ha is on the decrease in all the Member States of the Community except the United Kingdom, where there is a revival of small farms of between 1 and 5 ha, which are large kitchen gardens rather than commercial holdings. Conversely, the number of farms exceeding 50 ha is on the increase in all Member States except the United Kingdom, although here the rate of decrease of holdings over 50 ha is the lowest of all size categories over 5 ha.

39. Although it is obviously desirable to see such restructuring taking place, the distribution of the UAA is still far from ideal; in 1975 42% of holdings in the Community were in the under 5 ha size category but cultivated only 6.2% of the total UAA, whereas 6.3% of holdings with over 50 ha farmed 42% of the UAA.

40. The structural change, brought about primarily by technical and biological progress and featuring a contraction of the agricultural labour force and a restructuring of farms, is also accompanied by a greater dependence of agriculture on other branches of the economy. The spurt in agricultural demand for supplies from other economic sectors has generated an important contribution to the economic growth of the Community through the investment accelerator.

This can be measured by reference to gross fixed capital formation and intermediate consumption.

41. As far as gross fixed capital formation is concerned (in agriculture GFCF covers buildings, agricultural machinery, livestock, etc.), there have been two distinct phases: from 1960 to 1970 GFCF in the general economy showed an annual growth rate of 9.7% and from 1970 to 1980 the growth rate was 11.2%; the GFCF in agriculture increased by only 4.8% from 1960 to 1970, but then from 1970 to 1980 the annual growth rate reached 12.6%. Not only has it more than doubled in the past decade, the growth rate of GFCF in agriculture has been higher than for the economy as a whole.

42. But the contribution of agriculture to economic growth is also evidenced by the substantial increase in the sector's intermediate consumption.

Over the past ten years the value of final agricultural production has increased at an average annual rate of just over 9%; but the value of intermediate consumption in agriculture has risen at a rate of around 11%. Intermediate consumption currently accounts for about 45% of the value of final production in agriculture. The largest item of intermediate consumption is feedingstuffs (46% in 1979), followed by fertilizers (14%) and maintenance and repair of small equipment (about 12%). Although most items of intermediate consumption rely on industries such as the chemicals, energy, machinery and services industries, it might well be thought that the input feedingstuffs is simply an output of the farm sector returning with value-added.

43. Actually the situation is more complex since, irrespective of the fact that modern feedingstuffs technology has led to the creation of a specialized industry, not all the raw materials which go into the manufacture of feedingstuffs come from Community agriculture. They contain not only imported agricultural products (maize, soya, manioc, corn gluten feed, etc.) but also chemicals (trace elements, antibiotics, etc.).

44. Agriculture cannot therefore be regarded as an ailing industry but as a sector undergoing change. This steady and relatively smooth process is a contribution to the economic growth of the Community on two counts.

45. Firstly, it avoids a situation in the Community where a sector with virtually zero growth would require drastic action after a certain point, with social consequences similar to those which have caused so many difficulties in the steel and textile industries.

46. Secondly, the change in agriculture is also coming about through an increase in its demand for goods from other industries, in which it has the effect of stimulating investment.

47. Admittedly, some may say that this development is still too slow and that while the performance of agriculture, in terms of speed of change, may be remarkable, in terms of absolute value it is still well below the average for the economy, let alone the optimum level. That is true for some aspects; but the starting point of some of the national farming industries — cut off from the rest of the economy for decades — should be borne in mind, and it should also be considered that a faster acceleration, for instance in the rate at which farmers and farm workers have been leaving the land, would have had counter-productive economic and social effects, given the European economic situation since the end of the 1970s. In this connection, it must be acknowledged that some of the money from the Community budget spent on the common agricultural policy forms part of the contribution of Community agriculture to the shared effort to overcome the crisis of the late 1970s and early 1980s.

Farm price policy: contribution to economic development

48. Prices remain the key instrument of the CAP. The actual levels, the relativities between farm prices themselves and between farm prices and prices outside agriculture and the modulation of prices on some markets on the basis of the quantities produced not only enable supply to be directed within certain margins but also, *ipso facto,* tend to encourage certain production structures and discourage others. The price instrument is fully effective thanks to the operation of the various price and common market organization mechanisms established for each market.

49. The fixing of common agricultural prices at certain levels and in accordance with certain relativities thus has repercussions on the supply/demand for agricultural products, both internally and outside the Community, and also on Community finance, the structures of agricultural production (at regional level as well) and the economy in general. Here again there is no getting away from the fact that the CAP has made and continues to make an important contribution to the economic development of the Community as regards both production and consumption.

50. From the production viewpoint, if we analyse the changes in gross domestic product by volume, not value, and thus determine the GDP deflator and the deflator of the gross value-added in agriculture, we see that the latter has risen over the past 20 years at an annual rate of about 5%, while the Community GDP deflator has increased by about 6.5%.

51. If this development is calculated not over the past 20 years but from 1973, the year of the first enlargement of the Community, to 1980, when a more cautious price policy was implemented, the difference is even greater. Whereas the GDP deflator increased by 9.7% per year, the deflator of the gross value-added of agriculture rose by only 6.5%.

52. Some may, at first sight, find these rates surprising considering that, generally speaking, in terms of national currencies, the rise in common prices is fairly close to the annual rate of inflation. But the common prices apply to all intents and purposes to production (usually the wholesale stage), whereas the above figures relate to gross value-added at market prices, i.e. gross final production minus intermediate consumption, or, roughly speaking, production costs. Intermediate consumption is an item which is growing more rapidly than final production in terms of both volume and implicit price.

53. We have seen that the process of structural development in agriculture has tended to increase the demand for supplies from other branches of the economy, i.e. to increase the volume of intermediate consumption, but we must also note that the deflator of intermediate consumption is increasing faster than that of final agricultural production.

Whereas from 1973 to 1979 the latter rose from 100 to 162, the deflator of intermediate consumption in agriculture rose to 175, which means that the price/ cost ratio has swung against agriculture - 0.96:1 - even if the prices of farmers' inputs have risen more slowly than the GDP deflator (180.2).

54. As regards consumption, it should be noted that agriculture is playing a part in fighting inflation in the sense that the growth of the consumer prices index for food and drink is less than that of the general consumer prices index. From 1973 to 1979 the latter rose by 11.3% a year on average, while the food prices index increased by only 10.8% a year. But it should be stressed that the prices actually received by farmers rose by only 8.4% a year during the same period. In other words, the price of the non-agricultural component of foodstuffs and beverages rose faster than the agricultural component.

55. The CAP may have a direct effect on producer prices in agriculture, but it does not influence either the food processors or the marketing of food and drink in the same way. It may therefore be concluded that agriculture plays a part in the economic development of the Community from the point of view of prices as well — both producer and consumer prices.

The contribution of policy on trade in food to economic development

56. Although the Community has a large agricultural sector, it is not in fact self-sufficient in agricultural and food products. It has a heavy deficit, which may appear to be a handicap to economic development. However, firstly this handicap is a relative one rather than an absolute one and secondly, thanks to the CAP, the situation is now much better than was once the case.

Measures under the CAP have concentrated on three main aims: to reduce the deficit, stabilize prices and ensure reliable supplies. The latter two objectives are, incidentally, laid down in the Treaty of Rome (Article 39). However, thanks to a flexible policy involving, among other things, commercial agreements, the CAP has not prevented the Community from making a contribution to the harmonious development of world trade, an objective laid down in Article 110 of the Treaty.

57. Reduction of the deficit: it may seem surprising to talk of an agri-foodstuffs deficit when the media generally stress the Community's agricultural 'surpluses'. There are two basic reasons for the deficit in the Community: firstly, the land in the Community cannot, as technical knowledge stands, produce all the agri-foodstuffs Europeans feel they need (tea, coffee, cocoa, exotic fruits, etc.) and, secondly, technical and biological progress has led to the development of certain forms of production, especially in stock-farming, which have made the Community dependent on non-member countries for products like maize, soya and manioc. It should be stressed, however, in this connection that the Community's policy on external trade has strengthened this trend by facilitating certain imports.

58. The CAP has made an effective contribution to the development of the Community by reducing the deficit in the balance of agricultural trade in respect of the products on which it exerts a direct influence, i.e. basically the staple foods in the European consumer's diet.

59. It should also be emphasized that the agri-foodstuffs deficit is not an absolute handicap to the economic development of the Community, for in agriculture, as in other sectors, the Community is a major processor of basic products, which it re-exports as foodstuffs with value-added.

60. Price stability: one of the major contributions of the CAP to the balanced development of the Community economy is stability of prices. Mainly by a levy system at frontiers, the CAP has managed to shield the Community from the major price fluctuations which occur on world markets in raw materials. It is obvious that the certainty, during a particular marketing year at least, that fluctuations in the prices of the main agricultural products will be kept within relatively narrow margins is a major asset, particularly for those responsible for drawing up medium-term production, consumption and trade plans.

61. Conversely, it may be thought that the insulation of Community agriculture from international competition may, in the long run, have harmful effects. This criticism may be answered in the following way.

When the CAP was introduced the structural development of the agricultural sector in the individual Member States differed widely and the levels of external protection varied from one country to another.

Harmonization was therefore needed, and protection at the frontiers in the form of import levies enabled the Community agriculture to carry out smoothly the very important structural reforms which helped improve its productivity and progressively bring it more into line with the major exporting countries.

62. The Community has thus striven over the past 20 years, and still strives to meet the challenge of international competition and to discharge its responsibility as a leading world commercial power.

Progress is bound to be slow, and obstacles cannot be removed overnight.

However for some products, there have been some interesting developments: in 1973/74 world prices were higher than Community prices for common wheat, rice, barley, maize, sugar, olive oil and oilseeds; in 1974/75 for rice, sugar and oilseeds. Some observers considered this period quite exceptional; yet in 1980/81 world sugar prices were again higher than Community ones and refunds on other products were substantially reduced.

63. To dispel any remaining doubts about the Commission's intentions in this connection, the Commission Report on the Mandate of 30 May 1980 may be quoted: 'The Community's objective should be the gradual alignment of guaranteed prices on prices ruling on a better organized world market'. The report adds that this would make it possible to take advantage of increases in productivity and avoid abnormal situations under which excess profits are guaranteed in advance.

64. Reliable supplies: the CAP also contributes in this respect to the economic development of the Community by a supplies policy preventing major problems arising such as those currently affecting the energy sector. By means of a policy aimed at improving the rates of self-supply for the products which are vital for the existence of 260 million Community consumers, diversifying the Community's sources of supply, establishing reciprocal commercial relations with the Community's suppliers — leading to economic interdependence — the Community has succeeded in assuring its consumers of reliable supplies in terms of both quantities and, as far as possible, prices.

65. Europeans, at least the generations who did not live through the war or the immediate post-war period, tend to be incredulous when the problem of the risk of food shortages in Europe is raised. They are forgetting several points: secure supplies have not come about by chance or even as a result of the free play of market forces — they are a result of the CAP; the balance remains delicate, however; in agriculture a few percentage points either way rapidly lead to problems of shortages or surpluses, and, when this happens, prices fluctuate far more widely than the relevant quantities.

66. At the international level there have, none the less, been some supply difficulties over the past ten years, despite the efforts of the CAP, e.g. the United States embargo on soya exports in 1973 and the sugar crisis in 1975. This is why there must be no relaxation in vigilance in this matter.

The contribution of regional agricultural policy to economic development

67. In connection with the above analysis it must also be borne in mind that there are wide disparities in agricultural incomes between the regions of the Community and that these disparities are growing even wider despite some progress in Ireland and in the north-east of Italy. In this connection, the first important fact to note is that the strong regions of the Community enjoy, by the nature of their products (cereals, milk and sugar), more support than the less-favoured regions, particularly the Mediterranean areas, where fruit and vegetables and wine are the staple products. Secondly, the common organizations of markets tend to give a privileged place to the richer producers, who are mainly concentrated in the more developed regions. However, in recent years, greater attention has been given to Mediterranean-type products or more generally to the areas which have economic or natural handicaps to contend with.

68. For example, a durum wheat acreage premium may be claimed only in some southern regions of the Community, and the milk co-responsibility levy is varied on the basis of regional characteristics. These are examples of a tentative effort to use the price instrument to help certain regions.

Another example of the way in which the regional dimension is taken into account is the diversification of table-wine prices according to types which are representative of certain given regions. The varieties of tobacco covered by the common organization of the market are also crops typical of certain regions of the Community. Lastly, the policy of using the price instrument to help certain regions was given clear expression in 1978, during discussion of the 'Mediterranean package', which included the introduction of a special common organization of the market for certain processed fruits and vegetables.

69. The guidance work being carried out under the common agricultural policy has contributed to the structural development of the Community. Although the actual sums spent are still relatively small, the action taken under this heading in the last few years has given more emphasis to the solution of certain specific problems arising in the less-favoured regions. Before the main lines of the action of the Community in this area are summarized, it is important to stress clearly the major constraint which policy on structures must nowadays comply with. While efforts to improve the external structures of agriculture (training, farmers' organizations, irrigation, etc.) can and must be maintained, the improvement of the internal structure of farms (a matter of increasing their economic size) is a much more formidable task nowadays than was once the case. The general economic situation of the Community and, therefore, the lack of possible jobs outside agriculture have been discouraging farmers and farm workers from leaving the land and this has been an obstacle to an increase in the size of farms which was the main factor in the past leading to increased incomes. Another point is that concealed unemployment in agriculture is a major phenomenon in the least-favoured regions, especially the Mezzogiorno. Consequently, efforts to achieve a new structure of Community farms can succeed only if vigorous action is taken at the same time to achieve regional development with the concomitant creation of alternative jobs.

One of the considerations motivating the introduction of structural schemes with a more definite regional bias is the fact that there are in the Community agricultural regions where the climate is exceptionally harsh, which suffer other severe natural handicaps, where the population — mostly farmers and farm workers — is sparse and where there are fewer and fewer alternative jobs. It is true that the drift of population from these areas has lost a great deal of momentum but it remains a serious threat, and it is clear that the general interest is that these regions should be not be deserted altogether.

70. To enable hill farmers to continue farming their land and to take advantage of the possibilities of farm modernization available to their counterparts in more prosperous regions, a special allowance, subject to certain conditions, has been introduced to compensate for the natural handicaps they have to overcome. At present 350 000 farmers are claiming this annually.

71. As regards the socio-structural directives, which deal with such matters as the modernization of farms, it may be true that the Community has laid down standard rules, but it has varied the national contribution towards the financing of measures by reference to the economic situation in some Member States.

72. For instance, in the case of Ireland and Italy, where agricultural structures are weak and the economic situation critical, the EAGGF bears 50% and sometimes more of the joint financing bill, compared with the general level of 25% for other Member States. On 2 April 1981 the Council implemented its policy of accommodating more fully the differences between farms in the Community by relaxing the conditions for the grant of Community aid under the Directive on the modernization of farms — for this purpose it modified the rules defining the target income to be achieved on completion of the modernization plan. At the same time the Council went further in varying the amount of aid for the modernization of farms, even withholding aid from farms which exceed the 'comparable income' (reference income) by a certain percentage.

73. The common agricultural policy has recently taken a further step in regional differentiation in the implementation of its structural side by concentrating its efforts on the least-favoured regions, through the joint financing of projects for the structural improvement of production sectors in the less-favoured areas (restructuring of wine-growing, beef and veal and goatmeat in Italy, etc.) and by the joint financing of projects for the acceleration of agricultural development in certain regions (French overseas departments, Northern Ireland, etc.).

74. This decision follows on the 'Mediterranean package' adopted in 1978 (irrigation in the Mezzogiorno, Mediterranean forestry, land reparcelling in Languedoc, etc.). The contribution of the common agricultural policy to the efforts for regionally differentiated development is particularly evident in connection with the integrated development programmes.

75. These are programmes featuring, in addition to a generally important agricultural element, a non-agricultural element establishing non-agricultural activities which will help to break the isolation of regional communities and bring them to a take-off point towards self-sustained growth. To make such operations a success, use has been made of financial instruments other than the EAGGF, which is only what one would expect, because while the common agricultural policy can contribute to the regionally harmonized development of economic growth, it is not meant to take the place of the policies devised for that very purpose.

Concluding remarks

76. Thus, it is fair to claim that the common agricultural policy makes a significant contribution to the economic development of the Community. This contribution is not only quantitative but also qualitative — in respect of farmers (training and agricultural advisory services, cessation of farming, switch to other occupations, etc.), of consumers (information, quality, health), of the environment, and even of rules on economic 'morality' (competition).

77. None the less, agriculture has to be seen in its overall economic context. It may be true that, because it lagged behind in economic terms, Community agriculture has made a great leap forward, but it still has a long way to go. It is a fact, however, that the length of the road before it does not depend solely on the common agricultural policy. It would be easy, with the aid of prices and external protection alone, to eliminate the surpluses completely and to put 'unprofitable' farms out of business, which would cut EAGGF Guarantee and Guidance expenditure to a mere trickle.

78. Assuming the farmers would accept such a drastic policy, which is highly unlikely, the consequences of such an unrealistic and irresponsible attitude would have to be faced: several million workers unemployed, production and marketing channels destroyed, the complete abandonment of some regions of the Community, instability of food prices, Community dependence on non-member countries, with all the measures of economic warfare such subjection entails, etc.

79. No government or Community authority could seriously contemplate policies of this kind, but mention of them points to the essential lesson that the common agricultural policy has for several years been fulfilling a number of important functions which hamper — but do not thwart completely — the unremitting efforts also being made under it to achieve improved rationalization. In this context it must be borne in mind that the policy is also inhibited by the consequences of the high rates of unemployment and inflation which have prevailed for several years in the Community but that in these areas too, it is making a contribution to economic development.

80. Nevertheless, these findings must not be used as an excuse for slackening in the efforts to achieve more efficient use of agricultural funds. The Commission has already made its intentions clear on this point: 1981 will be the second consecutive year in which agricultural expenditure has increased at a rate below that of Community expenditure in general.

However good the overall performance of the common agricultural policy may be, there is still room for improvement, with more emphasis on specific regional aspects, but in accordance with the basic principles which have enabled it to contribute without major social upheaval to the development of the Community. In this area, as in many others, realism should again prevail because although it is easy to criticize — and indeed some criticisms are justified — certain aspects of the CAP, it is much less easy to find an alternative policy which is economically, socially and politically acceptable.

C — The development of veterinary legislation

81. The general public is apt to think of the common agricultural policy purely in terms of markets. It is sometimes remembered that the Community is also making a major effort to improve farm structures. But the policies which concern more technical areas, such as veterinary medicine, plant health, animal feed and seeds are all too often completely forgotten.

It is, indeed, not easy to trace, in the welter of decisions, directives and regulations adopted in the field of harmonization of legislation, the development of a policy which is none the less the expression of two important principles: that of the maintenance of quality in the widest sense in line with technological developments and that of the free movement of goods. Veterinary legislation makes a valuable contribution to this.

82. This sector does sometimes catch the headlines, but often this is when — and because — a problem has arisen in an area which is not yet covered by Community rules: the 'pig war' between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands on trichines, the hormone question, the ban on imports of eggs and poultry into the United Kingdom connected with the Newcastle disease. It is true that Community rules are still incomplete. But over the years a consistent policy has brought the Community steadily nearer its goals.

In 1981 the Commission laid before the Council a number of proposals in this sector and several important decisions were taken.

The objectives

83. The objectives of this policy are in fact the same as those of national policies in the same area: to ensure the protection of the consumer both against pathogenic micro-organisms and against substances harmful to health and to prevent the propagation or spread among animals of contagious diseases, some of which can be transmitted to man. Obviously the health of livestock is important in terms of farmers' incomes. But this policy is also designed to allow the free movement of goods in the Community — a fundamental principle of the Treaty.

84. To achieve these objectives, veterinary legislation must be so framed as to cover properly changes in livestock farming methods in the Community, in particular in modern technology and in production inputs and structures, and also the development of the distribution facilities serving the Community market.

85. The economics of modern livestock production are conditioned by numerous factors, two of which are of particular technical importance: firstly, the maintenance of the highest levels through introducing measures to protect against or to combat infectious and contagious diseases and secondly the use of the most appropriate genetic measures. The absence of disease or the elimination of certain types of infection have beneficial consequences for the consumer by protecting him from animal diseases such as tuberculosis and brucellosis which can be transmitted to him by animals or by livestock products. This type of consumer protection must extend to the entire production chain of foodstuffs of animal origin to prevent any introduction of extraneous pathogenic micro-organisms or any toxic or harmful substance used in livestock farming or which is present in the environment, the residues of which would be dangerous to the human consumer. This last aspect is of increasing importance in view of the modernization of production technology.

Three stages

86. Plainly the changes involved could not be introduced overnight. It was decided to implement them in three main stages. An important question to be settled at the outset was: should the Community start by liberalizing trade through the fixing of standards which goods had to satisfy before they could be traded, pending common rules on methods of combating diseases, or should it start by harmonizing public health and animal health requirements to arrive at a common standard? Obviously free movement without obstacles of any kind can be achieved only when the situation with regard to the protection of public health and of animal health is the same throughout the Community. In fact, adoption of the second approach was not feasible given the differences which would have had to be overcome, and a pragmatic approach won through: priority was given to the establishment of regulations governing trade between the Member States, enabling a start to be made on improving the animal health situation in the Community.

87. The Member States' traditional veterinary policies, based on the protection of their territories by systematic supervision of imports involving restrictions or even prohibition, have been adapted to the needs of the large market within which there should be no barriers to trade.

Major differences in public health and animal health conditions in the various Member States necessitated adjustment by stages, the legislation introduced being tailored to the products concerned, the diseases involved and the scope of the arrangements being made to facilitate free movement of goods.

88. This prudent approach led to the definition of standards applicable only to trade between the Member States while allowing the Member States to retain their own standards for domestic products marketed at home: this disparity seemed acceptable as a first stage. Although consumers are in principle entitled to the same protection whether the product originates at home or is imported, the measures did in fact help to raise general standards and this has gradually influenced national production.

The second stage was the extension of the trade requirements to home-produced food. There were teething difficulties, but the policy has been accepted and major progress has already been made.

89. The third stage — the introduction of a single Community system for imports from non-member countries — was in fact run in parallel with the second. The system is of fundamental importance. A veterinary policy makes sense for the Community only if identical measures are applied to non-Community countries; the health situation of the entire Community could be jeopardized if individual members permitted certain imports which might introduce an exotic disease into the Community. Free movement within the Community not only of imported meat but also of products made from this meat would be dangerous if there were no common rules in this area.

Work has been carried out in these three stages in both fields covered by veterinary legislation — public health and animal health.

Protection of public health

90. As regards public health, since 1964 a Directive has laid down the principles with regard to meat in intra-Community trade. This Directive laid down the condition of production which this meat must satisfy (the facilities and operation of slaughterhouses and cutting plants) and the relevant rules on meat inspection. Slaughterhouses which meet the standards must have been approved by the national authorities.

The adoption of strict rules has led to a gradual raising of health protection standards throughout the Community. All the investments made have been to that end. Meat which has obtained a Community stamp in practice often sells at a higher market price.

91. In some Member States all production now meets Community standards, in others 90%. There has, therefore, been an improvement in practice which means that gradually a common standard will be reached.

All that has been proposed in 1981 is a revision of the rules for slaughterhouses and cutting plants in the light of experience and technological progress and their extension to cold stores, the definition of microbiological control methods which should make possible effective action against any dangerous incidence of pathogenic micro-organisms or, better still, actual prevention, in particular in the case of salmonella, and measures to ensure the uniform application of the rules adopted.

92. In 1971 poultrymeat was also brought under a Directive. The basic concept is the same: first of all to introduce rules on intra-Community trade by fixing the standards which the various establishments have to comply with and rules on meat inspection. However, the second stage was the extension of these rules to national production after a short four-year adjustment period. However, this raised considerable difficulties and various amendments were made to take account of the special conditions of some types of production (foie gras) or of technological changes; the period of grace was also lengthened with regard to carcass inspection.

93. Marked differences in the manner of implementation were also discovered. The purpose of the 1981 proposals (apart from dealing with the specific case of inspectors in the United Kingdom, a problem which also affects meat products) is to arrive at a more uniform application by fixing more detailed verification standards and to provide for the use of micro-biological analysis methods as a better way of assessing health protection levels. Finally, the proposals lay down in this field, as for the other types of meat, the principle of uniform financing throughout the Community of such controls, the cost of controls to be incorporated in the price of the products themselves; adoption of this principle, which is in line with the general trend in the Member States, would enable current distortions in competition to be held within bounds. Community inspectors will also be visiting slaughterhouses so as to ensure uniform application of Community rules.

94. In order to ensure that all meat production entering into intra-Community trade is covered, a Directive was adopted in 1977 introducing rules on health protection and veterinary inspection criteria for meat products, whether or not combined with other foodstuffs, traded between the Member States. This Directive specifies the techniques for preserving these products and consequent public health and consumer protection requirements.

95. These basic rules still have to be supplemented on various important points. In 1981 the Council adopted a Directive on the use of hormones prohibiting the use in livestock farming of any substances with a hormonal or thyrostatic effect other than those on which the Commission is to submit a report and appropriate proposals during 1982.

A proposal was also made in 1981 on controls to ensure that there are no residues of antibiotics in meat. The basic principles which should guide the Community in drawing up microbiological standards were also the subject of proposals in 1981. In all these cases the rules apply both to trade between Member States and to national markets.

Obviously these measures must be pursued, extended to other livestock products and to other categories of residues.

96. Parallel to internal policy, a single Community system, common to all the member countries, covering imports from non-member countries has been gradually built up. The basic Directive for this third stage was adopted in 1972. However, its application only began in practice in 1979 following the setting-up of a team of Community veterinary inspectors. To safeguard consumers, standards very close to those applicable to intra-Community trade are applied to slaughterhouses, cutting plants and cold stores in non-member countries. They have to meet specific criteria with regard to facilities, operation and veterinary inspections. It is the Commission which approves these establishments. In 1981 lists of establishments in Latin America were adopted. The inspections carried out in most of the non-member countries have shown that certain criteria must be adjusted to technological progress and to special types of production, though without any lowering of health-protection standards. A proposal put forward in 1981 therefore provides for the complete alignment of standards applicable in the non-member countries on those applicable in the Community but allows the recognition in certain cases of alternative arrangements which yield the same result.

This Directive, properly and consistently implemented, will ensure that imports are safe and will help to improve production conditions at international level.

Protection of animal health

97. On animal health policy, progress within the Community has been made by the same two stages as for public health — intra-Community trade and domestic production.

Work began in 1964 with the adoption of rules on intra-Community trade in live bovine animals and swine and these were then extended to fresh meat.

Adequate safeguards have been stipulated with regard to the most serious diseases endangering animal and even human health: tuberculosis, brucellosis, foot-and-mouth disease and swine fever. The system used means that the safeguard is the responsibility of the exporting Member State, the intention being to phase out other controls.

98. The assurances provided by the exporting Member State, in the form of accompanying certificates, are adapted to the disease: certification in respect of region and in respect of farm of origin for foot-and-mouth disease and swine fever, certification in respect of herd of origin and the animal itself with regard to tuberculosis and brucellosis. As regards these latter two diseases, the certification of herd of origin has led to the creation of herds where animals are regularly subjected to tests or laboratory examinations and are classed as officially free of disease, so that trade in animals from these herds is completely unrestricted. To provide uniform health criteria for these herds and for animals which are traded, the analysis methods and reagents used have been harmonized so as to obtain results of the same value throughout the Community. The creation of disease-free herds and the use of harmonized rules to control these diseases have exerted, over the years, a crucial impact on disease prevention methods used in the Member States.

99. Nevertheless, a new problem arose with the first enlargement of the Community. The animal health situation in the three new Member States differed from that in the original Six in the case of the major diseases: tuberculosis, brucellosis, foot-and-mouth disease and swine fever.

Here too, measures have been gradual; initially the Accession Treaty provided for certain exemptions permitting the temporary retention of national rules.

100. Subsequently it was agreed that methods to combat the diseases should be gradually standardized and a common effort was undertaken to intensify the total elimination of the diseases throughout the Community. The first measure was the Community plan for the eradication of brucellosis, tuberculosis and leucosis, which was financed by the Community, enabling the exemptions to be abolished and action against these diseases to be speeded up. So far the measures taken have had considerable success as regards the profitability of livestock farming in the Community, but more importantly the protection of public health has also been improved (1 500 000 infected animals have been slaughtered) (see Table). In 1981 the Commission proposed that the initial three-year programme should be extended for a further two years to ensure that the measures were fully effective; the original cost estimate would not be exceeded.

101. In the case of swine fever, too, measures financed by the Community have been put in hand. These should help prevent any new offensive by the infection without the need for systematic vaccination, which is a very expensive method of general prevention, and should enable exemptions to be phased out and trade to be liberalized. In the case of these diseases, the Community has therefore advanced from mere rules on trade to a common policy on measures to improve the health of livestock. To improve coordination of these common measures, the Commission proposed in 1981 the introduction of a system of compulsory notification which enables the situation throughout the Community to be closely monitored.

102. To complete the arrangements for animal health, as for public health, a single Community system governing imports from non-member countries has been gradually established.

The 1972 Directive laid down the principles: the safeguards required were to take account of the health protection situation in each of the non-member countries. Visits by Community officials assisted by experts from Member States enabled the necessary safeguards to be worked out. In 1981 most non-member countries were covered by this scheme as regards meat.

The principle of regionalization was widely used to enable trade flows to be maintained while ensuring the necessary safeguards. In this context it was decided that only boned meat may be imported from countries where foot-and-mouth disease still exists.

103. Whatever the safeguards required, there is always the risk, small but real, that by fraud or by accident an exotic disease can be introduced into the Community in the course of trade with non-member countries. In such a case the infection must be eliminated immediately. So that the reaction can be prompt and energetic, the Community has funds — first appropriated in 1977 — to finance specific emergency veterinary measures to help the Member States.

104. Some diseases, such as African swine fever, have reached the Community from adjacent countries, others, such as non-European foot-and-mouth disease, have several times threatened the Eastern European countries from the Middle East. The case for action to combat or prevent these diseases in the regions where they occur before they reach the Community is therefore a strong one, and this is a strategy which has been employed effectively for over 15 years against exotic foot-and-mouth disease, by the creation, with the financial assistance of the Community and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), of a buffer zone in Thrace (Greece) where all ruminants are vaccinated annually.

Similarly, it was decided to provide financial aid for countries neighbouring the Community where African swine fever occurs so as to establish a rational programme to eliminate the disease (Malta, Spain and Portugal). The action programmes in Spain and Portugal have just begun. In Malta, a three-year programme started in 1978 has eliminated the disease and re-established normal pig production, the health situation of which no longer constitutes a risk for the neighbouring areas of the Community.

105. However, the Community must remain vigilant since African swine fever is definitely tending to spread to other countries around the Mediterranean. It has reached Sardinia, where the Italian authorities, with financial aid from the

Community (Emergency Fund), have carried out energetic measures to combat it and will undertake the systematic eradication of the disease as part of a special joint financial programme.

106. When proposals now tabled are adopted, further progress will be made. Work will continue with the extension of the measures to other species, and on the solution of problems arising from differences in the measures to combat foot-and-mouth disease, Newcastle disease or other diseases so as to arrive, gradually, at a coherent policy ensuring the development of trade while respecting the objectives laid down.

Procedures

107. The basic principles of this policy were adopted by the Council on a proposal from the Commission after consultation of Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee. Wide powers of implementation were conferred on the Commission in accordance with the procedure of the Standing Veterinary Committee, thus ensuring that the Member States are properly involved in the management of the policy. This procedure, which had been periodically renewed, was made permanent by the Council in 1981.

To assist it in its task, the Commission also has the Advisory Veterinary Committee, made up of representatives of the sectors concerned (producers, consumers, industrialists, trade unions, veterinarians).

108. In 1981 the Commission decided to set up a new committee, the Scientific Veterinary Committee. The Commission invited onto that Committee leading academics, the best European experts on toxicology, nutrition and public health and members of the *Conseil supérieur de l'hygiène* or similar bodies which advise the governments of the Member States on areas where the protection of public health or animal or plant health is involved.

109. The Commission consulted them initially by setting up boards having no specific status. The boards were then formally appointed as Scientific Committees, whose role is of great importance. Their opinions have combined scientific rigour with moderation and the Commission has consistently drawn heavily on their advice in all its proposals and decisions. Public opinion, extremely sensitive in this area, is not always given well-informed guidance in the media, and the contribution made by the learned members of these committees in their unremitting effort to protect public health and give really reliable information to policymakers and the public is therefore all the more valuable.

110. Their advice goes beyond the purely technical field, and covers economic problems as well — the implication for producers and consumers of measures envisaged must be worked out in advance. Consumer protection has an influence on prices and therefore also on demand. Moreover, as regards the eradication of animal diseases, a detailed cost-benefit analysis should make it possible to determine, with full knowledge of the facts, which infections should be combated and the most economic ways of implementing an effective strategy.

111. The work at present being accomplished is useful, but the common interest would have been better served if it had been pressed forward faster. Care must be taken in the future to adjust the means more efficiently to aims. The difficulties which arise in trade make it vital to continue the work at a time when the countries may be sorely tempted to use loopholes and gaps in present Community legislation for protectionist measures. The Commission will continue with these measures in order to ensure progress in market integration and the development of a coherent policy giving the consumer the safeguards to which he is entitled.

Progress of Community eradication programmes in Member States where brucellosis and tuberculosis persist

Brucellosis

Member State	Percentage of herds subject to control measures 1978	Percentage of herds subject to control measures 1980	Percentage of herds infected 1978	Percentage of herds infected 1980
United Kingdom	88 %	100 %	14 %	1.5%
Ireland	44 %	100 %	35 %	5.0%
France	100 %	100 %	20 %	4.0%
Belgium	97 %	100 %	2.4%	0.6%
Italy	46 %	55 %	6 %	5.0%
Greece	60.5%	60.5%	2% in herds subject to control measures	2% in herds subject to control measures

Tuberculosis

Ireland	100 %	100 %	9%	9%
France	99 %	99 %	less than 1%	less than 1%
Italy	91.6%	98 %	1.6% in herds subject to control measures	1.34% in herds subject to control measures
Greece	66.2%	66.2%	2.4% in herds subject to control measures	2.4% in herds subject to control measures

D — The Community's agricultural policy and policy on trade in agricultural products

Agricultural policy and policy on external trade

A new approach

112. The Treaty of Rome makes specific provision for a common policy with regard to agricultural products. The practical framework for implementation of the policy has been provided by common organizations of agricultural markets, each organization being adapted to the specific characteristics of the product concerned. It is also in the area of the Community's agricultural policy that the Community's common general policy on external trade (known as the 'common commercial policy') was implemented properly for the first time, as soon as the organizations were set up. Operating a single Community system for trade with the rest of the world, the new arrangements superseded all existing arrangements previously in force in Member States, including quantitative restriction. The aim of the single system is:
- to protect the Community agricultural prices against cheaper imports, while
- enabling Community merchants to take part in world trade, by claiming export refunds.

International commitments are, of course, respected.

113. The instruments used to regulate trade between the Community and non-member countries are essentially only three in number: levies, customs duties, and refunds. Levies are chargeable on imports, or (less frequently) on exports; duties are chargeable on imports; and refunds are claimable on exports.

114. The import levies — related to the prices to be maintained within the Community — are designed to cushion the impact of price fluctuations on world markets and thus to help stabilize the EEC markets. The levy is therefore a variable charge and its role is not comparable to that of a customs duty: if the world price of a product is running at the Community threshold price or above, the levy will be zero. This shows that beyond a minimum threshold at which interests of European producers are safeguarded, the interests of European consumers will prevail, since, at this level, imports from non-member countries enter the Community levy-free.

115. However, the system allows for even greater flexibility, in that, if world prices are higher than threshold prices, the Community can set up levies on its own exports so as to prevent European agricultural products 'leaking' onto world markets and thus to ensure reasonable prices for the goods sold to consumers at home. This has been done in the past for several products (wheat, barley, maize, olive oil, sugar), but only for limited periods of time.

116. The Community has thus created, through the levy system, arrangements for trade with non-member countries which are non-discriminatory and neutral in their effect; in this way, they may influence trade flows only on the basis of the quantitative and qualitative needs of the Community in the agricultural field. If it is also remembered that imports have been liberalized (elimination of quantitative restrictions), it is easy to see that the Community's policy on external trade breaks new ground beyond anything previously operated by any of the Member States.

117. The export refunds are normally only the counterpart of the import levies. They are designed to bridge the gap between the internal price of a product and its world market price, so that the Community's agricultural products can be exported.

118. A last point to be noted concerning the arrangements for trade with non-member countries is that the various common organizations include provisions enabling the Community to adopt promptly in exceptional circumstances any measures needed to defend the Community market against serious disturbance. This is a safeguard clause which can only be activated in accordance with the relevant rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Community preference

119. The fundamental principles underlying, but also limiting, the agricultural policy and policy on trade are set out in Articles 39 and 110 of the Treaty. Article 39 defines the agricultural objectives of the policy: increased productivity of agriculture, provision of fair incomes for farmers and farm workers, stabilization of markets, reliable supplies and reasonable prices for the consumer. But the policy on trade in agricultural products with its special features is also part of the general common commercial policy and, this being so, it must also 'contribute, in the common interest, to the harmonious development of world trade...' (Article 110).

The Community's agricultural objectives and objectives with regard to trade may, however, come into conflict. Accordingly, those implementing the agricultural policy often have to cope with the difficult task of achieving an equilibrium between the international obligations of the Community and the principles of the common agricultural policy.

120. One of these principles—and an important one—is the 'Community preference'. This is simply the Community's version of an approach adopted all over the world. It means in general that the agricultural production of a country (or, in the case of the common market, of the Community) enjoys priority on the home market over products imported from outside. Seen from another angle, the Community consumers must be able to obtain supplies from Community production on a preferential basis, wherever the products are grown in the Community.

This principle is a rule of universal application defended even by the countries producing and exporting agricultural products on a large scale.

121. The usual way of operating preferential arrangements for home-produced products consists in protection at the frontier in one form or another. Some non-member countries which are major net exporters of given products operate protective arrangements at frontiers such as customs duties, quantitative restrictions and even the actual prohibition of such imports. Cases in point are Australia with regard to sugar, and the United States and Canada for certain milk products.

122. The principle of Community preference is implemented, with respect to trade, by the charging, at varying levels according to product, of certain customs duties *vis-à-vis* non-member countries or by the establishment of threshold prices serving as a reference for the calculation of the levy, so as to ensure a trading advantage, often quite narrow, for Community producers.

Thus, the Community does accord its producers a legitimate Community preference, but there is no absolute protection of European agriculture, and the preference must be properly related to the Community's international obligations, taken as a whole.

International obligations

123. When the common agricultural policy was introduced, some non-member countries feared that their agricultural trade with the Community might suffer or might be halted altogether. It stands to reason that the creation of a single market in the Community has encouraged an expansion of Community trade which has sometimes encroached on imports of some products from non-member countries. These changes in trade flows are the logical—and indeed the inevitable—outcome of the creation of a customs union.

124. Despite these developments, the Community has remained the largest world importer of agricultural products. And the arrangements for Community trade with non-member countries in agricultural products were made in compliance with the international obligations assumed by the various member countries of the EEC and by the Community as such, including the requirements of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

125. The Common Customs Tariff, which is the legislative instrument codifying measures applying to imports into the EEC of any product entering into international trade, reflects the entire picture of EEC commitments to other GATT partners. The 'conventional' duties in the Tariff—i.e. duties that are covered by agreements or conventions—express the concessions granted by the EEC in the form of 'bindings'. For a number of 'unbound' agricultural products, the EEC is free to apply any import arrangements it deems fit.

126. The Common Customs Tariff as it now stands is the cumulative result of the various negotiations conducted by the EEC from its inception, and the freedom the EEC enjoys, in respect of certain products, for example the products subject to levies, has often been paid for in full by concessions in respect of other products of special interest to non-member countries.

127. The conclusion is that the Community's policy on trade in agricultural products is designed to achieve, in relations with developed countries, a trade-off of mutual advantages; the economies of the various countries complement each other in some respects at international level, and, in general, the Community policy turns this factor to good account.

As for relations with the developing countries, the Community's policy on trade in agricultural products encourages as fully as possible trade on the basis of complementary needs, but generally the principle of reciprocity is ignored.

128. It should, however, be borne in mind that in its various applications, the policy on trade in agricultural products must respect the objectives and the need for the proper operation of the common agricultural policy, particularly the Community preference. The preference requirement is, in its turn, limited by the Community's international obligations. These interdependent relationships fit into the overall equilibrium.

The common agricultural policy and trade negotiations

The problem at the outset

129. A review of the various multilateral negotiations in GATT since the war brings out clearly that the main objective has been very much the reduction of customs tariffs; agricultural products have always been included in these negotiations along with manufactures.

During these negotiations, the Community has entered into major commitments 'binding' the relatively liberal system arrangements for imports of important agricultural products, in particular oils and fats and cereal substitutes: either the duties applied are minimal or the products escape duty altogether.

130. It has sometimes been pointed out that the agricultural policies pursued by the various countries seldom rely on customs duties as the only, or even the main, instrument of defence — the governments operate a wide range of schemes which, not being open to negotiation, continue to underpin the expansion of the home agricultural industry by sheltering it from the impact of free competition at world level. These policies are motivated by the role of agriculture as an industry providing essential goods and ensuring national independence with regard to food supplies.

131. Moreover, as the schemes and methods used for government intervention in agriculture vary very widely and are very numerous in the various countries, it is no easy matter to work out a method of negotiation which would cover all aspects and yet yield worthwhile result which would be comparable in quantitative terms for the purpose of assessing concessions.

Background

132. And yet the Community itself had made practical proposals for the achievement of a solution to the agricultural problem as soon as it was set up: it submitted to the other countries involved in the 'Kennedy Round' (concluded in 1967) a method of negotiation designed to introduce fuller cooperation as between agricultural policies for the purposes of boosting trade. The support policies pursued would be 'bound' and the world markets in main agricultural commodities organized. The Community's idea was that an international policy for agriculture should be implemented but the proposal was made at a time when there was no shortage of agricultural products and failed to elicit the endorsement of the other countries.

133. However, at the end of the negotiation, an international agreement on wheat was concluded which represented a first step forward towards the reorganization of world markets. A food aid convention was attached to this agreement.

134. The second major round of multilateral trade negotiations, the Tokyo Round (started in 1973 and concluded in 1979), led to explicit recognition of the special nature of the agricultural sector. This subsequently enabled an 'Agriculture' group to be set up within the negotiations.

The work of this group led to the establishment of an international arrangement for beef/veal, an agreement on milk products and the adoption of a new code on export subsidies, of special interest in respect of agricultural products. In addition, a number of bilateral agreements were signed for various agricultural products, and a list of tariff concessions concerning a wide range of other agricultural products was agreed.

135. Within GATT, the Community is involved in another category of multilateral negotiations, resulting from the creation of the common market and the enlargement of the market. The GATT rules (mainly Article XXIV (6)) require that whenever a customs union is set up or enlarged the situation should be reviewed in order to restore equilibrium with regard to concessions, as compared with the previous situation. Should it be found that the new arrangements as a whole established by the customs union entail a disadvantage for non-member countries, compensation must be provided. This is of course a complex and a delicate operation which the Community had to carry through when it was set up, again after the first enlargement and recently when Greece joined.

136. The import arrangements shown in the Common Customs Tariff are the result of the various negotiations conducted so far. The Tariff shows, for Community commitments, that nearly 70% of imports of agricultural products enter over bound duties, 20% of the total of this trade coming in duty-free. Among the products which are not bound, there are, in particular, the products subject to variable import levies, for which imports represent about 22% of all Community agricultural imports. It has already been mentioned that the EEC has 'paid' for the freedom it enjoys in these areas by concessions in other areas.

The Community's trade relations with non-member countries in agricultural products

A complex web of trade agreements

137. The commitments resulting from multilateral trade negotiations (in the form of tariff concessions of general application, international agreements and bilateral arrangements resulting from these negotiations) represent only part of the agricultural trade relations which the Community maintains with trading partners everywhere in the world. The number of these permanent contracts is very large and their range very wide.

138. Preferential bilateral agreements have been concluded with most of the Mediterranean countries in the form of association agreements or cooperation agreements.

Concessions in respect of agricultural products granted by the EEC include tariff reduction for fruit and vegetables timed as far as possible outside Community peak production periods. For other products such as wine, the tariff reduction is linked with compliance with a reference price.

For products subject to levies (for example olive oil) a special scheme is operated enabling exporting countries to enjoy an economic advantage by charging an export due equivalent to the reduction in levy granted by the EEC.

139. The generalized preferences are the main feature of the autonomous trade arrangements established by the Community under the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

For the developing countries, this system allows a fairly large number of tariff reductions mainly in respect of a number of processed agricultural products. The Community led the developed world in implementing this arrangement as early as 1 July 1971.

140. Considerable progress has been made since then in widening the range of agricultural products included in the system, especially as regards tropical products. Special measures have been introduced for the least-developed countries, who now enjoy arrangements approaching free access with zero duty for their processed and semi-processed products and for some unprocessed products.

141. The Lomé Convention (between the Community and 61 developing countries) allows the admission into the Community of all products, including agricultural products, duty-free.

For some agricultural products subject to common organizations based on levies, the EEC grants more favourable arrangements by a reduction in the levy conveying an economic advantage to these countries. Thus, for beef/veal, the Community grants a reduction of 90% of the Community levy for a limited annual quota of 30 000 tonnes; this reduction has to be offset by an equivalent export duty charged by the supplier countries. The system gives these countries a commercial and an economic advantage. It both allows the Lomé Convention signatory States special privileges with regard to access to the common market and safeguards prices within the Community.

142. In addition, the same countries enjoy in their relations with the EEC the benefit of a special scheme designed to stabilize export income (Stabex) which also covers a number of agricultural products. Protocol No 7 to the Second Lomé

Convention includes a mutual purchase and delivery commitment for 1.3 million tonnes of sugar (white sugar value) at a guaranteed price equivalent to the internal price in the Community.

143. The agreements with the EFTA countries (European Free Trade Association) cover EEC relations with those countries which remained members of EFTA after the United Kingdom and Denmark joined the Community. They contain provisions allowing of the establishment of more favourable arrangements for imports into the EEC of processed agricultural products.

In addition, the Community has conceded a special levy scheme in favour of Switzerland, Austria and Sweden in respect of beef/veal, the effect of which has been to give these countries an economic advantage.

144. A bilateral agreement with Yugoslavia allows for the adjustment of the EEC import levy on baby-beef, for a fixed annual quantity.

145. Agreements on sheepmeat have recently been concluded with about 12 non-member countries and additions to these agreements are now being made. They contain voluntary restraint commitments for specified quantities, entered into by the countries exporting to the EEC, against an EEC concession of more favourable treatment of imports than that which would normally be the effect under the common organization.

146. Negotiations on manioc — the main exporters of which to the Community are Thailand and Indonesia — are now being conducted with a view to settling the problem of imports into the EEC of this product, which in recent years have grown large enough to jeopardize the Community cereals market: manioc, which comes into the Community over relatively low barriers, is being used more and more by European livestock farmers as a substitute for feed grain.

The Community's export policy with regard to agricultural products

147. The EEC countries have a long tradition of exports of agricultural products and make a major contribution to supplies on world markets. Events in the economic history of the last ten years in particular show that this is a role the Community must retain if the problems posed by the expansion of the world population, especially in developing countries, are to be solved.

The major international organizations working in the food and agriculture field have often stressed the need to avoid the emergence of shortages of essential goods, and this supports the view that the Community must remain a food exporter.

148. As world requirements develop and as the Community has achieved a degree of self-sufficiency in regard to a number of agricultural items, exports of agricultural products will in the future become an important factor in ensuring the continuity of the common agricultural policy. At the same time, the gap between internal prices and world market prices will probably get narrower.

149. The Community's trade in agricultural products with the rest of the world has grown steadily over the years, but there has been an overall deficit on the agricultural trade balance, which was 24 900 million ECU in 1979 and 22 700 million ECU in 1980.

The largest deficit is that on trade with the developing countries — it was 9 600 million ECU in 1980, of which 5 800 million ECU were accounted for by Latin America and 3 600 million ECU by the Lomé Convention countries. The deficit on trade with industrialized countries was 12 300 million ECU, of which 6 100 million ECU on trade with the United States of America, 1 300 million ECU on trade with Canada and 550 million ECU on trade with Australia. The deficit on agricultural trade with the State-trading countries (1) was 790 million ECU.

EEC agricultural imports from non-member countries rose from 24 400 million ECU in 1973 to 42 200 million ECU in 1980, with an increase of 73%, of which:

(million ECU)

Origin	1973	1978	1979	1980	Increase % 1980 (1973 = 100)
Industrialized countries	12 016	16 330	18 534	20 291	+ 68.9
Developing countries	10 013	17 136	18 734	18 768	+ 87.4
State-trading countries	2 174	2 651	2 874	3 152	+ 45.0

Source : Eurostat.

(1) Countries of Eastern Europe (including USSR) and Cuba, Vietnam, Mongolia, People's Republic of China and North Korea.

150. Problems connected with trade with the developing countries have been attracting more and more attention in the various international organizations. A summary, given below, of the arrangements applied by the Community to imports of agricultural products from these countries is illuminating. In 1979 the total value of these imports — generally free of quantitative restrictions — was 19 815 million ECU (=100%), of which

(i) at nil CCT duty + preferential arrangements	11 734 m ECU (=59%)
(ii) at positive duties	6 636 m ECU (=34%)
(iii) attracting levies	1 445 m ECU (= 7%)

151. With regard to the leviable products, it should be noted that these are mainly cereals, rice, sugar and beef/veal, imports of which into the Community in 1979 from the developing countries (other than ACP countries) were as follows:

beef/veal:	131 m ECU
cereals:	227 m ECU
rice:	80 m ECU
sugar:	184 m ECU (including India under the ACP arrangement)

152. These figures make it clear that the EEC arrangements for imports of agricultural products from the developing countries are relatively liberal and open, the only general protection being represented by customs duties, the average incidence of which is low.

A result of this is that Community imports from the developing countries have been rising sharply. The developing countries' share in all Community imports has also been improving.

Conclusions

153. The common agricultural policy, while pursuing the internal objectives set for it by the Treaty of Rome, has made and is continuing to make a major contribution to the development of world trade in agricultural products.

The trade relations forged in a large number of ways, some of them quite new, with various groups of countries bear witness to the political will in the Community to press forward the expansion of agricultural products in trade whilst respecting legitimate mutual interests and at the same time giving special attention to the interests of the developing countries.

154. The EEC is open to all forms of international cooperation, and this policy facilitates efforts to solve the problems arising in relations between trading countries and particularly in North-South relations.

The further enlargement and consequent strengthening of the EEC by the accession of new member countries will also help to promote the development of more extensive international cooperation.

II — Main developments in 1981

Accession of Greece to the Community — deeper economic crisis — slight fall in crop production — increased livestock production — slight drop in real incomes — savings in the agricultural budget — guidelines for agricultural policy

155. In 1981 one of the main features of Community life was its drive towards further development. The Community is being compelled to adapt to changed circumstances and it has the courage to strike out on fresh paths. Agriculture in the Community cannot of course remain immune to these trends.

No single event gave a better indication of this determination to develop further than the enlargement of the Community to ten Member States by the accession of Greece at the beginning of the year. 30% of the Greek work-force is engaged in farming, a higher percentage than in any other Member State.

156. This second enlargement of the Community took place at a time of grave economic problems: 1981 was a year of economic stagnation with over 9 million unemployed and continuing high inflation (the Community average rate was 12%). In the second half of the year there were indeed signs of an economic recovery, but this alone could be of but limited help in solving the existing problems.

157. Agriculture is an important sector of economic activity in the Community and, as such, is closely interrelated with the rest of the economy. The economic crisis of recent years has therefore not failed to affect the development of agriculture: the pace of structural change in farming has slackened off quite perceptibly.

158. Following the excellent production figures for 1980, with record figures in some key areas, total output fell slightly in 1981. This was especially so in crop production, above all in the northern regions of the Community, where last summer's rather poor weather had an adverse effect.

The sharpest drop in production was in fruit-growing (down 15%), whereas other important areas (cereals, wine) produced good harvests on the whole, even if the results were somewhat lower than those for 1980. Marked increases were recorded for maize (up 5%) — in contrast to the other cereals — and even more for sugar (up 16%), partly as a result of the area under cultivation being extended.

159. Livestock production, except for a modest drop in the output of beef and veal, continued to rise, but the increases were on the whole lower than in 1980. Milk production in particular increased by only 1% in 1981, following a sharp rise of 3% in 1980.

160. The moderate decrease in total production as compared with the previous year was compensated for by higher prices, to such a degree that in the final analysis farm production in terms of value once again rose by as much as in 1979 and 1980. Producer prices in the Member States as a whole in 1981 increased on average by roughly 11% (as opposed to 8% in 1980). Even though this was the first time since 1975 that the rise had exceeded 10%, farm prices nevertheless still lagged behind the general rate of inflation (12%) and the price rises for inputs (up 13%). The gap between the prices of the products which farmers must buy in order to produce and those they receive for their own products continued to move against the farmers, although to a noticeably lesser extent than in 1980.

161. In these circumstances (general economic crisis, slowing-down of structural change in farming, falling production and further widening of the price gap), farmers in the Community were not able to increase their income in real terms. On the contrary, the average real income of farmers in the Community as a whole continued to drop, albeit less sharply than in the previous year and with considerable differences between Member States, and from region to region.

162. Good production figures, combined with steady or even falling consumption in the Community for several important agricultural products, lead in some cases to problems of surpluses. A suitably tailored export policy, however, made it possible, even in 1981, to keep intervention stocks at a low level. This was made easier by an unusually favourable situation on world markets, especially for dairy products.

163. This favourable world situation, together with determined market management, allowed expenditure on agricultural markets to be kept well below the original budget appropriations. It was thus possible to cut the agricultural budget retroactively by 1 300 million ECU, so that it only rose by just 4% compared with the previous year. The portion of total Community expenditure devoted to agriculture therefore decreased appreciably, from 72.9% (1980) to 67.0% (1981).

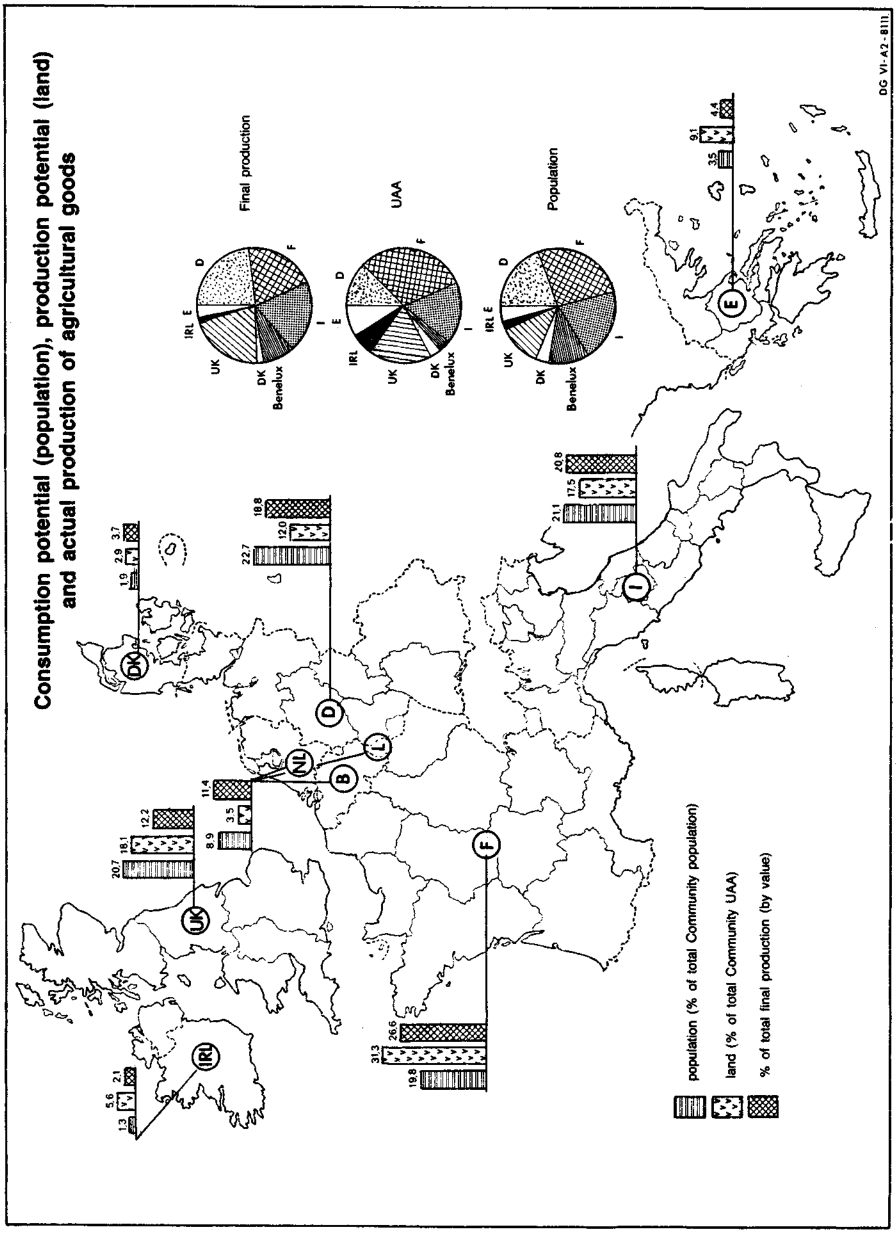
164. It cannot however be assumed that over the next few years the Community will regularly encounter such favourable conditions on the world market as in 1980. The Commission therefore considers it imperative to adapt the common agricultural policy to the changed circumstances prevailing in the 1980s and to find lasting solutions to the problems facing European farming. To this end it submitted, in October 1981, a memorandum complementing its Report on the Mandate of 30 May 1980 and containing guidelines for Community agriculture in the 1980s.

165. In this memorandum the Commission deals not only with how to overcome the increasing problems of surpluses and how to avoid coming up against any budgetary ceilings in the next few years, but also and above all with how to ensure that European agriculture in the future Community of 12 which is being aimed at will have a real opportunity to develop. This again reflects the resolute drive towards further development.

Main events of the last 12 months

Date	Event
25.10.1980	Court of Justice annuls Council Regulation fixing quotas for isoglucose because European Parliament did not give an opinion.
03.11.1980	Commission proposes strict control of use of hormones in livestock farming.
11.11.1980	Council adopts a group of directives on harmonization of Member State legislation for classical swine fever.
26.11.1980	Commission engages procedure of Article 93, paragraph 2 against preferential natural gas tariff for glasshouse growers in the Netherlands.
24.11.1980	Earthquake in southern Italy.
01.12.-02.12.1980	European Council decides to sell food to Poland at reduced prices.
08.12.1980	Document 'Reflections on the CAP' transmitted to the Council.
15.12.-16.12.1980	Council adopts measures covering 400 000 tonnes of agricultural and food products for Poland.

Date	Event
23.12.1980	1981 EC budget adopted by European Parliament in a contentious procedure.
31.12.1980	Average EC inflation rate in 1980 was 13.3%; average unemployment rate 6% in 1980, but rising rapidly.
01.01.1981	Accession of Greece to the EC.
06.01.1981	New Commission under Presidence of Mr Thorn takes office.
06.01.1981	Commission transmits proposals for Council regulations on control of use of hormones in livestock production.
10.02.1981	Following opinion of European Parliament on 9.2.1981, Council adopts regulation restoring quotas on isoglucose retroactively to 1979.
20.02.1981	Agricultural price proposals transmitted to Council by Commission: increases of 4-12% proposed to counter fall in income per person employed in 1980 of 9%. Reduction in positive MCAs proposed as well as increase in producers co-responsibility for surplus disposal.
23.03.1981	Central rates of currencies in EMS altered: Italian lira — 6%, UK pound sterling + 22.74%.
30.03.- 01.04.1981	Council agrees agricultural price increases of 11% on average, in conjunction with structural measures and modification in green exchange rates. Relative price levels follow Commission proposal; milk co-responsibility levy fixed at 2.5%.
06.04.1981	MCA percentages become + 3.2 for the Federal Republic of Germany, + 12.9 for the United Kingdom, — 1.0 for Italy, zero for all other Member States.
28.04.1981	Council adopts Community classification scale for carcasses of adult bovine animals.
29.04.1981	Commission reintroduces principle of normal trade in agricultural products with USSR, following lifting of US embargo on such trade.
19.05.1981	Council adopts Community food aid programme for 1981 covering 928 000 tonnes of cereals, 150 000 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder, 45 000 tonnes of butteroil.
24.06.1981	Commission Report on the Mandate of 30 May 1980 is adopted and sent to Member States' Heads of Government.
30.06.1981	Council adopts new rules for the common organization of the market for sugar.
28.07.1981	Commission transmits to the Council a document concerning outline agreements for multiannual supply of agricultural products.
31.07.1981	Council adopts Directive on prohibition of certain substances having hormonal action, and any substance with thyrostatic action.
05.08.1981	Commission proposes a Directive establishing minimum standards for the protection of laying-hens in battery cages.
13.08.1981	Free trade in wine between Italy and France disrupted by national political action. Commission intervenes to resolve difficulties.
04.10.1981	Realignment of currencies in the EMS. As a result of adjustments in both central rates and green rates, MCA percentages become + 8.3 for the Federal Republic of Germany, + 4.3 for the Netherlands, + 3.5 for the United Kingdom, — 3.9 for Italy and zero for all other Member States.
26.10.1981	Commission transmits to Council document on Guidelines for European Agriculture — a memorandum to complement the Commission's report on the Mandate of 30 May 1980.


Consumption potential (population), production potential (land)
and actual production of agricultural goods
Final production
UAA
Population
D
F
I
E
IRL
UK
DK
Benelux
DK
UK
IRL
NL
B
L
D
F
I
E
1.9 2.9 3.7
20.7 18.1 12.2
8.9 3.5 11.4
22.7 12.0 18.8
21.1 17.5 20.8
3.5 9.1 4.4
1.3 5.6 2.1
19.8 31.3 26.6
population (% of total Community population)
land (% of total Community UAA)
% of total final production (by value)
DG VI-A2-8111

Graph 1

III — The general economic situation [1]

166. Like all other developed or developing countries, the Community countries now face the need to adapt to a number of fundamental changes which have occurred at international level over the last ten years: the change in the status of the dollar and the resulting abandonment of the Bretton Woods system, the failure to stabilize the international monetary system on sound bases, the quadrupling of crude-oil prices in 1973/74 and a further sharp increase in 1979/80, which taken with the increase in the prices of other non-energy raw materials, generated a heavy burden on the importing countries' trade balances, the build-up of major financial assets by certain oil-producing countries which have taken their own development as far as is at present possible, and the growing importance of the role played by countries which have recently joined the ranks of the industrialized nations, which enjoy advantages in terms of comparative costs which the traditional industrial producers will ignore at their peril.

167. The pressure from the international environment is aggravated internally in the Community by the continuing upward pressure of costs (including social security dues borne by firms). This hampers the reform of economic structures while at the same time strengthening the need for it.

Since 1974, internal energy prices in the Community have almost uninterruptedly forced up production costs and consumer prices. In addition, the first sharp increase in oil prices was followed in 1974/75 by a spurt in the upward movement of wages boosting the share of this type of income in domestic product and encroaching severely on the profitability of firms, thus discouraging investment. Since that time, the movement of wages has lost a little momentum, but the social security payments made by companies have increased, so that there has been no substantial reduction in the share of this overall income item in domestic product.

Nor has the increase in wage costs been offset entirely by productivity gains.

(1) A detailed analysis of the contribution of the common agricultural policy to the economic development of the Community is given in Chapter I-B of this report.

168. The tendency for public expenditure to grow faster than national income represents another major structural change in the European economies. It constitutes an important factor contributing to the burden which companies and households must bear.

In all the Member States, the long-term trend of public expenditure has been to increase faster than production. In the Community taken as a whole, the share of public expenditure in GDP has risen over ten years (up to 1980) from 37% to 47%. The item of public expenditure showing the fastest growth has been expenditure on social security, especially on health care and unemployment. However, growing public sector deficits in a number of Community countries have created a problem so serious that increases in expenditure have in recent years had to be curbed. But because expenditure necessitated by the economic and social situation has continued to grow, the cutbacks have tended to hit investment harder than would otherwise have been the case.

169. The unremitting pressure of costs, including social security dues, has inevitably entailed high rates of inflation, but these have varied widely from country to country. For the Community as a whole, the two main inflation indicators, the GDP deflator and the index of private consumption, have increased at an average rate of 10% over the last five years, compared with an average rate of 4.5 to 5% from 1960 to 1973. Following a sharp rise in the inflation rate in 1980, when consumer prices soared to a level 13.9% higher than that for 1979, the annual price increase seems to have lost a little momentum in 1981. At about 12% it will still, however, be high. It should also not be forgotten that the Community average masks wide disparities in price trends from one Member State to another.

170. Uncertainty as to future business developments and, in particular, as to the long-term outlook for demand and real returns has inhibited the increase of investment in most Member States, thus jeopardizing the potential economic development of the Community. After 1973, the increase in investment fell below 1% per year, contrasting with an annual growth rate of more than 5% in the previous ten years. A parallel development was a slower increase in productivity, only partly due to short-term factors.

171. As a result, the underlying long-term growth rate of the GDP, which had been running at 5% before 1973, dropped to 2.5% after the first oil crisis. The annual rates of economic growth fluctuate around this trend. Thus after a gradual recovery in 1978 (3.2%) and in 1979 (3.4%), GDP growth declined to 1.1% in 1980 and to (probably) −0.5% in 1981. If, however, economic trends observed so far continue, growth may be expected to show an improvement for 1982 (about +2%).

172. The failure to curb the upward movement of costs and to develop competitive production capacities have impaired the Community's ability to compete and its position in world trade has deteriorated. Not only the United States and Japan, but also other countries—especially those which have recently joined the ranks of the industrialized nations—are or are becoming major competitors, at least in respect of certain products.

173. The steady increase in unemployment reflects, at least partly, the Community's failure to adjust promptly its production structures and the behaviour of those engaged in economic activity to this range of new constraints. Unemployment in the Community has risen very sharply in recent years: the figure for 1981 will probably be 8% of the civilian labour force, or nearly 9 million men and women comparing with 2% in 1970, 4.7% in 1975 and 6.0% in 1980. Some groups have suffered more than others: more than 45% of the unemployed are women, although they account for only 36% of the labour force, and 42% are young people (including women), although this category represents only 14% of the labour force. In some industries, including agriculture, redundancies have been on a very large scale. But new jobs have not been created at the same pace, and all too often where there are vacancies, no workers are available with the right skills.

174. The key to the trend in the unemployment rate in coming years is the situation with regard to population. It is true that the total population is growing slowly, but the population of working age is growing at a less regular rate: the average annual growth rate was 0.5% from 1950 to 1978, but it began to increase in 1979 and 1980. This foreshadows a period of very rapid growth which may be expected from 1980 to 1985, at an average rate of 0.9%, followed by a sharp decline to an average level of 0.1% between 1985 and 1990. However, this pronounced reduction from 1985 onwards in the annual average rate of increase of the population of working age will not necessarily suffice by itself to solve unemployment problems.

175. The adjustment problems the Community has to contend with are exacerbated by the differences in the performances of the Member States' economies.

The growth rates of wage costs per unit of output and inflation rates have varied far more from country to country since 1974 than in the preceding ten years. These factors, among others, have inhibited the steady narrowing down of differences in living standards which had been achieved during nearly all the first ten years of the life of the Community.

176. In 1980, inflation rates ranged from 5.5% in the Federal Republic of Germany to 24.9% in Greece (about to join the Community in 1981), while France and Italy had inflation rates of 13.6% and 21.2% respectively. Unemployment rates ranged from 0.7% in Luxembourg to 8.3% in Ireland, the rates in the Federal Republic of Germany and France being 3.4% and 6.4% respectively. If the GDP per inhabitant (measured in purchasing power parity terms) is taken as the indicator of living standards in a country, living standards in the Federal Republic of Germany in 1980 were 17.9% above and those in Ireland 43.5% below the Community average. And disparities between regions are even wider.

177. The very different performances of the economies of the Member States, particularly with regard to prices and costs, have another disadvantage in that they pose a renewed threat to currency stability within the Community. Further adjustments had to be made to exchange rates between certain currencies within the European Monetary System in October 1981 (revaluation of the Deutschmark and Dutch florin by 5.5% and devaluation of the French franc and the Italian lira by 3%). After a period of relative currency stability with a reduction in the agricultural monetary compensatory amounts (MCAs), these changes necessitated a new MCA for the Netherlands and an increase in existing MCAs for the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy. On the other hand, France maintained its MCA at zero by devaluing its 'green rate'.

The Community's external relations (1) (Tables 28 to 60)

178. The accession of Greece, a major event in 1981, naturally had implications for the Community's external relations. A working party was set up in the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to consider

(1) Detailed analyses of policy on trade in agricultural products and of food aid are contained in Chapter I-D and I-A of this report.

whether the Act of Accession was in general consistent with the Agreement. The Community has also embarked upon negotiations with a number of other contracting parties to the Agreement to deal with the bilateral problems resulting from accession.

179. Another major event of the year was the entry into force on 1 January 1981 of the Second Lomé Convention (with the ACP States). The same trade arrangements with the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) were extended for the period of application of the new Decision on the association of the OCT with the Community.

An Agreement of Accession of Zimbabwe to the Lomé Convention was concluded in 1980. Pending its entry into force, the Community, under an interim agreement covering only trade, applied the ACP agricultural arrangements to Zimbabwe from the beginning of 1981.

180. Following the adoption and entry into force on 1 July 1981 of the Community's new organization of the market in sugar, the Council resumed its examination of the desirability or otherwise of Community accession to the 1977 International Sugar Agreement, in response to the Commission's request of July 1980 for authority to negotiate accession.

181. In view of the failure to negotiate a new International Wheat Trade Convention, the Community and the other members agreed to the extension of the present convention for a further two years up to 30 June 1983. Meanwhile exploratory talks continued with a view to finding a consensus on a new Wheat Trade Agreement, with the Community playing a very active and constructive role.

182. In parallel with the International Wheat Trade Convention, the 1980 Food Aid Convention was extended for a further two years until 30 June 1983. The Commission proposals on the 1981 food aid programme were adopted by the Council on 19 May 1981. This programme relates to 927 663 tonnes of cereals (to which should be added the 722 337 tonnes supplied as direct aid by the Member States, making up the total commitment by the Community under the Food Aid Convention of 1 650 000 tonnes), 150 000 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder and 45 000 tonnes of butteroil.

183. The Community has completed several sets of negotiations already under way in 1980, in particular with Sweden and Switzerland, under Article XXVIII of the GATT concerning various agricultural products exported by the Community. It has also begun negotiations with some EFTA countries (Switzerland, Austria, Finland, Norway and Sweden) to work out jointly, on a basis of reciprocity, arrangements concerning trade in cheese and — for a number of these countries — certain other agricultural products.

184. In the framework of the common organization of the market in sheepmeat and goatmeat the Community concluded in 1981 agreements with most of those supplying countries with which negotiations had not been brought to an end in 1980. The arrangements which provide for voluntary restraint on exports of meat and live animals concluded so far cover quantities totalling 318 700 tonnes (expressed in terms of carcass weight). The Community has undertaken to place an autonomous limit of 10% *ad valorem* on the duty applicable to such products at Community frontiers. For those non-member countries with which no arrangement has yet been concluded, the Community has opened an autonomous and temporary quota subject to duty at the reduced rate of 10% and covering the same quantities as are traditionally imported from these countries, i.e. 2 600 tonnes.

185. On the basis of a mandate from the Council, the Commission is currently negotiating with Thailand the conclusion of an agreement with that country concerning the stabilization of manioc imports. At the same time, arrangements are also being sought with other countries on supplies of related products.

186. Accession negotiations continued with Spain and Portugal. With Spain the important area of agriculture was tackled, in the first instance with the main aim of joint identification of the difficulties. In this connection statements were made by the Community (in December 1980) and Spain (in March 1981), giving their respective views on the subject.

187. As regards the projected accession of Portugal, in April 1981 the Commission sent the Council proposals concerning agriculture. The Commission stressed in this context that the main problems in adjusting Portuguese agriculture concerned, firstly, the organization of agricultural markets and the systems of monopolies and State aids (problems of harmonization with Community practice) and, secondly, the need to modernize agricultural structures.

In December 1980 the Council had decided to grant some pre-accession aids to Portugal. Two drafts are at present under study: one involves setting up a farm accountancy data network and the other creating a system of information on Portuguese agricultural markets.

188. The Community's Mediterranean partners fear that further accessions to the Community may work to their detriment and a number of meetings have been held, and others are planned, to discuss the implications of enlargement for mutual relations. In the framework of arrangements already in force, an agreement between Cyprus and the Community was reached towards the end of 1980 so that the transition to the second stage of the Association Agreement could begin on 1 January 1981. A series of protocols consequential upon the accession of Greece were also concluded with most of the Mediterranean countries involved.

IV — Structures

Introduction (Tables 9, 22, 23, 53 to 91)

189. Generally speaking, the analysis given in this chapter is based on a small number of structural indicators.

Thus, as in the 1978 and 1979 Reports, the results of the 1975 structures survey have been used as the basis for a new classification of holdings according to economic size and type of farming (Tables 76 to 91).

190. Whilst the first results of the 1977 survey are available, the national data provided on certain Member States make it possible to follow the pattern of structural change right up to 1979 or 1980, particularly as regards the number of holdings. These data indicate that the pace of structural change has altered, e.g. in France the number of holdings with 1 to 5 ha has not decreased as in the past but seems to have increased. The same applies to the United Kingdom, where the agricultural employment figures also levelled off in 1980. It is uncertain whether this trend will continue in the year to come but it is worth noting in the meantime.

191. Other indicators reveal new trends in the key factors affecting structural change. For example, land prices (Table 22) which had been increasing each year and impeding land mobility, dropped in the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark and over large areas of the United Kingdom in 1980. In Denmark, farm tenancies also became cheaper (Table 23). In several Member States, moreover, the formation of fixed capital is on the decline (Table 9). These trends may not continue over the coming years but they may reflect the difficulties currently encountered by farmers.

Structural change over the period 1970-77 (EUR 9) (Tables 78 to 91)

192. Community surveys on farm structures were conducted in 1966/67, 1970/71, 1975, 1977 and 1979/80. The results of the most recent survey are not yet available. Since it was difficult to use the 1967 data for the three Member States which joined the Community in 1973, the analysis is restricted to the period 1970-77.

General remarks

193. The total number of holdings in the Community of Nine, including those without land or with less than 1 ha of utilized agricultural area, (1) was 5.6 million in 1977. This number fell by about 2.3% per year over the period 1970-77, whilst the area used for farming remained about the same (86.8 million ha of UAA).

The average size of holding thus increased from 13 ha of UAA in 1970 to 15 ha in 1977. The total number of persons engaged in agriculture (including all part-time farmers and farm workers) decreased at the same rate as the number of holdings. On the other hand, the volume of work as measured in annual work unit (AWUs) (2) has decreased more rapidly (by about 3% per year in the Community of Six between 1970 and 1975). These trends reflect the increasing productivity of labour in agriculture.

Number and size of holdings

194. Almost half of all the holdings are located in Italy, which is the Member State with the smallest average size of farm (6 ha of UAA) and the highest percentage of farms with less than 5 ha of UAA (73%, as against 50% for the Community of Nine). The latter category accounts for only 17% of all farms in the United Kingdom, where large farms predominate (one-third have more than 50 ha of UAA).

(1) Provided that such holdings are covered by the structures surveys.
(2) One AWU represents the volume of work performed by one person in full-time employment over one year.

During the period 1970-77, the percentage of farms with less than 20 ha of UAA decreased whilst that of farms with more than 20 ha increased (21% in 1977 as against 17% in 1970).

Labour force and volume of work

195. Some 12 million persons work on the land, some of them on a very part-time basis. The total number of annual units (AWUs), which measure the volume of work, is only 7.5 million, however.

According to the Labour force sample survey, (1) agriculture is the main occupation of 7.3 million persons. Of the 12 million persons engaged in agriculture, only 28% work full-time. Some 46% are farm holders and 46% are members of the holder's family. Non-family workers (2) represent only 8% of the persons engaged in agriculture but 12% of the AWUs. Only in the United Kingdom does hired labour account for a substantial percentage: about 37% of the agricultural labour force and of the AWUs.

During the period covered by the survey, the number of family workers decreased more rapidly than the number of hired workers. The trend varies considerably, however, from one Member State to another.

Italy, which has the largest number of holdings, has also the largest number of persons engaged in agriculture and the most AWUs in the Community (42% and 38% respectively), although Italian farmland accounts for only 19% of the UAA in the Community of Nine.

196. Of 5.5 million farm holders in 1977, only 55% worked more than half-time; 27% had some other gainful occupation and almost 50% were aged 55 or over.

With few exceptions, these figures showed little or no change over the period under consideration but they varied considerably from one Member State to another. Farmers with two jobs are most common in the Federal Republic of Germany (42%) and much less common in the Netherlands (19%). The Netherlands have the highest percentage of farmers working more than half-time (88%). The latter figure is 41% in Italy, which has the highest percentage of elderly farmers (55%).

(1) Community survey based on questionnaires issued to households (rather than to farms).
(2) Excluding non-family occasional workers; the total non-family labour force accounts for 18% of the AWUs.

Use of farmland

197. As already stated, the total UAA remained virtually constant throughout the period under consideration: it declined very slightly, by less than 0.5% per year.

In the Community of Nine, the area of arable farmland remained the same, whilst the area used as permanent meadow and pasture declined (by 0.8%).

Except in Luxembourg and Italy, the area under permanent crops has decreased (by 5% in Belgium, by 4% in France).

The percentage of farms with some arable land has remained constant at 89% whilst the percentage of farms with permanent meadows and pastures has fallen slightly, from 59% in 1970 to 55% in 1977.

Wooded areas belonging to agricultural holdings

198. In 1977, 28% of agricultural holdings included wooded areas; these areas totalled 8.4 million ha and represent one-quarter of the total woodland area. This phenomenon is most common in the FR of Germany and France (45% of farms), whilst Italy has the largest share (almost half) of these wooded areas.

During the period under consideration, the area of woodland belonging to agricultural holdings seems to have declined: by 2% per year in the FR of Germany and France, by 3% per year in Italy and by 6% per year in Belgium.

Analysis of agricultural holdings by means of the Community typology

199. A Community typology for agricultural holdings (1) has been established so that farms can be analysed according to economic criteria and grouped into fairly homogeneous categories in terms of their economic size and the type of farming practised. Both the size of the holding and the type of farming are determined by means of the standard gross margin (SGM).

(1) Commission Decision 78/463/EEC of 7 April 1978, published in *Official Journal of the European Communities* L 148 of 5 June 1978.

200. The standard gross margin means the balance between the standard value of production and that of certain direct production costs. These margins are calculated for each enterprise and each region. The reference period for such calculation was 1972-74. The SGMs are expressed in EUA and, to facilitate the use of the Community typology, 1 000 EUA of SGM is called a European size unit (ESU).

This typology was first applied to the farm structure survey of 1975, as illustrated in the following paragraphs.

Economic size of holdings

201. The economic size of the average Community holding is 6.7 European size units.

There are very large numbers of small farms (with less than 2 ESUs). They account for almost 50% of all Community holdings, employ one-fifth of the labour force and occupy about 10% of the utilized agricultural area (UAA).

The large farms (with more than 40 ESUs) account for only 2% of all Community holdings, provide work for 9.5% of the labour force and occupy 16% of the UAA.

202. In Italy, 65% of holdings have an economic size of less than 2 ESUs. In the Netherlands, on the other hand, only 5% of holdings represent less than 2 ESUs and 70% of holdings represent more than 8 ESUs; the Netherlands thus has the highest percentage of large holdings in the Community, followed by Luxembourg, Denmark, the United Kingdom and France.

203. A feature of the large farms is the relatively high number of hectares of UAA per AWU.

Owner-occupancy is most common on small farms (with less than 2 ESUs).

Generally speaking, farms are larger in the north of the Community than in the south.

% breakdown of number of holdings, utilized agricultural area, annual work units and percentage of UAA in owner-occupancy, according to the size category of holding as measured in European size units (ESUs)

Size category	Number of holdings %	UAA %	AWU %	ha of UAA per AWU	% of UAA in owner-occupancy
< 2	44.3	8.6	21.8	4.5	86.4
2 — < 4	16.0	8.5	14.7	6.6	68.9
4 — < 8	15.1	15.3	18.3	9.6	68.9
8 — < 16	14.0	24.5	20.5	13.7	59.6
16 — < 40	8.8	27.1	16.2	19.2	56.2
⩾ 40	1.9	16.0	8.5	21.6	58.4
Total ('000)	5 835	86 549	7 542		
Average EUR 9				12.5	63.8

Types of farming

204. The type of farming practised on a holding is determined by the contribution made by the various enterprises to the total standard gross margin. As a general rule, a holding belongs to a given type category if at least two-thirds of the SGM come from the enterprise or enterprises which make up the category in question.

There are 17 principal types. Some consist of a single enterprise, whilst others are of the 'mixed' type, consisting of two or more enterprises. The following table shows the 17 principal types and the percentage of holdings belonging to each.

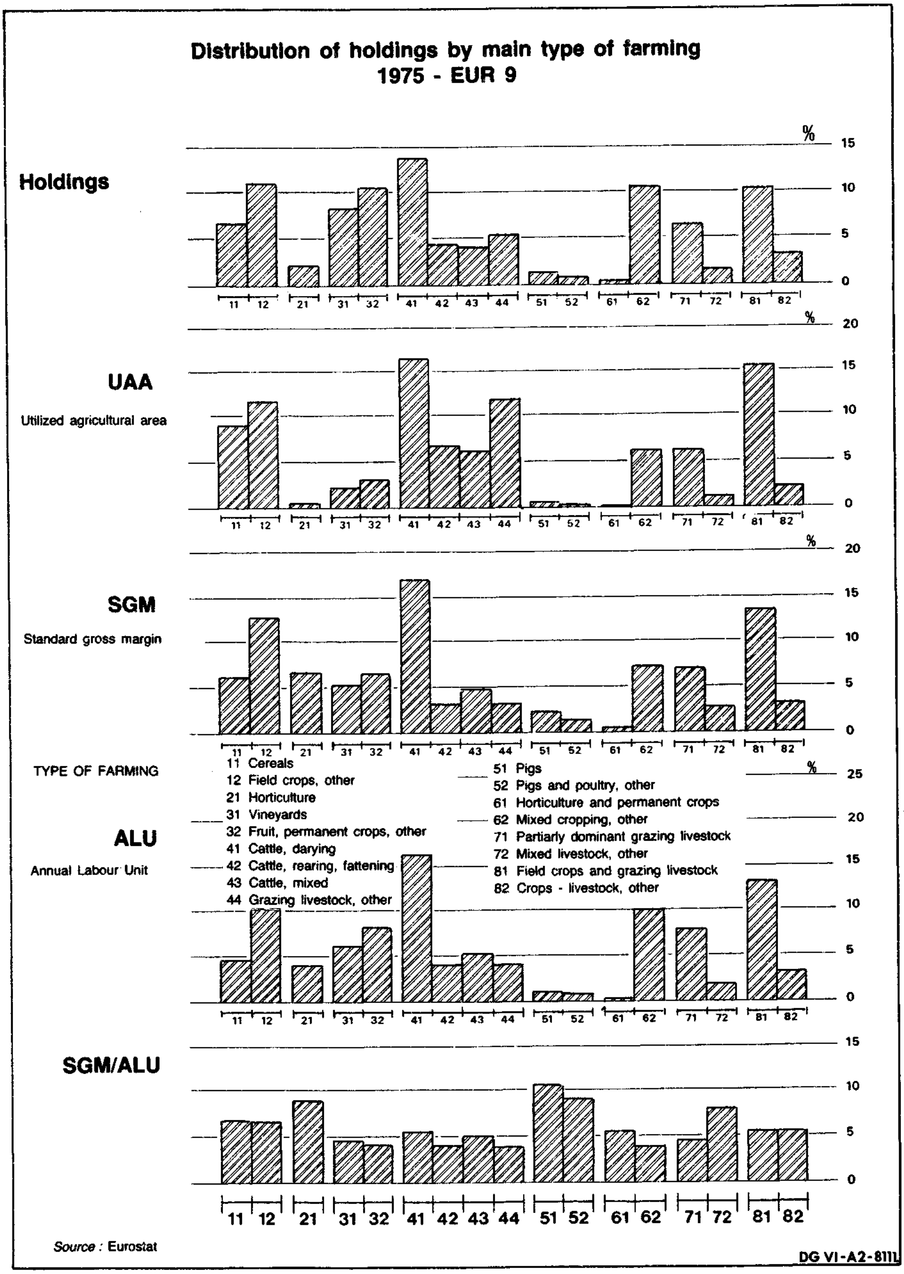
The 17 principal types of farming

Group	Code	Heading	% of holdings
Field crops	11	cereals	7
	12	fields crops, other	11
Horticulture	21	horticulture (market gardening and flowers)	2.2
Permanent crops	31	vineyards	8.3
	32	fruit, permanent crops, other	10.5
Grazing livestock	41	cattle, dairying	13.5
	42	cattle, rearing/fattening	4.2
	43	cattle, mixed	4.1
	44	grazing livestock, other	5.3
Pigs and poultry	51	pigs	0.9
	52	pigs and poultry, other	0.6
Mixed cropping	61	horticulture and permanent crops	0.2
	62	mixed cropping, other	10.5
Mixed livestock	71	partially dominant grazing livestock	6.5
	72	mixed livestock, other	1.5
Crops - livestock	81	field crops and grazing livestock	10.3
	82	crops - livestock, other	3.1
Total EUR 9			100

205. The largest percentage of holdings (14%) belong to the principal type 'cattle, dairying'. Next come 'field crops, other', 'fruit/permanent crops, other', 'mixed cropping, other' and 'field crops and grazing livestock'.

The distribution of the various types differs widely from one Member State to another. In the Netherlands, 'cattle, dairying' is the most common type, in Luxembourg it is 'cattle, mixed', in Denmark 'cereals' and in Italy 'fruit/permanent crops, other'.

The diagram and the tables show the share of the SGM, UAA and AWU taken by each of the 17 principal types; they also show the SGM/AWU relationship in respect of each type.


Distribution of holdings by main type of farming
1975 - EUR 9
Holdings
UAA
Utilized agricultural area
SGM
Standard gross margin
ALU
Annual Labour Unit
SGM/ALU
%
0
5
10
15
20
25
11 12 21 31 32 41 42 43 44 51 52 61 62 71 72 81 82
TYPE OF FARMING
11 Cereals
12 Field crops, other
21 Horticulture
31 Vineyards
32 Fruit, permanent crops, other
41 Cattle, darying
42 Cattle, rearing, fattening
43 Cattle, mixed
44 Grazing livestock, other
51 Pigs
52 Pigs and poultry, other
61 Horticulture and permanent crops
62 Mixed cropping, other
71 Partiarly dominant grazing livestock
72 Mixed livestock, other
81 Field crops and grazing livestock
82 Crops - livestock, other
Source : Eurostat
DG VI-A2-8111

Graph 2

206. For example, the tables show that the 'cattle, dairying' type employs 16% of the total farm labour force in the Community and provides 17% of the total standard gross margin, with 17% of the UAA and 26% of the LSU. 'Fruit/permanent crops, other' uses only 3% of the UAA, employs 8% of the farm labour force and provides 7% of the SGM.

'Pigs' account for only 1% of holdings, 5% of the livestock units, 1% of the labour force and 2% of the SGM. Productivity in this type of farming is high, however, at 2 600 ECU of SGM per ha of UAA and 10 700 ECU of SGM per AWU.

Structural changes in livestock production (Tables 64 to 66)

207. Statistics on livestock numbers in the Community of Nine are now available for 1973, 1975, 1977, and 1979. Over this six-year period, certain trends may be detected in cattle, dairy and pig farming.

The number of stockfarmers decreased in all the Member States during this period, the annual rates being 4% in cattle farming, 5% in dairy farming and 4.5% in pig farming. The number of fattening and dairy cattle, on the other hand, has remained almost the same, whilst pig numbers have been increasing by 7% per year; this indicates more intensive production in all three sectors concerned. Cattle numbers have increased in most countries but not in France, the United Kingdom or Ireland. Dairy cattle numbers have increased in the Netherlands, Ireland and, to a lesser extent (1%), in Italy. Pig numbers increased in all the Member States except France, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom.

208. The figures show an increase in average numbers per holding between 1973 and 1980. Cattle herds increased from 24 to 31 per farm, dairy herds from 11 to 14 and pig herds from 25 to 35. The increase varied greatly from one country to another.

Small herds are very common but represent only a small fraction of the livestock headage in the Community. This is particularly true of pig farming where 50% of the farmers have only 2% of the total headage. Some 13% of pig farmers, on the other hand, keep 85% of the pigs, whilst 44% of the cattle farmers keep 85% of the total cattle headage, including dairy cows.

Structural aspects in Greece

209. Most of the structural statistics used to describe the situation in the Community are not yet available for Greece. There is, however, an abundance of other information available, on which the following comments may be made.

Greece is the Member State where farmwork accounts for the highest percentage (30%) of total employment (Tables 53 to 57). The farming population is older than in the other Member States or the other socio-occupational categories in Greece itself (Table 56). The food industries, on the other hand, account for only 2.5% of all employment (Table 75).

210. The utilized agricultural area represents 70% of the national territory (Tables 60 and 61). It consists of 33% of arable land, 57% of permanent meadow and pasture (largely unproductive) and 11% of permanent crops.

The main crops, according to the percentage of the UAA on which they are grown, are as follows: cereals (17%), olives (7%), wine (2%), cotton (2%), fruit (2%), vegetables (1%), root crops (1%) and tobacco (1%).

211. The price of irrigated land is twice that of non-irrigated land (Table 22). The price of non-irrigated land rose by 38% between 1979 and 1980 and that of irrigated land by 19%. Farm tenancies are more expensive than elsewhere in the Community. Rents amounted to 3.5% of the market value of the land (Table 23), as compared with about 1% on average in the other Member States.

212. Farms are small (Table 62), the average size of those with more than 1 ha of UAA being 4.6 ha. Farms with 1 to 5 ha represent 73% of all farms and account for 42% of the UAA. Farms with 50 ha or more represent a mere 0.2% of all farms and only 2.8% of the UAA.

Agro-food industry (Tables 72 to 75)

213. Agriculture and the agro-food industry provide 8% of GDP in the Community of Nine (20.7% in Greece). Of this figure, 47% is accounted for by agriculture and 53% by the agro-food industry (82% and 18% respectively in

Greece). Between them, agriculture and the food industry employ 10% of the working population in the Nine, and of this 10%, 72% are engaged in agriculture.

214. Productivity differs greatly. The capital formation per person engaged in agriculture (EUR 9) is 1 896 EUA, but 2 532 EUA in the food industry and 3 069 EUA in the economy as a whole. The ratio of gross value-added per unit of capital formation is 4 in agriculture, 8.8 in the agro-food industry and 4.9 in the economy as a whole. The gross value-added per person employed is about 7 500 EUA in agriculture, 22 400 EUA in the agro-food industry and 15 000 EUA in the economy as a whole.

The agro-food industry is important in Ireland, the Netherlands and several regions of the United Kingdom, as well as in Champagne, Picardy and Basse-Normandie in France (over 3% of total employment). It is also of some significance in Denmark, Belgium and northern Germany. It is of little consequence in southern Italy.

Interest rates (Table 67)

215. Long-term loans are one of the facilities available to farmers wishing to modernize their holding. The trend in the interest rates charged on such loans influences the future of agriculture in the Member States. Between 1973 and 1981, nominal rates rose in most of the Member States. The European average increased from 10% to 14.5%. The rise was particularly marked between 1975 and 1981. The trend has varied considerably, however, from one country to another.

- In Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom, where rates were above the European average in 1973, interest rates were still above average in 1980. Denmark has particularly high interest rates (20.9% in 1981).
- In the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany, rates were formerly above the Community average, but they underwent relatively little change between 1973 and 1981 and are one to two points below the Community average. The situation is similar in France, although in 1973 nominal rates in France were slightly below the Community average.

- In Belgium and Luxembourg, nominal rates have remained below the Community average. Luxembourg still has the lowest rate (8.3%).
- In Italy and Greece, nominal rates have risen steeply.

216. The all-round increase in interest rates in the Member States has probably altered the farmer's borrowing capacity. This could have an adverse effect on the modernization of farming in that, faced with an increase in the cost of capital, farmers may hesitate to commit themselves to heavy expenditure on necessary investments.

Structural measures in general

Improvement of structures (Tables 68 to 71, 49 to 52)

Directive 72/159/EEC (Table 68)

217. Directive 72/159/EEC on the modernization of farms provides for the encouragement of farm investments so that farmers can attain an income comparable to that of other socio-occupational categories (comparable income). By the end of 1979, a total of 133 945 development plans had been approved by the Member States; the number approved increased each year until 1978 but dropped somewhat in 1979. The number of plans varies greatly from one country to another, however, particularly because of the delay in implementing this Directive in certain Member States.

218. In 1979 holdings with 20 to 50 ha submitted most development plans. Indeed, apart from Belgium and the Netherlands where horticulture plays an important part, very few holdings with less than 10 ha submitted plans.

The Directive has been most widely implemented in the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands. Within the Member States, there are also important regional differences in the numbers of development plans.

219. Some 55% of all modernization is carried out on small family farms providing work for 1.5 MWU on average. Directive 72/159/EEC has mainly been implemented on small and medium-sized family-run holdings.

In 1978 as in previous years, development plans were implemented chiefly by stockfarmers, particularly cattle farmers (54%); 94% of the plans provide for investments in buildings, predominantly animal housing (60%). The number of plans providing for investments exceeding 48 000 EUA per MWU is increasing, whilst there is a corresponding decrease in the number of plans providing for investments of less than 24 000 EUA per MWU. This trend is partly due to inflation.

Directive 75/268/EEC (Table 71)

220. The Member States differ widely in their implementation of Directive 75/268/EEC on mountain and hill farming and farming in less-favoured areas; they graduate the compensatory allowances according to the size of herd and the nature of the area concerned. Denmark and the Netherlands granted no compensatory allowances in 1979 and Italy granted allowances in four regions only. The allowances are highest in the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany.

221. In Italy and Ireland, the allowance is rather small. Yet it is precisely in those countries with restricted financial resources and high unemployment because of the lack of non-agricultural work that effective implementation of the measures provided for in Directive 75/268/EEC would produce particularly favourable results. The Council's decision to raise to 50% the rate of reimbursement for compensatory allowances granted in particularly ill-favoured areas of Ireland and Italy may bring about an appreciable improvement in the results achieved by these measures in the two countries concerned.

Directive 72/160/EEC (Table 69)

222. In 1979, Directive 72/160/EEC concerning measures to encourage the cessation of farming was implemented in only seven Member States (Italy and Denmark were the exceptions). The areas released over the past five years have been used to enlarge 151 370 holdings, 15% of which were implementing a development plan. The average area released per holding is 14 ha.

223. Between 1975 and 1979 the implementation of this Directive lost some of its momentum. This may be attributed to a number of factors, the importance of which varies from one Member State to another.

The factors inhibiting structural change include the gradual rise in the market value of farm land, high inflation rates, national laws on the transfer of land, economic uncertainty and the lack of adequate financial incentives (as compared with the rise in agricultural prices) to induce farmers to leave agriculture. Even so, the Directive may be said to have made a significant contribution, particularly in the Federal Republic of Germany and France, towards increasing land mobility and towards the rational improvement of farm structures.

In 1978, 98% of the land released went directly to enlarge other holdings.

Directive 72/161/EEC (Table 70)

224. Directive 72/161/EEC concerns the provision of socio-economic guidance and the acquisition of occupational skills by persons engaged in agriculture.

Some Member States have not implemented this Directive, whilst the others implement it to varying degrees. Except in the Federal Republic of Germany, where Title I (Provision of socio-economic guidance for the agricultural population) is implemented in all respects, and in France and Belgium, where Title II (Acquisition of occupational skills by persons engaged in agriculture) is being widely applied, little use is made of this Directive; this particularly applies to Title I.

Regulation (EEC) No 355/77

225. Since most agricultural products in the Community undergo some treatment or processing before they reach the final consumer, market outlets and (therefore) producer prices are considerably influenced by the common measures taken pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 to improve the ways in which agricultural products are processed and marketed.

226. To achieve the latter objectives, the Regulation introduced incentives for individual projects submitted as part of specific programmes (see Article 2 of the Regulation). These multiannual programmes (which should cover a period of three to five years) are drawn up by the Member States with a view to improving processing and marketing arrangements; they thus ensure the consistency and continuity of the structural policy pursued in this sphere both at national and Community levels.

227. Apart from the United Kingdom's slaughterhouse programme, which was submitted to the Commission in December 1977, it was in April 1979 that the Member States began to submit large numbers of specific programmes to the Commission. By the end of 1979 only Luxembourg had failed to submit any specific programme within the meaning of Article 2 of the Regulation.

In 1979, of the 60 programmes submitted, 24 were approved, representing a total investment of 1.47 million EUA.

Recent structural measures

228. New socio-structural measures were adopted by the Council on 30 June 1981.

These measures were chiefly concerned with:
(i) amendments to the socio-structural directives of 1972;
(ii) restrictions on investment aid in certain surplus sectors;
(iii) special measures on behalf of certain regions and integrated regional measures.

229. Amendments have been made to the socio-structural directives to increase their effectiveness and to adapt them to recent developments. The main changes will be as follows:

- Aid for the modernization of farms (Directive 72/159/EEC) will be directed mainly towards farms capable of attaining an income close to the comparable income on completion of their development plan. To this end, the thresholds have been lowered so that the less prosperous farms can qualify more easily for development plans. The farms with the highest incomes (over 120% of the comparable earned income) are excluded from the scope of the Directive.

The Directive also contains special provisions to facilitate the establishment of development plans by young farmers. The ceilings of eligible investments have been revised. Lastly, provision is made for transitional national aid for farmers unable to submit a development plan.

- Training programmes (Directive 72/161/EEC) are to be provided for the leaders and managers of cooperatives and producer groups, to ensure that such staff are competent in the processing and marketing of agricultural products.

230. To limit the structural surpluses in the milk and pigmeat sectors, ceilings have been placed on investment aid for these sectors, subject to certain conditions. Since progress on the development of certain less-favoured areas has been so slow, new regional measures have been initiated. These take two forms:

231. Specific programmes for

— stimulating agricultural development in the less-favoured areas of the west of Ireland; (1)

— developing sheepfarming in Greenland;

— accelerating infrastructure improvements in certain less-favoured agricultural areas of the Federal Republic of Germany;

— stimulating agricultural development in the less-favoured areas of Northern Ireland;

— improving processing and marketing conditions in the feedingstuffs sector in Northern Ireland;

— a common measure for the adaptation and modernization of the structure of production of beef and veal, sheepmeat and goatmeat in Italy;

— developing agriculture in the French Overseas Departments.

232. Integrated regional development programmes

This is a new type of measure. It involves the coordinated and combined use of the various European Funds (Social Fund, ERDF, EAGGF) with a view to improving the socio-economic situation in the less-favoured regions; the means and instruments available are combined and implemented in an integrated manner.

(1) Adopted by the Council on 24 June 1980.

233. Council Regulations have been adopted on integrated development programmes for the Department of Lozère, the Western Isles of Scotland and the less-favoured areas of Belgium. These programmes involve not only improvements to agriculture and to the processing and marketing of agricultural products but also measures to improve infrastructure and to develop tourism, crafts and industry and other complementary activities essential to the improvement of the general socio-economic situation of the region.

234. The other structural measures adopted by the Council in 1981 related to:

- a common measure to develop beef cattle production in Ireland and Northern Ireland;
- temporary aid to Ireland for pre-movement tuberculin testing and brucellosis blood sampling of cattle;
- an additional premium for maintaining herds of suckler cows in Ireland and Northern Ireland;
- a Directive concerning the Community list of less-favoured farming areas within the meaning of Directive 75/268/EEC (Greece);
- the level of the interest-rate subisidy to apply in Ireland pursuant to Directive 72/159/EEC on the modernization of farms;
- a special drainage programme for the less-favoured areas of the west of Ireland.

The reinforced regional policy will have to take account of the structural parameters which provide the best explanation for the very substantial regional disparities now existing within the Community.

V—Agricultural production and income

Crop and livestock production in 1981

235. In 1981 agricultural production in the Community is expected to rise in value at about the same rate as in 1980. This is the result of a larger increase in farm prices than last year, combined with a slight drop in the volume of production. Output of crop products (especially fruit, wine and, to a lesser extent, cereals) has diminished, while output of all livestock products (except beef/veal) has increased; milk production in 1981 slightly exceeds the level of 1980, when there was a sharp rise in deliveries. Thus, after three years (1978, 1979 and 1980) during which the resumption in growth in the volume of production had been confirmed, agriculture will this year show a downturn (Table 10).

236. For cereals, which account for about 13% of final production and 28% of the UAA (1) (Tables 3, 60, 61 M.1), the harvest is good (about 120 million t) although slightly down (−3 to −4%) on the record harvest in 1980. Heavy rains in June and July slightly reduced both yield (−2 to −3%) — the exception being maize — and quality. Luckily, the growing conditions for cereals had been good during the winter and spring. Common wheat and barley in all Member States show this trend, i.e. stabilization of the area sown at the 1980 level, but lower yields. Only grain maize (except perhaps in France) produced yields much improved on last year (+5%).

237. The 2 million hectares or so sown with sugar beet (about 3% of final production) will produce 10% more than the good harvest last year. Farmers greatly increased the area under sugar beet, for when they had to make decisions about their crop rotations in the winter of 1980/81, the world sugar price was distinctly

(1) Utilized agricultural area.

higher than the Community price. This situation can be seen in all Member States. The importance of potatoes in the crop rotation continued to decline in 1981 (1.2 million ha and 2% of final production).

Production is thus down, except in the Federal Republic of Germany (increase of over 15%) and the Netherlands. Yields were hit by the spread of bacterial ring rot in the very wet weather in the summer. The harvesting of sugar beet and potatoes was made very difficult by the heavy rains in the autumn (Tables 3, 60, 61, M.3, M.20.c).

238. This year the wine-growing sector of the Community of Nine (2 400 000 ha of vines and about 6% of final production) was boosted by the accession of Greece with its 100 000 or so ha. The Community's wine industry remains one of the most productive, for with about one-quarter of the world acreage the Community accounts for just under half of the world output of wine (Tables 3, 60, 61, M.9).

239. Fruit production (about 4% of final production) in 1981 is well down (−15%) on the large harvest in 1980. Production of apples has been worst hit (−30%) throughout the Nine (especially in the Federal Republic of Germany and the Benelux countries), although it is up in Greece; production of pears (−15%) is well down in the Federal Republic of Germany and the Benelux countries but up in the other Member States. The harvest of stone fruits was also much smaller in the Federal Republic of Germany, although production of peaches was up (+5%) everywhere (Tables 3, 60, 61, M.11).

240. The number of dairy cows is likely to fall again this year before stabilizing at 25 million head. This sector (about 20% of final agricultural production) and particularly specialized dairy holdings, has suffered in recent years, from high interest rates and the rise in prices for concentrated feed. Despite this pressure on profit margins, the increase in milk deliveries to dairies will probably be less than 1% this year, compared with 2.7% in 1980 (Tables 3, 62, 65, M.13).

241. The decline in the size of the cattle herd in 1980 compared with 1979 and 1978, resulting primarily from large-scale slaughterings of adult cattle, will probably lead to a 2 to 3% drop in Community production of beef and veal in 1981. This downward trend will continue in 1982 (Tables 3, 62, 64, M.14).

242. Pigmeat production (2.1 million farms and about 12% of final agricultural production) will again be up in 1981 (+1.1%), although the growth rate will be lower than in 1980 (+2.1%). However, the breeding herd has been reduced in several Member States in 1981, which indicates that pigmeat production will also be down in 1982 (Tables 3, 62, 66, M.15).

243. Egg production (about 3% of final agricultural production) was high for the three years 1978 to 1980, and an increase of 2-3% is estimated for 1981. Despite this situation, producer prices have risen far more than production in a sector in which prices are very sensitive to fluctuations in supply. Production of poultrymeat (about 4% of final production) is expected to be up again in 1981, especially broilers, spurred on by export demand, and production of turkeys should also show a — rather smaller — increase (Tables 3, M.16, M.17).

244. Sheepmeat and goatmeat production (about 1% of final production) will remain steady in 1981, with production falling in the United Kingdom, but increasing in France and Greece (Tables 3, 62, M.19).

Trend in producer prices for agricultural products in 1981 (Tables 16, 17, 19 and 21)

245. The increase in farm prices, according to estimates at the time of writing this report, will be greater in 1981 (+11%) than the 8% rise in 1980. The movement of this price index shows the influence of the decisions adopted by the Council of Ministers on common prices for the 1981/82 marketing year, account being taken of the monetary adjustments made since. Part of the increase in common prices has been reflected in producer prices during this last quarter of 1981. The increase in farm prices decided for the current marketing year was +11% (in national currency).

246. In those of the Nine with moderate inflation (the Federal Republic of Germany and the Benelux countries) the increase in producer prices ranges from 5% to 9%; in the Member States where the rate of inflation is higher the increase is between 9% and 18%. The increase in farm prices in Ireland in 1981 (+18%)

is large, but this makes up for the drop in 1980 (−2.3%). Lastly, in Greece, the rate of increase in farm prices (+22%) is the highest in the Community, but it is on the same scale as that recorded in Greece prior to its accession to the Community.

247. As the table below shows, 1981 marks a return to a situation of increased producer prices not seen since 1976; in 1977, 1978 and 1979, and especially for the Federal Republic of Germany and the Benelux countries, the growth in prices had been particularly limited and in some years prices actually fell.

Rate of increase in prices for agricultural products (1)
(based on figures in national currencies)

Member State	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (estimate) (2)
Deutschland	8.8	— 1.1	— 3.2	1.4	2.4	5
France	14.5	8.8	3.3	6.7	5.6	10
Italy	22.3	21.7	8.9	9.4	13.4	14
Nederland	13.2	— 1.6	— 4.1	1.7	4.1	8
Belgique/België	17.1	— 4.5	— 3.8	1.2	3.1	10
Luxembourg	9.0	2.1	— 1.1	2.2	4.5	5
United Kingdom	28.6	4.0	3.1	10.4	5.6	10
Ireland	26.1	22.0	12.6	5.1	— 2.3	18
Danmark	13.0	4.5	5.6	1.7	11.0	10
EUR 9	16.9	7.7	3.0	6.2	6.9	10
Ellas	21.0	14.1	13.8	18.0	22.2	22
EUR 10	17.1	8.0	3.6	6.9	7.9	11

Source : Eurostat.
(1) Net of VAT.
(2) Estimates based on the 1981 figures available compared with the corresponding period in 1980.

248. Overall, in 1981 prices for crop products again rose faster than prices for livestock products. This trend is particularly evident in the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Belgium and Denmark, whereas in Ireland, Greece and to a lesser extent in the Netherlands, the reverse is true, i.e. the rise in prices for livestock products is greater than for crop products.

Taking a longer period as the reference (since 1975 for instance) prices for crop products have risen more than those for livestock products; the United Kingdom and Ireland are the only exceptions.

249. Combined with generally average harvests and good results for livestock products, the marked rise in producer prices points to a more favourable situation as regards returns in 1981 than in 1980.

Trend in input prices in 1981
(Tables 7, 18, 19 and 20)

250. The rise in the prices of agricultural inputs will come to about 13% in 1981; it thus exceeds the rise in producer prices. As the table below shows, the growth rate of prices for intermediate products remained very high in 1981 and was even higher than in 1980; thus for two years (1980 and 1981), the agricultural sector has been faced with input prices rising at the rate seen in 1976, whereas from 1977 to 1979 (especially in 1978) they rose less steeply.

251. In 1981, as in the past, the rise in energy costs (about 10% of the total for intermediate consumption) was the main factor increasing input prices, although in all Member States except Italy energy prices have risen somewhat less rapidly in 1981 (+20%) than in 1980 (+28%). There was also a marked slowdown in the rise in fertilizer prices (about 15% of total intermediate consumption (Table 2)) in 1981 (+14%) compared with 1980 (+19.4%).

252. This less damaging trend in energy and fertilizer prices in 1981 has been cancelled out by a faster increase in prices for animal feed (about 45% of total intermediate consumption); in 1981 they rose one-third faster (+13%) than in 1980 (+8.8%). The general trend is the same in all Member States, although the rates vary: the reason is to be found in the renewed increase in prices for crop products and the rise in the cost of imported feed, resulting from the higher exchange rate of the US dollar.

253. The increase in intermediate consumption prices in 1981 (+13%) will probably have an adverse effect on incomes in agriculture; but this rise in prices applies on average to the equivalent of only 46% of final agricultural production, the percentage accounted for by intermediate consumption. This percentage varies greatly from one Member State to another: from 23% in Greece to 59% in Belgium. In the countries where the percentage accounted for by intermediate consumption is relatively high, the consequences of these price rises will be more serious for the development of agricultural incomes.

In 1981 the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands, which in the past have been less affected than the others by the rises in input prices, experienced a faster rise of 10% in 1981, as against 6 to 7% in 1980. On the other hand, the United Kingdom, Greece and to a lesser extent, France have experienced a slowdown in the growth rate of input prices.

Rate of increase in prices for all inputs (1)
(based on figures in national currencies)

Member State	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (estimate) (2)
Deutschland	8.3	2.0	— 2.5	5.8	6.8	9
France	6.7	8.9	5.6	9.8	14.8	14
Italia	22.2	15.9	7.1	9.1	14.5	17
Nederland	11.2	4.2	— 4.0	7.0	7.6	9
Belgique/België	11.7	2.1	— 2.9	5.4	8.0	9
Luxembourg	9.4	3.9	— 1.5	3.9	8.8	9
United Kingdom	23.3	15.5	2.9	12.6	11.5	9
Ireland	15.7	21.6	4.2	12.6	14.5	15
Danmark	8.1	6.7	— 1.1	7.6	16.1	18
EUR 9	12.7	9.0	2.0	8.9	11.8	13
Ellas	9.4	12.8	8.0	20.1	34.6	23
EUR 10	12.7	9.0	2.2	9.2	12.5	13

Source : Eurostat.
(1) Intermediate consumption excluding gross fixed capital formation.
(2) Estimates based on the 1981 figures available compared with the corresponding period of 1980.

Cost/price ratio (Table 8)

254. The trend in prices for intermediate products, though influenced by the general price trend, shows similarities with that in prices for agricultural products: over a long period the upward trends are similar, yet not identical.

Given the large percentage of final agricultural production accounted for by intermediate consumption (Table 5), the two trends need to be compared in detail, particularly over the last six years, when they have diverged somewhat. The development of the relationship between the price index for agricultural products and that for intermediate products is one of the main factors determining income; moreover, it is this trend that leads to changes being made in production systems on farms and to improvements in productivity.

255. The table below, tracing the development in the cost/price ratio (measured on the basis of the relationship between the index figure for the implicit price of agricultural production and that for input prices) since 1975, shows that farm prices were developing favourably compared with input prices in all nine of the then Member States up to 1976.

In 1977 the cost/price ratio began to deteriorate in all Member States, except Italy, Ireland and Greece. After a period of calm in 1978, when farm prices in many Member States rose faster than input prices, there was again a slight deterioration in 1979 (of the same order as in 1977), but this time for all the Member States except Italy and Luxembourg, causing a slight drop in real income.

However, 1980 was marked by a serious deterioration in the cost/price ratio and a concomitant sharp drop in real income in agriculture.

256. The 1981 data available at the time of writing this report indicate that the cost/price squeeze has continued but has been less severe than in 1980. The deterioration should be markedly less than the 5% recorded in 1980 and the 2.7% in 1979. The trend would not appear to be the same for all Member States, the ratio showing an improvement in some countries.

Annual rate of change in the cost/price ratio (1) since 1975

Member State	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Deutschland	6.7	0.9	— 3.8	0.5	— 2.9	— 2.5
France	1.0	6.0	— 6.6	4.5	— 3.2	— 8.0
Italia	— 1.5	4.1	2.2	5.5	0.3	— 4.3
Nederland	9.5	2.6	— 3.5	— 0.8	— 6.5	— 3.4
Belgique/België	10.6	1.5	— 7.4	2.1	— 4.1	— 3.1
Luxembourg	1.9	— 0.7	— 0.4	— 0.4	1.7	— 4.6
United Kingdom	9.3	6.5	— 10.4	— 1.9	— 0.5	— 6.3
Ireland	0.5	8.3	3.4	4.9	— 4.5	— 13.6
Danmark	5.3	4.6	— 3.2	9.1	— 5.0	— 4.8
EUR 9	4.5	3.0	— 2.8	1.2	— 2.7	— 4.8
Ellas	— 7.5	8.0	5.5	3.2	— 4.4	— 8.7
EUR 10	3.8	3.3	— 2.5	1.2	— 2.7	— 5.0

Source : Eurostat — Agricultural economic accounts.
(1) Relationship between the development of the implicit rise of final agricultural production and that of intermediate consumption.

An analysis based on the factors determining agricultural income (in particular production, the cost/price ratio and inflation) indicates that real income will fall in 1981, but to a lesser extent than in 1980 (−9%).

Real income in agriculture from »1974« to 1980 (Table 13)

Annual variations

257. Real income in agriculture measured by reference to the sectoral income index (net value-added in agriculture per person engaged in farming in real terms) fell by about 10% over the the six years from »1974« (average for 1973, 1974 and 1975) to 1980. The table below shows how income remained stable until 1979 and then dropped sharply in 1980 (about −7%).

Only two Member States are not following this trend: Italy (improvement over the reference period by about 11% but drop in income of 3% in 1980) and Greece (+22% over the six-year period).

Real income in agriculture since »1974«
(based on the index of net value-added at factor cost in agriculture in real terms per person engaged in farming)

»1974« = 100 (three-year average for 1973, 1974 and 1975)

Member State	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Deutschland	100.5	104.7	98.7	99.1	85.1	81.2
France	90.2	89.5	89.0	90.1	93.4	81.3
Italia	103.4	100.7	103.9	108.9	114.1	110.9
Nederland	98.4	106.9	101.1	99.7	90.8	89.1
Belgique/België	95.1	107.7	89.0	98.2	90.3	92.7
Luxembourg	99.7	83.1	103.3	102.7	100.8	93.0
United Kingdom	94.0	101.9	93.4	90.0	84.9	77.8
Ireland	106.9	103.0	127.6	131.0	103.2	84.1
Danmark	87.7	92.4	106.5	113.6	97.4	92.5
EUR 9	97.2	98.8	97.5	99.4	96.7	90.2
Ellas	100.5	107.3	106.3	117.9	113.2	121.5

Source : Eurostat.

Medium-term trends (Table 13)

258. The graphs showing the trends in real agricultural incomes based on triennial moving averages indicate precisely the point at which the break in the trend came in each of the eight Member States whose incomes have diminished since »1974«:

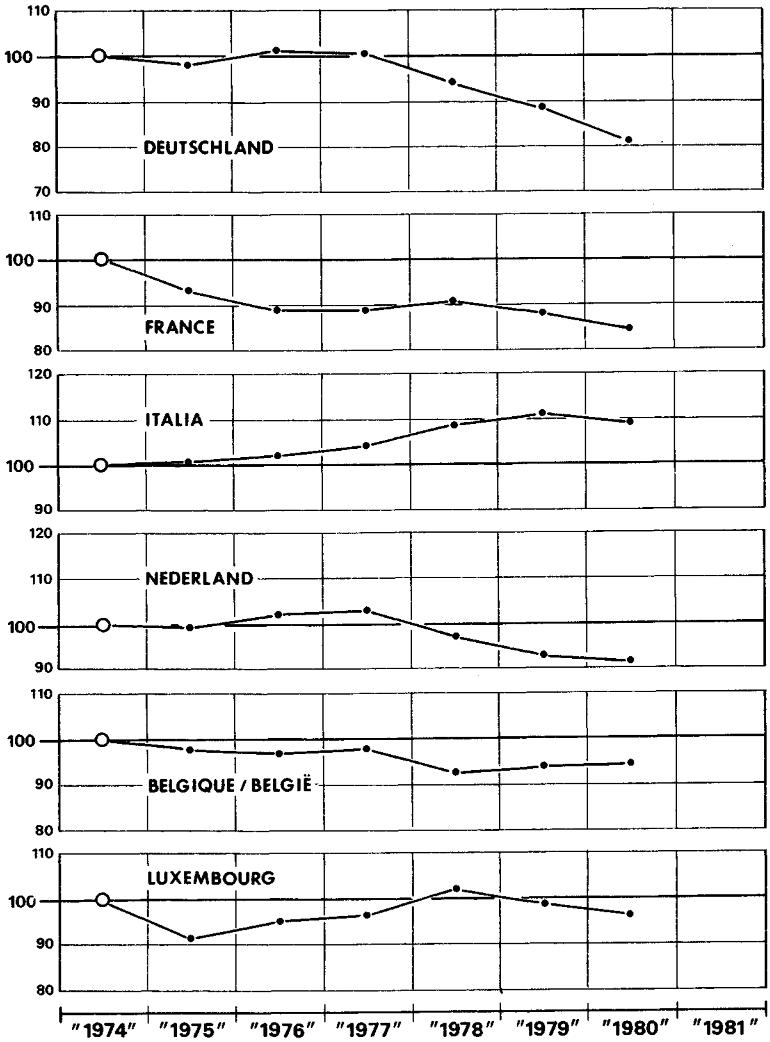
(i) in »1975« in France, then after a period of relative stagnation, a further fall in »1980«;

(ii) in »1975« also in the United Kingdom, with a more marked decrease from »1978«;

(iii) in »1978« in the Federal Republic of Germany;

(iv) lastly, from »1979« onwards in the other Member States.

Net value-added ([1]) per person employed ([2]) in agriculture ([3])



([1]) At factor cost in real terms (GDP deflator).
([2]) In labour units.
([3]) Curve calculated by use of moving averages, i.e. "1976" = Ø 1973-74-75, "1980" = Ø 1979-80-81; 1981 figures are Commission estimates.

Source : Eurostat - Sector income index.

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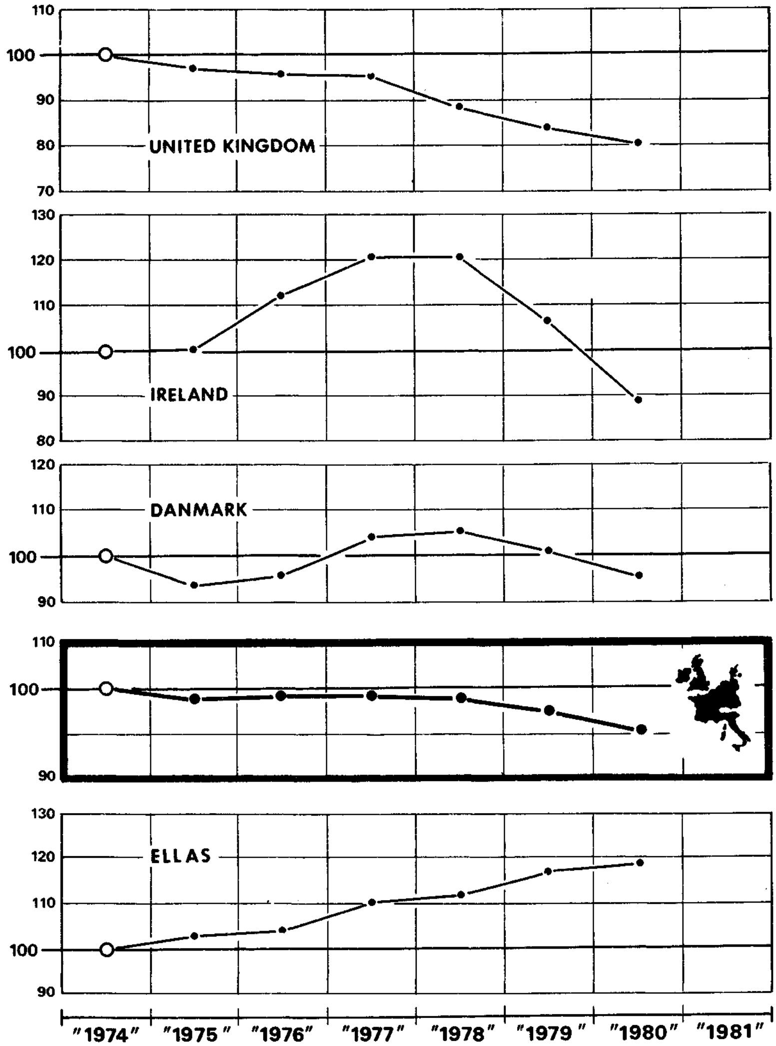
Graph 3.1

Net value-added (¹) per person employed (²) in agriculture (³) *(continued)*



(¹) At factor cost in real terms (GDP deflator).
(²) In labour units.
(³) Curve calculated by use of moving averages, i.e. "1976" = Ø 1973-74-75, "1980" = Ø 1979-80-81; 1981 figures are Commission estimates.

Source : Eurostat - Sector income index.

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Graph 3.2

259. The agricultural income levels and the disparity between incomes are studied on the basis of the economic results of the holdings in the Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN):

(i) net farm income, (1)

(ii) labour income. (2)

In the Nine the network represented about 2.5 million 'market-oriented' holdings, i.e. about 73% of the FADN field of survey in 1977/78. (3)

Agricultural incomes in 1977/78

260. The graph showing the breakdown of holdings by their labour income per annual work unit indicates income levels varying greatly from one Member State to another, both in absolute terms and in relation to the comparable income outside agriculture. (4)

Two groups of Member States stand out:

(i) Italy, Ireland, France and the Federal Republic of Germany have a large number of farms with relatively low levels of labour income per AWU,

(ii) whereas, in Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium many farms attain high labour incomes per AWU.

The United Kingdom and Luxembourg come somewhere between these two extremes.

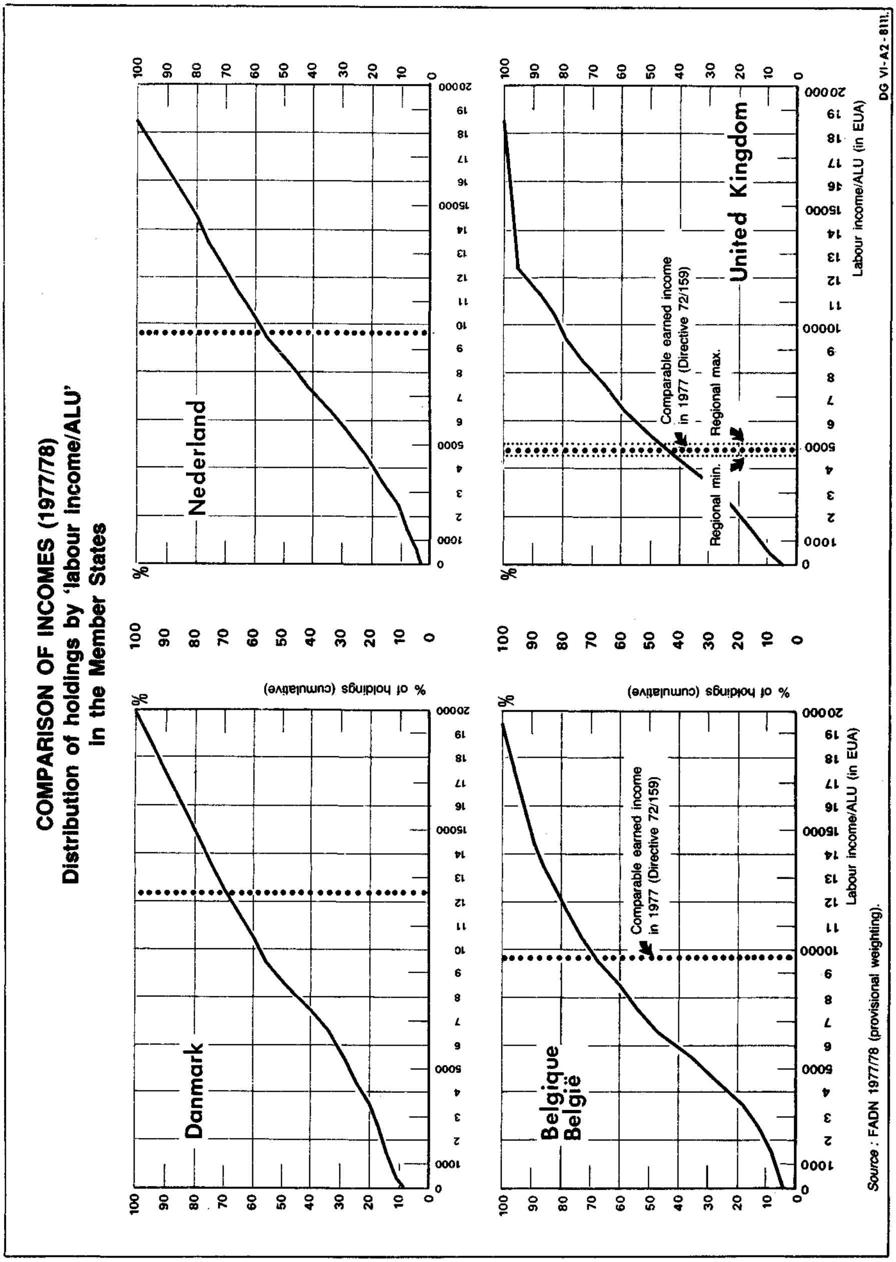
261. The comparison for 1977/78 of the level of labour income per AWU with the threshold of comparable income for the region in which the farm is situated brings to light three groups of countries, as indicated in the table below:

(1) Net farm income is equal to the gross returns minus purchases of goods and services and depreciation.

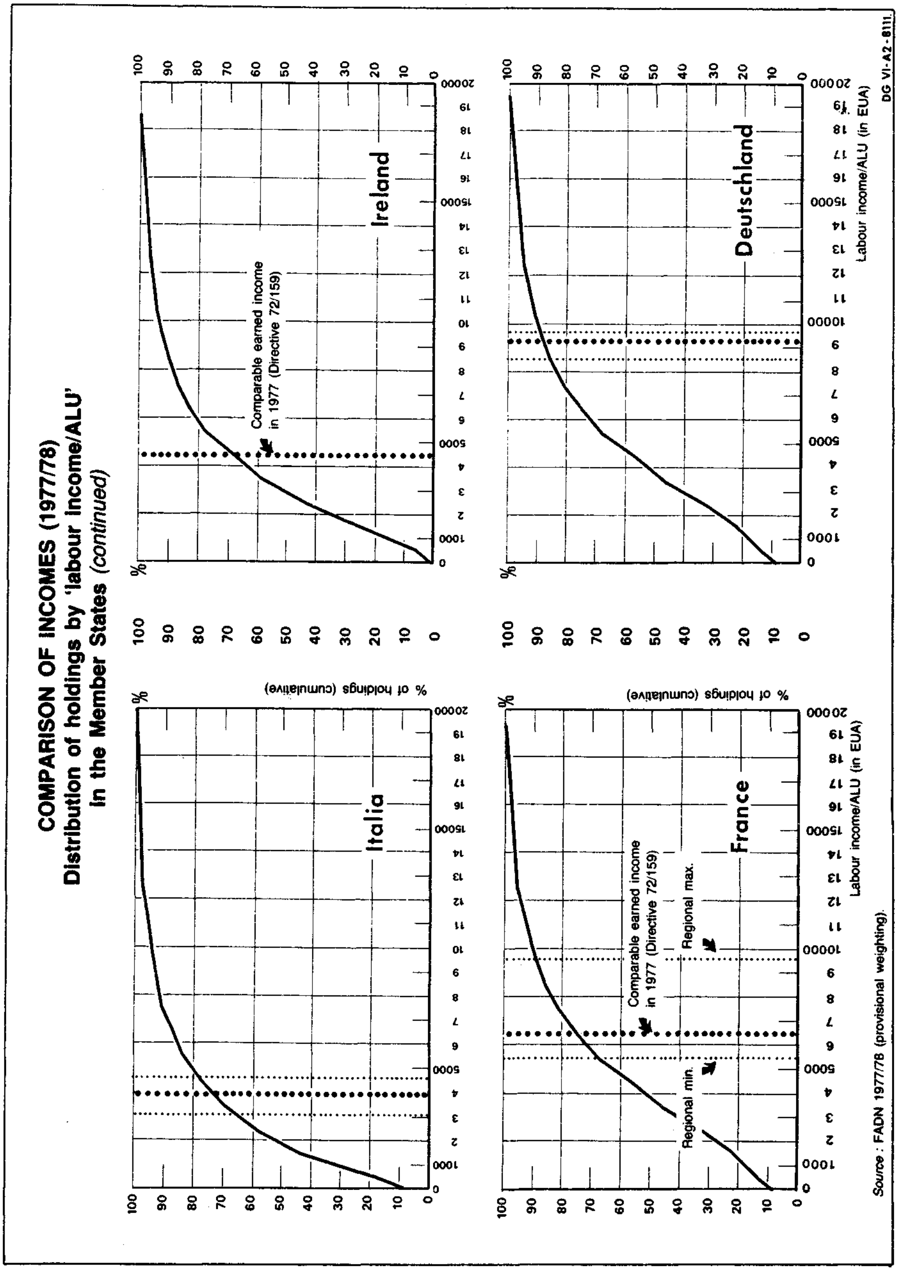
(2) Agricultural labour income is equal to the net farm income minus rent paid and rental value plus a 5 % return on the farm capital.

(3) The holdings surveyed by the FADN are ones whose operator practices farming as his main occupation and which employ at least 0.75 or one AWU, depending on the Member State.

(4) Within the meaning of Council Directive 72/159/EEC on the modernization of farms.


COMPARISON OF INCOMES (1977/78)
Distribution of holdings by 'labour income/ALU' in the Member States
Danmark
Nederland
Belgique België
United Kingdom
% of holdings (cumulative)
Labour income/ALU (in EUA)
Comparable earned income in 1977 (Directive 72/159)
Regional min.
Regional max.
Source : FADN 1977/78 (provisional weighting).
DG VI-A2-8111.

Graph 4.1


COMPARISON OF INCOMES (1977/78)
Distribution of holdings by 'labour income/ALU'
in the Member States (continued)
Ireland
Deutschland
Italia
France
Comparable earned income in 1977 (Directive 72/159)
Regional max.
Regional min.
% of holdings (cumulative)
Labour income/ALU (in EUA)
Source : FADN 1977/78 (provisional weighting).
DG VI-A2-8111

Graph 4.2

(i) those where the labour income is generally less than 80% of the regional comparable income; this is primarily the case in the Federal Republic of Germany and Luxembourg, but also in Denmark, France and Italy;

(ii) those where only half the holdings provide an income of over 80% of the comparable income for the region in which they are situated; this is the case in Belgium and Ireland;

(iii) latsly, those in which between one-third and one-half of the 'market-oriented' holdings provide an income of over 120% of the regional comparable income.

% of market-oriented farms attaining certain levels of labour income per AWU in 1977/78

Level of agricultural income	% of holdings									
	D	F	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DK	EUR 9
% of holdings providing an income of less than 80% of the comparable income for their region	82	67	63	46	54	82	32	52	70	64
% of holdings providing an income of between 80% and 120% of the comparable income for their region	13	20	17	22	25	15	20	21	21	18
% of holdings providing an income of over 120% of the comparable income for their region	5	13	20	32	21	3	48	27	9	18
Level of national comparable income in 1977 (1 000 ECU)	9.3	6.5	4.0	9.7	9.8	9.8	4.9	4.4	12.4	

Source : FADN results for »1977« (provisional weighting).

Development of agricultural income by type of farming from 1977 to 1980

262. The development in net average farm income for individual types of farming (1) has been estimated for the reference period on the basis of the weighted FADN accounting results for 1977/78 and the macro-economic indicators for the development of the factors determining income formation.

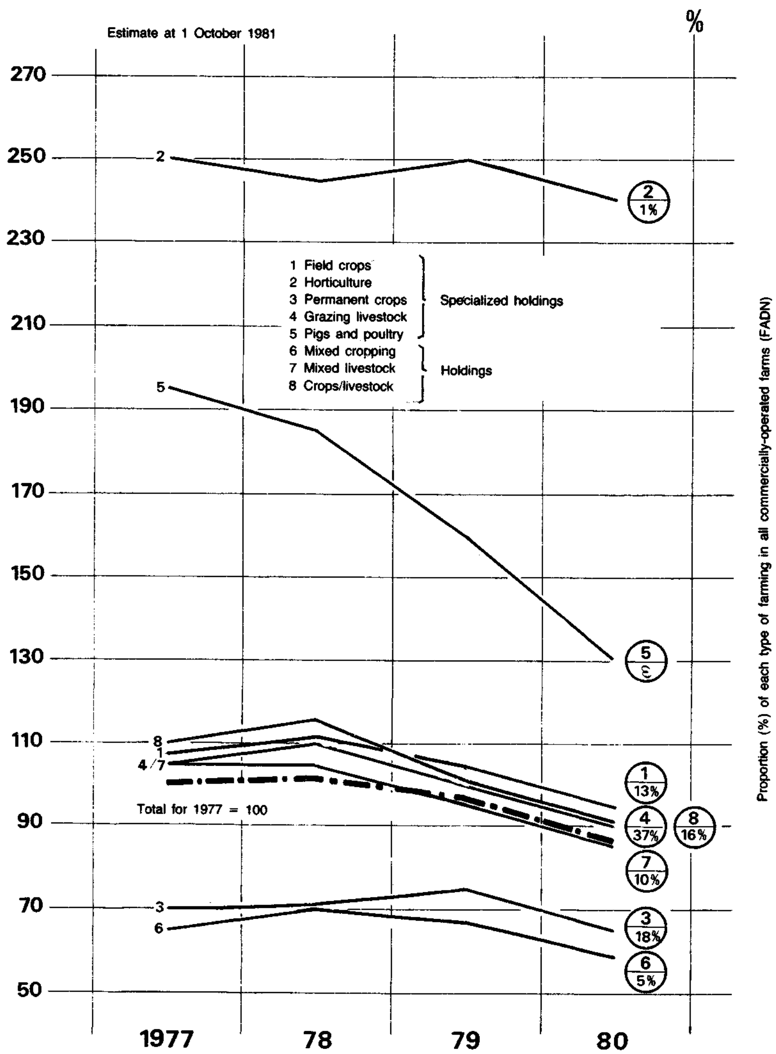
The graph showing the trend in income by type of farming for the Nine indicates that all the types saw their real income fall from 1977 to 1980.

The differentials between the types remained virtually unchanged over the period in question, i.e. the types achieving higher incomes than the others in 1977 maintained their position in relative terms in 1980.

Lastly, for over three-quarters of the holdings, incomes developed in a more or less identical manner; those involved were holdings specializing in field crops and livestock and mixed farms with mixed livestock and crops - livestock.

(1) Only the eight most aggregated general types of farming in the Community typology of agricultural holdings have been referred to for this purpose:
- *specialized holdings:* field crops, horticulture, permanent crops, grazing stock, pigs and poultry;
- *mixed holdings:* mixed cropping, mixed livestock, crops - livestock.

Net farm income per holding in real terms (by type of farming)



Net farm income is the total gross product less supplies and services and depreciation of machinery and equipment.

Source : Estimate by DG VI on basis of weighted figures of FADN.

DG VI-A2-8111.

Graph 5

VI — The consumer

Influence of the general economic environment on the consumer

263. In 1981 as in previous years, consumer behaviour was influenced by the general economic situation.

The main features of the economic situation were as follows:

(i) the general economic climate remained unsatisfactory, as it has done since 1973;

(ii) for 1981, gross domestic product will probably show a reduction of 0.5%, as compared with a 1.1% increase in 1980;

(iii) private consumption in real terms increased by 0.8% in the first quarter, as compared with 1.5% in 1980;

Principal economic indicators, 1981

(%)

Indicator	D	F	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DK	Ellas	EUR 10
GDP by volume (1) (estimate)	—0.3	0.5	—0.3	—1.1	—1.0	—3.3	—1 to —2	1.7	0.0	0.4	—0.5
Unemployment as % of total working population (August 1981)	5.2	7.7	10.5	7.7	12.0	1.0	11.0	7.9	8.1	1.0	8.0
Rate of inflation (2)	6.0	13.7	18.9	7.0	8.1	8.5	11.4	20.1	11.6	23.7	12.4
Increase in private consumption (1) (estimate)	—1,3	1,9	—0,1	—3,4	—1,8	0,7	—0,6	—0,2	—1,7	0,3	—0,3

(1) % change between 1981 and 1980.
(2) Consumer price index — change in % (August 1981 compared with August 1980).

(iv) unemployment rose steadily and by August 8% of the working population were unemployed (9 million out of work); this represents a 33% rise in one year;

(v) the rate of inflation stayed high, at about 12%, but varied widely from one Member State to another.

Trend in consumption and consumer habits (Tables 26 and 27)

264. Given that the annual growth of the total Community population (270 million inhabitants in 1981 in the Community of Ten), has for many years been very low (only 0.2%) changes in the consumption of foodstuffs are mainly the result of changes in consumer habits, prices and disposable incomes.

265. The trends observed in consumer habits over the last few years have continued for most products.

Per capita consumption of main food products
(average in kg per inhabitant per year in 1977/78, 1978/79, 1979/80)

Product	EUR 9	National range			
		Maximum		Minimum	
Cereals (excluding rice)	83	Italia	127	Nederland	62
Sugar	36	Danmark, Ireland	45	Nederland	29
Potatoes	78	Ireland	105	Italia	38
Vegetables (incl. preserves)	103	Italia	154	Danmark	57
Fruit other than citrus (incl. preserves and fruit juices)	60	Deutschland	86	Ireland	28
Citrus fruit	24	Nederland	53	Ireland	11
Wine (litres)	48	France	96	Ireland	3
Milk (fresh products, other than cream)	101	Ireland	192	Italia	79
Meat (excl. offal)	83	France	98	Italia	71
of which: beef/veal	26	France	33	Danmark	15
pigmeat	36	Deutschland	57	Italia	21
poultrymeat	14	Italia	17	Nederland, Danmark	9
Vegetable oils and fats (average 1978/79)	10	Italia	19	Benelux	4
Butter (fat)	6	Ireland	12	Italia	2
Eggs (incl. processed products)	14	Deutschland	17	Nederland	11

266. Particular features were as follows:

(i) consumption of cheese, fruit and vegetables increased;

(ii) consumption of beef/veal, sugar and fresh milk products remained stationary;

(iii) consumption of butter was slightly down.

267. The differences in consumption between the Member States are being reduced because of the number of types of foodstuff offered to Community consumers and because the range of these products is being steadily widened.

Considerable differences remain, however, not only because of consumer habits but also because of disparities in taxation (particularly on wine), health protection legislation and price control.

Security of supply (Table 28)

268. As in previous years, security of supply of foodstuffs in the Community was ensured by the common agricultural policy; few problems were encountered.

For many products, security of supply is fully guaranteed by Community production (Table), whilst for others it is provided through trade agreements with non-member countries or from public or private buffer stocks.

Classification of the main agricultural products in the Community according to degree of self-supply
(three-year average »1978/79«)

(%)

Exceeding 100%		Around 100%		Below 100%	
Sugar	124	Wheat	108	Grain-maize	60
Poultrymeat	105	Rye	108	Rice	75
Concentrated milk	163	Oats	98	Fresh vegetables	94
Butter	114	Potatoes	101	Fresh fruit (other than citrus)	77
Whole-milk powder	332	Wine	99	Citrus fruit	41
Skimmed-milk powder	111	Eggs	101	Sheepmeat and goatmeat	67
Barley	112	Cheese	104	Vegetable oils and fats	41
		Fresh milk products	100		
		Beef and veal	100		
		Pigmeat	100		

The rate of self-supply for a number of products such as sugar and cereals is continuing to increase despite the substantial surpluses now produced in the Community.

269. Some of the agricultural products imported under special arrangements are already produced in sufficient quantities, or even in excess, in the Community.

These are mainly:

(i) butter from New Zealand (94 000 tonnes in 1981), i.e. 6% of Community consumption and mostly for the United Kingdom market;

(ii) cheese (about 90 000 tonnes), mainly from New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Switzerland and Austria;

(iii) beef/veal (350 000 tonnes) from several non-member countries;

(iv) sugar (1 300 000 tonnes, equivalent to 14% of Community consumption) from the ACP States.

270. The taut situation on the international sugar market in 1980 forced world prices up steadily to a level well above the Community price. In May 1980 the Community therefore introduced an export levy to prevent the sugar required for the home market being sent to external markets where it could fetch higher prices. In the meantime, the situation on the market has changed and the export levy was discontinued in April 1980.

271. The common organization of the market thus ensured during this period that the Community consumer was supplied with sugar at prices well below those which would have been charged otherwise.

World demand for milk products was strong in 1981, so that substantial quantities were exported at higher prices than in previous years.

This restored balance to the Community market, which enjoyed ample supplies, whilst intervention stocks were appreciably reduced.

272. Products for which the Community self-supply rate is relatively low were sufficiently plentiful on the world market to ensure supplies at satisfactory prices.

The fairly low world market prices for vegetable fats, proteins and oilseeds, which are imported at zero or minimal duty into the Community, have enabled animals to be fed at reasonable cost so that pigmeat, poultrymeat, eggs, edible oils, margarine and other vegetable-based fats were available to the consumer at acceptable prices.

Price stability (Tables 15 to 24)

273. In view of the general economic climate in the Community and the world at large, the features of which are low growth rates, currency instability, inflation and unemployment, and given the situation on certain agricultural markets, the Community pursued its policy of moderate agricultural prices and stringent market management.

Production costs having risen by 12% and agricultural incomes having declined by 5% to 20% (depending on the Member State), Community agricultural prices in ECU were increased more substantially for 1981/82 than they had been in the three previous years; the increase ranged from 3% to 12%. In most cases the increase was between 7.5% and 11%, the average being 9.4%.

The average price increase in terms of national currency was 10.9%, account being taken of conversion rate realignments.

274. The following table shows that, in comparison with the Community's inflation rate, agricultural price increases in recent years have been very moderate and restrained.

(%)

	Price increase in EUA/ECU (average)	Price in national currency (average)	Inflation rate in the Community (1)
1977/78	3.9	8.2	10.5
1978/79	2.1	8.6	7.5
1979/80	1.3	7.5	9.9
1980/81	4.8	10.5	13.9
1981/82	9.4	10.9 (3)	12.4 (2)

(1) Consumer price indices (calendar years 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981) — % change over previous years.
(2) August 1981 compared with August 1980.
(3) Not including the currency realignment agreed in October 1981.

Increase in agricultural prices as a result of the 1981 price decisions and adjustments to 'green' rates

275. The average price increases differed from one member country to another because of the adjustments to the 'green' rates.

In the table below these increases are compared with the inflation rates consumers have had to accept in the Community. These rates vary even more widely from one Member State to another.

276. The effect of these price increases on retail prices varies from one product to another. The impact on consumer food prices may be estimated at 2.5 to 3%.

The overall effect on consumer expenditure is still less than 1%.

In 1981 as in previous years, the proportion of consumer expenditure that went to food was about 20% for the Community as a whole.

The figure varies from one country to another.

Producer and consumer prices

277. The cautious price policy applied in the agricultural sector has clearly helped to combat inflation.

A comparison of producer and consumer prices reveals that in most Member States producer prices for agricultural products have risen less than consumer food prices.

There is no close correlation between the movements of producer prices and consumer prices. The latter include the costs of processing, packaging, transport, storage and distribution, which do not necessarily follow the same pattern as producer prices. Food price increases were in fact again fairly restrained in 1981.

Average increase in agricultural prices, in national currencies, and rates of inflation (1)

Member State	1977/78		1978/79		1979/80		1980/81		1981/82	
	Average price increase	Rate of inflation	Average price increase	Rate of inflation	Average price increase	Rate of inflation	Average price increase	Rate of inflation	Average price increase	Rate of inflation (2)
Deutschland	3.9	3.7	0.1	2.7	0.4	4.1	3.5	5.5	5.6	4.4
France	6.7	9.5	10.4	9.3	8.8	10.7	10.4	13.6	12.0	11.3
Italia	12.2	17.0	13.9	12.2	11.5	14.8	15.9	21.2	15.9	17.7
Nederland	4.0	6.4	2.1	4.2	0.6	4.3	4.4	7.0	10.3	5.2
Belgique/België	4.1	7.1	2.2	4.5	0.8	4.5	4.6	6.6	11.0	6.0
Luxembourg	3.7	6.7	2.2	3.1	0.5	4.5	4.2	6.3	10.3	6.7
United Kingdom	7.4	15.9	10.5	8.3	12.0	13.4	11.3	18.0	9.3	12.3
Ireland	10.7	13.7	8.8	7.7	1.4	13.2	5.3	18.2	13.8	14.1
Danmark	10.3	11.1	7.4	10.1	1.3	9.6	14.3	12.4	12.6	8.3
Ellas								22.5	12.6	21.4
EUR 9	8.2	10.5	8.6	7.5	7.5	9.9	10.5	13.9	—	—
EUR 10									10.9	12.4

(1) Consumer price index (for calendar years 1977, 1978, etc.) — % change over previous year.
(2) August 1981 compared with August 1980.

Note : The above table does not take account of the currency realignment of October 1981, which brought about a 1.5% increase in French agricultural prices and the introduction of compensatory amounts in the Netherlands. These measures will have little or no effect on consumer prices.

Producer and consumer prices
(% change from 1979 to 1980)

Member State	Producer prices (agricultural products)	Consumer prices (foodstuffs)
Deutschland	2.4	4.4
France	5.6	9.7
Italia	13.4	15.7
Nederland	4.1	3.8
Belgique/België	3.1	3.8
Luxembourg	4.7	8.0
United Kingdom	5.6	11.8
Ireland	2.3	9.3
Danmark	11.2	10.0
Ellas	16.0	15.0
EUR 10	7.9	11.0

World market prices

278. In 1981 world market prices for many agricultural products continued to be well below those obtaining in the Community; the situation was broadly comparable to that in previous years. The world market prices for some products (e.g. milk products) did, however, show an increase.

It must be remembered that the quantities of agricultural goods traded on the world market generally represent only a small proportion of world output. They depend very closely on fluctuations in supply and demand. Furthermore, the prices obtaining on the world market are not the same as the prices the Community would have to pay if it had to buy large quantities.

World market prices are often residual market prices at which only a small proportion of the commodities on the world market can be purchased.

EAGGF expenditure (Tables 45 to 52)

279. In 1981, EAGGF expenditure will have reached 11 571 million EUA, which is 2.3% up on 1980.

Since 1979 the average increase has been 11%, a figure which compares very favourably with the average increase of 23% over the five preceding years.

280. The rate of growth of EAGGF expenditure has been curbed mainly by a disciplined price policy and stringent management of agricultural markets.

In addition, the relatively favourable world market situation and the monetary situation should make it possible to reduce by 1 300 million ECU the appropriations originally set aside for the EAGGF Guarantee Section for 1981.

281. Community expenditure on agriculture will once again be running at about 0.5% of Community gross national product.

Monetary compensatory amounts (MCAs), which have the effect of subsidizing imports of agricultural products into Member States with depreciated currencies and which thus help to restrain price increases in such countries, accounted for an estimated 143 million EUA in 1981 (299 million EUA in 1980).

Special measures to benefit consumers

282. In addition to its moderate price policy and its cautious management of markets, the Community continued to take special measures on behalf of consumers or certain categories of consumers.

283. In the milk products sector the Community continued to finance butter consumption and the supply of milk and cheese to schoolchildren.

284. Subsidies for the consumption of butter are authorized throughout the Community but are granted only in the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark and Luxembourg.

In the United Kingdom the scheme receives 100% financing from the Community (up to a maximum of 45.95 ECU per 100 kg) and 75% financing in the other Member States (up to a maximum of 50 ECU per 100 kg).

The subsidy covers 286 000 t in the United Kingdom and 85 000 t in the other Member States. In addition, the import levy on 94 000 t of New Zealand butter has been reduced by an amount equal to the subsidy granted to Community butter.

285. Special sales of cut-price butter within the Community, such as sales to ice-cream and cake manufacturers and to non-profit-making institutions and bodies, were continued and accounted for some 200 000 t in 1981.

286. These various measures account for some 550 000 t, or about 35% of Community butter consumption.

287. The Community contribution towards the programme for the supply of milk and cheese to schoolchildren was maintained for 1981 at the same level as for the previous year.

The Community aid, which is paid at roughly the level of the target price, covers the value of the milk used as the raw material in the manufacture of the products supplied.

288. The Community also continued, as in previous years, to supply beef from intervention stocks at reduced prices to certain institutions.

289. In the olive oil sector, the Community maintained its consumer subsidy scheme under which aid is granted so that olive oil can be sold at prices competitive with those for other seed oils. Thanks to this scheme, consumption has picked up somewhat.

Harmonization of laws

290. As in previous years, the Community pursued its programme of harmonization with the aim, among other things, of safeguarding and reinforcing consumer protection.

291. In the feedingstuffs sector a number of directives were adopted to bring the use of additives into line with current scientific and technological developments.

This was done by referring to the Scientific Committee for Animal Nutrition all proposals for the inclusion of new products, such as additives, in the annexes to the Directives. The Committee examines each proposal with special reference to any harmful effects on human or animal health.

292. In the veterinary sector, the Community continued to apply various measures which have a direct relevance for public health, for example, the health inspection measures applicable to imports from non-member countries and the eradication of diseases such as tuberculosis, brucellosis and leucosis.

293. As regards the use of substances with a hormonal or thyrostatic effect on livestock, the Council decided in September 1980 that, in principle, the administration of such substances to livestock would be prohibited except for veterinary purposes.

The Commission has since proposed to the Council legislation which would ensure compliance with this rule and which would introduce effective Community-wide monitoring of the production, distribution and use of any substances which may be used as growth promoters, including checks at stockfarming establishments and slaughterhouses.

294. In July 1981 the Council reaffirmed the principe underlying this general prohibition. It also decided that the ban would apply immediately to stilbenes and thyrostatic substances. As regards the administration of five substances (oestradiol

17/B, progesterone, testosterone, tremblone and zeranol) used in the fattening of livestock, the Council will take a unanimous decision on a proposal from the Commission, after consulting the competent scientific committees. In the meantime, the stricter national laws and arrangements concerning these substances will continue to apply.

The legislation on the water content of frozen cocks, hens and chickens was to have applied with effect from 1 April 1981. All the necessary steps have been taken at Community level but certain Member States have not yet adopted the national administrative provisions needed to implement this legislation.

Consultation of consumer organizations

295. The Commission and its staff held regular consultations with groups of consumer organizations at Community level. Of particular note were the consultations between the Consumers' Consultative Committee and the Member of the Commission responsible for agriculture: the main problems arising out of the common agricultural policy were considered and discussed.

296. These meetings were preceded by talks between the Commission staff and agricultural experts from the Committee. The consumers were also consulted, through their representatives on the agricultural advisory committees, on the implementation of various items of Community legislation. Similarly, the Commission staff attended a number of meetings organized by consumer organizations and the Consumers' Consultative Committee.

VII — Markets for agricultural products

Introduction (Tables M)

297. Examination of the markets for agricultural products is separated into two distinct sections. The first focuses attention on those sectors which represent about two-thirds of agricultural output and on which more than 75% of the total agricultural budget is spent: cereals, sugar, fruit and vegetables, wine, milk products, beef and veal and pigmeat. This review by sector includes reference to the pattern of production and consumption and to the development of the internal market in terms of prices and support measures taken in the Community as well as the evolution of Community trade in world markets.

The second part draws the major strands of these analyses together and sets out the outlook for agricultural markets indicating those sectors where problems exist or are likely to arise. For a longer-term perspective to 1988 the memorandum concerning Guidelines for European agriculture published by the Commission in October 1981 should be consulted.

Further details concerning the market situation of all agricultural products are provided in 'The Situation of the Agricultural Markets — 1981 report'. Statistical information on all sectors is contained in the second part of the present report.

Situation on the principal agricultural markets

Crop products

Cereals (Tables M.1)

Community

298. The total area of cereals under cultivation in the Community in 1980 was 28.4 million ha or 27.7% of the utilized agricultural area (UAA). There was considerable variation concerning land use for cereals according to the Member State concerned. About 70% of the arable area was utilized for cereals in the Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg and Denmark while only about 7% in Ireland and 11% in the Netherlands.

Production and consumption

299. Total production in the Community for 1980/81 was at record levels for cereals at 124 million tonnes (excluding rice), 5.3% more than for the previous year. Preliminary indications for 1981/82 are that production levels will be slightly lower than for 1980/81 at around 121 million tonnes (excluding rice), owing principally to gales at the beginning of the summer which caused some damage. It is anticipated that, owing to an increase in yield, maize production will increase by 5% to more than 18 million tonnes; in contrast, wheat production will decrease by 2% to 49 million tonnes, while barley production should fall by 3% to 40 million tonnes.

300. Total consumption of cereals utilized in the Community during 1979/80 amounted to 120.3 million tonnes (anticipated to fall by about 2% in 1980/81). 60% of all cereals were utilized in animal feed, 34.4% of wheat for human consumption and industrial use, while the remainder was used for seed (roughly the same proportions as in 1978/79). Within these three categories, the percentage varies substantially from one Member State to another and from year to year, according to the cereal concerned. Total balance sheets for 1979/80 show that self-supply of cereals was around 98%, while it is expected to be about 105% for 1980/81.

301. The use of cereals in animal feed has been significantly affected in recent years by the growth of cereal substitutes such as manioc and a variety of food industry by-products. In 1980, imports of cereal susbtitutes amounted to the equivalent of 14 million tonnes of cereals. Imports of manioc have increased from 2.3 million tonnes in 1974 to 5.5 million tonnes in 1979. Even if such imports can be stabilized at these levels through such measures as self-restraint arrangements, imports of other similar products are likely to increase over the medium term owing to the ease of substitution. As an example, corn gluten feed imports have risen from 0.7 million tonnes in 1974 to 2 million tonnes in 1980 and can be expected to increase still further in line with the development of the production of alcohol from maize in the United States of America.

302. Use of home-grown cereals has been given some support by the operation of the silo system which encourages the use of more Community wheat in animal feed. The trend of decreasing utilization of home-grown cereals for animal feed, however, is continuing (42% in 1979/80 compared with around 50% in 1975/76). This is accounted for by farmers tending to sell more of their cereals (or producing less oats, normally used for animal feed) and to purchase compound feedingstuffs made from imported cereal substitutes.

303. Cereals used for industrial purposes have stabilized during 1979/80. There has been, however, a noticeable increase in the use of maize and wheat in the production of starch and glucose as well as in breweries (3% in 1979/80). The use of barley has decreased by about 3% principally because of reduced utilization in the Federal Republic of Germany, France and the Benelux countries.

Main market features

304. The 1980/81 marketing year opened with stock levels at about 12.8 million tonnes, slightly lower than in 1979/80, consisting of 6.4 million tonnes of common wheat, 0.4 million tonnes of durum wheat and 2.2 million tonnes of maize in public intervention stocks (the remainder is stored on farms). The figure for 1981/82 was lower at around 12 million tonnes.

305. Despite considerable export levels during the 1980/81 year, internal market prices remained at around intervention price levels owing to large quantities of wheat and barley being available (in the case of common wheat the reference price was 17% above the intervention price level). The notable exception to this general trend was in Italy where the prices of common wheat and coarse grains maintained a level equivalent to the threshold price.

306. As far as intra-Community trade during 1980/81 is concerned, France remained the principal supplier of cereals to other Member States. Its exports of common wheat, barley and maize decreased from a total of 9.4 million tonnes in 1979/80 to 7.6 million tonnes in 1980/81.

In the context of decisions made when fixing the prices for the 1981/82 marketing year, the Council agreed to establish a reference price for the average quality of bread-making wheat as well as strengthening the definition for minimum quality. The effect of these decisions should be to encourage the use of more common wheat in animal feed.

307. Furthermore the Council agreed in principle to the application of co-responsibility measures in the cereals sector but decided that any adjustments of the intervention and reference prices would not apply during the current marketing year but would be postponed until 1982/83.

World markets

308. World production of cereals (excluding rice) in 1980 amounted to 1 170 million tonnes, (1) of which the quantity produced in the Community was 10.6%. The equivalent percentages of other major exporting countries of cereals were: USA 23%, Canada 3%, Australia 1% and Argentina 2%.

309. At the beginning of the 1980/81 marketing year world stocks of common wheat were about 100 million tonnes with coarse grains at about 74 million tonnes. These stock levels tended to decrease during the year owing principally to strong demand from importing countries such as the People's Republic of China and the USSR. As a result, market prices for cereals were sustained in spite of the need of the United States of America to open up new markets owing to the limitation on sales of grain to the USSR. High production levels for wheat in the USA and the Community were offset by poor production levels in Argentina and Australia: production of coarse grains (in particular maize) was also much lower in the USA owing to drought. Towards the end of the marketing year, a fall in prices caused by investors looking for better revenues on capital with high interest rates than in agricultural products was checked by the removal of the embargo on sales of grain to the USSR. Signs of significant crop failures once again in the USSR have caused market prices to rise further even though cereal production in the Northern Hemisphere has been abundant (in particular maize in the USA).

(1) FAO.

310. In 1979/80, the Community imported 17.9 million tonnes of cereals (8.3% less than in 1978/79), confirming the trend of diminishing imports noted in 1977/78. Of the overall total in 1979/80, 11.4 million tonnes were maize (over 85% of which was imported from the USA), 3.8 million tonnes of common wheat (over 90% from North America including 0.2 million tonnes under inward processing) and about 1.0 million tonnes of barley (80% from Canada and 18% from Australia). Total imports during 1980/81 are expected to be about 17 million tonnes of which only about 11 million tonnes of maize and 3.5 million tonnes of common wheat.

311. Total exports of cereals and cereal products in 1979/80 from the Community rose by 14% to 17.4 million tonnes: within this total, common wheat and flour accounted for 10.8 million tonnes. In 1980/81, the figure for common wheat and flour rose to around 14 million tonnes (13 million tonnes as commercial sales, of which over 5 million tonnes were flour, and the remainder as food aid). During both these marketing years, sales have been made to the Community's traditional clients such as West and North Africa, as well as several European countries (particularly Poland). In addition, during 1980/81 further sales were made to the People's Republic of China and Iran. Flour exports continued to go to traditional destinations, in particular Egypt, Syria and the USSR. Barley and barley products (principally malt) amounted to a total of 4.8 million tonnes in 1979/80 (5.5 to 6.0 million tonnes in 1980/81).

Sugar (Tables M.3)

Community

312. The total area under cultivation for sugar beet in 1981 rose by 11% more than in 1980, covering 2% of the utilizable arable area in the Community. The increase was principally due to world price levels being higher than Community prices at the time of planting.

313. In terms of production structures, the trend towards larger units has accentuated over the past decade, the number of farms producing sugar beet decreasing from 425 000 in 1970 to 335 000 in 1977 in the Community of nine Member States (there are currently about 30 000 producers in Greece). At the same time, the number of sugar-beet processing factories has decreased from 250 in 1972/73 to 212 in 1980/81, a decrease of 15%, accompanied by an increase in total processing capacity of 27%. This improvement of production structures over the past decade illustrates that the development of production has not been hindered by the existence of a quota system, now in operation for over six years.

Production and consumption

314. Total sugar production in the Community (including Greece) in 1980/81 was 12.3 million tonnes, about 2.4% less than in 1979/80. 8.8 million tonnes were produced within the basic quota ('A' sugar); an amount of 2.1 million tonnes was reached outside the basic quota but within the maximum amount ('B' sugar) while the remainder of the production ('C' sugar) decreased from 1.4 to 1.2 million tonnes. Owing to the increased area planted in 1981/82, it is estimated that total sugar production during this year will rise to 14.3 million tonnes. Production of isoglucose in 1980/81 was 183 900 tonnes.

315. Human consumption of sugar during 1980/81 in the Community (including Greece) fell slightly to 9.6 million tonnes (9.8 million tonnes in 1979/80). About 1% of total production went for industrial purposes, mostly to the chemical industry. Total consumption of isoglucose rose by 12% to 183 900 tonnes. As a result of sugar production falling faster than consumption in the Community during 1980/81, self-supply in the Community diminished from 129% in 1979/80 to 127% in 1980/81.

Main market features

316. In early 1981, the Council agreed on a new sugar policy for 1981-85 to enter into force on 1 July 1981, establishing quotas at about the same level as previously (assuming that the total for Greece is also included). The most important element of this decision was the principle that producers must bear the full cost of exporting sugar in excess of internal demand in the Community other than the equivalent of about 1.3 million tonnes imported from ACP countries (to be financed out of the EAGGF). At the same time, the intervention price for white sugar was increased by 8.5% while that for raw sugar rose by 7.5%.

317. During the first half of 1980/81, market prices ex factory remained close to the intervention price in surplus areas of the Community. From February 1981 onwards, internal market prices rose by between 3 to 10% under the influence of the high level of world prices. Intra-Community trade (0.96 million tonnes in 1980/81) decreased by 18% in comparison with the previous marketing year as a result of the increasing availability of sugar in each Member State.

World markets

318. In 1979/80, for the first time in four consecutive years, world consumption exceeded production by more than 5 million tonnes owing to very poor crops in major producing areas. This led to very high world price levels during the 1980/81 crop year. World production of sugar in 1980 amounted to 87.3 million tonnes (raw white sugar) of which the quantity produced in the Community (including Greece) was 16%. The proportions produced by other major sugar-trading countries were: USSR 8.6%, Cuba 8.1%, India 5.4% and Australia 4%. World sugar production is expected to rise to around 90 million tonnes in 1981/82.

319. In 1981/82, the situation has been reversed owing to a record crop in the Community as well as normal production levels being recorded in India, Poland, South Africa and Thailand. In addition, Australia is continuing to increase the expansion programme it started last year. As a result, world prices have fallen significantly over the past few months. The Council of the International Sugar Agreement tried to stabilize the tumbling world market through the provisions laid down in the Agreement but not with significant effect. The Community has taken its own initiative by deciding to hold off about 2.0 million tonnes from the market until the next year. This action will reduce the expected export level from 4.4 million tonnes in 1980/81 to about 4 million tonnes in 1981/82 including 1.1 million tonnes exported as 'C' sugar at the expense of Community producers.

This has had a stabilizing effect on the world market price and should lead to a decrease in Community sugar production during 1982/83. In 1980/81, the Community imported 1.145 million tonnes of ACP sugar out of its total commitment of 1.3 million tonnes under the Lomé Convention.

Fruit and vegetables (Tables M.11)

Community

Production and consumption

320. Production of fresh fruit and vegetables during 1980 in the Community (including Greece) rose by 1.1% in comparison with 1979. Apple and pear production once more slightly decreased while the production remained at the same level as for 1979 at 28.5 million tonnes. Italy was the major producer of fresh fruit (49%) and vegetables (42%) in the Community. In contrast, production of processed fruit and vegetables slightly decreased by about 1.8%, mostly due to a decrease in tomato-based products.

Consumption of fruit in the Community (including Greece) in 1979/80 rose by 0.7% to 19.1 million tonnes (89% going for human consumption). The total internal utilization of vegetables rose by 1.9% to 33.7 million tonnes.

321. Market prices fluctuated considerably over the year and were supported in several instances by temporary measures like countervailing charges on imports and, occasionally, by safeguard measures. Quantities withdrawn for apples (6.3% of total production), peaches (2.8%), cauliflowers (0.5%) and tomatoes (1.3%) were lower in 1980/81 than in 1979/80 but higher for other products such as pears (6.5%).

Turning to trade, fresh fruit imports into the Community (excluding Greece) remained at mostly the same level in 1980 as in 1979, around 4.5 million tonnes (including 3.2 million tonnes of citrus fruit and 0.43 million tonnes of apples) or more than six times the total export volume. Total imports of fresh vegetables were 1.2 million tonnes or nearly three times the total export volume. Intra-Community trade for fresh fruit was 2.6 million tonnes in 1980, while the level of vegetables amounted to 2.4 million tonnes.

322. Intra-Community trade (without Greece) for processed fruit and vegetables in 1980 remained at a similar level to 1979. Total imports from non-member countries slightly decreased (increasing for tomato concentrates and mushrooms, falling for tomato juices), while exports rose particularly for tomato concentrates.

Wine (Tables M.9)

323. Production in the Community (including Greece) during 1979/80 reached the record level of 183 million hectolitres, compared with 144.5 million hl in 1978/79, accounting for 48% of world production. Domestic consumption in 1979/80 totalled 162 million hl (140 million hl in 1978/79) representing an increase of 16%. 80% went for human consumption while the majority of the remainder (30 million hl) was distilled (59% with Community aids). The level of self-supply for the Community (including Greece) in 1979/80 was 112%. In 1980/81, the level of production is likely to be around 164 million hl while domestic consumption is estimated to decrease slightly to 160 million hl.

324. Intra-Community trade for the Community (without Greece) decreased by over 6% in 1979/80 to 5.8 million hl (6.2 million hl in 1978/79). Exports rose by 35% to 9.2 million hl over the same period. Imports during 1979/80 amounted to 37.1% less than exports, being 9.4% less in 1978/79 and 46% more in 1977/78.

Livestock products

Milk and milk products (Tables M.13)

Community

325. The long-term trend of an overall herd of approximately 25 million dairy cows in the Community remains valid in spite of a fall in numbers by 1.8% or 450 000 head in 1980. In addition, the number of farmers holding dairy cows continues to diminish, now standing at about 1.8 million or 25% less than in 1973.

Production and consumption

326. Milk production in 1980 increased by 2% owing to the rise, as in previous years, in the average annual yield per dairy cow to 4 100 kg per animal. In 1981, however, production is likely to be about only 0.5% higher than in 1980 owing, *inter alia,* to the reduction in cow numbers as well as a slowing-down in yield growth which has taken place. High interest rates are affecting new investment by dairy farmers and feed costs have been considerably increased through the effect of the high US dollar value on prices of concentrates.

327. An increasing proportion of milk production from dairy cows (about 91%, amounting to 96 million tonnes in 1980) continues to be sold by farmers to dairies for processing into milk and milk products. However, as in 1979, the increase was not used for greater production of the intervention products of butter and skimmed-milk powder. The world market for dairy produce continued to expand in 1980 and, as a result, Community production of cheese (up by 3.6%), whole-milk powder (up by over 25%), casein (up 26%) and condensed milk (up 6%) expanded to meet this demand.

328. Consumption of fresh milk in the Community rose by 1.2% in 1980 encouraged by improved sales of fresh milk products such as yoghurt and cream;

sales fell, however, in two of the Community's major consuming countries (the United Kingdom and the Netherlands). The consumption of cheese also increased by 2% (3% in 1979). Butter and skimmed-milk powder, however, continue to pose difficult problems for disposal. Consumption of butter decreased by 30 000 tonnes in 1980 to 1.64 million tonnes.

329. While part of the decrease could be accounted for by the fact that no Christmas butter sales took place in 1980/81, there are still substantial subsidies given for sales of butter to bakers and ice-cream manufacturers (about 152 000 tonnes in 1980) and general consumer subsidies applied in the United Kingdom, Denmark, Ireland and Luxembourg. The position is more unfavourable for skimmed-milk powder where only about 15% of the powder manufactured could be sold in the Community at the fixed price: 60% was sold as feed while the remainder was exported. Consumption of both whole-milk powder and condensed milk has not altered in the Community over the past few years; the disposal of increased production, therefore, has to be found through expanding export markets.

Main market features

330. In the context of the price decisions of 31 March 1981, the Council increased the target price for milk by 9% for the 1981/82 marketing year; intervention prices for butter and skimmed-milk powder were altered accordingly. At the same time, the Council also agreed to increase the flat-rate co-responsibility levy on milk production from 2 to 2.5% of the target price, noting that if additional costs arise as a result of a rise in the quantity of milk deliveries of more than 1% in 1981 compared with 1980, the Council would take measures to offset these additional costs by appropriate decisions.

331. During the marketing year 1980/81, the principal effort in the milk sector has been to continue to find markets for the necessary volume of milk production at the cheapest unit cost both internally and externally. Through higher export levels of most dairy products as well as the continuance of internal disposal programmes, the public intervention stock level for butter has fallen to a minimal amount while that for skimmed-milk powder has slightly increased. On 9 October 1981, public intervention stock levels for butter and skimmed-milk powder were at 10 800 tonnes and 345 500 tonnes respectively. This result has been achieved even though the unit rate of aid for several products (e.g. for skimmed-milk powder) has been held down at low levels and the export refunds substantially decreased for the major milk products during 1980 and the first half of 1981.

World markets

332. World milk production increased in 1980 by about the same level as in 1979 (by less than 1%). This low rate of increase was due to lower production levels in the USSR (−3%) and other Eastern European countries (−1.8%). In contrast, production increased in the USA by 4%, Canada by 5% and by 6% in both New Zealand and Spain. World milk production in 1981 is likely to expand at a slower rate owing to even lower production levels in Eastern European countries as well as slower rates of increases in the European Community and New Zealand.

333. The world market for all major dairy products has constantly expanded since 1975. Over the past six years, the total volume in the world dairy trade has increased by more than 2 million tonnes, intensifying in its rise particularly since 1978. The principal reason for this expansion has been increased consumption in oil-producing countries, individual developing countries as well as a particularly strong increase in demand from Eastern European countries, notably the USSR. In 1980, total world exports of butter and skimmed-milk powder increased by 18% and 5% respectively compared with 1979 (excluding food-aid actions). Commercial butter exports, excluding those to the USSR, increased by 11% or 62 000 tonnes. Total trade in condensed milk and cheese increased by 18% and 12% respectively; total exports of whole-milk powder rose by a spectacular 43% or 240 000 tonnes more than in 1979 owing to the increased demand for raw materials for the expanding recombining industry mostly situated in oil-producing countries.

334. The expansion in world markets has been assisted by improved international cooperation on price policies, notably in the GATT, together with the introduction of policy measures in several countries to slow down the growth in surplus production. Community exporters, alongside other major exporters, have taken advantage of these expanding markets.

335. The European Community exported larger quantities in 1980 than in 1979 for all milk products with the exception of skimmed-milk powder in spite of increased world prices for all the major products. World market shares for the Community decreased for skimmed-milk and whole-milk powder while they increased for cheese and butter (the total amount of butter and butteroil exported reached a record level in 1980 of just under 600 000 tonnes including food aid). At the same time, imports of milk products continued in 1980, the Community importing about 14% of the total world cheese market or 96 000 tonnes (78 000 tonnes in 1979) and 11% of the total butter market amounting to 103 000 tonnes (118 000 tonnes in 1979) almost all from New Zealand. Further detailed information on particular developments in milk production in certain countries is given in 'The Situation of the Agricultural Markets — 1981 report'.

Beef and veal (Tables M.14)

Community

336. Beef production takes place on more than half of the farms in the Community, contributing about 16% to final agricultural production in the Community. It is mostly concentrated in the Member States with a large grass production, and comes either from herds producing milk or from specialized beef herds. The trend towards larger units since 1973 has continued, the number of producers decreasing at a rate of 4.1% per annum. The beef herd slightly decreased in 1980, owing principally to a higher level of slaughtering of adult animals, offset to a certain degree by a small increase in the number of veal calves.

Production and consumption

337. After the cyclical reduction in beef production during 1976 and 1977, total beef production rose by 3.4% in 1980 (compared to 6.2% in 1979), reaching 7.2 million tonnes (including Greece). Within this figure, adult beef production rose by 4.1% while veal production decreased by 1.5%.

As a normal indicator, beef consumption goes up roughly in line with the rate of economic growth. In consequence, consumption of beef and veal in the Community has slightly diminished by 0.8% during 1980 to 25.7 kg per head (22.7 kg per head for beef and 3 kg per head for veal). As a result of rising production and diminishing consumption, self-supply in the Community for beef and veal in 1980 was 102%.

Main market features

338. During the past three years, market prices of adult beef animals have remained relatively stable at around 130 ECU/100 kg live weight. In 1980, the average producer price level in the Community has been at about 82.7% of the guide price. In the circumstances, the Commission introduced private storage for about 40 000 tonnes in October 1980 of hindquarters, extending this to whole and half carcasses of veal in November 1980. In addition, a series of mesures to support the internal beef market has been continued including measures to stimulate consumption (e.g. cheap sales from intervention to social welfare categories) as well as premiums for suckler cows, veal calves (in Italy) and clean cattle (in the United Kingdom). As a result, producer prices in September 1981 were back to around 85% of the guide price.

339. Furthermore, in the context of the price decisions for the 1981/82 marketing year, the Council decided to introduce a Community scale for adult beef animals in order to establish the guide price in terms of dead weight as opposed to live weight.

The guide price for adult beef animals was also raised by 9% in two stages (6% from 6 April 1981 and an additional 3% from 7 December 1981). Public intervention stock levels are expected to be at a lower level at the end of 1981 (around 250 000 tonnes) compared to 31 December 1980 (350 000 tonnes). Intra-Community trade shows no sign of increasing, stabilizing at around 1.4 million tonnes in 1980.

World markets

340. The Community produces around 15% of the total world production of beef, ranking alongside the USSR as the second largest producer in the world, but well behind the USA.

Beef exports from the Community, as expected, continued their upward climb during 1980 reaching an overall total of 642 000 tonnes. The principal destinations were Mediterranean countries (more than 20%), Eastern European countries (rising to 36%) and to the Middle East (17%). During 1980, the Community's share of the world market rose from around 15% to 25%. It is expected that the export level reached in 1980 will be maintained during 1981.

341. Imports from non-member countries mostly entering the Community under special conditions negotiated bilaterally or multilaterally in GATT continued during 1980 at a slightly lower level than in the previous year at 356 000 tonnes (including 59 000 tonnes of live animals).

Principal suppliers were Uruguay and Argentina (about 42% of total imports) and Eastern European countries (more than 20% of total imports), Hungary and Poland in particular accounting for nearly half the total imports of live animals.

Pigmeat (Tables M.15)

Community

342. Specialization in this sector has continued with an increase in the number of pig places per unit. From 1977 to 1979, the number of farms totalling more than 200 places increased by more than 11% while those with less than 50 places decreased by 14% over a similar period. It is particularly striking that pigmeat, while taking up only 1.2% of the agricultural budget, accounts for more than 12% of the Community's agricultural output.

Production and consumption

343. Production of pigmeat in the Community is concentrated in regions surrounding the North Sea and the Channel as well as in northern Italy. In 1980, pigmeat production increased by 2.1% over 1979 rising to 10.1 million tonnes for the Community of Ten. Consumption rose by 2% to 9.9 million tonnes. As a result, self-supply in the Community reached 101%, the highest being in Denmark with 368%. Consumption is likely to decrease by about 1% in 1981.

Main market features

344. Market price levels on representative markets fluctuated to a considerable extent during 1980/81. Following a rise in price from October 1980 to March 1981 in accordance with the normal seasonal activity, prices fell and required support through private storage between 25 May and 11 July 1981 (about 43 000 tonnes). Seasonal demand then lifted market price levels from August 1981 onwards, reaching record levels during the autumn of 1981. The basic price, upon which the Community market for pigmeat relies to ensure a reasonable revenue to producers, was increased by 11% by the Council in the context of the price decisions in April 1981, effective from 1 November 1981.

Intra-Community trade in 1980 continued to expand, reaching 2.24 million tonnes or 4% more than in 1979 compared with an increase of 10.1% between 1978 and 1979.

World markets

345. The Community is the world's second largest producer of pigmeat after the People's Republic of China. In 1980, the Community exported 251 000 tonnes (3.3% more than in 1979) while importing 240 100 tonnes resulting in a positive trade balance. Exports of live pigs and fresh meat went mainly to certain Eastern European countries (e.g. Poland, Hungary and Romania), while processed pigmeat was mostly exported to the USA and Japan. Major suppliers of pigmeat and pig products in 1980 to the Community included the USA, the People's Republic of China, Sweden and Canada.

Outlook for the agricultural markets in the Community

346. From the analysis by major product sector examined in this chapter, five general observations can be drawn which reinforce several points made in this section in the 1980 Report. (1)

(i) *Production* has still been increasing but is expected to be at a slightly lower rate in some sectors during 1981/82 than in the previous years, for example in the milk, beef and cereals sectors (sugar is an exeception to this, an increase of 16% being expected). This trend has been paralleled by a small increase in productivity per man employed resulting from structural adjustments in the agricultural sector leading to larger farming units and improved technical management.

(ii) *Consumption* in the Community is stagnant or declining for most temperate products. This is particularly noticeable in the sectors of cereals, sugar, certain milk products and beef. It serves as a reminder that purchasing power has diminished owing to the general economic environment and that there are fewer extra people to nourish owing to declining population growth.

(iii) As a result of rising production and a lack of consumption growth in most Member States, *intra-Community trade* (Tables 29 to 30) has tended to stagnate in most sectors between 1978 and 1981, in marked contrast to the considerable increases in the period 1973-78 after the accession of the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark. This trend is particularly noticeable in the sugar sector where the two major importing Member States (United Kingdom and Italy) have increased their domestic production.

(iv) As a result of continuing to pursue an active export policy, public intervention stocks for products such as butter and beef have decreased (Table 44) while *exports* have been at record levels for most products in 1980. The Community was the world's leading exporter of animal products and was a considerable exporter of sugar and cereals. Once again, it should be noted that, owing to the underlying trends of production and consumption, the Community is becoming increasingly dependent on the external market for surplus disposal.

(v) In spite of the growing volume of production, the budget cost has been kept down through tight market management as well as the recent rise in world

(1) The Agricultural Situation in the Community - 1980 Report.

prices for most milk products. This has permitted the Commission to introduce two rectifying budgets during 1981 reducing estimated expenditure by about 1 300 million ECU (Tables 45 to 48).

347. Nevertheless, as the table below reveals, expenditure by principal sector in the EAGGF in 1981 does not usually relate to the product as a percentage of final agricultural production.

There is no reason why any strict relationship should be expected, since this depends upon the relative level of support given to different products, and the degree of self-sufficiency.

Major product sector	% expenditure of EAGGF in sector (1981 budget as amended)	EAGGF expenditure (1981) as % of EUR 10 (final agricultural production 1980)	Products as % of final agricultural production in the Community (EUR 9) in 1979
Cereals and rice	17.0	13.0	11.8
Sugar beet and isoglucose	6.1	21.8 (1)	2.7
Milk products	31.7	16.2 (2)	19.5
Beef and veal	12.9	8.7	15.8
Pigmeat	1.4	1.2	12.1
Eggs and poultry	0.9	1.2	7.4
Fruit and vegetables	6.2	5.1	10.9
Wine	5.3	10.8	6.4
Olive oil	3.9	27.8	0.8
Tobacco	2.8	50.0	0.4
Oilseeds, protein seeds	5.0	76.0	0.4

(1) 7.4% without the sugar levies.
(2) 14% without the co-responsibility levy.

It should be noted that common organizations for agricultural markets have been introduced for cotton in August 1981 and mutton and lamb in October 1980. In spite of some effort in the alcohol sector, no common organization was introduced for this product nor has any common market yet been introduced for potatoes.

348. In the short term these trends are likely to continue unabated. Although *cereal* production is expected to decrease slightly in 1981/82, the Community will still be a net exporter owing to the level of imports of cereal substitutes. While such substitutes provide a cheap base for animal feeds, the cost of exporting an equivalent amount of cereals is a considerable burden to the EAGGF. Actual export levels in the medium term will depend on decisions taken by the Council in the context of the prices decision as well as external factors such as the US dollar value and the level of Soviet demand. Although the prospects for *sugar* are not very reassuring since the international market is expected to remain depressed during most of 1982, it should be noted that producers must bear the full cost of exporting sugar in excess of internal demand in the Community other than the equivalent of about 1.3 million tonnes imported from ACP countries. This is of fundamental importance in order to reduce the budgetary cost of the 'new quota system'.

349. Turning to *milk and milk products,* the increase in domestic consumption is not likely to exceed 0.5% in milk-equivalent terms since the growth in the markets for cheese and fresh milk products has slackened. Although the decline in butter consumption should level off in the short term, the balance on the internal market will still largely depend on the continuing demand for milk products from oil-producing countries as well as Eastern European countries, particularly the USSR. A similar picture can be drawn in the beef and veal sector where only a low increase in consumption can be expected: the current situation of oversupply, however, would be alleviated in the short term by an anticipated fall in production, expected to be 1 to 2% in 1982 (2 to 3% in 1981).

350. As far as Mediterranean products are concerned, such as fruit and vegetables, wine and olive oil, the Commission has recognized that the entry of Spain and Portugal into the Community during the 1980s will not only change the market situation for most agricultural products but will require changes in the common agricultural policy itself. To this end proposals for modifying the existing regulations in the product sectors mentioned above are already on the table of the Council for decision before the accession of these two countries to the Community becomes effective.

These observations have been very clearly set out in considerable detail in the memorandum concerning the Guidelines for European agriculture (COM (81) 608 final) published in October 1981 to complement the Commission's Report on the

Mandate of 30 May 1980. In particular paragraph 15 of the report underlined that '... the analysis of forecasts for 1988 of Community production and consumption of the main agricultural products for the coming years shows that, in many cases, production will continue to increase more rapidly than Community consumption if there is no change of present measures and price structures'.

351. As a result of its analysis, the Commission fully appreciates that there can be no room for complacency and has therefore suggested a series of actions to be taken in each product sector. As in other sectors of the economy it is not possible for agriculture to be shielded indefinitely from the realities of the market. The present systems of support need to be adapted in order to ensure that the increasing production volume available can be disposed of either internally or externally, at reasonable prices while safeguarding farmers' incomes.

352. If the Community is to be more dependent on the world market as an outlet for its increasing agricultural production as domestic consumption stagnates for most products, the key question will be whether world markets will continue to expand in order that this increasing volume can be satisfactorily disposed of.

As the Commission has emphasized above all in its memorandum, mentioned above, 'in the present conditions and prospects for agricultural markets, the limitation of the guarantees to a certain desired volume, and the introduction of producer participation beyond that point, is a precondition for the maintenance of a sound agricultural policy responding to the principles of the Treaty'.

VIII — Activities related to the common agricultural policy

Harmonization of laws [1]

353. In 1981 the Community made notable progress towards the harmonization of veterinary legislation, with a view to protecting public and animal health and maintaining the free circulation of livestock and livestock products.

Where the protection of public health was concerned, the Council gave particular attention to the problem of hormone residues in meat for human consumption and approved fundamental principles for Community legislation prohibiting any use of the most dangerous substances (stilbenes, thyrostatic substances) and permitting the use of others only for therapeutic purposes under supervision but not for the fattening of livestock, with the exception of five substances on which a decision is to be taken at a later date once the necessary scientific studies have been completed.

354. The Commission also forwarded to the Council a number of proposals for adjustments to the following directives in the light of recent developments and scientific progress: Directive 64/433/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in fresh meat; Directive 72/462/EEC on health and veterinary inspection problems upon importation of bovine animals and swine and fresh meat from third countries; Directive 71/118/EEC on health problems affecting trade in fresh poultrymeat. Other proposals would reinforce consumer protection by supplementing the existing legislation in respect of microbiological checks and the use of antibiotics.

(1) A detailed analysis of the development of veterinary legislation is given in Chapter I-C of this report.

355. Under the heading of animal health, the Commission proposal concerning the notification of animal diseases should make for better health supervision in the Community and thus provide optimum safeguards for the flow of trade.

Further measures to eradicate animal diseases, including some which may be transmitted to man, have been taken, both at the Community frontiers to keep out exotic diseases (African swine fever) and within the Community itself, where the results already obtained have led to intensified efforts (to eradicate tuberculosis, brucellosis and bovine leucosis).

356. Animal welfare is a moral issue causing growing concern to the public, and the Commission has forwarded to the Council a proposal for a directive on the welfare of battery-managed laying-hens.

In order to be able to draw an informed scientific opinion in fields which so closely affect human and animal health and are rightly a matter for public concern, the Commission has set up a Scientific Veterinary Committee consisting of three sections: animal health, public health and animal welfare. By consulting the leading European experts on these matters the Commission will have an objective basis on which to work.

357. As regards the harmonization of the laws relating to pesticides and animal feedingstuffs, the Commission continued its endeavours to improve the Community rules. The Scientific Committee on Pesticides and the Scientific Committee on Animal Nutrition were particularly active in this sphere, delivering numerous opinions on the use of a wide range of chemical substances, including the herbicide 2,4,5-T and certain additives in animal feedingstuffs.

358. As regards plant protection (against harmful organisms), the Commission has drafted a proposal for improvements to the Community rules on plant health, in the light of the experience gained since the present arrangements came into force. Improvements are proposed in the system of phytosanitary certificates, the plant health checks on imports, the arrangements for intra-Community trade in plants and plant products originating in non-member countries, the tolerances applicable to certain harmful organisms, certain plant health requirements for specific products and the procedure for amending the Annexes to the Directive laying down the Community rules.

Further deliberations were held with a view to determining the conditions applicable to imports of certain products (timber from North America, seed potatoes from Canada, potato breeding materials from non-member countries, 'bonzai' plants from Japan) which might bring in harmful organisms presenting particular risks for the Community.

359. As regards seeds and propagating materials, the Commission Decision of 16 March 1981 (1) set up within the Advisory Committee on Seeds a Special Section on the Approximation of Laws, consisting of representatives of the organizations concerned which are established at Community level. This Section will henceforth be consulted on certain draft Community legislation relating to seeds and propagating materials and will thus enable the Commission to have more direct contact with those working in this field.

The Commission has also drafted a new proposal for improvements to the said legislation. Improvements will be made to the arrangements for seed-growing in a Member State other than that where the seeds or propagating materials have originated, to the conditions for continued admission of certain traditional varieties of vegetables and to the guarantees concerning the quality of vegetable seed.

360. The Council extended to Bulgaria the equivalence granted to some non-member countries in respect of seed imported into the Community and added a number of species to the list of permissible imports from countries already granted such equivalence. The Commission has presented to the Council a proposal for extending the arrangements whereby non-member countries may be granted equivalence in respect of seed potatoes.

State aids

361. Substantial amounts of State aid are granted to the agricultural sector, almost twice as much as the aid financed by the EAGGF; so far, however, most of the national measures notified to the Commission have been compatible with the Community rules, since the Member States have as a rule brought to an end any measures involving intervention on the market.

(1) OJ L 88, 2.4.1981, p. 42.

The bulk of national expenditure goes to finance structural, fiscal or social aid measures; harmonization of the two latter forms of aid has not yet been achieved (except where VAT is concerned).

The Commission cannot, of course, perform the tasks assigned to it by the Treaty of Rome in the field of competition unless it can rely on the cooperation of all the Member States, with due observance of both the Community rules and the principles of the common agricultural policy.

362. The drop in agricultural incomes in 1981 has, however, had a very pronounced effect on national aid: the number of draft aid measures notified by the Member States to the Commission in accordance with Article 93(3) of the Treaty of Rome has risen appreciably. Some Member States have planned to grant income subsidies or operating aid; the Commission has approved some of these measures, such as aid to help cover the cost of investment loans, where the level of the aid did not exceed the limits currently in force.

The Commission also issued to the Member States guidelines, for a further year, on the granting of aid to offset the rise in liquid fuel prices.

The Commission initiated the Article 93(2) procedure, however, in respect of certain other measures such as price-related income subsidies in France. Under the same procedure it requested the Netherlands to bring the reduced price charged to horticulturists for natural gas into line with the normal industrial tariff.

363. To allow for the difficulties encountered by Greek farmers in adjusting to the common agricultural policy, the Council authorized Greece on 1 January 1981 to grant certain forms of aid during the transitional period.

Research and development

364. The ten agricultural research themes adopted by the Council in October 1978 as part of the five-year programme (1979-83) are being implemented. These research themes are grouped under four main policy headings as follows:

(i) socio-structural objectives:
- appropriate use of land and rural development,
- Mediterranean agriculture,
- utilization of effluent from intensive stockrearing;

(ii) elimination of barriers on intra-Community markets:
- animal pathology;

(iii) production efficiency:
- improvement of beef and veal quality,
- integrated and biological pest control,
- gene bank,
- agri-foodstuffs,
- elm disease;

(iv) alternative products:
- vegetable proteins.

An 11th theme, 'animal welfare' has been added subsequently.

In the framework of these themes, some 130 research contracts have been concluded between the Commission and different research institutes in the Member States.

The Commission which manages these programmes with the assistance of the Standing Committee on Agricultural Research, will present in the course of 1981 a progress report to the Council and Parliament on the results obtained.

IX — Financing of the common agricultural policy

Financial resources and the EAGGF (Tables 45 to 52)

365. As may be seen from the table below, EAGGF expenditure rose steeply between 1976 and 1979, at an average annual rate of 23%. Over the period 1980-82, expenditure has grown less rapidly, the average annual rate of increase having dipped to about 11%.

(million ECU)

Expenditure	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (1)	1982 (2)
EAGGF Guarantee	5 587.1	6 830.4	8 672.7	10 440.7	11 314.9	11 570.5	13 703.1
EAGGF Guidance	218.2	296.7	323.6	403.4	591.8	730.6	790.7
Total gross expenditure	5 803.3	7 126.1	8 996.3	10 844.1	11 905.1	12 301.1	14 493.8
Levies	1 040.1	1 816.9	1 872.7	1 678.6	1 535.4	1 310.2	1 899.1
Sugar levies	133.2	320.2	406.2	464.9	469.7	463.5	786.0
Total net expenditure	4 632.0	4 988.0	6 717.4	8 700.6	9 904.2	10 527.4	11 808.7

(1) Including the second supplementary and amending budget for 1981 and transfers.
(2) Data from the preliminary draft general budget of the EC for 1982, including the Letter of amendment adopted by the Council after a second reading on 23 November 1981.

366. EAGGF expenditure as a percentage of total budget expenditure has been as follows:

Year	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (1)	1982 (2)
EAGGF Guarantee	69.3	74.1	71.4	72.7	69.3 (3)	63.3 (3)	63.1 (3)
% EAGGF	72.0	77.3	74.1	75.5	72.9	67.0	67.7

(1) Including the second supplementary and amending budget for 1981 and transfers.
(2) Data from the preliminary draft general budget of the EC for 1982, including the Letter of amendment adopted by the Council on 19 October 1981.
(3) If appropiations for measures in favour of the United Kingdom are excluded, the percentages would be 70.2% in 1980, 68.2% in 1981 and 68.2% in 1982.

The percentages for 1981 and 1982 are well below those for previous years.

367. It should be noted that various aspects of commercial external policy not directly related to the CAP have budget implications which are not directly related to the CAP. These budget implications take the form of additional costs as well as, in certain cases, of savings. Additional costs arise with, for example, the Lomé Convention where it is estimated that preferential arrangements for ACP sugar will cost the EAGGF Guarantee Section part of the budget about 140 million ECU in 1981 and with Poland, where supplies of food aid under special conditions will increase budget expenditure by about 70 million ECU during 1980/81. An example of commercial policy arrangements which give rise to budget costs, as well as to savings, is found with, for example, New Zealand butter. The Community will import about 94 000 tonnes of butter from New Zealand. Because the Community market for butter is saturated this import will give rise to a corresponding increase in Community exports of butter. As the export refund for Community butter is greater than the import levy applied on New Zealand butter, plus the cost to the budget of consumer subsidies on butter, this arrangement gives rise to an additional cost to the budget. However, the existence of a special import regime for New Zealand butter has led to well-developed trading cooperation between the Community and that country. This cooperation yields budget benefits to the Community as a result of the stable and firmer prices on world markets for dairy products which it helps bring about. Another example of commercial policy bringing about budget savings as well as additional costs is found with the import of vegetable oils and vegetable proteins, where the Community applies a relatively low and sometimes zero tariff on imports from third countries. As a result of this relatively low level of protection *vis-à-vis* third countries, the cost to the Community budget of supporting certain competing products is higher than it otherwise might be. A saving however accrues to the Community budget because when the Community fixed its tariff levels for these products it obtained counterpart concessions, namely the deconsolidation of its import charges on cereals. The deconsolidation of charges on cereal imports enables the Community to support the cereal sector at a lower cost to the budget than would otherwise be the case.

368. A combination of strict management, the financial involvement of producers and particularly favourable economic circumstances in 1981 prevented the increase in expenditure from outstripping the increase in the Community's own resources. It is to be expected, however, that the growth in expenditure will be more substantial in 1982, given that Greece joined the Community on 1 January 1981. Although Greece's membership had no great financial consequences in 1981, the effects will be fully felt from 1982 onwards.

369. The table below shows the trend in the various types of own resources which provide budget revenue for the Community (miscellaneous items of revenue are excluded):

Community revenue, 1976-82

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Customs duties	4 191.5	4 458.9	4 390.9	5 189.1	5 905.8	6 366.0	6 939.0
Levies (including sugar levies)	1 173.3	2 137.1	2 278.9	2 143.5	2 002.4	1 773.7	2 685.1
VAT	2 489.8	2 557.4	5 329.7	7 039.8	7 354.5	9 824.9	11 971.1
VAT rate (%)	—	—	0.64	0.79	0.73 (1)	0.78 (1)	0.91
Own resources*	7 854.6	9 153.4	11 999.5	14 372.4	15 061.9	17 481.9 (2)	21 595.2 (3)

* Including financial contributions.

(1) The VAT rates are calculated including miscellaneous receipts and including, where appropriate, surpluses carried over from the previous year (in particular, for 1980 - 458.6 million ECU and for 1981 - 246.1 million ECU).

(2) See footnote (1), p. 147.

(3) See footnote (2), p. 147.

Over the period 1980-82, the increase in EAGGF expenditure will remain within the limits set by the Community's own resources. Revenue from VAT, without which budgetary expenditure could not be covered, accounted for some 0.8% of the common basis of assessment in 1981 and will probably account for 0.9% in 1982.

It will be remembered that the Community budget revenue from VAT is subject to a ceiling, namely 1% of the common basis of assessment of VAT charged by the Member States.

The EAGGF Guarantee Section (Tables 45 to 48)

Features

370. The difficulties which the Guarantee Section had to contend with at the beginning of 1980 as a result of the delay in the adoption of the 1980 budget (1) did not recur since the budget for 1981 was finally adopted on 23 December 1980, (2) that is, before the beginning of the current financial year.

371. Given the great diversity of Community-financed intervention schemes to regulate agricultural markets, significant developments in certain sectors, and the establishment of a common organization of the market in sheepmeat and goatmeat, the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 1883/78 was redrafted and updated to provide a list of all intervention measures as at 12 May 1981. (3)

372. These intervention schemes include those which involve the purchase, storage and disposal of agricultural products by intervention agencies (public storage) and which are administered by the Member States, as provided for in the Community rules.

The detailed provisions concerning EAGGF Guarantee Section financing of public storage have been contained in a number of regulations relating to the various sectors. As from 1 January 1981, these regulations (of which there are nine) will be repealed and replaced by a single regulation, namely Regulation (EEC) No 3247/81 (4) adopted by the Council on 9 November 1981. The consolidated text also uses the experience gained in recent years to clarify and adapt the existing legislation.

(1) cf. The Agricultural Situation in the Community - 1980 Report, points 221 to 223.
(2) OJ L 378, 31.12.1980.
(3) OJ L 130, 16.05.1981, p. 2.
(4) OJ L 327, 14.11.1981, p. 1.

373. At the end of each year, intervention stocks as at 31 December are assessed on the basis of the actual buying-in prices paid by the intervention agencies. As can be seen from Table 44, the total capital value of these stocks increased between the end of 1979 and the end of 1980, rising from 2 100 to 2 600 million ECU. This resulted from a substantial increase in stocks of wheat and barley (6 million tonnes at the end of 1980 as against 2 million tonnes at the end of 1979), an increase only partly offset by the fall in stocks of skimmed-milk powder and butter (500 000 t at the end of 1979 as against 370 000 t at the end of 1980).

374. On 22 January the Commission raised from 8% to 9% the standard rate payable by the EAGGF Guarantee Section as interest offsetting the interest the intervention agencies must pay on capital immobilized in the member countries as a result of intervention storage of agricultural products.

375. On 16 November 1981, the Commission adopted 18 decisions concerning the clearance of accounts relating to expenditure financed by the EAGGF Guarantee Section in respect of the 1974 and 1975 financial years. In doing so, the Commission declined recognition of expenditure totalling 161.0 million ECU in the form of advances already made to the Member States. The latter amount is thus chargeable to the Member States and, in accordance with Article 99 of the Financial Regulation, is added to the appropriations available for 1981.

The Commission much regrets the delays occasioned by the clearance of accounts. It plans to speed up such clearance operations in future by using systems audit methods and by assigning more staff to the work.

376. In the first half of 1981, 125 irregularities were detected by the national authorities and communicated to the Commission. The sums involved totalled 7.7 million ECU, of which almost 1 million ECU (29 cases) has already been recovered. The irregularities occurred mainly in the milk products (60%), cereals and beef sectors.

Changes in the agricultural rules with financial consequences

377. At the end of March 1981, the Council fixed the agricultural prices for 1981/82 with the related measures. The average price increase is about 11%, allowing for monetary adjustments. The additional expenditure resulting from the price decisions is estimated at 1 096 million ECU over 12 months, including 343 million ECU for 1981. Expenditure in respect of 1981 has been covered without recourse to a supplementary budget.

378. Changes having financial implications have been made to the rules in various sectors, the most important being the following:

(i) In its 'Reflections on the common agricultural policy', the Commission proposed that producers should share the costs of financing surpluses generated under the policy; this would apply not only to milk and sugar but also to cereals and olive oil. The Council adopted this idea for the cereals sector, subject to a review of the situation when the prices for 1982/83 were being fixed. In the milk and sugar sectors, the systems of financial participation have been maintained. The co-responsibility levy for milk was fixed at 2.5% of the target price for 1981/82.

(ii) Regulation (EEC) No 1785/81 of 30 June 1981 introduced a new common organization of the market in sugar, to last for a period of five years with effect from 1 July 1981. Under the new rules, producers are financially responsible for the disposal of any quantities of sugar produced in excess of Community needs. The Regulation also provides for a review of the quotas allocated to the French Overseas Departments and for measures to offset the difficulties encountered when the sugar produced in these territories is marketed in Europe (differential charge and refining subsidy).

(iii) To facilitate the use of Community cereals in the manufacture of spirituous beverages such as whisky, and in view of the fact that there is no common organization of the market in alcohol, new provisions have been introduced into the rules concerning cereals. Export refunds are to be granted on cereals used in the manufacture of spirituous beverages. This system, which was adopted on 23 April 1981, will have retrospective effect in accordance with the Accession Treaty of 1972. The annual cost, exclusive of retrospective expenditure, should be about 30 million ECU. Expenditure of a retrospective nature will total 90 million ECU.

(iv) A system of aid for the production of cotton was introduced on 27 July by Regulation (EEC) No 2169/81, in accordance with Protocol 4 to the 1979 Act of Accession. Given the lack of any protection against imports from non-member countries, this aid covers the difference between the Community guide (or 'norm') price and the world market price. The system of aid, which came into force on 1 August 1981, is intended to support Community production. The aid is granted in full, however, only in respect of a certain fixed quantity. For the 1981/82 marketing year this quantity has been fixed at 430 000 tonnes. Over a period of 12 months, the expenditure entailed by this aid will total approximately 90 million ECU.

(v) A system of production aid for dried figs and dried grapes has been introduced, along the lines of the existing aid for certain processed fruit and vegetable products. [1] The system takes account, however, of the arrangements currently applicable in Greece and the particular nature of these two products. Provision has thus been made for extra financial compensation should the approved storage agencies have to dispose of some of these products at a price lower than the buying-in price. If production potential is likely to cause any major imbalance, the Council may decide to limit the granting of production aid to a specific quantity. The expenditure on this sector will be about 30 million ECU per year.

(vi) A system of aid for bee-keeping has been introduced for the marketing years from 1981/82 until 1983/84. The aid, which has been fixed at 1 ECU per productive hive per year, may be used by recognized beekeepers' associations to purchase cut-price sugar or to finance general programmes for the improvement of honey production, technology and marketing.

Expenditure

(a) *Overall*

379. Appropriations for 1981 total 11 570.5 million ECU, following the adoption of two supplementary and amending budgets which reduced the original appropriations by 1 300 million ECU. In 1980, expenditure totalled 11 314.9 million ECU. Thus estimated expenditure in 1981 will show only a modest increase of 2.3% over expenditure in 1980. This is because the cost of export refunds for butter and skimmed-milk powder has been substantially reduced and because of more favourable developments with regard to sugar and sheepmeat and in the currency situation.

The main increases in expenditure have been in the following sectors:

(i) cereals, because of the need to export;

(ii) oils and fats, because of intervention expenditure on olive oil;

[1] Council Regulation (EEC) No 2194/81, OJ L 214, 1.8.1981, p. 1.

(iii) wine, because of the distillation measures;

(iv) sheepmeat: the common organization of the market was introduced in 1980 but the financial effects were not fully felt until 1981.

(b) *By type of measure financed*

380. The Community is continuing its export drive, particularly in the sectors with the heaviest surplus, namely milk products, cereals and sugar. Export refunds although down on 1980, still account for a high percentage of expenditure (50.3% in 1980 and 46.4% in 1981). Exports of cereals increased because of the need to dispose of the substantial quantities which had built up in storage, partly as a result of Community compliance with the United States' grain sales embargo in 1980. Price subsidies (aid for the internal market, mostly going to producers) form the largest item of intervention expenditure and will account for 32% of all expenditure in 1981, as against 31% in 1980. Expenditure on storage has risen slightly (from 14.3% in 1980 to 14.9% in 1981) as the quantities in intervention storage have increased.

The EAGGF Guidance Section (Tables 49 to 52)

Financing: general features

381. The financial resources available to the EAGGF Guidance Section amount to only some 5% of those available to the Guarantee Section.

The Guidance Section's tasks, however, are many and varied and, by contributing towards the financing of the Community policy on agricultural structures, have a direct impact on changes occurring in agriculture.

As distinct from the Guarantee Section, the Guidance Section contributes towards:

(i) the financing of 'common measures' adopted by the Council with a view to achieving the aims defined in Article 39 (1) (a) of the Treaty of Rome;

(ii) the financing of special measures introduced by the Council before the adoption of Regulation (EEC) No 729/70.

Breakdown of EAGGF Guidance Section expenditure by type of measure

Type	Appropriations for commitment									
	1978		1979		1980		1981 (1)		1982 (2)	
	m ECU	%	m ECU	%	m ECU	%	m ECU	%	m ECU	%
1. Projects for the improvements of agr. structures	114.4	41	200.7	44	140.5	24	150	20.5	150	19
2. General socio-structural measures	30.9	11	58.6	13	92.6	16	120.8	16.5	113.6	14
3. Regional measures	34.6	12	98.4	21	210.4	35	278.5	38	357.2	45
4. Market-related measures	99.1	36	95.5	21	133.0	22.5	161.4	22	146.7	19
5. Struct. measures in fisheries sector	0.1	—	5.1	1	15.3	2.5	19.9	3	25.2	3
Total	279.1	100	458.3	100	591.8	100	730.6	100	790.7	100

(1) Estimated expenditure in respect of 1981.
(2) Estimated expenditure in respect of 1982.

In accordance with Article 6 of Regulation (EEC) No 729/70 the EAGGF Guidance Section has been allocated appropriations totalling 3 755 million ECU for the five-year period from 1 January 1980 to 31 December 1984. Estimates of expenditure pursuant to existing legislation indicate that this allocation has almost been used up; the opportunities for any new schemes are therefore very restricted.

Financing of 'common measures'

382. The Guidance Section finances these measures in two different ways.

Most measures are financed through the reimbursement of some of the eligible expenditure incurred by the Member States (indirect measures).

This category includes the four socio-structural Directives, (1) most measures on behalf of the less-favoured areas and most market-related measures.

Other measures are financed by direct subsidies for projects aimed at achieving the objectives of the common measures concerned (direct measures).

Until 1980, appropriations were chiefly used to finance two types of measure, namely projects for the improvement of agricultural structures and measures connected with the common organization of markets; in 1978, these two types of measure accounted for 77% of appropriations for commitment.

By 1980, however, the financing of such measures had declined in relative terms and accounted for only 46% of appropriations. Measures on behalf of the less-favoured areas, on the other hand, took only 12% of appropriations in 1978 but had been considerably expanded by 1980, when they took 35% of appropriations. The estimates of expenditure for 1981 and 1982 indicate that this trend will continue to gain momentum and that the less-favoured areas will receive 45% of the appropriations for commitment in 1982.

383. In 1980 the Guidance Section thus granted aid totalling some 625 million ECU (including 33.5 million ECU which had been recovered), the highest sum ever spent in a single year on the improvement of agricultural structures since the EAGGF was set up. In all, 325 million ECU went on indirect measures and 300 million ECU on direct measures.

In 1980 as in previous years, the common measures which received the largest share of appropriations were those for the improvement of the marketing and processing of agricultural products pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 355/77. Some 173.6 million ECU were granted towards 566 such projects in 1980. The first instalment for 1981 provides 84 million ECU for 239 projects.

Second in terms of financial cost are the measures pursuant to Directive 75/268/EEC on mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas. Payments made for this purpose totalled 88.6 million ECU in 1980 as compared with 82.5 million ECU in 1979, that is, the level of expenditure on such measures has shown little change.

(1) Directive 72/159/EEC on the modernization of farms, Directive 72/160/EEC concerning measures to encourage the cessation of farming, Directive 72/161/EEC concerning the provision of socio-economic guidance for and the acquisition of occupational skills by persons engaged in agriculture, Directive 75/268/EEC on mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas.

384. In 1980 the Council adopted, in addition to the three measures relating to the wine sector which were mentioned in the 1980 report, measures concerning:

(i) agricultural development in the less-favoured areas of the west of Ireland,

(ii) the development of sheep farming in Greenland, and

(iii) the eradication of swine fever in Sardinia.

In April and July 1981 the Council approved a number of measures aimed at improving agricultural structures in regions with special problems.

385. Two other measures should be mentioned:

(i) The Guarantee Section finances 60% and the Guidance Section 40% of measures pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 1078/77 introducing a system of premiums payable to farmers who withhold milk products from the market and for the conversion of dairy herds to beef. The Guidance Section's share of this financing was 82.3 million ECU in 1980.

(ii) A second, and very important, type of measure is provided for by Directive 72/159/EEC on the modernization of farms. Here, expenditure has continued to rise at the same rate as in previous years and, at 86.5 million ECU, is almost as much as that incurred pursuant to Directive 75/268/EEC.

X — Agricultural development

Statistical information

N.B. For practical reasons the following pages employ the Continental representation of numbers , i.e. one thousand two hundred and thirty-four point five is represented as 1 234,5 rather than the more conventional 1,234.5.

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Key to symbols and abbreviations

Statistical symbols

—	Nil
0	Less than half a unit
×	Not applicable
:	Not available
.	Not fixed
..	No prices quoted
#	Uncertain
p	Provisional
*	Eurostat estimate
**	CEC estimate, Directorate-General for Agriculture
r	Revised
s	Secret
∅	Average
»1968«	∅ (1967, 1968, 1969)
»1979«	∅ (1978, 1979, 1980)
1979/80	Crop year, starting in 1979 and ending in 1980
%	Percentage
% TAV	Annual percentage change

Units of measurement

— *Currency*

ECU	European currency unit
EUA	European unit of account
u.a.	Gold parity unit of account
BFR	Belgian franc
DKR	Danish crown
DM	German mark
DR	Greek drachma
FF	French franc
IRL	Irish pound
LIT	Italian lira
HFL	Dutch guilder
UKL	Pound sterling
USD	US dollar
NC	National currency

— *Other units*

cif	Cost, insurance, freight rate
VAT	Value-added tax
Mrd	Milliard
Mio	Million
t	tonne
q	Unit of 100 kg (quintal)
kg	Kilogram
hl	Hectolitre
l	Litre
ha	Hectare
UAA	Utilized agricultural area
LU	Livestock unit
FU	Fodder unit

AWU	Annual work unit
TF	Type of farming

Geographical abbreviations

EC	European Communities
EUR 9	Total of the Member States of the EC (1980)
EUR 10	Total of the Member States of the EC (1981)
UEBL/BLEU	Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union
DOM	French Overseas Departments
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific countries party to the Lomé Convention

Sources

Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Communities
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification (Eurostat)
Nimexe	Nomenclature of produce for the Community's external trade statistics and trade between its Member States (Eurostat)
ESA	European System of Integrated Economic Accounts (Eurostat)
FADN	Farm Accountancy Data Network (Commission of the European Communities — Directorate-General for Agriculture)
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
IMF	International Monetary Fund
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
FEDAC	European Federation of Manufacturers of Compound Feedingstuffs
FEDIOL	Federation of the Seed Crushers and Oil Processors in the EEC
AIMA	Intervention Agency for the Agricultural Markets (Italian version)
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture

Currency units used in this report

1. European Monetary System (EMS) – ECU

The EMS came into force on 13 March 1979 (Regulations (EEC) No 3180/78 and No 3181/78 of 18 December 1978). With this system, the ECU was introduced as the sole unit of account for the Community. The definition of the ECU is identical to that of the EUA (European unit of account, defined by Regulation (EEC) No 250/75 of 21 April 1975) except for a review clause allowing for changes in its composition. The ECU is a currency unit of the 'basket' type made up of specified amounts of the currencies of the Member States determined mainly on the basis of the size of the economy of each State. The drachma is not included in the calculation of the value of the ECU and sterling has only a national central rate. The central rates used in the system are rates fixed by the central banks around which the market rates of the EMS currencies may fluctuate within margins not exceeding 2.25% (6% for the Italian lira) at any given time.

2. ECU in the common agricultural policy

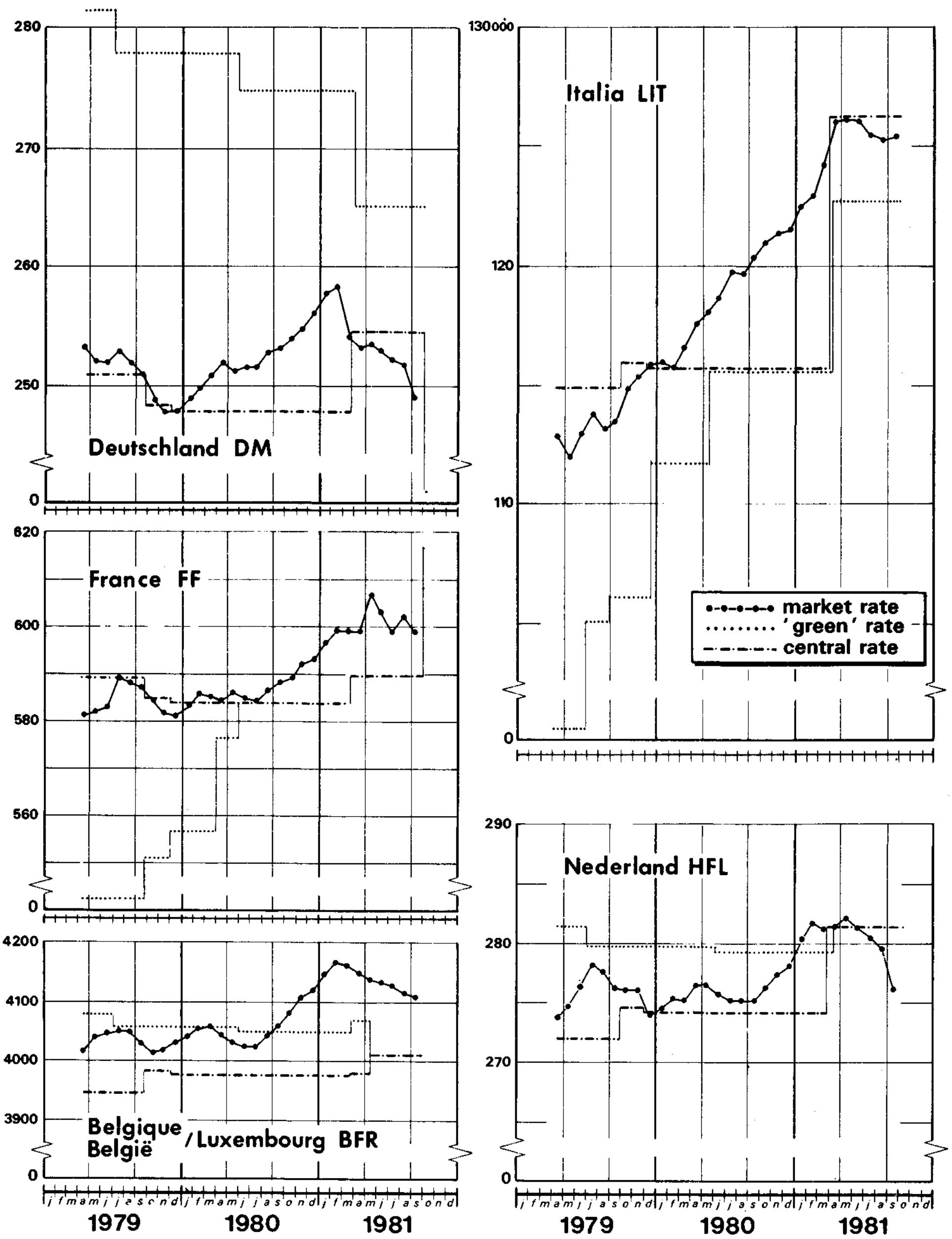
- Before 9 April 1979, the unit of account used in the agricultural sector was the unit of account (u.a.) as defined by Regulation (EEC) No 129/62 and the representative rates (green rates) were fixed by the Council.
- On 9 April, the ECU was also introduced into the CAP (Regulation (EEC) No 652/79) and its use was subsequently renewed by Regulations (EEC) No 1264/79, No 1011/80, No 1523/80 and No 876/81. The agricultural prices and the common amounts are expressed in ECU. The conversion rates (representative rates) of the common prices into national currencies are, as before, fixed by the Council.
- At the time of the changeover from the EUA to the ECU, on 9 April 1979, the common agricultural prices and amounts expressed in u.a. and converted into ECU were adjusted by a coefficient of 1,208953. Conversely, the green rates were adjusted by a reciprocal coefficient of 1/1,208953, leaving actual price levels unchanged.
  For example, 100 u.a. × 3,40 = DM 340 becomes 1,21 ECU × 2,81 = DM 340.
- For the recording of world market prices, offer prices are converted at the market rates.

According to context, different currency units have been used in this publication. The statistical series in terms of value are also calculated:

- at constant exchange rates, i.e. at the exchange rates obtaining during a specific period (e.g. 1979). These rates are used to eliminate the influences of currency variations on a time series.
- at current exchange rates (notably for external trade).

To assist the user of this publication wishing to convert units of account into currency parities, an indicative conversion table is given on the preceding page.

Currency parities



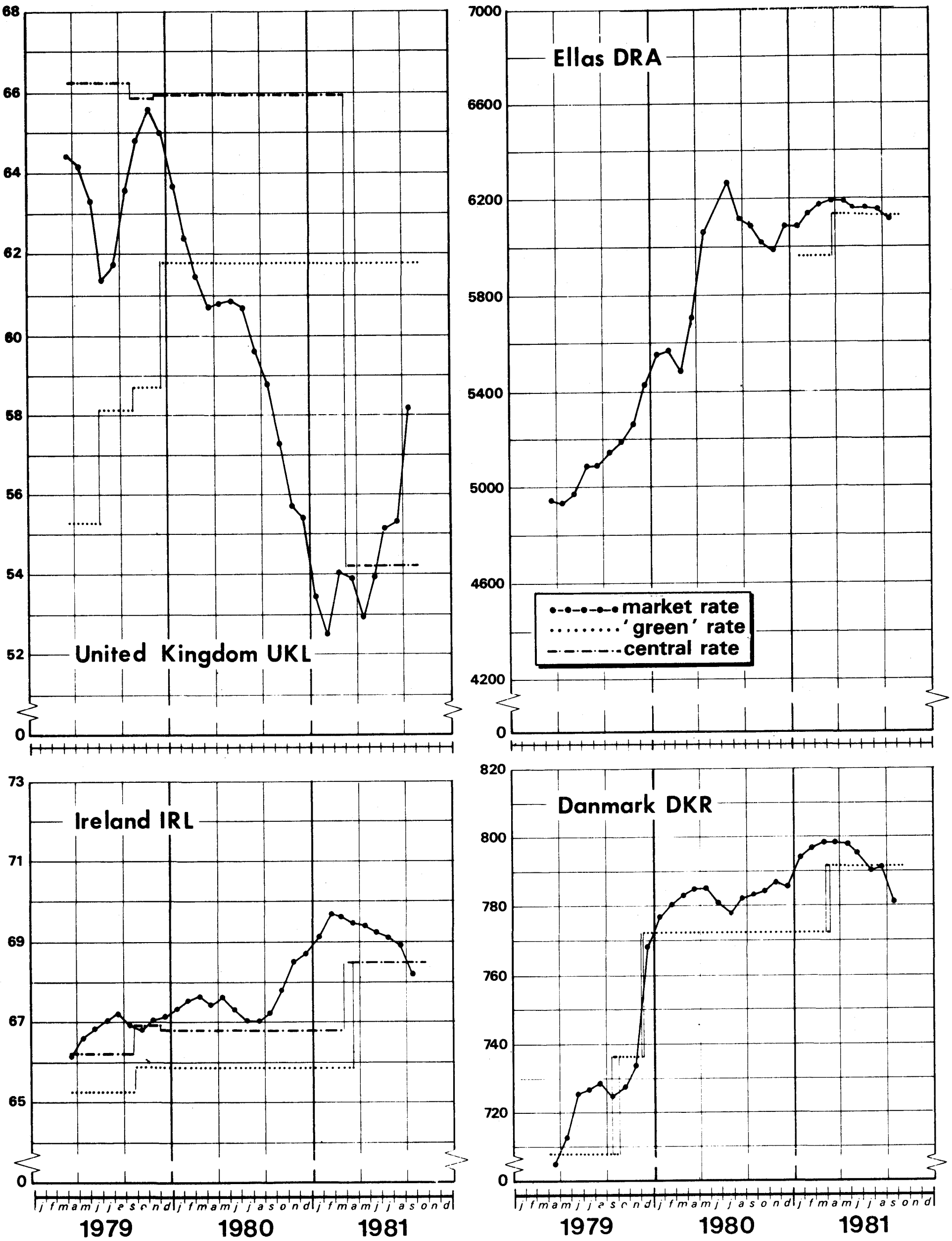
GRAPH. 6.1

Indicative currency parities (1)

	1980 central rates 1 ECU=... national currency	1980 1 ECU = ... national currency Average market rate (2)	Green rates (3) used for converting 1979/80 prices and amounts 1 ECU=... national currency	1980 1 USD = ... national currency (4) Average market rate
1	2	3	4	5
DM	2,48	2,524	2,783	1,813
FF	5,85	5,869	5,847 - 5,510	4,216
LIT	1158	1189,2	1157,8 - 1048,8	854,3
HFL	2,74	2,760	2,799	1,983
BFR/LFR	39,79	40,50	40,60	29,09
UKL	(0,6489)	0,5985	0,6187 - 0,5813	0,4300
IRL	0,6682	0,6760	0,6593 - 0,6528	0,4856
DKR	7,72	7,827	7,723 - 7,086	5,623
DR	—	59,42	—	42,69
USD	:	1,392	:	1,000

(1) Results of the calculation of the simple arithmetic mean (rounded figures).
(2) Offer prices on the world market are calculated by means of the market rates approximately corresponding to the above figures.
(3) Range for the marketing years of the 'green rates' for the main products.
(4) Figures calculated from EUA values.

Currency parities *(continued)*



GRAPH. 6.2

The calculation of % TAV: The annual rate of change (expressed as a percentage)

1. The statistic % TAV $\frac{\text{Year A}}{\text{Year B}}$ is used throughout this report to provide a homogeneous presentation of diverse statistical material. It represents the *annual,* compound growth (or decline), as a percentage, of the phenomenon in question; the earlier year being the base year.

2. This statistic is calculated as follows:

$$100 \times \text{Anti-Log}\left[\text{Log}\left(\frac{\text{`Statistic Year T+N'}}{\text{`Statistic Year T'}}\right) \div \text{N}\right] - 100\%$$

When dealing with statistical material relating to *successive years,* the computational formula reduces to:

$$100 \times \left\{\frac{\text{`Statistic for later year'}}{\text{`Statistic for earlier year'}}\right\} - 100\%$$

3. The following series illustrates the use of this formula:

	1970	1971	1975	1976
Series =	100 000	112 000	161 051	177 156
		$\frac{1971}{1970}$	$\frac{1975}{1970}$	$\frac{1976}{1975}$
% TAV		12,0 %	10,0 %	10,0 %

Observations on statistical method

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1736/75 of 24 June 1975 on the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States came into force on 1 January 1977 in respect of the data that the Member States are bound to transmit to Eurostat.

One of the main objects of the system provided for in this Regulation is to avoid recording data twice.

Articles 9 to 11 may be summarized as follows:

1. When goods from a non-member country are first brought into a Member State, that Member State must record the import according to the origin of the goods;
2. If these goods are then subject to a legal operation (for example, clearance for consumption) and subsequently imported into another Member State, the latter must record the goods according to the Member State from which they were received.

However, to satisfy national requirements, Article 42 of the Regulation allows the Member States to maintain their existing system alongside the new system.

This means that a Member State's national data may be substantially different from data supplied by Community sources.

Furthermore, the use of the statistics of trade between Member States creates a problem in compiling the figures for imports and exports in the supply balance-sheets for agricultural products for the Community as a whole.

It is essential, when drawing up the Community balance-sheet, to select the data on trade between Member States which are to be ignored for the purpose of establishing trade with non-member countries. Trade between Member States may be recorded according to goods entering or leaving. Eurostat uses data from national sources compiled on the basis of entries recorded by Member States for determining exports to non-member countries as well (i.e. total export less trade between Member States on the basis of imports).

For all these reasons the external trade data in the balance-sheets may be different from those in the external trade tables. In addition, the break in continuity in external trade data from Community sources as from 1977, brought about by the entry into force of the Regulation referred to above, should be borne in mind.

The statistical information in this Report is based mainly on data supplied by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat); the Directorate-General for Agriculture has updated these data in certain cases and has also used them as a basis for certain additional calculations.

The rates of change are intended to show the development of the situation on the agricultural markets during recent years.

For more detailed statistics the reader should refer to the publications of Eurostat.

*
* *

The enlargement of the Community posed substantial problems for the statistical services of the Community and the new Member State. Thanks to the concerted efforts of all concerned, it has been possible to present a fairly complete picture of Greek and therefore Community Agriculture. Since the Greek statistics have been drawn from a wider range of official Greek sources than it is possible to indicate here, including the National Statistical Service of Greece and the Information Directorate of the Greek Ministry of agriculture, readers interested in further details should address themselves to:

Division of Reports and Studies
Directorate of EC Affairs
Ministry of Agriculture
Acharnon 6
ATHENS,

the department which has coordinated the flow of information to the Commission staff responsible for preparing this report.

01 Percentage share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in: A - gross national product at factor cost; B - total employment; C - total gross fixed capital formation; D - exports; E - imports

		EUR 10	Ellas	EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A - Gross value-added at factor cost and at current prices (excluding forestry and fisheries)	1968	:	:	3,4 (4)	4,4	7,5	9,9	6,9	4,9	4,6	:	18,8	7,7
	1973 (2)	:	:	5,2	3,1	7,1	8,6	5,7	4,1	3,7	2,9	18,5	6,7
	1978	:	:	4,0	2,5	4,8	7,8	4,5	2,7	3,1	2,3	17,3	5,4
	1979	:	:	3,8	2,1	4,7	7,5	3,7	2,4	2,8	2,2	13,7	4,7
	1980	:	15 #	:	2,0	4,2	:	:	2,3	:	2,1	:	4,4
B - Employment	1968	:	:	12,0	9,9	15,7	22,9	7,9 (2)	5,6	10#	3,5	29,4	12,8
	1973	10,0	36,8#	9,2	7,5	11,1	18,7	6,8 (2)	3,8	:	2,9	24,8	9,5
	1978	:	32,0#	8,0	6,5	9,1	15,5	6,2 (2)	3,2	5,6	2,7	22,2	8,8
	1979	:	30,8#	7,0	6,2	8,9	14,9	6,0 (2)	3,1	6,4	2,6	21,0	8,3
	1980	8,2*	30,3#	7,4*	6,0	8,8	14,2	4,6	3,0	6,6	2,6	19,2	:
C - Total gross fixed capital formation (excl. forestry and fisheries)	1968	:	:	:	3,9	:	8,3	4,0	3,1	6,1	:	:	4,4
	1973 (2)	:	:	3,3	2,6	4,3	5,2	4,7	2,8	3,4	:	13,6	5,9
	1978	:	:	4,0	3,4	4,0	7,5	5,7	2,7	3,0	:	16,5	8,2
	1979	:	:	3,6	3,1	3,9	6,6	6,0	2,2	3,6	:	13,7	8,4
	1980	:	:	:	2,7	3,7	:	:	1,9	:	:	:	6,2
D - Exports by value (3)	1968	:	64,8	8,8	3,8	19,6	9,6	28,9	10,3		7,6	56,1	47,1
	1973	9,4	38,9	9,2	5,2	21,1	9,2	26,3	11,0		8,7	46,0	40,3
	1978	8,0	35,9	7,6	5,5	17,0	7,4	25,3	10,7		8,8	42,4	39,8
	1979	7,3	32,2	7,9	5,6	16,2	8,3	23,5	10,3		7,9	39,1	38,1
	1980	9,0	27,7	8,8	5,8	17,3	7,4	22,6	10,2		7,5	38,0	36,9
E - Imports by value (3)	1968	:	18,2	32,7	26,8	21,6	30,5	20,0	18,2		32,8	21,7	14,9
	1973	28,8	18,1	28,6	12,8	18,8	30,5	19,6	16,5		27,4	18,1	15,5
	1978	20,2	14,4	20,2	18,4	17,0	22,9	18,2	15,1		20,0	14,7	15,5
	1979	18,4	13,6	18,4	16,1	14,9	21,6	17,3	14,4		18,1	14,5	15,2
	1980	16,0	12,8	15,6	14,9	12,9	18,0	16,7	12,9		16,0	14,4	15,2

Source: For A and C: Eurostat - National accounts and agricultural accounts.
For B: Eurostat - Social statistics.
For D and E: OECD, EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Current exchange rate EUA.
(2) As of 1973 the series are based on figures exclusive of VAT.
(3) The percentages by country show agricultural products as a percentage of total trade in all products (including intra-EUR 9 and EUR 10). For EUR 9 and EUR 10 these percentages refer to EC trade with non-member countries.
(4) Without United Kingdom.

02 Percentage breakdown of intermediate consumption in each Member State

(1980 (p))

	EUR 10	Ellas	EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Seeds and seedlings	3,0	5,0	2,9	2,7	1,4	4,0	2,4	3,6	2,4	5,0	2,7	3,4
Animal feed	44,3	23,9	44,2	36,5	33,6	60,6	63,1	56,7	40,2	45,3	40,8	54,9
Fertilizers and soil improvement	14,0	11,4	14,3	13,4	21,0	10,5	6,5	8,1	19,2	12,9	21,4	9,8
Products for crop protection	:	5,8	18,6 (2)	2,6	8,5	4,4	1,4	3,0	1,0	2,5	:	2,3
Pharmaceuticals	:			9,7 (3)	2,3	:	:	1,2	:	1,0	:	:
Energy	9,9	27,6	9,5	15,0	6,2	8,8	9,5	8,8	9,6	8,4	9,7	7,3
Cattle	:	:	:	0,5	:		0,3	1,5	:	1,1	0,8	0,0
Farm implements, upkeep, repairs	:	26,3	:	16,5	15,5		9,9	6,1	9,7	12,0	5,9	10,9
Services	:	3,5 (1)	:	:	6,9	11,7 (4)	6,7	5,7	:	6,1	4,3	3,5
Other	:	5,4 (1)	:	3,1	2,9		0,1	6,4	17,9	4,8	14,4	8,0
Under compensation VAT	:	0,0	:	0,0	1,5	:	0,0	0,3	0,0	:	:	0,0
Intermediate consumption as percentage of final production	45,7	22,5	46,8	55,1	45,3	29,0	55,9	58,6	39,3	55,2	46,3	56,7

Source: Eurostat – Agricultural accounts.

(1) 1979.
(2) Including 'Cattle', 'Farm implements, upkeep, repairs', 'Services', 'Other'.
(3) Including services
(4) Including pharmaceuticals.

03 **Products as percentage of final production of agriculture in each Member State and in the Community as a whole**

(1980 (p))

	EUR 10 (1)	Ellas	EUR 9 (1)	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/ België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Wheat	7,2	9,9	7,1	5,1	10,9	7,8	1,4	3,7	2,5	7,8	1,3	2,4
Rye	0,3	0,0	0,3	1,2	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,0	0,6
Oats	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,5	0,2	0,2	0,4
Barley	3,2	1,5	3,3	3,4	3,7	0,2	0,4	1,7	2,1	7,3	6,4	11,0
Maize	1,7	3,4	1,6	0,3	3,6	2,2	0,0	0,0	:	0,0	0,0	0,0
Rice	0,2	0,5	0,2	0,0	0,0	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Sugarbeet	2,7	1,0	2,8	2,7	2,5	2,5	2,7	4,8	:	2,5	1,9	2,2
Tobacco	0,6	6,4	0,4	0,1	0,4	1,1	:	0,1	:	0,0	0,0	0,0
Olive oil	1,4	11,0	1,0	0,0	0,0	5,8	:	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Oilseeds	0,6	0,1	0,7	0,6	1,3	0,1	0,1	0,0	:	0,7	0,0	1,3
Fresh fruit (2)	4,0	7,0	3,8	7,8	3,8	6,4	1,2	3,2	1,5	1,8	0,3	0,6
Fresh vegetables	7,0	9,2	6,9	1,6	6,1	12,8	9,1	9,2	1,4	7,1	2,9	1,5
Wine and must	4,8	2,5	4,1	2,1	9,3	8,9	:	:	4,7	:	0,0	0,0
Milk	19,2	8,1	19,7	23,0	16,7	10,4	27,8	17,5	43,3	22,5	32,3	25,4
Beef and veal	15,8	4,6	15,1	18,0	16,7	11,3	11,3	18,3	29,4	12,8	35,7	12,5
Pigmeat	11,5	5,1	11,8	22,1	7,9	6,8	17,6	23,3	9,8	10,4	7,9	29,7
Seeds	0,3	0,0	0,3	0,0	:	:	1,3	0,1	:	0,0	0,0	0,8
Flax and hemp	0,2	:	0,1	:	0,2	:	0,0	0,1	:	:	0,0	0,0
Hops	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,3	0,0	:	:	0,1	:	0,2	0,0	0,0
Silkworms	0,0	0,0	:	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	:	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

Sheepmeat and goatmeat	1,8	6,7	1,5	0,2	2,6	0,8	0,7	0,2	:	3,5	3,3	0,0
Eggs	3,4	2,7	3,5	4,2	2,4	3,0	4,4	4,1	2,0	5,6	1,2	1,4
Poultrymeat	4,2	3,9	4,3	1,6	5,0	6,7	4,2	2,9	0,1	6,5	3,0	1,9
Other fruit and vegetables (4)	1,7	10,8	1,2	0,0	0,5	4,5	8,1	0,3	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0
Sub-total	90,9	94,5	90,8	90,6	94,0	92,3	82,5	90,5	97,6	89,4	96,4	91,7
Products with no common market organization												
Potatoes	1,9	2,8	1,9	1,8	1,9	1,9	3,5	2,3	2,0	6,5	1,7	1,3
Other (3)	7,2	2,7	7,3	7,6	4,1	5,8	14,0	7,2	0,4	4,1	1,9	7,0
Sub-total	9,1	5,5	9,2	9,4	6,0	7,7	17,5	9,5	2,4	10,6	3,6	8,3
Grand total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	Mrd EUA	Mrd EUA	Mrd EUA	Mrd EUA	Mrd EUA	Mrd EUA	Mrd EUA	Mrd EUA	Mrd EUA	Mrd EUA	Mrd EUA	Mrd EUA
	117,9	5,2	112,7	22,0	31,3	24,5	9,3	4,0	0,1	14,4	2,5	4,4

Source : Eurostat - Agricultural accounts.

(1) Calculated from figures in NC converted into EUA at 1980 exchange rates.
(2) This relates to products in Annex II to Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72.
(3) Including agricultural work done by others to order, taxes on production not broken down into products; Belgium: including sales by occasional producers.
(4) Dried pulses, citrus fruit, grapes and table olives.

04 **Products in Member States as a percentage of the final production of agriculture in the Community** (1)

(1980 (p))

	EUR 10	Ellas	EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Wheat	100	5,3	94,7	13,1	39,7	21,9	1,6	1,7	0,0	15,0	0,4	1,2
Rye	100	0,0	100,0	79,7	7,5	0,7	1,7	1,3	0,1	0,8	0,0	8,2
Oats	100	2,9	97,1	25,4	36,6	3,9	5,3	2,3	0,2	14,5	2,1	6,7
Barley	100	2,0	98,0	19,2	29,3	1,1	0,9	1,8	0,1	28,5	4,2	12,9
Maize	100	8,0	92,0	3,7	59,9	28,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Rice	100	6,3	93,7	0,0	2,1	91,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Sugarbeet	100	1,4	98,6	21,7	30,2	18,1	7,9	5,9	:	10,2	1,5	3,0
Tobaccò	100	38,9	61,1	3,6	22,4	34,5	:	0,6	:	0,0	0,0	0,0
Olive oil	100	29,6	70,4	0,0	0,4	70,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Oilseeds	100	0,6	99,4	18,4	55,0	1,7	1,7	0,0	0,0	15,3	0,0	7,3
Fresh fruit (2)	100	9,9	90,1	17,6	21,6	40,0	2,4	2,7	0,0	5,1	0,2	0,6
Fresh vegetables	100	6,3	93,7	5,1	21,4	40,1	10,1	4,4	0,0	10,9	0,9	0,8
Wine and must	100	2,3	97,7	8,3	51,2	38,2	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
Milk	100	1,9	98,1	23,9	24,3	12,2	11,4	3,0	0,2	14,6	3,5	4,9
Beef and veal	100	1,4	98,6	22,2	29,4	14,6	6,1	4,4	0,2	13,4	5,1	3,2
Pigmeat	100	1,8	98,2	31,5	16,1	11,0	12,0	6,8	0,1	9,7	1,4	9,6
Seeds	100	1,6	98,4	30,5	:	:	39,1	1,2	:	15,5	0,1	11,9
Flax and hemp	100	73,2	26,8	:	23,3	0,1	1,3	2,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Hops	100	0,0	100,0	68,4	2,3	:	:	3,6	:	25,6	0,2	0,0
Silkworms	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	100	20,9	79,1	3,0	32,8	9,1	3,0	0,4	:	26,1	3,8	0,0

Sub-total	100,0	4,1	95,9	19,5	27,9	19,8	7,2	3,4	0,1	11,5	2,4	4,1
Eggs	100,0	2,9	97,1	22,4	20,2	17,5	10,1	4,0	0,1	20,5	0,7	1,5
Poultrymeat	100	3,2	96,8	7,7	30,0	28,6	7,9	2,3	0,0	17,1	1,5	1,7
Other fruit and vegetables (4)	100	29,6	70,4	0,1	7,8	58,1	0,5	0,6	0,0	3,2	0,0	0,1
Sub-total	100,0	8,0	92,0	11,5	22,1	31,0	7,1	2,7	0,0	15,9	0,9	0,9
Products with no common market organization												
Potatoes	100,0	6,0	94,0	13,5	14,3	20,0	14,0	4,0	0,1	23,7	1,9	2,4
Other (3)	100,0	1,0	99,0	23,1	22,0	21,3	18,0	5,7**	0,0	6,3	0,5	2,1
Sub-total	100,0	2,9	97,1	20,6	18,6	18,6	15,7	3,9	0,0	14,7	1,0	3,9
Grand total	100,0	4,4	95,6	18,8	26,6	20,8	7,9	3,4	0,1	12,2	2,1	3,7

Source: Eurostat – Agricultural accounts.

(1) Calculated from figures in NC converted into EUA at 1980 exchange rates.
(2) This relates to products in Annex II to Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72.
(3) Including agricultural work done by others to order, taxes on production not broken down into products; Belgium: including sales by occasional producers.
(4) Dried pulses, citrus fruit, grapes and table olives.

05 **Situation and development at current prices (1) of – final production**
– intermediate consumption
– gross value-added of agriculture
– the net value-added of agriculture at factor cost

		Current prices 1980 (p)					% TAV on the basis of national currencies at current prices and constant exchange rates	
		In NC		In EUA				
		Million	Index 1973 = 100	Million	As % of aggregate (EUR 9 = 100)	As % of final production by country	1980 (2) / 1973	1980 (2) / 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Final production	Deutschland	56 106	129,4	22 227	18,8	100,0	3,8	3,8
	France	183 687	178,7	31 298	26,5	100,0	9,0	6,7
	Italia (Mrd)	29 146	325,7	24 509	20,8	100,0	18,6	16,8
	Nederland	25 590	152,9	9 271	7,9	100,0	6,2	6,8
	Belgique/België	160 408	124,7	3 951	3,4	100,0	3,1	3,9
	Luxembourg	4 809	119,7	119	0,1	100,0	3,0	0,2
	United Kingdom	8 653	236,7	14 488	12,3	100,0	14,0	7,7
	Ireland	1 672	267,0	2 474	2,1	100,0	17,9	– 0,8
	Danmark	34 438	184,2	4 400	3,7	100,0	9,1	9,3
	EUR 9	×	×	112 706	95,6	100,0	7,6	5,9
	Ellas	309 165	325,6	5 212	4,4	100,0	16,8	28,5
	EUR 10	×	×	117 917	100,0	100,0	8,0	7,1
Intermediate consumption	Deutschland	30 933	154,1	12 255	22,7	55,1	6,7	4,7
	France	83 286	256,2	14 191	26,3	45,3	13,7	18,7
	Italia (Mrd)	8 464	387,9	7 118	13,2	29,0	21,5	20,9
	Nederland	14 300	180,1	5 181	9,6	55,9	8,6	9,7
	Belgique/België	94 050	143,7	2 317	4,3	58,6	5,2	6,0
	Luxembourg	1 089	139,4	47	0,1	39,3	4,8	5,5
	United Kingdom	4 779	253,6	7 985	14,8	55,2	15,2	8,7
	Ireland	775	382,5	1 146	2,1	46,3	24,4	3,1
	Danmark	19 515	221,5	2 493	4,6	56,7	11,8	13,5

	EUR 9	×	×	52 730	97,8	46,8	10,5	10,6
	Ellas	69 543	403,0	1 172	2,2	22,5	20,3	33,2
	EUR 10	×	×	53 903	100,0	45,7	10,7	11,2
Gross value-added at market prices	Deutschland	25 173	108,1	9 973	15,6	44,9	0,9	2,6
	France	100 400	142,9	17 107	26,7	54,7	6,4	– 1,5
	Italia (Mrd)	20 682	305,6	17 391	27,2	71,0	17,7	15,2
	Nederland	11 290	128,3	4 090	6,4	44,1	3,7	3,4
	Belgique/België	66 358	104,9	1 635	2,6	41,4	0,6	1,1
	Luxembourg	2 920	109,6	72	0,1	60,7	2,0	– 2,9
	United Kingdom	3 874	218,8	6 474	10,1	44,8	12,8	6,4
	Ireland	898	211,8	1 328	2,1	53,7	14,1	– 3,9
	Danmark	14 924	151,1	1 907	3,0	43,3	6,4	4,4
	EUR 9	×	×	59 976	93,7	53,2	5,2	1,3
	Ellas	239 623	308,4	4 039	6,3	77,5	15,9	27,2
	EUR 10	×	×	64 015	100,0	54,3	5,9	3,4
Net value-added at factor cost	Deutschland	17 303	84,7	6 855	15,7	30,8	– 2,5	– 1,7
	France	77 208	129,4	13 155	26,0	42,0	5,2	– 4,6
	Italia (Mrd)	18 568	292,8	15 614	27,9	63,7	17,1	13,7
	Nederland	9 280	117,8	3 362	6,1	36,3	2,4	2,0
	Belgique/België	59 522	98,5	1 466	2,7	37,1	– 0,2	– 0,6
	Luxembourg	2 509	113,3	62	0,1	52,2	2,8	– 4,1
	United Kingdom	2 962	188,3	4 950	10,4	34,2	9,9	7,0
	Ireland	729	185,4	1 078	2,0	43,6	12,1	– 6,6
	Danmark (3)	14 075	140,9	1 798	2,7	40,9	5,3	3,3
	EUR 9 (3)	×	×	61 346	93,8	54,4	3,3	– 1,2
	Ellas	227 805	299,7	3 840	6,2	73,7	15,5	26,6
	EUR 10 (3)	×	×	65 406	100,0	55,5	4,1	1,4

Source: Eurostat – Agricultural accounts.

(1) The figures are calculated from series based on data exclusive of VAT.

(2) EUR 9 and EUR 10 are calculated on the basis of current prices and exchange rates for 1980. The figures by country are calculated on the basis of figures in national currency (at current prices).

(3) Gross value-added at factor cost.

06 Development of the implicit price of final production:
– Value/Volume (nominal)
– Value/Volume, deflated by the implicit price of GDP (real)

(1973 = 100)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nominal							
Deutschland	98,1	108,2	118,5	116,3	112,9	114,2	116,3
France	104,5	113,8	128,2	139,3	145,2	154,5	163,4
Italia	119,6	135,0	164,4	191,9	216,7	241,0	273,0
Nederland	94,6	105,4	117,7	118,0	113,6	113,4	116,8
Belgique/België	97,3	113,1	128,0	120,7	119,4	120,7	126,1
Luxembourg	98,9	108,9	118,4	119,8	119,7	124,6	129,1
United Kingdom	114,4	140,1	179,5	186,2	190,7	212,2	222,6
Ireland	101,7	127,3	158,5	193,6	212,0	225,2	223,1
Danmark	99,2	112,1	126,8	130,5	142,1	144,5	157,9
EUR 9	104,5	118,2	134,3	140,1	143,0	149,8	157,7
Ellas	118,9	125,6	148,0	170,4	187,4	223,2	264,1
EUR 10	105,2	118,1	134,3	140,5	143,2	150,3	158,0
Real							
Deutschland	91,9	95,3	100,9	95,4	89,2	86,9	85,2
France	94,0	90,3	92,4	92,2	87,5	84,3	79,9
Italia	100,9	96,9	100,0	98,1	97,3	93,5	88,0
Nederland	86,6	86,7	88,9	83,8	76,8	73,8	72,1
Belgique/België	86,6	89,6	94,2	82,8	78,6	76,5	76,1
Luxembourg	84,9	94,5	91,0	90,6	86,8	84,4	83,3
United Kingdom	99,5	96,0	107,5	98,5	90,9	88,6	77,8
Ireland	95,9	98,2	101,7	110,4	109,9	103,3	81,1
Danmark	87,9	88,1	91,6	86,6	85,5	80,7	81,4
EUR 9	94,0	93,7	97,1	92,4	86,9	83,1	78,1
Ellas	98,3	92,4	94,3	96,1	93,5	95,1	94,4
EUR 10	94,6	93,5	96,9	93,3	87,6	83,6	78,3

Source: Eurostat.

07 **Development of the implicit price of intermediate consumption:**
– Value/Volume (nominal)
– Value/Volume, deflated by the implicit price of GDP (real)

(1973 = 100)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nominal							
Deutschland	105,9	109,5	118,8	121,2	117,1	122,3	127,3
France	124,4	134,2	142,6	156,5	165,4	181,9	209,0
Italia	135,6	155,4	181,6	206,9	220,0	241,1	291,2
Nederland	106,7	108,6	118,1	122,8	119,3	127,2	135,6
Belgique/België	109,8	115,5	128,6	131,1	127,1	133,9	144,5
Luxembourg	111,4	120,4	131,7	133,8	134,4	137,6	149,5
United Kingdom	127,1	142,4	171,3	198,4	207,1	231,8	259,5
Ireland	132,8	165,4	190,1	224,7	234,5	261,0	299,2
Danmark	110,0	118,0	127,6	135,6	135,3	145,0	166,3
EUR 9	118,1	127,8	140,9	151,2	152,4	164,3	188,7
Ellas	127,8	145,8	159,2	173,7	185,1	230,9	299,2
EUR 10	118,3	127,9	141,0	151,2	152,3	164,3	181,8
Real							
Deutschland	99,2	96,5	101,2	99,5	92,5	92,9	93,3
France	112,0	106,5	102,8	103,6	99,6	99,2	103,2
Italia	114,4	111,6	110,6	105,8	99,6	95,5	93,9
Nederland	97,6	81,3	89,2	87,2	80,6	82,8	83,7
Belgique/België	97,8	91,4	94,8	90,0	83,7	84,8	87,2
Luxembourg	95,7	104,4	101,1	101,3	97,4	93,2	96,4
United Kingdom	110,5	97,6	102,6	104,9	98,7	96,8	90,7
Ireland	125,3	127,6	121,9	128,2	121,6	119,8	118,2
Danmark	97,4	92,7	92,2	90,0	81,4	81,0	85,7
EUR 9	106,2	101,3	101,9	99,8	92,7	91,1	90,1
Ellas	105,6	107,3	101,4	98,0	92,3	98,4	107,0
EUR 10	106,4	101,3	101,6	100,5	93,2	91,4	90,1

Source: Eurostat.

08 **Development of the 'terms of trade of agriculture' (1) (the 'cost-price squeeze'): The relationship between the development of agricultural producer prices and the price of intermediate consumption**

(1973 = 100)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Deutschland	102,2	104,0	109,6	104,5	105,4	110,5	100,0	92,6	98,8	99,7	95,9	96,4	93,6	91,3
France	84,9	81,9	89,5	92,1	91,8	100,9	100,0	84,0	84,8	89,9	84,0	87,8	85,0	78,2
Italia	94,4	93,2	88,3	95,6	93,4	98,0	100,0	88,2	86,9	90,5	92,5	97,6	97,9	93,7
Nederland	96,0	99,6	105,9	101,4	100,2	105,2	100,0	88,7	97,1	99,6	96,1	95,3	89,1	86,1
Belgique/België	96,0	98,7	103,2	95,8	93,1	105,1	100,0	88,6	98,0	99,5	92,1	94,0	90,1	87,3
Luxembourg	87,1	88,9	91,4	94,1	95,9	101,2	100,0	88,8	90,5	89,9	89,5	89,1	90,6	86,4
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	100,0	90,0	98,4	104,8	93,9	92,1	91,6	85,8
Ireland	83,4	84,7	86,0	86,1	83,9	94,3	100,0	76,6	77,0	83,4	86,2	90,4	86,3	74,6
Danmark	90,3	88,5	98,4	98,4	94,2	100,3	100,0	90,2	95,0	99,4	96,2	105,0	99,7	94,9
EUR 9	:	:	:	:	:	:	100,0	88,5	92,5	95,3	92,6	93,8	91,2	86,8
Ellas	:	:	:	:	:	:	100,0	93,1	86,1	93,0	98,1	101,2	96,7	88,3
EUR 10*	:	:	:	:	:	:	100,0	88,9	92,3	95,3	92,9	94,0	91,5	86,9

Source: Eurostat.

(1) The 'terms of trade of agriculture' (the 'cost-price squeeze') is the result of dividing the progression of the implicit prices of the final production of agriculture by the progression of the implicit prices of the value of intermediate consumption.

09 Development (1) of gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) and gross value-added (GVA) at factor cost, in agriculture: 1973-80

			1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Deutschland	GFCF	(1973 = 100)	100,0	100,6	116,1	132,1	153,9	160,6	174,1	164,8
	GVA	(1973 = 100)	100,0	89,7	102,5	107,9	105,9	107,9	99,5	100,8
	GFCF/GVA	(%)	23,2	26,0	26,2	28,4	33,7	34,5	40,5	37,8
France	GFCF	(1973 = 100)	100,0	119,1	117,2	129,7	127,9	150,5	170,1	183,9
	GVA	(1973 = 100)	100,0	100,9	102,6	110,8	118,7	130,1	146,8	145,3
	GFCF/GVA	(%)	18,4	21,9	21,0	21,5	19,8	21,3	21,3	23,3
Italia	GFCF (2)	(1973 = 100)	100,0	130,7	165,6	214,3	255,0	297,9	339,4	418,5
	GVA	(1973 = 100)	100,0	114,2	138,3	159,0	191,0	224,7	265,6	305,8
	GFCF/GVA	(%)	15,9	18,2	19,0	21,4	21,2	21,1	20,3	21,7
Nederland	GFCF	(1973 = 100)	100,0	98,5	86,3	104,6	153,3	181,2	200,0	:
	GVA	(1973 = 100)	100,0	92,4	108,4	126,7	127,4	129,8	123,9	128,3
	GFCF/GVA	(%)	22,9	24,4	18,3	18,9	27,6	32,0	37,0	:
Belgique/België	GFCF	(1973 = 100)	100,0	99,4	88,0	119,5	126,7	156,7	134,8	126,7
	GVA	(1973 = 100)	100,0	89,4	100,5	116,9	100,7	110,8	106,6	107,4
	GFCF/GVA	(%)	16,9	18,8	14,8	17,3	21,3	23,9	21,4	19,9
Luxembourg	GFCF	(1973 = 100)	100,0	112,5	133,0	162,2	54,2 (3)	118,1	141,9	125,7
	GVA	(1973 = 100)	100,0	96,3	101,0	95,4	113,2	116,1	121,0	118,5
	GFCF/GVA	(%)	28,7	33,5	37,8	48,8	13,7	29,2	33,6	30,4
United Kingdom	GFCF	(1973 = 100)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	GVA	(1973 = 100)	100,0	104,8	129,4	157,5	168,6	182,7	199,1	218,3
	GFCF/GVA	(%)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Ireland	GFCF	(1973 = 100)	100,0	59,5	74,2	173,6	238,2	299,2	331,7	256,7
	GVA	(1973 = 100)	100,0	95,4	134,0	152,8	208,8	236,9	216,6	208,6
	GFCF/GVA	(%)	23,3	14,4	12,9	26,2	26,6	29,5	35,7	28,7
Danmark	GFCF	(1973 = 100)	100,0	114,4	118,1	147,8	172,4	209,4	230,0	158,1
	GVA	(1973 = 100)	100,0	107,9	103,9	113,5	134,2	143,7	136,4	140,9
	GFCF/GVA	(%)	26,7	28,3	30,4	34,8	34,3	38,9	45,0	30,0
Ellas	GFCF	(1973 = 100)	100,0	82,7	106,0	121,8	146,9	164,6	214,2	214,8
	GVA	(1973 = 100)	100,0	121,9	134,2	162,3	179,1	217,0	241,8	306,2
	GFCF/GVA	(%)	19,5	13,2	15,4	14,6	16,0	14,8	17,3	13,7

Source: Eurostat — Agricultural accounts.

(1) At current prices; the series is based on figures exclusive of VAT (except Italia).
(2) Including forestry and fisheries and exclusive of deductible VAT.
(3) The substantial reduction is due to the drop, from LFR 864 million (1976) to LFR 54 million (1977) in building investment.

10 Volume of final production, crops and livestock (1)

		% TAV			
		1973 / «1968» (2)	«1979» / «1968»	1979 / 1973	1980 / 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
Final production	Deutschland	2,2	2	1,6	2,1
	France	3,4	2	1,0	1,0
	Italia (3)	1,0	2	2,3	3,1
	Nederland	5,2	4	3,9	3,7
	Belgique/België	4,2	2	−0,2	− 0,5
	Luxembourg	1,2	0	−0,8	− 3,3
	United Kingdom	. .	. .	−0,7	2,7
	Ireland	3,1	3	3,1	0,1
	Danmark	0,2	1	2,4	0,1
	EUR 9 (4)	2,5 (4)	2	1,6	2,0
	Ellas	×	×	2,8	8,6
	EUR 10	×	×	1,7	2,2
Crops	Deutschland	2,7	2	1,4	0,0
	France	5,4	3	0,3	− 1,0
	Italia (5)	0,3	1	1,5	3,7
	Nederland	4,9	4	3,2	6,6
	Belgique/België	2,0	0	−1,0	− 5,2
	Luxembourg	3,9	−3	−8,3	−13,3
	United Kingdom	. .	. .	1,6	7,1
	Ireland	0,2	2	3,9	1,8
	Danmark	0,1	2	3,7	− 7,7
	EUR 9	1,6 (4)	1	1,2	1,5
	Ellas	×	×	4,0	15,2
	EUR 10	×	×	1,4	2,4
Livestock	Deutschland	1,8	2	1,6	3,0
	France	1,7	2	1,9	3,0
	Italia (5)	2,1	3	3,5	2,3
	Nederland	5,3	5	4,3	2,4
	Belgique/België	5,3	3	0,3	1,9
	Luxembourg	0,3	1	1,2	− 1,1
	United Kingdom	. .	. .	0,2	0,1
	Ireland	3,8	3	2,9	− 0,4
	Danmark	0,2	1	2,0	3,1
	EUR 9	2,4 (4)	2	2,0	2,3
	Ellas	×	×	0,7	− 3,3
	EUR 10	×	×	2,0	2,2
A - Cereals (excluding rice)	Deutschland	2,9	4	4,8	12,2
	France	8,1	5	1,6	10,3
	Italia (5)	−1,0	1	2,6	3,6
	Nederland	−2,7	−1	−0,2	− 0,2
	Belgique/België	4,2	2	−0,2	− 4,5
	Luxembourg	2,5	0	−1,3	−18,7
	United Kingdom	. .	. .	4,4	14,5
	Ireland	2,4	6	9,2	7,2
	Danmark	−0,7	4	5,9	−12,7
	EUR 9	4,3 (4)	4	2,9	8,2
	Ellas	×	×	9,8	33,9
	EUR 10	×	×	3,1	9,2

10 *(1)*

		% TAV			
		1973 / «1968»	«1979» / «1968»	1979 / 1973	1980 / 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
B - Total beef and veal	Deutschland	3,7	1	−0,4	3,0
	France	0,7	1	1,5	− 2,1
	Italia (5)	−2,5	1	4,3	2,8
	Nederland	4,7	3	1,6	− 4,5
	Belgique/België	2,7	1	0,3	7,7
	Luxembourg	0,9	2	2,6	− 3,7
	United Kingdom	. .	. .	−1,8	− 2,0
	Ireland	4,3	3	2,2	1,0
	Danmark	−1,0	0	1,2	2,5
	EUR 9	2,0 (4)	2	1,2	0,4
	Ellas	×	×	−4,6	− 8,5
	EUR 10	×	×	1,1	0,3
C - Milk	Deutschland	−0,2	1	2,2	3,8
	France	1,6	2	1,7	5,2
	Italia (5)	1,4	2	1,6	1,8
	Nederland	4,0	4	3,8	2,4
	Belgique/België	1,5	1	1,4	1,0
	Luxembourg	2,8	2	1,7	2,9
	United Kingdom	. .	. .	1,9	0,4
	Ireland	3,4	5	5,8	− 0,3
	Danmark	−1,1	0	1,7	− 2,1
	EUR 9	0,9 (4)	2	2,2	2,7
	Ellas	×	×	1,0	− 7,2
	EUR 10	×	×	2,2	2,5
D - Pigmeat	Deutschland	1,8	2	2,6	2,2
	France	2,5	2	2,4	2,7
	Italia (5)	4,0	4,9	5,7	4,2
	Nederland	7,2	3	6,4	4,0
	Belgique/België	10,2	4	0,3	0,6
	Luxembourg	− 7,0	−4	1,9	− 8,4
	United Kingdom	. .	. .	−1,4	0,2
	Ireland	2,9	2	0,5	− 5,2
	Danmark	1,5	2	2,6	7,3
	EUR 9	3,2 (4)	3	2,7	2,8
	Ellas	×	×	5,5	0,7
	EUR 10	×	×	2,7	2,8
E - Eggs and poultrymeat	Deutschland	3,3	1	−0,4	2,8
	France	5,4	4	3,5	7,2
	Italia (5)	6,5	4	2,5	− 0,1
	Nederland	7,1	6	4,9	7,9
	Belgique/België	4,1	1	1,8	− 3,3
	Luxembourg	0,0	−4	−7,1	−13,4
	United Kingdom	. .	. .	1,0	− 2,5
	Ireland	4,0	2	0,3	− 5,0
	Danmark	1,1	1	1,1	− 2,4
	EUR 9	4,8 (4)	3	1,9	2,3
	Ellas	×	×	2,7	6,2
	EUR 10	×	×	2,0	2,5

Source: Eurostat - Agricultural accounts.

(1) The figures are calculated from series at constant prices (1975) for the period 1973 to 1980.
Trends are calculated on the basis of data in the national currency for the Member States, and on the basis of data converted into EUA at a constant exchange rate (1980) for EUR 9 and thus represent weighted averages of fluctuations observed by Member States.

(2) At 1970 prices (on the basis of series using the gross recording system for VAT).

(3) Including taxes on production not broken down by product.

(4) Excluding United Kingdom.

(6) Excluding taxes on production not broken down by product.

11.1 Annual percentage change in final production, gross value-added, employment, utilized agricultural area and growth of agricultural productivity between 1973 and » 1968 « (1)

	Final production at 1970 prices	Gross value-added at 1970 prices	Total employment in agriculture, forestry and fisheries	Utilized agricultural area (UAA)	Growth in the productivity of labour calculated on the basis of		Growth in the yield per hectare of UAA calculated on the basis of	
					final production	gross value-added	final production	gross value-added
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Deutschland	2,2	2,6	−5,0	−0,4	7,5	7,9	2,6	2,9
France	3,4	1,5	−5,8	−0,5	7,2	7,7	3,9	2,0
Italia	1,0	−0,1	−4,7	−2,1	6,0	4,9	3,2	2,1
Nederland	5,2	4,2	:	−1,2	:	:	6,3	5,4
Belgique/België (2)	4,2	1,6	−6,4	−0,7	11,2	8,5	4,9	2,3
Luxembourg	1,2	0,2	−2,2	−0,4	3,4	2,5	1,6	0,7
United Kingdom	:	:	−3,5	−0,4	:	:	:	:
Ireland	3,1	1,4	−3,4	−0,0	6,8	4,9	3,1	1,3
Danmark	0,3	−1,3	−4,8	−0,2	5,2	3,7	0,4	−1,1
EUR 9 (3)	3,0 (5)	2,0 (5)	−4,9	−0,7	8,4 (6)	7,2 (6)	3,7 (5)	2,6 (5)
(4)	3,0	1,9	×	×	8,3 (6)	7,4 (6)	3,7 (5)	2,7
Ellas	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
EUR 10 (3)	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
(4)								

Source: Eurostat - Agricultural accounts,
- Social statistics,
- Agricultural statistics.

(1) The figures are calculated from series based on figures inclusive of VAT.
(2) Data to be interpreted with caution: series not entirely comparable.
(3) Exchange rates EUA (1978).
(4) Exchange rates EUA (1970).
(5) Excluding United Kingdom.
(6) Excluding Nederland and United Kingdom.
(7) Excluding Nederland.

11.2 Annual percentage change in final production, gross value-added, employment, utilized agricultural area and growth of agricultural productivity between »1979« and 1973 (1)

	Final production at 1975 prices	Gross value-added at 1975 prices	Total employment in agriculture, forestry and fisheries	Utilized agricultural area (UAA)	Growth in the productivity of labour calculated on the basis of		Growth in the yield per hectare of UAA calculated on the basis of	
					final production	gross value-added	final production	gross value-added
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Deutschland	1,6	0,3	−3,7	−1,1	5,5	4,1	2,7	1,4
France	1,0	−0,2	−3,2	−0,2	4,3	3,1	1,2	0,0
Italia	2,3	1,5	−2,4	0,1	4,9	4,0	2,2	1,4
Nederland	3,9	3,7	−4,3	−0,6	8,6	8,3	4,5	4,3
Belgique/België	−0,4	−0,4	−3,5	−1,1	3,5	3,2	0,9	0,7
Luxembourg	−0,8	−0,8	−3,9	−0,3	3,3	2,8	−0,5	−0,5
United Kingdom	0,7	1,6	−1,8	−0,6	2,5	3,4	1,3	2,2
Ireland	3,3	1,9	−2,6	2,0 (3)	5,8	4,5	−3,3 (3)	0,5 (3)
Danmark	2,6	0,0	−1,4	−0,4	3,9	1,5	2,8	0,4
EUR 9 (2)	1,4	0,6	−2,9	−0,2	4,4	3,6	1,7	0,8
Ellas	2,8	2,2	−1,2	0,0	4,0	3,4	2,8	−4,3
EUR 10	1,5	0,7	−2,7	−0,2	4,6	3,5	1,7	0,9

Source: Eurostat – Agricultural accounts,
– Social statistics,
– Agricultural statistics.

(1) The figures are calculated from series based on figures exclusive of VAT.
(2) Exchange rates EUA (1975).
(3) »1975«/1973.

12 Development (in volume) of – the final value of agricultural production
– intermediate consumption
– gross value-added (at market prices)

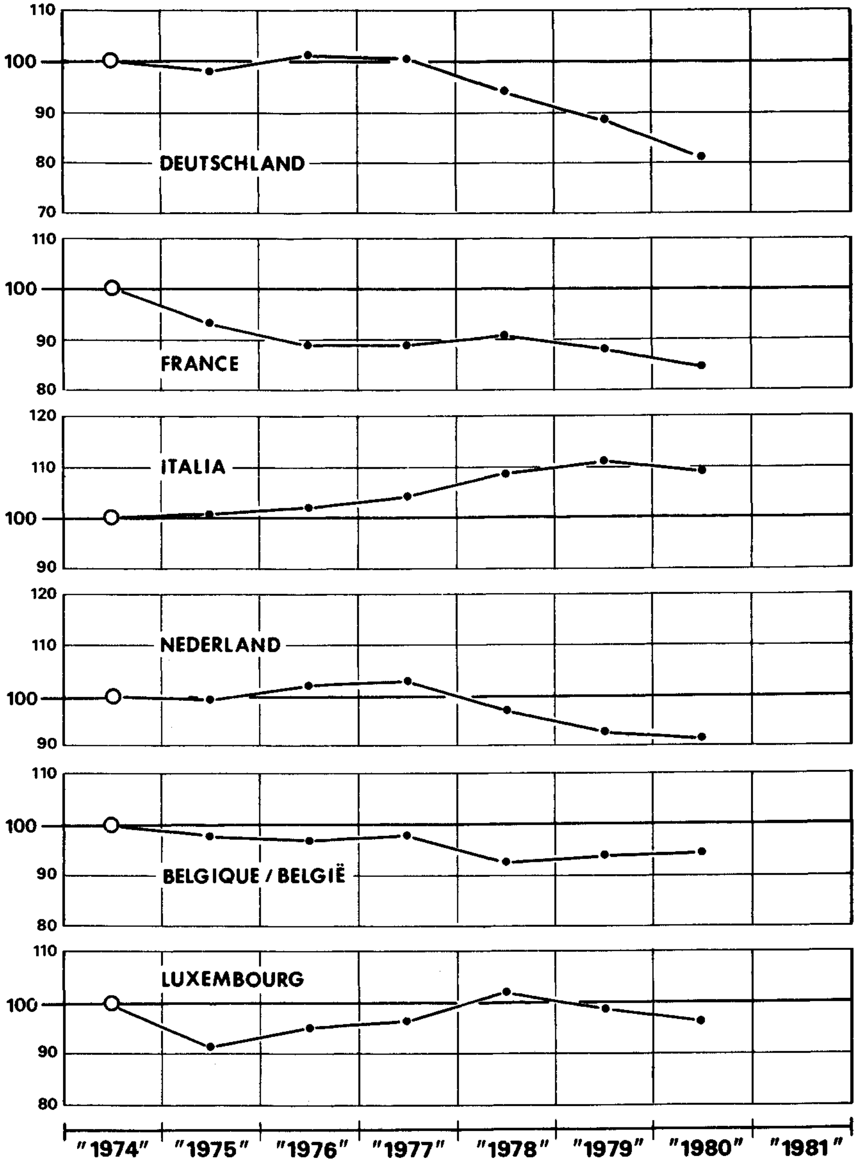
(1973=100)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Final production														
Deutschland	89,0	90,3	90,2	92,7	95,7	94,5	100,0	98,6	97,8	99,0	104,3	109,2	109,0	111,3
France	83,6	86,3	83,5	86,7	90,0	92,9	100,0	99,3	93,7	92,8	93,6	100,3	108,3	109,4
Italia	95,3	93,7	96,1	96,1	97,5	92,9	100,0	101,4	105,8	103,1	105,5	108,9	115,7	119,3
Nederland	74,8	77,4	80,6	86,2	89,8	93,7	100,0	105,7	105,0	109,1	112,8	121,0	126,2	130,9
Belgique/België	78,7	81,4	84,4	88,8	91,4	93,0	100,0	102,2	94,3	93,3	95,4	99,0	99,4	98,9
Luxembourg	98,0	93,0	92,1	97,0	94,5	96,5	100,0	101,2	97,5	92,6	95,3	97,6	95,8	92,7
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	100,0	97,7	92,1	90,9	98,7	102,6	103,6	106,3
Ireland	82,5	87,2	87,3	89,9	95,6	100,3	100,0	102,2	108,1	103,4	113,4	120,5	119,5	119,7
Danmark	99,6	100,5	96,9	93,1	98,6	98,6	100,0	109,1	99,8	101,0	111,1	113,3	116,6	116,7
EUR 9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100,5	98,2	97,7	101,4	106,5	110,8	113,0
Ellas	:	:	:	:	:	:	100,0	103,7	111,1	112,0	107,0	116,6	113,5	123,3
EUR 10	:	:	:	:	:	:	100,0	100,6	98,7	98,2	101,6	106,9	110,9	113,4
Intermediate consumption														
Deutschland	93,0	87,1	96,0	87,1	96,0	98,9	100,0	97,7	99,4	106,6	111,2	114,9	120,3	121,1
France	65,7	69,0	70,6	76,6	83,0	90,3	100,0	99,7	94,5	101,8	104,4	111,8	118,6	122,6
Italia	75,9	79,2	83,6	85,6	89,1	93,0	100,0	101,4	101,2	108,4	114,6	122,9	130,4	133,2
Nederland	69,9	72,6	76,8	84,5	88,5	94,3	100,0	103,0	104,4	111,4	114,2	122,4	129,0	132,8

Belgique/België	68,7	70,7	77,1	86,5	85,8	91,9	100,0	99,7	100,1	99,9	101,1	100,5	101,2	99,5
Luxembourg	85,6	87,6	89,8	94,0	99,0	102,9	100,0	104,0	104,7	114,2	107,6	97,5	96,1	93,3
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	100,0	95,8	95,6	97,7	99,1	98,4	100,6	97,7
Ireland	67,5	72,7	77,2	82,0	88,2	90,4	100,0	93,3	89,0	98,0	107,7	123,5	142,1	127,8
Danmark	93,0	90,4	88,8	93,9	94,3	95,4	100,0	98,3	102,5	114,0	116,7	126,0	134,6	133,1
EUR 9	:	:	:	:	:	:	100,0	99,0	98,2	104,4	107,9	113,2	119,0	120,1
Ellas	:	:	:	:	:	:	100,0	102,8	113,7	116,2	123,1	128,6	131,1	134,7
EUR 10	:	:	:	:	:	:	100,0	99,0	98,5	104,7	108,2	113,5	119,2	120,3
Gross value-added														
Deutschland	85,8	92,9	85,5	87,7	92,2	90,4	100,0	99,5	96,4	92,4	98,2	104,1	99,0	102,6
France	92,9	95,4	90,2	92,0	93,7	94,3	100,0	99,1	93,2	87,5	87,2	93,5	102,1	101,5
Italia	101,9	98,4	100,4	99,8	100,4	92,8	100,0	105,1	107,7	101,0	101,9	103,4	110,0	113,9
Nederland	79,1	81,5	84,0	87,8	91,1	93,3	100,0	108,2	105,5	106,9	111,5	119,7	123,5	129,0
Belgique/België	90,4	94,0	93,0	91,5	97,9	94,2	100,0	105,0	88,0	86,1	89,3	97,5	97,4	98,2
Luxembourg	106,1	96,5	93,7	99,1	91,5	92,2	100,0	99,6	93,2	79,9	88,0	97,7	95,7	92,4
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	100,0	99,9	88,2	83,3	98,4	107,2	106,8	115,8
Ireland	91,4	95,7	93,1	94,5	100,0	106,2	100,0	108,6	122,0	107,0	117,5	118,3	103,1	113,8
Danmark	105,7	109,9	104,4	92,4	102,5	101,4	100,0	119,7	97,1	88,2	105,5	100,9	98,8	100,5
EUR 9	:	:	:	:	:	:	100,0	101,5	98,1	92,9	96,8	101,9	105,1	108,1
Ellas	:	:	:	:	:	:	100,0	103,9	110,5	110,8	102,7	113,4	108,9	120,2
EUR 10	:	:	:	:	:	:	100,0	101,6	98,8	93,8	97,1	102,5	105,3	108,7

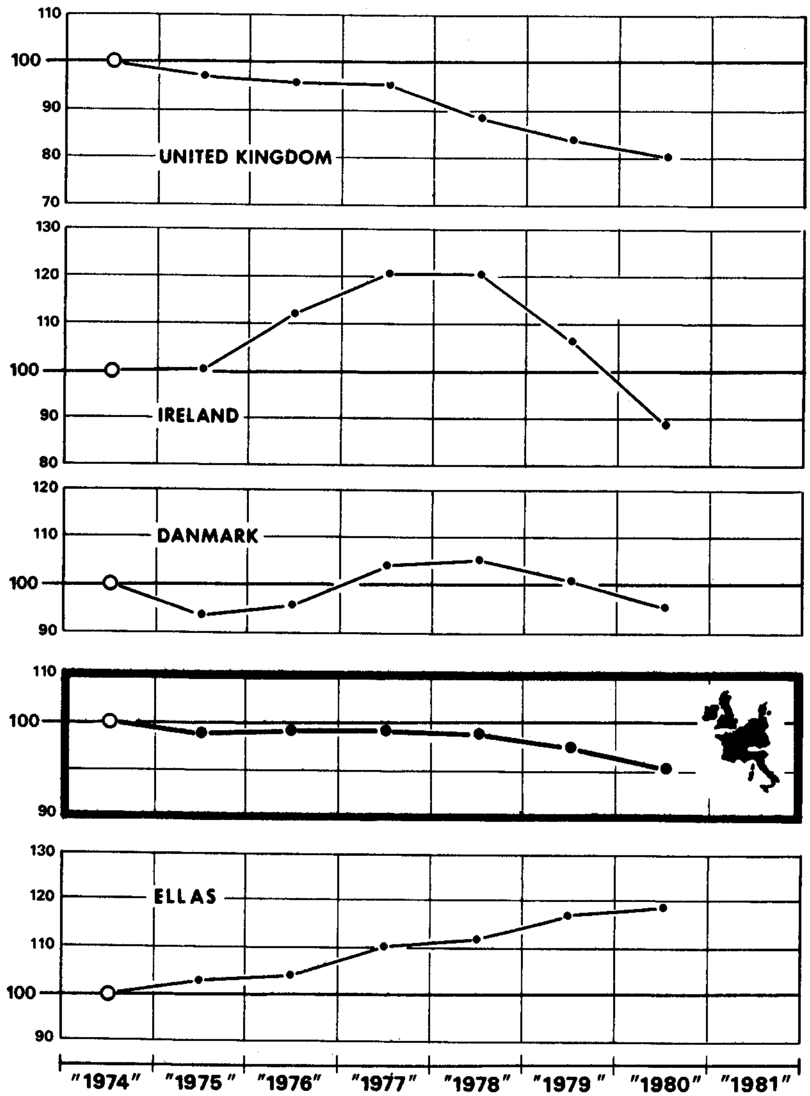
Source: Eurostat.

13 Net value added (1) per person employed (2) in agriculture (3)



Graph 7.1

13 *(1)* *(continued)*



(1) At factor cost in real terms (GDP deflator).
(2) In labour units.
(3) Curve calculated by use of moving averages, i.e. "1974" = Ø 73-74-75, "1980" = Ø79-80-81" 1981 figures are Commission estimates.

Source: Eurostat – Sector income index.

Graph 7.2

14.1 Rate of value-added tax (VAT); producer prices for agricultural products (1) at 1 January 1981

		Scheme	
		Normal	Flat rate (2)
1	2	3	4
Deutschland	Most products	6,5%	7,5%
	Grape must, beverages, services	13 %	13 % (3)
France	All products except wine	7 %	–
	Wine	17,6%	–
	All crop products	–	2,4 %
	(2,9% on sales of fruit, vegetables and wine through a producer group)	–	
	All livestock products	–	3,5 %
	(4,7% on sales of eggs, poultry and pigs through a producer group)	–	
Italia	Cereals (except seeds and paddy rice), raw milk, paddy rice, fresh and dried vegetables, potatoes, fresh and dried fruit, oilseeds for olive oil, oil, butter and cheese	2 %	2 %
	Cattle, pigs, raw milk	15 %	15 %
	All other products	8 %	8 %
Nederland	Most products	4 %	4,71% (4)
Belgique/België	Most products (not flowers)	6 %	6 %
	Flowers	16 %	16 % (5)
Luxembourg	Most products and services	5 %	5 %
United Kingdom	Products generally used for human and animal consumption (including seeds, seedlings and animals)	0 %	–
	Other products and services	15 %	–
Ireland	Horses, greyhounds	exempt	exempt
	Crop products	0 %	1 %
	Live cattle, sheep, pigs	1 %	1 %
	Other livestock including poultry and fish, carcasses, raw wool, horsehair, bristles, feathers, hides and skins	10 %	1 %
Danmark	All products	22 %	–
Ellas	VAT not yet introduced		

Source: Eurostat.

(1) The figures are for agriculture in the strict sense, excluding, for instance, forestry. The most important products are named only as examples.
(2) The flat-rate schemes applicable to agriculture are all designed to offset on a general sales-related basis the VAT paid on purchases of agricultural inputs.
(3) Winegrowers covered by the flat-rate scheme add tax at the rate of 13% to their invoices but retain only 7%, the normal flat rate, to offset the tax they have paid on their inputs. The remaining 6% is paid to the tax authorities.
(4) Rate applies to the VAT-inclusive price.
(5) VAT on flowers sold by auction is invoiced at 16%. Growers covered by the flat-rate scheme receive only the normal flat rate of 6%, the remaining 10% being payable to the central tax authority by the purchaser.

14.2 Rate of value-added tax (VAT); purchase price of agricultural inputs at 1 January 1981

Deutschland	Purchase and tenancy of farmland	exempt
	Inputs of agricultural origin (animal feedingstuffs, seeds and seedlings, breeding stock)	6,5 %
	Inputs of industrial origin (fertilizers, pesticides, electricity, buildings and machinery, building materials and accessories)	13 %
France	Fertilizers, animal feedingstuffs, pesticides, breeding stock	7 %
	Fuel (non-deductible), some building work and services provided by persons eligible for the special deduction, purchase and maintenance of farm equipment, building and maintenance of farm buildings, work under labour-only contract, most services	17,6 %
Italia	Agricultural loans, rural leases, veterinary services	exempt
	Animal feedingstuffs of vegetable origin, fertilizers	2 %
	Animal feedingstuffs of animal origin, agricultural work under labour-only contract, seeds, breeding, stock, pharmaceuticals, pesticides, fuels and lubricants	8 %
	Equipment and machinery, gaz and electricity, building materials, most services	15 %
Nederland	Veterinary services, telecommunications, indemnity insurance, purchase, renting and tenancy of immovable property (except sale by builder)	exempt
	Seeds, fertilizers, fuel for hot houses, animal feedingstuffs, breeding stock, some services, pesticides, pharmaceuticals, work under contract, equipment	4 %
	Motor fuels and other fuels (except petrol), electricity, structural work, maintenance and repair of farm buildings, machinery, tractors and equipment, small items of equipment and accessories, transport services, petrol	18 %
Belgique/België	Purchase and tenancy of land	exempt
	Animal feedingstufs, seeds, fertilizers, agricultural services	6 %
	Construction and maintenance of farm buildings, diesel fuel for agricultural purposes, light fuel oil, solid fuel, electricity, natural gas, petroleum gas for agricultural purposes, farm equipment, pesticides	16 %
	Road diesel fuel, petrol, petroleum gas for non-agricultural purposes	25 %
Luxembourg	Purchase and tenancy of land	exempt
	Animal feedingstuff, fertilizers, motor fuels and other fuels, seeds, breeding stock, electricity, water, some services (cultivation and harvesting, veterinary services)	5 %
	Agricultural equipment, pesticides, construction and maintenance of farm buildings, some services (transport)	10 %
United Kingdom	Interest relief grants on purchase and renting of land, insurance, financial costs	exempt
	Most products generally used for human consumption and animal consumption, including seeds, seedlings and animals reared for the purpose. Construction of farm buildings and most civil engineering work (excluding repair and maintenance). Motor fuels and other fuels (except road diesel fuel and petrol), electricity and water	0 %
	Road diesel fuel, lubricants, petrol, fertilizers, chemicals, purchase and maintenance of agricultural machinery, other goods and services not specified	15 %
	Purchase of motor vehicles (special non-deductible 10% tax)	15%+10%
Ireland	Animal feedingstuffs, fertilizers (put up in quantities of 10 kg or more), cereals, beetroot, hay, cake, etc., seeds and seedlings of products used for food, veterinary products for oral administration, solid fuels, petrol, diesel fuel, electricity and gas for heating and lighting	0 %
	Fertilizers (quantities less than 10 kg), pesticides, disinfectants and detergents, veterinary products for injection and veterinary equipment, farm equipment including tractors, building materials, second-hand goods, petrol and lubricants, most services	10 %
	Motor vehicles and motorcycles	35 %
Danmark	Purchase of land and immovable property	0 %
Ellas (1)	All products	22 %

(1) VAT not yet introduced.

15 Comparison between the movement [1] (% TAV) of the indices of consumer prices (1973 to 1980), producer prices (1973 to 1980) and common agricultural prices (1972/73 to 1979/80), in the EC

	Deutschland			France			Italia			Nederland			Belgique/België			Luxembourg		
	Consumer prices [1]	Producer prices	Common agricultural prices [1]	Consumer prices [1]	Producer prices	Common agricultural prices [1]	Consumer prices [1]	Producer prices	Common agricultural prices [1]	Consumer prices [1]	Producer prices	Common agricultural prices [1]	Consumer prices [1]	Producer prices	Common agricultural prices [1]	Consumer prices [1]	Producer prices	Common agricultural prices [1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Bread	5,9			13,9			19,2			8,3			9,6			7,9		
Common wheat		3,3	4,3		8,8	8,4		15,0	16,8		2,7	4,6		4,2	5,3		4,1	5,3
2. Sugar	4,1			11,2			17,4			5,6			6,4			7,5		
Sugarbeet		4,9	4,6		9,9	8,6		18,0	15,4		4,8	4,8		4,6	5,8		:	5,8
3. Whole milk	3,4			10,3			17,3			5,5			6,5			5,8		
Milk		4,1	4,8		8,6	8,8		17,5	17,3		4,8	5,1		5,1	5,8		4,0	5,8
4. Beef and veal	2,4			9,2			15,6			3,8			6,3			6,2		
Beef (excluding veal)		1,7	6,6		6,2	10,8		14,0	19,4		1,8	6,9		3,2	7,6		2,5	7,6
5. Pigmeat	2,2			7,0			13,8			3,1			3,7			5,3		
Pigmeat		−0,7	4,8		3,7	9,6		12,7	17,3		−1,5	5,0		0,0	5,8		1,4	5,8
6. Ware potatoes	5,8			6,1			12,7			2,6			−2,3			1,8		
Ware potatoes		1,6	:		−0,8	:		12,1	:		−7,0	:		−2,1	:		7,1	:
7. Eggs	2,0			6,9			14,5			1,8			2,8			3,1		
Eggs		−0,3	1,6		6,4	5,5		13,0	13,7		−0,2	1,8		0,2	2,5		−0,5	2,5

15 *(1)*

	United Kingdom			Ireland			Danmark			EUR 9			Ellas			EUR 10		
	Consumer prices (¹)	Producer prices	Common agricultural prices (¹)	Consumer prices (¹)	Producer prices	Common agricultural prices (¹)	Consumer prices (¹)	Producer prices	Common agricultural prices (¹)	Consumer prices (¹)	Producer prices	Common agricultural prices (¹)	Consumer prices (¹)	Producer prices	Common agricultural prices (¹)	Consumer prices (¹)	Producer prices	Common agricultural prices (¹)
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1. Bread	17,9			16,2			12,0			12,7			17,5			:		
Common bread		10,5	5,3		9,0	12,1		7,8	7,5		9,5	5,6		15,5	×		9.8	×
2. Sugar	19,5			20,2			20,1			10,6			6,5			:		
Sugarbeet		15,5	5,8		19,5	15,9		8,4	7,7		9,5	5,9		14,5	×		9,7	×
3. Whole milk	18,8			13,7			9,4			12,6			17,2			:		
Milk		14,0	5,8		14,0	12,6		9,2	7,9		9,0	6,0		16,5	×		9,2	×
4. Beef and veal	14,6			15,2			9,2			11,0			17,1			:		
Beef (excluding veal)		12,1	7,6		11,9	18,2		6,6	9,8		7,4	7,9		13,5	×		7,5	×
5. Pigmeat	12,5			13,7			8,4			7,9			14,5			:		
Pigmeat		10,8	5,8		10,7	12,6		3,1	7,9		2,9	6,1		13,5	×		3,0	×
6. Ware potatoes	17,1			15,3			8,7			:			18,3			:		
Ware potatoes		13,0	:		15,0	:		6,2	:		5,3	:		17,5	×		6,1	×
7. Eggs	10,7			9,5			7,2			8,0			13,2			:		
Eggs		9,2	2,5		12,4	9,1		7,0	4,6		5,5	5,6		12,6	×		5,8	×

Source: Eurostat; for the common agricultural prices: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(¹) Calculated from the prices in the national currency.
(²) Calculated from the prices in ECU.

16 Annual rate of change of (a) consumer prices for foodstuffs and of (b) producer prices for agricultural products (1)

		% TAV			% TVA for each month of 1980/81 compared with the corresponding month of 1979/80								
		1979/1973	1980/1979	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	I-VI
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
France	(a)	3,6	4,4	4,2	4,4	4,6	4,7	4,8	5,3	6,1	5,6	4,4	5,2
	(b)	2,5	2,4	0,6	1,2	1,4	1,1	1,1	2,0	4,1	4,2	5,7	3,0
Italia	(a)	10,7	9,7	9,1	9,4	9,6	9,5	10,0	10,9	11,6	12,9	13,7	11,4
	(b)	7,8	5,6	5,4	6,2	7,1	6,9	8,4	9,2	11,4	14,1	14,8	10,8
Nederland	(a)	16,8	15,7	16,0	16,3	16,1	15,2	15,5	16,1	17,8	19,1	20,3	17,3
	(b)	15,0	13,4	8,5	8,6	9,9	6,7	9,0	11,0	10,6	11,2	12,3	10,1
Belgique/België	(a)	5,5	3,8	3,9	4,0	3,7	3,7	3,4	4,4	4,6	5,4	5,1	4,4
	(b)	2,3	4,1	3,7	1,6	0,2	– 3,1	0,5	0,8	5,9	10,4	10,0	6,1
Luxembourg	(a)	6,5	3,8	5,3	5,2	4,7	5,2	5,2	6,1	6,2	5,9	5,9	5,8
	(b)	3,0	3,1	– 0,4	0,4	1,2	– 2,2	– 0,7	2,6	5,1	9,7	8,8	3,9
United Kingdom	(a)	6,8	8,0	3,7	4,0	4,3	4,9	5,0	5,1	5,3	6,3	7,9	5,8
	(b)	3,5	4,7	3,6	6,3	4,1	3,3	3,5	3,6	4,8	7,2	6,7	4,9
Ireland	(a)	16,2	11,8	10,1	9,3	9,2	8,6	8,7	7,8	7,7	8,2	8,6	8,3
	(b)	13,0	5,6	4,9	5,2	5,6	5,6	3,9	4,5	8,7	10,5	9,4	7,1
Danmark	(a)	15,1	9,3	:	11,0	:	:	12,0	:	:	12,9	:	12,4
	(b)	15,0	– 2,3	0,1	4,8	7,5	13,9	13,5	9,9	13,3	13,7	16,0	13,4
	(a)	10,3	10,0	10,6	9,8	9,8	10,4	10,3	10,8	11,9	12,5	13,0	11,5
	(b)	5,9	11,2	9,2	7,8	7,9	5,4	5,0	5,1	7,7	10,0	11,0	7,4
EUR 9	(a)	11,2	10,4	10,1	10,1	10,0	9,7	10,6	10,3	11,1	11,8	12,1	10,9
	(b)	8,4	6,9	4,9	5,3	5,9	4,8	5,8	6,8	9,0	10,7	11,3	8,1
Ellas (2)	(a)	15,1	27,6	25,9	30,5	31,3	30,5	29,8	26,7	26,7	26,4	27,1	27,0
	(b)	15,0	22,2	24,0	29,1	25,6	26,4	27,4	27,7	27,8	28,6	31,4	28,0
EUR 10	(a)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	(b)	8,8	7,9	5,9	6,6	7,0	6,0	7,0	8,0	10,0	11,7	12,4	9,2

Source: Eurostat.

(1) TAV 1979/68: index 1975=100 and index 1970=100.
(2) 'Fruit and vegetables' excluded in monthly series and included in annual series.
(3) 1979/1975.

EUR 10

17 Producer (1) prices for agricultural products (excluding VAT) in the European Communities

	Index 1975 = 100			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	131,0	140,0	151,0	10,1	7,9
Crop products	137,7	150,6	164,8	10,8	9,4
Cereals and rice	136,1	144,7	156,8	10,4	8,4
Common wheat	137,7	147,1	158,9	10,0	8,0
Fodder barley	126,7	139,7	146,5	10,0	4,9
Barley for brewing	130,7	136,2	137,1	8,8	0,7
Maize	140,9	148,7	163,3	11,4	9,8
Other	140,0	143,1	164,0	11,2	14,6
Root and tuber crops	93,1	116,6	118,0	9,2	1,2
Ware potatoes	74,1	113,1	103,4	8,7	− 8,6
Sugarbeet	109,1	119,8	131,2	11,4	9,5
Other	114,3	116,0	120,4	6,0	3,8
Fresh vegetables	136,1	159,6	184,4	12,7	15,5
Cauliflowers	129,1	188,6	209,0	15,0	10,8
Lettuces	114,9	146,8	130,1	9,2	−11,4
Tomatoes	134,4	154,9	182,7	11,7	18,0
Carrots	83,3	125,8	130,2	12,2	3,5
Other	144,9	163,3	195,9	13,0	20,0
Fresh fruit	180,9	176,1	201,8	13,5	14,6
Dessert apples	181,9	151,1	174,2	9,0	15,3
Dessert pears	216,2	192,8	192,3	15,5	− 0,3
Cherries	201,3	140,3	190,5	9,8	35,8
Plums	160,9	138,6	182,0	14,0	31,3
Strawberries	139,5	133,4	164,5	14,0	23,3
Citrus fruit	238,9	268,7	314,2	18,5	9,6
Other	152,1	159,3	190,1	13,5	19,3
Wine	166,9	186,8	189,4	8,3	1,4
Olives and olive oil	125,7	140,8	162,3	15,0	15,3
Seeds	136,9	143,7	156,2	12,0	8,7
Flowers and plants	129,2	132,1	144,7	7,4	9,5
Other crop products	135,5	154,1	180,2	12,2	16,9
Animals and animal products	126,3	132,6	141,4	7,2	6,6
Animals for slaughter	124,4	130,3	137,7	6,4	5,7
Large animals	123,4	128,9	136,0	6,0	5,5
Beef animals	133,1	136,9	141,2	7,7	3,1
Calves	130,4	136,5	144,7	7,1	6,0
Pigs	109,6	113,1	118,9	2,7	5,1
Sheep	150,4	167,8	180,6	12,3	7,6
Other	127,4	140,5	160,1	8,3	14,0
Poultry	130,3	138,3	147,9	8,5	6,9
Chickens	133,3	142,9	153,8	9,3	7,6
Other	120,6	123,7	129,5	5,9	4,7
Other	141,0	149,6	162,6	12,0	8,7
Milk	128,2	135,9	145,0	9,6	6,7
Eggs	128,9	131,1	155,8	3,7	18,8
Other animals and animal production	154,0	163,9	162,0	9,3	− 1,2

Source: Eurostat.

(1) TAV $\frac{1973}{1970}$: index 1970 = 100, TAV $\frac{1979}{1970}$: index 1975 = 100 and index 1970 = 100.

18 Purchase price of agricultural inputs

			Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/ België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	Ellas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A - *Animal feed*												
Barley	ECU/100 kg	1980	16,74	15,93	19,46	17,14	19,18	18,88	18,66	:	:	:
	% TAV	1980/1979	0,2	5,0	17,6	– 1,1	0,6	8,3	2,4	:	:	22,1
	% TAV	1979/1973	1,0	9,0	:	4,0	5,7	5,2	15,0	:	:	13,5
Oats	ECU/100 kg	1980	15,99	15,27	17,88	16,45	19,09	18,53	19,73	:	:	:
	% TAV	1980/1979	2,4	17,1	17,9	6,6	2,6	8,2	12,4	:	:	:
	% TAV	1979/1973	:	6,6	15,5	2,3	5,1	4,7	15,0	:	:	:
Maize	ECU/100 kg	1980	22,70	17,54	18,02	19,34	22,81	20,82	23,93	:	:	:
	% TAV	1980/1979	5,1	8,4	12,7	2,5	3,3	0,9	13,0	:	:	:
	% TAV	1979/1973	4,8	9,8	17,0	4,6	6,4	6,4	12,6	:	:	:
Toasted extracted soya bean meal	ECU/100 kg	1980	23,14	:	22,63	19,60	23,55	:	25,80	:	:	:
	% TAV	1980/1979	3,8	:	7,6	7,1	6,8	:	1,9	:	:	:
	% TAV	1979/1973	– 6,6	:	:	– 8,4	– 6,1	:	0,8	:	– 4,7	:
Fish meal	ECU/100 kg	1980	42,58	41,06	45,08	40,54	40,16	:	46,27	:	:	:
	% TAV	1980/1979	19,4	16,0	15,2	20,4	20,9	:	8,0	:	:	:
	% TAV	1979/1973	– 7,7	– 5,1	3,8	– 9,6	– 8,4	:	1,8	:	:	:
Meadow hay	ECU/100 kg	1980	:	6,57	14,08	13,91	8,46	:	9,42	:	:	:
	% TAV	1980/1979	:	12,6	39,9	8,8	27,1	:	14,2	:	:	15,0
	% TAV	1979/1973	:	4,4	26,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dried lucerne	ECU/100 kg	1980	:	11,41	16,18	15,07	15,12	:	21,24	:	:	:
	% TAV	1980/1979	:	2,7	13,9	5,9	5,9	:	18,0	:	:	:
	% TAV	1979/1973	:	5,5	:	1,8	2,4	:	16,0	:	:	:
Dried sugarbeet pulp	ECU/100 kg	1980	14,86	12,88	14,61	16,38	16,27	:	18,95	14,20	:	:
	% TAV	1980/1979	12,4	6,6	18,8	0,9	– 2,3	:	13,6	7,9	:	:
	% TAV	1979/1973	1,5	8,7	15,5	3,6	4,6	:	15,0	:	:	:
Supplementary for dairy cows (stall-fed)	ECU/100 kg	1980	20,78	23,54	22,80	19,78	21,07	19,34	24,26	:	:	:
	% TAV	1980/1979	4,9	8,8	11,6	4,4	6,4	7,0	8,2	:	:	30,1
	% TAV	1979/1973	– 1,1	7,9	17,0	0,9	2,1	2,7	14,0	:	:	15,0

Complete for pigs being fattened	ECU/100 kg	1980	22,20	22,85	22,22	21,19	23,53	21,80	23,78	22,32	:	:
	% TAV	1980/1979	3,2	9,9	12,2	6,0	5,7	4,9	8,4	3,7	:	31,7
	% TAV	1979/1973	0,0	:	16,0	1,8	3,1	4,1	13,5	15,5	4,7	15,0
Complete for chickens being fattened	ECU/100 kg	1980	25,55	28,19	24,08	26,16	28,70	28,60	22,96	:	:	:
	% TAV	1980/1979	– 0,4	7,7	12,4	3,3	2,4	3,4	–18,4	:	:	25,3
	% TAV	1979/1973	1,8	:	16,0	1,7	2,9	5.4	12.4	:	:	15,0
Complete for 'battery' laying hens	ECU/100 kg	1980	22,28	23,43	23,61	22,68	24,86	24,48	23,69	24,11	:	:
	% TAV	1980/1979	1,6	9,5	11,8	3,8	4,3	1,4	4,2	5,3	:	:
	% TAV	1979/1973	1,1	:	14,5	2,9	3,6	5,3	13,0	15,5	:	:
B – *Fertilizers* (1)												
Nitrate of ammonia	ECU/100 kg	1980	57,12	57,95	41,44	52,76	53,19	49,41	49,09	53,15	53,47	:
	% TAV	1980/1979	8,5	27,2	24,2	11,1	16,3	15,0	13,5	12,4	22,6	46,2
	% TAV	1979/1973	4,5	12,0	19,5	6,4	6,9	7,1	17,0	18,0	10,3	16,0
Thomas slag	ECU/100 kg	1980	42,86	36,10	49,55	45,51	38,84	16,16	38,31	55,67	:	:
	% TAV	1980/1979	5,2	16,8	4,4	7,7	8,2	2,9	14,4	15,3	:	46,3
	% TAV	1979/1973	7,0	12,4	22,0	8,9	10,4	3,0	18,0	26,0	:	16,0
Superphosphate	ECU/100 kg	1980	:	54,42	:	66,03	57,68	:	56,18	65,24	50,25	:
	% TAV	1980/1979	:	24,8	:	23,1	24,0	:	35,4	27,6	18,8	:
	% TAV	1979/1973	:	14,0	26,0	9,2	10,5	:	:	28,0	12,8	:
Potassium chloride	ECU/100 kg	1980	22,37	21,49	22,50	24,73	22,72	21,60	:	22,81	20,80	:
	% TAV	1980/1979	6,8	13,3	34,9	11,0	5,9	11,1	:	15,8	14,8	90,8
	% TAV	1979/1973	6,3	12,5	18,0	7,6	8,7	8,6	:	21,0	13,5	25,0
Fertilizers containing nutrients N-P_2O_5-K_2O (17-17-17)	ECU/100 kg	1980	21,81	22,86	20,47	20,78	:	20,56	23,56	21,30	:	:
	% TAV	1980/1979	8,1	24,1	11,0	12,0	:	15,0	19,6	18,6	:	46,3
	% TAV	1979/1973	6,6	11,3	22,0	5,9	7,6	8,6	15,5	18,5	:	15,5
C – *Fuels*	ECU/100 kg	1980	24,04	27,68	:	26,58	22,44	22,29	24,46	:	21,37	:
	% TAV	1980/1979	27,3	46,8	:	68,2	36,6	39,0	36,1	:	47,4	38,2
	% TAV	1979/1973	13,0	22,0	29,0	13,5	16,0	16,0	27,0	:	20,0	24,0

Source : Eurostat.

(1) Price for 100 kg of pure nutrient contents.

19 Evolution (1) in the indices of the agricultural wages, in the EC indices of purchase price of inputs (2) and producer prices for agricultural products (excluding VAT)

(1975 = 100)

	Deutschland			France			Italia			Nederland			Belgique/België			Luxembourg		
	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (3)	Agricultural producer prices (4)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (3)	Agricultural producer prices (4)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (3)	Agricultural producer prices (4)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (3)	Agricultural producer prices (4)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (3)	Agricultural producer prices (4)	Farm wages	Price of intermediate consumption (3)	Agricultural producer prices (4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Indices																		
1973	80,9	89,1	91,3	66,6	71,8	87,5	57,1	68,6	76,3	68,5	92,6	95,0	69,5	86,1	91,3	:	82,2	91,6
1974	92,7	95,0	88,2	82,0	89,1	91,9	75,3	90,6	88,7	79,6	98,9	91,0	81,6	94,6	88,2	:	92,7	90,8
1975	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	:	100	100
1976	110,3	108,3	108,8	116,0	106,7	114,5	125,1	122,2	122,3	109,0	111,2	113,2	114,6	111,7	117,1	:	109,4	109,0
1977	119,0	110,5	107,6	131,1	116,2	124,6	164,7	141,6	148,9	116,0	115,9	111,4	129,1	114,0	111,8	:	113,7	111,4
1978	125,3	107,7	104,2	149,4	122,7	128,7	194,6	151,7	162,2	128,0	111,3	106,8	140,0	110,7	107,6	:	112,0	110,6
1979	133,2	114,0	105,7	170,4	134,7	137,3	234,2	165,5	177,4	138,0	119,1	108,6	151,4	116,7	108,9	:	116,4	112,7
1980	142,7	121,7	108,2	195,9	154,7	145,0	287,9	189,4	201,2	145,0	126,8	113,1	162,2	126,0	112,3	:	126,7	118,0
1981*	149	133	114	:	176	159	:	222	230	:	140	122	177	137	123	:	138	123
% TAV																		
1979/73	8,7	4,2	2,5	7,8	11,1	7,8	26,0	16,0	15,0	12,4	4,2	2,3	13,5	5,2	3,0	:	6,0	3,5
1980/79	7,1	6,8	2,4	15,0	14,9	5,6	22,9	14,4	13,4	5,1	6,4	4,1	7,1	8,0	3,1	:	8,9	4,7
1981/80*	5	9	5	:	14	9	:	17	15	:	10	8	9	9	9	:	9	4

19 *(1)*

	United Kingdom			Ireland			Danmark			EUR 9			Ellas			EUR 10		
	Farm wages	Price of inter-mediate consump-tion (3)	Agricul-tural producer prices (4)	Farm wages	Price of inter-mediate consump-tion (3)	Agricul-tural producer prices (4)	Farm wages	Price of inter-mediate consump-tion (3)	Agricul-tural producer prices (4)	Farm wages	Price of inter-mediate consump-tion (3)	Agricul-tural producer prices (4)	Farm wages	Price of inter-mediate consump-tion (3)	Agricul-tural producer prices (4)	Farm wages	Price of inter-mediate consump-tion (3)	Agricul-tural producer prices (4)
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Indices																		
1973	63,7	71,3	72,4	68,0	60,7	78,8	74,4	78,8	89,8	:	78,1	84,8	:	65,9	80,1	:	77,8	84,6
1974	79,4	91,0	82,1	82,3	85,0	78,9	85,1	94,2	91,2	:	92,4	88,8	:	91,6	93,3	:	92,3	89,0
1975	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	:	100	100	100	100	100	:	100	100
1976	117,1	123,3	128,6	116,8	115,7	126,1	110,9	108,1	113,0	:	112,7	116,9	121,7	109,4	121,0	:	112,7	117,1
1977	127,2	142,4	133,7	135,4	140,7	153,9	129,8	115,3	118,1	:	122,8	125,9	150,2	123,6	138,1	:	122,8	126,5
1978	143,9	146,5	137,8	151,7	146,6	173,3	139,2	114,0	124,7	:	125,3	129,7	185,6	133,8	157,1	:	125,5	131,0
1979	167,2	164,9	152,1	175,6	165,0	182,2	152,9	122,7	126,8	:	136,4	137,8	228,2	160,2	185,3	:	137,0	140,0
1980	200,3	184,6	160,6	208,8	188,9	178,0	165,5	142,4	141,0	:	152,5	147,3	285,5	210,8	226,5	:	153,6	151,0
1981*	:	202	176	:	217	210	178	168	154	:	171	162	:	264	276	:	174	168
%TAV																		
1979/73	17,5	15,0	13,0	17,0	18,0	15,0	12,7	10,4	5,9	:	9,7	8,4	:	16,0	15,0	:	9,9	8,8
1980/79	19,8	12,0	5,6	18,9	14,5	– 2,3	8,2	16,1	11,2	:	11,6	6,9	25,1	31,6	22,2	:	12,1	7,9
1981/80*	:	9	10	:	15	18	7	18	9	:	13	10	:	25	22	:	13	11

Source: Eurostat ('Purchase price of inputs', and 'Producer prices for agricultural products' are harmonized indices, whereas 'Farm wages' are national indices which have not been harmonized.

(1) TAV 1973/68 : index 1970=100; TAV 1979/68 : index 1975=100 and index 1970=100.

(2) The EC index of purchase prices for agricultural inputs is a Laspeyres index, whereas the implicit price (see 7) is a Paasche index. The difference between the figures in the two tables results primarily from the different index formulae.

(3) Index of the price of goods and services of current agricultural consumption.

(4) Annual index includes fruit and vegetables.

(5) VAT included.

20 **Evolution ([1]) in the EC price index of feedingstuffs, fertilizers and soil improvement, energy**

	Deutschland				France				Italia			
	Feeding-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil improvements	Energy and lubricants	Investments in machinery	Feeding-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil improvements	Energy and lubricants	Investments in machinery	Feeding-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil improvements	Energy and lubricants	Investments in machinery
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Indices												
1973	104,5	73,0	78,9	83,1	83,8	61,1	60,9	73,4	73,4	51,5	50,0	62,4
1974	102,8	88,0	93,9	91,3	94,8	85,1	94,5	86,0	92,5	85,7	91,5	79,6
1975	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1976	113,5	101,6	107,1	104,7	107,3	99,0	112,0	110,1	124,9	113,8	121,4	116,7
1977	116,3	99,6	107,2	109,5	121,3	102,5	124,4	118,5	147,6	127,1	147,4	138,5
1978	106,6	99,6	107,6	112,3	123,1	112,6	133,9	128,2	157,8	139,5	150,1	155,3
1979	107,0	101,6	139,4	114,9	131,0	124,2	159,1	140,9	170,8	159,1	162,5	184,2
1980	110,4	110,5	161,7	119,5	142,2	154,1	218,4	157,2	193,6	196,5	205,3	216,1
1981*	121	123	179	124	161	177	280	177	229	229	274	246
% TAV												
1979/73	0,4	5,7	9,9	5,6	7,7	12,6	17,5	11,5	15,0	21,0	22,0	20,0
1980/79	3,2	8,8	16,0	4,0	8,6	24,1	37,3	11,6	13,4	23,5	26,3	17,3
1981/80*	10	11	11	4	14	15	28	13	19	16	33	14

	United Kingdom				Ireland				Danmark			
	Feeding-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil improvements	Energy and lubricants	Investments in machinery	Feeding-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil improvements	Energy and lubricants	Investments in machinery	Feeding-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil improvements	Energy and lubricants	Investments in machinery
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Indices												
1973	79,4	59,3	56,3	62,9	71,2	45,7	47,2	63,3	96,0	48,7	55,8	73,0
1974	101,1	84,0	82,3	76,8	93,1	76,8	80,1	78,3	103,1	69,8	95,9	87,0
1975	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1976	125,1	105,2	123,1	122,4	120,1	102,8	122,5	130,2	115,3	88,8	107,9	106,6
1977	148,2	118,1	147,4	149,8	155,6	112,4	142,9	161,6	125,9	83,1	110,9	115,5
1978	144,4	137,0	152,1	169,6	158,7	119,1	138,8	183,9	118,4	85,5	113,6	127,5
1979	163,4	147,2	181,9	188,6	177,2	130,5	172,5	199,9	126,7	89,8	146,0	138,1
1980	174,7	173,5	238,7	217,7	184,3	155,7	246,0	213,7	147,0	109,9	202,7	153,0
1981*	188	191	267	229	202	177	320	241	172	135	262	167
% TAV												
1979/73	12,8	16,5	22,0	21,5	16,5	19,0	24,0	21,0	7,1	10,7	17,5	11,2
1980/79	6,9	17,9	31,2	15,4	4,0	19,3	42,6	6,9	14,2	22,4	38,8	10,8
1981/80*	8	10	12	5	10	14	30	13	19	23	29	9

Source: Eurostat.

([1]) TAV 1973/1968: index 1970=100; TAV 1979/1968: index 1975=100 and index 1970=100.

and lubrificants, investments in machinery (excluding VAT; Ireland including VAT)

(1975 = 100)

Nederland				Belgique/België				Luxembourg			
Feed-ing-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil im-provements	Energy and lubricants	Invest-ments in machinery	Feed-ing-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil im-provements	Energy and lubricants	Invest-ments in machinery	Feed-ing-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil im-provements	Energy and lubricants	Invest-ments in machinery
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
101,4	78,9	64,1	80,7	94,0	69,1	62,4	80,0	89,7	75,2	70,9	80,3
104,4	87,6	88,4	84,3	99,4	86,3	82,8	90,0	96,5	92,1	87,2	90,1
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
110,9	106,2	115,3	109,1	112,5	108,0	106,4	111,2	108,5	107,9	106,7	125,8
114,7	107,5	127,5	117,0	114,9	107,4	111,2	116,8	113,4	108,8	109,5	132,1
104,9	109,0	134,4	122,2	107,9	104,2	110,0	121,2	108,8	106,3	108,3	138,1
113,9	109,7	154,2	129,0	112,4	109,7	137,3	128,5	110,1	112,4	130,3	144,8
120,0	122,2	202,5	136,0	118,4	122,9	179,7	137,8	116,7	126,7	164,1	155,3
129	135	257	142	129	136	208	143	129	137	190	162
2,0	5,6	16,0	8,1	3,0	8,0	14,0	8,2	3,5	6,9	10,7	10,3
5,4	11,4	31,3	5,4	5,3	12,0	30,9	7,2	6,0	12,7	25,9	7,3
8	11	27	4	9	11	16	4	10	8	16	4

EUR 9				Ellas				EUR 10			
Feed-ing-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil im-provements	Energy and lubricants	Invest-ments in machinery	Feed-ing-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil im-provements	Energy and lubricants	Invest-ments in machinery	Feed-ing-stuffs	Fertilizers and soil im-provements	Energy and lubricants	Invest-ments in machinery
38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
88,5	63,0	66,1	74,3	70,7	81,0	49,8	:	88,2	63,4	65,1	:
98,8	85,1	91,0	85,9	93,2	100,0	88,4	:	98,7	85,4	90,9	:
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
116,1	102,1	112,7	110,7	107,4	117,5	106,9	112,8	115,9	102,4	112,4	110,8
129,0	105,8	122,9	122,1	125,4	122,6	120,1	125,0	128,9	106,1	122,7	122,2
126,7	113,3	126,2	131,6	137,2	125,1	126,6	136,3	127,0	113,6	126,2	131,7
136,0	122,0	153,4	143,3	153,9	150,6	173,7	149,2	136,3	122,6	154,5	143,4
147,3	144,9	194,5	158,4	194,6	220,9	253,9	178,4	148,3	146,4	197,9	158,9
165	165	233	173	252	253	336	217	167	166	239	174
7,4	11,6	14,5	11,6	14,0	10,9	23,0	:	7,5	11,6	15,5	:
8,3	18,8	26,8	10,4	26,4	46,7	46,2	19,6	8,8	19,4	28,0	10,8
12	14	20	9	30	14	32	22	13	16	21	9

21 Evolution (1) of the indices of producer prices for agricultural products (excluding VAT)

(1975 = 100)

	Deutschland			France			Italia			Nederland			Belgique/België			Luxembourg		
	Total	Crop products	Livestock products	Total	Crop products	Livestock products	Total	Crop products	Livestock products	Total	Crop products	Livestock products	Total	Crop products	Livestock products	Total	Crop products	Livestock products
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Indices (y compris les fruits et légumes)																		
1973	91,3	83,5	94,6	87,5	87,0	90,2	76,3	79,2	72,4	95,0	90,1	97,5	91,3	80,9	96,1	91,6	78,9	94,3
1974	88,2	81,4	91,0	91,9	96,1	89,9	88,7	94,3	81,0	91,0	92,5	90,3	88,2	89,0	87,9	90,8	83,4	92,4
1975	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1976	108,8	115,9	106,3	114,5	122,1	108,2	122,3	122,9	121,5	113,2	124,5	107,5	117,1	135,1	108,8	109,0	120,6	106,4
1977	107,6	107,5	107,7	124,6	133,1	117,7	148,9	155,6	139,8	111,4	113,9	110,2	111,8	114,0	110,8	111,4	114,1	110,8
1978	104,2	107,9	102,9	128,7	132,1	125,9	162,2	169,7	151,9	106,8	104,9	107,8	107,6	108,9	107,1	110,6	115,0	109,7
1979	105,7	110,4	104,0	137,3	142,4	133,0	177,4	186,7	164,8	108,6	108,2	108,8	108,9	111,1	107,9	112,7	119,3	111,2
1980	108,2	116,2	105,3	145,0	149,9	140,9	201,2	211,6	186,9	113,1	118,2	110,5	112,3	114,6	111,3	118,0	133,2	114,7
1981*	114	123	110	159	163	156	230	245	211	122	125	121	123	129	120	123	137	120
% TAV																		
1979/73	2,5	4,8	1,6	7,8	8,6	6,7	15,0	15,5	14,5	2,3	3,1	1,8	3,0	5,4	2,0	3,5	7,0	2,8
1980/79	2,4	5,3	1,3	5,6	5,3	5,9	13,4	13,3	13,4	4,1	9,2	1,6	3,1	3,2	3,2	4,7	11,7	3,2
1981/80*	5	6	5	9	8	10	15	16	13	8	5	9	9	13	8	4	3	5

21 (1)

	United Kingdom			Ireland			Danmark			EUR 9			Ellas			EUR 10		
	Total	Crop products	Livestock products	Total	Crop products	Livestock products	Total	Crop products	Livestock products	Total	Crop products	Livestock products	Total	Crop products	Livestock products	Total	Crop products	Livestock products
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Indices (y compris les fruits et légumes)																		
1973	72,4	65,3	76,3	78,8	69,4	80,3	89,8	85,3	91,4	84,8	81,7	87,6	80,1	80,4	79,6	84,6	81,6	87,4
1974	82,1	80,6	82,9	78,9	79,4	78,8	91,2	91,3	91,2	88,8	91,2	87,7	93,3	93,4	93,2	89,0	91,3	87,8
1975	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1976	128,6	143,7	120,4	126,1	123,7	126,5	113,0	117,4	111,3	116,9	124,4	111,9	121,0	121,9	119,1	117,1	124,3	112,1
1977	133,7	130,9	135,2	153,9	138,5	156,4	118,1	118,3	118,0	125,9	133,7	120,9	138,1	140,3	133,4	126,5	134,2	121,2
1978	137,8	121,8	146,5	173,3	134,9	179,5	124,7	123,2	125,2	129,7	135,8	125,7	157,1	160,6	149,4	131,0	137,7	126,3
1979	152,1	141,4	157,9	182,2	159,4	185,9	126,8	132,0	124,9	137,8	147,4	131,4	185,3	189,0	177,5	140,0	150,6	132,6
1980	160,6	141,1	171,1	178,0	157,1	181,4	141,0	148,4	138,2	147,3	159,1	139,6	226,5	232,5	213,8	151,0	164,8	141,4
1981*	176	154	188	210	174	216	154	167	149	162	177	153	276	274	280	168	184	156
% TAV																		
1979/73	13,0	13,5	14,5	15,0	15,0	15,0	5,9	7,5	5,3	8,4	10,3	7,0	15,0	15,5	14,5	8,8	10,7	7,2
1980/79	5,6	– 0,2	8,4	– 2,3	– 1,4	– 2,4	11,2	12,4	10,7	6,9	7,9	6,2	22,2	23,0	20,4	7,9	9,4	6,6
1981/80*	10	9	10	18	11	19	9	12	8	10	11	10	22	18	31	11	12	10

Source: Eurostat.

(1) TAV 1973/1968: index 1970 = 100; TAV 1979/1968: index 1975 = 100 and index 1970 = 100.

22 Market value of agricultural land (parcels)

		ECU/ha (5)			% TAV	
		1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	Agricultural land	10 194	12 073	14 276	:	18,3
France	Arable land	3 297	3 578	3 774	11,9	5,4
	Natural meadow	2 948	3 220	3 408	12,0	5,8
Italia		:	:	:	:	:
Nederland (1)	Arable land	12 742	13 017	12 053	25,0	– 7,4
	Meadow	13 060	13 155	12 017	27,0	– 8,7
Belgique/België (2)	Arable land	12 067	13 089	12 567	12,2	– 4,0
	Meadow	11 053	11 179	10 827	12,4	– 3,2
Luxembourg						
United Kingdom		:	:	:	:	:
- England (3)	Agricultural land	4 348	5 392	5 141	11,1	– 4,7
- Wales (3)	Agricultural land	2 988	4 147	4 441	16,0	7,1
- Scotland (3) (4)	Agricultural land	3 186	3 238	2 572	18,0	–20,6
- Northern Ireland (3)	Agricultural land	4 374	5 559	5 392	26,0	– 3,0
Ireland	Agricultural land	:	:	:	:	:
Danmark (4)	Agricultural land	5 758	5 923	5 523	18,0	– 6,8
Ellas	Agricultural land - non-irrigated	2 911	3 273	4 510	:	37,8
	- irrigated	7 338	7 481	8 869	:	18,6

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Crop year.
(2) Weighted average of public and private sales.
(3) Market value of all agricultural land free for sale ('with vacant possession').
(4) Price of farms (land and buildings) of more than 8,1 ha (more than 20 acres).
(5) Converted at constant exchange rates (1980).

23 Rent of agricultural land

	ECU/ha (3)			% TAV		Ratio rent/ market value (gross income) in %	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Deutschland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France							
– Arable land (1)	56,40	60,83	65,60	7,6	7,8	1,7	1,7
Italia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland							
– Arable land (1)	125,71	148,54	150,35	18,2	1,2	1,1	1,2
– Meadow	107,24	122,45	128,97	14,2	5,3	0,9	1,1
Belgique/België							
– Arable land (1)	100,03	102,95	108,68	2,9	5,6	0,8	0,9
– Meadow	99,24	102,02	103,21	2,8	1,2	0,9	1,0
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom (2)							
England	59,48	70,39	83,36	18,3	18,4	1,3	1,6
Wales	29,59	36,39	41,14	23,4	13,0	0,9	0,9
Scotland	36,04	44,61	52,42	18,4	20,3	1,4	2,0
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Danmark	106,55	116,77	115,75	:	– 0,9	2,0	2,1
Ellas – non-irrigated	100,98	126,22	143,05	:	13,3	3,9	3,2
– irrigated	294,51	318,07	324,81	:	2,1	4,3	3,7

Source: Eurostat.

(1) 1964 survey updated using a national accounting indicator (INSEE).
(2) Prices for all kinds of land.
(3) Converted at constant exchange rates (1980).

24 Agricultural prices and amounts of Community aid
(Beginning of marketing year)

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1972/73	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	% TAV 1980/81 / 1st year	% TAV 1979/80 / 1972/73	% TAV 1981/82 / 1980/81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cereals								
Marketing year: August-July Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
1. Durum wheat	Target price	160,31	277,37	294,71	311,48	5,3	9,6	5,7
	Single basic intervention price	141,36	249,12	260,33/232,88	274,99/251,79	4,8	9,9	5,6/8,1
	Guaranteed min. price to producer	185,94	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Threshold price	157,65	273,40	289,90	306,48	5,3	9,6	5,7
	Production aid	44,57/ha	77,31/ha	79,24/ha	85,18/57,23/ha	:	9,6	7,5/:
2. Common wheat	Target price	137,58	201,42	214,01	230,55	4,0	6,6	7,7
	Single basic intervention price	126,64	149,17	155,88	165,23	2,1	2,8	6,0
	Threshold price	134,92	197,45	209,20	225,55	4,0	6,6	7,8
	Ref. price (breadmaking quality)	:	168,06	175,20/163,02	192,72/182,44	2,2	:	10,0/11,9
3. Barley	Target price	126,03	182,89	194,32	210,00	4,5	6,4	8,1
	Single basic intervention price	115,70	149,17	155,88	165,23	3,3	4,3	6,0
	Threshold price	123,31	178,90	189,50	205,00	4,5	6,4	8,2
4. Rye	Target price	127,48	192,50	197,31	210,00	4,4	7,1	6,4
	Single basic intervention price	117,81	159,82	163,82/156,37	169,20/163,04	3,4	5,2	3,3/4,3
	Threshold price	124,82	188,50	192,50	205,00	4,3	7,1	6,5
5. Maize	Target price	123,01	182,89	194,32	210,00	4,5	6,8	8,1
	Single basic intervention price	100,65	149,17	155,88	165,23	4,1	6,8	6,0
	Threshold price	115,52	178,90	189,50	205,00	4,5	7,6	8,2
Rice								
Marketing year: September-August Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
1. Paddy rice	Intervention price	157,16	218,58	233,71	259,42	3,5	5,7	11,0
2. Husked rice	Target price	225,69	382,28	408,16	450,50	4,9	9,2	10,4
Round-grain	Threshold price	250,89	376,58	401,07	443,71	4,9	7,0	10,6
Long-grain	Threshold price	275,16	388,67	401,07	443,71	4,9	5,9	10,6
3. Wholly milled								
Round-grain	Threshold price	327,02	499,75	531,38	585,51	5,3	7,3	10,2
Long-grain	Threshold price	385,29	557,84	580,61	640,81	6,0	6,4	10,4
4. Broken rice	Threshold price	156,56	241,52	255,83	276,75	4,9	7,5	8,2
Sugar and isoglucose								
Marketing year: July-June Beginning of single market: 1968/69: sugar 1977/78: isoglucose								
1. Beet	Minimum price From 1981/82: basic price Community	21,37	31,83	33,10	35,91	4,1	6,9	8,5

	Italia	23,73	34,35	35,62	38,43	4,0	7,7	7,9
	Ireland	19,28	33,40	34,67	37,48	7,6	9,6	8,1
	United Kingdom	17,28	33,40	34,67	37,48	9,1	11,6	8,1
	From 1981/82:							
	Minimum price for "A" sugarbeet							
	Community	:	:	33,10#	35,19	:	:	6,3
	Italia	:	:	35,62#	37,71	:	:	5,9
	Ireland	:	:	34,67#	36,76	:	:	6,0
	United Kingdom	:	:	34,67#	36,76	:	:	6,0
	Minimum price for half-lean							
	From 1981/82: "B" sugarbeet							
	Community	12,57	22,28	23,17	24,42	5,6	10,0	5,4
	Italia	14,93	24,80	25,69	26,94	5,3	8,8	4,9
	Ireland	:	23,85	24,74	25,99	11,3	:	5,1
	United Kingdom	:	23,85	24,74	25,99	7,1	:	5,1
2. Raw sugar	Intervention price							
	Community	239,98	341,30	358,90	385,80	4,0	6,1	7,5
	Italia	256,66	341,30	358,90	385,80	3,6	4,9	7,5
	French OD	241,91	344,80	362,60	385,80	4,0	6,1	6,4
	Ireland	226,40	341,30	358,90	385,80	6,5	7,1	7,5
	United Kingdom	178,80	341,30	358,90	385,80	9,1	11,4	7,5
	Threshold price	286,88	422,30	457,71	498,50	4,5	6,7	8,9
3. White sugar	Target price	296,80	432,60	455,50	494,20	4,5	6,5	8,5
	Intervention price							
	Community	282,17	410,90	432,70	469,50	4,5	6,5	8,5
	Italia	300,30	430,30	452,10	488,90	4,4	6,2	8,1
	French OD	278,18	408,50	430,30	469,50	4,5	6,6	9,1
	Ireland	254,61	423,00	444,80	481,60	7,2	8,8	8,3
	United Kingdom	229,22	423,00	444,80	481,60	8,6	10,8	8,3
	Threshold price	327,02	492,80	533,00	585,10	4,8	7,1	9,8
	Production levy	113,16	123,30	129,80	140,90	1,5	1,4	8,6
4. Molasses	Threshold price	38,69	38,70	60,00	65,10	3,7	0,0	8,5
Isoglucose	Production levy	:	49,90	53,40	:	6,5	:	:
Olive oil								
Marketing year: November-October								
Beginning of single market: 1966/67	Target production price	1 507,56	2 350,40	2 479,70	2 727,70	4,2	7,7	10,0
	Representative market price	962,33	1 470,00	1 450,00	:	2,9	7,3	:
	Intervention price	874,68	1 731,90	1801,20/1708,00	1963,30/1869,70	5,2	12,1	9,0/9,5
	Threshold price	945,40	1 449,60	1 427,90	:	2,8	7,4	:
	Aid	545,24	529,00	558,10/111,60	600,00/120,00	2,0	−0,5	7,5/7,5
Oilseeds								
Marketing year:								
Colza and rape seed: July-June								
Sunflower: October-September								
From 1972/73 September-August								
Soya: November-October								
Flax seeds: August-July								
Castor beans: October-November								
Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
Soya: 1974/75								
Flax seeds: 1976/77								
Castor beans: 1978/79								
1. Colza and rape seed	Target price	252,07	364,10	386,90	425,60	3,6	6,3	10,0
	Basic intervention price	244,81	353,60	367,70	397,10	3,4	6,3	8,0

24 *(1) (continued)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1972/73	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	% TAV 1980/81 / 1st year	% TAV 1979/80 / 1972/73	% TAV 1981/82 / 1980/81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2. Sunflower	Target price	254,48	396,60	426,30	477,50	4,4	7,7	12,0
	Basic intervention price	247,23	385,10	400,50	440,60	4,1	7,7	10,0
3. Soya	Target price	:	394,80	420,50	462,60	6,9	:	10,0
	Minimum price	:	:	386,90	416,30	0	:	7,6
4. Flax seeds	Target price	:	397,90	421,80	464,00	4,7	:	10,0
5. Castor beans	Target price	:	515,40	543,70	598,10	1,7	:	10,0
Dried fodder								
Marketing year: Dehydrated potatoes: July-June Dehydrated lucerne: April-March Beginning of single market: 1974/75								
1. Dehydrated potatoes	Production aid	:	11,72	12,42	13,41/26,8	9,4	:	8,0/:
2. Dehydrated lucerne	Production aid	:	6,14	6,51	7,03	−1,8	:	8,0
	Target price	:	126,40	134,62/126,50	148,08/140,93	4,0	:	10,0/11,4
Cotton seed - ECU/ha								
Marketing year: August-July Beginning of single market: 1971/72								
	Aid	96,72	133,38	140,72	:	5,8	5,5	:
Flax and hemp - ECU/ha								
Marketing year: August-July Beginning of single market: 1970/71								
1. Flax	Aid Community	163,21	248,55	264,71	296,48/59,30	7,1	7,3	12,0/:
2. Hemp	Aid	139,03	225,74	240,41	269,26/53,85	9,5	8,4	12,0/:
Seeds (1) (2)								
Marketing year: July-June Beginning of single market: 1972/73 (Fibre flax: 1973/74, Monoecious hemp: 1975/76 and Seed flax: 1977/78)								
1. Monoecious hemp (1)	Aid	:	127,00	129,00	129,00	8,8	:	0,0
2. Fibre flax (1)	Aid	:	175,00	178,00	14,82/2,97 ha	9,1	:	:
3. Seed flax (1)	Aid	:	139,00	141,00/0,00	141,00 26,00 to 36,00	4,9	:	0,0/0,0

4. Grasses (1)	Aid	96,72 to 362,69	121,00 to 459,00	123,00 to 503,00 0,00	123,00 to 503,00 25,00 to 110,00	3,1 to 4,0		0,0/0,0
5. Legumes (1)	Aid	60,45 to 241,79	48,00 to 339,00	49,00 to 368,00 49,00 to 100,00	49,00 to 368,00 12,00 to 119,00	−2,6 to 5,4	−3,8 to 5,8	0,0 −20,9 to 29,80
6. Hybrid maize (2)	Reference price	447,31 to 1 148,51	690,00 to 1 350,00	690,00 to 1 350.00	700,00 to 1 360,00	5,6 to 2,0	7,5 to 2,7	14,01 to 0,7
Wine – ECU/degree-hl or hl (according to type)								
Marketing year: mid-December-mid-December Beginning of single market: 1969/70								
A – 1. Type R I	Guide price	1,75	2,54	2,68/2,41	2,95/2,71	4,6	6,4	10,0/12,4
	Activating price	1,63	2,36	2,49	:	4,4	6,4	:
2. Type R II	Guide price	1,62	2,54	2,68/2,41	2,95/2,71	5,4	7,8	10,0/12,4
	Activating price	1,58	2,36	2,49	:	5,2	6,9	:
3. Type R III	Guide price	27,32	39,61	41,79	45,97	4,5	6,4	10,0
	Activating price	26,11	36,84	38,87	:	4,3	5,9	:
4. Type A I	Guide price	1,64	2,38	2,51	2,72	4,4	6,4	8,4
	Activating price	1,58	2,17	2,27	:	3,8	4,6	:
5. Type A II	Guide price	36,39	52,79	55,69	61,26	4,7	6,4	10,0
	Activating price	33,97	48,14	50,79	:	4,3	6,0	:
6. Type A III	Guide price	41,59	60,28	63,60	69,96	4,7	6,4	10,0
	Activating price	38,81	54,98	58,00	:	4,3	6,0	:
B – 1. Red wine	Reference price	2,22	3,33	3,55	:	5,3	7,0	:
2. White wine	Reference price	2,12	3,17	3,38	:	5,2	6,9	:
3. Liqueur wine	Reference price	5,20	56,00 to 82,00	59,00 to 86,00	:	×	×	:
4. Liqueur wine (processed)	Reference price	:	47,00 to 70,00	51,00 to 74,00	:	×	:	:
5. Wine (fortified for distillation)	Reference price	1,45	2,05	2,19	:	4,6	5,9	:
6. Grape must	Reference price	:	2,25	2,39	:	3,1	:	:
7. White wine (Riesling-Sylvaner)	Reference price	44,94	66,31	70,43	:	5,2	6,7	:
C – Grape juice								
1. White	Reference price	:	2,88	3,07	:	4,4	:	:
2. Other	Reference price	:	3,03	3,22	:	4,4	:	:
Hops – ECU/ha								
Marketing year: September-August Beginning of single market: 1971								
Different varieties	Aid	181,34 to 906,71	225,00 to 250,00	200,00 to 250,00	:	– 4,5 to 10,3	3,7 to 19,5	:
Leaf tobacco – ECU/kg								
Harvest: January-December Beginning of single market: 1970								
No 1a+b	Norm price	2,291	2,898	3,014	3,165	3,2	4,0	5,0
	Intervention price	2,062	2,608	2,713	2,849	3,9	4,0	5,0
	Derived intervention price	3,206	3,944	3,994	4,160	2,2	3,5	4,2
	Premium	1,595	1,984	2,074	2,219	3,1	3,7	7,0
No 2	Norm price	2,767	3,464	3,603	3,783	3,1	3,8	5,0
	Intervention price	2.490	3,118	3,243	3.405	3,1	3,8	5,0
	Derived intervention price	3,609	4,439	4,541	4,734	2,3	3,5	4,3
	Premium	1,586	2,065	2,228	2,384	4,4	4,5	7,0

24 *(2) (continued)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1972/73	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	% TAV 1980/81 / 1st year	% TAV 1979/80 / 1972/73	% TAV 1981/82 / 1980/81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No 3	Norm price	2,605	3,363	3,514	3,690	3,6	4,4	5,0
	Intervention price	2,345	3,027	3,163	3,321	3,6	4,4	5,0
	Derived intervention price	2.973	4,040	4,155	4,331	3,4	5,2	4,2
	Premium	1,400	2,001	2,096	2,243	5,9	6,1	7,0
No 4a+b	Norm price	1,792	2,579	2,721	2,993	4,9	6,3	10,0
	Intervention price	1,613	2,321	2,449	2,694	4,9	6,3	10,0
	Premium	1,237	1,621	1,799	1,979	4,6	4,6	10,0
No 5	Norm price	1,893	2,521	2,650	2,915	4,0	4,9	10,0
	Intervention price	1,703	2,261	2,385	2,624	4,0	4,8	10,0
	Premium	1,333	1,559	1,653	1,818	3,3	2,6	10,0
No 6	Norm price	2,142	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Intervention price	1,928	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Premium	1,087	:	:	:	:	:	:
No 7a+b	Norm price	1,641	2,330	2,470	2,717	4,8	6,0	10,0
	Intervention price	1,480	2,096	2,223	2,445	4,8	6,0	10,0
	Premium	1,194	1,608	1,720	1,892	4,7	5,1	10,0
No 8a+b+c	Norm price	1,331	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Intervention price	1,198	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Premium	0,829	:	:	:	:	:	:
No 9a+b	Norm price	1,593	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Intervention price	1,434	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Premium	1,043	:	:	:	:	:	:
No 10	Norm price	2,170	2,825	2,952	3,247	3,9	4,5	10,0
	Intervention price	1,954	2,542	2,657	2,922	3,9	4,5	10,0
	Derived intervention price	2,777	3,580	3,678	3,976	3,9	4,3	8,1
	Premium	1,330	1,628	1,714	1,885	6,7	3,4	10,0
No 11a	Norm price	1,758	2,066	2,190	2,387	2,4	2,7	9,0
	Intervention price	1,583	1,859	1,971	2,184	2,4	2,7	10,8
	Derived intervention price	2,409	2,780	2,883	3,084	2,1	2,4	7,0
	Premium	0,832	1,058	1,221	1,331	4,2	4,1	9,0
No 11b	Norm price	1,861	2,423	2,520	2,722	3,9	4,5	8,0
	Intervention price	1,676	2,181	2,268	2,450	3,9	4,5	8,0
	Derived intervention price	2,516	3,150	3,220	3,427	3,2	3,8	6,4
	Premium	1,007	1,316	1,369	1,479	5,4	4,6	8,0
No 12a+b+c	Norm price	1,801	2,152	2,249	2,339	3,0	3,0	4,0
	Intervention price	1,621	1,937	2,024	1,871	3,0	3,0	– 7,6
	Derived intervention price	2,260	2,751	2,824	2,650	3,2	3,3	– 6,2
	Premium	0,642	1,055	1,218	1,373	10,1	8,6	12,7
No 13a+b+c	Norm price	1,775	2,056	2,138	3,135	2,6	2,5	46,6
	Intervention price	1,597	1,851	1,924	2,822	2,6	2,5	46,7
	Derived intervention price	2,423	2,764	2,824	4,127	2,2	2,2	46,1
	Premium	1,379	1,514	1,597	2,157	2,9	1,6	35,1

No 14	Norm price	1,410	1,588	1,628	1,693	2,1	2,0	4,0
	Intervention price	1,268	1,271	1,465	1,524	2,1	0,0	4,0
	Derived intervention price	1,845	1,934	2,138	2,205	2,2	0,8	3,1
	Premium	0,959	1,110	1,171	1,218	3,6	2,5	4,0
No 15	Norm price	2,621	2,987	3,062	3,184	1,8	2,2	4,0
	Intervention price	2,359	2,689	2,756	2,547	1,8	2,2	– 7,6
	Derived intervention price	3,809	4,250	4,265	4,015	1,4	1,8	– 5,9
	Premium	1,735	1,867	1,970	2,220	3,2	1,2	12,7
No 16	Norm price	2,455	2,829	2,900/2,900	3,016/3,016	2,1	2,4	4,0/4,0
	Intervention price	2,210	2,263	2,320/2,610	2,413/2,714	0,9	0,4	4,0/4,0
	Derived intervention price	3,305	3,402	3,407/3,740	3,514/3,859	0,7	0,5	3,1/3,2
	Premium	1,605	1,776	1,864/1,864	2,114/2,114	3,2	1,7	13,4/13,4
No 17	Norm price	2,199	2,540	2,604	2,708	2,1	2,4	4,0
	Intervention price	1,979	2,031	2,083	2,166	0,9	0,4	4,0
	Derived intervention price	2,976	3,065	3,070	3,166	0,7	0,5	3,1
	Premium	1,431	1,576	1,654	1,904	2,5	1,6	15,1
No 18a+b+c	Norm price	11,618	13,321	13,654	14,202	2,4	2,3	4,0
	Intervention price	10,456	11,990	12,289	12,780	2,4	2,3	4,0
	Derived intervention price	15,805	18,091	18,267	18,831	2,1	2,3	3,1
	Premium	6,721	6,891	7,384	8,122	2,1	0,4	10,0
No 19a+b	Norm price	1,086	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Intervention price	0,977	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Premium	0,265	:	:		:	:	:
No 20	Norm price	:	:	:	4,270	:	:	:
	Intervention price	:	:	:	3,843	:	:	:
	Derived intervention price	:	:	:	5,240	:	:	:
	Premium	:	:	:	2,292	:	:	:
No 21	Norm price	:	:	:	3,735	:	:	:
	Intervention price	:	:	:	3,362	:	:	:
	Derived intervention price	:	:	:	4,896	:	:	:
	Premium	:	:	:	2,038	:	:	:
No 22	Norm price	:	:	:	3,317	:	:	:
	Intervention price	:	:	:	2,986	:	:	:
	Derived intervention price	:	:	:	4,258	:	:	:
	Premium	:	:	:	1,802	:	:	:
Fruit and vegetables – ECU/100 kg								
Marketing year: differs according to product Beginning of single marketing year: 1966/67								
1. Cauliflowers	Basic price	9,79	14,52	14,75	17,40	2,1	6,8	18,0
	Buying-in price	4,11	6,35	6,44	7,59	2,9	7,5	17,9
2. Tomatoes (open grown)	Reference price	21,40	131,00	137,45	151,80	16,2	×	10,4
	Basic price	15,96	23,27	24,79	26,51/17,22	4,0	6,5	6,9/:
	Buying-in price	6,41	9,68	10,31	11,03/7,18	4,2	7,1	7,0/:
3. Oranges (Group 1)	Reference price	20,79	22,85	22,85	22,85/22,16	0,0	1,6	0,0/:
	Basic price	19,22	30,40	32,14/19,38	35,53/26,28	5,2	7,9	10,5/35,6
	Buying-in price	13,18	19,80	20,93/12,99	23,13/17,11	4,7	7,0	10,5/31,7
4. Mandarins	Reference price	21,52	23,87	23,87	23,87/23,15	0,8	1,7	0,0/:
	Basic price	22,24	33,98	35,96/28,45	39,81/33,75	5,8	7,3	10,7/18,6
	Buying-in price	14,63	22,42	23,71/18,20	26,22/22,22	5,7	7,4	10,6/22,1

24 *(3) (continued)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1972/73	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	% TAV 1980/81 / 1st year	% TAV 1979/80 / 1972/73	% TAV 1981/82 / 1980/81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5. Lemons	Reference price	25,15	33,04	29,81	29,81/28,92	2,8	4,7	0,0/:
	Basic price	24,78	33,42	35,62/26,32	39,07/36,09	8,5	5,1	9,7/37,1
	Buying-in price	13,30	20,12	21,47/15,90	23,58/21,78	7,9	7,1	9,8/37,0
6. Table grapes	Reference price	31,31	38,89	40,62	45,38/44,02	1,1	3,7	11,7/:
	Basic price	17,05	26,12	27,54	30,29/31,25	0,6	7,4	10,0/:
	Buying-in price	11,61	17,00	17,88	19,60/20,29	1,2	6,6	9,6/:
7. Apples	Reference price	17,29	29,00	31,31	33,95/32,93	4,4	9,0	12,0/:
	Basic price	11,73	19,18	20,42	22,54	0,9	8,5	10,4
	Buying-in price	6,17	9,78	10,40	11,48	0,6	8,0	10,4
8. Pears	Reference price	18,26	28,60	29,89	33,49/32,49	2,0	7,8	12,0/:
	Basic price	16,20	21,29	22,48/29,92	24,80/30,14	0,4	4,7	10,3/0,7
	Buying-in price	8,10	10,87	11,50/15,85	12,72/15,40	0,3	5,0	10,6/−2,8
9. Peaches	Reference price	34,09	54,92	57,52	63,97/62,05	4,2	8,3	11,2/:
	Basic price	22,97	34,25	36,71	40,56/28,76	4,8	6,9	10,5/:
	Buying-in price	13,90	20,85	22,37	24,74/17,55	4,9	7,0	10,6/:
10. Cherries	Reference price	50,53	84,40	88,52	97,98/95,04	5,0	8,9	10,7/:
11. Plums (Group 1)	Reference price	26,84	44,37	46,69	51,75/49,98	6,0	8,7	10,8/:
12. Cucumbers	Reference price	:	91,58	94,26	101,55	6,1	:	7,7
Products processed from fruit and vegetables – ECU/100 kg								
Marketing year: varies according to product Uniform beginning of marketing year: Tomato concentrates: 1975/76 Preserved pineapple: 1976/77 Other: 1978/79								
1. Preserved pineapple	Aid	:	46,38	51,58	54,24	9,2	:	5,2
	Minimum price	:	20,67	21,66	23,73	4,1	:	9,6
2. Tomato concentrates	Production aid	:	38,22	37,10	40,30/21,61	−2,8	:	8,6/:
	Minimum producer price	:	8,35	8,75	9,275/6,095	5,0	:	6,0/:
3. Peeled tomatoes – whole	Production aid	:	14,14 to 17,75	12,73 to 15,98	12,13 to 16,74 9,04 to 12,03	6,3 to 6,2	:	−4,7 to 4,8 :
	Minimum producer price	:	10,53 to 13,96	11,03 to 14,63	11,692 to 15,508 7,918 to 11,056	5,0 to 5,0	:	6,0 to 6,0 :
– other	Production aid	:	6,93	6,24	5,94/4,43	6,5	:	− 4,8/:
	Minimum producer price	:	8,70	9,12	9,667/6,551	5,0	:	6,0/:

4. Tomato juice	Production aid	:	10,17	9,15 to 17,10	9,00 to 18,54 7,35 to 9,94	3,6 to 41,7	:	–1,6 to 8,4 :
	Minimum producer price	:	8,70	8,75 to 9,12	9,275 to 9,667 6,085 to 6,222	2,9 to 5,0	:	6,0 to 6,0 :
5. Peaches in syrup	Production aid	:	27,69	26,06	21,12/9,78	9,3	:	–19,0/:
	Minimum producer price	:	30,13	31,58	33,475/23,394	5,1	:	6,0/:
6. Prunes	Production aid	:	51,40	47,90	:	16,2	:	:
	Minimum producer price	:	133,69	140,11	:	5,0	:	:
Milk products								
Marketing year: April-March Beginning of single market: 1968/69								
1. Milk (3,7% FC)	Target price	142,29	214,00	222,60	242,60	5,0	7,0	9,0
2. Low-fat milk	Aid	19,95	56,50	55,00	:	10,0	19,0	:
3. Butter	Intervention price							
	Community	2 176,12	2 849,70	2 916,00	3 178,40	2,8	4,6	9,0
	Danmark	2 037,45	2 849,70	2 916,00	3 178,40	4,6	5,8	9,0
	Ireland	1 875,21	2 849,70	2 916,00	3 178,40	5,7	7,2	9,0
	United Kingdom	919,53	2 849,70	2 916,00	3 178,40	15,5	20,7	9,0
4. Cheese – Gr. Pad (30-60 days)	Inte rention price	1 720,94	2 794,30	2 896,10	3 172,00	5,6	8,4	9,5
(6 months)	Intervention price	2 037,69	3 390,90	3 498,50	3 172,00	5,7	8,9	– 9,3
– Parm. Regg.	Intervention price	2 216,34	3 699,80	3 807,40	3 172,00	5,6	8,9	–16,7
(6 months)	Storage price	26,26	:	:	:	:	:	:
5. Skimmed-milk powder	Intervention price	652,83	1 157,90	1 215,10	1 324,50	7,7	10,0	9,0
	Aid	213,02	556,00	540,00	:	15,1	17,3	:
6. Pilot products	Serum powder – Threshold price	259,92	386,90	391,80	427,10	3,5	6,9	9,0
	Milk powder (15%) – Threshold price	810,00	1 355,40	1 396,90	1 522,60	6,5	7,6	9,0
	Milk powder (26%) – Threshold price	1 410,85	2 086,30	2 155,60	2 349,60	4,7	6,7	9,0
	Condensed milk (unsweetened) – Threshold price	597,83	825,70	844,20	920,20	3,5	5,5	9,0
	Condensed milk (sweetened) – Threshold price	799,12	1 072,60	1 095,30	1 193,90	3,3	5,0	9,0
	Butter – Threshold price	2 431,81	3 099,00	3 215,40	3 504,80	2,8	4,1	9,0
	Emmentaler – Threshold price	2 055,58	3 059,90	3 180,30	3 460,10	4,8	6,9	8,8
	Blue-veined cheese – Threshold price	1 778,97	2 481,50	2 559,90	2 790,30	4,0	5,7	9,0
	Parm. Regg. – Threshold price	2 749,16	4 068,90	4 175,70	4 593,30	4,5	6,8	10,0
	Cheddar – Threshold price	1 886,57	2 670,70	2 761,20	3 091,70	4,2	6,0	12,0
	Gouda and other – Threshold price	1 691,33	2 456,10	2 538,30	2 766,70	4,5	6,4	9,0
	Lactose – Threshold price	519,85	773,70	780,50	850,70	3,5	6,9	9,0

24 (4) (continued)

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1972/73	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	% TAV 1980/81 / 1st year	% TAV 1979/80 / 1972/73	% TAV 1981/82 / 1980/81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Beef and veal								
Marketing year: April-March								
Beginning of single market: 1968/69								
1. Beef animals (live)	Guide price							
	Community	906,71	1 545,80	1 607,60	1 728,20	5,8	9,3	7,5
	Ireland+United Kingdom	730,45	1 545,80	1 607,60	1 728,20	10,4	13,3	7,5
	Intervention price							
	Community	:	1 391,20	1 446,80	1 555,40	3,8	:	7,5
	Ireland+United Kingdom	:	1 391,20	1 446,80	1 555,40	6,3	:	7,5
2. Calves (live)	Guide price							
	Community	1 139,44	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Ireland+United Kingdom	904,90	:	:	:	:	:	:
Pigmeat								
Marketing year: November-October								
Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
Pig carcasses	Basic price	997,39	1 504,46	1 587,21	1 761,80	4,6	7,1	11,0
	Sluice-gate price	670,56	1 076,90	1 143,70	:	3,8	8,2	:
Eggs								
Marketing year: November-October								
Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
Eggs in shell	Sluice-gate price	78,34	106,30	108,00	:	2,2	5,2	:
Poultrymeat								
Marketing year: November-October								
Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
1. 70% chickens	Sluice-gate price	835,75	1 047,10	1 055,40	:	1,5	3,8	:
2. 70% duck	Sluice-gate price	815,32	1 277,20	1 299,50	:	3,2	7,8	:
3. 75% geese	Sluice-gate price	631,19	1 445,20	1 468,30	:	6,2	14,8	:
4. Turkeys	Sluice-gate price	965,95	1 331,50	1 347,20	:	2,3	5,5	:
5. Guinea-fowl	Sluice-gate price	1 423,42	1 750,60	1 774,20	:	1,4	3,5	:
Silkworms – ECU/box of seed								
Marketing year: April-March								
Beginning of single market: 1972/73	Aid	36,27	67,50	71,21/58,79	85,00/64,03	8,8	10,9	19,4/8,9

Unginned cotton								
Marketing year: August to July Beginning of single market: 1981/82	Target price	:	:	:	760,00	:	:	:
	Minimum price	:	:	:	722,00	:	:	:
Beans and field beans								
Marketing year: July-June Beginning of single market: 1978/79	Activating price	:	349,70	375,90	418,30	4,3	:	11,3
	Minimum purchase price	:	214,80	226,60	244,70	3,5	:	8,0
Sheep and goatmeat - ECU/100 kg								
Marketing year: April-March Beginning of single market: 1980/81	Basic price	:	:	345,00	370,88	:	:	7,5
	Intervention price	:	:	293,20	315,25	:	:	7,5
	Derived intervention price (Ireland)	:	:	276,20	298,25	:	:	8,0
	Reference price							
	Italia	:	:	375,00	395,06	:	:	5,3
	France	:	:	345,00	370,88	:	:	7,5
	Danmark	:	:	315,00	346,69	:	:	10,1
	Benelux	:	:	315,00	346,69	:	:	10,1
	Deutschland	:	:	315,00	346,69	:	:	10,1
	Ireland	:	:	310,00	342,66	:	:	10,5
	United Kingdom	:	:	293,00	328,95	:	:	12,3
	Ellas	:	:	345,00	370,88	:	:	7,5

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Seed subsidies 1981/82 (ECU/100 kg): Ceres: Oryza Sativa L. - 12,1; Oleaginae: Linum usitatissimum L. partim (seed flax) - 17,5; Linum usitatissimum L. partim (fibre flax) - 13,9; Cannabis sativa L. (monoica) - 12,7; Graminae: Arrhenatherum elatius (L.) Beauv. ex. J. and K. Presl. - 39,9; Dactylis glomerata L. - 33,9; Festuca arundinacea Schreb. - 35,1; Festuca ovina L. - 25,4; Festuca pratensis Huds. - 26,6; Festuca rubra L. - 23,0; Lolium multiflorum Lam. - 13,3; Lolium perenne L. - of high persistence, late or medium late - 21,8; - new varieties and others - 16,9; - of low persistence, - 12,1; Lolium × hybridum Hausskn. - 13,3; Phleum pratense L. - 45,9; Poa nemoralis L. - 24,2; Poa pratensis L. - 24,2; Poa trivialis L. - 24,2; Leguminosea: Pisum sativum L. partim (Fodder peas) - 4,8; Vicia faba L. partim (Field beans) - 6,0; Medicago sativa L. (ecotypes) - 12,1; Medicago sativa L. (varieties) - 21,8; Trifolium pratense L. - 31,4; Trifolium repens L. - 33,9; Trifolium repens L. var. giganteum - 33,9; Vicia sativa L. -19,3.

(2) Reference prices for hybrid maize for sowing 1981/82 (ECU/100 kg): Double hybrids - Top-cross hybrids - 70, Three-cross-hybrids - 94, Single hybrids - 135.

25 Expenditure on consumption of
(a) foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco
(b) foodstuffs
(c) non-alcoholic beverages
(d) alcoholic beverages
(e) tobacco

	% of expenditure (1) on final consumption by households in 1979					Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco % TAV (volume)
	Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	Foodstuffs	Non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages	Tobacco	1979 / 1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	20,0	15,2	3,0		1,8	2,8
France	22,4	18,6	0,5	2,3	1,0	2,0
Italia	32,5	26,7	0,3	1,9	2,0	1,8
Nederland	22,2	16,8	0,6	2,3	2,5	2,4
Belgique/België	22,5	18,6	0,5	1,7	1,7	1,8
Luxembourg	22,7 (3)	18,9 (3)	0,4 (3)	1,7 (3)	1,7 (3)	0,6 (4)
United Kingdom	23,0	17,1	0,7	2,1	3,2	0,9
Ireland ** (3)	42,4 (3)	24,8 (3)	1,4 (3)	12,3 (3)	3,9 (3)	1,9 (4)
Danmark	26,0	18,4		7,6		1,0
EUR 9 (2)	23,3	18,6		4,8		2**
Ellas	36,5	28,6	0,9	3,0	4,0	3,4
EUR 10 (2)	24	19	:	:	:	2**

Source: Eurostat - ESA.
(1) Within the economic territory.
(2) Calculated from data in national currencies converted into ECU at constant rates (1979).
(3) 1978.
(4) 1978/1973.

26 Total human consumption of certain agricultural products

	EUR 10			EUR 9			
	1 000 t		% TAV	1 000 t			% TAV
	«1973/74»	«1978/79»	«1978/79» / «1973/74»	«1968/69»	«1973/74»	«1978/79»	«1978/79» / «1973/74»
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total cereals (1)	22 517	22 497	0,0	21 218 (2)	21 290	21 564	0,3
Total wheat (7)	20 447	20 461	0,0	19 008	19 239	19 546	0,3
Common wheat (7)	17 230	17 542	0,4	:	16 240	16 843	0,7
Durum wheat (7)	3 217	2 919	−1,9	:	2 999	2 703	−2,1
Rye and meslin (7)	1 101	1 057	−0,8	1 180	1 099	1 055	−0,8
Barley (7)	70	65	−1,5	78	70	65	−1,5
Maize (7)	726	729	0,1	5	715	718	0,1
Rice (7)	733	:	:	510	687	700	0,4
Potatoes	21 872	:	:	22 440	21 344	20 290	−1,0
Sugar	9 990	9 726	−0,5	8 871	9 768	9 421	−0,7
Wine (1 000 hl)	:	:	:	127 655	129 271	124 624	−0,7
Vegetables	23 377	:	:	24 488	24 851	26 912	1,6
Fruit (excluding citrus)	16 000	:	:	16 227	15 494	15 480	0,0
Cauliflowers (4)	1 380	1 296	−1,2	:	1 343	1 256	−1,3
Tomatoes (4) (5)	6 381	:	:	:	5 141	5 680	2,5
Peaches (4) (5)	1 673	1 812	1,6	:	1 498	1 579	1,1
Apples (4)	4 805	5 292	2,0	:	4 612	5 091	2,0
Pears (4)	1 855	1 710	−1,6	:	1 747	1 609	−1,6
	«1974»	«1979»	«1979» / «1974»	«1968»	«1974»	«1979»	«1979» / «1974»
Fresh (milk) products except cream	:	:	:	25 557	25 851	:	:
Cheese	:	:	:	2 219	2 721	:	:
Butter (by weight produced)	:	:	:	1 757	1 734	:	:
Eggs	:	:	:	3 302	3 541	3 693	0,8
Total meat (3)	21 289	:	:	18 130	20 744	:	:

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Including derived products (without rice).
(2) Estimate for maize for the United Kingdom.
(3) Including cutting-room fat and offal.
(4) Market sales.
(5) Including processed products.
(6) » 1974/75 «.
(7) Flour equivalent.

27 Human consumption of certain agricultural products

		EUR 10	Ellas	EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	UEBL/BLEU	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cereals (1)	»1968/69«	:	:	85	69	80	128	66	74	74	93	70
- Total cereals (without rice)	»1978/79«	84	4	83	68	75	127	62	71	71	86	65
	»1968/69«	:	:	76	48	78	123	59	72	67	88	41
- Wheat (1)	»1978/79«	76	3	75	50	73	122	56	68	65	80	44
	»1968/69«	:	:	5	16	:	:	4	1	0	0	23
- Rye (1)	»1978/79«	4	0	4	14	0	0	4	1	0	0	15
	»1968/69«	:	:	:	2	1	4	2	1	:	2	1
- Grain-maize (1)	»1978/79«	3	0	3	3	1	3	2	1	4	4	4
	»1968/69«	:	:	:	2	2	3	3	1	:	:	:
- Rice (2)	»1978/79«	3	4	4	2	4	5	4	3	3	2	2
	»1968/69«	:	:	90	109	97	45	89	119	100	127	80
Potatoes	»1978/79«	75	72	78	88	84	38	82	98	97	105	66
	»1968/69«	:	:	36	32	34	26	45	38	45	81	48
Sugar (3)	»1978/79«	36	33	36	36	36	36	29	40	33	42	45
Vegetables	»1968/69«	: 10#	: 10#	99	59	129	162	77	85	61	61	41
- Total vegetables (incl. preserved veg.)	»1978/79«	106	282	103	74	118	154	89	82	83	82	57
of which:	»1968/69«	:	:	..	4	5	8	6	5	:	:	:
- Cauliflowers (4)	»1978/79«	5	4	5	3	5	7	6	4	6	4	3
	»1968/69«	..	:	:	9	15	36	8	18	:	:	:
- Tomatoes (4)	»1978/79«	..	:	20	15	21	41	16	28	13	12	12
Fruit (5)												
- Total fresh fruit	»1968/69«	..	..	65	93	57	78	63	54	35	44	50
(including preserved fruit and fruit juice)	»1978/79«	59 10#	52 10#	60	86	52	64	80	59	32	28	36
of which:												
- Apples (4)	»1968/69«	..	..	..	27	19	11	33	25	..	..	..
	»1978/79«	20	21	20	23	15	23	38	26	12	11	17
- Pears (4)	»1968/69«	..	..	..	6	6	16	7	6	..	..	..
	»1978/79«	6	11	6	4	6	15	6	6	2	2	3
- Peaches (4)	»1968/69«	..	..	..	4	7	12	1	3	:	:	:
	»1978/79«	7	15	6	5	6	13	2	4	2	1	2
Citrus fruit												
- Total citrus fruit	»1968/69«	..	..	..	20	16	30	25	16	..	..	..
	»1978/79«	24	48	24	21	19	36	53	20	13	11	13
of which:												
- Oranges (4)	»1968/69«	..	..	..	11	11	17	17	14	..	..	..
	»1978/79«	15	34	14	9	10	23	43	16	9	9	74
Wine (6)	»1968/69«	..	..	51	16	111	111	5	11	3	2	5
	»1978/79«	..	..	48	25	96	88	12	19	7	3	12

27 *(1)*

(kg/head)

		EUR 10	Ellas	EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	UEBL/BLEU	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Milk products												
– Fresh products without cream	»1968«	:	:	103	94	85	61	154	95	145	256	171
	»1979«	:	:	:	84	:	:	136	85	138	192	157
– Cheese	»1968«	:	:	9	9	13	10	8	7	5	2	9
	»1979«	:	:	:	12	:	:	12	10	6	3	9
– Butter (fats)	»1968«	:	:	6	7	7	2	2	8	8	11	8
	»1979«	:	:	:	6	:	:	3	7	6	10	8
Margarine (pure fat)	»1968«	:	:	. .	10	4	1	23	12	. .	. .	. .
	»1979«	:	:	5	7	3	1	12	10	6	4	12
Eggs	»1968/69«	:	:	13	15	12	10	12	14	16	14	12
	»1978/79«	:	:	14	17	14	12	11	14	15	11	13
Meat (7)												
– Total meat (without offal)	»1968«	:	:	68	74	81	48	58	70	70	65	56
	»1979«	:	:	:	93	98	:	73	87	69	76	71
of which:												
– Total beef and veal	»1968«	:	:	25	23	30	23	22	25	23	18	20
	»1979«	:	:	:	24	33	:	22	28	24	23	15
– Beef	»1968«	:	:	21	21	22	20	20	23	23	18	20
	»1979«	:	:	:	22	26	:	21	25	24	23	15
– Veal	»1968«	:	:	3	2	8	4	1	2	0	0	0
	»1979«	:	:	:	2	7	:	2	3	0	0	0
– Pigmeat	»1968«	:	:	28	43	30	11	28	32	26	27	30
	»1979«	:	:	:	57	37	37	40	40	25	31	:
– Poultrymeat	»1968«	:	:	9	7	12	11	5	8	9	9	4
	»1979«	:	:	14	10	16	:	9	12	13	14	9
– Sheepmeat and goatmeat	»1968«	:	:	3	0	3	1	0	1	11	11	1
	»1979«	:	:	3	1	4	1	1	2	7	8	0
Oils and fats (8)												
– Total fats and oils	»1968«	:	:	. .	20	18	21	31	22	. .	. .	. .
	»1979«	:	:	21	21	21	23	33	22	18	15	26
of which:												
– Vegetable	»1968«	:	:	. .	5	11	18	3	4	:	:	:
	»1979«	:	:	10	6	12	19	4	4	8	8	7
– Of marine animals	»1968«	:	:	. .	1	1	0	7	2	:	:	:
	»1979«	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
– Of land animals	»1968«	:	:	. .	6	4	2	6	7	:	:	:
	»1979«	:	:	4	6	6	2	10	7	2	1	5

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Flour equivalent.
(2) Expressed in product weight.
(3) White-sugar equivalent.
(4) Human consumption based on marketed produce and including processed products.
(5) Not including citrus fruits.
(6) Litres/head.
(7) Including cutting-room fat.
(8) Crude oil (Ø 2 years – 1978/79).

28 Degree of self-supply in certain agricultural products

(%)

		EUR 10	Ellas	EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	UEBL/ BLEU	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cereals												
– Total cereals (excluding rice)	»1968/69«	:	:	86	79	147	69	38	48	63	80	99
	»1978/79«	96	90	97	87	165	67	27	48	78	88	113
– Total wheat	»1968/69«			94	86	154	95	54	59	45	68	103
	»1978/79«	110	147	108	103	192	75	60	73	71	54	130
– Rye	»1968/69«	:	:	100	100	110	103	105	90	45	100	85
	»1978/79«	108	100	108	106	124	95	61	83	71	7	159
– Barley	»1968/69«			103	80	158	22	89	64	99	97	103
	»1978/79«	112	92	112	89	174	34	51	82	115	121	117
– Oats	»1968/69«	:	:	96	91	105	69	136	85	102	96	99
	»1978/79«	98	99	98	94	112	77	137	74	95	90	93
– Grain-maize	»1968/69«	:	:	45	12	149	47	0	0	0	0	0
	»1978/79«	59	35	60	21	136	65	0	3	0	0	0
– Rice	»1968/69«	:	:	. .	0	45	225	0	0	0	0	0
	»1978/79«	70	145	75	0	10	204	0	0	0	0	0
Potatoes	»1968/69«	:	:	100	96	102	97	122	99	95	105	102
	»1978/79«	:	:	101	90	105	99	129	99	95	102	100
Sugar	»1968/69«	:	:	82	89	117	93	101	148	34	94	124
	»1978/79«	:	:	124	127	200	87	151	242	44	115	204
Fresh vegetables	»1968/69«	:	:	98	53	95	112	182	112	78	101	92
	»1978/79«	:	:	94	34	92	120	190	116	75	95	73
Fresh fruit (excluding citrus fruits)	»1968/69«	:	:	80	58	95	116	81	71	34	20	71
	»1978/79«	:	173	77	49	90	132	49	53	31	24	54
Citrus fruits	»1968/69«	:	:	. .	0	7	134	0	0	0	0	0
	»1978/79«	:	149	41	0	2	115	0	0	0	0	0
Wine	»1968/69«	:	:	97	56	92	110	2	11	0	0	0
	»1978/79«	:	125	99	58	100	135	0	5	0	0	0
Milk products												
– Fats (6)	»1968«	:	:	108	100	113	88	190	104	50	150	229
	»1979«	:	:	:	120	:	:	:	107	74	239	225
– Proteins (6)	»1968«	:	:	113	104	122	93	125	114	87	119	131
	»1979«	:	:	:	125	:	:	:	115	101	178	159
– Fresh milk products (excluding cream)	»1968«	:	:	100	100	99	100	100	102	100	100	100
	»1979«	:	:	:	100	:	:	96	118	100	100	104

28 *(1)* *(%)*

		EUR 10	Ellas	EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	UEBL/ BLEU	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
– Whole-milk powder (4)	»1968«	:	:	166	85	156	:	529	258	67	711	386
	»1979«	:	:	×	127	:	:	543	337	942	×	1 598
– Skimmed-milk powder (7)	»1968«	:	:	140	145	189	:	48	191	91	497	162
	»1979«	:	:	:	207	:	:	59	182	195	:	116
– Concentrated milk (7)	»1968«	:	:	142	93	188	93	345	120	108	0	1 243
	»1979«	:	:	:	129	:	:	339	25	124	0	380
– Cheese (7)	»1968«	:	:	98	84	109	90	225	52	44	456	234
	»1979«	:	:	:	92	:	:	231	40	69	605	390
– Butter (1)	»1968«	:	:	91	103	120	67	303	110	10	199	332
	»1979«	:	:	:	133	:	:	409	113	45	320	242
Margarine (5)	»1968«	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	»1979«	:	:	101	99	87	89	115	126	99	100	108
Eggs	»1968«	:	:	99	87	100	94	135	135	99	100	141
	»1979«	:	:	101	75	98	95	272	144	100	88	103
Meat (2)												
– Total (3)	»1968«	:	:	93	88	97	77	160	108	62	271	388
	»1979«	:	:	:	88	97	75	202	122	75	278	:
– Total beef and veal	»1968«	:	:	90	87	109	63	109	89	61	590	253
	»1979«	:	:	100	102	108	62	133	100	78	625	324
– Beef	»1968«	:	:	89	87	111	65	83	88	61	596	251
	»1979«	:	:	99	105	109	60	94	100	77	630	328
– Veal	»1968«	:	:	94	83	101	81	561	104	97	180	400
	»1979«	:	:	106	66	107	69	985	100	139	200	100
– Pigmeat	»1968«	:	:	100	95	87	88	171	130	58	165	495
	»1979«	:	:	:	88	83	74	230	165	63	139	:
– Poultrymeat	»1968«	:	:	101	49	102	99	350	133	99	104	351
	»1979«	:	:	105	60	120	99	284	89	100	100	227
– Sheepmeat and goatmeat	»1968«	:	:	56	85	82	74	289	42	42	139	100
	»1979«	:	:	67	37	77	63	326	19	61	142	0
Oils and fats												
– Total (5)	»1968«	..	..	..	34	41	52	15	26	..	..	..
	»1979«	:	:	41	40	52	50	32	33	10	51	79
– Vegetable (5)	»1968«	:	:	..	7	20	43	:	1	..	..	..
	»1979«	:	:	22	10	29	45	1	1	7	0	5
– Slaughterhouse fats (5)	»1968«	:	:	..	103	99	58	57	65	..	..	..
	»1979«	:	:	85	113	93	92	59	81	33	247	97
– Of marine animals (5)	»1968«	:	:	..	12	:	:	:	:	..	..	..
	»1979«	:	:	20	10	4	1	0	0	7	×	257

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Including butteroil.
(2) Including slaughterhouse fats.
(3) Excluding offal.
(4) Includes whole-milk powder for Italy.
(5) Ø 2 years (1978/79), excluding D, UK, DK and EUR 9 (1977/78).
(6) »1978«; NL and BLEU »1979«.
(7) Ireland, EUR 9; Ellas, EUR 10: »1978«.

29 Intra-Community trade (by product) based on ENTRIES

	EUR 9					EUR 6
	1 000 t			% TAV		
	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1978/79 / 1973/74	1979/80 / 1978/79	1971/72 / 1967/68
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total cereals (1)	16 472	14 804	15 692	– 1,4	6,0	27,6
- Common wheat	7 241	5 916	5 949	– 1,7	0,6	29,1
- Durum wheat	414	236	273	– 3,2	15,7	33,3
- Rye	229	177	138	16,4	–22,0	1,2
- Barley	5 164	4 171	4 229	0,0	1,4	4,1
- Oats	246	313	281	9,4	–10,2	7,7
- Maize	2 956	3 752	4 603	– 3,6	22,7	58,2
- Other (including sorghum)	222	239	233	– 0,5	– 2,5	42,6
Rice	416	444	369	6,8	–16,9	×
Sugar (4)	1 272	1 193	1 185	– 2,9	– 0,6	61,5
Wine (1 000 hl) (2)	18 109	20 994	18 835	11,2	–10,3	36,5
Fresh fruit	3 329	3 507	3 676	:	4,8	6,1
Fresh vegetables	4 297	4 602	4 723	5,5	2,6	6,9
Colza and rape seed	139	205	191	– 0,8	– 6,8	47,3
Sunflower seed	19	36	72	32,0	100,0	21.3
	1978	1979	1980	1979 / 1974	1980 / 1979	
Olive oil	11,9	16,0	32,5	26,9	103,1	41,5
Soya:						
- seed	255	311	274	×	–11,9	×
- oil	422	441	454	2,9	2,9	33,2
- cake	1 921	2 277	2 241	13,5	– 1,6	29,8
						1972 / 1968
Lucerne meal	370,3	433,3	328,7	1,5	–24,2	9,5
Fibres:						
- flax	167,5	167,3	155,6	17,8	– 7,0	– 6,5
- hemp	1,7	2,8	3,0	18,5	7,1	– 7,5
Raw tobacco	106,0	125,2	80,2	15,7	35,9	15,8
Apples (fresh)	1 057,0	1 092,0	1 076,6	2,3	– 1,4	10,2
Pears (fresh)	201,5	208,0	236,4	– 3,6	13,6	7,0
Peaches	249,1	298,0	259,3	8,9	–13,0	0,1
Oranges	134,6	129,0	153,2	9,7	18,8	3,9
Lemons	86,2	94,0	86,8	1,5	– 7,7	–10,1
Tomatoes	362,3	381,0	393,5	2,6	3,3	2,2
Potatoes	1 831,0	2 086,5	2 284,1	6,6	9,5	13,2
Live plants (3)	893,5	1 003,5	1 148,7	13,2	14,5	18,0
Hops:						
- cones and powders	5,6	6,5	7,8	0,6	20,0	10,0
- saps and extracts	1,1	0,8	0,7	–14,0	–12,5	25,0
Butter and butteroil	491,3	475,8	517,5	– 2,7	8,8	15,6
Cheese	629,3	706,5	6 690	7,5	– 5,3	13,0
Skimmed-milk powder (and lactoserum)	1 025,6	974,8	847,2	8,6	13,1	6,9
Whole-milk powder	86,2	99,6	118,8	10,0	19,3	16,4
Condensed milk	127,6	124,1	147,6	– 1,4	18,9	3,1
Casein	32,9	43,1	41,0	10,8	– 4,9	0,5
Beef and veal (5)	1 416	1 392	1 409	6,8	1,2	3,1
Pigmeat (5)	1 689	1 844	1 981	5,6	7,4	22,4
Poultrymeat (5)	325	339	342	2,6	0,9	9,3
Sheepmeat (5)	102,6	94,2	96,6	8,8	2,5	6,1
Eggs (6)	395	441	432	8,1	11,6	14,6

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Including derived products, except rice.
(2) Including vermouths and aromatized wines, except in the case of France.
(3) In million ECU; including horticultural products.
(4) Including the sugar contained in processed products.
(5) Live animals and meat expressed as fresh carcass weight (including preserves).
(6) In terms of shell weight (from 1977, albumin and its derivatives included).

30 Intra-Community trade (by product) based on EXITS

	EUR 9					EUR 6
	1 000 t			% TAV		
	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1978/79 / 1973/74	1979/80 / 1978/79	1971/72 / 1967/68
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total cereals (1)	19 217	17 048	17 664	– 2,0	3,6	26,4
- Common wheat	7 645	6 316	6 041	– 0,6	– 4,4	28,5
- Durum wheat	538	487	523	8,1	7,4	48,9
- Rye	228	182	124	14,6	–31,9	2,8
- Barley	5 184	4 059	4 287	– 1,7	5,6	2,4
- Oats	290	320	272	4,8	–15,0	9,2
- Maize	5 066	5 398	6 162	– 4,6	14,2	49,3
- Other (including sorghum)	266	286	241	– 9,4	–15,7	28,4
Rice	538	585	564	15,8	– 3,6	12,8
Sugar (4)	1 272	1 193	1 185	– 2,9	– 0,7	61,5
Wine (1 000 hl) (2)	16 205	21 002	19 829	11,9	– 5,6	37,7
Fresh fruit	2 989	3 237	3 484	×	7,6	:
Fresh vegetables	3 901	4 732	4 952	7,6	4,6	:
Colza and rape seed	121	202	194	1,2	– 4,0	31,7
Sunflower seed	16	37	73	9,0	97,3	31,7
	1978	1979	1980	1979 / 1974	1980 / 1979	
Olive oil	12,6	18,2	40,0	152,1	118,8	×
Soya:						
- seed	237	352	320	×	– 9,1	×
- oil	431	453	457	1,4	0,9	27,1
- cake	1 920	2 287	2 248	13,0	– 1,7	30,6
						1972 / 1968
Lucerne meal	360,0	414,3	292,6	7,4	–29,4	8,4
Fibres:						
- flax	151,7	162,3	154,6	11,8	– 4,8	– 6,8
- hemp	4,8	6,0	6,8	14,9	13,3	0,0
Raw tobacco	86,5	104,5	52,8	8,4	–49,5	14,7
Apples (fresh)	1 073,1	1 126,0	1 096,7	1,6	– 2,6	11,2
Pears (fresh)	195,1	231,0	240,7	– 3,8	4,2	8,0
Peaches	253,2	303,0	263,8	8,6	–12,9	– 0,7
Oranges	147,1	144,0	163,0	0,7	13,2	14,9
Lemons	90,4	98,0	88,3	1,4	– 9,9	– 8,6
Tomatoes	365,5	381,0	394,8	1,6	3,6	3,1
Potatoes	1 836,1	2 080,4	2 268,8	6,9	9,1	13,8
Live plants (3)	852,2	1 014,6	1 134,6	15,2	11,8	14,7
Hops:						
- cones and powders	6,3	6,9	2,0	1,5	30,4	6,5
- saps and extracts	1,0	0,9	0,8	– 7,1	–11,1	10,0
Butter and butteroil	466,4	483,1	509,3	3,0	5,4	18,9
Cheese	630,0	715,3	683,3	7,8	– 4,5	12,6
Skimmed-milk powder (and lactoserum)	1 009,2	995,6	873,1	11,7	–12,3	8,7
Whole-milk powder	88,4	103,0	119,2	8,4	15,7	23,2
Condensed milk	114,9	109,2	123,5	– 3,8	13,1	5,7
Casein	34,4	43,1	41,0	15,1	– 4,9	0,0
Beef and veal (5)	1 419	1 427	1 425	6,4	– 0,1	11,8
Pigmeat (5)	1 688	1 871	1 947	5,3	4,4	22,5
Poultrymeat (5)	337	331	337	1,4	1,8	11,9
Sheepmeat (5)	102,4	95,5	96,6	9,6	1,2	6,5
Eggs (6)	398	434	436	8,7	12,0	14,9

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Including derived products, except rice.
(2) Including vermouths and aromatized wines, except in the case of France.
(3) In million ECU; including horticultural products.
(4) Including the sugar contained in processed products.
(5) Live animals and meat expressed as fresh carcass weight (including preserves).
(6) In terms of shell weight (from 1977, albumin and its derivatives included).

31 Community imports (by product)

	EUR 9					EUR 6
	1 000 t			% TAV		
	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1978/79 / 1973/74	1979/80 / 1978/79	1971/72 / 1967/68
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total cereals (1)	19 107	18 524	16 587	– 2,9	– 10,5	– 7,3
- Common wheat	3 496	3 510	3 793	– 2,7	8,1	– 6,4
- Durum wheat	1 477	891	1 117	– 8,1	25,4	– 1,4
- Rye	91	66	64	– 14,9	– 3,0	– 19,9
- Barley	1 142	1 058	943	– 9,3	– 10,9	7,2
- Oats	388	367	241	– 9,8	– 34,3	– 13,3
- Maize	12 088	12 294	10 121	– 0,1	– 17,7	– 8,9
- Other (including sorghum)	425	338	307	– 22,4	– 9,2	– 30,4
Rice	846	672	595	7,9	– 11,5	×
Sugar (4)	1 489	1 414	1 503	– 1,9	6,3	4,1
Wine (1 000 hl) (2)	5 872	6 174	5 789	– 3,1	– 6,2	– 23,1
Fresh fruit	4 477	4 478	4 157	:	– 7,2	7,2
Fresh vegetables	3 270	3 144	3 097	3,4	– 1,5	8,8
Colza and rape seed	207	419	664	1,7	58,5	17,1
Sunflower seed	598	997	1 261	33,5	26,5	– 7,7
	1978	1979	1980	1979 / 1974	1980 / 1979	
Olive oil	102,4	152,0	169,3	– 34,2	11,4	11,9
Soya:						
- seed	10 843	11 716	11 754	5,2	0,3	13,4
- oil	15	8	22	– 19,0	175,0	– 11,5
- cake	5 898	6 153	7 175	13,5	16,6	13,8
						1972 / 1968
Lucerne meal	229,2	384,6	445,5	27,7	15,6	10,5
Fibres:						
- flax	30,1	25,5	16,7	1,2	– 34,5	29,8
- hemp	9,6	8,5	6,3	– 13,6	– 25,9	24,8
Raw tobacco	569,9	500,0	467,0	2,9	– 6,6	8,6
Apples (fresh)	455,4	377,0	429,8	– 1,1	14,0	2,3
Pears (fresh)	80,5	99,0	104,9	5,2	5,9	8,6
Peaches	94,2	71,0	89,7	– 6,1	26,3	7,7
Oranges	1 845,3	1 799,0	1 843,5	– 2,1	2,5	3,3
Lemons	245,1	235,0	243,9	1,9	3,8	7,6
Tomatoes	364,2	397,0	391,5	1,8	– 1,4	5,4
Potatoes	498,4	481,6	454,4	0,0	– 5,7	– 1,8
Live plants (3)	185,2	286,2	238,8	27,6	10,5	18,5
Hops:						
- cones and powders	7,0	8,3	7,3	6,4	– 12,0	8,3
- saps and extracts	0,0	0,1	0,2	– 10,0	– 100,0	25,0
Butter and butteroil	124,6	118,4	102,9	– 4,6	– 13,1	– 13,5
Cheese	77,5	77,5	96,0	– 6,3	23,9	0,1
Skimmed-milk powder (and lactoserum)	10,0	12,4	13,8	34,4	11,3	– 24,5
Whole-milk powder	2,1	0,5	0,3	×	×	8,1
Condensed milk	0,1	0,6	0,0	×	×	– 41,3
Casein	26,7	20,7	17,5	– 3,4	– 15,5	3,3
Beef and veal (5)	415	412	356	– 2,0	– 13,6	18,6
Pigmeat (5)	222	153	150	– 0,2	– 2,0	13,0
Poultrymeat (5)	72	71	78	1,5	9,9	– 1,0
Sheepmeat (5)	282,6	274,3	243,3	2,1	– 11,3	20,2
Eggs (6)	41	28	33	– 9,5	– 17,2	– 14,6

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Including derived products, except rice.
(2) Including vermouths and aromatized wines, except in the case of France.
(3) In million ECU; including horticultural products.
(4) Including the sugar contained in processed products, except processing traffic.
(5) Live animals and meat expressed as fresh carcass weight (including preserves).
(6) In terms of shell weight (from 1977, albumin and its derivatives included).

32 Community imports (by product)

	EUR 9					EUR 6
	1 000 t			% TAV		
	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1978/79 / 1973/74	1979/80 / 1978/79	1971/72 / 1967/68
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total cereals (1)	10 635	14 385	16 884	9,2	17,4	6,2
- Common wheat	4 610	7 725	10 354	8,4	34,0	0,1
- Durum wheat	400	614	708	41,6	15,3	7,1
- Rye	198	323	317	14,5	− 1,9	×
- Barley	4 804	5 083	4 752	11,4	− 6,5	26,4
- Oats	41	167	127	− 2,1	24,0	29,4
- Maize	542	457	616	− 6,9	34,8	−16,1
- Other (including sorghum)	40	16	10	−21,3	−37,5	−22,1
Rice	358	477	625	10,5	31,0	×
Sugar (4)	3 706	3 529	4 073	23,4	15,4	37,6
Wine (1 000 hl) (2)	5 922	6 806	8 210	13,6	20,6	8,2
Fresh fruit	518	595	579	:	2,7	5,7
Fresh vegetables	1 341	1 248	1 623	6,1	30,0	0,0
Colza and rape seed	3	3	8	×	166,7	×
Sunflower seed	17	1	2	×	100,0	×
	1978	1979	1980	1979 / 1974	1980 / 1979	
Olive oil	16,9	25,1	13,1	104,5	−47,8	4,9
Soya:						
- seed	0	1	6	×	×	×
- oil	374	405	327	13,4	19,3	48,6
- cake	535	550	922	− 6,6	67,6	16,8
						1972 / 1968
Lucerne meal	71,2	8,1	10,0	×	23,5	19,7
Fibres:						
- flax	27,7	29,8	31,3	2,0	5,0	− 5,7
- hemp	1,8	0,8	1,1	−12,9	37,5	−15,0
Raw tobacco	29,1	36,8	32,0	0,8	13,1	6,8
Apples (fresh)	156,6	219,0	204,4	0,2	− 6,7	12,1
Pears (fresh)	43,6	69,0	61,6	− 8,0	−10,7	15,0
Peaches	54,7	69,0	58,3	2,6	−15,5	5,7
Oranges	77,3	62,0	79,6	− 7,9	28,4	− 1,5
Lemons	107,8	140,0	115,3	0,6	−17,7	− 0,5
Tomatoes	36,5	40,0	38,5	3,2	− 3,8	2,7
Potatoes	649,6	715,0	981,4	2,1	37,3	3,9
Live plants (3)	290,6	310,1	339,3	13,3	9,4	12,4
Hops:						
- cones and powders	13,6	13,7	14,7	0,1	7,3	6,6
- saps and extracts	1,6	1,6	2,2	—	37,5	62,5
Butter and butteroil	245,0	463,6	596,0	4,8	28,6	− 8,8
Cheese	218,8	265,1	330,0	8,9	24,5	1,1
Skimmed-milk powder (and lactoserum)	435,0	656,6	616,7	15,2	− 6,1	−20,8
Whole-milk powder	334,6	384,6	530,9	15,6	38,0	14,1
Condensed milk	545,4	555,7	653,4	4,7	17,6	− 5,1
Casein	31,7	40,1	49,6	−22,4	23,7	− 4,6
Beef and veal (5)	168	338	642	11,1	89,9	−10,9
Pigmeat (5)	184	238	197	− 7,2	−17,2	23,9
Poultrymeat (5)	179	267	341	13,3	27,7	24,3
Sheepmeat (5)	3,5	4,3	5,2	3,9	20,9	−34,7
Eggs (6)	52	73	81	10,7	11,0	0,1

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Including derived products, except rice.
(2) Including vermouths and aromatized wines, except in the case of France.
(3) In million ECU; including horticultural products.
(4) Including the sugar contained in processed products, except processing traffic.
(5) Live animals and meat expressed as fresh carcass weight (including preserves).
(6) In terms of shell weight (from 1977, albumin and its derivatives included).

33 World exports and EC foreign trade in all products, agricultural products (1) and other products

EUR 9

(Mrd USD)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World exports (2)								
- all products	465,5	701,1	716,6	816,3	925,3	1 073,3	1 323,9	1 617,4
of which: agricultural products	98,6	125,5	128,4	139,4	156,4	171,7	216,0	244,4
other products	366,9	575,6	588,2	676,9	768,9	901,6	1 107,9	1 373,0
External EC trade (2)								
Exports								
- all products	100,1	133,0	144,2	159,3	191,2	223,3	268,1	310,5
of which: agricultural products	9,7	12,1	12,0	12,3	14,5	17,6	21,6	28,1
Imports								
- all products	105,5	158,5	158,1	179,9	201,5	231,9	303,8	382,1
of which: agricultural products	30,5	33,9	32,8	37,5	43,4	46,9	55,9	59,8
% World exports of agricultural products as percentages of total world exports	21,2	17,9	17,9	17,1	16,9	16,0	16,3	15,1
% EC exports of agricultural products as percentage of total EC exports	9,7	9,1	8,3	7,7	7,6	7,9	8,1	9,0
% EC imports of agricultural products as percentage of total EC imports	28,9	21,4	20,7	20,8	21,5	20,2	18,4	15,7
Index changes (1973 = 100)								
World exports:								
- all products	100	150,6	153,9	175,4	198,8	230,6	284,4	347,5
- agricultural products	100	127,3	130,2	141,4	158,6	174,1	219,1	247,9
- other products	100	156,9	160,3	184,5	209,6	245,7	302,0	374,2
External EC trade:								
Exports								
- all products	100	132,9	144,1	159,1	191,0	223,1	267,8	310,2
- agricultural products	100	124,7	123,7	126,8	149,5	181,4	222,7	289,7
Imports								
- all products	100	150,2	149,9	170,5	191,0	219,8	288,0	362,2
- agricultural products	100	111,1	107,5	123,0	142,3	153,8	183,3	196,1

Remark: When comparing statistical series of trade expressed in value terms, it is important to remember that because of exchange-rate movements, the use of one monetary unit rather than another may alter the apparent trend. For example, the relationship between the EUA and the USD changed between 1975 and 1976 by about 10%.

Source: 'Statistique du GATT' and Eurostat.

(1) SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 232, 24, 261-265 + 268, 29, 4.

(2) Excluding intra-Community trade.

33*bis* World exports and EC foreign trade in all products, agricultural products (1) and other products

(Mrd USD)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World exports (2)								
- all products	468,0	704,0	720,0	820,0	929,0	1 078,4	1 330,0	1 624,1
of which: agricultural products	99,0	126,0	129,0	140,0	157,0	172,5	216,9	245,4
other products	369,0	578,0	591,0	680,0	772,0	905,9	1 113,1	1 378,7
External EC trade (2)								
Exports								
- all products	99,5	132,0	143,0	158,0	189,8	221,6	266,1	307,8
of which: agricultural products	9,4	11,7	11,6	11,8	14,0	16,9	20,9	27,2
Imports								
- all products	103,8	156,0	155,0	176,2	197,6	227,6	298,4	375,7
of which: agricultural products	30,0	33,3	32,3	36,9	42,7	46,1	55,0	58,8
% World exports of agricultural products as percentages of total world exports	21,2	17,9	17,9	17,1	16,9	16,0	16,3	15,1
% EC exports of agricultural products as percentage of total EC exports	9,4	8,9	8,1	7,5	7,4	7,6	7,9	8,8
% EC imports of agricultural products as percentage of total EC imports	28,9	21,3	20,8	21,0	21,6	20,3	18,4	15,7
Index changes (1973 = 100)								
World exports:								
- all products	100	150,0	153,8	175,2	198,5	230,4	284,2	347,0
- agricultural products	100	127,3	130,3	141,4	158,6	174,2	219,1	247,9
- other products	100	156,6	160,2	184,3	209,2	245,5	301,7	373,6
External EC trade:								
Exports								
- all products	100	132,7	143,7	158,8	190,8	222,7	267,4	309,3
- agricultural products	100	124,5	123,4	125,5	157,4	179,8	222,3	289,4
Imports								
- all products	100	150,3	149,3	169,7	190,4	219,3	287,5	361,9
- agricultural products	100	111,0	107,7	123,0	142,3	153,7	183,3	196,0

Remark: When comparing statistical series of trade expressed in value terms, it is important to remember that because of exchange-rate movements, the use of one monetary unit rather than another may alter the apparent trend. For example, the relationship between the EUA and the USD changed between 1975 and 1976 by about 10%.

Source: 'Statistique du GATT' and Eurostat.

(1) SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 232, 24, 261-265 + 268, 29, 4.

(2) Excluding intra-Community trade.

34 EC imports of agricultural products (1) from different groups of countries

EUR 10

	Mio EUA							% of total EUR 10						
	1973	»1974«	»1976«	1977	1978	1979	1980	1973	»1974«	»1976«	1977	1978	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. World total (5)	40 361	44 511	57 906	66 121	67 552	74 993	79 530	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
2. Total EUR 10 intra-EC	15 841	18 341	24 465	28 436	31 184	34 548	37 034	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
3. Total EUR 10 extra-EC	24 520	26 170	33 441	37 685	36 368	40 445	42 496	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4. USA	4 236	5 102	6 258	6 535	6 664	7 107	8 135	17,3	19,5	18,7	17,3	18,3	17,6	19,1
5. Japan	169	177	180	177	205	195	192	0,7	0,7	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,4
6. Western Europe (2)	2 519	2 487	2 808	3 321	3 072	4 180	4 511	10,3	9,5	8,4	8,8	8,4	10,3	10,6
7. Industrialized Commonwealth (3)	3 467	3 380	3 634	3 863	3 722	4 440	4 535	14,1	12,9	10,9	10,2	10,2	11,0	10,7
8. Yugoslavia	359	298	362	439	444	492	484	1,5	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,1
9. State-trading countries (class III)	2 519	2 368	2 572	2 789	2 736	2 970	3 244	.10,3	9,0	7,7	7,4	7,5	7,3	7,6
10. Mediterranean area (4)														
- Spain	2 846	2 951	3 397	3 836	3 831	3 684	3 957	11,6	11,3	10,1	10,2	10,5	9,1	9,3
- Greece	987	1 001	1 192	1 353	1 364	1 538	1 701	4,0	3,8	3,6	3,6	3,7	3,8	4,0
- Portugal	184	190	183	208	226	290	347	0,7	0,7	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8
11. Latin America, Central and South	3 867	3 977	5 156	6 663	6 066	6 726	6 651	15,7	15,2	15,4	17,7	16,7	16,6	15,6
12. ACP (Lomé Convention)	2 680	3 148	4 671	6 259	5 660	5 660	5 700	10,9	12,0	13,7	16,6	15,4	14,0	13,4

Source: Eurostat - SITC.

(1) SITC 0, 21, 22, 232, 24, 261-265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.11 + 12.
(2) Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Switzerland, Austria, Yugoslavia.
(3) Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa.
(4) Spain, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Malta, Cyprus, Israel, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Portugal.
(5) Not including secret, ships' stores, etc.

34 *(bis)* EC imports of agricultural products (1) from different groups of countries

EUR 9

	Mio EUA							% of total EUR 9						
	1973	»1974«	»1976«	1977	1978	1979	1980	1973	»1974«	»1976«	1977	1978	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. World total (5)	39 857	43 946	57 227	65 351	66 689	74 040	78 552	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
2. Total EUR 9 intra-EC	15 486	17 921	23 942	27 878	30 562	33 890	36 342	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
3. Total EUR 9 extra-EC	24 371	26 024	32 130	37 453	36 127	40 150	42 210	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4. USA	4 187	4 955	6 133	6 429	6 507	6 960	8 016	17,1	19,0	19,1	17,1	18,0	17,3	18,9
5. Japan	166	172	174	173	202	194	191	0,7	0,7	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4
6. Western Europe (2)	2 491	2 457	2 776	3 282	3 032	4 133	4 464	10,2	9,4	8,6	8,7	8,4	10,3	10,6
7. Industrialized Commonwealth (3)	3 384	3 308	3 566	3 789	3 652	4 357	4 467	13,8	12,7	11,1	10,1	10,1	10,9	10,6
8. Yugoslavia	337	284	323	369	362	438	408	1,4	1,1	1,0	0,9	1,0	1,1	0,9
9. State-trading countries (class III)	2 474	2 333	2 531	2 718	2 651	2 874	3 152	8,9	9,0	7,9	7,2	7,3	7,2	7,5
10. Mediterranean area (4)	2 827	2 928	3 366	3 794	3 805	3 653	3 918	11,6	11.3	10,5	10,1	10,5	9,1	9,3
- Spain	983	997	1 189	1 349	1 359	1 534	1 696	4,0	3,8	3,7	3,6	3,8	3,8	4,0
- Greece	262	300	392	440	449	491	469	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,1
- Portugal	183	184	178	208	225	289	346	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8
11. Latin America, Central and South	3 819	3 935	5 088	6 573	5 972	6 616	6 538	15,7	15,1	15,8	17,5	16,5	16,5	15,5
12. ACP (Lomé Convention)	2 640	3 104	4 613	6 185	5 591	5 585	5 614	10,8	11,9	14,4	16,5	15,5	13,9	13,3

Source: Eurostat - SITC.

(1) SITC 0, 21, 22, 232, 24, 261-265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.11 + 12.
(2) Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Switzerland, Austria, Yugoslavia.
(3) Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa.
(4) Spain, Greece, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Malta, Cyprus, Israel, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Portugal.
(5) Not including secret, ships' stores, etc.

35 EC trade with ACP countries

(Mio EUA)

		EUR 10						EUR 9					
		Imports			Exports			Imports			Exports		
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0–9	All products	11 963	14 864	18 998	12 749	11 847	15 749	11 870	14 757	18 893	12 701	11 805	15 683
0, 1, 21, 22, 232, 24, 261–265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.11/12	Agricultural products (total)	5 660	5 660	5 701	1 454	1 432	1 982	5 591	5 585	5 615	1 448	1 425	1 970
00	Live animals	–	–	–	9	11	16	–	–	–	9	11	16
01	Meat	31	61	28	42	39	62	31	61	28	42	39	62
02	Milk and eggs	–	–	–	304	320	427	–	–	–	304	320	427
03	Fish	107	126	149	40	56	64	107	126	149	40	56	64
04	Cereals	31	45	33	298	262	355	31	45	33	297	259	351
05	Fruit and vegetables	290	296	328	65	71	88	290	296	328	62	69	82
06	Sugar and honey	450	433	506	237	224	397	450	433	506	237	224	397
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	3 112	2 885	2 754	24	18	22	3 086	2 864	2 736	24	18	22
08	Animal feed	108	130	139	21	18	28	108	130	139	21	18	28
09	Food products	1	–	1	69	65	106	1	–	1	69	65	104
11	Beverages	35	42	56	162	147	185	35	42	56	161	146	185
12	Tobacco	154	102	98	60	61	73	154	102	98	60	60	73
21	Hides	71	104	80	1	1	1	64	93	73	1	1	1
22	Oilseeds	142	114	118	1	–	–	137	112	110	1	–	–
232	Natural rubber	62	79	76	–	–	–	62	79	76	–	–	–
24	Timber and cork	572	685	819	5	2	3	544	647	774	5	2	3
261-265+268	Natural textile fibres	171	198	189	4	3	3	169	195	183	4	3	3
29	Agricultural raw materials	69	69	74	10	11	18	68	68	73	10	11	18
4	Oils and fats	254	291	252	99	120	130	254	291	252	99	119	130
592.11 592.12	Starches, inuline Gluten	–	–	–	3	3	4	–	–	–	3	3	4

Source: Eurostat – SITC.

36 EC trade with Mediterranean countries

(Mio EUA)

		EUR 10						EUR 9					
		Imports			Exports			Imports			Exports		
		1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0–9	All products	16 093	17 029	23 363	24 176	22 258	30 500	15 684	16 426	22 411	23 935	21 991	3 009
0, 1, 21, 22 232, 24 261–265 + 268, 29, 4 592.11/12	Agricultural products (total)	3 831	3 192	4 232	2 060	2 136	3 287	3 805	3 162	4 193	1 969	2 050	3 204
00	Live animals	5	4	9	43	42	59	5	4	9	43	42	59
01	Meat	31	28	44	85	89	245	31	28	44	84	89	243
02	Milk and eggs	2	5	3	387	404	583	2	5	3	387	404	583
03	Fish	178	165	169	61	91	136	175	162	166	61	91	135
04	Cereals	23	9	30	455	574	986	22	8	29	408	535	949
05	Fruit and vegetables	2 345	1 879	2 765	100	125	137	2 343	1 876	2 763	95	116	117
06	Sugar and honey	31	27	58	167	155	314	31	27	57	165	149	313
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	40	62	59	49	48	68	40	62	59	49	47	67
08	Animal feed	40	37	37	92	69	100	40	37	37	90	67	98
09	Food products	13	12	16	56	40	70	13	12	16	56	39	70
11	Beverages	380	400	326	114	81	106	380	400	326	114	77	106
12	Tobacco	91	10	89	68	61	69	91	10	89	55	44	59
21	Hides	24	23	24	77	56	66	22	22	23	68	55	65
22	Oilseeds	16	9	17	3	2	5	16	9	17	3	2	5
232	Natural rubber	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	2	1	1
24	Timber and cork	65	96	30	54	57	64	65	96	30	53	57	63
261-265+268	Natural textile fibres	279	150	145	47	38	51	262	129	115	44	37	50
29	Agricultural raw materials	154	153	184	65	66	83	153	152	183	65	65	83
4	Oils and fats	116	123	227	132	126	144	116	123	227	124	122	138
592.11 592.12	Starches, inuline Gluten	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	–

Source: Eurostat – SITC.

37 EC trade by product

EUR 10

		Mio EUA			% TAV	
		1978	1979	1980	1979/1978	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	EC imports					
0	Food products	21 414	22 813	24 281	6,5	6,4
04	of which: – cereals	2 457	2 333	2 345	– 5,0	0,5
05	– fruit and vegetables	5 413	5 892	6 526	10,5	10,8
011.1	– beef and veal	421	496	499	17,8	0,6
1	Beverages and tobacco	1 953	1 878	1 930	– 3,8	2,8
21	Skins and furs	1 138	1 606	1 449	41,1	– 9,8
22	Oilseeds	3 003	3 388	3 295	12,8	– 2,7
232	Natural rubber	554	704	780	27,1	10,8
24	Timber and cork	4 152	5 360	6 015	29,1	12,2
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	2 276	2 408	2 513	5,8	4,4
29	Agricultural raw materials	873	968	1 041	10,9	7,5
4	Oils and fats	1 422	1 714	1 586	20,5	– 7,5
592.11 592.12	Starches, gluten	6	7	11	16,7	57,1
	Total	45 082	49 567	52 271	9,9	5,4
	EC exports					
0	Food products	8 825	10 291	14 096	16,6	37,0
04	of which: – cereals	1 851	2 125	3 341	14,8	57,2
05	– fruit and vegetables	1 103	1 286	1 424	16,6	10,7
011.1	– beef and veal	112	251	639	24,1	54,6
1	Beverages and tobacco	2 937	3 232	3 539	10,0	9,5
21	Skins and furs	365	477	443	30,7	7,1
22	Oilseeds	23	17	25	–26,1	47,0
232	Natural rubber	6	6	6	0,0	0,0
24	Timber and cork	204	233	303	14,2	30,0
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	235	251	259	6,8	3,2
29	Agricultural raw materials	572	647	719	13,1	11,1
4	Oils and fats	614	657	733	7,0	11,6
592.11 592.12	Starches, gluten	31	22	27	–29,0	22,7
	Total	16 878	19 495	25 554	15,5	31,1

Source: Eurostat – SITC.

37 *bis* **EC trade by product** **EUR 9**

		Mio EUA			% TAV	
		1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	EC imports					
0	Food products	20 979	22 382	23 908	9,1	6,8
04	of which: - cereals	2 344	2 232	2 293	0,1	2,7
05	- fruit and vegetables	5 398	5 874	6 516	10,2	10,9
011.1	- beef and veal	261	368	356	−15,2	− 3,3
1	Beverages and tobacco	1 952	1 877	1 929	8,9	2,8
21	Skins and furs	1 120	1 576	1 427	10,0	− 9,5
22	Oilseeds	2 974	3 354	3 271	12,4	− 2,5
232	Natural rubber	548	695	771	3,8	10,9
24	Timber and cork	4 066	5 255	5 902	9,0	12,3
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	2 194	2 329	2 380	1,8	2,2
29	Agricultural raw materials	868	964	1 036	11,9	7,5
4	Oils and fats	1 421	1 712	1 579	10,3	7,8
592.11 592.12	Starches, gluten	5	6	9	− 9,6	50,0
	Total	36 127	40 150	42 212	8,8	5,1
	EC exports					
0	Food products	8 515	9 949	13 662	7,2	37,3
04	of which: - cereals	1 785	2 030	3 232	42,0	59,2
05	- fruit and vegetables	888	1 084	1 146	− 5,7	5,7
011.1	- beef and veal	112	251	639	− 2,6	54,6
1	Beverages and tobacco	2 811	3 116	3 422	19,7	9,8
21	Skins and furs	327	441	415	5,4	− 5,9
22	Oilseeds	22	16	25	−12,0	56,25
232	Natural rubber	6	6	6	−14,3	−
24	Timber and cork	203	232	302	− 5,6	30,2
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	204	219	231	−29,2	5,5
29	Agricultural raw materials	567	642	714	− 1,6	11,2
4	Oils and fats	601	647	717	6,7	10,8
592.11 592.12	Starches, gluten	31	22	27	− 8,8	22,7
	Total	13 287	15 290	19 521	7,9	27,7

Source: Eurostat - SITC.

38 EC trade by economic zone — EUR 10

	Mio EUA			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1978	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
Imports					
- Intra-EC	31 183	34 547	37 034	10,8	7,2
- Extra-EC	36 367	40 447	42 497	11,2	5,1
of which:					
I - Applicant countries	1 590	1 827	2 048	14,9	12,1
of which: - Spain	1 364	1 538	1 701	12,8	10,6
- Portugal	226	289	347	27,9	20,0
II - Industrial countries	16 240	18 432	20 212	13,5	9,7
of which: - USA	6 664	7 107	8 135	6,6	14,5
- Canada	1 187	1 519	1 677	28,0	10,4
- Japan	205	195	192	− 4,9	− 1,5
III - Developing countries	17 391	19 045	19 041	9,5	:
of which: - Argentina	1 699	1 838	1 425	8,2	−22,5
- Brazil	1 905	2 165	2 423	13,6	11,9
- Morocco	357	390	427	9,2	9,5
IV - State-trading countries	2 736	2 970	3 244	8,6	9,2
of which: - Poland	499	544	561	9,0	3,1
- Hungary	401	421	432	5,0	2,6
- Romania	161	172	146	6,8	−15,1
Exports					
- Intra-EC	31 045	34 973	36 961	12,1	6,2
- Extra-EC	13 617	15 550	19 862	14,2	27,7
of which:					
I - Applicant countries	424	598	643	41,0	7,5
of which: - Spain	330	466	493	41,4	5,8
- Portugal	94	132	150	40,4	13,6
II - Industrial countries	6 374	7 123	7 772	11,8	9,1
of which: - USA	1 918	1 934	2 008	0,8	3,8
- Switzerland	1 103	1 268	1 377	15,0	8,6
- Austria	541	628	710	16,1	13,1
III - Developing countries	6 076	6 871	9 435	13,1	37,3
of which: - Egypt	322	357	647	10,9	81,2
- Algeria	321	384	549	19,6	53,8
- Libya	222	346	469	55,9	35,5
IV - State-trading countries	1 167	1 556	2 655	33,3	70,6
of which: - USSR	253	472	1 157	86,6	145,1
- Czechoslovakia	118	128	176	18,5	37,5
- Poland	273	343	602	25,6	75,5

Source: Eurostat - SITC.

38 EC trade by economic zone — EUR 9

	Mio EUA			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
Imports					
- Intra-EC	30 562	33 890	36 342	14,1	7,2
- Extra-EC	36 127	40 150	42 210	8,9	5,1
of which:					
I - Applicant countries	1 584	1 823	2 042	8,4	12,0
of which: - Spain	1 359	1 534	1 696	7,7	10,6
- Portugal	225	289	346	7,9	19,7
II - Industrial countries	16 330	18 543	20 291	7,5	9,5
of which: - USA	6 507	6 960	8 016	8,8	15,2
- Canada	1 183	1 514	1 667	8,6	10,1
- Japan	202	194	191	2,6	- 1,5
III - Developing countries	17 136	18 734	18 768	11,0	0,2
of which: - Argentina	1 646	1 790	1 388	6,3	-22,5
- Brazil	1 880	2 127	2 366	6,2	11,5
- Morocco	356	387	424	1,1	9,6
IV - State-trading countries	2 651	2 874	3 152	4,8	9,7
of which: - Poland	487	530	547	2,8	3,2
- Hungary	380	395	407	3,9	3,0
- Romania	143	158	135	- 8,6	-14,6
Exports					
- Intra-EC	30 423	34 164	36 271	14,3	6,2
- Extra-EC	13 287	15 290	19 521	12,9	27,7
of which:					
I - Applicant countries	410	590	640	10,8	8,5
of which: - Spain	319	464	490	10,4	5,6
- Portugal	91	126	149	11,9	18,2
II - Industrial countries	6 434	7 264	7 951	9,7	9,4
of which: - USA	1 877	1 904	1 965	7,4	3,2
- Switzerland	1 098	1 219	1 373	8,6	12,6
- Austria	528	619	701	13,4	13,2
III - Developing countries	5 888	6 654	9 205	17,9	38,3
of which: - Egypt	279	337	629	12,1	86,6
- Algeria	307	356	530	20,9	48,9
- Libya	183	297	417	19,5	40,4
IV - State-trading countries	935	1 337	2 365	9,9	76,9
of which: - USSR	198	443	1 120	13,7	452,8
- Czechoslovakia	76	96	133	- 7,0	38,5
- Poland	236	303	540	15,0	78,2

Source: Eurostat - SITC.

39 EC trade in agricultural and food products

EUR 9

	Imports					Exports				
	Mio EUA			% TAV		Mio EUA			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Intra										
Deutschland	8 620	9 034	9 639	12,1	6,7	4 071	4 707	5 080	17,9	7,9
France	4 786	5 066	5 441	19,2	7,4	6 894	7 663	8 114	11,1	5,9
Italia	4 733	5 606	6 058	13,3	8,1	2 143	2 814	2 547	17,9	– 9,5
Nederland	3 079	3 542	3 957	15,1	11,7	7 742	8 497	9 047	13,4	6,5
UEBL/BLEU	3 807	4 183	4 425	14,5	5,8	3 052	3 421	3 739	12,9	9,3
United Kingdom	4 454	5 082	5 280	11,9	3,9	2 543	2 788	3 149	21,2	12,9
Ireland	541	723	820	24,9	13,4	1 618	1 653	1 711	16,7	3,5
Danmark	542	654	723	19,9	10,5	2 361	2 623	2 883	13,3	9,9
EUR 9	30 562	33 890	36 343	14,1	7,2	30 423	34 164	36 271	14,3	6,2
Extra										
Deutschland	8 898	9 662	10 562	9,6	9,3	1 999	2 312	3 020	13,8	30,6
France	6 093	6 542	7 066	9,1	8,0	3 321	3 932	5 721	11,8	45,5
Italia	5 385	6 669	6 871	7,9	3,0	1 122	1 559	1 633	16,9	4,7
Nederland	4 481	4 960	5 306	13,2	6,9	2 184	2 400	2 953	13,2	23,0
UEBL/BLEU	1 898	2 144	2 253	12,1	5,1	694	799	1 010	15,1	26,4
United Kingdom	7 831	8 437	8 394	5,7	– 0,5	2 361	2 434	2 967	11,2	21,9
Ireland	280	317	332	6,4	4,7	263	379	605	18,0	59,6
Danmark	1 260	1 420	1 426	11,0	0,4	1 344	1 476	1 611	11,0	9,1
EUR 9	36 127	40 150	42 210	8,9	5,1	13 288	15 290	19 521	12,9	27,7

Source: Eurostat - SITC.

40 EUR 6 trade with the three new Member States for all products and agricultural products

	Mio EUA						% TAV			
	Imports			Exports			Imports		Exports	
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All products										
Total for the '3'	19 390	25 077	31 442	24 476	30 994	32 791	22,2	25,4	20,2	5,8
of which:										
- United Kingdom	15 114	20 019	25 323	19 074	24 524	26 222	22,6	26,5	21,2	6,9
- Ireland	1 247	1 485	1 813	1 063	1 390	1 428	28,8	22,1	22,3	2,7
- Danmark	3 029	3 573	4 306	4 339	5 080	5 141	18,3	20,5	15,7	1,2
Agricultural and food products										
Total for the '3'	3 941	4 096	4 677	2 910	3 517	3 581	20,1	14,2	15,4	1,8
of which:										
- United Kingdom	1 891	1 916	2 184	2 301	2 783	2 768	23,2	14,0	14,4	− 0,5
- Ireland	580	561	594	145	182	192	24,4	5,9	21,7	5,5
- Danmark	1 470	1 619	1 899	464	552	621	16,1	17,3	19,5	12,5

Source: Eurostat - SITC.

41 EC trade with the two applicant countries for all products and agricultural products

EUR 10

	Mio EUA						% TAV			
	Imports			Exports			Imports		Exports	
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All products										
Total for the '2'	6 739	8 387	10 078	6 946	8 876	10 510	24,4	20,2	27,8	18,4
of which:										
- Spain	5 558	6 765	8 110	5 020	6 538	7 601	21,7	19,9	30,2	16,2
- Portugal	1 181	1 622	1 960	1 926	2 338	2 909	37,3	20,8	21,4	24,4
Agricultural and food products										
Total for the '2'	1 590	1 827	2 047	424	598	642	14,9	12,0	41,0	7,3
of which:										
- Spain	1 364	1 538	1 700	330	466	492	12,7	10,5	41,2	5,6
- Portugal	226	289	347	94	132	150	27,9	20,1	40,4	13,6

Source: Eurostat - SITC.

42 EC trade with the three applicant countries for all products and agricultural products

EUR 9

	Mio EUA						% TAV			
	Imports			Exports			Imports		Exports	
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All products										
Total for the '3'	8 327	10 478	12 289	10 059	12 932	14 690	18,0	17,3	12,9	13,6
of which:										
- Spain	5 431	6 667	8 041	4 998	6 525	7 581	18,6	20,6	11,4	16,2
- Greece	1 724	2 200	2 292	3 139	4 077	4 214	19,3	4,2	16,5	3,4
- Portugal	1 172	1 611	1 956	1 922	2 330	2 895	14,6	21,4	11,6	24,2
Agricultural and food products										
Total for the '3'	2 033	2 314	2 511	620	890	1 015	8,4	8,5	10,8	14,0
of which:										
- Spain	1 359	1 534	1 696	319	464	490	7,7	10,6	10,4	5,6
- Greece	449	491	462	210	300	376	11,0	- 4,5	11,1	25,3
- Portugal	225	289	346	91	126	149	7,9	19,7	11,9	18,2

Source: Eurostat — SITC.

43 » 1978 « **world production and trade in the principal agricultural products**
The EC share of the world market

	World production 1 000 t	World trade (1) 1 000 t	(3/2)×100 Proportion of production traded	% of world trade: Imported by EC	% of world trade: Exported by EC	% of world trade: (6-5) Net EC share of world trade (2)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total cereals (except rice) (5)	1 163 227 (3)	151 722	13,4	13,4	3,5	– 9,9
of which: Total wheat	422 078	65 518	15,5	6,9	3,9	– 3,0
Feed grain (except rice) (5)	741 149	86 204	11,6	18,2	3,2	–15,0
of which: Maize	368 128	63 109	17,1	21,3	0,1	–21,2
Oilseeds (by weight produced)	163 217	28 649	17,5	45,3	0,1	–45,2
of which: Soya	84 399	22 940	27,2	45,5	0,0	–45,5
Wine	31 314	2 484	8,0	22,9	30,7	7,8
Sugar	103 421	26 507	25,6	7,1	12,4	5,4
Total whole milk	455 293	138	0,0	0,7	60,1	59,4
Butter	6 924	650	9,3	18,6	48,9	30,3
Cheese	10 702	614	5,7	13,2	37,6	24,4
Milk powder (skimmed and whole)	5 701	1 494	26,2	0,2	56,6	56,4
Total meat (except offal)	134 971 (3)	4 310 (3)	3,1 (3)	15,0 (3)	10,0 (3)	– 5,0 (3)
of which: Beef and veal	46 420 (3)	2 132 (4)	4,5 (4)	7,3 (4)	6,4 (4)	– 0,9 (4)
Pigmeat	50 531 (3)	495 (4)	0,9 (4)	14,5 (4)	13,3 (4)	– 1,2 (4)
Poultrymeat	26 380	778	2,9	6,1	28,7	22,6
Hens' eggs	25 689	316	1,2	4,7	12,9	8,2

Source: FAO (World production and world trade).
Eurostat (% of world trade).

(1) Exports (excluding intra-EC trade) and excluding processed products.
(2) Net balance EC trade/world trade.
(3) Including salted meat.
(4) Excluding salted meat for trade.
(5) Cereals as grain: processed products excluded.

44 Quantity and value of products in public storage

EUR 9

	Situation at 31.12.1978		Situation at 31.12.1979		Situation at 31.12.1980	
	Quantity (1 000 t)	Value (Mio ECU) (1)	Quantity (1 000 t)	Value (Mio ECU) (1)	Quantity (1 000 t)	Value (Mio ECU) (1)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Common wheat	1 051	184,3	1 878	322,7	4 930	830,1
Barley	182	29,8	74	12,2	1 082	181,3
Rye	601	111,3	582	108,7	517	93,6
Durum wheat	151	29,8	143	27,8	157	29,8
Skimmed-milk powder	722	708,6	215	230,8	231	253,6
Butter	258	580,5	293	723,3	147	331,8
Olive oil	105	126,1	53	62,5	74	95,2
Colza	1	0,3	10	3,5	82	22,7
Beef carcasses	136	235,8	203	383,1	209	414,6
Boned beef	79	189,2	85	206,2	105	267,5
Preserved beef	37	74,6	3	5,7	—	—
Tobacco	22	39,5	28	56,0	29	62,3
Total		2 309,8		2 142,5		2 583,3

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) The value in terms of ECU has been obtained by converting values in national currencies at the budgetary rate valid for expenditure in December.

45 EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure by sector (1)

(Mio ECU)

	1978	1979		1980		1981 (2)		1982 (3) p	
		Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cereals	1 112,5	1 563,7	15,0	1 669,0	14,8	1 931,0	16,6	2 036,2	15,4
Refunds	831,9	1 184,7	11,3	1 174,7	10,4	1 250,0	10,8	1 327,2	10,0
Intervention, of which:	280,6	379,1	3,6	494,3	4,4	681,0	5,8	709,0	5,4
- production refund	117,0	143,3	1,4	148,1	1,3	144,0	1,2	135,0	1,0
- aid for durum wheat	89,0	115,4	1,1	129,0	1,1	156,0	1,3	162,0	1,2
- storage	72,3	88,9	0,9	212,8	1,9	378,0	3,3	410,0	3,1
Rice	17,9	42,9	0,4	58,7	0,5	32,0	0,3	65,0	0,5
Refunds	16,8	41,7	0,4	44,4	0,4	20,0	0,2	51,0	0,4
Intervention	1,1	1,2	0,0	14,3	0,1	12,0	0,1	14,0	0,1
Milk products	4 014,6	4 527,5	43,4	4 752,0	42,0	3 653,0	31,5	3 929,6	29,7
Refunds	1 565,0	2 087,9	20,0	2 745,9	24,3	2 011,0	17,3	2 287,6	17,3
Intervention, of which:	2 449,6	2 439,6	23,4	2 006,1	17,7	1 642,0	14,2	1 642,0	12,4
- aids for skimmed milk	1 131,7	1 310,2	12,5	1 281,6	11,3	1 193,0	10,3	1 229,0	9,3
- storage skimmed milk	682,1	361,1	3,5	20,6	0,2	49,0	0,4	117,0	0,9
- storage butter	506,1	475,6	4,6	439,5	3,9	268,0	2,3	373,0	2,8
- disposal butter	112,8	169,3	1,6	207,6	1,8	274,0	2,4	39,0	0,3
- cost milk producers	−156,1	− 94,2	− 0,9	−222,9	− 2,0	−503,0	− 4,3	−410,0	− 3,1
- extension of the markets	49,9	110,3	1,1	109,4	1,0	168,0	1,4	261,0	2,0
Oils and fats	324,8	606,0	5,8	687,3	6,1	958,0	8,2	1 211,0	9,2
Refunds	0,1	1,2	0,0	3,7	0,0	15,0	0,1	10,0	0,1
- colza, sunflower, rape seed	0,1	1,2	0,0	3,7	0,0	10,0	0,1	5,0	0,0
- olive oil	:	:	:	:	:	5,0	0,0	5,0	0,0
Intervention	324,7	604,8	5,8	683,6	6,0	943,0	8,1	1 201,0	9,1
- colza, sunflower, rape seed	131,1	202,6	1,9	340,4	3,0	460,0	3,9	487,0	3,7
- olive oil	182,2	388,2	3,7	317,9	2,8	448,0	3,8	679,0	5,1
- flax seed	10,9	12,4	0,1	9,8	0,1	19,0	0,2	17,0	0,1
- soya beans	0,4	1,3	0,0	6,3	0,1	9,0	0,1	12,0	0,1
Sugar	878,0	939,8	9,0	575,2	5,1	700,0	6,0	1 225,5	9,3
Refunds	640,4	685,1	6,6	286,2	2,5	334,0	2,8	788,5	6,0
Intervention, of which:	237,6	254,7	2,4	289,0	2,6	366,0	3,1	437,0	3,3
- refund of storage costs	227,9	240,0	2,3	272,6	2,4	347,0	3,0	419,0	3,2
Beef and veal	638,7	748,2	7,2	1 363,3	12,0	1 497,0	12,8	1 415,0	10,7
Refunds	145,4	270,2	2,6	715,5	6,3	800,0	6,8	788,0	6,0
Intervention, of which:	493,3	478,0	4,6	647,8	5,7	697,0	6,0	627,0	4,7
- public and private storage	413,0	417,2	4,0	504,1	4,4	438,0	3,8	417,0	3,2
- premiums for calving	76,9	60,3	0,6	77,7	0,7	73,0	0,6	88,0	0,7
- premiums for suckler cows	:	:	0,0	42,4	0,4	140,0	1,2	97,0	0,7
Pigmeat	45,0	104,9	1,0	115,6	1,0	162,0	1,4	159,0	1,2
Refunds	32,2	78,4	0,8	91,6	0,8	134,0	1,2	121,0	0,9
Intervention	12,8	26,5	0,3	24,0	0,2	28,0	0,2	38,0	0,3
Sheepmeat	:	:	:	53,5	0,5	190,0	1,6	224,0	1,7
Refunds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Intervention	:	:	:	53,5	0,5	190,0	1,6	224,0	1,7

Eggs and poultrymeat	38,1	79,5	0,8	85,5	0,8	104,0	0,9	116,0	0,9
Refunds									
- eggs	6,9	15,9	0,2	17,5	0,2	20,0	0,2	21,0	0,2
- poultrymeat	31,2	63,5	0,6	68,0	0,6	84,0	0,7	92,0	0,7
Fruit and vegetables	100,7	442,9	4,2	687,3	6,1	715,0	6,2	849,0	6,4
Refunds	47,8	34,5	0,3	41,3	0,4	65,0	0,6	75,0	0,6
- fresh	21,0	28,2	0,3	39,3	0,3	55,0	0,5	70,0	0,5
- processed	26,8	6,3	0,1	1,9	0,0	10,0	0,1	5,0	0,0
Intervention	52,9	408,4	3,9	646,0	5,7	650,0	5,6	774,0	5,8
- fresh	49,1	123,4	1,2	155,7	1,4	169,0	1,5	215,0	1,6
- processed	3,8	284,9	2,7	490,3	4,3	481,0	4,1	559,0	4,2
Wine	63,7	61,9	0,6	299,5	2,6	618,0	5,3	416,0	3,1
Refunds	1,6	4,6	0,0	26,4	0,2	30,0	0,3	31,0	0,2
Intervention, of which:	52,3	57,3	0,5	273,1	2,4	588,0	5,0	385,0	2,9
- aid for private storage	35,3	22,5	0,2	71,4	0,6	105,0	0,9	91,0	0,7
- other (especially distillation)	10,9	14,5	0,1	194,5	1,7	428,0	3,7	220,0	1,7
Obligatory distillation of the by-products of wine-making	9,8	8,9	0,1	0,1	0,0	14,0	0,1	36,0	0,3
Tobacco	216,1	225,4	2,2	309,3	2,7	327,0	2,8	618,0	4,7
Refunds	2,7	3,7	0,0	4,5	0,0	5,0	0,0	19,0	0,1
Intervention	213,4	221,7	2,1	304,8	2,7	322,0	2,8	599,0	4,6
Fishery products	15,4	17,0	0,2	23,0	0,2	32,5	0,3	31,8	0,2
Refunds	8,0	8,5	0,1	11,4	0,1	12,0	0,1	13,0	0,1
Intervention	7,4	8,5	0,1	11,6	0,1	20,5	0,2	18,8	0,1
Other intervention products, (5) *of which:*	91,2	120,2	1,2	115,8	1,0	183,0	1,6	265,0	2,0
Flax and hemp	15,4	17,6	0,2	16,8	0,1	22,0	0,2	23,0	0,2
Seed	20,3	30,1	0,3	32,0	0,3	39,0	0,3	43,0	0,3
Hops	11,1	10,1	0,1	6,2	0,1	8,0	0,1	9,0	0,1
Silkworms	0,5	0,5	0,0	0,3	0,0	1,0	0,0	1,0	0,0
Dried fodder	42,6	46,6	0,4	33,5	0,3	41,0	0,4	46,0	0,3
Peas, field beans	:	15,3	0,1	27,0	0,2	33,0	0,3	48,0	0,4
Cotton	:	:	:	:	:	34,0	0,3	90,0	0,7
Non-Annex II products									
Refunds (4)	208,5	252,1	2,4	221,3	2,0	360,0	3,1	410,0	3,1
Total common organization of markets	7 765,2	9 732,0	93,2	11 016,4	97,4	11 462,5	98,7	12 939,3	97,9
Accession compensatory amounts (ACA) in intra-Community trade	27,2	1,1	0,0	:	:	5,0	0,0	3,0	0,0
Monetary compensatory amounts (MCA)	880,3	708,4	6,8	298,5	2,6	163,0	1,4	125,0	2,1
- intra-Community trade	669,3	458,8	4,4	56,0	0,5	− 81,0	− 0,7	62,0	0,7
- extra-Community trade	211,0	249,6	2,4	242,6	2,1	244,0	2,1	63,0	1,4
Total common organization of markets+ACAs+MCAs	8 672,7	10 440,7	100,0	11 314,9	100,0	11 610,5 (5)	100,0	13 217,3 (3)	100,0

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) The items of expenditure are taken from the statements submitted by the Member States under the system of advances and are charged to a given financial year under Article 109 of the Financial Regulation.

(2) Data taken from the draft supplementary and amending budget No 2 to the General Budget of the European Communities for 1981 and transfers.

(3) Figures from the amending letter to the draft general budget of the EC for 1982, adopted by the Council on 19.10.1981, not taking into account an amount of 772 million ECU under Chapter 100 (provisional credits).

(4) A credit of 60 million ECU for 1981 and 85 million ECU for 1982 has been included under the heading of refunds for cereals exported in the form of spirits.

(5) The total does not take account of a figure of −40 million ECU made available as a result of the clearance of the 1974/75 accounts. If this figure is taken into account, the total is 11 570 million ECU.

46 Breakdown of appropriations by sector according to the economic nature of the measures – Financial

	1980 – million ECU					
	Appropri-ations	Export refunds	Breakdown by economic nature of the measures			
			Intervention			
			Storage proper (2)	Withdrawals from the market + similar operations	Price subsidies	Guidance premiums
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A – Cereals						
Rice	1 669,3	1 174,7	201,7	:	292,9	:
Milk products	58,7	44,4	:	:	14,3	:
Oils and fats, of which:	4 752,0	2 745,9	484,0	:	1 398,7	123,4
– olive oil	687,3	3,7	29,5	:	654,1	:
– oilseeds	317,9	:	20,5	:	297,4	:
– flax seed	369,3	3,7	8,9	:	356,7	:
Sugar	575,2	286,2	272,6	:	16,4	:
Beef and veal	1 363,3	715,5	504,1	:	66,0	77,7
Pigmeat	115,6	91,6	24,1	:	:	:
Sheepmeat	53,5	:	:	:	53,5	:
Eggs and poultrymeat	85,5	85,5	:	:	:	:
Fruit and vegetables	687,3	41,3	:	91,3	554,7	:
Wine	299,5	26,4	71,4	195,1	6,6	:
Tobacco	309,3	4,5	29,5	:	275,3	:
Fishery products	23,0	11,4	:	11,6	:	:
Flax and hemp	16,8	:	:	:	16,8	:
Seeds	32,0	:	:	:	32,0	:
Hops	6,2	:	:	:	6,2	:
Peas and field beans	27,0	:	:	:	27,0	:
Dried fodder	33,5	:	:	:	33,5	:
Cotton	:	:	:	:	:	:
Others (including silkworms)	0,3	:	:	:	0,3	:
Non-Annex II products	221,3	221,3	:	:	:	:
Total A	11 016,7	5 452,4	1 616,9	298,0	3 448,3	201,1
%	100	49,5	14,7	2,7	31,3	1,8
B – Accession compensatory mounts in intra-Community trade	:	:	:	:	:	:
C – Monetary compensatory amounts						
– in intra-Community trade	55,9	:	:	:	55,9	:
– in extra-Community trade	242,6	242,6	:	:	:	:
Total A + B + C	11 315,2	5 695,0	1 616,9	298,0	3 504,2	201,1
%	100	50,3	14,3	2,6	31,0	1,8

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Figures from the draft amending budget No 2 to the general budget of the EC.
(2) Private and public storage, including some disposal measures.

year 1980 - Financial year 1981 (1)**

	1981 - million ECU							
			Breakdown by economic nature of the measures					
			Intervention					
Total	Appropriations	Export refunds	Storage proper (2)	Withdrawals from the market + similar operations	Price subsidies	Guidance premiums	Total
8 = 4 + 5 + 6 + 7	9	10	11	12	13	14	15 = 11 + 12 + 13 + 14
494,6	1 931,0	1 250,0	378,0	:	303,0	:	681,0
14,3	32,0	20,0	:	:	12,0	:	12,0
2 006,1	3 675,0	2 033,0	351,0	:	1 132,0	159,0	1 642,0
683,6	958,0	15,0	45,0	:	898,0	:	943,0
317,9	453,0	5,0	40,0	:	408,0	:	448,0
365,6	505,0	10,0	5,0	:	490,0	:	495,0
289,0	700,0	334,0	350,0	:	16,0	:	366,0
647,8	1 497,0	800,0	438,0	:	186,0	73,0	697,0
24,0	162,0	134,0	28,0	:	:	:	28,0
53,5	190,0	:	:	:	190,0	:	190,0
:	104,0	104,0	:	:	:	:	:
646,0	715,0	65,0	:	90,0	560,0	:	650,0
273,1	618,0	30,0	105,0	448,0	35,0	:	588,0
304,8	327,0	5,0	41,0	:	281,0	:	322,0
11,6	32,5	14,5	2,0	15,0	1,0	:	18,0
16,8	22,0	:	1,0	:	21,0	:	22,0
32,0	39,0	:	:	:	39,0	:	39,0
6,2	8,0	:	:	:	8,0	:	8,0
27,0	33,0	:	:	:	33,0	:	33,0
33,5	41,0	:	:	:	41,0	:	41,0
:	34,0	:	:	:	34,0	:	34,0
0,3	6,0	:	:	:	6,0	:	6,0
:	360,0	360,0	:	:	:	:	:
5 564,3	11 484,5	5 164,5	1 739,0	553,0	3 796,0	232,0	6 320,0
50,5	100	45,0	15,1	4,8	33,1	2,0	55,0
:	5,0	:	:	:	5,0	:	5,0
55,9	− 81,0	:	:	:	− 81,0	:	−81,0
:	244,0	244,0	:	:	:	:	:
5 620,2	11 652,5	5 408,5	1 739,0	553,0	3 720,0	232,0	6 244,0
49,7	100	46,4	14,9	4,8	31,9	2,0	53,6

47 Receipts from the common agricultural policy

	Mio ECU						
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981**	1982**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Levies	1 040,1	1 816,9	1 872,7	1 678,6	1 535,4	1 310,2	1 899,1
Contributions, sugar	133,2	320,8	410,6	467,0	466,9	463,5	786,0
Total	1 173,2	2 137,7	2 283,3	2 143,4	2 002,3	1 773,7	2 685,1

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

48 Expenditure of the Guarantee Section as – a % of the Community's gross domestic product – a % of Community expenditure on food

	GDP in the EC Mrd ECU	Expenditure on food in the EC Mrd ECU	EAGGF Guarantee Section					
			Mio ECU		% of GDP in the EC		% of Community expenditure on food	
			Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
1	2	3	4	5	6 = 4/2	7 = 5/2	8 = 4/3	9 = 5/3
1976 (1)	1 269	312	5 587,0	4 414,0	0,44	0,35	1,8	1,4
1977 (1)	1 415	331	6 830,4	4 692,0	0,48	0,33	2,1	1,4
1978 (1)	1 569	346	8 672,7	6 389,3	0,55	0,41	2,5	1,8
1979 (1)	1 763	370**	10 440,7	8 297,2	0,59	0,47	2,8	2,2
1980 (1)	1 998	400**	11 314,9	9 312,5	0,57	0,47	2,8	2,3
1981** (2)	2 206	420**	11 570,5	9 796,8	0,52	0,44	2,8	2,3
1982** (2)	2 472	445**	13 703,1	11 018,0	0,55	0,45	3,1	2,5

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) EUR 9.
(2) EUR 10.

49 Aid granted from Fund up to 31 December 1980

(1 000 ECU) (1)

	Total	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Direct action										
17/64	2 115 149	503 462	405 241	668 149	139 394	135 812	8 852	134 642	73 321	46 276
355/77	410 072	55 620	89 487	162 042	18 122	13 216	436	33 603	26 052	11 494
1760/78	29 137	:	13 112	16 025	:	:	:	:	:	:
269/79	33 223	:	9 951	23 271	:	:	:	:	:	:
1362/78	47 781	:	:	47 781	:	:	:	:	:	:
1852/78	19 991	492	1 274	6 544	:	168	:	4 615	6 324	574
2722/72	9 583	2 869	6 714	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1505/76	45 000	:	:	45 000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2395/79	12 115	:	12 115	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Direct action total	2 722 051	562 443	537 895	968 813	157 516	149 196	9 288	172 860	105 697	58 344
Indirect action										
In progress	944 994	258 152	222 975	33 843	39 050	21 859	1 808	246 146	79 686	41 474
Completed	269 040	39 807	29 300	175 680	7 545	7 632	7 798	418	618	243
Indirect action total	1 214 034	297 959	252 274	209 522	46 595	29 491	9 606	246 565	80 304	41 717
Total	3 936 084	860 402	790 170	1 178 335	204 112	178 686	18 894	419 424	186 001	100 061

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) The amounts shown in this table are expressed in u.a. up to 31.12.1977 and in ECU since 1.1.1978.

50 Projects financed by the EAGGF Guidance Section classified by region: 1978-80 (R/355/77)

Deutschland		France		Italia		Nederland		Belgique/België	
1		2		3		4		5	
Total	55 620	Total	89 489	Total	162 043	Total	18 122	Total	13 215
Multi-regional	–	Multi-regional	7 058	Multi-regional	2 478	Multi-regional	–	Multi-regional	–
Schleswig-Holstein	4 955	Ile-de-France	–	Piemonte	3 715	Gelderland	1 327	Oost-Vlaanderen	2 088
Hamburg	990	Champagne	2 583	Valle d'Aosta	498	Noord-Holland	2 942	West-Vlaanderen	2 264
Bremen	–	Ardennes		Lombardia	1 330	Zuid-Holland	8 549	Antwerpen	1 024
Niedersachsen	7 159	Picardie	443	Liguria	2 314	Noord-Brabant	1 720	Limburg	574
Nordrhein-Westfalen	7 674	Haute-Normandie	1 457	Trentino-Alto Adige	11 591	Limburg	677	Brabant	2 326
Hessen	4 840	Centre	2 339	Veneto	7 326	Groningen	112	Hainaut	506
Rheinland-Pfalz	1 379	Basse-Normandie	3 494	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	698	Friesland	382	Namur	2 984
Baden-Württemberg	13 853	Bourgogne	1 413	Emilia-Romagna	18 906	Drenthe	55	Liège	1 352
Bayern	12 458	Nord-Pas-de-Calais	5 320	Toscana	2 978	Overijssel	1 186	Luxembourg	97
Saarland	2 312	Lorraine	147	Umbria	3 050	Utrecht	462		
Berlin-West	–	Alsace	601	Marche	9 265	Zeeland	585		
		Franche-Comté	380	Lazio	16 792	Z.IJ. Polders	125		
		Pays de la Loire	2 273	Campania	13 823				
		Bretagne	5 985	Abruzzi	9 930				
		Poitou-Charentes	2 746	Molise	1 248				
		Aquitaine	4 442	Puglia	14 423				
		Midi-Pyrénées	1 705	Basilicata	3 484				
		Limousin	496	Calabria	15 730				
		Rhône-Alpes	6 831	Sicilia	12 713				
		Auvergne	602	Sardegna	9 751				
		Languedoc-Roussillon	31 109						
		Provence-Côte d'Azur	6 419						
		Corse	–						
		DOM	1 646						

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1000 ECU)

Luxembourg		United Kingdom		Ireland		Danmark		Ellas	
6		7		8		9		10	
Total	436	Total	33 603	Total	26 053	Total	11 493	Total	
Multi-regional	–	Multi-regional	138	Multi-regional	757	Multi-regional	–	Multi-regional	
		Scotland	7 139	Donegal	1 256	Øst for Storebælt	1 883		
		North	864	North-West	938	Vest for Storebælt	9 610		
		Northern Ireland	6 209	North-East	2 579	Grønland	–		
		North-West	1 020	West	4 499				
		Yorkshire-Humberside	2 672	Midlands	1 813				
		Wales	2 008	East	4 319				
		West-Midlands	2 252	Midwest	1 638				
		East-Midlands	2 285	South-East	3 231				
		East Anglia	883	South-West	5 023				
		South-West	3 298						
		South-East	4 835						

51 **Projects 'Marketing structures' financed by the EAGGF Guidance Section classified by major categories**

	Milk products	Meat	Wine	Fruit and vegetables	Flowers and plants	Fishery products	Cereals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Deutschland	10 248	8 570	9 080	16 679	2 065	419	1 171
France	5 018	19 918	33 410	20 826	120	1 157	251
Italia	8 134	6 124	33 642	79 316	2 245	10 672	5 059
Nederland	5 625	3 979	—	2 230	4 794	1 194	—
Belgique/België	3 980	3 275	—	5 024	—	269	113
Luxembourg	—	—	202	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	5 523	13 825	—	3 709	15	2 922	4 196
Ireland	7 815	12 464	—	355	264	549	1 430
Danmark	2 846	4 164	—	616	529	1 583	—
EUR 9	49 189	72 319	76 334	128 755	10 032	18 765	12 220
Ellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EUR 10							

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

of operations: 1978-80 (R/355/77)

(1 000 ECU)

Animal feed	Seeds and nurseries	Eggs and poultrymeat	Olive oil	Tobacco	Miscella-neous	Total aid granted	Total investments
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
—	4 153	1 638	—	—	1 597	55 620	290 075
—	5 751	—	124	—	2 914	89 489	367 953
132	1 717	—	2 256	6 691	6 055	162 043	501 261
—	152	148	—	—	—	18 122	135 235
43	398	113	—	—	—	13 215	81 000
23	211	—	—	—	—	436	1 835
991	406	1 960	—	—	56	33 603	174 777
1 692	—	1 394	—	—	90	26 053	129 312
418	1 034	195	—	—	108	11 493	77 476
3 298	13 822	5 448	2 380	6 691	10 820	410 074	1 758 924
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

52 Breakdown of expenditure by Guidance Section on common measures and special measures, 1975-1980 (1)

	1978 (2)	1979 (2)	1980 (2)	1975-1980 (2)	
	1000 ECU	1000 ECU	1000 ECU	1000 u.a./ECU	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
I - *Common measures*					
1. Directive 72/159/EEC on the modernization of farms	28 019	54 277	86 546	194 526	22,7
2. Directive 72/160/EEC on the cessation of farming	251	353	739	1 504	0,2
3. Directive 72/161/EEC on socio-economic guidance	2 638	3 901	5 303	15 810	1,8
4. Directive 75/268/EEC on hill-farming	34 581	82 534	88 675	301 866	35,2
5. Aid to groups of hop producers (Regulation (EEC) No 1656/71)	1 606	2 116	82	6 393	0,7
6. Conversion projects in the salt codfishing sector (Regulation (EEC) No 2722/72)	–	–	–	7 038	0,8
7. Survey of potential production of fruit trees (Regulation (EEC) No 794/76)	3 336	588	–	4 266	0,5
8. Conversion to meat production (Regulation (EEC) No 1353/73)	13 322	10 837	1 305	78 202	9,1
9. Survey on the structure of agricultural holdings (Directive 75/108/EEC)	1 720	–	–	8 599	1,0
10. Premiums for the non-marketing of milk and the conversion to meat production (Regulation (EEC) No 1078/77)	65 968	59 506	82 285	210 668	24,5
11. Conversion of vineyards (Regulation (EEC) No 1163/76)	9 960	9 694	10 137	29 791	3,5
Total	161 407	223 806	275 072	858 663	100,0
II - *Special measures*					
1. Aid to groups of fruit and vegetable growers (Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72)	323	774	1 652	7 579	18,5
2. Premiums for slaughtering cows and withholding milk from the market (Regulation (EEC) No 1975/69)	–	–	–	4 835	11,8
3. Grubbing fruit trees (Regulation (EEC) No 2517/69)	–	5	–	7 808	19,0
4. Aid to producer organizations, fisheries sector (Regulation (EEC) No 2142/70)	87	204	74	537	1,3
5. Improvements in the production and marketing of Community citrus fruit (Regulation (EEC) No 2511/69)	4 699	4 948	5 958	20 259	49,4
Total	5 109	5 931	7 684	41 018	100,00

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Old Regulation: No 17/64/EEC; new Regulation: (EEC) No 355/77.
(2) 1975-77: u.a.; 1978-79: EUA.

53 Employment in agriculture (1)

	% TAV			
	1979 / «1968»	1979 / 1973	1979 / 1978	1980 / 1979
1	2	3	4	5
Deutschland	−4,0	−2,9	−3,5	−1,4
France (2)	−4,3	−3,4	−2,8	−1,6
Italia	−3,3	−2,2	−2,7	−2,9
Nederland	−2,1	−1,6	−1,5	−1,3
Belgique/België	−4,7	−3,8	−1,7	−5,1
Luxembourg	−3,1	−2,4	−1,0	−1,0
United Kingdom	−2,0	−1,1	−1,3	−1,5
Ireland	−3,1	−2,7	−4,0	−1,3
Danmark	−3,0	−3,1	0,0	−3,8
EUR 9	×	×	×	×
Ellas	×	−2,3	−2,8	−0,5
EUR 10	×	×	×	×

Source: Eurostat – Sector income index.

(1) Excluding labour employed in forestry and fisheries. Figures are calculated from national estimates drawn from the sector income index. The series has been used for the calculation of Graph 13.

(2) Employment in agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

54 Total numbers employed in agriculture, forestry and fisheries and total civil employment (1)

	Agricultural employment (1 000)			Total employment (1000)			Agricultural employment as % of total employment		
	1968	1973	1980	1968	1973	1980	1968	1973	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Deutschland	2 523	1 954	1 518	25 491	26 201	25 265	9,9	7,5	6,0
France	3 098	2 301	1 871	19 749	20 774	21 189	15,7	11,1	8,8
Italia	4 418	3 489	2 925	19 294	19 057	20 572	22,9	18,7	14,2
Nederland (2)	352 (2)	309 (2)	230	4 445 (2)	4 576 (2)	4 554	7,9 (2)	6,8 (2)	4,6
Belgique/België	201	144	112	3 614	3 746	3 751	5,6	3,8	3,0
Luxembourg	:	:	10,5	:	:	159,3	:	:	6,6
United Kingdom	853	713	637	24 436	24 611	24 397	3,5	2,9	2,6
Ireland	310	260	220	1 055	1 047	1 148	29,4	24,8	19,2
Danmark	291	227	:	2 270	2 385	:	12,8	9,5	:
EUR 9	12 060*	9 409*	7 728*	100 485*	102 546*	103 901*	12,0*	9,2*	7,4*
Ellas	:	1 174**	1 016	:	3 191**	3 356	:	36,8**	30,3
EUR 10	:	10 583**	8 744	:	105 737**	107 257*	:	10,0**	8,2*

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Actively employed civil population.
(2) Man-years.

55 Numbers in civil employment in agriculture, (1) forestry, fisheries by category

		Agricultural employment (1000)			% TAV	
		1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	Non-salaried	1 360	1 300	1 258	−4,3	−3,2
	Salaried	248	258	260	0,0	0,7
	Total	1 608	1 558	1 518	−3,7	−2,6
France	Non-salaried	1 551	1 529	1 511	−2,9	−1,2
	Salaried	376	368	360	−4,3	−2,2
	Total	1 927	1 897	1 871	−3,2	−1,4
Italia	Non-salaried	1 958	1 898	1 827	−2,7	−3,7
	Salaried	1 132	1 113	1 097	−2,0	−1,4
	Total	3 090	3 012	2 925	−2,4	−2,9
Nederland (2)	Non-salaried	176	169	165	−2,1 (2)	−2,4
	Salaried	69	66	65	−0,5 (2)	−1,5
	Total	245	237	230	−1,7 (2)	−3,0
Belgique/België	Non-salaried	106	106	100	−3,6	−5,7
	Salaried	12	12	12	×	×
	Total	118	118	112	−3,3	−5,1
Luxembourg	Non-salaried	:	9,9	9,7	:	−2,0
	Salaried	:	0,8	0,8	:	:
	Total	:	10,7	10,5	:	−1,9
United Kingdom	Non-salaried	267	267	267	−0,8	:
	Salaried	382	368	369	−2,6	0,3
	Total	649	634	637	−1,9	0,2
Ireland	Non-salaried	197	195	193	−2,5	−1,0
	Salaried	28	28	27	−2,7	−3,6
	Total	225	223	220	−2,7	:
Danmark	Non-salaried	162	157	:	−2,3	:
	Salaried	53	52	:	2,1	:
	Total	215	208	:	−1,4	:
EUR 9	Non-salaried	2 587*	5 631	5 485*	−3,1*	−2,6*
	Salaried	2 301*	2 266	2 241*	−2,2*	−1,1*
	Total	8 088*	7 898	7 728*	−2,9*	−2,2*
Ellas	Non-salaried	992*	971	965	:	−0,6
	Salaried	57*	49	51	:	4,1
	Total	1 049*	1 020	1 016	−2,3**	−0,4
EUR 10	Non-salaried	6 779	6 602	6 450*	:	−2,3*
	Salaried	2 358	2 315	2 292*	:	−1,0*
	Total	9 137	8 918	8 744*	−2,7**	−2,0*

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Actively employed civil population.
(2) Man-years.

56 Persons in employment in the economy generally and in agriculture, forestry and fisheries – Breakdown by age groups

		In the economy generally %				In agriculture %			
		1973	1975	1977	1980	1973	1975	1977	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Deutschland	14 - 24 years	18,1	17,3	17,1	18,1	8,4	8,1	8,9	10,1
	25 - 34 years	23,1	22,3	22,0	21,6	13,4	13,0	12,4	13,0
	35 - 44 years	24,3	25,9	27,1	26,7	24,6	25,7	24,8	23,6
	45 - 54 years	20,2	21,3	21,1	21,3	24,1	25,7	27,3	28,2
	55 - 64 years	11,4	10,8	10,8	10,8	16,7	15,7	16,3	16,1
	65 and over	3,0	2,4	1,9	1,6	12,8	11,7	10,3	9,2
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
France	14 - 24 years	17,3	16,5	15,4	14,4	2,9	8,8	9,0	7,8
	25 - 34 years	24,2	27,1	28,7	30,0	12,6	13,7	14,3	14,1
	35 - 44 years	22,8	21,9	21,2	21,2	23,4	21,8	19,2	17,6
	45 - 54 years	21,7	21,6	21,7	21,5	31,1	31,9	32,2	32,6
	55 - 64 years	11,2	10,1	10,8	11,0	18,7	16,3	18,5	21,4
	65 and over	2,8	2,7	2,3	2,0	5,5	7,5	6,7	6,7
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Italia	14 - 24 years	14,5	13,9	13,2	12,8	8,6	8,1	8,3	8,0
	25 - 34 years	24,1	24,4	25,3	25,7	13,9	12,4	12,6	12,6
	35 - 44 years	26,2	25,9	26,0	25,7	24,5	24,0	22,0	20,2
	45 - 54 years	23,0	23,7	23,0	23,3	28,9	30,9	30,9	32,0
	55 - 64 years	10,5	10,0	10,2	10,7	19,2	18,3	18,9	20,3
	65 and over	1,7	2.1	2,2	1,9	4,8	6,2	7,4	6,8
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Nederland	14 - 24 years	22,2	20,3	19,3	18,6	14,3	12,8	11,6	21,1
	25 - 34 years	26,4	28,3	30,2	30,4	18,1	19,4	20,4	20,6
	35 - 44 years	20,5	20,9	21,3	22,6	22,0	22,1	22,0	21,7
	45 - 54 years	17,5	18,1	17,6	17,2	22,4	22,5	23,6	24,2
	55 - 64 years	11,8	11,0	10,6	10,2	18,7	18,6	18,8	18,2
	65 and over	1,5	1,4	1,2	1,0	4,5	4,7	3,6	3,1
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Belgique/België	14 - 24 years	18,0	17,0	17,0	16,6	9,2	11,0	10,7	10,5
	25 - 34 years	25,4	26,7	29,3	30,4	14,2	14,8	14,5	14,6
	35 - 44 years	23,7	23,6	22,1	22,1	26,1	22,6	21,4	21,8
	45 - 54 years	20,3	21,4	20,8	20,4	27,1	31,0	32,1	31,0
	55 - 64 years	11,2	9,9	9,7	9,7	20,4	18,1	19,1	20,4
	65 and over	1,5	1,3	1,2	0,9	3,2	2,6	3,1	1,6≠
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Luxembourg	14 - 24 years	20,7	20,4	20,6	20,7	11,6	10,3	9,6	12,5≠
	25 - 34 years	23,1	23,8	24,9	27,5	11,7	11,2	14,4	14,9≠
	35 - 44 years	22,6	22,6	22,4	22,1	20,7	18,0	19,7	22,0
	45 - 54 years	19,7	20,5	20,6	21,2	22,4	27,4	23,2	26,7≠
	55 - 64 years	11,5	10,1	9,5	7,3	21,8	18,4	21,3	16,2≠
	65 and over	2,4	2,6	2,4	1,3	11,8	14,5	11,9	7,8
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

56 *(1)*

		In the economy generally				In agriculture			
		%				%			
		1973	1975	1977	1980	1973	1975	1977	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United Kingdom	14 - 24 years	17,7	16,7	17,2	18,5	14,3	13,3	14,3	16,3
	25 - 34 years	21,0	21,9	22,7	22,9	18,6	19,2	18,0	19,2
	35 - 44 years	20,3	20,6	20,4	21,1	20,0	19,6	19,7	19,4
	45 - 54 years	22,2	22,0	21,1	20,2	21,8	23,2	22,6	22,8
	55 - 64 years	15,8	15,7	15,6	15,2	19,1	17,8	18,3	17,8
	65 and over	3,1	3,1	3,0	2,0	6,2	6,9	7,1	4,7
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ireland	14 - 24 years	:	26,2	24,3	26,4	:	10,9	11,1	11,7
	25 - 34 years	:	22,0	24,9	25,4	:	14,3	14,7	15,3
	35 - 44 years	:	16,5	17,2	17,0	:	17,0	16,1	15,7
	45 - 54 years	:	16,5	15,9	14,6	:	21,3	21,7	20,1
	55 - 64 years	:	13,3	12,5	11,8	:	22,2	22,1	22,2
	65 and over	:	5,5	5,3	4,9	:	14,3	14,3	15,0
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Danmark	14 - 24 years	:	14,6	15,4	15,3	:	7,4	9,6	12,2
	25 - 34 years	:	27,6	27,8	27,8	:	14,9	14,7	13,4
	35 - 44 years	:	20,3	21,8	23,8	:	19,1	21,5	21,0
	45 - 54 years	:	19,0	17,9	17,5	:	25,5	22,6	22,3
	55 - 64 years	:	14,7	13,7	12,7	:	23,9	22,6	21,1
	65 and over	:	3,8	3,4	3,0	:	9,0	9,0	10,1
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
EUR 9	14 - 24 years	:	16,5	16,2	16,5	:	9,0	9,5	9,4
	25 - 34 years	:	24,2	25,0	25,3	:	13,8	4,0	14,1
	35 - 44 years	:	23,3	23,4	23,4	:	23,0	21,3	20,0
	45 - 54 years	:	21,7	21,3	21,1	:	28,8	29,1	29,7
	55 - 64 years	:	11,8	11,9	11,9	:	17,4	18,4	19,6
	65 and over	:	2,4	2,3	1,9	:	7,9	7,7	7,1
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ellas (1)	14 - 24 years	16,7				12,7			
	25 - 34 years	21,3				15,2			
	35 - 44 years	25,9				24,1			
	45 - 54 years	17,4				18,6			
	55 - 64 years	13,4				18,9			
	65 and over	5,3				10,5			
	Total	100				100			
EUR 10	14 - 24 years								
	25 - 34 years								
	35 - 44 years								
	45 - 54 years								
	55 - 64 years								
	65 and over								
	Total								

Source: Eurostat – Labour force, sample survey, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1980.
(1) 1977.

57 Persons engaged principally in agriculture – by occupational status – by social category

(1980)

			Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	EUR 9	Ellas	EUR 10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Total	as % of whole economy	Total	5,2	8,9	12,2	5,5	3,4	5,1	2,2	20,4	7,3	6,7	30,8	
		Men	4,4	9,6	12,1	6,9	3,7	5,7	2,9	25,4	10,0	7,1	25,9	
		Women	6,7	7,9	12,6	1,7	2,9	3,6≠	1,0	6,9	3,5	6,0	42,4	
Employers and self-employed persons	as % of whole economy	Total	22,9	37,0	28,9	30,7	15,9	27,6	12,1	63,9	32,1	27,5	×	
		Men	24,8	40,5	28,5	33,7	18,3	33,8	12,8	66,8	34,9	29,0	×	
		Women	16,0	23,4	30,5	5,8≠	9,0	:	8,7	35,2	10,3≠	21,3	×	
Paid labour	as % of whole economy	Total	1,1	1,8	5,4	2,2	0,5	0,8≠	1,4	3,5	2,5	2,1	×	
		Men	1,3	2,5	5,5	2,8	0,6	1,0≠	1,8	4,9	4,0	2,5	×	
		Women	0,8	0,7	5,0	0,7	:	:	0,7	:	0,7	1,3	×	
Family workers	as % of whole economy	Total	73,7	61,3	39,0	25,0	25,7	60,4	:	86,1	34,0	55,5		
		Men	80,6	78,3	35,1	57,3	35,8	91,5≠	:	91,7	:	56,4		
		Women	72,6	58,1	41,1	17,7	23,5	47,4≠	:	76,3	34,7	55,2		
Young persons (from 14 to 24 years of age)	%	Total	2,9	4,8	7,7	3,6	2,2	3,1≠	1,9	9,1	5,8	3,9		
	%	Men	3,8	6,9	9,0	6,2	3,0	5,0≠	2,9	15,0	9,0	5,3		
	%	Women	2,0	2,5	5,9	0,8≠	1,1≠	:	0,6	:	1,8≠	2,1		
Aged persons (60 and over)	%	Total	17,3	22,7	35,6	13,0	8,3	24,1≠	3,6	52,3	18,5	16,9		
	%	Men	14,9	25,8	36,9	15,0	9,2	28,0≠	4,3	57,8	24,0	18,1		
	%	Women	21,9	17,9	30,9	:	:	:	1,8	25,8	6,5≠	14,2		
Married women	1000	Women												
	%	Women	9,6	9,9	16,0	2,5	3,5	5,5≠	1,0	10,4	4,5	7,7		

Source: Eurostat.

58 Agricultural produce sold through cooperatives (1980)

(%)

	Deutschland (1)	France	Italia (1979)	Nederland	Belgique/ België	Luxembourg#	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark (1979)	Ellas (1979)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Pigmeat	25	60 (1)	3	27	10	25	8	22	91	–
Beef and veal	24	20 (1)	5	14	0	25	8	30	65	–
Poultrymeat	:	45	10	10	0	–	2	50	83	25
Eggs	:	25	5	20	0	20	30	2-5	60	4
Milk	79	48	35	90	65	90	0	89	87	38
Sugarbeet	–	17 (2)	15	63	0	–	0	0	14	–
Cereals	52	67	15	60	15	–	20	31	50	3
All fruits	26	40	50	0-5	45	20	35	3	61	12
All vegetables	4430#		5	0-5	46	–	17	4	75	8

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Including producer groups.
(2) Processed into sugar and alcohol.

59 Agricultural produce sold under previously concluded contracts (1980)

(%)

	Deutschland (1) (1979)	France	Italia (1979)	Nederland	Belgique/ België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark (1979)	Ellas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Pigmeat	14-15	25-30	8	50	52-53	–	48	0	–	–
Calves	14-15	25-30	5	86	90	–	–	0	–	–
Poultrymeat	73	45-50	40	95	90	–	95	80-85	–	–
Eggs	20-25	15-20	30	45	80	–	60	10-15	75	–
Milk	27	(2)	8	90	0	–	0	11	8	:
Sugarbeet	100	100	90	100	100	–	100	100	100	100
Potatoes	0	8-10	15	70-75	15	–	14	3	40	–
Peas	95	90-95	5	90	95	–	92	100	90	–

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Including producer groups.
(2) Milk production is not subject to contracts. The price alone is determined by contract (almost 100% of farmers).

60 Utilized agricultural area, woods and forests

			Arable land		Permanent meadow and pasture	
			1 000 ha	% of the UAA of the country	1 000 ha	% of the UAA of the country
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	1 000 ha	1980	7 264	59	4 754	39
	% TAV	1979/73	−0,6		−1,8	
	% TAV	1980/79	−0,3		−0,9	
France	1 000 ha	1980	17 305	54	12 905	40
	% TAV	1979/73	0,6		−1,1	
	% TAV	1980/79	−0,8		−0,1	
Italia	1 000 ha	1980	9 410	53	5 136	29
	% TAV	1979/73	0,3		−0,3	
	% TAV	1980/79	0,3		−0,3	
Nederland	1 000 ha	1980	827	41	1 160	57
	% TAV	1979/73	0,6		−1,3	
	% TAV	1980/79	0,1		−1,0	
Belgique/België	1 000 ha	1980	744	51	666	46
	% TAV	1979/73	−0,7		−1,4	
	% TAV	1980/79	−0,9		−1,0	
Luxembourg	1 000 ha	1980	57	44	71	55
	% TAV	1979/73	−1,0		0,3	
	% TAV	1980/79	−0,6		0,0	
United Kingdom	1 000 ha	1980	6 925	38	11 473	62
	% TAV	1979/73	−0,6		−0,6	
	% TAV	1980/79	1,3		−0,6	
Ireland	1 000 ha	1980	1 000 (1)	18 (1)	4 713 (1)	82 (1)
	% TAV	1979/73	×		×	
	% TAV	1980/79	×		×	
Danmark	1 000 ha	1980	2 640	91	252	9
	% TAV	1979/73	0,0		−3,1	
	% TAV	1980/79	−0,2		−4,1	
EUR 9	1 000 ha	1980	46 153	50	41 193	44
	% TAV	1979/73	0,1		−0,8	
	% TAV	1980/79	−0,6		−0,4	
Ellas	1 000 ha	1980	:		5 271	57
	% TAV	1979/73	:		−0,0	
	% TAV	1980/79	:		0,0	
EUR 10	1 000 ha	1980	49 419 (2)	48	46 464	46
	% TAV	1979/73	0,1		−0,8	
	% TAV	1980/79	−0,5		−0,4	

Source: Eurostat.

(1) 1975.
(2) 1979.
(3) 1978.

Permanent crops		Total UAA			Woods and forests	
1 000 ha	% of the UAA of the country	1 000 ha	% of the UAA of EUR 9	% of the UAA of EUR 10	1 000 ha	% of the area of country
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
179	2	12 248	13	12	7 317	29
−2,1		−1,4			0,3	
−0,5		−0,5			0,0	
1 463	5	31 931	34	31	14 289	26
−1,1		−0,2			0,0	
−4,6		−0,7				
3 280	18	17 888	19	18	6 060	20
0,1		0,1			0,4	
0,3		0,1			−1,8	
36	2	2 027	2	2	308	8
−2,3		−0,6			0,5	
−5,5		−0,6			0,0	
15	1	1 447	2	1	613	20
−4,2		−1,1			0,0	
−3,4		1,0			0,0	
1	1	201	0	0	90	35
0,1		−0,3			0,0	
−3,3		−0,3			0,0	
72	0	18 487	20	18	2 102	9
−2,3		−0,6			0,8	
−1,8		0,1			1,1	
3 (3)	0	5 719 (1)	6	6	325	5
−4,2		×			1,7	
3,6		×			1,6	
14	1	2 905	3	3	493	12
−24		−0,3			0,7	
0,7		−0,5			0,0	
5 063*	5	92 807	100		31 598	21
−0,2		−0,4			0,2	
−0,8		−0,3			−0,7	
1 008 (2)	11 (2)	9 234		9	2 968	23
1,2		0,0			0,0	
0,9		0,0			0,0	
6 071*	6	102 041		100	34 566	21
−0,2		−0,4			0,2	
−0,5		−0,3			−0,7	

61 Area used for the principal agricultual products

			Cereals including rice	Root and tuber crops		
				Total	Potatoes	Sugar-beet
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	1 000 ha	1980	5 210	1 238*	258	395
	% TAV	1979/73	−0,2	−1,9	−8,8	1,9
	% TAV	1980/79	−0,5	−8,0	−6,5	0,5
France	1 000 ha	1980	9 880	1 237*	251	541
	% TAV	1979/73	0,0	−2,5	−2,4	1,0
	% TAV	1980/79	0,8	−1,3	−8,9	−0,7
Italia	1 000 ha	1980	5 103	500	161	291
	% TAV	1979/73	0,0	2,0	−1,3	3,3
	% TAV	1980/79	−0,5	−0,8	−4,6	2,1
Nederland	1 000 ha	1980	224	302*	172	121
	% TAV	1979/73	−3,4	−0,3	1,0	0,9
	% TAV	1980/79	−5,6	−4,6	3,6	−2,4
Belgique/België	1 000 ha	1980	391	211*	46	117
	% TAV	1979/73	−2,1	−1,2	−2,2	1,7
	% TAV	1980/79	−1,9	3,9	4,1	1,3
Luxembourg	1 000 ha	1980	40	1	1	0
	% TAV	1979/73	−1,3	−8,2	−8,8	−21,0
	% TAV	1980/79	−1,3	0,3	2,4	20,0
United Kingdom	1 000 ha	1980	3 938	561	205	212
	% TAV	1979/73	0,5	−0,6	−1,6	
	% TAV	1980/79	1,7	1,8	0,9	−1,0
Ireland	1 000 ha	1980	406	113*	40	34
	% TAV	1979/73	2,2	−3,3	−2,7	2,4
	% TAV	1980/79	1,2	−6,0	−0,3	−1,4
Danmark	1 000 ha	1980	1 816	241	34	77
	% TAV	1979/73	0,8	−2,6	−0,3	3,6
	% TAV	1980/79	−1,8	−2,4	6,0	−1,2
EUR 9	1 000 ha	1980	27 008	4 404*	1 169	1 789
	% TAV	1979/73	0,1	−1,4*	−3,5	1,9
	% TAV	1980/79	0,2	−3,8*	−3,2	0,0
Ellas	1 000 ha	1980	1 600*	107*	65	29
	% TAV	1979/73	0,6	4,7	1,9	9,7
	% TAV	1980/79	1,5	−1,9	3,2	−36,9
EUR 10	1 000 ha	1980	28 608*	4 511*	1 234	1 818
	% TAV	1979/73	0,1	−1,9	−3,3	2,0
	% TAV	1980/79	0,2	14,1	−2,8	−0,9

Source: Eurostat.

Oilseeds	Green fodder	Dry pulses	Fruit trees	Vines
8	9	10	11	12
138	1 005	11	179	96
2,8	1,8	−11,0	−2,1	− 0,1
8,6	3,6	−12,0	−0,5	0,4
554	5 049	92	1 463	1 174
−0,1	2,5	10,6	−1,1	− 1,2
38,2	−4,9	− 1,5	−4,6	− 3,3
38	2 818	245	3 280	1 316
0,9	0,1	− 6,3	0,1	0,5
22,0	1,9	− 1,1	0,3	0,7
12	179	7	36	0
−10,9	9,8	−1,8	−2,3	−13,3
9,9	4,7	−4,4	−5,5	−20,0
8	134	2	15	0
0,0	5,4	− 5,7	−4,2	− 8,7
0,7	0,0	−16,5	−3,4	−11,5
0	15	0	1	1
−1,2	1,0	−27,1	0,1	0,9
×	1,6	81,2	−3,3	2,0
92	1 993	82	72	0
29,0	−3,3	− 0,6	−2,3	0,0
9,8	2,4	3,9	−1,8	0,0
:	545*	0	3*	:
:	2,5	−21,9	−3,7	:
:	17,3	−30,4	3,6	:
103	414	4	14	:
2,9	−1,8	− 1,9	−2,4	:
57,1	−0,4	18,3	0,7	:
945	12 056	443	5 168*	2 587
1,8	0,7	− 3,2	−0,2	− 0,3
31,7	−1,0	− 0,7	−0,8	− 1,2
153	358*	84*	1 008*	197*
−2,7	−1,8	− 4,6	1,2	− 0,9
5,5	−4,3	7,7	0,8	− 1,5
1 097	12 414*	527*	6 176*	2 784*
1,0	0,6	− 3,4	0,0	− 0,4
27,3	−1,2	− 0,6	0,1	− 1,2

62 Number and area of farms (1)

	Farm size (in UAA)	Farms						Medium size (ha) 1977	UAA					
		Number			% of total 1977	% TAV			1 000 ha			% of total 1977	% TAV	
		1975	1977	1980		1977/1975	1980/1977		1975	1977	1980		1977/1975	1980/1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Deutschland	1 - < 5	311 683	287 459	257 788	33,5	−4,0	−3,6	×	802,7	737,3	659,5	6,0	−1,0	−3,6
	5 - < 10	178 981	165 737	149 122	19,3	−3,8	−3,5	×	1 301,6	1 205,3	1 086,0	9,8	−7,4	−3,4
	10 - < 20	211 711	199 366	181 298	23,2	−3,0	−4,6	×	3 073,8	2 892,3	2 635,2	23,4	−3,0	−3,1
	20 - < 50	176 123	177 890	177 878	20,7	0,5	−0,0	×	5 200,1	5 281,2	5 342,9	42,8	0,8	0,4
	⩾ 50	26 234	28 292	31 292	3,3	3,8	3,4	×	2 083,8	2 227,9	2 448,8	18,0	3,4	3,2
	Total	904 732	858 744	797 378	100,0	−2,6	−2,4	14,3	12 462,0	12 344,0	12 172,4	100,0	−0,5	−0,5
France	1 - < 5	248 000	228 000	234 000	19,9	−4,1	0,9	×	666,0	590,0	620,0	2,0	−5,9	1,7
	5 - < 10	185 000	174 000	165 000	15,1	−3,0	−1,8	×	1 340,0	1 270,0	1 215,0	4,3	−2,6	−1,5
	10 - < 20	275 000	252 000	240 000	21,9	−4,3	−1,6	×	3 990,0	3 690,0	3 550,9	12,6	−3,8	−1,3
	20 - < 50	361 000	352 000	345 000	30,6	−1,3	−0,7	×	11 200,0	11 110,0	10 960,0	38,0	−0,4	−0,4
	⩾ 50	140 000	143 000	151 000	12,5	1,1	1,8	×	12 230,0	12 590,0	12 500,0	43,0	−3,0	−2,4
	Total	1 209 000	1 149 000	1 135 000	100,0	−2,5	−0,4	25,5	29 426,0	29 250,0	28 845,0	100,0	:	−0,5
Italia	1 - < 5	1 467 600	1 501 076	:	68,5	1,1	:	×	3 143,6	3 512,8	:	21,6	1,4	:
	5 - < 10	373 700	377 433	:	17,2	0,5	:	×	2 570,1	2 572,6	:	15,8	−0,1	:
	10 - < 20	179 200	183 807	:	8,4	1,3	:	×	2 436,7	2 485,3	:	15,3	1,0	:
	20 - < 50	86 600	91 439	:	4,2	2,8	:	×	2 559,4	2 738,9	:	16,8	3,4	:
	⩾ 50	37 500	38 217	:	1,7	1,0	:	×	5 207,9	4 961,3	:	30,5	−2,4	:
	Total	2 144 600	2 191 972	:	100,0	1,0	:	7,4	16 187,7	16 270,9	:	100,0	0,3	:
Nederland	1 - < 5	35 814	33 029	30 955	24,1	−4,0	−2,1	×	95,5	88,5	82,1	4,3	−3,7	−2,5
	5 - < 10	30 677	28 889	26 101	21,1	−3,0	−3,3	×	226,0	212,7	191,7	10,4	−3,0	−3,4
	10 - < 20	43 995	41 191	37 259	30,1	−3,2	−3,3	×	630,3	591,4	536,6	28,8	−3,1	−3,2
	20 - < 50	30 104	30 407	30 798	22,1	0,5	0,4	×	866,6	881,0	902,6	42,9	0,8	0,8
	⩾ 50	3 211	3 507	3 847	2,6	4,5	3,1	×	255,3	278,9	300,2	13,6	4,5	2,5
	Total	143 801	137 023	128 960	100,0	−2,4	−2,0	15,0	2 073,7	2 052,5	2 013,2	100,0	−0,5	−0,6
Belgique/België	1 - < 5	31 550	29 039	25 878	29,3	−4,1	−3,8	×	81,6	74,5	66,7	5,2	−4,5	−3,6
	5 - < 10	23 389	20 911	18 089	21,1	−5,4	−4,7	×	171,3	153,3	132,6	10,6	−5,4	−4,7
	10 - < 20	28 473	26 727	24 288	27,0	−3,1	−3,1	×	407,1	383,4	349,7	26,6	−3,0	−3,0
	20 - < 50	18 784	19 062	19 090	19,2	0,7	0,0	×	548,5	561,1	566,0	38,9	1,1	0,3
	⩾ 50	3 361	3 570	3 836	3,6	3,1	2,4	×	253,8	271,5	292,0	18,8	3,4	2,5
	Total	105 557	99 309	91 181	100,0	−3,0	−2,8	14,5	1 462,3	1 443,8	1 407,0	100,0	−0,6	−0,9
Luxembourg	1 - < 5	1 076	986	911	18,9	−4,3	−2,6	×	2,8	2,6	2,4	2,0	−3,6	−2,6
	5 - < 10	680	604	513	11,6	−5,8	−5,3	×	5,0	4,4	3,8	3,3	−6,2	−4,8
	10 - < 20	1 030	852	679	16,4	−9,1	−7,3	×	15,2	12,6	10,1	9,5	−9,0	−7,1
	20 - < 50	2 290	2 110	1 807	40,6	−4,0	−5,0	×	75,4	70,4	61,8	53,3	−3,4	−1,0
	⩾ 50	520	649	787	12,5	11,7	6,6	×	33,1	42,1	51,7	31,9	12,8	7,1
	Total	5 596	5 201	4 697	100,0	−3,6	−3,3	25,4	131,5	132,1	129,8	100,0	0,2	−0,6

United Kingdom	1 - < 5	38 827	35 884	29 381	13,7	−3,9	:	×	112,9	105,7	82,9	0,6	−3,2	:
	5 - < 10	33 985	32 940	31 173	12,6	−1,5	:	×	247,0	240,0	230,8	1,4	−1,4	:
	10 - < 20	43 273	41 392	39 764	15,8	−2,2	:	×	628,8	606,1	581,4	3,6	−1,8	:
	20 - < 50	72 705	70 123	67 593	26,8	−1,8	:	×	2 368,9	2 308,0	2 228,9	13,4	−1,3	:
	⩾ 50	82 753	81 454	81 331	31,1	−0,8	:	×	14 093,8	13 910,9	13 999,2	81,0	−0,7	:
	Total	271 543	261 793	249 242	100,0	−1,8	:	65,6	17 451,4	17 170,7	17 123,2	100,0	−0,8	:
Ireland	1 - < 5	34 400	33 500	:	14,9	−1,3	:	×	100,2	93,8	:	1,9	−3,2	:
	5 - < 10	37 700	37 600	:	16,7	−0,1	:	×	284,9	283,0	:	5,6	−0,3	:
	10 - < 20	70 600	67 400	:	30,0	−2,2	:	×	1 019,0	975,9	:	19,2	−2,1	:
	20 - < 50	65 600	67 000	:	29,8	1,1	:	×	2 005,1	2 048,9	:	40,4	1,1	:
	⩾ 50	19 600	19 500	:	8,7	0,3	:	×	1 667,4	1 666,3	:	32,9	−0,3	:
	Total	227 900	225 000	:	100,0	0,6	:	22,5	5 076,6	5 067,9	:	100,0	−1,0	:
Danmark	1 - < 5	15 503	14 416	12 880	11,6	−3,6	−3,7	×	44,4	41,4	37,1	1,4	−3,4	−3,6
	5 - < 10	25 072	23 152	20 503	18,6	−3,9	−4,0	×	183,4	169,2	150,0	5,8	−3,9	−2,0
	10 - < 20	36 702	34 343	30 838	27,6	−3,3	−3,5	×	530,2	497,6	447,5	17,0	−3,1	−3,5
	20 - < 50	42 438	41 784	40 356	33,6	−0,8	−1,2	×	1 290,7	1 280,0	1 248,7	43,7	−0,7	−0,8
	⩾ 50	10 118	10 705	11 765	8,6	2,9	3,2	×	887,1	937,8	1 020,7	32,1	2,8	2,9
	Total	129 833	124 400	116 342	100,0	−2,1	−2,2	23,5	2 935,8	2 926,0	2 904,0	100,0	−0,2	−0,3
EUR 9	1 - < 5	2 184 000	2 163 000	:	42,8	−0,5	:	×	5 320,0	5 247,0	:	6,1	−0,7	:
	5 - < 10	889 000	861 000	:	17,0	−1,6	:	×	6 329,0	6 111,0	:	7,0	−1,7	:
	10 - < 20	890 000	847 000	:	16,8	−2,4	:	×	12 731,0	12 135,0	:	14,0	−2,4	:
	20 - < 50	856 000	852 000	:	16,9	−0,3	:	×	26 115,0	26 280,0	:	30,3	−0,3	:
	⩾ 50	323 000	329 000	:	6,5	−0,2	:	×	36 712,0	36 887,0	:	42,6	0,2	:
	Total	5 142 000	5 052 000	:	100,0	−0,9	:	17,2	87 207,0	86 660,0	:	100,0	−0,3	:
Ellas	1 - < 5	544 000*	519 100	:	70,9	−2,3	:	×	1 310,0*	1 217,1	:	38,9	−3,6	:
	5 - < 10	155 200*	150 560	:	20,6	−1,5	:	×	990,0*	938,5	:	30,0	−2,6	:
	10 - < 20	46 200*	47 940	:	6,6	1,9	:	×	565,0*	571,0	:	18,3	0,3	:
	20 - < 50	11 300	12 570	:	1,7	5,5	:	×	282,0*	301,8	:	9,7	3,4	:
	⩾ 50	1 300*	1 540	:	0,2	8,8	:	×	94,0*	96,3	:	3,1	1,2	:
	Total	758 000*	731 710	:	100,0	−1,7	:	4,3	3 241,0*	3 124,7	:	100,0	−1,8	:
EUR 10	1 - < 5	2 728 000	2 682 000	:	46,4	−0,8	:	×	6 530,0	6 464,0	:	7,2	−1,3	:
	5 - < 10	1 044 000	1 011 000	:	17,5	−1,6	:	×	7 319,0	7 049,0	:	7,9	−1,9	:
	10 - < 20	936 000	895 000	:	15,5	−2,2	:	×	13 296,0	12 706,0	:	14,1	−2,2	:
	20 - < 50	867 000	865 000	:	14,9	−0,1	:	×	26 397,0	26 582,0	:	29,6	0,3	:
	⩾ 50	324 000	331 000	:	5,7	1,1	:	×	36 806,0	36 982,0	:	41,2	0,2	:
	Total	5 900 000	5 784 000	:	100,0	−1,0	:	15,5	90 448,0	89 784,0	:	100,0	−0,4	:

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Of 1 ha UAA and more.

63 Livestock headage

	Cattle (1)									
	Total					Of which dairy cows				
	1 000 head	as % of EUR 9	as % of EUR 10	% TAV		1 000 head	as % of EUR 9	as % of EUR 10	% TAV	
	1980	1980	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979	1980	1980	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Deutschland	15 070	19,4	19,2	0,7	0,1	5 469	22,0	21,7	0,2	0,5
France	23 605	30,5	30,1	–0,5	0,3	7 120	28,7	28,3	–1,4	–4,5
Italia	8 836	11,4	11,2	1,2	0,3	3 013	12,1	11,9	0,5	–2,0
Nederland	5 010	6,5	6,4	1,0	–0,4	2 356	9,5	9,4	1,0	0,6
Belgique/België	2 897	3,7	3,7	0,0	0,1	977	3,9	3,9	–0,3	–0,2
Luxembourg	220	0,3	0,3	0,4	1,3	69	0,3	0,3	–0,9	2,6
United Kingdom	13 119	16,9	16,7	–2,1	–1,8	3 294	13,3	13,1	–0,5	–1,7
Ireland	5 824	7,5	7,4	–2,3	–5,6	1 449	5,8	5,7	0,5	–3,6
Danmark	2 921	3,8	3,7	–1,2	–0,8	1 066	4,3	4,2	–1,0	0,9
EUR 9	77 501	100,0	×	–0,4	–0,7	24 812	100,0	×	–0,3	–1,8
Ellas	900	×	1,1	–3,8	–3,6	384	×	1,5	–3,1	–0,4
EUR 10	78 401	×	100,0	–0,1	0,7	25 196	×	100,0	–0,3	1,8

63 *(1)*

	Pigs					Sheep				
	1 000 head	as % of EUR 9	as % of EUR 10	% TAV		1 000 head	as % of EUR 9	as % of EUR 10	% TAV	
	1980	1980	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979	1979	1979	1979	1979/1973	1979/1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Deutschland	22 553	29,7	29,3	1,8	0,8	1 145	2,4	1,9	2,0	0,8
France	10 512	13,9	13,7	–2,3	–0,1	11 799	25,0	19,8	2,3	1,4
Italia	8 928	11,8	11,6	0,2	1,4	9 110	19,3	15,3	2,6	1,5
Nederland	10 188	13,4	13,3	6,1	1,4	895	1,9	1,5	5,3	6,4
Belgique/België	5 011	6,6	6,5	1,2	0,5	84	0,2	0,0	2,2	3,6
Luxembourg	88	0,1	0,1	–1,3	9,1	5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
United Kingdom	7 786	10,3	10,1	–0,2	–0,1	21 658	46,0	36,3	1,3	0,0
Ireland	1 095	1,4	14,2	5,5	–2,1	2 360	5,0	3,9	–3,1	2,4
Danmark	9 696	12,8	12,6	3,1	1,4	57	0,1	0,1	–0,6	5,6 (2)
EUR 9	75 857	100,0	×	1,4	0,7	47 110	100,0	×	1,6	0,6
Ellas	995	×	1,3	4,5	5,0	12 575	21,1	×	0,5	0,2
EUR 10	76 852	×	100,0	–0,8	0,9	59 685	×	100,0	1,2	–0,6

Source: Eurostat.

(1) December census.

(2) 1980/1979

64 Cattle headage and number of holders (1979)

(%)

	EUR 10	Ellas* (1980)	EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Average size of the headages	:	5	30,6	27,2	32,9	12,9	56,6	37,1	56,1	75,0	31,5	46,2
Total - Animals	:	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
- Holders	:	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 - 2 - Animals	:	18	0,5	0,4	0,2	3,0	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2
- Holders	:	53	9,7	6,0	4,8	23,9	2,1	6,6	2,2	2,6	2,2	5,6
3 - 4 - Animals	:	15	1,2	1,0	0,7	6,1	0,2	0,6	0,4	0,2	0,6	0,4
- Holders	:	21	10,7	8,0	6,7	22,9	2,6	6,8	4,9	3,6	5,4	5,1
5 - 9 - Animals	:	20	3,7	4,2	2,9	12,5	1,0	1,9	0,9	0,8	3,6	1,4
- Holders	:	16	16,6	16,6	13,9	24,4	7,9	10,5	6,7	8,5	16,1	9,5
10 - 14 - Animals	:	11	4,3	5,3	4,1	10,3	1,5	2,7	1,3	1,2	5,7	2,0
- Holders	:	5	11,2	12,1	11,3	11,4	7,3	8,3	6,1	7,5	15,1	7,9
15 - 19 - Animals	:	6	4,3	5,8	4,7	6,7	1,9	3,3	1,9	1,3	5,9	2,5
- Holders	:	2	7,8	9,4	9,1	5,2	6,3	7,3	6,2	5,9	11,1	6,9
20 - 29 - Animals	:	6	9,0	12,9	10,6	8,0	4,6	8,6	4,5	3,2	11,9	6,5
- Holders	:	1	11,3	14,5	14,3	4,4	10,8	13,2	10,2	9,9	15,7	12,3
30 - 39 - Animals	:	4	8,9	12,9	11,0	5,4	5,9	10,2	5,0	3,5	10,7	7,4
- Holders	:	1	8,0	10,3	10,5	2,1	9,8	11,0	8,2	7,6	9,9	9,9
40 - 49 - Animals	:	3	8,9	11,9	11,3	5,7	7,2	10,9	6,5	4,0	9,1	7,5
- Holders	:	0	6,2	7,3	8,4	1,7	9,1	9,2	8,3	6,6	6,5	7,8
50 - 59 - Animals	:	2	7,3	10,0	7,7	4,1	7,8	10,2	6,6	4,3	7,5	6,7
- Holders	:	0	4,1	5,0	4,7	1,0	8,1	7,0	6,7	6,0	4,4	6,5
60 - 99 - Animals	:	6	22,7	22,7	27,4	10,2	29,6	29,6	33,4	17,7	20,8	27,8
- Holders	:	0	9,2	8,3	12,1	1,7	21,8	14,6	24,2	17,1	8,7	16,7
100 - 199 - Animals	:	5	18,6	10,9	16,3	10,2	27,2	17,0	39,6	31,8	17,4	29,7
- Holders	:	0	4,3	2,4	4,1	0,9	11,9	5,0	16,4	17,2	4,2	10,5
200 - 299 - Animals	:	2	4,8	1,3	2,1	4,0	5,5	2,2	0,0	15,1	3,7	4,8
- Holders	:	0	0,6	0,1	0,1	0,2	1,3	0,3	0,0	4,7	0,5	1,0
⩾300 - Animals	:	1	5,7	0,8	1,0	13,7	7,6	2,4	0,0	16,8	2,9	2,2
- Holders	:	0	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,9	0,2	0,0	2,9	0,2	0,2

Source: Eurostat.

65 Dairy cow headage and number of holders (1979)

%

	EUR 10	Ellas* (1980)	EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Average size of the headages	:	:	14,0	11,9	14,4	6,4	31,7	16,8	21,4	52,8	14,2	23,0
Total - Animals	:	:	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
- Holders	:	:	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 - 2 - Animals	:	:	2,2	1,6	1,2	10,3	0,3	0,9	0,4	0,2	2,7	0,5
- Holders	:	:	20,9	12,4	11,9	43,7	7,7	10,8	6,3	6,8	26,7	7,5
3 - 4 - Animals	:	:	3,4	3,9	2,7	12,4	0,5	1,4	1,1	0,2	2,6	0,6
- Holders	:	:	13,9	13,2	11,4	23,0	4,5	6,7	6,7	2,5	10,7	3,9
5 - 9 - Animals	:	:	9,7	15,2	9,8	19,4	1,8	7,2	4,2	0,6	8,0	4,0
- Holders	:	:	20,1	26,6	20,6	19,2	8,4	17,3	13,0	4,0	16,8	12,7
10 - 14 - Animals	:	:	10,9	17,9	13,4	9,5	3,3	13,1	7,4	1,2	10,6	8,3
- Holders	:	:	13,0	18,1	16,3	5,3	8,7	18,6	13,3	5,3	12,8	16,0
15 - 19 - Animals	:	:	11,4	15,9	16,9	6,9	4,7	13,4	8,3	1,6	9,3	9,3
- Holders	:	:	9,5	11,3	14,6	2,7	8,7	13,5	10,5	5,0	7,9	12,6
20 - 29 - Animals	:	:	18,3	22,8	24,7	10,1	13,0	24,1	27,1	5,8	17,6	19,8
- Holders	:	:	10,8	11,7	14,8	2,8	17,0	17,2	23,8	12,4	10,7	18,9
30 - 39 - Animals	:	:	12,1	11,3	14,5	6,4	14,7	16,8	22,9	7,5	13,9	18,3
- Holders	:	:	5,0	4,0	6,1	1,2	13,7	8,5	14,5	11,5	3,9	12,4
40 - 49 - Animals	:	:	8,4	5,5	8,3	4,5	14,6	10,4	14,8	8,8	10,2	14,4
- Holders	:	:	2,6	1,5	2,5	0,7	10,5	4,1	7,3	10,5	3,4	7,6
50 - 59 - Animals	:	:	5,4	2,6	3,7	2,9	12,9	5,6	13,8	8,8	7,2	8,9
- Holders	:	:	1,5	0,6	1,1	0,4	7,6	1,8	4,7	8,6	2,0	3,8
60 - 99 - Animals	:	:	10,8	2,7	4,3	9,7	24,8	6,0	0,0	30,1	12,9	12,2
- Holders	:	:	2,0	0,5	0,7	0,8	10,8	1,4	0,0	20,9	2,5	3,9
⩾100 - Animals	:	:	7,3	0,5	0,5	8,0	9,3	1,0	0,0	35,2	5,0	3,9
- Holders	:	:	0,7	0,1	0,0	0,3	2,3	0,1	0,0	12,4	0,6	0,6

Source: Eurostat.

66 Pig headage and number of holders (1979)

%

	EUR 10	Ellas* (1980)	EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Average size of the headages	:	13	35,2	40,8	30,2	8,7	205,1	115,8	44,0	225,4	114,2	127,4
Total - Animals	:	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
- Holders	:	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 - 2 - Animals	:	7	2,0	0,8	2,6	11,8	0,0	0,2	1,6	0,1	0,3	0,0
- Holders	:	88	51,2	20,3	53,8	76,0	3,1	13,4	25,1	12,8	26,5	3,1
3 - 9 - Animals	:	1	2,7	3,6	3,3	8,4	0,1	0,6	2,3	0,3	1,0	0,4
- Holders	:	3	20,0	29,4	21,6	16,6	5,1	14,5	14,9	11,8	21,4	8,1
10 - 19 - Animals	:	2	3,0	4,7	3,4	5,9	0,4	1,2	5,6	0,8	2,7	1,2
- Holders	:	2	7,7	13,9	7,7	3,8	6,2	10,0	17,5	13,0	23,5	10,8
20 - 49 - Animals	:	7	7,6	13,0	6,7	8,3	2,4	5,1	14,2	2,4	3,8	6,1
- Holders	:	3	8,3	16,9	6,5	2,2	14,6	18,1	19,8	17,1	14,3	23,4
50 - 99 - Animals	:	8	9,8	16,0	8,1	4,9	6,5	9,7	18,1	3,6	2,9	11,3
- Holders	:	2	4,9	9,3	3,5	0,6	18,3	15,8	11,8	11,7	5,1	20,2
100 - 199 - Animals	:	12	14,4	19,9	14,1	4,7	14,5	15,6	19,2	7,2	3,2	17,5
- Holders	:	1	3,6	5,8	3,0	0,3	20,9	12,9	6,3	11,6	3,1	16,0
200 - 399 - Animals	:	15	18,5	20,7	19,9	7,2	23,4	20,5	39,0	10,2	5,2	24,2
- Holders	:	1	2,3	3,0	2,2	0,2	17,1	8,6	4,5	8,2	2,0	11,0
400 - 999 - Animals	:	17	24,2	18,0	27,9	16,3	36,1	27,5	0,0	23,5	13,0	29,9
- Holders	:	0	1,4	1,3	1,5	0,2	12,6	5,4	0,0	8,4	2,0	6,6
≥1 000 - Animals	:	30	17,8	3,2	13,9	32,4	16,5	19,5	0,0	51,9	67,9	9,4
- Holders	:	0	0,3	0,1	0,3	0,1	2,2	1,3	0,0	5,4	3,1	0,8

Source: Eurostat.

67 Average annual interest rate (%) (1) (not taking into account interest-rate subsidies) payable on loans for farm investments (1973–81)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Deutschland									
– short-term	10,3	11,4	9,5	7,8	8,0	5,7	8,5	11,0	14,0
– long-term					7,0		7,8	10,0	13,0
France									
– short-term	7,8	9,5	10,4	10,0	8,8	8,5	8,8	10,9	12,2
– medium-term	9,1	10,5	11,4	11,0	9,3	9,0	9,3	11,3	12,4
– long-term	9,5	10,7	12,0	11,4	11,0	10,4	10,4	11,6	12,9
Italia									
– medium-term	8,2	13,8	14,5	14,2	16,8	:	14,6	:	:
– long-term	9,3	13,8	13,8	13,6	15,5	15,0		15,6	:
Nederland									
– short-term	11,8	11,3	9,7	9,0	7,4	8,2	9,5	10,0	13,1
– medium-term							11,0	10,0	11,2
– long-term					8,8	8,5	9,6	11,3	11,8
Belgique/België									
– short-term	8,8	11,3	9,8	11,0	9,0	9,5	10,5	13,3	14,1
– long-term	9,2	11,2			10,0-10,3				
Luxembourg									
– short-term	6,6	7,1	8,0-9,0	8,0-9,0	9,0	8,0	7,8	7,8	8,3
– medium and long-term					8,5				
United Kingdom									
– short-term	:	:	:	:	:	12,1	15,6	18,6	14,1
– medium-term	12,4	14,8	13,0	13,6	14,3	13,7	14,5	16,4	15,5
– long-term									
— fixed	11,1	14,7	14,9	14,8	14,3	13,7	14,5	16,4	15,5
— variable	11,8	15,0	13,8	13,7	13,3	12,0	16,5	19,0	15,1
Ireland									
– short-term	:	:	:		12,8	10,8	15,0	16,8	16,3
– medium-term	11,5	14,0	14,0	14,0	13,0	11,0	15,0	17,3	16,8
– long-term	12,5	15,0	15,0	15,0	13,8	12,0	16,0	17,8	17,3
Danmark									
– medium-term	13,6	15,8	12,9	15,7	16,6	16,8	16,1	20,4	20,7
– long-term	14,0	16,3	14,5	16,4	17,0	17,9	17,1	20,4	20,9
Ellas									
– short-term	6,0	7,0	7,0	7,0	7,5	9,5	11,0	13,7	13,6
– medium and long-term	4,0	6,0	6,0	6,0	6,5	7,5	9,0	12,5	13,8

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) According to national definitions.

68 Results of Directive 72/159/EEC on the modernization of farms

	Number of development plans approved per year			% breakdown of development plans					
				Number of MWU			Volume of investments per MWU		
	1976	1977	1978	1 - <2 UTH	2 - <3 MWU	⩾3 MWU	<20 000 u.a.	20 000 - <40 000 u.a.	⩾40 000 u.a.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Deutschland	6 514	5 820	5 290	58	33	9	19	24	57
France	2 597	4 457	5 566	57	33	10	4	47	49
Italia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland	2 860	3 036	3 432	76	16	8	7	34	59
Belgique/België	1 652	1 985	2 133	59	28	13	58	24	18
Luxembourg	:	:	15	40	53	7	13	33	54
United Kingdom	7 145	7 631	5 147	26	26	48	18	52	30
Ireland	2 921	4 197	3 697	85	11	4	50	39	11
Danmark	1 313	2 120	1 848	78	18	4	2	15	83
EUR 9	25 002	29 156	27 156	59	25	16	20	37	43
Ellas	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
EUR 10	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Including land reclaimed for crops.
(2) A development plan may provide for various types of investment.

69 Results of Directive 72/160/EEC, 1975-79, concerning measures to encourage the cessation of farming an

	Number of beneficiaries		Transferee holdings		Area released		
	Premium and annuity	% eligible under EAGGF	Number	% with development plan	Total ha	% used for development plans	per 1 000 ha total UAA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Deutschland	23 042	11,9	58 786	27,1	237 660	37,5	18,2
France	26 989	1,7	47 033	0,7	426 363	1,5	13,3
Nederland	974*	11,9	1 243	1,7	4 431	2,1	2,2
Belgique/België	1 323	5,0	2 426*	3,6	10 929*	7,6*	7,6*
Luxembourg	255	:	781	:	2 975	0,3	22,3
United Kingdom	1 333	14,5	1 496	18,5	50 090	20,7	2,7
Ireland (1)	490	24,3	142	69,0	8 416	12,1	1,5
EUR 9	54 406	6,8	111 907	15,0	740 864	14,6	8,1
Ellas	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
EUR 10	×	×	×	×	×	×	×

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Most of the land is transferred to the Land Commission for reallocation to farmholders with a development plan..

% breakdown of development plans										
Size of holding					Holdings intending to expand	Type of investments (2)				
:10 ha	10 - <20 ha	20 - <50 ha	50 - <100 ha	⩾100 ha		Farm build-ings	Live-stock	Machinery	Land improve-ment	Land pur-chases
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
10	7	65	17	1	46	89	76	46	1	11
5	10	53	26	6	33	96	76	94	24	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
25	31	42	2	0	15	97	63	81	6	3
32	21	34	8	5	17	79	12	14	:	0
7	:	47	40	6	33	93	93	100	7	7
1	2	21	30	46	7	98	45	96	85	1
3	16	62	17	2	71	97	72	52	77	0
6	22	59	12	1	2	100	66	18	1	0
10	13	48	18	11	30	94	62	66	33	3
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×

reallocation of utilized agricultural area for the purposes of structural improvement

Ratio of transferers to trans-ferees 1979	% breakdown of beneficiaries by size category of holdings transferred			Average area of land transferred to holders with a development plan and to others	
	⅓10 ha	10 - ⅓20 ha	>20 ha	Holders with plan	Other holders
	1979	1979	1979	1979 ha	1979 ha
9	10	11	12	13	14
1:1,86	37,9	41,7	20,4	5,61	2,92
1:1,83	39,3	34,0	26,7	18,19	8,01
:	:	:	:	:	:#
1:2,36	63,8	31,3	4,9	10,23	3,44
1:3,13	45,5	36,3	18,2	:	:
1:1,21	7,3	22,9	69,8	33,04	56,32
1:0,32	21,6	51,4	27,0	13,50	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
×	×	×	×	×	×
×	×	×	×	×	×

70 **Results of Directive 72/161/EEC concerning the provison of socio-economic guidance for and**

	Year	Title 1: Socio-economic counsellors (1)							
		Total	Freshly recruited	Having completed further training	Total at all courses	Basic training			
						Number	Age category		
							<30	30 - <40	⩾40
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Deutschland	1977	484	18	290	1 634	:	:	:	:
	1978	407	11	298	1 842	3	:	:	:
	1979	481	15	289	1 830	14	19	7	14
France	1977	32	22	10	15 232	11 572	80	16	4
	1978	8	:	8	59 926	57 315	46	24	30
	1979	8	:	:	40 764	37 809	49	24	27
Belgique/België	1977	219	15	192	5 356	218	97	2	1
	1978	42	42	42	5 748	77	96	3	1
	1979	41	2	42	7 366	96	81	14	5
United Kingdom	1977	13 (2)	2	11	101	13	69	23	8
	1978	12	:	1	87	28	93	7	:
	1979	11	:	11	128	36	83	14	3
Ireland	1977	:	:	38	1 196	1 196	60	22	18
	1978	:	:	:	1 245	1 245	55	20	25
	1979	58#	16#	:	1 293	1 280	52	24	24
Danmark	1977	4 (3)	:	4	437	67	73	22	5
	1978	4	:	4	298	55	93	5	2
	1979	4	:	4	442	92	84	14	2
Ellas	1977	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	1978	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	1979	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) In the Netherlands in 1977 there were 219 counsellors, of whom 15 were freshly recruited and 192 had received further training.
(2) Plus 71 part-time counsellors.
(3) Plus 128 part-time counsellors.
(4) Plus 6 730 who attented a 20-hour specialization course organized pursuant to the law on further education.

:he acquisition of occupational skills by persons engaged in agriculture

Title II: Attendance of training courses

Further training				Advanced training			
Number	Age category			Number	Age category		
	<30	30 - <40	≥40		<30	30 - <40	≥40
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1 634	95	5	1	:	:	:	:
1 838	84	12	3	1	:	100	:
1 810	84	13	3	6	67	33	:
2 589	80	13	7	1 071	95	4	1
1 682	85	11	4	929	96	3	1
1 719	87	9	4	1 146	94	5	1
164	99	1	:	4 974	53	23	24
102	99	1	:	5 569	41	24	35
245	97	2	1	6 995	49	21	30
59	66	12	22	29	93	3	3
41	88	7	5	18	94	6	:
35	57	31	12	57	91	7	2
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
13	100	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	370 (4)	77	15	8
:	:	:	:	243	87	8	5
:	:	:	:	350	88	10	2
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×

71 Results of Directive 72/268/EEC on mountain and hill farming in certain less-favoured areas

	Compensatory allowances granted in respect of less-favoured areas						
	Number of holdings			Amounts of allowances paid in 1979		Amounts of allowances per LU	
	1977	1978	1979	Total (1 000 u.a.)	Average allowance per holding (u.a.)	Number of LU 1979 (1 000)	u.a./LU 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Deutschland	88 532	87 639	86 306	42 418	491	1 077	39,4
France	:	:	31 344	2 338	75	:	:
Italia	95 589	99 179	122 488	69 747	569	2 364	29,5
Belgique/België	11 696	:	10 725	7 885	735	:	:
Luxembourg	7 273	4 161	4 008	2 355	588	90	26,1
United Kingdom	45 719	44 935	44 241	103 207	2 333	2 035	50,7
Ireland	97 434	103 931	112 144	33 074	295	1 418	23,3
Ellas	×	×	×	×	×	×	:

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

72 Value-added: Percentage share of the agri-foodstuffs industry in the national total

	NACE-CLIO groups (R 44)		Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	EUR 9	Ellas (2)	EUR 10
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A 01	Agricultural, forestry and fishery products		2,9	5,5	7,7	5,0	3,7 (2)	1,9	14,6 (2)	5,9	5,1 (2)	16,5	×
IA 31	Meat, meat preserves		0,6	0,5	0,6	0,4	1,0 (2)	0,3	1,2 (2)	0,3	0,6 (2)	3,0 (31–35)	×
IA 33	Milk and milk products		0,2	0,7	0,3	0,5	0,2 (2)	−0,1	0,0 (2)	−0,3	0,4 (2)		×
IA 35	Other food products		1,5	2,1	1,5	2,2	1,9 (2)	1,2	3,1 (2)	1,9	1,7 (2)		×
IA 37	Beverages		1,2	0,8	0,5	1,1	1,2 (2)	1,4	5,2 (2)	2,0	1,5 (2)	0,9	×
39	Tobacco products		1,1	0,5	1,0	0,8	0,8 (2)	1,6	0,6 (2)	1,5	1,4 (2)	1,7	×
41	Textiles, clothing		2,0	2,2	3,6	1,0	3,5 (2)	2,0	3,6 (2)	1,2	2,8 (2)	4,8	×
45	Wood, wooden furniture		1,5	0,8	1,8	1,0	1,5 (2)	0,9	1,1 (2)	1,0	1,3 (2)	1,2	×
59	Hotel and catering trade		1,4	1,9	2,5	0,9	2,8 (2)	2,9	2,6 (2)	1,3	1,3 (2)	:	×
A	'Agriculture'	(No 01)	2,9	5,5	7,7	5,0	3,7 (2)	1,9	14,6 (2)	5,9	5,1 (2)	16,5	×
IA	Food industry (Nos 31, 33, 35, 37)		3,5	4,1	2,9	4,2	4,3 (2)	3,0	9,5 (2)	4,5	4,2 (2)	3,9	×
A + IA	'Agriculture' and food industry (1) (A + IA)		6,4	9,6	10,6	9,2	8,0 (2)	4,9	24,1 (2)	10,4	9,3 (2)	20,4	×
IAA	Industry upstream of agriculture**		1,7	2,0	1,3	2,2	1,8 (2)	1,5	3,4 (2)	2,4	1,9 (2)	:	×
CAI	Agribusiness (1)** (IAA + A + IA)		8,1	11,6	11,9	11,4	9,8 (2)	6,4	27,5 (2)	12,6	11,2 (2)	:	×
IAA	Industry upstream of agriculture (1)		21	17	11	19	18 (2)	23	12 (2)	19	17 (2)	×	×
A	'Agriculture'		36	47	65	44	38 (2)	30	53 (2)	47	46 (2)	×	×
IA	Food industry (1)	CAI = 100	43	35	24	37	44 (2)	47	35 (2)	36	38 (2)	×	×
CAI	Agribusiness (1)		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Excluding tobacco.
(2) 1970.

73 Use of 'agricultural' products (as % of the value of production distributed)

	NACE-CLIO groups (R 44)	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	United Kingdom	Ireland (1)	Danmark	EUR 9	Ellas	EUR 10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
01	Agricultural, forestry and fishery products	24,7	14,5	17,5	6,2	11,5 (2)	23,0	11,3 (2)	11,3	16 (2)	:	×
31	Meat, meat preserves	20,0	24,7	14,9	30,9	36,6 (2)	11,3	26,2 (2)	36,6	23 (2)	:	×
33	Milk and milk products	14,3	12,6	7,6	24,7	11,5 (2)	12,0	9,5 (2)	20,0	13 (2)	:	×
35	Other food products	10,5	11,9	18,2	9,1	7,4 (2)	10,3	11,5 (2)	9,5	13 (2)	:	×
37	Beverages	2,7	1,8	0,8	0,1	0,5 (2)	1,8	1,1 (2)	0,7	1 (2)	:	×
39	Tobacco products	0,6	1,1	0,5	0,0	0,0 (2)	:	13,1 (2)	1,1	1 (2)	:	×
41	Textiles, clothing	1,4	1,0	0,1	0,1	0,2 (2)	0,3	1,0 (2)	0,4	0 (2)	:	×
45	Wood, wooden furniture	2,0	3,2	0,5	0,2	1,5 (2)	0,7	0,2 (2)	1,2	2 (2)	:	×
59	Hotel and catering trade	3,0	1,9	3,5	0,2	0,5 (2)	2,5	0,0 (2)	0,7	1 (2)	:	×
	Other intermediate uses	7,9	1,7	2,4	0,8	1,1 (2)	2,9	0,7 (2)	1,9	2 (2)	:	×
	End-uses	12,9	26,9	34,0	27,7	29,2 (2)	35,2	25,4 (2)	16,6	23 (2)	:	×
	(Exports)	2,2	11,0	7,0	20,8	13,4 (2)	4,3	14,3 (2)	10,4	: (2)	:	×
	Total all uses (of production)	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0 (2)	100,0	100,0 (2)	100,0	100,0 (2)	100	100

Source: Eurostat.

(1) For Ireland use of agricultural products (domestic production and imports) as a percentage of total resources (production + imports). The figures for Ireland are not always comparable with the figures for the other Member States.

(2) 1970.

74 Gross value-added (at market prices) in agriculture, the food industry and the economy in general

	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/ België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland (1)	Danmark (1)	EUR 6 (2)	Ellas	EUR 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Agriculture												
Mio NC (Italia Mrd)												
»1961«	16 291	30 415	3 284	3 647	36 283	1 000*	794	150	:	18 175	:	×
»1971«	23 483	53 185	5 299	6 990	46 057	2 038	1 209	258	8 242	29 470	52 334	×
1977	32 389	91 202	13 402	11 470	63 161	3 096	3 285	911	:	52 474	142 469	×
1978	33 060	98 532	15 690	11 828	70 417	3 500	3 681	1 042	:	56 224	173 550	×
1979	31 820	120 406	18 426	11 423	71 162	3 500*	4 242	:	:	62 004	210 000*	×
Food industry												
Mio NC (Italia Mrd)												
»1961«	20 879	14 459	1 455	3 193	32 554	:	1 335	:	:	14 703	:	×
»1971«	38 492	35 861	3 126	6 520	63 278	2 005	2 532	116	6 188	30 537	10 173	×
1975	47 966	61 054	4 884	9 070	96 732	2 977	4 204	266	11 068	45 760	20 596	×
1976	50 614	69 923	5 985	9 710	103 193	3 466	5 351	319	11 777	51 777	25 604	×
1977	53 178	77 563	7 184	9 650	107 726	3 634	5 947	:	:	56 229	30 595	×
1978	57 477	90 192	8 720	10 275	111 150	3 652	6 828	:	:	63 063	37 790	×
1979	58 841	105 073	10 679	9 877	119 195	3 700*	7 948	:	:	69 697	46 000*	×
Agriculture												
as % of the agri-foodstuffs sector (1)												
»1961«	43,8	67,8	69,3	53,3	52,7	:	37,3	:	:	55,3	:	×
»1971«	37,9	59,7	62,9	51,7	42,1	50,4	32,3	69,0	57,1	49,1	83,7	×
1977	37,9	54,0	65,1	54,3	37,0	46,0	35,6	:	:	48,3	82,3	×
1978	36,5	52,2	64,3	53,5	38,8	48,9	35,0	:	:	47,1	82,1	×
1979	35,1	53,4	63,3	53,6	37,4	:	34,8	:	:	47,1	82,0*	×
Agriculture + food industry												
as % of the economy in general												
»1961«	11,3	14,7	18,4	16,1	12,1	:	8,1	:	:	12,5	:	×
»1971«	8,1	10,9	12,2	11,1	8,3	7,3	6,7	23,7	11,2	9,3	21,8	×
1977	7,0	9,5	10,7	8,6	6,5	6,7	6,5	:	:	8,1	20,4	×
1978	6,9	9,4	10,8	8,3	6,4	6,5	6,4	:	:	8,0	21,0	×
1979	6,4	9,8	10,7	7,5	6,3	:	6,4	:	:	7,9	20,7*	×

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Agri-foodstuffs sector = agriculture + food industry.
(2) Eur 6 = Deutschland + France + Italia + Nederland + Belgique/België + United Kingdom.

75 Employment in agriculture, the food industry and the economy as a whole

	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	EUR 6 (2)	Ellas #	EUR 7 (3)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Agriculture 1000												
»1961«	3 436	3 988	6 231	447	318	:	1 101	:	:	15 521	1 956	17 477
»1971«	2 132	2 603	3 598	320	169	11,2	731	273	252	9 553	1 284	10 837
1977	1 653	1 999	2 950	289	128	8,5	654	236	217	7 673	1 084	8 757
1978	1 606	1 944	2 919	284	124	8,4	648	:	214	7 525	1 049	8 574
1979	1 542	1 890	2 840	279	124	:	631	:	216	7 306	1 020	8 326
Food industry 1000												
»1961«	967	608	467	225	149	:	681	:	:	3 097	:	:
»1971«	953	590	467	201	136	4,4	659	51	108	3 006	54	3 060
1977	870	577	467	174	118	4,2	605	:	94	2 812	58	2 870
1978	874	579	466	170	118	4,2	600	:	93	2 807	58	2 865
1979	879	576	469	168	116	:	593	:	:	2 802	57	2 859
Agriculture as % of the agri-foodstuffs sector (1)												
»1961«	78,0	86,8	93,0	66,5	68,1	:	61,8	:	:	83,4	:	:
»1971«	69,1	81,5	88,5	61,4	55,4	71,8	52,6	84,3	70,0	76,1	96	78,0
1977	65,5	77,6	86,3	62,4	52,0	66,9	52,8	:	69,8	73,2	95	75,3
1978	64,8	77,1	86,2	62,6	51,2	66,7	51,9	:	69,7	72,8	95	75.0
1979	63,7	76,6	85,8	62,4	51,6	:	51,6	:	:	72,3	95	74,4
Agriculture + food industry as % of the economy as a whole												
»1961«	16,7	23,5	32,4	15,8	13,3	:	7,3	:	:	18,8	:	:
»1971«	11,6	15,3	20,6	11,0	8,2	10,9	5,7	30,7	15,8	12,5	42	13
1977	10,1	11,9	16,9	9,9	6,6	8,4	5,1	:	13,2	10,5	35	11
1978	9,8	11,7	16,6	9,7	6,5	8,4	5,0	:	13,0	10,3	34	11
1979	9,5	11,4	16,1	9,5	6,3	:	4,9	:	:	10,0	33	11

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Agri-foodstuffs sector = agriculture + food industry.
(2) EUR 6 = Deutschland + France + Italia + Nederland + Belgique/België + United Kingdom.
(3) EUR 7 = Deutschland + France + Italia + Nederland + Belgique/België + United Kingdom + Ellas.

76 Community farm structure surveys

The 1975 Community survey on the structure of agricultural holdings is a basic source of harmonized data on agricultural structure. This survey, the third in a series which commenced in 1966/67 was the first to include information for all Member States of the Community of Nine. The main results have been published in six volumes. (1) These volumes comprise an introductory volume giving details of the methodological basis of the survey and five volumes of statistical tables.

The survey covered one crop year corresponding to the crop harvested in 1975 and was carried out by Member States between 1 March 1975 and 1 March 1976 on a common list of characteristics and set of definitions. Information was collected from a sample of 867 410 holdings representing sampling fractions within Member States varying from 8.8% to 100% (an overall sample fraction of almost 15%).

The survey unit was the agricultural holding as defined in Article 2 of Council Directive 75/108/EEC: (2) a single unit, both technically and economically, which has a single management and the output of which is agricultural products.

In principle the enquiry covered:

a) agricultural holdings where the utilized agricultural area was one hectare or more:

b) agricultural holdings where the utilized agricultural area was less than one hectare, if they marketed a certain proportion of their production or if their standard gross production exceeded certain limits.

Information was collected on 84 characteristics, several of which were further broken down and five of which were optional. Member States had the option of not recording certain characteristics which were not applicable or were applicable to a statistically insignificant extent in their territory.

In using results from this survey it should be noted that, for some characteristics, these results differ significantly from those obtained from national sources. The problems of designing multipurpose samples such as that used for the 1975 farm structure survey make such discrepancies inevitable, particularly for characteristics which are sparsely distributed or for those which are highly concentrated in specialized holdings. Every effort has been made to maximize the precision of estimates derived from the farm structure survey and it is believed that the results give a reliable picture of farm structure. However, for some characteristics, estimates or distributions may differ markedly from the corresponding national values and in such cases the national results (which may be obtained from specially designed surveys) may be more precise.

(1) Community survey on the structure of agricultural holdings 1975 (Volumes I-VI), Luxembourg, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 1979.

(2) Council Directive 75/108/EEC of 20 January 1975 on the organization of a structures survey for 1975 as part of the programme of surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings (Official Journal L 42, 15 February 1975).

77 **1975 farm structure survey**
Results using the Community farm typology

In addition to the conventional analysis of results from the 1975 survey (1) a second series of analyses has been undertaken using the Community typology for agricultural holdings whereby all holdings are classified according to the same rules in all Member States. (2) This is a classification scheme designed to identify relatively homogenous groups of holdings by using economic criteria concerning two characteristics of the holding: its type of farming and its economic size expressed in terms of its total gross margin.

By gross margin is meant the balance between the monetary value of production (gross production) and the value of certain direct costs involved in this production. However, it is not possible to undertake these calculations for each individual holding in the farm structure survey so regional standard gross margin (SGM) coefficients have been calculated, following standard definitions, for each enterprise found on holdings within each region concerned. These coefficients are expressed on either a per hectare or per animal basis as appropriate. On each individual holding the standard gross margin of an enterprise is determined by multiplying its physical size (hectare or animals) by the corresponding coefficient. The economic size, or total SGM, of a holding is defined as the sum of the individual SGMs of the enterprises on the holding.

Holdings were classified into one or other of 17 principal types on the basis of the proportions of their total standard gross margins arising from various enterprises. (These classes were further subdivided into 54 particular types.) For ease of reference descriptions have been attached to each of these types, e.g. type 11 'cereals', type 41 'cattle dairying', etc. In general these descriptions are broadly representative of the chief range of activities carried out but for a precise definition of the characteristics of each type reference should be made to Commission Decision 78/463/EEC.

In the interpretation of size distributions, it should be noted that the standard gross margins refer to the period 1972-74 or 1972/73-1974/75 and that they were computed in national currencies, subsequently being converted into units of account at average exchange rates for the appropriate three-year base period. Differential changes in price levels, and terms of trade, for farm inputs and outputs will have affected these standard gross margins in different ways between the base period and 1975 but the effect of such changes on the classification and economic size of holdings is believed to have been only marginal.

The comparability of figures for the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark, which were only starting to adapt to the common agricultural policy during the base period (1972-74), with the original six Member States is questionable. Moreover, the differential treatment of fodder crops and grazing livestock in the United Kingdom and Ireland gives rise to some further lack of comparability.

It is tempting to use existing SGMs as a proxy for nominal income, *faute de mieux*. This may be very dangerous in absolute terms as SGM values are not necessarily directly comparable between Member States or even particular enterprises within a Member State. However, in *relative terms*, SGMs do indicate an order of ranking, and, in the absence of better proxys, they may serve as an indication of *relative* incomes.

(1) Community survey on the structure of agricultural holdings (Volumes I-VI), Luxembourg, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 1979.
(2) Commission Decision 78/463/EEC of 7 April 1978 establishing a Community typology for agricultural holdings (Official Journal L 148, 5 June 1978).

78 Structural trends 1970-1977

Characteristic	Year or period	Unit or reference	EUR 10	Ellas	EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Total number of holdings	1977	1000			5 646	852	1 249	2 634	155	127	5,8	271	225	128
	1977-1970	% TAV			– 2,3	– 3,8	– 3,4	– 1,1	– 2,5	– 5,2	– 3,9	– 2,6	×	– 1,9
	1975	EUR 9 = 100			100	16	22	46	2,8	2,4	0,1	4,8	3,9	2,3
Utilized agricultural area (UAA)	1977	1000 ha			86 821	12 215	29 306	16 518	2 060	1 449	132	17 147	5 068	2 928
	1977-1970	% TAV			– 0,4	– 0,6	– 0,3	– 0,6	– 0,6	– 0,9	– 0,3	– 0,5	:	– 0,2
	1975	EUR 9 = 100			100	14	34	19	2,4	1,7	0,2	19	5,9	3,4
UAA per holding with UAA	1970	ha			13	12	19	6	12	8,6	18	55	17	20
	1977	ha			15	14	23	6	14	12	23	64	23	23
Holdings by UAA class														
0 ha UAA	1970	Total hold. = 100			0,6	0,3	0,3	0,6	1,9	2,4	0,3	1,0	0,8	:
	1977	Total hold. = 100			0,5	0,4	0,1	0,4	2,8	2,3	0,4	0,6	:	0,9
> 0 - < 1 ha UAA	1970	Total hold. = 100			13	5	10	21	9	27	9	4	3	2
	1977	Total hold. = 100			11	3	8	16	9	20	9	3	×	2
1 - < 5 ha UAA	1970	Total hold. = 100			37	34	21	54	23	24	19	17	20	11
	1977	Total hold. = 100			38	30	18	57	21	22	17	13	15	11
5 - <20 ha UAA	1970	Total hold. = 100			32	43	38	21	49	36	33	27	50	51
	1977	Total hold. = 100			30	42	34	21	45	37	25	27	47	45
20 - <50 ha UAA	1970	Total hold. = 100			13	16	23	3	15	9	34	24	21	30
	1977	Total hold. = 100			15	21	28	4	20	15	37	26	30	33
≥50 ha UAA	1970	Total hold. = 100			4,4	2,0	8	1,3	1,4	1,4	4	26	5,4	6,0
	1977	Total hold. = 100			5,8	3,3	11	1,5	2,3	2,8	11	30	8,7	8,4
UAA in owner-occupancy	1970	Total UAA = 100			65,0	70,8	54,9	72,5	51,9	28,6	60,5	57,4	:	88,2
	1977	Total UAA = 100			64,3	69,7	52,3	78,9	57,5	28,0	56,9	57,6	96,3	85,4
Labour force[1] in number of persons (1)														
Total	1977	1000 pers.			12 206	2 084	2 881	5 373	322	200	14	648	443	241
	1977-1970 (2)	% TAV			– 2,0 (4)	– 4,4	– 4,0	– 0,8	– 1,7	– 4,8	– 4,7	×	×	:
	1975	EUR 9 = 100			100	17,4	24,1	42,4	2,6	1,7	0,1	6,0	3,7	1,9
of which (as % of total labour force):														
- holders	1977	%			46	41	43	49	47	63	39	34	51	53
	1977-1970 (2)	% TAV			– 1,9	– 3,7	– 3,4	– 1,2	– 2,8	– 4,9	– 4,8	×	×	– 1,7
- family members	1977	%			46	55	48	46	43	33	58	29	43	37
	1977-1970 (2)	% TAV			– 2,4	– 5,0	– 4,6	– 0,9	– 0,7	– 4,5	– 4,5	×	×	4,5
- regularly employed non-family workers	1977	%			8	5	9	5	11	3	3	37	7	10
	1977-1970 (2)	% TAV			– 0,3	– 4,4	– 3,9	5,6	– 0,1	– 5,5	– 7,3	×	×	4,1
- employed full-time	1977	%			28	28	34	17	36	47	62	66	39	50
	1977-1970 (2)	% TAV			– 2,4	– 3,7	– 5,1	0,9	– 7,1	– 5,0	– 1,6	×	×	2,5
- male	1977	%			64	59	61	62	69	51	59	88	72	65
	1977-1970 (2)	% TAV			– 0,9	– 3,9	– 3,9	– 0,8	– 2,4	– 9,1	– 4,8	×	×	0,8
Labour force in number of annual work units (AWU) (6)														
Total	1975	1000 AWU			7 543	1 234	1 950	2 827	254	140	12,4	626	325	177
	1975-1970	% TAV			: (5)	– 6,5	– 3,8	– 1,1	– 2,6	– 5,8	0,4	:	:	:
	1975	EUR 9 = 100			100	16,4	25,8	37,5	3,4	1,9	0,2	8,3	4,3	2,3
of which (as % of total labour force):														
- holders	1975	Total AWU = 100			46	47	48	43	53	68	41	36	54	57
- family members	1975	Total AWU = 100			36	45	35	37	33	27	55	24	36	28

– regularly employed non-family workers	1975	Total AWU = 100	11	6	13	8	11	4	4	32	8	11
– irregularly employed non-family workers	1975	Total AWU = 100	7	2	4	12	3	1	0	8	2	3
AWU per person (1)	1970	AWU	:	0,57	0,59	0,45	0,77	0,65	0,63	:	:	:
	1975	AWU	0,55	0,55	0,61	0,46	0,75	0,63	0,78	0,76	0,67	0,73
Holders with other paid employment	1970	Total farmers	:	44	22	34	17	40	16	:	29	:
	1975	= 100	27	42	20	29	19	24	23	23	:	20
Holders working for at least 50% of the standard annual working time	1970 (3)	Total farmers	56	53	66	37	86	66	67	90	76	76
	1977	= 100	55	54	70	41	88	68	85	83	74	75
Holders aged 55 and over	1970	Total farmers	47**	35	45	54	34	37	50	:	:	41
	1977	= 100	46**	26	39	55	35	35	47	45	51	44
Tractors												
Holdings using tractors (as % of total number of holdings)	1970	Total holdings	:	87	86	57	88	47	80	:	:	:
	1977	= 100	72**	91	89	56	94	63	88	74	48	87
Land use												
Arable land:												
Holdings	1970	Total holdings	79	89	81	75	66	75	87	66	86	97
	1977	= 100	78	89	83	75	62	78	84	69	72	96
Area	1977	Total UAA = 100	52	58	58	53	40	52	45	40	19	90
	1977-1970	% TAV	0	−0,2	0,9	0	0,2	− 0,7	− 1,2	− 0,4	×	0
	1975	EUR 9 = 100	100	16	37	19	1,8	1,7	0,1	16	2,2	6,0
Meadows and permanent pastures:												
Holdings	1970	Total holdings	59	87	76	30	74	80	87	86	93	48
	1977	= 100	55	85	74	29	72	83	83	82	99	46
Area	1977	Total UAA = 100	42	41	37	28	58	47	54	59	80	10
	1977-1970	% TAV	− 0,8	− 1,0	− 1,9	− 2,1	− 1,0	− 0,9	0,5	− 0,5	×	− 1,0
	1975	EUR 9 = 100	100	13	31	13	3,4	1,9	0,2	26	11	0,8
Permanent crops:												
Holdings	1970	Total holdings	:	14	45	69	12	8,9	20	:	:	:
	1977	= 100	43	13	42	67	8,4	6,6	20	4,2	0,5	2,3
Area	1977	Total UAA = 100	5,5	1,3	4,8	19	1,7	1,0	1,1	0,4	:	0,4
	1977-1970	% TAV	− 0,2	0	− 0,8	0,2	− 3,1	− 4,8	0,6	− 3,4	×	− 1,5
	1975	EUR 9 = 100	100	3,3	30	64	0,8	0,4	:	1,4	0,1	0,3
Wooded area belonging to holdings:												
Holdings	1970	Total holdings	:	44	42	24	3,7	4,7	48	:	:	:
	1977	= 100	28	46	45	20	2,8	3,3	51	15	3,5	18
Wooded area	1977	1000 ha	8 446	1 613	2 641	3 680	47	10	14	245	36	159
	1977-1970	% TAV	:	− 1,8	− 2,2	− 2,6	1,5	− 5,6	− 2,8	:	:	:
Wooded area (as % of total area belonging to holdings)	1977	%	8,4	11	8	16	2	0,7	9	1,3	0,7	5

Source: Eurostat, Structure surveys of agricultural holdings 1970/71, 1975 and 1977. The 1970 information for UK, IRL and DK was as far as possible obtained from national sources.

Note: In certain cases comparison between results of successive surveys may be questionable because of changes in field of survey, definitions or sampling.

(1) Excluding irregularly employed non-family workers.
(2) EUR 9, UK, IRL and DK: trend 1977/75.
(3) EUR 9, UK, IRL and DK: 1975.
(4) Trend 1970-77 for EUR 6 alone: −2,4% per annum.
(5) Trend 1970-75 for EUR 6: −3,0% per annum.
(6) One AWU corresponds to the work of a full-time worker over a year.

79 Distribution (%) of holdings by production type and economic size class

EUR 9

Type	<2 ESU	<2 - 4 ESU	4 - <8 ESU	8 - <16 ESU	16 - <40 ESU	40 ESU		Total (%)	Number (1 000)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Field crops	56,8	13,1	10,0	8,4	8,2	3,0	100	17,9	1 049
Horticulture	13,2	13,6	17,9	21,0	23,2	8,8	100	2,2	126
Permanent crops	63,8	15,0	9,7	6,4	3,9	0,9	100	18,9	1 098
Grazing livestock	31,9	17,5	20,3	19,7	9,7	0,8	100	27,3	1 584
Pigs and poultry	29,8	13,6	15,2	16,0	18,5	5,5	100	1,6	86
Mixed cropping	57,5	16,6	11,5	8,4	4,9	0,9	100	10,0	618
Mixed livestock	26,8	17,7	20,3	22,2	12,2	0,8	100	8,1	464
Crops–livestock	29,9	17,7	19,0	19,2	12,5	1,6	100	13,4	782
All types	44,3	16,0	15,1	14,0	8,8	1,6	100	100	5 835

Source: Eurostat, 1975 farm structure survey.

80 Distribution of holdings by principal type of farming practised - 1975

Number of holdings in 1 000

Code	Principal type of farming practised	EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	Cereals	406	38	68	249	1	2	0	19	3	27
12	Field crops, other	643	89	86	397	17	11	0	20	3	19
21	Horticulture	126	17	35	30	20	8	0	12	1	3
31	Vineyards	485	34	170	280	0	0	1	0	0	0
32	Fruit, permanent crops, other	613	15	43	535	7	6	0	5	0	2
41	Dairy cattle	786	166	304	106	61	20	1	52	57	19
42	Cattle-rearing/fattening	246	10	81	22	5	8	0	53	66	1
43	Cattle, mixed	240	50	58	46	10	15	2	11	46	1
44	Grazing livestock, other	311	31	104	95	5	10	0	41	24	2
51	Pigs	53	13	5	13	8	6	0	6	0	1
52	Pigs and poultry, other	34	5	6	9	4	3	0	5	1	0
61	Horticulture and permanent crops	9	1	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
62	Mixed cropping, other	610	55	79	452	3	7	0	6	1	8
71	Partially dominant grazing livestock	377	128	81	131	3	9	1	4	3	18
72	Mixed livestock, other	87	23	17	21	10	8	0	6	1	1
81	Field crops and grazing livestock	602	190	150	180	6	21	1	23	11	21
82	Crops-livestock, other	180	42	24	91	3	3	0	5	1	11
	Non-classified	25	0	1	2	0	1	0	12	9	0
	Holdings	5 835	908	1 315	2 664	163	138	6	281	228	132

Number of holdings in %

11	Cereals	7,0	4,2	5,2	9,3	0,3	1,3	1,4	6,7	1,2	20,7
12	Field crops, other	11,0	9,8	6,6	14,9	10,3	8,0	1,8	7,2	1,4	14,1
21	Horticulture	2,2	1,9	2,7	1,1	12,3	6,0	0,8	4,1	0,3	2,4
31	Vineyards	8,3	3,8	12,9	10,5	0,0	0,0	13,2	0,0	0,0	0,0
32	Fruit, permanent crops, other	10,5	1,6	3,3	20,1	4,1	4,2	0,5	1,7	0,1	1,2
41	Dairy cattle	13,5	18,3	23,1	4,0	37,7	14,4	19,5	18,6	25,0	14,1
42	Cattle-rearing/fattening	4,2	1,1	6,1	0,8	3,2	5,8	3,6	19,0	29,1	0,5
43	Cattle, mixed	4,1	5,5	4,4	1,7	6,1	10,9	29,3	4,0	20,4	0,9
44	Grazing livestock, other	5,3	3,4	7,9	3,6	3,0	7,3	1,9	14,5	10,3	1,4
51	Pigs	0,9	1,4	0,4	0,5	4,7	4,6	0,2	2,2	0,2	0,6
52	Pigs and poultry, other	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,3	2,2	2,0	0,4	1,9	0,6	0,2
61	Horticulture and permanent crops	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,3	0,3	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,2
62	Mixed cropping, other	10,5	6,1	6,0	17,0	1,9	4,7	1,3	2,3	0,3	5,7
71	Partially dominant grazing livestock	6,5	14,1	6,1	4,9	1,7	6,7	9,2	1,4	1,4	13,3
72	Mixed livestock, other	1,5	2,5	1,3	0,8	6,4	5,8	1,6	2,2	0,5	0,9
81	Field crops and grazing livestock	10,3	21,0	11,4	6,8	3,7	14,9	14,1	8,1	4,7	15,7
82	Crops-livestock, other	3,1	4,6	1,9	3,4	1,7	2,4	1,2	1,6	0,4	8,1
	Non-classified	0,4	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,6	0,0	4,2	4,0	0,1
	All types	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Eurostat, 1975 farm structure survey.

81 Distribution of standard gross margins (SGMs) by principal type of farming – 1975

Code	Principal type of farming	EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	SGM (1 000 ESU)	39 602	7 461	12 605	8 411	2 899	1 296	63	4 298	931	1 636
	% distribution between following types										
11	Cereals	6,0	2,0	7,9	7,0	0,1	0,3	0,3	10,2	1,5	10,8
12	Field crops, other	12,6	10,3	12,4	13,2	12,0	11,4	0,5	17,3	1,5	18,8
21	Horticulture	6,3	5,6	7,3	4,3	13,9	8,7	0,7	5,7	0,5	3,0
31	Vineyards	5,2	2,6	10,3	6,5	0,0	0,0	5,7	0,0	0,0	0,0
32	Fruit, permanent crops, other	6,4	3,0	3,3	18,3	4,4	3,8	0,8	3,6	0,4	1,2
41	Dairy cattle	16,9	16,8	17,2	7,2	40,1	11,9	24,7	17,9	33,4	16,8
42	Cattle-rearing/fattening	3,0	0,5	4,0	1,4	2,6	2,5	1,8	5,4	19,3	0,1
43	Cattle, mixed	4,7	5,8	4,7	2,5	4,3	11,0	42,2	3,5	20,2	1,1
44	Grazing livestock, other	3,0	0,5	3,9	2,9	1,1	1,1	0,3	6,8	9,0	0,4
51	Pigs	1,8	1,2	0,8	2,9	3,9	5,7	0,0	1,6	1,3	0,8
52	Pigs and poultry, other	1,2	1,1	0,7	1,1	2,4	1,8	0,3	2,9	0,9	0,2
61	Horticulture and permanent crops	0,3	0,1	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,5	0,1	0,2
62	Mixed cropping, other	7,1	6,1	5,2	14,9	1,8	5,3	0,6	5,7	0,7	5,1
71	Partially dominant grazing livestock	6,7	15,1	5,0	4,9	1,5	7,4	9,2	1,5	2,0	14,6
72	Mixed livestock, other	2,5	3,4	2,1	0,9	6,2	7,2	1,4	1,7	1,2	1,0
81	Field crops and grazing livestock	13,3	20,7	13,2	9,0	3,9	19,0	10,2	12,9	7,7	17,8
82	Crops–livestock, other	2,9	5,0	1,8	2,8	1,5	2,9	1,1	2,7	0,4	8,2
	All types	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Eurostat, 1975 farm structure survey.

82 Average ESU per holding by principal type of farming

Code	Principal type of farming	EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	Cereals	5,9	3,9	14,6	2,4	6,2	2,3	2,4	23,1	5,0	6,4
12	Field crops, other	7,8	8,6	18,0	2,8	20,8	13,3	2,9	37,0	4,4	16,5
21	Horticulture	20,0	24,7	26,1	12,1	20,1	13,7	8,6	21,1	6,2	15,5
31	Vineyards	4,2	5,7	7,7	2,0	—	—	4,4	—	—	—
32	Fruit, permanent crops, other	4,1	15,2	9,7	2,9	19,0	8,3	18,0	32,2	11,4	12,2
41	Dairy cattle	8,5	7,5	7,1	5,7	19,0	7,8	13,0	14,7	5,5	14,7
42	Cattle-rearing/fattening	4,8	3,6	6,2	5,3	14,7	4,0	5,1	4,4	2,7	2,4
43	Cattle, mixed	7,9	8,7	10,2	4,5	12,5	9,4	14,7	13,2	4,0	14,7
44	Grazing livestock, other	3,9	1,1	4,8	2,6	6,8	1,4	1,4	7,2	3,5	3,4
51	Pigs	13,4	7,3	17,8	18,1	14,5	11,7	3,1	11,3	25,2	16,4
52	Pigs and poultry, other	14,5	16,8	13,8	10,1	19,5	8,4	7,8	22,9	6,3	14,4
61	Horticulture and permanent crops	12,8	16,8	13,7	7,6	12,4	7,2	—	26,2	20,6	1,4
62	Mixed cropping, other	4,5	8,2	8,3	2,8	16,8	10,5	4,6	37,9	8,7	11,1
71	Partially dominant grazing livestock	7,0	8,8	7,8	3,1	16,0	10,4	10,2	17,4	5,8	13,6
72	Mixed livestock, other	11,2	11,2	15,7	3,8	17,3	11,6	9,2	11,8	10,0	14,5
81	Field crops and grazing livestock	8,7	8,1	11,1	4,2	18,8	12,0	7,4	24,5	6,7	14,0
82	Crops-livestock, other	6,5	8,9	9,1	2,6	15,8	11,1	10,0	25,1	4,7	12,5
	All types	6,8	8,2	9,6	3,2	17,8	9,4	10,2	15,3	4,1	12,4

Source: Eurostat, 1975 farm structure survey.

83 Relative size of holdings (average EUR 9 = 100)

Code	Principal type of farming	EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	Cereals	87	57	215	35	91	34	35	345	74	94
12	Field crops, other	115	127	265	41	306	196	43	545	65	243
21	Horticulture	294	364	385	178	296	202	127	311	91	228
31	Vineyards	62	84	113	29	.	.	65	.	.	.
32	Fruit, permanent crops, other	60	224	143	43	280	122	265	474	168	180
41	Dairy cattle	125	111	105	84	280	115	192	217	81	217
42	Cattle-rearing/fattening	71	53	91	78	217	59	75	65	40	35
43	Cattle, mixed	114	128	150	66	184	138	217	194	59	217
44	Grazing livestock, other	57	16	71	38	100	21	21	106	52	50
51	Pigs	197	108	262	267	214	172	46	166	371	242
52	Pigs and poultry, other	214	248	203	149	287	124	115	337	93	212
61	Horticulture and permanent crops	189	248	202	112	183	106	.	386	304	138
62	Mixed cropping, other	66	121	122	41	248	155	68	558	128	164
71	Partially dominant grazing livestock	103	130	115	46	234	153	150	256	85	200
72	Mixed livestock, other	165	165	231	56	255	171	136	174	147	214
81	Field crops and grazing livestock	129	119	164	62	277	177	109	361	99	206
82	Crops-livestock, other	96	131	134	38	233	164	147	370	69	184
	All types	100	121	141	47	262	138	150	225	60	183

Source: Eurostat, 1975 farm structure survey.

84 Distribution between the principal types of farming of the standard gross margins for certain enterprises - 1975

EUR 9

Code	Principal type of farming	Cereals	Dairy cows	Other cows	Pigs	Poultry	All agriculture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	Cereals	23,6	0,3	1,9	1,3	1,5	18,6
12	Field crops, other	21,5	1,4	4,2	5,3	3,2	
21	Horticulture (market garden vegetables and flowers)	0,2	0,–	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,3
31	Vineyards	0,7	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,6	11,6
32	Fruit, permanent crops, other	0,8	0,2	0,4	0,5	0,8	
41	Dairy cattle	6,3	53,7	1,9	6,8	4,1	16,9
42	Cattle-rearing/fattening	1,0	0,1	36,4	0,6	0,9	10,8
43	Cattle, mixed	2,8	9,3	7,8	2,1	1,3	
44	Grazing livestock, other	1,3	1,5	13,9	0,9	1,0	
51	Pigs	0,4	0,1	0,2	24,5	0,6	3,0
52	Pigs and poultry, other	0,2	0,1	0,1	1,5	58,7	
61	Horticulture and permanent crops	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	7,4
62	Mixed cropping, other	8,8	1,9	4,5	6,5	3,9	
71	Partially dominant grazing livestock	6,3	10,9	8,4	13,4	3,5	9,1
72	Mixed livestock, other	1,2	2,6	1,5	15,7	9,1	
81	Field crops and grazing livestock	21,8	16,7	17,0	7,7	3,6	16,2
82	Crops–livestock, other	3,6	1,1	1,5	12,9	7,0	
	All types	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Eurostat, 1975 farm structure survey.

85 Holdings (%) according to SGM of certain enterprises as % of total SGM of holding

EUR 9

Selected enterprises	Standard gross margin as % of total standard gross margin of holding									
	0%	0-10%	10-30%	30-50%	50-70%	70-90%	90-100%	I alt	50%	75%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EUR 9										
Cereals	38,6	12,6	23,9	12,0	5,6	3,1	3,1	100,0	11,9	5,3
Roots	62,4	28,1	10,8	3,1	1,1	0,4	0,2	100,0	1,7	0,5
Horticulture	96,8	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,5	1,6	100,0	2,4	2,0
Permanent crops	56,2	8,1	8,1	5,2	4,3	4,8	13,4	100,0	22,4	17,0
Vines	68,7	8,5	8,0	4,1	2,8	2,6	5,3	100,0	10,7	7,2
Fruit trees and soft fruit	89,5	2,6	2,7	1,6	1,2	1,0	1,4	100,0	3,5	2,1
Cattle	49,1	2,1	6,9	10,1	12,0	11,5	8,3	100,0	31,9	16,9
Dairy cows	62,9	1,9	7,7	11,6	9,2	5,7	1,1	100,0	16,0	4,9
Other cows	98,4	3,5	4,5	2,3	0,9	0,3	0,1	100,0	1,2	0,2
Sheep	89,9	5,0	2,6	1,1	0,6	0,4	0,4	100,0	1,4	0,7
Pigs	72,0	24,3	9,6	2,3	0,9	0,4	0,4	100,0	1,7	0,7
Poultry	45,2	52,0	1,9	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,3	100,0	0,6	0,4

Source: Eurostat, 1975 farm structure survey.

86 Average UAA (ha) per holding for the different principal types of farming - 1975

Code	Principal type of farming	EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	Cereals	18,8	12,3	44,5	7,7	13,1	5,3	10,7	86,8	30,2	17,1
12	Field crops, other	15,6	15,9	36,2	4,8	27,6	19,6	7,3	97,5	19,7	34,7
21	Horticulture	3,1	1,7	3,0	1,8	2,1	1,1	1,3	10,9	21,1	3,0
31	Vineyards	4,2	3,0	7,0	2,6	–	–	2,2	–	–	–
32	Fruit, permanent crops, other	4,2	4,9	7,7	3,7	5,1	2,5	7,5	20,5	11,2	7,6
41	Dairy cattle	18,3	13,9	19,6	8,8	16,1	11,3	28.0	42,7	22,3	21,9
42	Cattle-rearing/fattening	23,4	9,8	27,0	8,4	5,5	6,3	15,3	33,7	21,5	9,4
43	Cattle, mixed	22,1	17,4	33,0	9,5	11,0	16,0	33,4	54,4	21,6	25,2
44	Grazing livestock, other	33,2	6,5	23,0	25,2	11,0	2,9	6,1	113,7	26,6	9,3
51	Pigs	5,2	5,5	11,0	3,4	3,0	2,5	1,6	7,3	16,8	11,8
52	Pigs and poultry, other	5,2	7,1	5,7	1,9	2,4	1,2	4,2	11,7	7,6	8,1
61	Horticulture and permanent crops	5,6	3,0	6,2	4,1	2,0	1,4	–	13,4	20,7	3,3
62	Mixed cropping, other	8,9	13,8	17,1	5,7	14,2	11,8	9,4	69,1	26,8	22,1
71	Partially dominant grazing livestock	14,5	15,3	21,5	7,3	13,0	12,3	22,7	51,1	23,7	21,5
72	Mixed livestock, other	13,4	14,7	21,6	5,4	8,5	8,4	15,5	25,4	21,0	16,7
81	Field crops and grazing livestock	22,3	16,3	33,1	10,0	21,2	17,7	19,2	91,8	33,5	28,1
82	Crops-livestock, other	10,7	13,5	17,8	4,7	10,4	9,0	15,6	44,9	16,5	19,3
	Total	14,8	13,7	22,4	6,2	12,8	10,6	21,9	58,7	22,3	22,4

Source: Eurostat, 1975 farm structure survey.

87 Distribution of annual work units (AWUs) by principal type of farming – 1975

Code	Principal type of farming	EUR 9	Deutsch-land	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxem-bourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	AWU (1 000)	7 543	1 234	1 950	2 862	254	140	12	626	335	177
	% distribution between following types										
11	Cereals	4,6	2,2	4,4	5,8	0,1	0,6	0,7	7,2	1,1	11,5
12	Field crops, other	10,1	8,1	7,6	13,4	8,9	8,4	0,8	11,7	1,3	13,3
21	Horticulture	3,8	3,8	4,3	1,9	17,7	8,0	1,1	6,3	0,3	4,6
31	Vineyards	6,1	3,4	10,5	7,6	0,0	0,0	10,5	0,0	0,0	0,0
32	Fruit, permanent crops, other	8,1	1,9	3,6	16,9	4,5	3,7	0,5	3,2	0,2	2,0
41	Dairy cattle	16,3	19,7	23,8	6,5	37,8	14,9	21,8	18,3	28,8	16,5
42	Cattle-rearing/fattening	4,0	0,7	5,5	1,0	1,9	3,0	2,2	11,0	24,7	0,3
43	Cattle, mixed	5,1	6,2	5,0	2,8	5,2	12,5	34,9	3,9	21,8	1,1
44	Grazing livestock, other	4,3	1,4	5,9	3,0	1,6	2,5	0,9	10,2	10,5	0,8
51	Pigs	0,9	0,8	0,4	0,8	3,4	3,4	0,2	1,8	0,4	0,6
52	Pigs and poultry, other	0,7	0,5	0,6	0,5	2,1	1,5	0,3	2,4	0,4	0,2
61	Horticulture and permanent crops	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,0	0,6	0,1	0,3
62	Mixed cropping, other	9,9	5,8	5,9	17,9	2,0	5,2	1,0	4,4	0,4	5,9
71	Partially dominant grazing livestock	7,8	16,2	6,7	7,0	1,8	8,5	9,7	1,5	1,7	16,0
72	Mixed livestock, other	1,6	2,5	1,6	0,8	6,1	6,6	1,3	1,9	0,7	1,0
81	Field crops and grazing livestock	13,1	22,8	13,1	10,5	3,7	18,3	13,1	10,5	5,8	17,9
82	Crops–livestock, other	2,9	3,8	1,8	3,6	1,5	2,6	1,2	2,2	0,4	7,9
	Non-classified	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,3	0,0	2,7	1,6	0,1
	All types	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Eurostat, 1975 farm structure survey.

88 'Land/man ratio' (UAA/AWU) by principal type of farming - 1975

Code	Principal type of farming	EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	Cereals	22,1	16,8	35,7	11,8	22,6	11,4	11,9	36,2	24,4	23,0
12	Field crops, other	13,2	14,2	23,0	5,0	20,4	18,6	8,8	26,9	15,3	27,6
21	Horticulture	1,4	0,6	1,2	1,0	1,0	0,8	0,5	3,2	13,5	1,1
31	Vineyards	4,4	2,4	5,8	3,4	—	—	1,4	—	—	—
32	Fruit, permanent crops, other	4,2	3,1	4,7	4,2	3,0	2,9	3,7	5,0	5,8	3,4
41	Dairy cattle	11,7	9,6	13,4	5,1	10,1	10,8	12,6	19,5	13,6	14,0
42	Cattle-rearing/fattening	19,0	11,5	20,3	6,4	5,9	12,2	12,3	26,0	17,8	14,2
43	Cattle, mixed	13,7	11,2	19,7	5,6	8,2	13,9	14,1	25,0	14,1	16,3
44	Grazing livestock, other	31,9	12,0	20,8	28,1	13,2	8,4	6,4	72,2	18,4	12,8
51	Pigs	4,2	7,3	7,5	2,1	2,7	3,3	0,8	3,9	6,1	7,9
52	Pigs and poultry, other	3,1	5,4	3,3	1,3	1,7	1,6	3,1	4,2	7,6	5,2
61	Horticulture and permanent crops	2,4	1,0	2,8	2,1	1,1	1,7	—	3,1	4,8	1,6
62	Mixed cropping, other	7,3	10,6	11,8	5,1	8,8	10,5	6,4	16,2	13,8	15,8
71	Partially dominant grazing livestock	9,3	9,8	13,4	4,9	8,1	9,6	10,9	20,5	13,4	13,3
72	Mixed livestock, other	9,4	10,8	11,9	5,3	5,7	7,3	10,0	12,6	11,0	11,0
81	Field crops and grazing livestock	13,6	11,0	19,5	6,1	13,8	14,3	10,3	31,8	19,3	18,5
82	Crops-livestock, other	8,7	12,2	12,1	4,2	7,5	8,3	7,9	14,9	12,2	14,7
	All types	11,5	10,0	15,1	5,8	8,2	10,5	11,0	26,3	15,6	16,8

Source: Eurostat, 1975 farm structure survey.

89 Standard gross margin per annual work unit (ESU/AWU) by principal type of farming

Code	Principal type of farming	EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/ België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	Cereals	6,8	5,4	11,7	3,6	10,7	5,0	2,7	9,6	4,0	8,7
12	Field crops, other	6,6	7,7	10,6	2,9	15,4	12,6	3,4	10,2	3,4	13,1
21	Horticulture	8,7	9,0	11,0	6,8	9,0	10,1	3,1	6,2	3,9	5,9
31	Vineyards	4,4	4,7	6,4	2,6	—	—	2,8	—	—	—
32	Fruit, permanent crops, other	4,2	9,7	5,9	3,2	11,1	9,5	8,8	7,8	5,8	5,5
41	Dairy cattle	5,5	5,2	4,8	3,3	11,8	7,4	5,8	6,7	3,3	9,4
42	Cattle-rearing/fattening	3,9	4,2	4,7	4,0	15,8	7,7	4,1	3,4	2,3	3,6
43	Cattle, mixed	4,9	5,6	6,0	2,7	9,4	8,2	6,2	6,1	1,7	9,5
44	Grazing livestock, other	3,7	2,1	4,3	2,9	8,1	4,0	1,5	4,6	2,5	4,6
51	Pigs	10,7	9,7	12,2	11,2	12,9	15,7	1,6	6,0	9,1	11,0
52	Pigs and poultry, other	8,8	12,8	7,7	6,5	13,4	10,8	5,7	8,1	6,2	9,2
61	Horticulture and permanent crops	5,5	5,4	6,3	3,9	6,9	8,6	—	6,0	4,7	4,5
62	Mixed cropping, other	3,8	6,3	5,6	2,5	10,4	9,3	3,2	8,9	4,5	7,9
71	Partially dominant grazing livestock	4,5	5,7	4,8	2,1	10,0	8,1	4,9	7,0	3,3	8,4
72	Mixed livestock, other	7,9	8,3	8,7	3,7	11,6	10,2	5,9	5,9	5,3	9,6
81	Field crops and grazing livestock	5,3	5,5	6,6	2,6	12,2	9,7	4,0	8,5	3,9	9,2
82	Crops–livestock, other	5,3	8,1	6,2	2,3	11,3	10,3	5,1	8,3	3,5	9,6
	All types	5,3	6,0	6,5	3,0	11,4	9,3	5,1	6,9	2,9	9,3

Source: Eurostat, 1975 farm structure survey.

90 UAA in owner-occupancy as % of total UAA (1975) by principal type of farming

(%)

Code	Principal type of farming	EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	Cereals	60,2	66,3	47,2	78,1	59,8	30,3	47,3	52,9	89,3	86,4
12	Field crops, other	56,2	64,2	42,1	81,9	47,1	20,8	48,7	46,9	86,1	81,3
21	Horticulture	67,6	65,8	68,3	84,6	62,6	61,6	84,1	57,5	99,5	83,5
31	Vineyards	84,8	75,0	82,8	89,2	—	—	94,8	—	—	—
32	Fruit, permanent crops, other	87,8	72,7	80,9	90,7	67,1	53,6	89,9	74,3	97,2	91,4
41	Dairy cattle	59,7	74,0	47,3	56,1	56,3	31,3	54,9	57,0	96,9	88,7
42	Cattle-rearing/fattening	71,3	72,6	56,6	67,5	67,6	44,1	70,4	69,8	97,0	89,6
43	Cattle, mixed	60,3	73,5	42,6	65,9	63,4	31,0	58,8	60,8	96,0	87,4
44	Grazing livestock, other	65,0	60,0	61,5	78,4	62,4	50,2	72,3	55,7	97,1	90,4
51	Pigs	70,6	72,9	56,2	80,7	77,6	42,6	100	72,8	94,1	94,5
52	Pigs and poultry, other	75,3	68,2	68,1	86,6	80,6	51,6	54,7	79,3	98,5	86,8
61	Horticulture and permanent crops	76,6	71,7	77,8	90,3	78,8	69,6	—	58,9	100	98,9
62	Mixed cropping, other	72,2	65,9	64,4	82,8	55,1	22,5	65,5	50,7	95,4	85,5
71	Partially dominant grazing livestock	67,5	73,8	57,2	69,9	59,1	24,2	59,5	60,1	97,4	89,3
72	Mixed livestock, other	64,3	71,1	55,0	71,6	72,8	30,0	52,4	68,8	93,2	87,6
81	Field crops and grazing livestock	57,6	69,9	46,7	63,4	45,3	20,1	57,5	53,6	96,0	84,7
82	Crops-livestock, other	72,7	72,4	66,6	80,7	59,1	25,9	65,0	59,9	96,9	89,7
	All types	63,8	70,5	51,8	77,6	55,7	27,1	58,5	56,7	96,5	85,9

Source: Eurostat, 1975 farm structure survey.

91 Agricultural holdings by size
- holdings
- UAA
- AWU
- UAA in owner-occupancy
- UAA / AWU

	EUR 9	Ellas	EUR 10	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/ België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Holdings (1 000)	5 835	908	1 315	2 664	163	138	6	281	228	132		
Holdings (% distribution)												
< 2 ESU	44,3	27,1	26,4	65,9	5,3	29,9	18,9	24,1	44,8	10,9		
2 - < 4	16,0	17,2	13,5	17,1	10,3	11,7	12,7	14,0	23,4	13,2		
4 - < 8	15,1	20,3	20,6	9,8	14,3	16,5	18,9	17,2	18,4	21,7		
8 - <16	14,0	21,7	23,7	4,5	24,6	23,0	26,1	18,6	10,0	29,3		
16 - <40	8,8	12,2	13,1	2,1	38,9	16,8	22,7	17,9	3,1	21,9		
⩾ 40	1,9	1,5	2,7	0,7	6,6	2,1	0,8	8,2	0,3	2,9		
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0		
UAA (1 000 ha)	86 549	12 399	29 464	16 485	2 086	1 467	136	16 469	5 077	2 966		
UAA (% distribution)												
< 2 ESU	8,6	5,4	3,7	22,9	0,8	3,5	2,4	4,5	20,1	1,6		
2 - < 4	8,5	7,5	5,8	16,1	2,8	4,6	3,8	4,8	20,5	4,2		
4 - < 8	15,3	16,6	15,8	17,2	6,1	11,8	11,0	10,6	25,0	11,5		
8 - <16	24,5	31,6	31,4	14,6	17,9	30,2	31,2	17,5	21,2	27,2		
16 - <40	27,1	31,4	30,1	13,4	54,0	38,4	48,7	30,3	11,1	38,9		
⩾ 40	16,0	7,5	13,2	15,7	18,3	11,5	2,7	32,2	2,0	16,5		
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0		
AWU (1 000)	7 542,5	1 233,6	1 949,7	2 826,5	253,7	139,6	12,4	625,8	324,7	176,7		
AWU (% distribution)												
< 2 ESU	21,8	12,2	9,5	39,2	2,4	10,1	7,6	11,8	30,8	3,8		
2 - < 4	14,7	13,0	9,9	20,9	4,9	9,2	9,1	8,2	23,9	7,4		
4 - < 8	18,3	21,7	21,0	16,5	10,0	17,6	19,1	12,5	22,7	18,2		
8 - <16	20,5	29,4	29,5	10,3	22,9	30,7	30,2	17,1	14,9	31,6		
16 - <40	16,2	19,1	20,9	7,0	45,8	27,0	32,8	23,6	6,3	30,3		
⩾ 40	8,5	4,7	9,2	6,2	14,0	5,5	1,3	26,8	1,4	8,7		
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0		
UAA in owner-ocupancy (1 000 ha)	55 226	9 746	15 261	12 799	1 162	398	80	9 335	4 897	2 548		
% of total UAA												
< 2 ESU	86,4	81,5	81,8	87,7	69,2	60,2	82,1	75,0	98,8	94,6		
2 - < 4	78,5	78,2	73,3	77,0	68,0	44,2	75,9	71,5	97,4	94,1		
4 - < 8	68,9	75,0	61,1	69,1	64,3	35,0	69,3	61,5	96,4	92,9		
8 - <16	59,6	69,9	49,2	68,5	58,3	27,3	59,7	54,6	95,9	89,5		
16 - <40	56,2	66,7	44,9	73,7	53,0	21,4	53,7	54,2	93,7	84,5		
⩾ 40	58,4	63,7	45,0	84,8	55,7	21,1	42,4	53,8	86,7	75,5		
Total	63,8	70,5	51,8	77,6	55,7	27,1	58,5	56,7	96,5	85,9		
UAA / AWU												
< 2 ESU	4,5	4,5	5,9	3,4	2,9	3,6	3,5	10,0	10,2	7,3		
2 - < 4	6,6	5,8	8,8	4,5	4,8	5,2	4,7	15,4	13,4	9,5		
4 - < 8	9,6	7,7	11,3	6,1	5,0	7,1	6,4	22,3	17,2	10,6		
8 - <16	13,7	10,8	16,1	8,3	6,4	10,3	11,4	27,0	22,2	14,4		
16 - <40	19,2	16,5	21,8	11,3	9,7	15,0	16,3	33,8	27,8	21,6		
⩾ 40	21,6	16,2	21,6	14,7	10,8	22,3	23,7	31,7	23,3	31,9		
Total	12,5	10,1	15,1	5,8	8,2	10,5	11,0	26,3	15,6	16,8		

Source: Eurostat, 1975 farm structure survey.

M.1.1 Area, yield and production of cereals (excluding rice)

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Common wheat															
Deutschland	1 619	1 627	1 668	0,3	2,5	50,1	99,5	48,9	1,8	– 1,3	8 118	8 061	8 156	2,1	1,2
France	4 072	3 987	4 465	0,8	12,0	50,7	48,2	52,1	0,9	8,1	20 663	19 202	23 241	1,6	21,0
Italia	1 800	1 791	1 695	– 2,3	– 5,3	31,8	31,3	32,4	0,6	3,8	5 718	5 595	5 479	– 1,7	– 1,8
Nederland	121	141	142	0,3	1,1	65,7	59,4	12,0	2,1	4,4	792	836	882	2,4	5,6
Belgique/België	187	191	188	– 1,0	– 1,7	52,9	51,7	46,9	0,5	– 9,3	992	985	879	– 0,5	–10,8
Luxembourg	8	8	8	– 4,6	10,6	36,5	36,1	30,8	2,0	–14,5	29	29	27	– 2,7	– 5,5
United Kingdom	1 257	1 371	1 441	3,0	5,1	52,6	52,3	56,9	3,1	8,9	6 612	7 169	8 204	6,2	14,4
Ireland	49	49	47	– 3,0	– 3,1	51,2	50,2	45,9	4,3	–10,0	253	245	214	1,2	–12,8
Danmark	122	114	139	– 1,2	– 6,2	52,7	51,6	46,8	2,6	– 9,2	642	590	652	1,4	10,6
EUR 9	9 236	9 279	9 794	0,2	5,6	47,4	46,0	48,8	1,6	5,9	43 819	42 715	47 755	1,8	11,8
Ellas	774	786	775	2,9	– 1,4	28,3	25,7	29,8	3,8	16,3	2 194	2 018	2 315	6,8	14,7
EUR 10	10 010	10 065	10 570	0,4	5,0	46,0	44,4	47,4	1,6	6,6	46 013	44 733	50 069	2,0	11,9
Durum wheat															
France	94	100	116	– 6,6	15,7	32,6	34,2	36,9	2,6	7,7	307	349	427	– 4,2	24,7
Italia	1 672	1 669	1 710	1,4	2,9	20,8	20,3	21,3	3,0	4,9	3 472	3 382	3 651	4,5	8,0
EUR 9	1 766	1 762	1 825	0,8	3,6	21,4	21,1	22,3	2,6	5,7	3 779	3 724	4 078	3,4	9,5
Ellas	220	204	228	1,9	11,4	23,2	19,0	27,9	1,4	46,5	511	389	635	3,3	63,3
EUR 10	1 987	1 966	2 053	0,9	4,4	21,6	20,9	25,0	2,5	9,7	4 290	4 113	4 713	3,4	14,6

M.1.1 *(1)*

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rye and meslin															
Deutschland	673	583	567	– 4,5	– 2,7	37,8	37,5	38,5	1,2	2,5	2 549	2 189	2 184	– 3,4	– 0,2
France	145	123	135	– 0,7	9,2	31,4	30,6	31,8	2,1	3,7	455	377	927	1,4	13,2
Italia	14	15	14	– 1,7	– 4,6	23,6	24,1	23,6	2,2	– 2,0	35	37	35	0,0	– 4,6
Nederland	1	0	1	–14,3	60,6	40,0	40,0	39,7	2,8	– 0,8	68	49	39	–11,9	–21,6
Belgique/België	17	12	10	– 5,6	–21,0	37,8	38,2	37,5	0,7	– 1,8	57	47	38	– 4,9	–18,4
Luxembourg	15	12	10	– 3,6	–16,8	37,4	31,9	26,7	0,5	16,4	8	5	3	4,1	–24,2
United Kingdom	2	1	1	3,6	– 9,3	34,6	36,4	37,9	3,1	4,1	30	24	24	6,7	– 2,9
Ireland	9	7	6	– 7,5	– 6,7	34,6	33,9	26,5	:	:	1	1	1	– 5,8	–21,8
Danmark	84	70	56	9,0	–19,8	37,5	36,8	35,6	1,5	– 3,2	315	257	199	10,6	–22,3
EUR 9	961	824	800	– 3,4	– 2,9	36,6	36,2	36,9	1,2	1,7	3 518	2 986	2 951	– 2,2	– 1,2
Ellas	4	3	5	– 6,7	48,9	17,2	17,1	15,7	5,8	– 8,2	6	6	8	– 1,3	36,7
EUR 10	964	828	806	– 3,4	– 2,7	36,5	36,1	36,7	1,3	1,6	3 524	2 992	2 959	– 2,2	– 1,1
Barley															
Deutschland	1 951	1 988	2 002	2,9	0,7	44,1	41,2	44,1	0,6	7,1	8 608	8 185	8 826	3,6	7,8
France	2 814	2 802	2 648	0,0	– 5,5	40,2	39,9	44,4	0,4	11,1	11 321	11 196	11 758	0,4	5,0
Italia	294	308	330	7,5	4,4	27,8	26,4	28,7	3,0	8,8	819	813	947	10,4	16,5
Nederland	71	63	53	– 5,8	–15,2	500	45,6	48,3	1,2	5,7	355	288	258	– 4,6	–10,4
Belgique/België	153	156	153	– 0,1	– 1,9	49,9	49,2	52,8	1,2	7,3	765	767	807	1,1	5,3
Luxembourg	21	20	19	3,1	– 8,5	36,9	37,0	31,6	1,4	–14,5	76	75	59	4,5	–21,8
United Kingdom	2 348	2 343	2 330	0,6	– 0,6	41,9	41,1	44,3	0,6	7,7	9 837	9 631	10 316	1,1	7,1
Ireland	308	324	332	4,9	2,7	45,4	44,5	39,0	3,0	–12,4	1 396	1 440	1 296	8,1	–10,0
Danmark	1 570	1 622	1 577	1,9	– 2,8	40,1	41,1	38,3	1,5	– 6,7	6 301	6 662	6 044	3,5	– 9,3
EUR 9	9 529	9 627	9 444	1,3	– 1,9	41,4	40,6	42,7	0,7	5,2	39 477	39 056	40 312	2,1	3,2
Ellas	356	384	334	– 1,2	–13,0	25,0	22,4	26,7	1,4	19,1	891	861	892	0,2	3,6
EUR 10	9 885	10 011	9 778	1,2	– 2,3	40,8	39,9	42,1	0,8	5,7	40 368	39 917	41 204	2,0	3,2

M.1.1 *(2)*

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Oats and mixed cereals															
Deutschland	973	919	865	– 3,5	– 6,9	41,6	40,2	37,9	1,6	– 5,6	4 079	3 697	3 249	– 1,9	–12,1
France	767	697	677	– 3,8	– 2,9	35,3	33,8	35,7	0,9	5,5	2 712	2 357	2 416	– 2,9	2,5
Italia	228	292	227	– 0,9	2,9	20,2	19,4	19,8	2,0	1,9	461	432	450	0,8	4,2
Nederland	25	21	18	– 6,1	–14,2	55,7	52,2	51,8	2,9	– 0,6	141	111	94	– 3,3	–14,7
Belgique/België	38	34	34	– 11,8	9,9	42,4	42,5	38,3	0,7	– 9,9	161	143	1 130	–11,1	– 9,1
Luxembourg	9	10	11	– 5,8	4,9	33,3	34,1	29,1	2,2	–14,6	30	35	31	– 3,7	–10,5
United Kingdom	197	151	161	–12,3	6,4	39,0	39,6	41,9	0,6	5,8	770	599	675	–11,8	12,6
Ireland	31	28	26	– 9,0	– 9,1	38,2	37,3	35,2	2,2	– 5,7	118	105	90	– 7,0	–14,2
Danmark	69	44	44	–18,6	0,4	33,9	41,0	39,2	3,1	– 4,4	224	182	174	–16,1	– 4,1
EUR 9	2 337	2 127	2 054	– 5,1	– 3,4	37,1	36,0	35,6	1,1	– 1,2	8 676	7 661	7 310	– 4,0	– 4,6
Ellas	56	53	53	4,9	– 1,4	16,6	14,2	15,7	– 0,8	10,9	94	76	83	– 5,7	9,3
EUR 10	2 394	2 181	2 107	– 5,1	– 3,4	36,6	35,5	35,1	1,1	– 1,1	8 770	7 737	7 393	– 4,1	– 4,4
Maize															
Deutschland	113	115	117	1,4	1,3	54,7	64,2	57,5	2,9	–10,5	617	741	672	4,4	– 9,4
France	1 803	1 995	1 756	0,4	–12,0	52,8	52,2	52,7	– 5,1	1,1	9 531	10 413	9 260	– 0,4	–11,1
Italia	928	937	935	2,4	4,7	66,4	66,2	68,5	– 2,8	3,5	6 162	6 197	6 403	3,7	3,3
Nederland	0	0	1	–31,5	190,0	53,7	57,0	42,1	—	—	3	1	2	:	:
Belgique/België	6	6	6	5,8	3,3	62,6	61,3	62,8	– 0,4	2,4	37	37	39	5,3	5,8
United Kingdom	1	1	—	×	×				×	×	2	4	:		
EUR 9	2 851	3 054	2 814	0,6	– 7,8	57,3	56,9	58,2	– 0,5	2,2	16 352	17 394	16 376	1,1	– 5,9
Ellas	112	123	170	– 4,3	38,2	46,6	57,8	68,3	7,4	17,9	529	711	1 159	2,7	69,0
EUR 10	2 963	3 177	2 983	0,4	– 6,1	56,9	57,0	58,8	0,8	3,1	16 875	18 105	17 585	1,1	– 3,2

M.1.1 *(3)*

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Other cereals															
France	94	84	70	3,4	−16,1	42,4	40,3	44,1	5,4	9,4	398	339	311	1,6	− 8,2
Italia	10	11	14	24,2	21,2	49,4	47,1	40,1	4,9	−13,4	47	53	56	28,2	5,1
EUR 9	103	95	84	4,7	−11,7	43,1	41,1	43,6	− 1,2	5,9	445	352	367	3,5	− 6,5
Ellas	1	1	:	−11,6	:	19,7	20,0	:	− 3,9	:	3	3	3	−15,0	0,0
EUR 10	105	97	:	4,2	:	42,8	40,8	:	− 1,0	:	448	395	370	3,2	− 6,4
Total cereals (excl. rice)															
Deutschland	5 330	5 234	5 210	− 0,2	− 0,5	44,9	43,7	44,3	1,5	1,4	23 940	22 872	3 087	1,3	0,9
France	9 799	9 796	9 874	0,0	0,8	46,3	45,1	48,5	5,9	7,3	45 401	44 240	7 854	0,5	8,2
Italia	4 947	4 947	4 926	0,0	0,4	33,8	33,4	34,6	1,9	3,6	16 716	16 514	7 042	1,9	3,2
Nederland	234	237	224	− 3,4	− 5,6	57,9	54,1	56,9	2,5	5,2	1 358	1 284	1 275	− 0,9	− 0,7
Belgique/België	400	398	399	− 2,1	− 1,9	50,3	49,7	48,5	1,0	− 2,4	2 013	1 979	1 894	− 1,1	− 4,3
Luxembourg	40	40	40	− 1,3	− 1,3	36,0	35,9	30,6	1,9	− 14,7	143	144	121	0,5	−15,8
United Kingdom	3 811	3 873	3 938	0,5	1,7	45,3	45,0	48,8	1,7	8,4	17 251	17 249	19 219	2,2	10,3
Ireland	388	401	406	2,2	1,2	45,5	44,7	39,5	3,2	−11,7	1 768	1 791	1 601	5,5	−10,6
Danmark	1 845	1 850	1 816	0,8	− 1,8	40,6	41,6	38,4	1,7	− 6,3	7 492	7 690	7 070	2,5	− 8,1
EUR 9	26 794	26 776	26 825	0,1	0,2	43,3	42,55	44,4	1,2	4,4	116 083	113 443	19 163	1,3	4,6
Ellas	1 526	1 558	:	0,6	:	20,2	27,68	26,1	3,1	− 5,7	4 224	4 068	5 098	3,8	25,3
EUR 10	28 319	28 334	:	0,1	:	38,9	42,48	41,6	1,2	− 2,1	120 307	118 011	124 261	1,3	5,3

Source: Eurostat.

M.1.2 a **Supply/demand balance - durum wheat**
(1 August - 31 July) **- common wheat**

EUR 10

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1978/79 / 1973/74	1979/80 / 1978/79
1	2	3	4	5	6
Durum wheat					
Usable production	2 503	4 280	4 095	2,2	– 4,3
Change in stocks	–572	5	–118	×	×
Imports (1)	1 475	884	1 117	– 4,9	26,4
Exports (1)	410	621	803	25,6	29,3
of which intra-EC trade (1)	540	494	523	4,2	5,8
Internal use	4 141	4 539	4 526	– 1,8	– 0,3
of which:					
- animal feed	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
- seed	347	371	374	4,4	0,8
- industrial use	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
- losses (market)	22	30	25	– 5,4	–16,6
- human consumption (grain)	3 772	4 138	4 127	– 2,1	– 0,3
Human consumption (after processing)	2 777	3 044	2 936	– 4,1	– 3,5
Human consumption (kg/head)	10,3	11,3	10,9	– 2,4	– 3,8
Degree of self-supply (%)	60,4	94,3	90,5	4,0	– 4,0
Common wheat					
Usable production	37 351	45 770	44 649	2,7	– 2,4
Change in stocks	–554	2 455	–1 464	×	×
Imports (1)	3 494	3 510	3 793	– 7,5	8,1
Exports (1)	5 245	8 624	10 797	4,4	25,2
of which intra-EC trade (1)	7 650	6 319	6 041	– 1,2	– 4,4
Internal use	36 154	38 201	39 109	– 0,3	2,4
of which:					
- animal feed	10 781	11 919	12 394	– 2,9	4,0
- seed	1 779	1 852	1 851	0,3	– 0,1
- industrial use	227	345	355	16,9	2,9
- losses (market)	350	471	586	9,0	24,4
- human consumption (grain)	23 017	23 614	23 923	0,8	1,3
Human consumption (after processing)	17 167	17 618	17 840	0,6	1,3
Human consumption (kg/head)	63,9	65,4	66,0	0,4	1,0
Degree of self-supply (%)	103,3	119,8	114,2	3,1	– 4,7

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Calculated on the basis of intra-export.

M.1.2 b **Supply/demand balance - barley** **EUR 10**
(1 August - 31 July) **- rye**

1	1 000 t 1977/78 (2)	1 000 t 1978/79 (3)	1 000 t 1979/80 (4)	% TAV 1978/79 / 1973/74 (5)	% TAV 1979/80 / 1978/79 (6)
Barley					
Usable production	37 998	40 110	39 788	2,7	– 0,8
Change in stocks	274	365	234	×	×
Imports (1)	1 258	1 085	1 003	– 12,9	– 7,6
Exports (1)	4 805	5 073	4 752	2,9	– 6,3
of which intra-EC trade (1)	5 208	4 115	4 287	8,0	4,2
Internal use	34 177	35 757	35 805	1,8	0,1
of which:					
- animal feed	26 694	27 899	28 124	1,9	0,8
- seed	1 512	1 552	1 480	1,1	– 4,6
- industrial use	5 283	5 544	5 396	1,2	– 2,7
- losses (market)	559	640	717	8,6	12,0
- human consumption (grain)	129	122	88	0,4	– 27,8
Human consumption (after processing)	75	70	50	0,5	– 28,5
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	– 28,7
Degree of self-supply (%)	111,2	112,2	111,1	0,8	– 0,9
Rye					
Usable production	3 495	3 471	2 992	– 1,3	– 13,8
Change in stocks	161	156	174	×	×
Imports (1)	91	66	64	– 16,7	– 3,2
Exports (1)	198	323	317	– 8,4	– 1,9
of which intra-EC trade (1)	228	182	138	21,0	– 24,1
Internal use	3 227	3 058	2 913	– 3,4	– 4,7
of which:					
- animal feed	1 727	1 569	1 444	– 5,2	– 8,0
- seed	143	120	98	– 6,3	– 18,2
- industrial use	48	53	52	0,5	– 1,9
- losses (market)	34	56	73	13,0	30,2
- human consumption (grain)	1 275	1 260	1 246	– 1,1	– 1,1
Human consumption (after processing)	1 072	1 050	1 049	– 1,2	– 0,1
Human consumption (kg/head)	4,0	3,9	3,9	– 1,5	– 0,4
Degree of self-supply (%)	108,3	113,5	102,7	2,2	– 9,5

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Calculated on the basis of intra-export.

M.1.2 c **Supply/demand balance - maize** **EUR 10**
(1 August - 31 July) **- oats and summer cereal mixtures**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1978/79 / 1973/74	1979/80 / 1978/79
1	2	3	4	5	6
Maize					
Usable production	15 998	16 858	18 100	2,9	7,4
Change in stocks	195	399	−274	×	×
Imports (¹)	13 124	13 298	11 400	0,5	−14,3
Exports (¹)	542	457	616	1,7	34,8
of which intra-EC trade (¹)	5 066	5 398	6 162	1,8	14,2
Internal use	28 385	29 300	29 159	1,9	− 0,5
of which:					
- animal feed	22 386	23 154	22 878	1,7	− 1,2
- seed	218	230	178	4,8	−22,6
- industrial use	4 507	4 742	4 873	3,4	2,8
- losses (market)	166	167	209	− 0,8	25,1
- human consumption (grain)	1 108	1 004	1 021	0,9	1,4
Human consumption (after processing)	773	701	713	1,1	1,7
Human consumption (kg/head)	2,9	2,6	2,6	0,8	1,4
Degree of self-supply (%)	56,4	57,5	62,1	1,0	7,9
Oats and summer cereal mixtures					
Usable production	7 812	8 676	7 725	− 3,0	−11,0
Change in stocks	119	194	−231	×	×
Imports (¹)	389	368	241	− 7,8	−34,5
Exports (¹)	41	167	127	− 8,3	−23,9
of which intra-EC trade (¹)	290	320	272	− 2,0	−15,0
Internal use	8 041	8 683	8 070	− 3,6	− 7,1
of which:					
- animal feed	7 355	7 956	7 336	− 3,8	− 7,8
- seed	344	325	324	− 6,5	− 0,3
- industrial use	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
- losses (market)	32	78	104	7,3	33,5
- human consumption (grain)	310	324	305	1,2	− 5,9
Human consumption (after processing)	168	177	166	1,1	− 6,2
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,8	− 6,5
Degree of self-supply (%)	97,2	99,2	95,7	0,7	− 4,2

Source: Eurostat.
(¹) Calculated on the basis of intra-export.

M.1.2 d **Supply/demand balance - other cereals** **EUR 10**
(1 August - 31 July) **- total cereals (excluding rice)**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1978/79 / 1973/74	1979/80 / 1978/79
1	2	3	4	5	6
Other cereals					
Usable production	396	466	414	9,5	−11,1
Change in stocks	− 30	13	− 33	×	×
Imports (1)	425	338	307	− 5,5	− 9,2
Exports (1)	40	16	10	−14,9	−38,1
of which intra-EC trade (1)	266	286	241	8,7	−15,7
Internal use	811	775	744	1,6	− 4,0
of which:					
- animal feed	782	739	707	1,4	− 4,3
- seed	6	4	4	− 6,8	2,5
- industrial use	5	3	5	×	65,5
- losses (market)	4	5	4	31,2	−19,6
- human consumption (grain)	14	24	24	5,9	0,0
Human consumption (after processing)	11	19	14	8,0	−26,3
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,0	0,1	0,1	7,6	−26,5
Degree of self-supply (%)	48,8	60,1	55,7	7,7	− 7,4
Total cereals (excluding rice)					
Usable production	105 553	119 631	117 763	2,1	− 1,6
Change in stocks	−407	3 587	−2 060	×	×
Imports (1)	20 256	19 549	17 925	− 3,0	− 8,3
Exports (1)	11 281	15 281	17 422	3,6	14,0
of which intra-EC trade (1)	19 248	17 114	17 665	3,7	3,2
Internal use	114 936	120 313	120 326	0,4	0,0
of which:					
- animal feed	69 725	73 236	72 883	0,1	− 0,5
- seed	4 349	4 454	4 309	0,2	− 3,3
- industrial use	10 069	10 686	10 681	1,5	0,0
- losses (market)	1 167	1 447	1 719	6,9	18,7
- human consumption (grain)	29 625	30 489	30 734	0,3	0,8
Human consumption (after processing)	22 043	22 679	22 768	0,2	0,4
Human consumption (kg/head)	82,0	84,1	84,2	− 0,1	0,1
Degree of self-supply (%)	91,8	99,4	97,9	1,7	− 1,6

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Calculated on the basis of intra-export.

M.1.3 Market prices for domestic cereal production

		NC/100 kg			% TAV	
		1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1979/80 / 1973/74	1980/81 / 1979/80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Common wheat of breadmaking quality	Deutschland	49,00	49,26	50,77	5,4	3,1
	France	90,45	98,37	109,88	7,7	11,7
	Italia	19 281	21 165	24 588	15,6	16,2
	Nederland	48,76	48,78	50,89	2,6	4,3
	Belgique/België	724,5	729,9	773,4	4,2	6,0
	Luxembourg	636,0	644,0	662,0	2,1	2,8
	United Kingdom	9,78	10,44	11,31	×	8,3
	Ireland	:	:	13,60	×	×
	Danmark	124,15	135,91	146,03	×	7,4
	Ellas	622,0	730,0	952,0	12,5	30,4
Rye	Deutschland	47,38	47,93	47,63	4,9	−10
	France	:	:	:	×	×
	Italia	17 203	20 900	:	17,9	×
	Nederland	46,24	47,80	48,89	3,9	2,3
	Belgique/België	643,0	672,9	733,5	4,6	9,0
	Luxembourg	576,0	584,0	594,0	1,7	1,7
	United Kingdom	:	:	:	×	×
	Ireland	:	:	:	×	×
	Danmark	116,92	132,61	141,11	×	6,4
	Ellas	:	:	:	×	×
Barley	Deutschland	43,86	45,02	46,01	3,9	2,2
	France	85,92	90,44	98,46	8,0	8,8
	Italia	17 262	19 750	21 726	16,9	10,0
	Nederland	45,97	46,35	47,38	3,5	2,2
	Belgique/België	657,9	664,3	685,9	4,7	3,3
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	8,83	9,53	9,89	×	3,8
	Ireland	11,34	11,29	11,56	×	2,4
	Danmark	114,05	121,14	133,79	×	10,4
	Ellas	637,0	716,0	895,0	12,8	25,0
Oats	Deutschland	39,62	40,46	43,30	2,1	7,0
	France	73,22	83,37	76,04	8,0	15,2
	Italia	16 361	19 644	23 782	16,5	21,1
	Nederland	41,27	43,68	48,03	3,2	10,0
	Belgique/België	621,8	634,1	695,1	4,4	9,6
	Luxembourg	:	:	796,4	×	×
	United Kingdom	8,11	10,02	9,95	×	− 1,0
	Ireland	:	:	:	×	×
	Danmark	118,35	128,68	132,70	×	3,1
	Ellas	789,0	727,0	995,0	8,4	36,9
Maize	Deutschland	53,33	53,46	55,93	3,9	6,6
	France	92,10	97,95	111,46	9,0	13,8
	Italia	18 189	19 667	23 695	16,2	20,5
	Nederland	51,87	52,53	55,71	4,7	6,1
	Belgique/België	792,4	810,5	877,3	5,4	8,2
	Luxembourg	852,2	840,0	895,0	5,8	6,5
	United Kingdom	:	:	:	×	×
	Ireland	13,12	13,60	14,76	×	8,5
	Danmark	:	:	:	×	×
	Ellas	633,0	729,0	892,0	18,3	22,4
Durum wheat	France	126,41	141,26	152,93	10,6	7,5
	Italia	24 846	29 945	32 093	11,2	7,2
	Ellas	:	:	:	×	×

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.1.4 Prices received by cereal producers in the Community

		NC/100 kg			% TAV	
		1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1979/80 / 1973/74	1980/81 / 1979/80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Common wheat	Deutschland	48,75	48,87	:	3,0	×
	France	79,69	82,40	:	7,6	×
	Italia	20 409	22 120	:	14,3	×
	Nederland	45,00	44,95	:	3,0	×
	Belgique/België	683,0	674,0	:	4,6	×
	Luxembourg	636,0	644,0	:	4,3	×
	United Kingdom	8,569	9,583	:	8,6	×
	Ireland	9,480	9,420	:	9,3	×
	Danmark	107,96	116,79	:	6,4	×
	Ellas	742,0	783,0	:	12,7	×
Rye	Deutschland	46,75	45,25	:	3,1	×
	France	63,79	69,46	:	5,9	×
	Italia	18 738	18 200	:	16,5	×
	Nederland	42,80	43,80	:	3,7	×
	Belgique/België	579,0	603,0	:	3,7	×
	Luxembourg	576,0	584,0	:	4,1	×
	United Kingdom	7,618	8,900	:	13,1	×
	Ireland	:	:	:	×	×
	Danmark	94,99	106,23	:	5,8	×
	Ellas	:	:	:	×	×
Barley	Deutschland	46,20	45,70	:	3,0	×
	France	69,92	75,33	:	8,1	×
	Italia	16 900	18 900	:	15,4	×
	Nederland	43,05	43,45	:	3,7	×
	Belgique/België	509,0	616,0	:	4,7	×
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	7,830	8,942	:	9,4	×
	Ireland	8,560	8,880	:	11,9	×
	Danmark	101,77	108,26	:	6,8	×
	Ellas	:	:	:	×	×
Oats	Deutschland	43,10	41,10	:	1,3	×
	France	63,57	63,74	:	4,8	×
	Italia	17 300	18 300	:	14,6	×
	Nederland	39,10	39,65	:	2,2	×
	Belgique/België	581,0	584,0	:	3,8	×
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	7,459	8,815	:	10,8	×
	Ireland	9,060	9,060	:	14,0	×
	Danmark	100,52	111,32	:	6,8	×
	Ellas	839,0	727,0	:	7,9	×
Maize	Deutschland	:	:	:	×	×
	France	75,83	77,67	:	7,4	×
	Italia	17 009	18 922	:	17,4	×
	Nederland	:	:	:	×	×
	Belgique/België	:	:	:	×	×
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	:	:	:	×	×
	Ireland	:	:	:	×	×
	Danmark	:	:	:	×	×
	Ellas	673,0	729,0	:	11,1	×
Durum wheat	France	:	:	:	×	×
	Italia	:	:	:	×	×
	Ellas	:	:	:	×	×

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.1.5 Cereal market prices as a percentage of the intervention price (¹)

(%)

	1980					1981						
	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Common wheat of breadmaking quality												
Deutschland	114,24	112,30	112,77	112,51	112,79	112,32	112,18	112,11	111,99	112,03	113,76	113,42
France	108,27	110,22	109,64	112,08	110,81	110,04	110,81	109,67	108,91	110,25	110,03	106,92
Italia	120,10	122,45	122,39	127,96	127,83	130,61	130,76	129,42	125,78	125,22	122,74	114,76
Nederland	110,21	111,72	112,54	113,65	112,84	113,24	113,15	113,30	114,59	115,13	113,10	112,15
Belgique/België	113,39	113,38	114,94	115,54	115,27	114,83	114,56	114,67	115,72	116,65	116,89	116,95
United Kingdom	108,06	105,60	106,22	106,18	108,45	109,14	110,42	112,44	114,97	114,87	112,97	110,29
Ellas	×	×	×	×	×							
Other common wheat												
Deutschland	110,74	105,51	105,41	108,81	109,00	110,88	110,13	108,95	109,51	111,39	110,73	110,47
France	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
United Kingdom	103,38	101,64	102,76	103,25	105,55	105,43	106,88	109,49	113,24	112,92	111,99	108,34
Ellas	×	×	×	×	×							
Durum wheat												
Italia	98,27	100,43	98,98	99,20	98,38	100,23	101,45	101,38	94,87	95,98	98,56	96,70
Ellas	×	×	×	×	×							
Barley												
Deutschland	97,49	97,38	98,88	102,61	103,55	103,69	104,00	102,05	100,75	100,10	99,15	90,40
France	97,00	98,27	99,23	104,20	103,30	103,20	103,42	101,12	99,72	99,07	96,65	95,69
Nederland	103,04	103,92	103,93	108,94	108,18	108,72	108,44	106,87	105,86	107,08	×	99,31
Belgique/België	99,35	98,99	99,81	103,79	103,11	103,06	104,59	103,79	103,29	102,62	101,03	101,10
Danmark	×	98,36	99,57	102,79	102,83	103,93	104,90	103,22	105,09	109,58	113,20	×
United Kingdom	94,71	94,09	95,23	96,48	98,71	98,22	97,57	97,59	98,33	98,24	100,30	90,10
Ellas	×	×	×	×	×							
Rye												
Deutschland	102,34	102,89	104,03	104,96	105,84	105,76	106,52	106,01	105,05	104,76	106,58	107,88
Nederland	105,42	105,42	106,27	107,11	108,13	107,61	106,84	×	×	×	×	×
Danmark	×	103,41	103,93	103,02	105,06	106,64	108,36	108,54	110,57	×	×	×
Ellas	×	×	×	×	×							
Maize												
France	116,97	112,96	112,44	112,18	112,13	112,06	112,33	112,43	112,47	114,61	115,27	116,47
Italia	126,89	123,88	113,07	111,84	116,23	121,44	122,14	122,13	123,47	124,58	123,27	123,62
Ellas	×	×	×	×	×							

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(¹) Average prices at certain representative marketing centres adjusted to the standard quality.

M.1.6 Cereals delivered to intervention

		1 000 t			% TAV	
		1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1979/80 / 1973/74	1980/81 / 1979/80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Common wheat	Deutschland	512	676	799	0,7	18,2
	France	:	788	2 139	×	171,4
	Italia	:	:	:	×	:
	Nederland	:	14	31	− 9,6	121,4
	Belgique/België	2	49	36	−23,6	−26,5
	Luxembourg	3	:	:	×	:
	United Kingdom	:	2	87	×	×
	Ireland	:	:	:	×	:
	Danmark	25	63	37	×	−41,3
	EUR 9	542	1 592	3 128	13,8	96,5
	Ellas	:	:	:	×	×
	EUR 10	:	:	3 128	×	×
Rye	Deutschland	392	248	205	5,7	−17,3
	France	1	1	1	×	:
	Italia	:	:	:	:	:
	Nederland	:	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	:	:	:	:	:
	Luxembourg	3	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	:	:	0	×	×
	Ireland	:	:	:	:	:
	Danmark	64	51	21	×	−58,8
	EUR 9	460	300	228	7,4	−24,0
	Ellas	:	:	:	×	×
	EUR 10	:	:	228	×	×
Barley	Deutschland	38	94	443	3,8	371,3
	France	:	27	118	26,3	337,0
	Italia	:	:	:	:	:
	Nederland	:	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	:	:	11	×	×
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	1	14	738	×	×
	Ireland	:	0	0	×	×
	Danmark	28	18	14	×	−22,2
	EUR 9	67	153	1 325	20,2	766,0
	Ellas	:	:	:	×	×
	EUR 10	:	:	1 325	×	×
Durum wheat	Deutschland	:	:	:	:	:
	France	:	:	7	×	×
	Italia	156	2	48	×	×
	Nederland	:	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	:	:	:	:	:
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:
	Ireland	:	:	:	:	:
	Danmark	:	:	:	:	:
	EUR 9	156	2	55	×	:
	Ellas	:	:	:	×	×
	EUR 10	:	:	55	×	×

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.1.7 World production of cereals and production in the main exporting countries

	%			Mio t			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I — *Wheat*								
World	100	100	100	449,3	428,1	445,1	2,2	4,0
of which:								
- EUR 9	10,6	10,9	11,7	47,7	46,5	51,9	1,9	11,6
- Ellas	0,6	0,6	0,7	2,7	2,4	2,9	5,9	20,8
- EUR 10	11,2	11,4	12,3	50,4	48,9	54,8	2,1	12,1
- Spain	1,0	1,0	1,3	4,8	4,1	5,9	0,1	43,9
- Portugal	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,3	0,4	−8,2	33,3
- USA	10,8	13,5	14,5	48,3	58,0	64,5	3,8	11,2
- Canada	4,7	4,0	4,3	21,1	17,2	19,1	1,0	11,1
- Argentina	1,8	1,9	1,8	8,1	8,1	7,8	3,5	− 3,7
- Australia	4,0	3,7	2,4	18,1	15,7	10,8	4,7	−31,2
- Others	66,3	63,9	63,3	298,2	273,4	281,8	1,6	3,1
II — *Other cereals* (1)								
World	100	100	100	762,9	751,8	729,6	1,8	− 3,6
of which:								
- EUR 9	9,0	9,0	9,3	68,6	67,2	67,3	0,7	0,0
- Ellas	0,2	0,2	0,3	1,5	1,6	2,3	1,1	43,7
- EUR 10	9,2	9,2	9,6	70,1	68,8	69,6	0,7	1,2
- Spain	1,4	1,2	1,7	11,1	9,3	12,0	4,1	29,0
- Portugal	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,6	0,7	0,6	−2,2	−14,3
- USA	29,7	31,8	27,4	222,3	239,0	198,9	4,2	−16,8
- Canada	2,7	2,5	3,0	20,4	18,6	21,7	−1,5	16,7
- Argentina	2,4	2,2	1,4	18,6	16,4	10,5	−0,7	−36,0
- Australia	1,0	0,9	0,7	6,7	6,5	5,1	5,6	−21,5
- Others	54,1	52,2	56,1	413,1	392,5	406,2	0,8	3,5

Source: FAO - Production Directory + Monthly Bulletin: Economics and Statistics.

(1) Excluding rice.

M.1.8 The Community's share of world cereal trade

		Mio t			% TAV		
		1977	1978	1979	1978/1973	1978/1977	1979/1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. *Imports* (1) Wheat and flour (wheat equivalent)	World	65,5	74,7	79,2	1,1	14,0	6,0
	EUR 9	3,7	4,9	4,7	−4,6	32,4	− 4,1
	%	5,6	6,6	5,9	×	×	×
	EUR 10	3,7	4,9	4,7	−4,6	32,4	− 4,1
	%	5,6	6,6	5,9	×	×	×
. Other cereals (2)	World	73,9	86,3	93,7	6,4	16,8	8,6
	EUR 9	18,6	14,5	12,2	−2,7	−22,0	−15,9
	%	25,2	16,8	13,0	×	×	×
	EUR 10	19,6	15,6	13,3	−1,0	−20,4	−17,3
	%	26,5	18,1	14,2	×	×	×
. All cereals (2)	World	139,4	161,0	172,9	3,8	15,5	7,4
	EUR 9	22,3	19,4	16,9	−3,3	−13,0	−12,9
	%	16,0	12,0	9,8	×	×	×
	EUR 10	23,3	20,5	18,0	−1,8	−12,0	−12,2
	%	16,7	12,7	10,4	×	×	×
2. *Exports* (1) Wheat and flour (wheat equivalent)	World	66,7	78,4	76,1	0,8	17,5	− 2,9
	EUR 9	4,6	5,3	8,2	−3,1	15,2	54,7
	%	6,9	6,8	10,8	×	×	×
	EUR 10	4,8	5,9	9,1	−0,8	22,9	54,2
	%	7,2	7,5	12,0	×	×	×
. Other cereals (2)	World	75,4	86,6	95,5	5,7	14,9	10,3
	EUR 9	0,6	4,1	3,7	2,6	583,3	− 9,8
	%	0,8	4,7	3,9	×	×	×
	EUR 10	0,6	4,1	3,7	2,6	583,3	28,0
	%	0,8	4,7	3,9	×	×	×
. All cereals (2)	World	142,1	165,0	171,7	3,2	16,1	3,7
	EUR 9	5,2	9,4	11,9	−0,8	80,8	26,6
	%	3,7	5,7	6,9	×	×	×
	EUR 10	5,4	10,0	12,8	−0,3	81,8	28,0
	%	3,8	6,1	7,4	×	×	×

Source: FAO and Eurostat.

(1) Excluding intra-EC trade.
(2) Excluding rice.

M.1.9 Offer prices (cif Antwerp/Rotterdam) for various cereals

	ECU/t			% TAV	
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1979/80 / 1973/74	1980/81 / 1979/80
1	2	3	4	5	6
Common wheat					
- Red Winter	124,33	142,35	166,53	3,8	17,0
- Hard/Dark Hard Winter 2/13,5	122,36	145,08	178,49	4,3	23,0
- Hard/Dark Hard Winter 2/12	118,33	:	176,05	×	×
Barley					
- USA III	85,22	115,33	141,06	3,2	22,1
- Argentine Plata 65/66	:	:	:	×	×
- Canada Feed I	83,62	114,97	141,06	3,0	22,7
- Canada Feed II	83,47	114,98	141,06	3,0	22,7
Maize					
- USA Yellow Corn III	92,43	101,18	142,79	1,9	41,1
- Argentine Plata	104,94	137,63	166,90	4,7	21,3
Durum wheat					
- USA Hard Amber Durum III	131,03	177,77	222,16	6,1	25,0
- Canadian Western Amber Durum II	134,36	191,02	237,06	6,6	24,1
- Argentine Taganrog	122,30	:	:	×	×

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.1.10 Consumer prices of bread

					% TAV	
		1978	1979	1980	1979 / 1973	1980 / 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	DM/kg	2,33	2,44	2,61	5,8	7,0
France	FF/400 g	1,88	2,12	2,44	13,0	15,1
Italia	LIT/kg	712	780	950	15,4	21,8
Nederland	HFL/800 g	1,59	1,65	1,75	9,3	6,1
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	29,5	30,8	32,0	11,2	3,9
United Kingdom	pence/1 ¾ lbs	28,00	31,30	36,60	19,2	16,9
Ireland	pence/800 g	24,30	28,50	35,90	15,0	26,0
Danmark	DKR/300 g	2,63	2,90	3,23	11,5	11,4
Ellas	DR/kg	13,9	16,2	21,7	17,4	34,0

Source: Eurostat.

Deutschland:	Helles Mischbrot.
France:	Pain parisien.
Italia:	Pane.
Nederland:	Waterwitbrood afh.
Belgique/België:	Pain de ménage/Huishoudbrood.
United Kingdom:	White, 1 ¾ lbs unwrapped loaf.
Ireland:	White, unsliced.
Danmark:	Franskbrød.
Ellas:	Psomi lefko.

M.2.1 Area, yield and production of rice (paddy)

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
France	11	7	7	−56,3	—	3,36	4,29	3,86	− 2,1	−10	37	30	27	−57,1	− 1,0
Italia	191	180	176	− 5,3	−2,2	4,96	6,15	5,40	13,7	−12,2	947	1 107	950	7,8	−14,2
EUR 9	202	187	184	− 9,2	−0,2	4,87	6,08	5,31	14,1	−12,7	984	1 137	977	3,7	−14,1
Ellas	18	18	18	5,9	—	4,72	5,39	4,44	9,1	−17,6	95	97	80	15,5	−17,5
EUR 10	220	205	202	− 8,1	−0,1	4,90	6,02	5,23	13,6	−13,1	1 079	1 234	1 057	4,5	−14,3

Source: Eurostat.

M.2.2 Rice supply balance (all rice) EUR 10

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1978/79 / 1972/73	1979/80 / 1978/79
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	670	868	988	3,8	13,8
Changes in stocks	−47	3	− 82	×	×
Imports (1)	843	672	585	6,1	−13
Exports (1)	369	490	647	9,9	32
Intra-Community trade (1)	541	585	474	15,6	−19
Internal use	1 191	1 047	1 008	0,6	− 4,7
of which:					
- animal feed	16	12	14	−19,5	16,7
- seed	39	37	29	− 0,9	−21,6
- industrial use	58	60	60	—	—
- losses (market)	9	8	9	0,4	12,5
- gross human consumption	1 069	930	896	1,2	− 3,7
Human consumption in kg/head	2,9	2,7	2,7	− 0,2	—
Degree of self-supply (%)	56,3	82,9	98	3,2	18,2

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Calculated on the basis of intra-export.

M.2.3 Producer prices for rice

	ECU/100 kg (1)			% TAV (2)	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
France	26,94	:	:	:	:
Italia	24,52	23,94	25,49	15,5	6,4
Ellas	19,27	18,05	20,85	:	15,5

Source: Eurostat.

France: Round-grain paddy rice of sound and fair marketable quality, without storage premium.
Italia: Round-grain paddy rice.
Ellas: Paddy rice.
(1) Converted at 1980 constant exchange rates.
(2) Calculated from quotations in national currency.

M.2.4 Average market prices (1) for paddy rice in surplus areas (2) compared with intervention prices

Month	Italia			
	Balilla round-grain rice Community origin		Ribe long-grain rice	
	LIT/100 kg	% of intervention price	LIT/100 kg	% of intervention price
1	2	3	4	5
IX. 1979	29 600	129,11	29 125	121,66
X.	27 200	116,14	27 880	114,05
XI.	27 200	114,99	28 100	113,86
XII.	27 200	111,09	28 100	110,04
I. 1980	27 200	107,99	28 100	106,11
II.	27 700	107,99	28 850	107,93
III.	28 500	110,05	30 275	112,23
IV.	29 140	111,46	31 100	114,24
V.	30 125	114,15	33 175	120,77
VI.	30 125	113,09	32 925	118,79
VII.	30 600	113,82	33 020	118,08
VIII.	32 200	119,77	34 300	122,66
IX. 1980	33 475	123,71	35 300	130,46
X.	30 700	112,35	32 500	118,93
XI.	31 850	115,43	33 150	122,31
XII.	33 400	119,88	34 680	124,47
I. 1981	33 400	121,94	37 200	132,25
II.	34 300	130,22	38 700	136,29
III.	37 175	131,88	38 700	135,02
IV.	37 800	133,43	42 100	138,61
V.	40 525	144,05	45 850	148,17
VI.	44 575	148,91	48 300	154,67
VII.	46 500	140,43	44 850	142,33
VIII.	43 500	138,05	44 600	141,54

Source: Camera di commercio di Vercelli.

(1) Monthly averages.
(2) There are no regular market prices for paddy rice in France, as rice is usually sold in its husked form, for which no intervention price is quoted.

M.2.5 cif Rotterdam prices (1) for husked rice

(ECU/t)

	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Ø 1980/81	% TAV compared with previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Round-grain rice (2)														
1973/74	351,4	381,6	439,2	347,3	478,5	536,3	503,8	443,4	420,4	409,8	367,0	382,5	431,8	75,7
1974/75	408,0	400,0	385,1	385,2	368,2	356,3	342,6	333,3	328,7	323,6	311,9	333,6	356,9	−17,4
1975/76	314,9	293,4	270,9	274,7	269,0	263,6	219,1	210,4	190,4	184,2	182,6	179,7	237,7	−33,4
1976/77	178,6	176,4	188,7	205,3	211,1	221,7	225,3	226,1	224,0	228,5	229,9	233,3	212,4	−10,0
1977/78	258,1	271,8	291,8	300,2	286,9	281,0	278,5	278,4	309,3	322,2	297,0	274,8	287,5	35,4
1978/79	240,7	224,5	223,8	222,3	211,5	214,4	219,4	221,3	235,0	270,4	278,7	286,3	237,5	−17,4
1979/80	288,5	289,1	282,3	273,7	272,0	286,5	314,2	331,3	316,3	306,2	315,1	309,6	298,8	25,8
1980/81	317,0	324,3	340,2	351,3	354,1	400,1	449,0	448,9	473,4	509,4	501,5	508,9	415,1	38,9
Long-grain rice (3)														
1973/74	410,7	472,3	582,7	540,6	538,6	608,6	511,5	467,3	406,8	376,7	351,2	350,5	468,1	88,6
1974/75	374,8	372,0	373,8	361,8	332,7	320,3	308,6	298,9	280,1	272,3	265,5	294,1	321,1	−31,4
1975/76	310,6	291,4	275,9	248,6	239,7	220,3	213,6	205,8	214,2	214,5	208,3	207,5	237,6	−26,0
1976/77	206,4	204,4	204,3	191,6	191,1	201,0	207,1	213,3	215,0	226,7	230,8	234,8	210,6	−11,4
1977/78	239,5	243,4	253,5	282,8	288,3	289,2	285,6	277,5	282,9	262,3	244,3	225,0	264,6	25,6
1978/79	202,0	196,6	211,4	220,0	203,7	206,3	216,9	235,4	239,8	245,3	243,0	254,6	223,0	−15,7
1979/80	269,1	269,3	267,5	247,8	242,9	264,0	303,4	325,9	293,8	272,9	275,8	273,3	275,5	23,5
1980/81	282,5	301,2	348,9	372,7	376,4	409,2	424,3	418,7	441,5	451,1	434,4	428,1	390,8	41,9

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Monthly averages.
(2) Round-grain rice of standard quality.
(3) Rice equivalent to Community-produced long-grain standard (Ribe).

M.3.1 Area under sugarbeet (1), yield (2) and production (2) of sugar

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		t/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 p	1980/81 / 1974/75	1981/82 / 1980/81 p	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 p	1980/81 / 1974/75	1981/82 / 1980/81 p	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82 p	1980/81 / 1974/75	1981/82 / 1980/81 p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Deutschland (3)	405	414	457	1,6	10,4	6,98	6,60	6,75	1,9	2,3	2 847	2 749	3 104	3,4	12,9
France (4)	510	521	610	0,4	17,1	7,80	7,53	8,08	5,9	7,3	4 331	4 205	5 220	5,6	24,1
Italia	275	290	310	7,3	6,9	5,68	6,13	6,45	4,4	5,2	1 562	1 779	2 000	11,4	12,4
Nederland	125	122	130	1,0	6,6	6,82	7,17	7,31	2,4	2,0	853	875	950	3,4	8,6
Belgique/België	119	120	137	2,3	14,2	7,68	6,64	7,12	3,8	7,2	914	797	975	6,1	22,3
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	×	×	×	×	×	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	214	210	208	2,3	−1,0	5,39	5,27	5,41	9,2	2,7	1 154	1 106	1 125	11,8	1,7
Ireland	35	33	36	4,1	9,0	5,00	4,48	5,00	−2,3	11,6	175	148	180	1,7	21,6
Danmark	73	75	76	1,9	1,3	6,21	5,69	6,25	−0,1	9,8	453	427	475	1,9	11,2
EUR 9	1 756	1 785	1 964	2,1	10,0	6,79	6,60	6,98	4,0	5,8	12 289	12 086	14 029	5,9	16,1
Ellas	44	28	43	0,7	51,8	6,66	6,21	7,33	2,1	18,0	293	174	315	3,4	81,0
EUR 10	1 800	1 813	2 007	2,1	10,7	6,78	6,59	6,99	3,9	6,0	12 582	12 260	14 344	5,9	17,0

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Area planted with sugarbeet exclusive of area planted for distillery supply.
(2) In terms of white-sugar value.
(3) Including production of molasses.
(4) Area and yield: mainland France only; production: including the French Overseas Departments.

M.3.2 Sugar production
(1980/81)

(1 000 t white sugar)

	Basic quantity	Carry-over and production (p)					
		Quantity of sugar carried over to 1979/80	1980/81 crop	Production within the basic quota (A sugar)	Quant. produced between basic quota and maximum quota (B sugar)	Quantity produced above maximum quota (C sugar)	Quantity of sugar carried over into 1981/82
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Deutschland	1 990	5	2 749	1 989	537	228	:
France	2 996	3	4 205	2 814	694	700	:
Italia	1 230	11	1 779	1 221	317	252	:
Nederland	690	1	875	690	186	:	:
Belgique/België	680	:	797	680	117	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	1 040	104	1 106	1 040	170	:	:
Ireland	182	:	148	148	:	:	:
Danmark	328	:	427	328	88	11	:
EUR 9	9 136	124	12 086	8 910	2 109	1 191	×
Ellas	×	×	174	×	×	×	:
EUR 10	×	×	12 260	×	×	×	×

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.3.3 Sugar supply balance
(October/September)

EUR 9

	1 000 t white sugar			% TAV	
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81 p	1979/81 / 1973/74	1980/81 / 1979/80 p
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production (1)	10 970	10 843	10 896	3,5	0,5
Change in stocks	115	260	– 664	×	×
Imports (2)	1 414	1 503	1 343	– 0,6	– 10,7
Exports (1) (2)	2 725	2 627	3 617	24,2	37,7
Intra-Community trade	1 193	1 185	959	– 2,5	– 19,1
Internal use	9 544	9 459	9 286	– 1,6	– 1,9
of which:					
- animal feed	9	11	10	7,8	– 10,0
- industrial use	106	90	90	– 0,5	0
- human consumption	9 429	9 358	9 186	– 1,6	– 1,9
Human consumption (kg/head)	36,3	36,0	35,2	– 1,7	– 2,3
Degree of self-supply (%)	123,4	129,9	130,0	×	×

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Excluding sugar above maximum quota (C sugar).

(2) Excluding sugar traded for processing.

M.3.4 World supply balance and international trade in sugar

	1 000 t raw sugar			% TAV	
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81 p	1979/80 / 1973/74	1980/81 / 1979/80 p
1	2	3	4	5	6
Supply balance (sugar marketing year Sept/August)					
Initial stock	30 653	31 465	26 265	11,9	–16,9
Production	90 965	85 032	87 263	1,1	2,6
Available quantities	121 618	116 497	113 528	3,4	– 2,3
Consumption (1)	90 153	90 232	89 055	2,1	– 1,3
Final stock	31 465	26 265	24 473	8,6	– 6,9
of which: as a % of consumption	34,9	29,1	27,5	×	×
	1978	1979	1980	1979 / 1973	1980 / 1979
International trade					
Imports/World	24 844	25 004	26 553	1,8	6,2
of which: EUR 9	1 656	1 475	1 430	–6,6	– 3,1
%	6,7	5,9	5,4	×	×
EUR 10	1 656	1 475	1 430	–7,5	– 3,1
%	6,7	5,9	5,4	×	×
Exports/World	25 037	25 929	26 725	2,4	3,1
of which: EUR 9	3 566	3 577	4 325	11,0	20,9
%	14,2	13,8	16,2	×	×
EUR 10	3 587	3 622	4 325	11,2	19,4
%	14,3	14,0	16,2	×	×

Source: F.O. Licht — European Sugar Journal (supplies). International Sugar Organization (ISO) (International trade).

(1) Calculated on the difference between the available quantities and final stock.

M.3.5 Average world sugar prices (1)

	ECU/100 kg			% TAV (5)	
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81 p	1979/80 / 1973/74	1980/81 / 1979/80 p
1	2	3	4	5	6
Paris stock exchange (2)	15,46	32,32	53,58	8,7	66,7
London stock exchange (3)	14,87	30,91	50,59	12,9	45,5
New York stock exchange (4)	: (6)	29,49	46,79	0,4	46,6

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Arithmetic ∅ of spot prices.
(2) White sugar, loaded fob designated European ports, in new bags.
(3) Raw sugar, 96°, cif — United Kingdom, ex hold.
(4) Raw sugar, 96°, loaded fob Caribbean - Contract No 11.
(5) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.
(6) The spot price was suspended from November 1978 to August 1979.

M.3.6 **World production of sugar and production of the main producing and/or exporting countries**

	Raw sugar						% TAV	
	%			1 000 t				
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100	100	100	90 786	89 210	84 364	2,8	– 5,5
of which:								
EUR 9	14,1	14,9	15,8	12 816	13 304	13 347	4,6	0,3
Ellas	0,4	0,3	0,2	354	309	198	11,8	–36,0
EUR 10	14,5	15,2	16,0	13 170	13 613	13 545	4,7	– 0,5
Portugal	×	×	×	10	12	15	7,0	25,0
Spain	1,3	1,0	1,1	1 185	936	968	0,8	3,4
USSR	10,3	8,9	8,6	9 353	7 927	7 250	– 3,1	8,5
USA	5,7	6,1	6,3	5 133	5 435	5 313	– 0,9	– 2,3
Cuba	8,4	8,7	8,1	7 662	7 800	6 805	6,4	–12,8
Brazil	8,7	8,3	9,8	7 913	7 362	8 270	1,0	12,3
India	7,8	6,8	5,4	7 103	6 080	4 528	7,3	–26,8
Australia	3,3	3,3	4,0	2 978	2 961	3 415	2,3	15,3
Peop. Rep. China	2,5	3,1	3,3	2 250	2 750	2 800	15,0	1,8
Philippines	2,5	2,7	2,8	2 272	2 390	2 332	2,2	– 2,5
Mexico	3,4	3,5	2,9	3 131	3 095	2 457	1,6	–20,7
Thailand	1,8	2,2	0,9	1 664	1 981	778	15,4	–60,8

Source: Statistical Bulletin of the International Sugar Organization (ISO).

M.3.7 Consumer prices of sugar

					% TAV	
		1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	DM/kg	1,66	1,67	1,72	4,3	3,0
France	FF/kg	2,96	3,33	3,83	10,5	15,0
Italia	LIT/kg	635	817	817	17,7	16,5
Nederland	HFL/kg	1,74	1,83	1,83	6,1	2,8
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	33,3	34,8	34,8	9,1	3,0
Luxembourg	LFR/kg	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	pence/2 lbs	28,09	31,70	35,70	22,2	12,6
Ireland	pence/2 lbs	31,15	34,20	39,10	21,4	14,3
Danmark	DKR/kg	8,70	9,08	9,88	22,2	8,8
Ellas	DR/kg	22,3	22,6	30,4	6,3	34,5

Source: Eurostat.

Deutschland: Zucker (Raffinade) EWG Kl. I.
France: Raffiné, scié.
Italia: Zucchero semolato.
Nederland: Suiker.
Belgique/België: Sucre raffiné/Geraffineerde suiker.
United Kingdom: Granulated per 2 lb.
Ireland: Sugar.
Danmark: Melis (stødt).
Ellas: Zachari.

M.4.1 Fixed prices (1) and market price on the Bari market for – olive oil semi-fine 3° – lampante grade olive oil 3°

			XI	XII	I	II
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Olive oil semi-fine 3°	Market price	1968/69	97,683	97,683	96,474	92,848
	Budget price	1968/69 (2)	89,874	89,874	90,623	91,373
	Intervention price	1968/69 (2)	81,109	81,109	81,858	82,608
	Market price	1979/80	177,708 (3)	173,679 (4)	177,081	181,849
	Representative market price	1979/80	147,000	147,000	148,370	149,740
	Intervention price	1979/80	173,190	173,190	174,560	175,930
	Market price	1980/81	189,413	187,656	185,699	190,017
	Representative market price	1980/81	145,000	145,000	146,420	147,840
	Intervention price	1980/81	180,120	180,120	181,540	182,960
Lampante grade olive oil 3°	Market price	1968/69	77,325	75,864	74,375	74,375
	Intervention price	1968/69 (2)	70,712	70,712	71,461	72,211
	Market price (5)	1979/80	160,738 (3)	157,174 (4)	164,834	167,077
	Intervention price	1979/80	162,310	162,310	163,680	165,050
	Market price (5)	1980/81	:	167,345	167,382	:
	Intervention price (5)	1980/81	165,680	165,680	167,100	168,520

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Bari Chamber of Commerce.

(1) Calculated prices take account of monthly increments.
(2) In 1968/69, effects of the 2,7 ECU/100 kg processing levy applied in Italy is taken into account.

M.4.2 Wholesale prices – on the Bari market for – refined olive oil – on the Milan market for – refined olive oil – edible seed oils

		XI	XII	I	II
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bari (1) – refined olive oil	1968/69	94,544	92,896	90,023	89,801
	1979/80	181,302 (1)	178,491 (2)	188,988	192,927
	1980/81	193,925	191,503	194,552	205,111
Milan (2) – refined olive oil	1968/69	99,376	96,620	95,054	95,054
	1979/80	183,600 (1)	178,902 (2)	190,958	194,718
	1980/81	196,279	194,422	197,143	206,428
Milan (2) – edible seed oils	1968/69	31,626	31,297	31,626	34,818
	1979/80	61,986 (1)	58,415 (2)	56,947	56,737
	1980/81	54,738	55,925	55,062	55,278
Ratio: olive oil (Bari)/edible seed oils (Milan)	1968/69	2,99	2,95	2,86	2,58
	1979/80	2,92	3,05	3,32	3,40
	1980/81	3,54	3,42	3,53	3,71

Source: Bari (1) and Milan (2) Chambers of Commerce.

N.B. The ratio olive oil/seed oils is based on wholesale prices and excludes the consumer subsidy effective from 1 April 1979.

(ECU/100 kg)

III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Ø
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
92,848	92,848	92,848	92,848	95,556	97,683	97,683	97,683	95,390
92,122	92,372	93,621	94,371	95,120	95,870	95,870	96,620	93,309
83,357	84,107	84,856	85,606	86,356	85,105	87,854	88,604	84,544
185,542	187,645	190,913	197,648	195,166	197,404	197,046	197,538	187,852
151,110	152,480	153,850	155,220	156,590	156,590	156,590	156,590	152,594
177,300	178,670	180,040	181,410	182,780	182,780	182,780	173,190	177,985
192,738	185,310	188,875	190,106	190,505	:	×	×	×
149,260	150,680	152,100	153,520	154,940	154,940	154,940	154,940	150,798
184,380	185,800	187,220	188,640	190,060	190,060	190,060	180,120	185,090
74,810	75,980	76,951	76,696	80,855	82,547	82,111	81,751	77,803
72,960	73,710	74,459	75,209	75,959	76,708	77,458	78,207	74,147
165,376	166,010	:	:	:	:	:	:	163,535
166,420	167,790	169,160	170,530	171,900	171,900	171,900	162,310	167,105
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×
169,940	171,360	172,780	174,200	175,620	175,620	175,620	165,680	170,650

(3) Agricultural representative rates: 1 ECU = LIT 1 060,73 (1.11.79-16.12.79).
(4) Agricultural representative rates: 1 ECU = LIT 1 117,00 (17.12.79-31.10.80) – used for December 1980.
(5) For 5° acidity.

(ECU/100 kg)

III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Ø
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
90,043	89,722	90,395	90,043	94,472	96,136	95,687	95,120	92,456
191,61	192,211	193,151	197,990	193,151	194,718	195,255	200,380	191,267
207,481	200,552	204,017	203,741	203,321	:	×	×	×
96,958	94,685	94,298	93,380	96,635	99,134	99,457	98,747	96,612
194,718	194,718	194,718	194,718	194,718	196,509	196,509	201,164	192,996
210,099	203,545	209,046	207,009	205,786	211,084	216,218	×	×
35,301	34,624	33,851	32,667	32,671	32,884	34,238	38,628	33,686
55,618	54,566	52,820	51,253	55,192	57,968	57,408	56,356	56,272
55,926	56,357	59,291	60,208	59,535	61,125	60,106	×	×
2,55	2,59	2,69	2,76	2,89	2,92	2,79	2,46	2,74
3,45	3,52	3,66	3,76	3,50	3,36	3,40	3,56	3,40
3,71	3,56	3,44	3,38	3,42	:	×	×	×

(1) Agricultural representative rates: 1 ECU = LIT 1 060,73 (1.11.79-16.12.79).
(2) Agricultural representative rates: 1 ECU = LIT 1 117,00 (17.12.79-31.10.80) – used for December 1980.

M.4.3 Olive-oil imports

			EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	UEBL/ BLEU	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Third countries	t	1979/80	155 973	1 277	36 408	115 667	901	461	1 219	10	30
	t	1978/79	140 864	973	16 702	120 778	351	422	1 596	7	35
	t	1977/78	90 556	966	14 929	72 603	369	243	1 400	12	34
	% TAV	1978/79 / 1973/74	−28,1	−67,1	−41,4	−25,5	−19,7	15,9	−6,4	×	−42,6
	% TAV	1979/80 / 1978/79	10,7	31,2	118,0	−4,2	156,7	9,2	−23,6	42,9	−14,3
Spain	t	1979/80	44 143	1 128	12 664	28 351	868	292	811	10	19
	t	1978/79	20 287	741	6 725	10 944	342	368	1 139	7	21
	t	1977/78	19 785	802	7 662	9 634	358	199	1 091	12	27
	% TAV	1978/79 / 1973/74	−68,3	−66,6	−2,0	−79,4	−18,4	1,7	23,9	×	×
	% TAV	1979/80 / 1978/79	117,6	52,2	88,3	159,1	153,8	−20,7	−28,8	42,9	−9,5
Ellas	t	1979/80	15 859	84	82	15 824	9	9	381	:	10
	t	1978/79	49 758	67	1 255	48 052	5	12	354	:	13
	t	1977/78	17 417	69	86	16 981	6	13	257	:	5
	% TAV	1978/79 / 1973/74	211,8	123,3	213,0	210,1	400,0	×	1 164,3	×	×
	% TAV	1979/80 / 1978/79	−68,1	25,4	−93,5	−67,1	80,0	75,0	7,6	:	−23,1
Portugal	t	1979/80	77	45	1	:	4	20	7	:	:
	t	1978/79	85	62	3	:	4	14	2	:	:
	t	1977/78	84	53	22	:	:	3	1	:	:
	% TAV	1978/79 / 1973/74	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	% TAV	1979/80 / 1978/79	−9,4	−27,4	−66,7	:	:	42,9	250,0	:	:

Turkey	t	1979/80	7 672	20	35	7 617	:	:	:	:	:
	t	1978/79	8 350	103	48	8 197	:	:	2	:	0
	t	1977/78	8 609	42	45	8 519	:	:	1	:	2
	% TAV	$\frac{1978/79}{1973/74}$	−21,8	−28,5	−98,5	11,0	×	×	×	×	×
	% TAV	$\frac{1979/80}{1978/79}$	−8,1	−80,6	−27,1	−7,1	:	:	:	:	:
Tunisia	t	1979/80	71 831	:	16 476	55 355	:	:	:	:	:
	t	1978/79	60 234	:	8 601	51 630	:	2	1	:	:
	t	1977/78	35 815	:	7 114	28 701	:	:	:	:	:
	% TAV	$\frac{1978/79}{1973/74}$	−12,7	×	−34,9	−7,3	×	100,0	×	×	×
	% TAV	$\frac{1979/80}{1978/79}$	19,3	:	91,6	7,2	:	:	:	:	:
Morocco	t	1979/80	14 815	:	7 128	7 647	:	40	:	:	:
	t	1978/79	1 883	:	70	1 787	:	26	:	:	:
	t	1977/78	4 437	:	:	4 414	:	23	:	:	:
	% TAV	$\frac{1978/79}{1973/74}$	−91,2	×	−96,0	−90,9	×	×	×	×	×
	% TAV	$\frac{1979/80}{1978/79}$	686,8	:	:	327,9	:	53,8	:	:	:
Other	t	1979/80	1 576	:	22	1 413	20	100	20	:	1
	t	1978/79	267	:	:	168	:	:	98	:	1
	t	1977/78	4 409	:	:	4 354	:	5	50	:	0
	% TAV	$\frac{1978/79}{1973/74}$	−98,2	×	×	−98,4	×	×	−84,2	×	×
	% TAV	$\frac{1979/80}{1978/79}$	490,3	:	:	741,1	:	:	−79,6	:	:

Source : Eurostat.

M.5.1 **Area, yield and production of: - colza and rape seed**
- sunflower seed
- cotton seed

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Colza and rape seed															
Deutschland	121,1	127,1	138,0	2,8	8,6	27,3	25,3	27,4	3,5	8,3	331,0	321,5	377,4	6,3	17,4
France	270,3	249,0	392,4	– 4,5	57,6	23,3	20,7	27,8	0,5	34,3	629,1	516,0	1 090,0	–4,0	111,2
Italia	0,6	0,3	0,3	–36,6	—	18,1	20,4	21,4	–1,0	4,9	1,1	0,7	0,7	–35,5	—
Nederland	9,7	6,8	7,9	–12,6	16,2	24,3	26,5	35,9	–0,1	35,5	23,4	18,1	28,5	–12,6	57,5
Belgique/België	0,3	0,3	0,3	–16,8	—	31,6	30,6	30,3	4,6	– 1,0	0,9	0,8	1,0	–14,9	25,0
Luxembourg	0,1	0,1	0,3	–10,9	200,0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	64,2	74,1	91,8	32,5	23,9	24,0	26,7	32,7	2,9	22,5	154,0	198,0	300,1	36,4	51,6
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danmark	47,0	64,5	101,9	5,8	58,0	19,4	23,2	:	2,4	×	91,2	149,8	196,5	8,4	31,2
EUR 9	513,2	522,3	732,9	0,2	40,3	24,0	23,1	:	2,0	×	1 230,6	204,8	994,1	2,2	65,5
Ellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EUR 10	513,2	522,3	732,9	0,2	40,3	24,0	23,1	:	2,0	×	1 230,6	204,8	994,1	2,2	65,5
Sunflower seed															
France	39,0	81,3	102,0	12,0	25,5	21,1	20,5	24,3	—	18,5	82,4	166,5	247,8	12,0	48,8
Italia	23,1	25,8	31,8	10,5	23,3	17,7	21,4	18,1	3,3	–15,4	41,0	55,3	57,5	14,2	4,0
EUR 9	62,1	107,1	133,8	11,5	24,9	19,9	20,7	22,8	0,8	10,1	123,4	221,8	305,3	12,5	37,6
Ellas	0,9	1,7	:	– 1,0	×	12,2	17,6	:	8,0	×	1,1	3,0	3,0	7,0	—
EUR 10	62,9	108,8	:	11,2	×	19,8	20,7	:	1,1	×	124,6	224,8	308,3	12,4	37,1
Cotton seed															
Italia	2,2	2,8	2,9	– 2,2	3,6	6,9	6,4	6,5	8,6	1,6	1,5	1,8	1,9	7,0	5,6
EUR 9	2,2	2,8	2,9	– 2,2	3,6	6,9	6,4	6,5	8,6	1,6	1,5	1,8	1,9	7,0	5,6
Ellas	168,2	142,2	141,4	– 0,5	–0,6	15,26	12,23	13,7	–0,6	12,0	256,8	173,7	193,3	–1,2	11,3
EUR 10	170,4	145,0	144,3	– 0,5	–0,5	15,16	12,10	13,5	:	11,6	258,3	175,5	195,2	:	11,2

Source: Eurostat.

M.5.2 Supplies of colza and rape (seed, oil, cake) (July/June) — EUR 9

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81 p	1979/80 / 1973/74	1980/81 / 1979/80
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
Production	1 231	1 205	1 994	2,2	65,5
Imports	419	664	155 (1)		
Exports	3	8	20 (1)		
Availabilities	1 647	1 861	2 129	4,9	14,4
Oil					
Production					
- from Community seed	479	467	770		
- from imported seed	163	259	60	4,0	14,3
Total colza-oil production	642	726	830		
Oil imports	32	12	11 (1)		
Oil exports	180	179	111 (1)		
Change in stocks	:	:	:		
Availabilities	494	559	730	3,4	30,6
Cake					
Production	922	1 042	1 192	5,7	14,4
Imports	240	268	113 (1)		
Exports	22	8	0 (1)		
Availabilities	1 140	1 302	1 305	8,0	0,2
Derived calculations					
a) Avail. quantity of veg. oils and fats excl. olive oil	:	:	:		
b) Avail. colza-oil as proportion of a)	:	:	:		
c) Internal colza-oil production derived from Community seed as proportion of a)	:	:	:		

Source: Eurostat, Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) The figures refer to the first six months of the marketing year only (July-December 1980).

M.5.3 Internal and external trade - Colza and rape seed

(1 000 t)

Member State	Intra-EC trade (1)		Imports		Exports	
	VII-XII 1979	VII-XII 1980	VII-XII 1979	VII-XII 1980	VII-XII 1979	VII-XII 1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	69	241	224	92	5	0
France	13	0	57	9	0	19
Italia	5	46	15	1	0	0
Nederland	1	14	35	29	1	1
UEBL/BLEU	1	21	1	1	—	0
United Kingdom	—	21	44	22	—	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	—	0
Danmark	0	0	5	0	0	0
EUR 9	89	344	381	155	6	20
Ellas	0	0	0	0	0	0
EUR 10	89	344	381	155	6	20

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Based on quantities entering.

M.5.4 Sunflower supplies (seed, oil, cake) (July/June) (2) — EUR 9

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81 p	1979/80 / 1973/74	1980/81 / 1979/80
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
Production	123	222	305	12,3	37,4
Imports	997	1 261	640 (1)		
Exports	1	2	1 (1)		
Availabilities	1 119	1 481	944	29,5	−36,3
Oil					
Production					
- from Community seed	46	84	116		
- from imported seed	379	479	243		
Total sunflower-oil production	425	563	359	29,4	−36,2
Oil imports	85	44	13 (1)		
Oil exports	10	31	13 (1)		
Change in stocks	:	:	:		
Availabilities	500	576	359	7,5	−37,7
Cake					
Production	481	637	406	29,7	−36,3
Imports	440	466	266 (1)		
Exports	0	0	2 (1)		
Availabilities	921	1 103	670	21,1	−39,3
Derived calculations					
a) Avail. quantity of veg. oils and fats excl. olive oil	:	:	:		
b) Available sunflower oil as proportion of a)	:	:	:		
c) Internal sunflower-oil production derived from Community seed as proportion of a)	:	:	:		

Source: Eurostat, EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) First half of marketing year only (July-December 1980).

(2) The commercial year runs from September to August.

M.5.5 Internal and external trade in sunflower seed

(1 000 t)

Member State	Intra-EC trade (1)		Imports		Exports	
	VII-XII. 1979	VII-XII. 1980	VII-XII. 1979	VII-XII. 1980	VII-XII. 1979	VII-XII. 1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	34	62	378	362	0	1
France	0	0	84	43	0	0
Italia		0	80	91	0	0
Nederland	0	0	2	61	0	0
UEBL/BLEU	2	3	12	43	—	0
United Kingdom	0	0	62	38	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	—	0
Danmark	0	0	1	1	0	0
EUR 9	36	64	618	640	1	1
Ellas	0	0	0	0	0	0
EUR 10	36	64	618	640	1	1

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Based on quantities entering.

M.6.1 **Production of dried fodder** (excluding potatoes)

	t			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	71 890	79 411	87 739	6,1	10,5
France	871 600	900 000	928 000	4,9	3,1
Italia	150 000	165 000	150 000	9,6	– 9,1
Nederland	134 466	120 570	114 259	– 2,2	– 5,2
Belgique/België	5 000	6 636	8 000	– 9,0	20,6
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	170 194	121 000	111 023	– 5,2	– 8,2
Ireland	12 000	10 000	10 000	–11,6	:
Danmark	240 000	245 000	200 000	– 5,8	–18,4
EUR 9	1 655 050	1 647 617	1 609 021	1,4	– 2,3
Ellas	2 615	2 563	2 458	– 0,35	– 4,1
EUR 10	1 657 665	1 650 180	1 611 479	1,4	– 2,3

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.6.2 **Prices of dehydrated lucerne** (1)

(FF/100 kg)

	1973	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	45,00	52,42	50,06	82,50	51,17	55,10	75,20	68,75
II	45,00	50,88	50,50	81,71	50,00	56,60	74,07	67,50
III	43,00	49,22	49,81	79,00	50,55	57,46	:	65,00
IV	47,00	48,39	50,63	72,25	50,50	64,08	:	70,50
V	43,50	48,30	53,33	68,75	50,50	71,00	64,17	75,00
VI	47,00	44,58	75,00	64,02	49,25	63,92	65,61	:
VII	50.50	44,58	75,00	60,75	49,13	62,39	64,43	:
VIII	54,55	48,25	70,00	50,20	48,15	65,29	63,44	:
IX	42,50	50,61	78,05	51,13	47,22	67,16	64,19	:
X	47,17	50,24	76,75	51,44	50,90	73,63	62,90	:
XI	48,83	50,08	81,00	51,78	52,55	73,75	66,40	:
XII	55,00	50,00	80,75	50,44	53,18	72,63	69,38	:
Ø I-XII	47,42	48,96	65,91	63,66	50,26	65,25	66,99	:
Ø TAV as compared with previous year	43,7	2,8	34,6	–3,4	–21,1	29,8	2,7	×

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Characteristics: raw protein: 18%, carotene: 0,0125%, cost ex-works on rail (Champagne, France).

M.6.3 Production of dehydrated potatoes (July/June)

	Dehydrated	Flour and flakes	Total dehydrated		
	t			% TAV	
	1980/81			1979/80 / 1973/74	1980/81 / 1979/80
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	37 758	1 004	38 762	×	−12,4
Nederland	6 203	—	6 203	×	−20,5
Belgique/België	7 992	—	7 992	×	×
Danmark	2 629	—	2 629	×	− 7,4
EUR 9	54 582	1 004	55 586	×	0,8
Ellas	—	—	—	×	×
EUR 10	54 582	1 004	55 586	×	0,8

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.6.4 Community supplies of dehydrated fodder — EUR 10

	t			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1979 / 1973	1980 / 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
Production	1 655 050	1 647 617	1 609 021	1,4	− 2,3
Imports (1)	229 250	348 641	444 465	28,1	15,6
Exports (1)	71 242	8 101	10 049	18,5	24,0
Availabilities	1 813 058	2 024 157	2 043 437	4,0	1,0

Source: Eurostat, EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Lucerne meal only.

M.6.5 Quantities of peas and field beans used in the feeding of animals (1)

	Peas				Field beans			
	1 000 t			% TAV	1 000 t			% TAV
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1980/81 / 1979/80	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1980/81 / 1979/80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Deutschland	—	1	6	500,0	12	28	26	− 7,1
France	6	25	78	212,0	4	13	27	107,7
Italia	—	0	—	×	13	25	16	− 36,0
Nederland	40	73	85	16,4	52	37	9	− 75,7
UEBL/BLEU	25	42	35	− 16,7	5	9	10	11,1
United Kingdom	3	6	19	216,7	2	5	14	180,0
Ireland	—	—	0	×	—	—	—	—
Danmark	2	7	7	—	1	—	—	—
EUR 9	76	154	230	49,4	89	116	102	− 12,1
Ellas	1**	1**	1**	—	2**	2**	2**	—
EUR 10	77	155	231	49,0	91	118	104	− 11,9

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Based upon quantities for which aid was requested.

M.7.1 Area, yield and production of fibre flax

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Flax straw (1)															
France	46,3	46,5	46,5	4,4	:	89	86	89	−1,3	3,5	412,1	399,9	413,9	3,0	3,5
Nederland	5,4	3,7	4,2	−4,9	13,5	83	80	80	−0,4	:	44,8	29,6	33,6	−5,1	13,5
Belgique/België	8,6	7,2	7,3	1,5	1,4	85	80	75	2,3	−6,3	73,1	57,6	54,7	3,6	−5,0
EUR 9	60,3	57,4	58,0	3,2	1,0	87,9	84,9	86,6	−0,7	2,0	530,0	487,1	502,3	2,4	3,1
Ellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EUR 10	60,3	57,4	58,0	3,2	1,0	87,9	84,9	86,6	−0,7	2,0	530,0	487,1	502,3	2,4	3,1
Flax fibre (2)															
France	46,3	46,5	46,5	4,4	:	15,4	15,3	14,7	0,3	− 3,9	71,3	71,1	68,4	4,7	−3,8
Nederland	5,4	3,7	4,2	−4,9	13,5	15,0	15,0	13,0	:	−13,3	8,0	5,6	5,5	−5,0	−1,8
Belgique/België	8,6	7,2	7,3	1,5	1,4	15,3	15,0	14,5	−0,5	− 3,3	13,1	10,8	10,6	1,6	−1,9
EUR 9	60,3	57,4	58,0	3,2	1,0	15,3	15,2	14,6	0,1	− 3,9	92,4	87,2	84,7	3,4	−2,9
Ellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EUR 10	60,3	57,4	58,0	3,2	1,0	15,3	15,2	14,6	0,1	− 3,9	92,4	87,2	84,7	3,4	−2,9

Source: (1) Eurostat,
(2) EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.7.2 Area, production and yield of cotton (teased and natural)

	Italia					Ellas					EUR 10				
	1978	1979	1980	% TAV 1979/1973	% TAV 1980/1979	1978	1979	1980	% TAV 1979/1973	% TAV 1980/1979	1978	1979	1980	% TAV 1979/1973	% TAV 1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Area (1 000 ha)	:	2,8	2,9	:	3,6	168,2	142,2	141,4	−0,5	− 0,6	:	145,0	144,3	:	− 0,5
Cotton (t)	:	3 266	3 538	:	8,3	408 000	320 500	355 000	−2	10,8	:	323 766	358 538	:	10,7
Cotton (kg/ha)	:	1 166	1 220	:	4,6	2 426	2 254	2 511	−0,5	11,4	:	2 233	2 485	:	11,3
Teased cotton (t)	:	1 045	1 132	:	8,3	:	105 700	116 900	:	10,6	:	106 745	118 032	:	10,6
Teased cotton (kg/ha)	:	373	390	:	4,6	:	743	827	:	11,3	:	736	818	:	11,1
Seed (t)	:	1 800	1 900	:	5,6	256 781	173 700	193 300	−1,2	11,3	:	175 500	195 200	:	11,2
Seed (kg/ha)	:	640	650	:	1,6	1 526	1 223	1 370	−0,6	12,0	:	1 210	1 350	:	11,6

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.7.3 Flax tow prices

	ECU/t (1)			% TAV (1)	
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1979/80 / 1973/74	1980/81 / 1979/80
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België — water-retted					
Broken flax	915,5	939,4	954,8	4,6	1,6
Scutched flax					
— common	991,6	1 002,6	1 048,9	3,9	4,6
— average — low	1 191,8	1 202,7	1 271,0	4,3	5,7
— normal	:	:	:	×	×
— good	1 441,8	1 408,7	1 480,8	4,0	5,1
— superior	1 672,8	1 602,5	1 561,3	4,2	−2,6

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.

M.7.4 Producer prices for flax seed

	ECU/t (1)			% TAV (2)	
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1979/80 / 1973/74	1980/81 / 1979/80
1	2	3	4	5	6
France	:	:	:	×	×
Nederland (1)	226,6	237,1	267,4	−3,3	12,8
Belgique/België (1)	222,4	220,4	265,4	−5,7	20,4
Ellas	—	—	—	×	×

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Fibre flax.
(2) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.

M.7.5 Imports of flax straw into Belgium

Sending Member State	t			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1979 / 1973	1980 / 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
France	42,146	43,469	41,852	−2,9	− 3,7
Nederland	30,178	28,161	22,549	−8,0	−19,9
EUR 9	72,324	71,630	64,401	−5,1	−10,1
Ellas	—	—	—	:	:
EUR 10	72,324	71,630	64,401	−5,1	−10,1

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.8 Seed production and related aid (1980)

CCT Heading No	Designation	100 kg: Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	Belgique/België	Luxembourg	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	EUR 9	Ellas	EUR 10	ECU/100 kg	ECU EUR 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	1. *Ceres*														
10.06 A	Oryza Sativa L.	–	5 500	300 000	–	–	–	–	:	:	305 500	6 234	×	12,1	3 696 550
	2. *Oleagineae*														
12.01 A	Linum usitatissimum L. partim (fibre flax)	43	12 000	–	43 000	44 304	–	–	:	:	99 347	:	×	17,8	1 768 376
	Linum usitatissimum L. partim (seed flax)	–	400	–	–	–	–	–	:	180	580	:	×	14,1	8 178
	Cannabis sativa L. (monoica)	–	5 000	–	–	–	–	–	:	:	5 000	:	×	12,9	64 500
	3. *Gramineae*														
12.03 C	Arrhenatherum elatius (L.) Beauv. ex. J. et K. Presl.	882	–	5	–	–	–	–	:	:	887	:	×	40,5	35 924
	Dactylis glomerata L.	88	23 000	10	400	–	–	2 420	:	24 000	49 918	:	×	34,4	1 717 179
	Festuca arundinacea Schreb.	6	18 000	5	3 100	–	–	140	:		21 251	:	×	35,6	756 536
	Festuca ovina L.	23	250	–	2 100	1 477	–	–	:	600	4 450	:	×	25,8	114 810
	Festuca pratensis Huds.	10 494	2 000		2 250	40	–	1 535	:	18 000	34 319	:	×	27,0	926 613
	Festuca rubra L.	5 155	2 500		28 900	848	–	210	:	46 000	83 613	:	×	23,3	1 948 183
	Lolium multiflorum Lam.	29 798	70 000	518	15 800	5 467	–	28 010	:	41 000	19 593	:	×	13,5	2 573 006
	Lolium perenne L. (high persistence)	10 720	1 300	4	66 200**	1 520	–	44 000	2 740	93 000	219 484	:	×	22,1	4 850 596
	Lolium perenne L. (new varieties and others)	8 375	5 400	–	20 300**	1 230	–	56 325	2 170	44 800	138 600	:	×	17,2	2 383 920
	Lolium perenne L. (low persistence)	3 909	300	–	1 000**	–	–	–	:	10 200	15 409	:	×	12,3	189 531
	Lolium x hybridum Hausskn.	1	10 000	–	–	–	–	19 030	:	650	29 681	:	×	13,5	400 694
	Phleum pratense L.	3 298	1 500	2	400	–	–	5 280	:	5 250	15 730	:	×	50,3	791 219
	Poa nemoralis L.	–	–	–	1 050	–	–	–	:	:	1 050	:	×	24,5	25 725
	Poa pratensis L.	68	–	–	47 300	506	–	–	:	35 000	82 874	:	×	24,5	2 030 413
	Poa trivialis L.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	:	5 000	5 000	:		24,5	122 500
	4. *Leguminosae*														
07.05 A I 1	Pisum sativum L. partim (fodder peas)	21 294	173 000	–	27 000	–	–	100 000	:	13 000	334 294	6 598	×	4,9	1 638 040
	Vicia faba L. partim (field beans)	21 042	35 000	15 000	800	3 430	–	670 000	:	:	745 272	:	×	6,1	4 546 159
07.05 A III 12.03 C	Medicago sativa L. (ecotypes)	–	300	49 500	–	–	–	–	:	:	49 800	10 255	×	12,3	612 540
	Medicago sativa L. (varieties)	10	65 000	5 080	–	–	–	–	:	240	70 330	7 617	×	22,1	1 554 293
	Trifolium pratense L.	834	50 000	2 050	15	–	–	1 930	:	2 000	56 829	:	×	31,9	1 812 845
	Trifolium repens L.	3	–	–	–	–	–	280	:	3 000	3 283	:	×	36,8	120 814
	Trifolium repens L. var. giganteum	1	–	1 560	–	–	–	–	:	:	1 561	:	×	36,8	57 445
	Vicia sativa L.	3 896	75 000	3 700	–	–	–	5 310	:	70	88 066	94 310	×	19,6	1 726 094
		120 030	555 450	377 434	259 615	58 822	–	934 470	4 910	341 990	2 652 721	125 014	×	×	36 472 683

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.9.1 Area under vines, yield and production of wine and must

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		hl/ha			% TAV		1 000 hl			% TAV	
	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1978/79 / 1972/73	1979/80 / 1978/79	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1978/79 / 1972/73	1979/80 / 1978/79	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1978/79 / 1972/73	1979/80 / 1978/79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Deutschland	88	89	88	2,2	−1,1	128,6	88,3	98,9	−2,4	12,0	11 283	7 847	8 667	−0,2	10,4
France	1 164	1 141	1 131	−0,6	−0,9	45,4	51,4	74,7	0,5	45,3	52,870	58 589	84 490	−0,1	44,2
Italia	1 124	1 127	1 122	0,7	−0,4	57,4	64,3	75,6	2,4	17,6	64 482	72 439	84 837	3,0	17,1
Nederland	:	:	:	×	×	:	:	:	×	×	:	:	:	×	×
Belgique/België	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	4	4	4	−3,7	0,0
Luxembourg	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	134,3	61,9	53,9	−11,3	−12,9	155	72	62	−10,5	−13,9
United Kingdom	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	1	1	1	0,0	0,0
Ireland	:	:	:	×	×	:	:	:	×	×	:	:	:	×	×
Danmark	:	:	:	×	×	:	:	:	×	×	:	:	:	×	×
EUR 9	2 377	2 358	2 342	0,1	−0,7	54,2	58,9	76,1	1,3	29,2	128 795	138 952	178 061	1,4	28,1
Ellas	104	103	101	−1,4	−1,9	49,8	54,4	51,9	1,6	− 4,6	5 183	5 606	5 243	0,1	−6,5
EUR 10	2 481	2 461	2 443	0,0	−0,7	54,0	58,7	75,0	1,3	27,8	133 978	144 558	183 304	1,3	26,8

Source: Eurostat.

M.9.2 **Wine supply balance** **EUR 10**

	1 000 hl			% TAV	
	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1978/79 / 1972/73	1979/80 / 1978/79
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	133 471	143 942	182 414	1,3	26,7
Change in stocks	−6 899	1 507	15 975	×	×
Imports **	:	:	:	:	− 6,9
Exports **	:	:	:	:	20,2
Intra-Community trade **	:	:	:	:	− 10,0
Internal uses:	141 117	140 321	162 372	:	15,7
- losses - production	246	352	553	:	57,1
- marketing	587	568	571	:	0,5
- processing	11 220	12 036	31 999	:	165,9
- human consumption	129 064	127 365	129 249	−0,8	1,5
Human consumption (l/head)	48,0	47,3	47,8	×	1,1
Degree of self-supply (%)	94,6	103,8	126,6	×	22,0

Source: Eurostat.

M.9.3 **Producer prices ([1]) for table wines**

	ECU			% TAV ([2])	
	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1979/80 / 1973/74	1980/81 / 1979/80
1	2	3	4	5	6
Type R I: Red, 10 to 12°, degree hl					
Bastia	2,628	2,206	2,140	—	– 3,0
Béziers	2,697	2,329	2,318	2,6	3,5
Montpellier	2,673	2,217	2,303	2,5	3,9
Narbonne	2,680	2,230	2,311	2,4	3,6
Nîmes	2,674	2,211	2,295	2,2	3,8
Perpignan	2,742	2,307	2,321	2,5	0,6
Asti	2,796	2,713	1,864	0,8	–31,3
Firenze	2,548	1,948	1,630	–3,8	–16,3
Lecce	2.304	2,157	:	:	:
Pescara	2,110	1,818	1,563	–1,4	–14,0
Reggio Emilia	2,735	2,490	1,943	1,1	–22,0
Treviso	2,532	2,130	1,736	–0,4	–18,5
Verona (local wines)	2,570	2,158	1,897	–0,9	–12,1
Heraklion	:	:	2,492	:	:
Patras	:	:	2,317	:	:
Type R II: Red, 13 to 14°, degree hl					
Bastia	2,622	2,143	2,112	:	– 1,4
Brignoles	:	:	:	:	:
Bari	2,424	2,209	1,975	–0,9	–10,6
Barletta	2,666	2,367	2,204	–0,6	– 6,9
Cagliari	2,818	2,262	1,823	–2,1	–19,4
Lecce	2,299	2,193	:	:	:
Taranto	2.382	2,135	1,703	0,0	–20,2
Heraklion	:	:	2,532	:	:
Patras	:	:	:	:	:
Type R III: Red, Portuguese type, hl					
Rheinpfalz-Rheinhessen (Hügelland)	57,29	54,18	68,35	17,6	26,2
Type A I: White, 10 to 12°, degree hl					
Bordeaux	2,720	1,977	2,639	0,5	33,5
Nantes	2,841	2,018	2,564	2,1	27,1
Bari	1,996	1,672	1,535	–0,9	– 8,2
Cagliari	2,156	1,948	1,732	0,2	–11,1
Chieti	1,962	1,702	1,519	0,1	–10,8
Ravenna (Lugo, Faenza)	2,246	2,008	1,725	–0,1	–14,1
Trapani (Alcamo)	1,973	1,739	1,646	0,7	– 5,3
Treviso	2,588	2,224	1,813	0,5	–18,5
Athena	:	:	2,142	:	:
Heraklion	:	:	2,344	:	:
Patras	:	:	:	:	:
Type A II: White, Sylvaner type, hl					
Rheinpfalz (Oberhaardt)	47,32	46,87	63,60	14,2	35,7
Rheinhessen (Hügelland)	46,67	49,32	64,37	11,0	30,5
Moselle (Luxembourgeoise)	:	:	:	:	:
Type A III: White, Riesling type, hl					
Mosel/Rheingau	58,88	71,37	83,28	10,0	16,7
Moselle Luxembourgeoise	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

([1]) Ø weighted average market prices.
([2]) Calculated on the basis of prices in ECU.

M.10.1 Area, yield and production of leaf tobacco by groups of varieties

		Area				
		ha			% TAV	
		1978	1979	1980 p	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dark air cured	Deutschland	1 622	1 555	1 532	−3,7	− 1,5
	France	20 507	19 912	18 499	−0,3	− 7,1
	Italia	6 426	7 165	7 719	6,6	7,7
	Belgique/België	479	528	423	−0,4	−19,9
	EUR 9	29 034	29 160	28 173	1,3	− 3,4
	Ellas	—	—	—	×	×
	EUR 10	29 034	29 160	28 173	1,3	− 3,4
Sun cured	Italia	20 521	20 474	20 486	−1,4	0
	EUR 9	20 521	20 474	20 486	−0,4	0
	Ellas	95 200	87 415	85 609	1,9	− 2,1
	EUR 10	115 721	107 889	106 025	1,5	− 1,7
Light air cured	Deutschland	1 599	1 488	1 453	−1,9	− 2,4
	France	:	:	:	×	×
	Italia	15 354	15 478	15 881	3,2	2,6
	Belgique/België	:	:	:	×	×
	EUR 9	16 953	16 966	17 337	2,1	2,2
	Ellas	6 100	5 850	5 146	3,0	−12,0
	EUR 10	23 053	22 816	22 483	2,3	− 1,5
Flue cured	Deutschland	368	379	373	2,8	− 1,6
	France	2	104	178	×	1,2
	Italia	9 405	10 289	10 531	13,4	2,4
	EUR 9	9 775	10 772	11 103	13,1	3,1
	Ellas	34	50	49	15,1	− 0,6
	EUR 10	9 809	10 822	11 152	×	3,0
Fire cured	Italia	6 075	6 272	5 863	1,5	− 6,5
	Ellas	—	—	—	×	×
Other special tobaccos, etc.	Deutschland	3	4	5	×	×
	Italia	329	317	204	−2,0	−35,7
	EUR 9 and EUR 10	332	321	209	−2,2	−35,0
Raw tobacco	Deutschland	3 592	3 425	3 363	−2,3	− 1,8
	France	20 509	20 016	18 701	−0,7	− 6,6
	Italia	58 110	59 995	60 684	3,4	1,1
	Belgique/België	479	527	423	−1,0	−19,7
	EUR 9	82 690	83 963	83 171	2,1	− 0,9
	Ellas	101 333	93 315	90 804	2,0	− 2,7
	EUR 10	184 023	177 278	173 975	2,0	− 1,9

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

Yield					Production				
100 kg/ha			% TAV		t			% TAV	
1978	1979	1980 p	1979/1973	1980 p/1979	1978	1979	1980 p	1979/1973	1980/1979 p
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
22,3	25,6	22,9	– 2,5	–10,6	3 617	3 976	3 507	–8,5	–11,8
25,6	25,9	24,0	0,7	– 7,3	52 584	51 664	44 344	0,4	–14,2
15,8	17,6	18,0	– 4,8	2,3	10 176	12 641	13 929	9,2	1,1
35,3	39,1	28,4	± 0	–27,4	1 690	2 060	1 200	–0,5	–4,7
23,4	24,1	22,3	– 0,4	– 7,5	68 067	70 341	62 980	0,9	–10,5
—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×
23,4	24,1	22,3	– 0,4	– 7,5	68 067	70 341	62 980	0,9	–10,5
12,2	15,3	12,3	6,3	–19,6	25 011	31 325	25 120	5,8	–19,8
12,2	15,3	12,3	6,3	–19,6	25 011	31 325	25 120	5,8	–19,8
11,2	12,2	11,6	3,5	– 5,0	107 000	106 751	98 874	5,5	– 7,4
11,4	12,8	11,7	4,2	– 8,6	132 011	138 076	123 994	5,5	–10,2
21,5	26,1	20,1	– 0,8	–23,0	3 441	3 882	2 925	–2,8	–24,7
:	:	:	×	×	:	:	:	×	×
31,9	36,9	34,9	2,2	– 5,4	48 945	57 153	55 436	5,5	– 3,0
:	:	:	×	×	:	:	:	×	×
30,9	36,0	33,7	2,4	– 6,4	52 386	61 035	58 366	4,5	– 4,4
36,9	35,0	34,8	3,3	– 0,6	22 500	20 475	17 903	6,4	–12,6
32,5	35,7	33,9	2,5	– 5,0	74 886	81 510	76 269	5,0	– 6,4
15,6	17,5	12,0	– 0,8	–31,4	574	663	447	3,4	–32,6
15,0	20,1	15,7	×	–21,9	3	209	279	×	33,5
17,1	23,8	19,9	3,5	16,4	16 085	24 503	20 954	17,3	–14,5
17,0	23,6	19,6	3,4	–17,0	16 662	25 375	21 722	16,9	–14,4
17,6	13,5	13,0	– 7,5	– 3,9	59	67	64	5,7	– 4,5
17,0	23,5	19,5	×	–17,0	16 721	25 442	21 786	×	–14,4
14,6	16,6	16,7	–4,1	0,1	8 872	10 423	9 779	–2,8	– 6,2
—	—	—	×	×	—	—	—	×	×
20,0	35,0	20,0	×	×	6	14	10	×	×
17,3	16,6	15,9	– 2,7	– 4,2	570	526	324	–4,7	–38,4
17,3	16,8	16,0	– 2,5	– 4,8	576	540	334	–4,3	–38,2
21,3	24,9	20,5	– 3,2	–17,7	7 638	8 535	6 889	–5,4	–19,3
25,6	25,9	23,9	0,7	– 7,7	52 587	51 873	44 669	0,2	–13,4
18,9	22,8	20,7	3,0	– 9,2	109 659	136 571	125 542	6,5	– 8,1
35,3	39,1	28,4	0,2	–27,4	1 690	2 060	1 200	–0,8	–41,7
20,7	23,7	21,4	1,7	– 9,7	171 574	199 039	178 300	3,8	–14,4
12,8	13,6	12,9	3,5	– 5,6	129 559	127 293	116 841	5,6	– 8,2
16,4	18,4	17,0	2,5	– 7,6	301 133	326 970	295 141	4,5	– 9,7

M.10.2 Italy's exports of raw tobacco

(t)

Harvest	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976r	1977r	1978p	1979p	1980p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
World total	24 249	38 455	59 387	51 631	54 212	47 860	43 496	41 024	44 379	:
Intra EUR 9 total	18 878	27 131	32 320	25 894	26 692	28 291	26 782	26 116	23 216	:
Intra EUR 10 total	18 878	27 131	32 320	25 926	26 692	28 291	26 802	26 146	23 307	:
Deutschland	11 589	16 352	20 445	17 324	17 286	19 858	16 633	17 081	15 698	:
France	3 547	4 190	1 504	1 866	3 420	2 986	2 267	1 986	2 323	:
Nederland	2 085	3 882	6 223	4 867	4 508	3 454	6 269	5 481	3 933	:
UEBL/BLEU	1 304	2 229	3 318	1 761	1 268	1 352	889	842	688	:
United Kingdom	121	200	612	71	42	533	537	681	378	:
Ireland	32	255	207	—	137	29	180	41	137	:
Danmark	—	23	11	5	31	79	7	4	59	:
Ellas	—	—	—	32	—	—	20	30	91	:
Extra EUR 9 total	5 371	11 324	27 067	25 737	27 520	19 569	16 714	14 908	21 163	:
Extra EUR 10 total	5 371	11 324	27 067	25 705	27 520	19 569	16 634	14 878	21 072	:
Portugal	—	276	375	435	895	549	651	966	1 208	:
Spain	—	53	2	75	161	118	13	15	32	:
Switzerland	2 116	3 124	3 496	2 083	2 474	1 821	2 320	1 770	1 141	:
Egypt	13	341	4 609	4 545	4 596	1 216	1 548	462	1 975	:
USA	2 364	5 159	12 417	11 264	9 576	5 789	5 666	5 371	7 854	:
Japan	—	611	2 247	3 878	3 615	2 121	1 691	821	1 816	:
Others	878	1 725	3 921	3 457	6 203	7 950	4 805	5 473	7 046	:

Source: AIMA.

M.10.3 Quantities of tobacco delivered to intervention

	t Harvest		% of commercial production	
	1979	1980**	1979	1980p
1	2	3	4	5
Forchh. Havanna	1 780	800	28,3	9,3
Burley	1 830	—	3,9	—
Beneventano	71	20	21,4	7,3
Xanty	2 300	1 000	31,0	13,3
Perustitza	2 400	2 000	52,4	32,9
Erzegovina	5 000	3 000	40,0	35,3
Kentucky	2 738	1 800	29,9	20,9
Round Typ	34	30	7,4	10,6
Total	16 153	8 650	18,3	21,7

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.10.4 EC share of world trade (1) in raw tobacco

	Source or destination in %	1 000 t			% TAV	
		1978r	1979r	1980p	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Import	World	1 368	1 342	1 333	1,4	– 0,7
	EUR 9	565	498	467	– 0,7	– 6,2
	%	41,3	34,9	35,0	×	×
	EUR 10	545	478	447	– 0,3	– 6,5
	%	39,8	35,6	33,5	×	×
Export	World	1 409	1 362	1 307	0,8	– 4,0
	EUR 9	29	37	32	13,8	–13,5
	%	2,1	2,7	2,4	×	×
	EUR 10	75	74	83	2,5	12,2
	%	5,3	5,4	6,3	×	×

Source: Eurostat - USDA: Foreign agriculture circular.
(1) Excluding intra-EC trade.

M.10.5 World production of raw tobacco and production in principal exporting countries

	%			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1978r	1979r	1980p	1979/1973	1980p/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100	100	100	5 639	5 412	5 063	2,0	– 6,5
of which:								
– EUR 9	3,0	3,7	3,6	170	198	180	3,7	– 9,1
– Ellas	2,3	2,3	2,3	130	127	117	5,7	– 7,9
– EUR 10	5,3	6,0	5,9	300	325	297	4,5	– 8,6
– Spain	0,5	0,6	0,8	30	35	38	4,4	8,5
– Portugal**	0	0	0	1	1	1	×	0
– Turkey	5,2	4,0	4,9	293	214	250	6,2	16,8
– USSR	5,0	5,6	5,6	280	301	285	– 0,2	– 5,3
– Bulgaria	2,4	2,9	3,1	136	157	155	1,7	1,3
– Malawi	0,9	1,3	1,1	51	68	56	14,0	17,7
– India	8,8	8,4	8,8	494	454	447	3,4	– 1,5
– Rep. of Korea	2,4	2,1	1,8	134	112	93	0,1	–17,0
– USA	16,3	13,0	15,9	920	706	805	– 1,9	14,0
– Canada	2,1	1,5	2,1	116	79	107	– 6,3	35,4
– Mexico	1,2	1,4	1,6	67	76	79	4,6	3,9
– Brazil	5,9	7,4	6,7	330	401	340	14,2	–15,2
– Argentina	1,1	1,3	1,2	62	69	62	– 2,0	–10,1
– Peop. Rep. China	17,7	17,9	13,8	1 000	967	700	1,0	–27,6

Source: USDA — Foreign agriculture circular.

M.11.1 **Harvested production of orchard fruit** (1)

		1 000 t			% TAV	
		1978	1979	1980 p	»1979« / »1973«	1980p / 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fruit (total)	Deutschland	3 171	3 176	3 263	3,54	2,7
	France	3 260	3 377	3 391	0,88	0,4
	Italia	9 262	9 823	10 164	1,42	3,5
	Nederland	660	606	608	1,82	0,3
	Belgique/België	382	436	438	2,61	0,5
	Luxembourg	10	10	10	3,79	0,0
	United Kingdom	572	604	567	− 0,17	− 6,9
	Ireland	19	17	16	− 0,95	− 5,9
	Danmark	96	101	84	1,11	−16,8
	EUR 9	17 432	18 150	18 541	1,42	2,2
	Ellas	2 276	1 932	2 010	1,20	4,0
	EUR 10	19 708	20 082	20 551	1,40	2,3
Apples	Deutschland	1 765	1 911	1 841	3,57	− 3,7
	France	1 768	1 769	1 810	2,23	2,3
	Italia	1 840	1 993	1 932	0,09	− 3,1
	Nederland	510	450	470	2,47	4,4
	Belgique/België	266	317	322	4,34	1,6
	Luxembourg	7,5	6,8	7,5	4,83	10,3
	United Kingdom	391	363	359	− 0,18	− 1,1
	Ireland	11	10	8	0,00	−20,0
	Danmark	75	80	60	1,46	−25,0
	EUR 9	6 634	6 900	6 810	1,87	− 1,3
	Ellas	196	296	289	1,30	− 2,3
	EUR 10	6 830	7 196	7 090	2,44	− 1,5

Pears	Deutschland		367	353	382	– 0,60	8,2
	France		349	433	422	0,25	– 2,5
	Italia		1 196	1 048	1 318	– 3,97	25,8
	Nederland		110	120	100	2,12	–16,7
	Belgique/België		66	62	75	3,29	21,0
	Luxembourg		0,5	0,3	0,2	6,99	–33,4
	United Kingdom		27	73	43	1,08	–41,1
	Ireland		0,2	0,1	0,1	×	0,0
	Danmark		5,5	5,5	5,5	– 3,94	0,0
		EUR 9	2 121	2 095	2 346	– 1,99	12,0
	Ellas		98	121	133	– 1,19	9,9
		EUR 10	2 219	2 195	2 447	– 1,86	11,5
Peaches	Deutschland		36	16	27	– 1,80	68,8
	France		385	390	397	– 3,63	1,8
	Italia		1 089	1 279	1 228	0,11	– 4,0
	Nederland		0,1	0,0	0,0	×	×
	Belgique/België		0,3	0,3	0,5	– 6,53	66,6
		EUR 9	1 510	1 685	1 653	1,02	– 1,9
	Ellas		405	304	417	1,14	37,2
		EUR 10	1 915	1 989	2 051	0,00	3,1
Table grapes	France		193	205	192	– 3,50	– 6,3
	Italia		1 330	1 403	1 479	9,56	5,4
	Nederland		1,5	1,3	1,2	–15,22	– 7,7
	Belgique/België		6,1	5,5	5,1	– 9,95	– 7,3
		EUR 9	1 513	1 615	1 677	7,02	3,8
	Ellas		381	365	370	×	1,4
		EUR 10	1 912	1 980	2 047	×	3,4

Source : Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) These statistics are not comparable with those published in previous years.

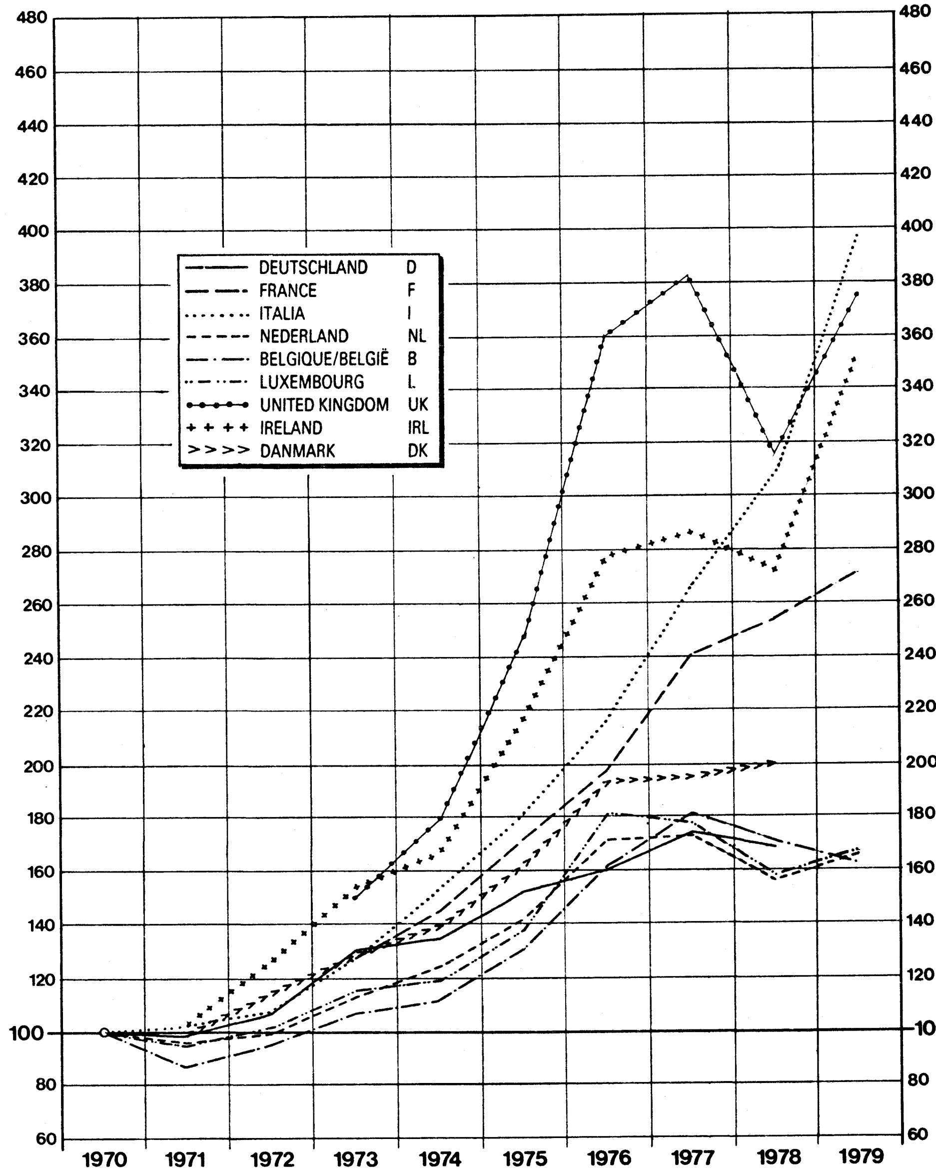
M.11.2 Harvested production (1) (2) of vegetables

		1 000 t			% TAV	
		1978	1979	1980 p	»1979« / »1973«	1980 p / 1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Vegetables (total)	Deutschland	1 295	1 262	1 100	−1,57	−12,8
	France	4 845	4 853	4 863	1,51	0,2
	Italia	10 615	11 639	11 928	1,46	2,5
	Nederland	2 272	2 374	2 285	−0,82	− 3,7
	Belgique/België	896	746	785	−2,62	5,2
	Luxembourg	3	3	3	−4,68	0,0
	United Kingdom	3 691	3 523	3 449	1,40	− 2,1
	Ireland	208	216	207	6,12	− 4,2
	Danmark	194	206	197	−0,64	− 4,3
	EUR 9	24 019	24 822	24 817	1,75	− 0,1
	Ellas	3 594	3 683	3 690	3,80	0,1
	EUR 10	27 613	28 505	28 507	2,01	0,0
Cauliflowers	Deutschland	81	88	82	0,82	− 6,8
	France	502	411	495	0,88	20,4
	Italia	470	485	508	−3,14	4,7
	Nederland	55	52	51	−1,49	− 1,9
	Belgique/België	33	28	28	−2,06	0,0
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	367	298	319	0,94	7,0
	Ireland	16	15	16	8,15	6,7
	Danmark	9	9	9	1,98	0,0
	EUR 9	1 533	1 386	1 508	−0,58	8,8
	Ellas	43	44	44	1,18	0,0
	EUR 10	1 576	1 430	1 552	−0,54	8,5
Tomatoes	Deutschland	28	31	25	−1,14	−19,4
	France	802	813	876	7,56	7,7
	Italia	3 686	4 880	4 819	5,93	− 1,2
	Nederland	371	405	395	1,11	− 2,5
	Belgique/België	116	101	102	−1,63	1,0
	Luxembourg	0,1	0,0	0,0	×	×
	United Kingdom	129	143	135	2,69	− 5,6
	Ireland	29	29	26	2,60	−10,3
	Danmark	18	17	17	−1,84	0,0
	EUR 9	5 179	6 419	6 395	5,44	− 0,4
	Ellas	1 656	1 720	1 543	5,25	−10,3
	EUR 10	6 835	8 139	8 105	5,34	− 0,4

Source: Eurostat.

(1) These statistics are not comparable with those published in previous years.
(2) From 1976, UK data refer to calendar years; for earlier years they referred to crop years. Therefore there is a break in the statistical series which could have some impact on the % TAV.

M.11.3 **Consumer price indices for fruit and vegetables (1970-1979)**



Graph 8

M.11.4 **Producer prices of certain fruit and vegetables**

		ECU/100 kg			% TAV	
		1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	»1979/80« / »1973/74«	1980/81 / 1979/80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Apples 'Golden Delicious'	Deutschland	21,17	21,38	23,80	1,79	11,3
	France	25,32	28,19	25,71	1,98	− 8,8
	Italia	41,72	36,18	34,87	5,05	− 3,6
	Nederland	22,00	25,99	30,42	1,07	17,0
	Belgique/België	16,01	17,84	20,22	−0,54	13,3
	Luxembourg	15,46	13,96	19,25	−0,73	37,9
	United Kingdom	:	:	:	×	×
	Ireland	31,75	27,68	31,86	−5,82	15,1
	Danmark	32,93	:	:	×	×
	Ellas	31,90	21,95	23,41	×	6,7
Pears	Deutschland	30,27	24,31	28,93	5,19	19,0
	France	39,17	30,53	27,32	4,46	−10,6
	Italia	38,11	30,00	25,26	9,00	−15,8
	Nederland	35,63	36,22	41,11	4,06	13,5
	Belgique/België	32,61	32,29	30,30	1,60	− 6,2
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	54,74	37,79	36,03	0,88	− 4,7
	Ireland	:	:	:	×	×
	Danmark	53,98	:	28,35	×	×
	Ellas	41,06	33,11	38,06	×	15,0
Peaches	France	52,12	50,71	40,48	7,12	−20,2
	Italia	51,27	43,02	43,67	3,56	1,5
	Ellas	16,71	22,91	20,37	×	−11,1
Table grapes	France	57,35	46,62	50,74	8,40	8,8
	Italia	24,67	27,36	24,05	6,27	−12,1
	Ellas	26,95	29,66	30,73	×	3,6

Citrus fruit:						
Oranges	Italia	34,29	30,82	35,33	6,59	14,6
	Ellas	15,02	25,20	19,06	×	−24,4
Mandarins	Italia	54,78	38,63	51,88	9,91	34,3
	Ellas	25,03	34,61	32,49	×	− 6,13
Lemons	Italia	38,35	38,95	39,84	4,35	2,70
	Ellas	24,47	25,65	30,98	×	20,8
Cauliflowers	Deutschland	18,53	17,74	24,14	4,05	36,1
	France	31,22	23,84	27,56	9,96	15,6
	Italia	16,71	14,74	21,21	6,15	43,9
	Nederland	42,92	41,67	52,17	7,51	25,2
	Belgique/België	36,38	39,59	47,26	7,28	19,4
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom	35,16	34,10	34,34	9,01	0,7
	Ireland	:	:	:	×	×
	Danmark	52,86	50,92	52,43	4,34	3,0
	Ellas	:	27,24	24,28	×	−10,9
'Round' tomatoes	Deutschland	27,12	27,89	46,05	4,13	65,1
	France (1)	37,83	31,21	41,62	3,85	33,4
	Italia (1)	19,65	14,67	29,67	4,00	102,2
	Nederland (2)	40,02	35,10	50,84	3,64	44,8
	Belgique/België (2)	58,96	48,68	68,00	4,50	39,7
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	×	×
	United Kingdom (2)	61,54	44,26	54,42	2,27	23,0
	Ireland (2)	56,02	51,89	63,10	−3,56	21,6
	Danmark (2)	67,52	65,66	82,41	0,40	25,5
	Ellas (1)	18,47	20,76	20,50	×	− 1,3

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Open-grown tomatoes.
(2) Tomatoes grown under glass.
N.B.: The prices quoted for Greece are not strictly comparable with the Community prices. The former refer to produce of all origins, the latter to 'pilot' produce.

M.11.5 Quantities of fruit and vegetables delivered to intervention

		1 000 kg			% of harvested production	
		1978/79	1979/80	1980/81 p	1979/80	1980/81 p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Apples	Deutschland	17 576	96 146	37 000	4,93	2,01
	France	93 334	101 772	160 000	5,83	11,31
	Italia	96 504	152 809	100 000	7,67	5,18
	Nederland	120 829	117 687	53 922	26,15	11,47
	Belgique/België	44 588	70 897	52 704	22,44	16,37
	United Kingdom	5 478	8 411	24 300	2,27	6,77
	Ireland	665	1 216	1 054	8,13	13,0
	EUR 9	378 974	548 938	428 980	7,89	6,30
	Ellas	–	–	–	×	×
	EUR 10	:	:	:	×	×
Pears	Deutschland	49	255	180	0,07	0,05
	France	1 474	7 151	12 000	1,66	2,84
	Italia	17 632	25 120	127 836	2,40	9,70
	Nederland	5 462	14 243	3 876	11,87	3,88
	Belgique/België	1 953	3 933	7 425	6,34	9,87
	United Kingdom	:	3 429	188	4,83	0,44
	EUR 9	26 570	54 131	151 505	2,57	6,46
	Ellas	–	–	–	×	×
	EUR 10	:	:	:	×	×
Peaches	France	5 282	3 651	11 949	0,95	3,01
	Italia	32 980	107 439	33 991	8,40	2,77
	EUR 9	38 262	111 090	45 940	6,61	2,78
	Ellas (1)	3	–	50	×	×
	EUR 10	38 265	11 090	45 990	×	×
Oranges	France	233	101	:	7,69	×
	Italia	104 382	2 636	70 000	0,15	4,17
	EUR 9	104 615	2 737	70 000	0,16	4,16
	Ellas	–	–	–	×	×
	EUR 10	:	:	:		

Mandarins	Italia		53 123	78 215	38 302	36,14	16,37
		EUR 9	53 123	78 215	38 302	36,14	16,37
	Ellas		–	–	–	×	×
		EUR 10	:	:	:	×	×
Lemons	Italia		24 581	:	:	×	×
		EUR 9	24 581	:	:	×	×
	Ellas		–	–	–	×	×
		EUR 10	:	:	:	×	×
Table grapes	Italia		19	:	530	×	0,036
		EUR 9	19	:	530	×	0,031
	Ellas		–	–	–	×	
		EUR 10	:	:	:	×	
Cauliflowers	Deutschland		4 824	2 330	1 117	2,64	1,36
	France		20 158	33 168	1 193	8,07	0,24
	Italia		12 083	4 936	3 427	0,92	0,68
	Belgique/België		158	30	193	0,11	0,64
	United Kingdom		6 237	260	1 080	0,07	0,34
	Ireland		:	8	:	0,05	×
		EUR 9	43 460	40 732	7 010	2,94	0,46
	Ellas		–	–	–	×	×
		EUR 10	:	:	:	×	×
Tomatoes	Deutschland		48	64	1	0,21	0,004
	France		1 719	2 658	4 741	0,33	0,54
	Italia		9 771	167 857	71 476	3,44	1,48
	Nederland		7 910	25 875	5 754	6,55	1,46
	Belgique/België		187	522	74	0,52	0,07
	United Kingdom		:	1	4	0,00	0,003
	Ireland		:	123	:	0,42	×
		EUR 9	19 635	197 100	82 050	3,06	1,28
	Ellas		–	–	–	×	×
		EUR 10	:	:	:	×	×

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Quantities covered by the national budget.

M.11.6 **Supplies of fresh fruit** (1)
Market balance: fresh apples

EUR 10

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1978/79 / 1972/73	1979/80 / 1978/79
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fresh fruit (without citrus fruit)					
Usable production	12 641	15 208	15 684	0,8	3,1
Imports	4 058	4 108		4,6 (3)	
Exports	×	×		×	
Intra-EC trade	3 748	3 877		4,1 (3)	
Change in stocks	2	25		×	×
Internal use	16 351	18 827		0,6	
of which:					
- animal feed	86	97		−12,8	
- losses (market)	1 068	1 302		0,9	
- industrial uses	397	441		3,0	
- human consumption (gross)	14 539	16 683		0,6	
Human consumption (kg/head year)	54	62		0,3	
Degree of self-supply (%)	77	81		0,3	
Fresh apples					
Sales by commercial producers	4 520	5 806	6 152	2,4	6,0
Imports	485	501	447	5,0	−10,8
Exports	129	81	86	− 1,6	6,2
Intra-EC trade	1 190	1 249	1 350	0,8	8,1
Change in stocks	−56	−224	−100	×	×
Internal use	4 913	6 000	6 606	2,1	10,1
of which:					
- animal feed	9	5		×	
- losses (market)	274	553	519	7,5	− 6,1
- industrial uses	12	99		−19,2	
- human consumption (2)	4 618	5 533	5 726	3,2	3,5

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Including fruit preserves and juices.
(2) According to market balance.
(3) 1978/79 / 1974/75.

M.11.7 Market balance – fresh pears – fresh peaches

EUR 10

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1978/79 / 1972/73	1979/80 / 1978/79
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fresh pears					
Sales by commercial producers	1 730	1 901	1 886	– 1,2	– 0,8
Imports	106	94	117	– 2,9	24,5
Exports	53	68	71	– 3,3	4,4
Intra-EC trade	277	194	212	– 6,7	1,5
Change in stocks	12	–3	6	×	×
Internal use	1 770	1 930	1 924	– 1,1	– 0,3
of which:					
– animal feed	0	0	0	–49,3	–50,0
– losses (market)	140	165	114	1,1	–31,3
– industrial uses	39	16	21	8,1	×
– human consumption (1)	1 591	1 749	1 789	– 1,3	2,3
Fresh peaches					
Sales by commercial producers	1 789	1 916	2 021	0,8	5,5
Imports	×	30	5	×	–166,7
Exports	×	5	13	0,0	160,0
Intra-EC trade	393	305	355	– 1,2	15,6
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	×
Internal use	1 687	1 851	1 940	1,0	4,8
of which:					
– animal feed	0	0	14		
– losses (market)	184	177	130	– 2,7	–26,6
– processing	132	180	159	5,7	–11,6
– human consumption (1)	1 350	1 467	1 584	0,7	8,0

Source: Eurostat.

(1) According to market balance.

M.11.8 Supplies of – citrus fruit (1) – fresh vegetables (2) EUR 10

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1978/79 / 1972/73	1979/80 / 1978/79
1	2	3	4	5	6
Citrus fruit					
Usable production	3 569	3 359	3 486	4,0	3,7
Imports	4 076	4 015		1,1 (3)	
Exports	112	257		– 1,2 (3)	
Intra-EC trade	822	757		3,9 (3)	
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	×
Internal use	7 217	6 830	7 273	1,1	6,5
of which:					
– animal feed	8	0	24	0	0
– losses (market)	456	536	469	8,1	– 12,5
– industrial uses	45	42	47	3,1	11,9
– human consumption (gross)	6 707	6 251	6 733	0,6	7,7
Human consumption (kg/head year)	25	23	25	0,4	7,4
Degree of self-supply (%)	50	49	48	2,9	– 2,6
Fresh vegetables					
Usable production	30 725	31 840	32 699	2,0	3,9
Imports	3 169	3 017		4,6	
Exports	844	1 212		14,1	
Intra-EC trade	4 398	4 729		5,5	
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	×
Internal use	32 853	33 054		0,6	
of which:					
– animal feed	145	69		– 13,4	
– losses (market)	3 272	3 450		1,9	
– industrial uses	0	0	0	0	
– human consumption (2)	29 425	29 529		2,0	
Human consumption (kg/head year)	109	110		1,7	
Degree of self-supply (%)	94	95		0,1	

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Including fruit preserves and juices.
(2) Including vegetable preserves and juices.
(3) 1978/79 / 1974/75.

M.11.9 Market balance - cauliflowers - fresh tomatoes

EUR 10

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1978/79 / 1972/73	1979/80 / 1978/79
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cauliflowers					
Sales by commercial producers	1 427	1 411	1 380	– 1,0	– 2,4
Imports	1	7	4	15,2	–42,8
Exports	30	26	24	0,0	– 7,7
Intra-EC trade	196	180	221	– 2,0	22,8
Change in stocks	0	0	0		
Internal use	1 398	1 392	1 357	– 0,9	– 2,5
of which:					
– animal feed	1	7		– 5,5	
– losses (market)	88	84	76	0,2	– 9,5
– industrial uses					
– human consumption (1)	1 309	1 301	1 279	1,0	– 1,7
Fresh tomatoes					
Sales by commercial producers	5 611	6 787	7 769	6,1	14,5
Imports	378	400		– 0,04	
Exports	53	58		3,6	
Intra-EC trade	349	350		2,1	
Internal use	5 935	7 127	8 123	5,7	14,0
of which:					
– animal feed	2	1		–22,3	
– losses (market)	248	370		– 3,9	
– processing	2 863	3 647	4 353	11,8	19,4
– human consumption (1)	2 822	3 109		1,9	

Source: Eurostat.

(1) According to market balance.

M.12.1 Area, yield and production of hops

	Area					Yield					Production				
	ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		t			% TAV	
	1979	1980 r	1981 **	1980/1974	1981/1980**	1979	1980 r	1981 **	1980/1974	1981/1980**	1979	1980 v	1981 **	1980/1974	1981/1980**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Deutschland	17 306	17 954	19 170	–1,9	6,8	18,1	14,0	16,3	– 2,8	16,4	31 210	25 179	31 346	– 4,7	24,5
France	775	762	753	–7,4	– 1,2	20,2	12,7	18,9	– 5,4	48,9	1 559	964	1 423	–11,9	47,6
Belgique/België	803	823	850	–5,5	3,3	21,3	8,5	17,0	–12,8	100,0	1 714	1 421	1 450	–17,9	2,0
United Kingdom	5 709	5 713	5 793	–2,3	1,4	18,0	16,2	16,2	0,7	0	10 325	9 283	9 400	– 1,6	1,3
Ireland	65	75	65	1,2	–13,3	12,6	10,1	12	– 2,0	18,8	82	76	78	11,2	2,6
EUR 9	24 658	25 326	26 631	–2,3	5,3	18,2	15,6	17,2	– 2,4	14,7	44 890	36 198	43 697	– 4,6	20,7
Ellas	0	25	25	×	0	0	14,0	11,5	×	×	0	35	37,5	– 1	7,1
EUR 10	24 658	25 351	26 656	–2,3	5,2	18,2	15,6	17,0	×	×	0	36 233	:	×	×

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.12.2 **Market prices for hops**

		50 kg			% TAV	
		1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1979/80 / 1973/74	1980/81 / 1979/80
1		2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	DM	300	361	411	4,0	13,9
France	FF	477	871	1 686,0	13,9	93,6
Belgique/België	BFR	4 377	6 149	11 427	7,3	85,8
United Kingdom	UKL	67,9	76,4	118	10,2	54,4
Ireland	IRL	87,1	87,1	121,6	4,7	39,6
EUR 9 (not covered by contract)	ECU	106,28	182,12	469,00	44,8	157,5
EUR 9 (under contract)	ECU	111,73	118,30	133,00	7,9	12,4
EUR 9 Total	ECU	110,67	129,0	161,60	11,4	25,3
Ellas	DR	:	:	:	×	×
EUR 10 (not covered by contract)	ECU	:	:	:	×	×
EUR 10 (under contract)	ECU	:	:	:	×	×
EUR 10 Total	ECU	:	:	:	×	×

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.12.3 Market balance - hops

		EUR 10						World				
		Unit	1979 r	1980 r	1981 **	% TAV 1979/1973	% TAV 1980/1979	1979 r	1980 r	1981 **	% TAV 1979/1973	% TAV 1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hops												
A	Area	1 000 ha	24,66	23,35	26,66	−3,0	5,3	80,70	87,30	92,50	−0,1	6,0
B	Yield	t/ha	1,82	1,56	1,70	0,3	14,7	1,47	1,41	1,40	0,2	0
C = A × B	Production: hops	1 000 t	44,86	39,59	45,53	−1,6	20,8	118,56	119,7	129,5	0	8,2
D	of which: - Alpha acid	%	6,27	6,22	6,29	−1,7	1,1	5,93	5,68	5,91	−1,0	4,0
E = C × D/100	- Alpha acid	t	2 813	2 456	2 750	−3,1	12,0	7 226	6 798	7 653	−0,5	12,6
	- loss	t	2 595	2 277	2 548	−2,8	11,9	6 458	6 298	7 102	−1,3	12,8
Beer												
F	Beer production (1)	Mio hl	233	232	232	0,7	± 6	936	964	993	4.2	3,0
G	of which: - Alpha acid	grammes/hl	9,0	8,8	8,7	−2,2	− 1,1	7,6	7,5	7,5	−1,5	0
H = F × G × 1 000	- Alpha acid	t	2 097	2 042	2 018	−1,6	− 1,2	7 113	7 230	7 447	2,7	3,0
	- loss	t	1 934	1 892	1 873	−1,3	− 2,0	6 562	6 698	6 911	2,4	3,2
Alpha acid												
I = E − H	(Deficit)/Surplus (2)	t	879	385	675	×	×	113	−400	206	×	×
J	Stocks: - beginning of the year	t	1 130	988	689	×	−30,3	3 667	3 458	3 028	×	−12,4
K	Normal	t	806	795	785	×	− 1,3	3 333	3 364	3 437	×	2,2
L = J − K	Surplus	t	324	193	(96)	×	×	334	94	(409)	×	×

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Following year.
(2) Available for export.

M.13.1 Dairy herds and yield

Dairy cows (1)	1 000 head			% TAV	
	1979	1980	1981	1980/1974	1981/1980
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	5 443	5 443	5 469	−0,1	0,5
France	7 491	7 452	7 120	−0,5	−4,5
Italia	3 010	3 074	3 013	0,1	−2,0
Nederland	2 308	2 343	2 356	1,3	0,6
Belgique/België	981	978	977	−0,7	−0,1
Luxembourg	68	68	69	−1,1	1,5
United Kingdom	3 392	3 352	3 294	−0,9	−1,7
Ireland	1 513	1 503	1 449	0,8	−3,6
Danmark	1 100	1 056	1 066	−1,5	0,9
EUR 9	25 307	25 268	24 812	−0,2	−1,8
Ellas	397	385	384**	−2,9	−0,3**
EUR 10	25 704	25 653	25 196**	−0,2	−1,7**

Yield of dairy cows (2)	kg/head			% TAV	
	1979	1980	1981	1980/1974	1981/1980
Deutschland	4 392	4 552	:	2,0	3,6
France	3 544	:	:	0,9	:
Italia	3 353	3 362	:	2,6	0,3
Nederland	5 023	:	:	1,4	:
Belgique/België	3 842	3 847	:	1,0	0,1
Luxembourg	3 839	3 994	:	1,5	4,0
United Kingdom	4 685	4 757	:	2,2	1,5
Ireland	3 264	3 234	:	1,3	−0,9
Danmark	4 750	4 846	:	2,1	2,0
EUR 9	4 040	:	:	1,7	:
Ellas	1 700	1 851**	1 862**	4,4**	0,6**
EUR 10	4 004	:		:	:

Source: Eurostat.

(1) At December of the previous year.
(2) Year production/herd of December of the previous year.

M.13.2 Production of milk from dairy herds and delivery of milk to dairies

Production of milk (1) from dairy herds	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1981**	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	23 226	23 907	24 779	:	2,0	3,6
France	25 850	26 549	:	:	1,1	:
Italia	9 727	10 094	10 335	:	1,3	2,4
Nederland	11 363	11 592	:	:	3,6	:
Belgique/België	3 766	3 771	3 763	:	0,7	−0,2
Luxembourg	256	263	270	:	1,6	2,7
United Kingdom	15 971	15 891	15 945	:	1,8	0,3
Ireland	4 830	4 939	4 859	:	5,6	−1,6
Danmark	5 324	5 225	5 117	:	1,7	−2,1
EUR 9	100 383	102 231	:	:	1,9	:
Ellas	661	680	713**	714**	0,7	5,7**
EUR 10	101 044	102 906	:	:	1,9	:

Delivery of milk (2) from dairy herds	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1981**	1979/1973	1980/1979
Deutschland	21 443	22 050	22 948	:	2,7	4,1
France	22 660	23 683	24 880	:	2,0	5,1
Italia	7 381	7 753	7 931**	:	1,7	2,3**
Nederland	11 000	11 245	11 500**	:	4,0	2,3**
Belgique/België	2 899	2 973	2 986	:	1,9	0,3
Luxembourg	246	254	262	:	2,0	3,1
United Kingdom	15 386	15 409	15 494	:	2,0	0,6
Ireland	4 492	4 611	4 556	:	6,6	−1,2
Danmark	5 124	5 025	4 917	:	1,8	−2,1
EUR 9	90 631	93 003	95 474**	96 250	2,5	2,7**
Ellas	462	470	470**	480**	:	0,0**
EUR 10	91 093	93 473	95 944**	96 730	:	2,6**

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Milk for suckling included.
(2) Deliveries of cream (in milk equivalent) included.

M.13.3 Delivery to dairies of – milk from dairy herds/production (1) (%) – cream (in milk equivalent) (Mio t)

Delivery of milk from dairy herds	1973	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Deutschland	88,5	89,6	90,4	91,4	92,0	92,2	92,6
France	84,2	85,6	87,1	87,8	87,7	89,2	:
Italia	74,1	75,1	75,8	75,9	75,9	76,8	76,7**
Nederland	95,1	95,7	96,1	96,4	96,8	97,0	:
Belgique/België	70,7	73,2	74,8	75,6	77,0	78,8	79,3
Luxembourg	94,6	95,2	95,6	95,6	96,2	96,6	97,0
United Kingdom	95,6	96,2	96,2	96,7	96,3	97,0	97,2
Ireland	88,3	89,4	90,8	91,8	93,0	93,4	93,8
Danmark	95,8	95,9	96,0	96,1	96,2	96,2	96,1
EUR 9	87,3	88,5	89,4	90,0	90,3	91,0	:
Ellas	:	49,0	59,2	68,2	69,9	69,7	65,9
EUR 10	:	88,2	89,1	89,8	90,2	90,8	:

Delivery of cream	1973	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
France	173	94	74	66	51	57	40
Italia	136	105	39	15	14	43	:
Belgique/België	162	118	101	88	77	66	63
EUR 9	471	317	214	169	142	166	:
Ellas	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Excluding deliveries of cream.

M.13.4 Supply balance sheet – fresh products (excl. cream) – cream **EUR 10**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fresh products (excl. cream)					
Usable production	26 336	26 581	:	0,6	:
Imports	5	0	:	×	:
Exports	115	142	:	6,0	:
Intra-Community trade	219	269	:	4,0	:
Change in stocks	:	:	:	×	×
Total internal use	26 226	26 438	:	0,6	:
– human consumption	26 226	26 438	:	0,6	:
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	101,0	101,5	:	0,3	:
Self-supply (%)	100,4	100,5	:	0,0	:
Cream					
Usable production	622	644	:	4,3	:
Imports	0	3	:	×	:
Exports	11	0	:	×	:
Intra-Community trade	29	33	:	15,4	:
Change in stocks	:	:	:	×	×
Total internal use	611	646	:	4,5	:
– human consumption	611	646	:	4,5	:
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	2,4	2,5	:	4,2	:
Self-supply (%)	101,8	99,7	:	−0,2	:

Source: Eurostat.

M.13.5 **Production and consumption of fresh dairy products** (1)

Dairy production of fresh dairy products	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1981**	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	4 417	4 548	4 587	:	2,1	0,9
France	3 568	3 861	:	:	4,4	:
Italia	2 983	2 995	:	:	5,8	:
Nederland	1 699	1 717	:	:	−0,4	:
Belgique/België	837	864	:	:	1,6	:
Luxembourg	40	52	58	:	7,3	11,5
United Kingdom	7 615	7 570	:	:	−0,3	:
Ireland	459	471	:	:	3,8	:
Danmark	799	801	803	:	2,7	0,2
EUR 9	22 417	22 878	:	:	1,9	:
Ellas	:	:	:	:	×	×
EUR 10	:	:	:	:	×	×

Human consumption of fresh dairy products (kg/head/year)	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1981**	1979/1973	1980/1979
Deutschland	88	89	90	:	−0,2	1,1
France	87	91	:	:	1,7	:
Italia	81	81	:	:	2,9	:
Nederland	139	139	140	:	−0,9	0,7
Belgique/België Luxembourg	86	85	90	:	−1,1	5,9
United Kingdom	142	140	138	:	−0,6	− 1,4
Ireland	197	194	:	:	−2,5	:
Danmark	164	163	164	:	1,9	0,6
EUR 9	103	104	:	:	0,4	:
Ellas	:	:	:	:	×	×
EUR 10	:	:	:	:	×	×

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Cream included.

M.13.6 Production in dairies of butter and cheese

Butter (1)	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1981**	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	563	567	576	:	1,8	1,6
France	538	575	623	:	1,6	8,3
Italia	72	74	66**	:	0,0	– 10,6**
Nederland	228	231	206**	:	5,4	– 10,9**
Belgique/België	77	77	71	:	2,3	– 7,8
Luxembourg	8	8	8	:	0,2	0,0
United Kingdom	162	160	169	:	9,1	5,6
Ireland	131	134	124	:	8,1	– 7,5
Danmark	140	130	113	:	– 1,9	– 13,1
EUR 9	1 919	1 956	1 956**	1 910	2,6	0,0**
Ellas	5	5	5	6	0,0	0,0
EUR 10	1 924	1 961	1 961**	1 916	×	0,0**

Cheese (2)	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1981**	1979/1973	1980/1979
Deutschland	713	733	775	:	4,5	5,7
France	1 040	1 094	1 122**	:	4,1	2,6**
Italia	505	523	526**	:	3,1	0,6**
Nederland	418	433	448**	:	4,7	3,5**
Belgique/België	43	41	44	:	1,3	7,3
Luxembourg	3	2	2	:	12,3	0,0
United Kingdom	215	234	237	:	4,3	1,3
Ireland	50	58	49	:	6,8	– 15,5
Danmark	183	189	221	:	6,9	16,9
EUR 9	3 169	3 306	3 424**	3 530	4,3	3,6**
Ellas	137	139	146	166	1,8	5,0
EUR 10	3 306	3 445	3 570**	3 696	×	3,6**

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Butteroil produced from cream included (in butter equivalent).
(2) Product weight.

M.13.7 **Production in dairies of whole-milk powder and skimmed-milk powder** (1)

Whole-milk powder (2)	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1981**	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	88	96	127	:	0,4	32,3
France	119	154	180**	:	7,5	16,9**
Italia	2	2	2**	:	1,8	0,0**
Nederland	187	200	249**	:	9,4	24,4**
Belgique/België	23	33	53	:	1,6	60,6
Luxembourg	0	0	0	:	×	×
United Kingdom	20	20	27	:	– 1,6	35,0
Ireland	28	19	32	:	2,8	68,4
Danmark	79	77	86	:	12,5	11,7
EUR 9	545	601	756**	820	6,2	25,8**
Ellas	—	—	—	—	×	×
EUR 10	545	601	756**	820	6,2	25,8**

Skimmed-milk powder	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1981**	1979/1973	1980/1979
Deutschland	595	625	639	:	3,9	2,2
France	697	729	707	:	0,7	– 3,0
Italia	0	0	0**	:	×	×
Nederland	223	195	170**	:	5,2	– 12,8**
Belgique/België	131	129	110	:	3,7	– 14,7
Luxembourg	13	13	14	:	×	7,7
United Kingdom	272	233	237	:	6,9	1,7
Ireland	169	148	136	:	6,2	– 8,1
Danmark	64	52	36	:	0,0	– 30,8
EUR 9	2 164	2 124	2 049**	2 049	3,1	– 3,5**
Ellas	—	—	—	—	×	—
EUR 10	2 164	2 124	2 049**	2 049	3,1	– 3,5**

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Product weight.
(2) Including partially skimmed-milk powder and powder for infants.

M.13.8 **Production in dairies of concentrated milk and casein** (1)

Concentrated milk (a)	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1981**	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	492	489	507	:	2,5	3,7
France	122	121	117	:	– 5,5	– 3,3
Italia	3	3	3**	:	–14,9	0,0**
Nederland	489	514	534**	:	0,8	3,9**
Belgique/België	8	8	9	:	1,6	12,5
Luxembourg	0	0	0	:	×	×
United Kingdom	187	174	144	:	– 3,0	–17,2
Ireland	0	0	0	:	×	×
Danmark	7	16	15	:	4,9	– 6,3
EUR 9	1 308	1 324	1 329**	1 400	0,1	0,4**
Ellas	24	33	35	35	×	6,1
EUR 10	1 332	1 357	1 364**	1 435	:	0,5

Casein (b)	1 000 t				% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1981**	1979/1973	1980/1979
Deutschland	15	16	19	:	2,3	18,8
France	22	32	39	:	6,4	21,9
Italia	0	0	0**	:	×	×
Nederland	S	S	S	S	S	S
Belgique/België	0	0	0	:	×	×
Luxembourg	0	0	0	:	×	×
United Kingdom	1	0	0	:	×	×
Ireland	11	14	18	:	×	28,6
Danmark	1	3	5	:	×	66,7
EUR 9	66	83	100**	90	6,6	20,5**
Ellas	—	—	—	—	0,0	0,0
EUR 10	66	83	100**	90	6,6	20,5**

Source: (a) Eurostat.
(b) EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Product weight.

M.13.9 Detailed breakdown of butter supplies([a]) ([4])

EUR 10

(1000 t)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Opening stock								
- private aided by EC	84	94	93	79	78	187	101	112
- public (intervention)	117	54	71	176	117	231	271	128
Production								
- dairy ([b])	1 605	1 666	1 745	1 771	1 919	1 956	1 956	1 910
- farm ([b])	58	55	52	49	48	46	44	42
Imports	157	160	132	120	125	118	103	94
Toal availability	2 021	2 029	2 093	2 195	2 287	2 538	2 475	2 286
Consumption								
- at normal prices ([1])	1 597	1 671	1 615	1 550	1 327	1 370	1 430	1 400
- at reduced prices ([2])	—	—	—	72	123	140	12	—
Special measures ([3])	141	126	107	108	140	157	198	186
Total consumption	1 738	1 797	1 722	1 730	1 590	1 667	1 640	1 586
Export at world market prices	103	32	71	219	216	440	542	495
Food aid	32	36	45	51	63	59	54	55
Total exports ([b])	135	68	116	270	279	499	596	550
Closing stock								
- private aided by EC	94	93	79	78	187	101	112	140
- public (intervention)	54	71	176	117	231	271	128	10
Total closing stock	148	164	255	195	418	372	239	150

Source: ([a]) EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture (including butteroil in butter equivalent)
([b]) Eurostat.

([1]) Prices currently subsidized by EAGGF in the United Kingdom, Ireland, Luxembourg and Denmark.
([2]) 1977: - Reg. No 2370/77 (Christmas butter)
1978: - Reg. No 1901/78
1979: - Reg. No 1269/79.
([3]) Including (1000 t):

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
- Social measures	33	20	8	5	2	5	6	5
- Armed forces and non-profit organizations	23	24	28	28	31	33	35	30
- Butter concentrate	5	4	4	3	3	1	5	4
- Sales to food industry	80	77	67	72	104	118	152	147

([4]) Product weight. Includes butteroil made from cream (in butter equivalent).

M.13.10 Detailed breakdown of skimmed-milk powder supplies([a]) EUR 10

(1000 t)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Opening stock								
- private	300	279	136	226	216	299	169	109
- public (intervention)	166	365	1 112	1 135	965	674	227	230
Production								
- skimmed-milk powder ([b]) ([1])	1 799	1 939	2 004	1 996	2 164	2 124	2 049	2 050
- buttermilk powder	40	50	53	53	45	51	50	50
Imports ([b])	2	10	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total availability	2 307	2 643	3 306	3 410	3 390	3 148	2 495	2 439
Consumption at full market price	209	203	194	227	211	300	300	280
Subsidized consumption								
- animal feed (calves)	1 143	1 047	1 177	1 174	1 174	1 305	1 276	1 240
Special measures								
- deposit system	:	—	391	74	—	—	—	—
- pigs and poultry	—	—	16	306	436	414	—	—
- pigs and poultry, direct aid	—	—	—	27	148	97	—	—
Total consumption	1 352	1 250	1 778	1 808	1 998	2 116	1 576	1 520
Exports at world market prices	290	59	69	184	146	356	436	400
Food aid	21	51	70	97	123	176	144	150
Special measures ([2])	—	35	28	140	150	132	—	—
Total exports ([3])	311	145	167	421	419	636	580	550
Closing stock								
- private	279	136	226	216	299	169	109	69
- public (intervention)	365	1 112	1 135	965	674	227	230	300
Total	644	1 248	1 361	1 181	973	396	339	369

Source: ([a]) EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
([b]) Eurostat.

([1]) Including buttermilk powder, powder incorporated directly in animal feed, milk powder for babies.

([2])

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Sales to developing countries at reduced prices:	35	14	-	-	-
Animal feed (Reg. No 2054/76)					
Destocking year	-	52	97	215	72
Estimate of the exporting year	-	14	140	150	130

([3]) Including 50 000 t estimate (by EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture) for directly incorporated milk powder not included in general statistics.

M.13.11 World trade in certain milk products - EC share (1)

		1 000 t				% TAV	
		1978 p	1979 p	1980 p	1981**	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I - *Exports*							
Butter/Butteroil	World (2)	589	809	940	:	3,0	16,2
	EUR 9 (2)	277	499	596	:	3.3	19,4
	%	47,0	61,7	63,4	:	×	×
	EUR 10	277	499	596	550	:	19,4
	%	47,0	61,7	63,4	:	×	×
Cheese	World	597	646	726	:	7,7	12,4
	EUR 9	219	265	330	380	9,5	24,5
	%	36,7	41,0	45,5	:	×	×
	EUR 10	220	267	332	:	:	24,3
	%	36,9	41,3	45,7	:	×	×
Skimmed-milk powder	World (2)	974	1 046	1 058	:	6,3	1,1
	EUR 9 (2)	419	636	580	550	15,6	−8,8
	%	43,0	60,8	54,8	:	×	×
	EUR 10	419	636	580	:	:	−8,8
	%	43,0	60,8	54,8	:	×	×
Whole-milk powder	World	596	558	798	:	10,6	43,0
	EUR 9	335	385	531	560	11,2	37,9
	%	67,5	69,0	66,5	:	×	×
	EUR 10	335	385	531	:	:	37,9
	%	67,5	69,0	66,5	:	×	×
Condensed milk	World	726	775	915	:	7,9	18,1
	EUR 9	545	556	653	670	4,3	17,4
	%	75,1	71,7	71,4	:	×	×
	EUR 10	545	556	653	590	:	17,4
	%	75,1	71,7	71,4	:	×	×
Casein	World	:	:	:	:	×	×
	EUR 9	32	40	50**	:	22,2	25,0**
	%	:	:	:	:	×	×
	EUR 10	:	:	:	:	×	×
	%	:	:	:	:	×	×
II - *Imports*							
Butter/Butteroil	World (2)	589	809	940	:	3,0	16,2
	EUR 9	125	118	103	94	−3,9	−12,7
	%	21,2	14,6	11,0	:	×	×
	EUR 10	125	118	103	:	:	−12,7
	%	21,2	14,6	11,0	:	×	×
Cheese	World	597	646	726	:	7,7	12,4
	EUR 9	78	77	96	95	−5,3	24,7
	%	13,1	11,9	13,2	:	×	×
	EUR 10	81	80	100	:	:	25,0
	%	13,6	12,4	13,8	:	×	×
Casein	World	:	:	:	:	×	×
	EUR 9	27	21	18**	:	−2,9	−14,3**
	%	:	:	:	:	×	×
	EUR 10	:	:	:	:	:	:
	%	:	:	:	:	×	×

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Intra-EC trade excluded.
(2) Food aid included.

M.13.12 World (1) – butter production (2)
– cheese production
– casein production

Butter (2)	%			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980**	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100,–	100,–	100,–	6 150	6 079	6 125**	:	0,8**
– EUR 9	31,2	32,2	31,9	1 919	1 956	1 956**	2,0	0,0**
– Ellas	0,1	0,1	0,1	5	5	5	:	0,0
– EUR 10	31,3	32,2	32	1 924	1 961**	1 961	:	0,0**
– Spain	0,3	0,3	0,4	16	19	27	:	42,1
– Portugal	0,1	0,1	0,1	4	5	5	:	0,0
– Australia	1,8	1,5	1,3	112	92	77	:	–16,3
– New Zealand	3,9	4,1	4,4	242	249	267	:	7,2
– USA	7,3	7,4	8,5	451	447	520	:	16,3
– Canada	1,7	1,6	1,6	103	98	100	:	2,0
– USSR	22,5	21,8	20,8	1 381	1 324	1 277	:	– 3,5
– Brazil	1,5	1,5	1,5	90	90	90	:	0,0
– Argentina	0,5	0,5	0,5	29	33	29	:	–12,1
– India	9,3	9,6	9,6	570	581	588	:	1,2
– Others	20,0	19,4	19,3	1 228	1 180	1 184	:	0,3
Cheese								
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	7 652	7 955	8 215**	:	3,3**
– EUR 9	41,4	41,6	41,7	3 169	3 306	3 424**	3,6	3,6**
– Ellas	1,8	1,7	1,8	137	139	146	1,8	5,0
– EUR 10	43,2	43,3	43,5	3 306	3 445	3 570**	:	3,6**
– Spain	1,5	1,1	1,2	112	91	98	:	7,7
– Portugal	0,4	0,4	0,5	31	34	37	:	8,8
– Australia	1,7	1,9	1,7	129	153	142	:	– 7,2
– New Zealand	1,1	1,2	1,2	82	95	100	:	5,3
– USA	20,9	21,2	22,0	1 597	1 686	1 807	:	7,2
– Canada	1,8	2,1	2,2	140	167	177	:	6,0
– USSR	8,7	8,8	8,2	668	704	676	:	– 4,0
– Brazil	0,7	0,7	0,7	56	57	58	:	1,8
– Argentina	3,2	3,1	3,1	244	248	254	:	2,4
– India	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Others	16,8	16,0	15,8	1 287	1 275	1 296	:	1,6
Casein								
World	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– EUR 9	:	:	:	66	80	100	6,1	25,0
– Ellas	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– EUR 10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Spain	:	:	:	:	2	:	:	:
– Portugal	:	:	:	:	—	—	:	:
– Australia	:	:	:	17	14	15	:	7,1
– New Zealand	:	:	:	63	62	68	:	9,7
– USA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Canada	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– USSR	:	:	:	31	27	27	:	0,0
– Brazil	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Argentina	:	:	:	3	2	3	:	50,0
– India	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Others	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Product weight.

(2) Including butteroil made from cream in butter equivalent.

M.13.13 World (1) - whole-milk powder and skimmed-milk powder production - concentrated milk production

	%			1 000 t			% TAV	
Whole-milk powder	1978	1979	1980**	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	1 500	1 608	1 828**	:	13,7**
- EUR 9	36,3	37,4	41,4	545	601	756**	6,2	25,8**
- Ellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	:	—
- EUR 10	36,3	37,4	41,4	545	601	756**	:	25,8**
- Spain	0,5	0,4	0,4	8	7	7	:	0,0
- Portugal	:	:	—	:	:	—	:	:
- Australia	4,7	5,3	3,9	71	85	72	:	−15,3
- New Zealand	4,7	4,9	4,7	71	78	86	:	10,3
- USA	2,3	2,4	2,1	34	39	38	:	2,6
- Canada	0,5	0,1	0,1	7	2	1	:	−50,0
- USSR	13,1	13,4	12,2	227	215	223	:	3,7
- Brazil	11,0	8,6	8,6	165	139	158	:	13,7
- Argentina	4,3	3,4	3,6	64	55	66	:	20,0
- India	—	—	—	—	—	—	:	×
- Others	20,6	24,1	23,0	307	387	421	:	8,9
Skimmed-milk powder								
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	4 069	4 100	4 149**	:	1,2**
- EUR 9	53,2	51,8	49,4	2 164	2 124	2 049**	2,8	− 3,5**
- Ellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- EUR 10	53,2	51,8	49,4	2 164	2 124	2 049**	:	− 3,5**
- Spain	0,5	0,6	0,9	21	26	38	:	46,2
- Portugal	0,2	0,2	0,2	10	10	10	:	0,0
- Australia	2,0	1,6	1,6	83	64	66	:	3,1
- New Zealand	4,0	4,1	4,1	164	167	170	:	1,8
- USA	10,3	10,0	12,7	420	412	527	:	27,9
- Canada	3,2	2,8	2,6	130	114	109	:	− 4,4
- USSR	7,5	8,6	8,2	306	353	340	:	− 3,7
- Brazil	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- Argentina	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- India	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- Others	18,9	20,2	20,2	771	830	840	:	1,2
Concentrated milk								
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	4 018	4 395	4 481**	:	2,0**
- EUR 9	32,6	30,1	29,7**	1 308	1 324	1 329**	0,1	0,4**
- Ellas	0,6	0,8	0,8	24	33	35	:	6,1
- EUR 10	33,2	30,9	30,4	1 332	1 357	1 364	:	0,5
- Spain	3,0	2,8	2,7	122	121	121	:	0,0
- Portugal	—	0,0	0,0	—	2	2	:	0,0
- Australia	1,9	1,9	1,8	77	82	80	:	− 2,4
- New Zealand	0,2	0,1	0,1	8	6	5	:	−16,7
- USA	22,2	19,8	19,8	893	872	887	:	1,7
- Canada	4,5	4,3	5,5	182	188	248	:	31,9
- USSR	11,3	10,0	10,3	453	439	461	:	5,0
- Brazil	0,8	0,8	0,8	33	34	34	:	0,0
- Argentina	0,2	0,2	0,4	7	10	17	:	70,0
- India	:	5,1	5,0	:	222	222	:	0,0
- Others	23,3	24,2	24,0	935	1 062	1 075	:	1,2

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Product weight.

M.13.14 Quantities of skimmed milk and skimmed-milk powder intended for animal feed and of skimmed milk converted into casein and caseinates for which a subsidy has been granted

	Skimmed milk (1) (2)					Skimmed-milk powder (2)					Skimmed milk for casein (2)				
	1 000 t				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1978	1979 (2)	1980	1981	1980/1979	1978	1979	1980	1981	1980/1979	1978	1979	1980	1981	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Deutschland	1 699	1 689	1 859		10,0	240	252	252		0	575	603	727		20,5
France	79	90	91		1,1	534	556	536		– 3,7	852	1 130	1 417		25,5
Italia	66	71	70		– 2,0	124	206	212		3,0	–	–	–		–
Nederland	41	91	73		–19,8	183	186	182		– 2,2	674	717	823		14,9
Belgique/België	413	394	385		–12,3	36	33	35		6,0	–	–	–		–
Luxembourg	3	2	2		–10,0	1	1	2		3,0	–	–	–		–
United Kingdom	366	500	682		36,4	18	23	24		4,3	49	81	142		74,5
Ireland	171	254	298		17,3	17	30	22		–24,5	415	525	681		31,6
Danmark	1 231	1 342	1 045		–22,1	17	18	11		–41,0	47	101	180		78,6
EUR 9	4 069	4 433	4 505		1,6	1 174	1 305	1 276		– 2,0	2 612	3 157	3 970		26,1
Ellas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	:	:	:		:
EUR 10	4 069	4 433	4 506	4 200	1,6	1 174	1 305	1 276	1 240	– 2,2	2 612	3 157	3 970	3 500	26,1

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Normal aid + special aid.
(2) Product weight.

M.13.15 Community butter and skimmed-milk powder stocks (1) on 1 April

Butter (2)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1979	1980	1981	1980/1979	1981/1980
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	166	203	34	22,3	−83,3
France	26	12	2	−54,4	−83,3
Italia	—	—	—	—	—
Nederland	42	20	0	−51,4	×
Belgique/België	15	18	1	16,4	×
Luxembourg	2	2	0	—	×
United Kingdom	35	29	4	−18,6	×
Ireland	—	7	0	—	×
Danmark	9	1	—	×	×
EUR 9	294	292	41	− 1,0	−86,0
Ellas	:	:	:	×	×
EUR 10	294	292	41	− 1,0	−86,0
Skimmed-milk powder (2)					
Deutschland	371	150	104	−59,0	−30,7
France	9	0	9	×	×
Italia	8	—	22	×	×
Nederland	—	—	—	—	—
Belgique/België	44	3	6	×	×
Luxembourg	4	1	—	−79,2	×
United Kingdom	29	1	3	×	×
Ireland	18	0	—	×	—
Danmark	20	—	—	×	—
EUR 9	503	156	144	−69,0	−7,7
Ellas	:	:	:	×	×
EUR 10	503	156	144	−69,0	− 7,7

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Stocks referred to in Article 6 of Regulation No 804/68 (butter: public and private storage; skimmed-milk powder: public storage).
(2) Product weight.

M.13.16 Intervention measures in 1980 for – butter – skimmed-milk powder

(1 000 t)

Butter (1)	Taken into storage	Public storage — Release from storage				Private storage
		On the Community market	For food aid		Total	Quantity subject to a storage contract
1	2	3	4		5	6
Deutschland	108	142	10	21	178	58
France	12	8	—	4	6	63
Italia (3)	10	—	—	:	—	1
Nederland	0	20	11	0	31	50
Belgique/België	3	19	—	2	21	12
Luxembourg	1	2	—	1	2	1
United Kingdom	19	37	—	9	46	11
Ireland	3	3	—	:	3	10
Danmark	—	2	—	:	2	3
EUR 9 (3)	146	231	21	37	289	209
Ellas	:	:	—	:	:	:
EUR 10	146	231	21	37	289	209

Skimmed-milk powder (2)	Taken into storage	Released from storage			
		To the Community market	For export	Food aid	Total
Deutschland	86	46	—	41	87
France	11	1	—	1	2
Italia (3)	59	2	—	—	2
Nederland	—	—	—	—	—
Belgique/België	8	1	—	6	7
Luxembourg	—	1	—	0	1
United Kingdom	2	0	—	1	1
Ireland	—	2	—	1	3
Danmark	0	0	—	—	0
EUR 9 (3)	107	54	—	50	104
Ellas	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 10 (3)	107	54	—	50	104

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 804/68, Article 6.
(2) In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 804/68, Article 7.
(3) The data for Italy cover stocks originating in the public warehouses of the other Member States, who have already included these quantities in their figures. To avoid double counting the EUR 9 total excluded the data for Italy.

M.13.17 Consumer prices: - milk
- cheese
- butter

		1978	1979	1980	% TAV 1979/1973	% TAV 1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Milk (1)						
Deutschland	DM/l	1,11	1,11	1,14	3,6	2,7
France	FF/l	2,04	2,26	2,51	11,0	11,1
Italia	LIT/l	395	450	513	20,1	14,0
Nederland	HFL/l	0,99	1,02	1,19	4,6	16,7
Belgique/België	BFR/l	15,4	15,5	16,0	5,8	3,2
United Kingdom	pence/pint	12,70	14,40	16,50	17,4	14,6
Ireland	pence/pint	8,50	11,80	13,60	15,0	15,3
Danmark	DKR/l	2,89	3,04	3,49	8,7	14,8
Ellas	DR/l	12,65	18,75	23,90	16,1	27,5
Cheese (2)						
Deutschland	DM/kg	10,68	10,76	11,05	4,0	2,7
France	FF/kg	24,07	25,73	27,31	10,3	6,1
Italia	LIT/kg	9 403	11 279	10 878	23,1	− 3,6
Nederland	HFL/kg	10,44	10,44	10,90	6,1	4,4
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	164,3	168,0	173,0	7,9	3,0
United Kingdom	pence/lb	70,22	83,00	95,10	17,1	14,6
Ireland	pence/lb	85,70	96,60	104,40	22,2	8,1
Danmark	DKR/kg	32,35	34,24	39,15	11,8	14,3
Ellas	DR/kg	134,0	154,7	182,8	15,4	18,2
Butter (3)						
Deutschland	DM/250 g	2,28	2,31	2,34	2,5	1,3
France	FF/kg	18,50	19,87	21,33	6,9	7,3
Italia	LIT/kg	4 067	4 266	4 918	13,5	15,3
Nederland	HFL/250 g	2,29	2,29	2,38	2,7	3,9
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	150,8	152,0	154,0	4,8	1,3
United Kingdom	pence/lb	60,13	73,70	85,50	21,2	16,0
Ireland	pence/lb	56,95	65,90	64,70	15,3	− 1,8
Danmark	DKR/kg	20,51	20,93	23,85	7,7	14,0
Ellas	DR/kg	143,3	165,3	192,7	15,8	16,6

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Deutschland: Frische Vollmilch 3,5%, in standfesten Packungen.
France: Pasteurisé: lait entier.
Italia: Latte.
Nederland: Gepasteuriseerde volle melk (fles).
Belgique/België: Lait entier en bouteille — volle melk in flessen.
United Kingdom: Milk, ordinary per pint, natural fat, pasteurized.
Ireland: Milk, natural fat, pasteurized.
Danmark: Sødmælk.
Ellas: Gala (milk).

(2) Deutschland: Edamer oder Gouda — 40/45% Fett.
France: Emmenthal français.
Italia: Parmigiano.
Nederland: Belegen Goudse kaas.
Belgique/België: Gouda 45%.
United Kingdom: Cheese, Cheddar type.
Ireland: Cheese, natural.
Danmark: Ost 45%, 'Danbo'
Ellas: Tiri skliro (hard cheese).

(3) Deutschland: Dt. Markenbutter in ¼-kg-Packungen.
France: Beurre laitier en plaques.
Italia: Burro.
Nederland: Roomboter.
Belgique/België: Beurre de laiterie.
United Kingdom: Butter, home product.
Ireland: Butter.
Danmark: Smør saltet.
Ellas: Voutiro (butter).

M.13.18 **Consumer price index - milk, butter, cheese**
(in money and real terms)

	1970 = 100			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
Money terms					
Deutschland	144,7	:	:	:	:
France	202,2	220,6	:	10,0	:
Italia	299,8	343,6	:	18,5	:
Nederland	169,1	169,6	:	5,6	:
Belgique/België	160,9	162,0	:	5,5	:
Luxembourg	161,9	163,5	:	5,7	:
United Kingdom	314,1	361,5	:	18,2	:
Ireland	238,0	296,2	:	15,1	:
Danmark	220,5		:		:
Ellas	:	:	:	:	:
Real terms					
Deutschland	96,8	:	:	:	:
France	101,3	99,9	:	−0,6	:
Italia	113,1	112,9	:	1,8	:
Nederland	91,9	88,3	:	−1,6	:
Belgique/België	88,1	84,9	:	−2,7	:
Luxembourg	94,6	91,4	:	−1,6	:
United Kingdom	116,5	118,2	:	2,2	:
Ireland	88,5	97,3	:	0,1	:
Danmark	106,2		:		:
Ellas	:	:	:	:	:

Source : Eurostat.

M.14.1 **Cattle numbers**
(December of the previous year)

	1 000 head			% TAV	
	1979	1980	1981	1980/1974	1981/1980
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	15 007	15 050	15 069	0,9	0,1
France	23 507	23 542	23 605	−0,0	0,3
Italia	8 724	8 808	8 836	0,5	0,3
Nederland	4 797	5 028	5 010	1,6	−0,4
Belgique/België	2 870	2 894	2 896	0,2	0,1
Luxembourg	215	217	220	1,0	1,3
United Kingdom	13 538	13 363	13 119	−1,4	−1,8
Ireland	6 130	6 169	5 824	−0,9	−5,6
Danmark	3 052	2 944	2 921	0,0	−0,8
EUR 9	77 840	78 014	77 501	0,0	−0,7
Ellas	975	934	900	−3,7	−3,6
EUR 10	78 815	78 948	78 401	−0,0	−0,7

Source: Eurostat.

M.14.2 **Beef and veal supply balance** **EUR 10**

	1 000 t (1)			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross domestic production	6 500	6 902	7 175	2,7	4,0
Net production	6 540	6 942	7 175	2,3	3,4
Changes in stocks	:	:	:	:	:
Imports (2)	537	490	405	− 8,8	−17,3
Exports (2)	159	300	582	20,2	94,0
Intra-Community trade	1 429	1 434	1 469	7,2	2,4
Internal use (total)	6 945	7 014	6 960	1,3	− 0,8
Gross consumption in kg/head/year	25,8	26,0	25,7	0,9	− 1,2
Degree of self-supply (%) (1)	93,6	98,4	103,0	1,4	4,7

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Carcass weight.
(2) Total trade, including live animals.

M.14.3 Net beef and veal production (beef animals and calves) (1)

		1 000 t (2)			% TAV	
		1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Beef animals	Deutschland	1 371	1 445	1 491	3,6	3,2
	France	1 297	1 447	1 468	4,1	1,5
	Italia	869	935	982	– 0,5	5,0
	Nederland	253	274	288	5,4	5,1
	Belgique/België	236	246	267	0,7	8,5
	Luxembourg	008	008	008	0,3	1,3
	United Kingdom	1 022	1 045	1 103	3,5	5,6
	Ireland	388	387	445	11,0	15,1
	Danmark	233	249	242	5,7	– 3,0
	EUR 9	5 676	6 036	6 294	1,0 (3)	4,3
	Ellas	096	092	83**	4,9	– 9,8**
	EUR 10	5 772	6 128	×	×	×
Calves	Deutschland	069	073	073	0,9	0,3
	France	361	377	370	2,7	– 1,9
	Italia	158	170	164	7,2	– 3,4
	Nederland	122	129	131	3,1	1,3
	Belgique/België	032	034	034	6,6	– 0,5
	Luxembourg	000	000	000	–24,0	9,1
	United Kingdom	006	005	006	– 2,1	5,8
	Ireland	001	001	001	0,0	19,8
	Danmark	002	002	002	–10,9	– 4,5
	EUR 9	750	791	781	3,5	– 1,4
	Ellas	021	020	18**	0,0	–10**
	EUR 10	771	811	×	×	×
Beef and veal	Deutschland	1 440	1 517	1 564	3,4	3,1
	France	1 658	1 824	1 838	3,8	0,8
	Italia	1 027	1 105	1 146	0,5	3,7
	Nederland	375	403	419	4,6	3,9
	Belgique/België	268	281	301	1,3	7,4
	Luxembourg	008	008	008	0,2	1,3
	United Kingdom	1 028	1 050	1 109	3,4	5,6
	Ireland	389	388	446	11,0	15,1
	Danmark	235	252	244	5,4	– 3,1
	EUR 9	6 427	6 827	7 075	1,1 (3)	3,6
	Ellas	117	112	101**	3,9	– 9,9**
	EUR 10	6 544	6 939	7 176	1,0**	3,4

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Total slaughterings of animals including those of foreign origin.
(2) Carcass weight.
(3) 1980/1974.
N.B.: These figures do not correspond to gross domestic production; for this see Table M.22.1.

M.14.4 Slaughterings of beef animals and calves (1)

		1 000 head			% TAV		Average weight in kg/carcass			% TAV	
		1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Beef animals	Deutschland	4 674	4 887	4 971	3,1	1,7	293,3	295,6	299,9	0,4	1,4
	France	4 089	4 537	4 549	4,1	0,3	317,2	318,9	322,6	0,0	1,2
	Italia	3 358	3 592	3 776	1,4	5,1	258,7	260,3	260,1	– 1,8	– 0,1
	Nederland	890	956	1 007	5,2	5,3	284,4	286,5	285,8	0,2	– 0,2
	Belgique/België	733	759	793	0,1	4,5	322,0	324,7	337,4	0,6	3,9
	Luxembourg	029	029	029	0,1	0,7	281,9	288,1	289,6	0,2	0,5
	United Kingdom	3 883	3 927	4 121	2,9	5,0	263,1	266,2	267,7	0,6	0,6
	Ireland	1 468	1 452	1 662	9,6	14,4	264,3	266,4	267,9	1,8	0,6
	Danmark	1 018	1 083	1 045	4,7	– 3,5	229,0	230,3	231,3	0,9	0,4
	EUR 9	20 141	21 221	21 953	3,4	3,4	281,8	284,4	286,7	0,7 (2)	0,8
	Ellas	434	413	344**	4,2	–16,9**	221,2	222,8	241,3**	0,7	8,3**
	EUR 10	20 575	21 634	22 297	3,5	3,1**	280,6	283,3	:	0,7	×
Calves	Deutschland	665	680	666	– 1,4	– 2,1	103,7	106,7	109,3	2,4	2,5
	France	3 407	3 454	3 302	1,5	– 4,4	106,0	109,1	112,0	1,2	2,6
	Italia	1 327	1 392	1 351	1,4	– 2,9	179,1	122,1	121,4	5,7	– 0,5
	Nederland	1 074	1 080	1 101	2,0	2,0	113,2	119,7	118,9	– 1,1	– 0,7
	Belgique/België	262	276	275	3,2	– 0,1	122,0	124,0	123,5	3,2	– 0,4
	Luxembourg	000	000	000	–25,8	8,8	192,0	80,3	80,5	2,5	0,3
	United Kingdom	151	158	40	1,8	–11,7	39,0	32,9	39,4	– 3,8	19,7
	Ireland	005	007	006	39,0	–15,3	114,3	139,2	196,7	–28,0	41,4
	Danmark	045	043	039	– 5,8	– 9,5	53,3	051,2	054,0	– 5,5	5,5
	EUR 9	6 937	7 090	6 880	1,3	– 3,0	108,2	111,6	113,4	2,2	1,6
	Ellas	161	149	130**	0,6	–18,1**	130,4	134,2	138,2**	0,6	3,0**
	EUR 10	7 098	7 239	7 010**	1,3	– 3,2**	108,7	112,1	:	0,6	×

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Total slaughterings of animals of national and foreign origin.

(2) $\frac{1979}{1974}$.

M.14.5 Market prices (1) for beef and veal

		ECU/100 kg (2)			% TAV (3)	
		1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Beef animals	Deutschland	127,025	127,909	128,898	2,3	– 0,4
	France	143,607	140,255	141,075	6,2	7,2
	Italia	135,879	135,713	144,350	14,0	19,1
	Nederland	121,323	120,929	121,952	2,3	0,5
	Belgique/België	135,571	140,327	141,777	3,7	0,7
	Luxembourg	137,078	138,050	140,151	3,1	1,1
	United Kingdom	120,888	125,428	117,820	12,6	3,1
	Ireland	111,366	114,896	111,173	15,1	– 2,4
	Danmark	120,519	119,993	123,228	6,2	10,3
	EUR 9 (4)	130,508	130,801	130,871	6,2	0,1
	Ellas	172,726	188,809	:	14,0	7,3
	EUR 10 (4)	:	:	:	:	:
Calves	Deutschland	200,512	201,671	192,917	2,1	– 5,5
	France	218,275	214,322	195,022	6,9	3,1
	Italia	192,445	187,090	189,639	12,5	13,5
	Nederland	190,675	187,866	173,420	1,7	– 8,0
	Belgique/België	203,223	205,227	189,670	4,4	– 7,9
	Luxembourg	180,232	167,183	162,766	0,0	– 3,0
	United Kingdom	181,193	177,451	172,364	9,1	6,8
	Ireland	134,563	156,321	164,854	13,6	6,2
	Danmark	131,550	131,492	134,204	5,0	9,6
	EUR 9 (4)	193,125	192,460	183,731	5,7	– 4,5
	Ellas	190,686	261,351	241,341	13,2	7,0
	EUR 10 (4)	:	:	:	:	:

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Representative markets (for Ireland and the United Kingdom, including accession compensatory amounts).
(2) Live weight – Ø 'all classes'.
(3) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.
(4) Weighted Ø.

M.14.6 Consumer price of beef and veal

					% TAV	
		1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	DM/kg	30,90	31,63	32,78	4,1	3,6
France	FF/kg	45,49	48,87	53,01	9,2	8,5
Italia	LIT/kg	6 310	6 953	7 731	14,5	11,2
Nederland	HFL/kg	25,35	26,27	27,24	4,4	3,7
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	403,3	415,0	431,0	7,4	3,9
United Kingdom	pence/lb	161,55	194,50	216,9	14,9	11,5
Ireland	pence/lb	153,75	178,50	187,70	16,0	5,2
Danmark	DKR/kg	36,49	38,77	43,44	8,5	12,0
Ellas	DR/kg	93,9	124,7	151,1	14,7	21,2

Source: Eurostat.

Deutschland: Lendenfilet.
France: Faux-filet paré.
Italia: Carne bovina s. o.
Nederland: Runderbiefstuk.
Belgique/België: Entrecôte - Tussenribstuk.
United Kingdom: Sirloin steak.
Ireland: Sirloin steak.
Danmark: Oksekød.
Ellas: Kréas voos.

M.14.7 World production and production of principal beef and veal-producing/exporting countries (1)

	%			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	»1979«/»1973«	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	48 211	46 738	46 300	2,3	− 0,9
- EUR 9	13,3	14,6	15,3	6 427	6 827	7 075	2,2	3,6
- Ellas	0,2	0,2	0,2	117	112	101	1,8	− 9,8
- EUR 10	13,6	14,8	15,5	6 544	6 939	7 176	2,2	3,4
- Spain	0,8	0,8	0,8	391	394	380	1,4	− 3,6
- Portugal	0,2	0,2	0,2	96	91	87	1,1	− 4,4
- USA	23,4	21,2	21,6	11 284	9 925	9 999	0,2	0,7
- USSR	14,7	15,0	14,7	7 086	7 029	6 800	3,8	− 3,3
- Brazil	4,8	4,5	4,5	2 309	2 106	2 078	1,0	− 1,3
- Argentina	6,5	6,6	6,2	3 146	3 092	2 876	5,8	− 7,0
- Uruguay	0,7	0,6	0,7	326	270	306	0,3	13,3
- Australia	4,4	3,8	3,3	2 131	1 770	1 539	4,6	−13,1
- New Zealand	1,2	1,1	1,1	572	512	496	3,8	− 3,1
- Peop. Rep. China	3,4	3,5	3,6	1 623	1 650	1 675	:	1,5
- Canada	2,2	2,0	2,1	1 060	946	971	2,4	2,6
- Mexico	1,2	1,2	1,3	558	573	590	1,7	3,0
- Colombia	1,2	1,3	1,3	570	597	605	5,7	1,3
- Poland	1,5	1,7	1,6	737	786	750	4,6	− 4,6
- Yugoslavia	0,7	0,7	0,7	338	341	335	3,1	1,8
- Japan	0,8	0,9	0,9	403	402	418	5,6	4,0
- South Africa	1,0	1,1	1,1	467	526	506	4,5	− 3,8

Source: FAO and other international organizations.

(1) Net production.

M.15.1 Pig numbers
(December of the previous year)

	1 000 head			% TAV	
	1979	1980	1981	1980/1974	1981/1980
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	22 641	22 374	22 553	1,5	0,8
France	10 765	10 525	10 512	−1,4	− 0,1
Italia	8 921	8 807	8 928	1,2	1,4
Nederland	9 301	10 044	10 188	6,5	1,4
Belgique/België	4 992	4 987	5 041	0,9	0,5
Luxembourg	91	80	88	−3,8	10,0
United Kingdom	7 964	7 794	7 786	−3,0	− 0,1
Ireland	1 148	1 119	1 095	1,3	− 2,1
Danmark	9 184	9 566	9 696	1,7	1,4
EUR 9	75 007	75 295	75 857	1,1	0,7
Ellas	892	948	995	2,3	5,0
EUR 10	75 899	76 243	76 852	1,1	0,8

Source: Eurostat.

M.15.2 Pigmeat supply balance — EUR 10

	1 000 t (1)			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross domestic production	9 416	9 905	10 201	3,2	2,9
Imports - Live animals	47	46	40	29	−13,1
Exports - Live animals	0	0	0	:	0
Intra-Community trade	273	306	366	6,9	19,6
Net production	9 463	9 951	10 241	3,3	2,9
Changes in stocks	12	−3	8	:	:
Imports	171	104	136	−22,9	30,7
Exports	168	218	217	− 4,1	− 0,5
Intra-Community trade	1 377	1 513	1 590	0,6	5,1
Internal use	9 454	9 840	10 152	3	3,1
Gross consumption in kg/head/year	35,1	36,5	37,5	2,21	2,7
Degree of self-supply (%)	99,6	100,7	100,5	0,18	− 0,2

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Carcass weight.

M.15.3 Net pigmeat production (1)

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	3 087	3 169	3 214	3,0	1,4
France	1 770	1 849	1 860	3,1	0,6
Italia	967	1 033	1 086	7,0	5,0
Nederland	1 048	1 104	1 126	5,2	2,0
Belgique/België	623	650	661	1,9	1,7
Luxembourg	8	8	8	−2,7	6,9
United Kingdom	886	940	928	−0,7	−1,3
Ireland	133	152	155	0,9	2,0
Danmark	807	893	966	2,5	8,3
EUR 9	9 329	9 797	10 003	3,1	2,1
Ellas	134	147	144	7,4	−2,0
EUR 10	9 463	9 944	10 147	3,2	2,0

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Carcass weight: animals of national origin + live exported animals − live imported animals.

M.15.4 Number of pigs slaughtered (1)

	1 000 head			% TAV		Average carcass weight in kg			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Deutschland	36 261	37 577	37 998	3,5	1,1	85,1	84,3	84,6	−0,5	0,3
France	20 108	21 071	21 109	3,1	0,2	88,0	87,8	88,1	0,0	0,4
Italia	9 622	10 041	10 285	5,4	2,4	100,5	102,9	105,5	1,5	2,6
Nederland	12 530	13 078	13 239	5,1	1,2	83,6	84,4	85,0	0,1	0,7
Belgique/België	7 644	8 004	8 145	1,8	1,8	81,5	81,2	81,1	0,1	− 0,1
Luxembourg	122	102	122	−3,1	20,4	67,3	73,3	65,1	0,4	−11,2
United Kingdom	13 795	14 738	14 625	−0,4	−0,8	64,2	63,8	63,5	−0,3	− 0,5
Ireland	2 040	2 299	2 361	1,4	2,7	65,3	66,0	65,6	−0,5	− 0,7
Danmark	11 935	13 314	14 483	2,7	8,8	67,6	67,0	66,7	−0,2	− 0,5
EUR 9	114 045	120 223	122 367	2,9	1,8	81,8	81,5	81,7	0,1	0,3
Ellas	2 095	2 297	2 166**	7,0	−7,3**	64,0	64,0	66,5**	0,4	5,7**
EUR 10	116 151	122 520	124 533**	3,0	1,6**	81,5	81,2	:	0,1	×

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Animals of national and foreign origin.

M.15.5 Market prices for pigmeat (1)

	ECU/100 kg (2)			% TAV (3)	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	121,942	123,219	124,689	− 1,7	0,1
France	139,736	136,927	137,931	3,6	4,1
Italia	141,976	152,146	158,814	11,9	12,3
Nederland	121,518	123,415	122,658	− 1,0	− 1,1
Belgique/België	129,937	132,501	137,052	− 0,1	2,9
Luxembourg	149,049	141,651	155,157	0,6	9,0
United Kingdom	152,069	142,047	136,326	− 2,8	5,7
Ireland	126,755	123,553	125,526	− 3,0	2,4
Danmark	128,466	123,787	124,442	2,0	8,1
EUR 9 (4)	132,037	131,615	132,407	3,3	0,6
Ellas	115,009	143,594	137,174	11,7	11,6
EUR 10 (4)	×	×	×	×	×

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Representative markets (for Ireland and the United Kingdom, including accession compensatory amounts until 15.6.1977).
(2) Slaughtered weight - Class II.
(3) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.
(4) Weighted Ø.

M.15.6 Consumer price of pigmeat

					% TAV	
		1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	DM/kg	11,09	10,81	11,20	17	3,6
France	FF/kg	28,37	29,37	31,15	6,2	6,1
Italia	LIT/kg	4 099	4 401	5 275	12,1	19,9
Nederland	HFL/kg	13,60	13,55	13,73	2,6	1,3
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	188,0	184,0	191,5	4,1	4,1
United Kingdom	UKL/kg	94,55	104,20	111,8	12,7	7,3
Ireland	IRL/kg	155,28	177,20	194,8	16,1	9,9
Danmark	DKR/kg	59,71	67,95	74,36	12,3	9,4
Ellas	DR/kg	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat.

Deutschland: Kotelett.
France: Filet de porc.
Italia: Carne suina senz'osso.
Nederland: Haaskarbonade.
Belgique/België: Côte de porc - varkensrib.
United Kingdom: Loin (with bone).
Ireland: Steak.
Danmark: Mellemkam uden spæk.
Ellas: :

M.15.7 **World production and gross domestic production of principal pigmeat-producing/exporting countries**

	%			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980 p	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	50 060	53 297	54 999	16,6	3,2
- EUR 9	18,6	18,3	18,3	9 282	9 758	10 057	6,6	3,1
- Ellas	0,3	0,3	0,3	134	147	144	21,5	0,0
- EUR 10	18,8	18,6	18,6	9 416	9 905	10 201	7,1	3,1
- Spain	1,6	1,7	1,8	803	939	975	16,0	3,8
- Portugal	0,3	0,3	0,3	155	160	173	20,1	7,5
- Peop. Rep. China	29,1	29,2	30,0	14 566	15 580	16 486	44,5	5,8
- USA	12,1	13,1	13,7	6 075	7 008	7 535	2,1	7,6
- USSR	10,6	9,9	9,2	5 302	5 289	5 050	7,2	− 4,7
- Poland	3,4	3,3	3,1	1 785	1 792	1 700	12,3	− 5,1
- Japan	2,6	2,7	2,9	1 284	1 430	1 476	15,6	3,2
- GDR	2,2	2,1	2,1	1 119	1 143	1 152	2,4	0,8
- Brazil	1,7	1,7	2,0	850	900	1 050	6,7	16,7
- Canada	1,2	1,5	1,6	620	750	890	8,9	18,7
- Yugoslavia	1,6	1,5	1,3	785	743	710	21,5	− 4,4
- Romania	1,7	1,7	1,7	852	925	930	8,9	0,0
- Hungary	1,7	1,7	1,6	853	885	900	3,6	1,7
- Czechoslovakia	1,6	1,6	1,5	798	797	805	21,1	1,0

Source: FAO and other international organizations.

M.16.1 Laying hens

	1 000 head			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	59 300	55 400	56 600	−3,0	2,2
France	69 180	70 590	72 550	1,1	2,8
Italia	82 300	82 000	78 130	0,8	− 4,7
Nederland	27 400	34 349	37 370**	9,1	8,8**
Belgique/België	15 225	13 883	12 559	−2,3	− 9,5
Luxembourg	250	200	150	−6,3	−25,0
United Kingdom	63 651	62 194	58 171	−0,9	− 6,5
Ireland	3 368	3 179	3 050**	−4,2	− 4,1**
Danmark	4 669	4 859	4 506	−1,4	− 7,3
EUR 9	325 343	326 654	323 086**	0,2	− 1,1**
Ellas	16 714	16 575	16 764	0,4	1,1
EUR 10	342 057	343 229	339 850**	0,2	− 1,0**

Source: Eurostat.

M.16.2 Number of utility chicks hatched from laying hens

	1 000 head			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	43 138	41 602	42 088	− 1,2	1,2
France	41 793	43 720	47 570	4,5	8,8
Italia	37 903	29 636	34 087	2,1	15,0
Nederland	29 217	31 047	34 109	11,1	9,8
Belgique/België	12 801	12 124	14 183	− 2,1	17,0
Luxembourg	17	16	0	−16,1	×
United Kingdom	48 509	45 307	39 951	− 3,5	−11,8
Ireland	2 361	2 093	1 965	− 0,4	− 6,1
Danmark	4 160	4 040	4 089	− 3,9	1,2
EUR 9	219 898	209 584	218 042	1,0	4,0
Ellas	:	:	:	×	×
EUR 10	:	:	:	×	×

Source: Eurostat.

M.16.3 **Production of eggs in shell (total eggs)**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	852	802	821	– 2,3	2,4
France	793	803	853	1,8	6,2
Italia	674	664	634	1,7	– 4,5
Nederland	419	491	540	10,1	10,0
UEBL/BLEU	229	208	199	– 2,4	– 4,3
United Kingdom	883	879	822	0,3	– 6,5
Ireland	37	35	26	– 0,9	–25,7
Danmark	71	77	76	0,9	– 1,3
EUR 9	3 958	3 959	3 971	1,0	0,3
Ellas	119	128	120	3,5	– 6,2
EUR 10	4 077	4 087	4 091	1,0	0,1

Source: Eurostat.

M.16.4 **Egg supply balance (total eggs)** EUR 10

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	4 077	4 087	4 091	1,0	0,1
Change in stocks	4	4	–1	×	×
Imports	41	28	31**	–10,9	10,7**
Exports	56	66	75**	8.7	13,6**
Intra-Community trade	395	441	492**	9,0	11,6**
Internal use	4 058	4 044	4 048	0,8	0,1
of which:					
- eggs for hatching	182	185	211	0,9	14,1
- animal feed	0	0	0	0	0
- industrial use	19	12	14	1,5	16,7
- losses (market)	39	29	35	– 7,7	20,7
- human consumption	3 817	3 819	3 788	0,9	– 0,8
Human consumption in kg/head/year	14,2	14,2	14,0	0,6	– 1,4
Degree of self-supply (%)	100,5	101,1	101,1	0,3	0

Source: Eurostat.

M.16.5 Market prices for eggs (1)

	ECU/100 pieces			% TAV (2)	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	4,634	4,787	5,759	– 2,8	19,0
France	6,364	5,897	6,012	5,2	7,3
Italia	6,149	5,328	6,278	10,6	31,2
Nederland	3,523	3,488	4,338	– 5,0	25,4
Belgique/België	3,579	3,466	4,409	– 4,4	26,8
Luxembourg	5,353	5,287	6,097	– 2,7	14,9
United Kingdom	5,871	6,655	6,958	8,6	14,1
Ireland	5,996	6,534	7,111	8,8	9,7
Danmark	7,039	6,448	6,830	4,8	13,9
Ellas	5,324	5,704	5,816	9,6	20,2

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Deutschland: Köln: Großhandelseinkaufspreis, frei Nordrhein-Westfälische Station.
France: Paris-Rungis: prix de gros à la vente, franco marché.
Italia: Milano: prezzo d'acquisto del commercio all'ingrosso, franco mercato.
Nederland: Groothandelsverkoopprijs.
Belgique/België: Kruishoutem: prix de gros à l'achat, franco marché. groothandelsaankoopprijs, franco markt.
Luxembourg: Prix de gros à la vente, franco détaillant.
United Kingdom: Eggs Authority: packer to wholesaler price.
Ireland: Dublin: wholesale selling price.
Danmark: Engrospris.
Ellas: Prix en gros

(2) Calculé à partir des cours en monnaie nationale.

M.16.6 Consumer prices for eggs

					% TAV	
		1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	DM/piece	0,24	0,23	0,25	– 0,7	8,7
France	FF/piece	0,59	0,58	0,64	6,4	10,3
Italia	LIT/piece	92	96	121	11,5	26,0
Nederland	HFL/piece	0,20	0,22	0,24	– 0,7	9,1
Belgique/België	BFR/piece	4,1	3,9	4,2	2,3	7,7
United Kingdom	pence/piece	4,76	5,38	6,01	10,8	11,7
Ireland	pence/piece	4,89	5,48	6,01	10,7	9,7
Danmark	DKR/piece	0,83	0,86	0,97	7,1	12,8
Ellas	DR/piece	2,9	3,3	4,1	9,5	24,2

Source: Eurostat.

Deutschland: Dt. Frischeier, Kl. A Gewichtsklasse III.
France: Frais emballés.
Italia: Uova fresche.
Nederland: Eieren.
Belgique/België: Œufs- eieren.
United Kingdom: Eggs, large.
Ireland: Eggs.
Danmark: Æg.
Ellas: Avga (eggs).

M.17.1 Number of utility chicks of table strains hatched

	1 000 head			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	246 235	250 899	256 748	5,3	2,3
France	439 290	469 235	528 759	5,6	12,7
Italia	368 127	385 963	392 793	5,2	1,8
Nederland	312 838	319 870	335 207	1,0	4,8
UEBL/BLEU	74 972	72 813	74 711	– 1,6	2,6
United Kingdom	393 883	409 112	408 830	3,6	– 0,1
Ireland	23 815	25 459	24 999	1,0	– 1,8
Danmark	74 983	73 832	70 711	0,8	– 4,2
EUR 9	1 934 140	2 007 180	2 092 753	3,7	4,3
Ellas	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 10	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat.

M.17.2 Gross domestic production of poultrymeat

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	350	365	374	4,5	2,5
France	963	1 036	1 136	4,6	9,7
Italia	960	980	1 007	3,5	2,8
Nederland	344	359	375	0,3	4,5
UEBL/BLEU	104	102	113	– 1,4	10,8
United Kingdom	726	750	748	2,1	– 0,3
Ireland	43	47	50	2,3	6,4
Danmark	98	100	97	1,8	– 3,0
EUR 9	3 588	3 739	3 900	3,0	4,3
Ellas	120	119	120**	4,9	0,8**
EUR 10	3 708	3 858	4 020**	3,0	4,2**

Source: Eurostat.

M.17.3 Poultrymeat supply balance

EUR 10

	1 000 t (1)			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980**	1979/1973	1980**/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross domestic production	3 708	3 858	4 020	3,0	4,2
Imports - Live birds	6	3	2	−16,7	−33,3
Exports - Live birds	1	6	3	×	−50,0
Intra-Community trade	46	51	61	13,4	19,6
Net production	3 713	3 855	4 019	2,9	4,3
Changes in stocks	−13	3	11	×	266,7
Imports	66	68	76	0,2	11,8
Exports	192	253	336	10,1	32,8
Intra-Community trade	279	288	281	1,4	− 2,4
Internal use (total)	3 600	3 666	3 748	2,7	2,2
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	13,4	13,6	13,9	2,4	2,1
Degree of self-supply (%)	103,0	105,2	107,3	0,3	2,0

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Carcass weight.

M.17.4 Market prices for chickens (1)

	ECU/kg (2)			% TAV (3)	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	1,141	1,196	1,254	− 0,5	3,6
France	1,088	1,010	1,016	4,9	5,9
Italia	1,527	1,464	1,386	13,8	5,3
Nederland	1,099	1,050	1,209	− 2,0	5,3
Belgique/België	1,113	1,188	1,128	− 0,8	− 5,6
Luxembourg	1,716	1,719	1,726	3,9	0,0
United Kingdom	1,543	1,589	1,439	12,8	− 0,9
Ireland	1,688	1,743	1,890	14,8	9,3
Danmark	1,181	1,241	1,338	3,6	15,9
Ellas	1,085	1,148	1,357	9,1	37,0

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Deutschland: BML — Hähnchen bratfertig, 70% — Großhandelsverkaufspreis.
France: Paris-Rungis: poulets classe A (moyens), 83% — Prix de gros à la vente.
Italia: Forlí: polli allevamento intensivo, 70% — Prezzi d'acquisto all'ingrosso.
Nederland: LEI: kuikens 70% — Groothandelsverkoopprijs.
Belgique/België: Poulets 70% — Prix de gros à la vente. Kuikens 70% — Groothandelsverkoopprijs.
United Kingdom: London: chickens, 83% — Wholesale price.
Ireland: Chickens, 70% — Wholesale price.
Danmark: Kyllinger, 70% — Slagterie til detailhandel.
Ellas: Chondriki timi (chickens) 70%.

(2) Slaughtering weight.

(3) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.

M.17.5 Consumer prices for chickens

					% TAV	
		1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	DM/kg	4,80	4,79	4,98	1,7	4,0
France	FF/kg	12,79	13,69	14,80	11,6	8,1
Italia	LIT/kg	1 834	2 071	2 392	12,9	15,5
Nederland	HFL/kg	6,18	6,28	6,46	3,4	2,9
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	97,0	96,0	101,5	4,2	5,7
United Kingdom	pence/lb	53,60	61,30	67,10	15,6	9,5
Ireland	pence/lb	:	:	:	:	:
Danmark	DKR/kg	:	:	:	:	:
Ellas	DR/kg	60,0	68,46	94,64	9,5	38,2

Source: Eurostat.

Deutschland: Brathähnchen.
France: Poulet industriel effilé.
Italia: Pollame (Gallina).
Nederland: Braadkuiken – vers.
Belgique/België: Poulet – braadkuiken.
United Kingdom: Chicken, fresh 4 lbs.
Ellas: Lianiki timi.

M.18 Output of silk-worm cocoons and number of boxes of silk-worm eggs used

		Quantity			% TAV	
		1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Silk-worm cocoons (in kg)	France	3 423	3 727	3 681	52,2	– 1,2
	Italia	200 000	143 100	110 000	– 17,4	– 23,1
	EUR 9	203 423	146 827	113 681	– 17,1	– 22,6
	Ellas	221 000	176 000	194 000	– 14,7	10,2
	EUR 10	424 423	322 827	307 681	:	– 4,7
Boxes of silk-worm eggs	France	155	167	174	51,2	4,2
	Italia	8 600	5 385	4 000	– 16,2	– 25,1
	EUR 9	8 755	5 505	4 174	– 15,8	– 24,2
	Ellas	8 289	5 930	6 929	– 12,1	16,8
	EUR 10	17 044	11 435	11 103	– 14,2	– 2,9

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.19.1 Sheep and goat numbers (December of the previous year)

Sheep		1 000 head			% TAV	
		1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1		2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland		1 135	1 136	1 145	3,8	0,8
France		11 255	11 642	11 799	2,2	1,3
Italia		8 694	8 973	9 110	2,4	1,5
Nederland (1)		800	841	895	6,0	6,4
Belgique/België		84	91	84	4,7	– 7,7
Luxembourg		5	5	5	—	0,0
United Kingdom		20 504	21 651	21 721	1,7	0,0
Ireland		2 526	2 418	2 360	– 2,6	– 2,4
Danmark (2)		57	56	54	1,2	– 3,6
	EUR 9	45 060	46 813	47 173	1,8	0,6
Ellas		8 076	8 030	8 043	0,3	0,2
	EUR 10	53 136	54 843	55 216	1,6	0,6
Goats						
Deutschland		36	36	36	– 1,7	0,0
France		1 043	1 080	1 110	3,1	2,8
Italia		960	980	978	0,5	– 0,2
Nederland (1)		:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België		6	9	6	20,1	–33,3
Luxembourg		:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom		:	:	:	:	:
Ireland		:	:	:	:	:
Danmark (2)		:	:	:	:	:
	EUR 9	2 045	2 105	2 131	1,8	1,2
Ellas		4 508	4 512	4 532	1,0	0,4
	EUR 10	6 554	6 617	6 663	1,2	0,7

Source: Eurostat.

(1) May figures.
(2) June figures.

M.19.2 Gross domestic sheepmeat and goatmeat production (1)

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	19,5	18,1	19,5	7,1	7,7
France	147,3	159,5	173,7	3,7	8,9
Italia	52,3	54,3	53,0	9,2	− 2,4
Nederland	17,9	20,7	25,0	12,9	20,8
Belgique/België	3,9	3,3	3,6	1,6	9,1
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	236,7	241,0	278,3	0,3	15,5
Ireland	40,0	34,2	39,1	− 3,4	14,3
Danmark	0,5	0,3	0,4	−18,2	33,3
EUR 9	518,2	531,3	592,7	2,2	11,6
Ellas	122,0	123,0	120,0	2,6	− 2,4
EUR 10	640,2	654,3	712,7	2,3	8,9

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Animals of national or foreign origin.

M.19.3 Sheep and goats slaughtered

	1 000 head			% TAV		Average carcass weight in kg			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Deutschland	1 172	1 297	1 361	13,5	4,9	22,3	21,8	21,7	− 1,8	0,2
France	8 223	8 816	9 356	3,3	6,1	19,0	19,1	19,5	0,6	2,0
Italia	7 082	7 633	7 982	10,2	4,6	8,9	8,9	8,9	− 0,7	—
Nederland	648	710	818	10,6	15,2	24,9	25,1	25,0	− 0,5	− 0,5
Belgique/België	190	190	198	22,6	4,2	23,8	22,9	23,5	2,0	2,7
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×	×	×
United Kingdom	11 496	11 773	14 114	− 0,0	19,9	19,8	19,8	19,4	0,0	− 2,3
Ireland	1 855	1 603	1 705	− 1,6 (1)	6,4	24,8	24,3	24,3	×	—
Danmark	18	17	18	− 6,0	5,9	24,1	11,8	22,0	−16,3	86,4
EUR 9	30 684	32 039	35 552	3,5	11,0	17,6	17,4	17,5	0,1	0,2
Ellas	11 744	11 869	11 228**	2,0	2,0**	10,4	10,4	10,7**	0,7	2,9**
EUR 10	42 428	43 908	46 780**	:	6,5**	15,6	15,5	:	:	×

Source: Eurostat.

(1) 1978/1974.

M.19.4 Sheepmeat and goatmeat supply balance — EUR 10

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross national production	638	649	716	2,2	10,3
Imports — live animals	24	32	27	2,9	−15,6
Exports — live animals	:	:	:	×	×
Intra-Community trade	27	22	23	18,4	4,5
Net production	662	681	744	2,3	9,3
Changes in stocks	−10	−1	1	×	×
Imports	279	280	227	− 3,2	−18,9
Exports	6	10	5	×	−50,0
Intra-Community trade	73	70	74	5,8	5,7
Internal use	924	950	967	0,4	1,8
Human consumption in (kg/head/year)	3,4	3,5	:	×	×
Degree of self-supply (%)	69,0	68,3	74,0	2,0	8,3

Source: Eurostat.

M.19.5 **Imports of sheepmeat**

EUR 10	t			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total imports (1)					
- Other countries	2 477	1 850	2 434	:	31,6
- Spain	1 002	8	251	×	3 037,5
- Portugal	8	—	—	×	—
- New Zealand	243 225	228 771	198 263	×	−13,3
- Argentina	11 640	11 281	7 358	×	−34,8
- Australia	12 452	8 885	4 699	×	−47,1
- Hungary	6 866	12 790	12 983	×	1,5
- Bulgaria	2 488	4 883	4 820	×	− 1,3
- Poland	4 822	5 997	7 203	×	20,1
- Yugoslavia	3 850	3 148	2 946	×	− 6,4
- Uruguay	2 189	4 005	1 513	×	−62,2
- GDR (1)	3 625	3 969	5 002	×	26,0
- Romania	418	233	268	×	15,0
Grand total	295 062	285 820	247 740	×	−13,3

EUR 9	t			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total imports (1)					
- Other countries	2 477	1 850	2 315	− 9,3	25,1
- Greece	1	—	—	—	—
- Spain	1 002	8	251	−58,0	3 037,5
- Portugal	8	—	—	—	—
- New Zealand	231 766	218 604	195 671	− 2,3	−10,5
- Argentina	11 164	10 900	7 264	4,4	−33,4
- Australia	12 114	8 885	4 687	−15,5	−47,2
- Hungary	6 866	12 790	12 983	3,9	1,5
- Bulgaria	2 488	3 841	3 246	− 6,3	−15,5
- Poland	4 822	5 997	7 203	26,9	20,1
- Yugoslavia	3 824	3 148	2 946	3,8	− 6,4
- Uruguay	2 063	4 005	1 513	51,3	−62,2
- GDR (1)	3 625	3 969	5 002	15,8	26,0
- Romania	418	233	268	−35,0	15,9
Grand total	282 638	274 230	243 349	− 2,2	−11,3

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Excluding trade between the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic.

M.19.6 Market prices (1) for sheepmeat

	ECU/kg (2)			% TAV (3)	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	2,704	2,764	2,759	4,3	– 1,4
France	3.717	3,664	3,457	7,8	0,7
Italia	3,212	4,117	3,901	×	6,5
Nederland	3,269	3,224	3,150	2,0	– 2,7
Belgique/België	3,074	3,084	3,005	3,3	– 2,9
United Kingdom	2,676	2,670	2,159	15,0	–10,4
Ireland	2,944	3,129	2,803	×	– 9,9
Danmark	2,407	2,557	2,783	×	16,2
Ellas	2,826	3,402	3,955	×	34,1

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Deutschland: country Ø : 'lambs carcasses of' 'L' quality-Mastlämmer'.
France: country Ø for 'carcasses d'agneaux de boucherie'.
Italia: average price: (1) agnelloni (±20 kg carcass weight) = 36 % (country Ø).
(2) agnelli (±10 kg carcass weight) = 64 % (markets: Cagliari, Roma, Napoli, Firenze - L'Aquila).
Nederland: country Ø 'Vette Lammeren'.
Belgique/België: average price: (1) moutons extra (carcass weight 30 kg) – schapen extra (30 kg per stuk)
(2) agneaux extra (carcass weight 16 kg) – lammeren extra (16 kg per stuk).
United Kingdom: Ø market prices for sheep qualifying for guaranteed prices (pence/kg net on the hoof).
Ireland: country Ø: 70% Prime quality.
30% Second quality.
Danmark: country Ø: lambs 1st quality.
Ellas: country Ø: 16 % amnos galaktos,
24 % amnos.

(2) Slaughtering weight.

(3) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.

M.20.a **Output of ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin**

		1 000 hl pure alcohol			% TAV	
		1978 (2)	1979 (2)	1980 (2)	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Deutschland	Molasses	221	220	242	– 5,5	10,0
	Potato	503	504	560	– 1,5	11,1
	Cereals	82	83	74	– 5,7	–10,8
	Fruit and other	32	26	51	– 2,4	96,2
	Total	838	833	927	– 3,1	11,3
France	Molasses	646	580	534	– 1,5	– 7,9
	Beet	1 573	1 603	1 530	4,4	– 4,6
	Vinous (1)	438	435	857	3,9	97,0
	Fruit	25	4	3	0,0	–25,0
	Sugar cane	25	16	63	–17,3	293,8
	Other	29	36	43	28,5	19,4
	'Libérés' (3)	—	—	157	×	×
	Total	2 736	2 674	3 187	2,7	19,2
Italia	Molasses	1 262	1 109	858	2,0	–22,6
	Vinous	233	319	1 000	– 3,0	213,5
	Potatoes	62	18	25	×	38,9
	Other	76	309	259	– 4,9	–16,2
	Total	1 633	1 755	2 142	– 0,3	22,1
Nederland	Molasses	609	664	569	3,5	–14,3
	Cereals	44	46	45	7,4	– 2,1
	Total	653	710	614	3,7	–13,5

Belgique/België	Molasses	250	190	114	– 3,1	–40,0
	Cereals	6	8	2	– 3,7	–75,0
	Total	256	198	116	– 3,1	–41,4
Luxembourg		–	–	–	×	×
United Kingdom	Molasses	196	232	176	11,6	–24,1
	Cereals	324	319	327	2,8	2,5
	Total	520	551	503	5,9	– 8,7
Ireland	Molasses	63	59	62	6,3	5,1
	Cereals	2	15	15	×	0,0
	Lactose	5	16	30	×	87,5
	Total	70	90	107	14,0	18,9
Danmark	Molasses	84	79	82	4,4	3,8
	Potatoes	25	24	19	4,9	–20,8
	Cereals	9	13	19	–10,9	46,2
	Total	118	116	120	1,7	3,4
Ellas	Molasses	:	:	206	×	×
	Dried grapes	:	:	55	×	×
	Figs	:	:	22	×	×
	Vinous	:	:	84	×	×
	Total	:	:	367	×	×
EUR 9		6 824	6 927	7 716	1,3	11,4
EUR 10		:	:	8 083	×	×

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Quantities taken over by the 'Service des Alcools' (excluding potable spirits).
(2) Or marketing year ending during the calendar year.
(3) From beet or molasses.

M.20.b.1 Area, yield and production of potatoes

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Deutschland	355	276	258	– 8,8	–6,5	296	316	259	1,7	–18,0	10 510	8 716	6 694	–7,2	–23,2
France	276	276	251	– 2,3	–9,1	271	254	286	1,5	12,6	7 467	7 139	7 185	–0,4	0,6
Italia	172	170	161	– 1,1	–5,3	162	174	183	1,2	5,2	2 801	2 957	2 940	0,1	– 0,6
Nederland	162	166	172	0,9	3,6	386	375	364	0,3	– 2,9	6 231	6 277	6 267	1,4	– 0,2
Belgique/België	36	44	46	– 2,1	4,5	357	336	308	3,0	– 8,3	1 262	1 179	1 416	– 3,0	20,1
Luxembourg	1	1	1	–10,9	0	325	300	340	0	13,3	40	33	34	–8,7	3,0
United Kingdom	214	203	205	– 1,7	1	342	340	345	2,0	1,5	7 332	6 479	7 080	–0,3	4,3
Ireland	41	41	40	– 2,6	–2,4	260	260	245	–1,2	– 5,8	1 070	1 054	981	–3,8	– 6,9
Danmark	31	32	34	0	6,3	273	242	248	0,4	2,5	932	844	842	1,7	– 0,2
EUR 9	1 291	1 208	1 169	– 3,5	–3,2	292	290	286	1,3	– 1,4	37 644	34 678	33 439	–2,4	– 3,6
Ellas	64	64	65	3,2	1,6	142	151	158	–0,7	11,3	908	968	1 030	4,0	6,4
EUR 10	1 355	1 272	1 234	– 3,2	–2,9	285	280	279	1,0	– 0,4	38 659	35 586	34 469	–2,3	– 3,2

Source: Eurostat.

M.20.b.2 Area, yield and production of new potatoes

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Deutschland	34	21	23	–9,0	9,5	239	246	235	1,7	– 4,5	812	516	541	–7,7	– 4,8
France	31	31	29	0,6	– 6,5	178	166	183	–0,8	10,2	568	–515	–530	0,6	2,9
Italia	27	38	29	7,2	–23,7	149	136	188	1,6	38,2	402	–517	545	9,2	5,4
Nederland	:	:	:	×	×	:	:	:	×	×	:	:	:	×	×
Belgique/België	4	4	4	–3,7	0	188	163	185	–4,1	13,5	75	65	74	–8,9	13,8
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	313	208	250	1,5	20,2	2	1	1	0	0
United Kingdom	20	20	20	–2,3	0	211	185	249	–1,3	34,6	422	370	461	–3,9	24,6
Ireland	:	:	:	×	×	:	:	:	×	×	:	:	:	×	×
Danmark	:	:	:	×	×	:	:	:	×	×	:	:	:	×	×
EUR 9	121	114	105	–1,0	– 7,9	195	174	205	–1,1	17,8	2 281	1 984	2 152	–2,1	8,5
Ellas	22	22		3,4		156	164		0,9		343	361		4,4	
EUR 10	143	136		0,3		160	172		–0,9		2 624	2 345		–1,2	

Source: Eurostat.

M.20.b.3 **Potato supply balance** **EUR 10**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1978/79 (1) / 1973/74	1979/80** / 1978/79
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	38 544	37 673	36 461	– 3,5	– 0,6
Change in stocks	–97	–56	:	×	×
Imports	628	649	:	20,4	6,6
Exports	1 001	866	:	– 4,3	23,4
Intra-Community trade	1 885	2 440	:	6,7	10,4
Internal use	38 074	37 512	:	– 3,0	– 3,7
of which:					
- animal feed	7 704	6 441	:	– 6,7	–13,1
- seed	3 221	3 144	:	2,2	– 8,1
- industrial use	577	526	:	3,0	3,4
- alcohol	577	490	:	3,0	11,0
- processing	3 801	4 146	:	3,0	1,8
- losses (marketing)	2 268	2 127	:	2,7	–12,7
- human consumption	20 503	21 128	:	– 2,3	– 0,5
Human consumption (kg/head/year) (1)	76,2	78,8	78,1	– 2,6	– 0,9
Degree of self-supply (%) (1)	101,2	100,4	100,7	– 0,4	0,3

Source: Eurostat.
(1) EUR 9.

M.20.b.4 Potatoes : – Total production – Quantities processed

	Total production (1)			Industrial processing for human consumption (2)							
	1 000 t			% of total production			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Deutschland	10 510	8 716	6 694	8,5	12,3	18,16	895	1 073	1 216	3,0	13,3
France	7 467	7 139	7 185	4,4	4,5	4,7	327	324	335	–0,7	3,4
Italia	2 801	2 957	2 940	3,6	3,4	3,4	100	100	100 (2)	×	,0
Nederland	6 231	6 277	6 267	9,7	10,3	12,1	602	648	757	5,1	16,8
UEBL/BLEU	1 302	1 212	1 450	4,6	7,7	7,0	60	93	102	×	9,7
United Kingdom	7 332	6 479	7 080	12,2	18,7	15,5	890	1 216	1 097	2,8	– 9,8
Ireland	1 070	1 054	981	2,3	1,9	2,0	25	20	20 (2)	×	0
Danmark	932	844	842	2,7	2,4	3,2	25	20	27	×	35,0
EUR 9	37 644	34 678	33 439	7,8	10,1	10,9	2 924	3 494	3 654	×	4,6
Ellas	1 015	908	1 030								
EUR 10	38 659	35 586	34 469								

Source : (1) Eurostat.
(2) EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture and European Union of Processing Industries.

M.20.c Honey supply balance

	EUR 10	Ellas	EUR 9	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	UEBL/BLEU	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1978/79											
Usable production (1 000 t)	42	10	32	13	9	4	0	1	2	0	3
Imports	104	0	104	60	8	7	6	5	20	1	2
Exports	6	1	5	5	1	0	1	2	1	0	0
Intra-Community trade	6	1	5	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Internal use:	140	9	131	68	16	11	5	4	21	1	5
- human consumption	140	9	131	68	16	11	5	4	21	1	5
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	0,5	1,0	0,5	1,1	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,3	1,0
Degree of self-supply (%)	30,0	111,1	24,6	19,1	56,3	36,4	0,0	25,0	9,5	0,0	60,0
1979/80											
Usable production (1 000 t)	44	12	32	9	13	4	0	1	3	0	2
Imports	106	0	106	64	8	10	6	5	16	1	2
Exports	7	1	6	6	1	0	1	2	2	0	0
Intra-Community trade	7	1	6	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0
Internal use:	143	11	132	67	20	14	5	4	17	1	4
- human consumption	143	11	132	67	20	14	5	4	17	1	4
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	0,5	1,2	0,5	1,1	0,4	0,2	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,8
Degree of self-supply (%)	30,8	109,1	24,4	13,4	65,0	28,6	0,0	25,0	17,6	0,0	50,0

Source: Eurostat.

M.20.d.1 Internal and external trade in wood and wood products — EUR 10

			Imports		Exports		Deficit Mio ECU
			1 000 t	Mio ECU (%)	1 000 t	Mio ECU (%)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
44: Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	World (Intra + Extra)	1978	33 835	7 022	9 634	2 330	×
		1979	37 831	8 778	10 011	2 591	×
		1980	36 989	9 748	11 120	2 931	×
		»1979«	×	8 516	×	2 617	5 899
		»1979«	×	*(100)*	×	*(100)*	×
	Intra EUR 10	1978	7 408	1 575	7 468	1 598	×
		1979	7 553	1 780	7 625	1 821	×
		1980	7 884	1 989	7 977	2 015	×
		»1979«	×	*(21)*	×	*(69)*	×
	Extra EUR 10	1978	26 427	5 447	2 166	732	×
		1979	30 278	6 998	2 386	770	×
		1980	29 105	7 759	3 143	916	×
		»1979«	×	*(79)*	×	*(31)*	×
47: Papermaking material	World (Intra + Extra)	1978	10 580	2 313	1 920	231	×
		1979	11 766	2 917	2 342	342	×
		1980	11 405	3 515	2 433	408	×
		»1979«	×	2 915	×	327	2 588
		»1979«	×	*(100)*	×	*(100)*	×
	Intra EUR 10	1978	1 470	184	1 450	176	×
		1979	1 815	277	1 764	261	×
		1980	1 770	326	1 724	300	×
		»1979«	×	*(9)*	×	*(75)*	×
	Extra EUR 10	1978	9 110	2 129	2 470	55	×
		1979	9 951	2 640	578	81	×
		1980	9 635	3 189	709	108	×
		»1979«	×	*(91)*	×	*(25)*	×
48: Paper and paper board; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paper board	World (Intra + Extra)	1978	14 056	6 941	6 218	4 570	×
		1979	15 818	8 389	6 992	5 417	×
		1980	15 735	9 525	7 261	6 284	×
		»1979«	×	8 285	×	5 423	2 862
		»1979«	×	*(100)*	×	*(100)*	×
	Intra EUR 10	1978	4 859	3 278	4 817	3 180	×
		1979	5 539	3 990	5 461	3 859	×
		1980	5 691	4 605	5 644	4 457	×
		»1979«	×	*(48)*	×	*(71)*	×
	Extra EUR 10	1978	9 197	3 663	1 401	1 390	×
		1979	10 279	4 399	1 531	1 558	×
		1980	10 044	4 920	1 617	1 827	×
		»1979«	×	*(52)*	×	*(29)*	×
Total	World	»1979«	×	19 716	×	8 367	10349
	Intra	»1979«	×	*(30)*	×	*(70)*	×
	Extra	»1979«	×	*(70)*	×	*(30)*	×

Source: Eurostat - Nimexe.

M.20.d.2 Internal and external trade in wood and wood products — EUR 9

			Imports		Exports		Deficit Mio ECU
			1 000 t	Mio ECU (%)	1 000 t	Mio ECU (%)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
44: Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	World (Intra + Extra)	1978	33 293	6 926	9 603	2 317	×
		1979	37 304	8 663	9 981	2 577	×
		1980	36 494	9 626	11 097	2 915	×
		»1979«	×	8 405	×	2 603	5 802
		»1979«	×	(100)	×	(100)	×
	Intra EUR 9	1978	7 389	1 566	7 449	1 589	×
		1979	7 530	1 769	7 602	1 810	×
		1980	7 873	1 982	7 966	2 008	×
		»1979«	×	*(21)*	×	*(69)*	×
	Extra EUR 9	1978	25 886	5 354	2 152	725	×
		1979	29 758	6 884	2 377	764	×
		1980	28 585	7 628	3 126	904	×
		»1979«	×	*(79)*	×	*(31)*	×
47: Papermaking material	World (Intra + Extra)	1978	10 472	2 288	1 920	231	×
		1979	11 677	2 891	2 342	342	×
		1980	11 292	3 472	2 433	408	×
		»1979«	×	2 883	×	327	2 552
		»1979«	×	(100)	×	(100)	×
	Intra EUR 9	1978	1 464	183	1 450	176	×
		1979	1 812	276	1 764	261	×
		1980	1 768	325	1 724	300	×
		»1979«	×	*(9)*	×	*(75)*	×
	Extra EUR 9	1978	8 720	2 018	470	55	×
		1979	9 534	2 511	578	81	×
		1980	9 148	3 044	709	108	×
		»1979«	×	*(91)*	×	*(25)*	×
48: Paper and paper board; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paper board	World (Intra + Extra)	1978	13 873	6 849	6 203	4 563	×
		1979	15 638	8 288	6 941	5 393	×
		1980	15 547	9 411	7 199	6 247	×
		»1979«	×	8 182	×	5 401	2 781
		»1979«	×	(100)	×	(100)	×
	Intra EUR 9	1978	4 824	3 245	4 479	3 147	×
		1979	5 497	3 945	5 415	3 813	×
		1980	5 646	4 557	5 595	4 409	×
		»1979«	×	*(48)*	×	*(70)*	×
	Extra EUR 9	1978	9 026	3 596	1 389	1 390	×
		1979	10 118	4 334	1 496	1 557	×
		1980	8 838	4 386	1 570	1 810	×
		»1979«	×	*(52)*	×	*(30)*	×
Total	World	»1979«	×	19 470	×	8 331	11 139
	Intra	»1979«	×	*(31)*	×	*(70)*	×
	Extra	»1979«	×	*(69)*	×	*(30)*	×

Source: Eurostat - Nimexe.

M.21.1 Products used for animal feeding 1979/80

(1 000 t)

	Deutschland	France	Italia	Nederland	UEBL/ BLEU	United Kingdom	Ireland	Danmark	EUR 9	Ellas (1980)	EUR 10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Cereals	16 539	18 550	11 962	2 919	1 571	11 691	1 394	5 664	70 290	3 670	73 960
2. Feed cake (1)	7 381	4 325	2 658	2 941	1 328	2 239	326	2 156	23 354	285	23 639
of which: soya	3 802	3 442	2 259	1 851	825	1 529	204	1 080	14 992	125	15 117
3. Animal meal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	20	×
of which: fish	228	68	79	36	15	275	13	63	777	13	790
meat and similar	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7	×
4. Dehydrated fodder (lucerne, etc.)	130	995	149	125	7	113	10	234	1 763	19	1 782
5. Milk powder (skimmed and other)	414	544	218	188	69	:	:	:	:	5	1 671
6. Legumes (field beans, etc.)	28	38	25	110	51	11	0	7	270	3	273

Source: Eurostat - Fodder supplies (p) and supplies of certain products; EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Excluding olive residues - civil year.

M.21.2 **Products used for animal feeding in the EC**

EUR 10 (4)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1978/79 / 1972/73	1979/80 / 1978/79
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Cereals	70 403	73 775	73 960	5,1	0,3
2. Feed cake (1) (2)	20 844	21 731	23 639	7,0	8,8
of which: soya	13 902	13 744	15 177	9,5	10,0
3. Animal meal	2 080	2 071	:	×	×
of which: fish (2)	729	872	790	×	– 9,4
meat and similar	1 390	1 199	:	×	×
4. Dehydrated fodder (lucerne, etc.)	1 932	1 829	:	×	×
5. Milk powder (skimmed and other)	1 441 (3)	1 695	1 768	×	4,3
6. Legumes (field beans, etc.)	469	527	273	– 7,3	–48,2
EUR 9					
1. Cereals	67 563	70 775	70 290	5,2	– 0,6
2. Feed cake (1) (2)	20 584	21 481	23 354	7,0	8,7
of which: soya	13 792	13 624	14 992	9,3	10,0
3. Animal meal	2 060	2 051	:	:	:
of which: fish (2)	715	858	777	:	– 9,4
meat and similar	1 384	1 193	:	:	:
4. Dehydrated fodder (lucerne, etc.)	1 915	1 804	:	:	:
5. Milk powder (skimmed and other)	1 434 (3)	1 690	1 763	:	4,3
6. Legumes (field beans, etc.)	466	524	270	– 7,4	–48,5

Source: Eurostat – Fodder supplies (provisional) and supplies of certain products; EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Excluding olive residues.
(2) 1977/78 = 1978; 1978/79 = 1979; 1979/80 = 1980.
(3) Excluding liquid milk.
(4) Ellas: 1977/78 = 1978; 1978/79 = 1979; 1979/80 = 1980.

M.21.3 **Feed requirements expressed in fodder units (FU)**

EUR 10	1 000			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1978	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
Beef cattle	174 159	174 429	172 505	0,2	−1,1
Pigs	47 147	49 589	49 822	5,2	0,5
Poultry	29 173	29 627	30 426	1,6	2,7
Other (sheep, goats, horses, asses)	28 102	28 228	28 815	0,4	2,1
Total	278 581	281 866	281 569	1,2	−0,1
EUR 9					
Beef cattle	171 819	172 182	170 125	−0,1	−1,2
Pigs	46 410	48 780	49 030	2,3	0,5
Poultry	28 133	28 549	29 265	0,9	2,5
Other (sheep, goats, horses, asses)	25 410	25 530	26 123	4,2	2,3
Total	271 772	275 041	274 544	0,8	−0,2

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

M.21.4 **Industrial production of compound feedingstuffs**

		1 000 t			% TAV	
		1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cattle feed	EUR 9	24 568	28 014	27 974	9,7	0,1
	Ellas	290	:	296**	:	:
	EUR 10	24 858	:	28 270**	:	:
Pig feed	EUR 9	25 049	26 580	27 074	3,7	1,9
	Ellas	407	:	556**	:	:
	EUR 10	25 456	:	27 620**	:	:
Poultry feed	EUR 9	19 091	19 989	20 730	1,5	3,7
	Ellas	683	:	658**	:	:
	EUR 10	19 774	:	21 388**	:	:
Other feed	EUR 9	2 994	3 319	3 322	8,6	0,1
	Ellas	107	:	96**	:	:
	EUR 10	3 101	:	3 418**	:	:
Total	EUR 9	71 702	77 926	79 100	4,9	1,6
	Ellas	1 487	:	1 606**	:	:
	EUR 10	73 189	:	80 706**	:	:

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture; FEFAC.

M.21.5 **Production of the compound feedingstuffs industry by category of (1980) animal and by Member State**

(1 000 t)

	Pigs	Poultry	Cattle (1)	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Deutschland	6 249	3 217	6 841	489	16 796
France	4 839	5 191	3 287	1 378	14 695
Italia	2 369	4 306	3 290	683	10 648
Nederland	6 117	2 793	5 354	197	14 461
UEBL/BLEU	2 617	936	1 271	81	4 905
United Kingdom	2 269	3 472	4 885	361	10 987
Ireland	508	269	958	31	1 766
Danmark	2 106	546	2 088	102	4 842
EUR 9	27 074	20 730	27 974	3 322	79 100
Ellas **	556	658	296	96	1 606
EUR 10	27 630	21 388	28 270	3 418	80 706

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture; FEFAC.
(1) Including milk replacer feed for calves.

M.21.6 Use of cereals in compound feedingstuffs

	% of production of compound feedingstuffs			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Deutschland	30,33	30,50	:	4 506	5 014	:	3,2	:
France	44,09	44,32	:	5 862	6 208	:	4,5	:
Italia	59,22	60,00	:	5 200	6 000	:	9,4	:
Nederland	19,41	17,45	:	2 470	2 453	:	−2,2	:
UEBL/BLEU	34,34	30,91	:	1 724	1 544	:	−5,6	:
United Kingdom	50,88	43,26	:	5 578	5 036	:	−4,9	:
Ireland	58,53	47,52	:	913	966	:	9,5	:
Danmark	33,20	29,47	:	1 400	1 400	:	1,2	:
EUR 9	38,46	36,73	:	27 463	28 621	:	1,5	:
Ellas	65	65	65	967	:	1 045	×	:
EUR 10	39,4	:	:	28 430	:	:	×	:

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture; FEFAC.

M.21.7 Use of cake in compound feedingstuffs

	% of production of compound feedingstuffs			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1979/1978
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Deutschland	32,99	36,67	:	4 900	6 159	:	11,54	25,69
France	18,80	18,25	:	2 500	2 770	:	3,92	10,80
Italia	14,92	14,09	:	1 310	1 500	:	3,80	14,50
Nederland	18,46	17,94	:	2 349	2 594	:	− 1,31	10,42
UEBL/BLEU	21,02	22,51	:	1 055	1 104	:	1,70	4,64
United Kingdom	12,56	13,93	:	1 377	1 531	:	5,65	11,18
Ireland	21,79	27,85	:	340	492	:	16,18	44,71
Danmark	46,52	41,31	:	1 962	2 000	:	24,62	1,94
EUR 9	22,11	22,95	:	15 793	18 150	:	6,81	14,92
Ellas	15	15	:	223	:	240	:	:
EUR 10	22	:	:	16 016	:	:	:	:

Source: FEFAC.

M.21.8 **cif offer price (Rotterdam) for soya cakes** (1)

(ECU(2)/100 kg)

	1973	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	25,87	14,42	15,87	23,08	17,72	18,11	18,91	23,51
II	28,29	12,86	16,67	23,69	16,81	18,11	17,72	23,73
III	24,89	12,72	17,46	24,85	17,93	17,97	17,53	23,91
IV	26,85	13,91	16,56	29,85	18,77	18,26	17,97	25,40
V	38,00	13,40	18,80	27,46	18,98	18,55	17,39	25,61
VI	49,85	13,55	22,97	23,15	17,28	20,18	16,23	24,78
VII	53,40	14,89	23,51	17,75	17,10	18,62	17,28	:
VIII	33,15	16,81	21,16	16,56	16,56	17,39	18,37	:
IX	21,70	16,67	21,48	18,15	16,67	17,39	20,83	:
X	19,16	16,09	19,67	21,95	16,95	17,46	22,82	:
XI	22,90	15,03	20,11	18,44	17,43	18,55	26,08	:
XII	26,77	15,54	21,12	19,74	18,04	19,06	23,58	:
Annual ∅	30,90	14,67	19,60	22,06	17,53	18,30	19,60	:
% TAV compared with previous year	97,4	−52,5	33,6	12,6	−20,5	4,4	7,10	:

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Characteristics: soya cake: 45,5% gross protein, 6% gross cellulose.
(2) Converted at constant exchange rates (1980).

M.22.1 **Gross production of meat in the Community**

EUR 10	% of total			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Meat (1)								
- Pigmeat	42,4	42,4	42,1	9 416	9 905	10 201	3,1	3,0
- Beef and veal	29,3	29,5	29,6	6 500	6 902	7 175	3,9	4,0
- Poultrymeat	16,7	16,5	16,6	3 708	3 858	4 020	3,0	4,2
- Sheepmeat and goatmeat	2,9	2,8	2,9	640	654	713	2,3	8,9
- Horsemeat	0,3	0,3	0,3	64	60	68	1,2	13,3
- Other	2,3	2,4	2,4	516	555	581	2,1	4,7
Total	93,9	93,9	93,9	20 844	21 934	22 758	3,3	3,8
Edible offals	6,1	6,1	6,1	1 359	1 420	1 475	3,5	3,9
Total	100	100	100	22 203	23 354	24 233	3,3	3,8
EUR 9								
Meat (1)								
- Pigmeat	42,8	42,8	42,4	9 282	9 758	10 057	3,0	3,1
- Beef and veal	29,5	29,8	29,8	6 385	6 790	7 074	3,9	4,2
- Poultrymeat	16,6	16,4	16,5	3 588	3 739	3 900	3,0	4,3
- Sheepmeat and goatmeat	2,4	2,3	2,5	518	531	593	2,2	11,6
- Horsemeat	0,3	0,2	0,3	62	58	66	1,5	13,8
- Other	2,3	2,4	2,4	508	547	577	2,1	5,5
Total	93,9	93,9	93,9	20 343	21 423	22 267	3,2	3,9
Edible offals	6,1	6,1	6,1	1 328	1 389	1 445	3,5	4,0
Total	100	100	100	21 671	22 812	23 712	3,3	3,9

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Carcass weight.

M.22.2 **Meat consumption**

EUR 10	% of total			kg/head			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Meat (1)								
- Pigmeat	40,5	41,1	:	35,1	36,5	37,5	2,8	2,7
- Beef and veal	29,8	29,3	:	25,8	26,0	25,7	1,2	-1,2
- Poultrymeat	15,5	15,3	:	13,4	13,6	13,9	2,4	2,1
- Sheepmeat and goatmeat	3,9	3,9	:	3,4	3,5	:	:	:
- Horsemeat	1,0	1,0	:	0,9	0,9	0,8	1,0	-5,1
- Other	2,5	2,7	:	2,2	2,4	2,5	2,2	2,9
Total	93,2	93,3	:	80,8	82,9	:	2,1	:
Edible offals	6,8	6,7	:	5,9	5,9	6,0	2,5	2,1
Total	100	100	:	86,7	88,8	:	2,1	:
EUR 9								
Meat (1)								
- Pigmeat	40,9	41,6	:	35,7	37,1	38,3	2,8	4,4
- Beef and veal	29,6	29,2	:	25,8	26,0	25,9	1,1	-0,4
- Poultrymeat	15,4	15,3	:	13,4	13,6	13,9	2,4	2,1
- Sheepmeat and goatmeat	3,5	3,5	:	3,0	3,1	:	:	:
- Horsemeat	1,0	1,0	:	1,0	0,9	0,9	1,0	-5,1
- Other	2,6	2,7	:	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,2	3,8
Total	93,1	93,3	:	81,2	83,1	:	2,0	:
Edible offals	6,9	6,7	:	6,0	6,0	6,1	2,5	2,1
Total	100	100	:	87,2	89,1	:	2,1	:

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Carcass weight.

M.22.3 **Net balance of external trade (1) in meat (2) and degree of self-supply in the EC**

EUR 10	Net balance 1000 t			Net balance % of total			Degree of self-supply (%)	
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1973	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Meat								
- Pigmeat	- 50	68	41	4,3	- 9,4	- 18,2	100,9	100,5
- Beef and veal	-378	-190	177	32,9	26,2	- 78,7	85,3	103,1
- Poultrymeat	121	188	261	-10,5	-25,9	-166,0	103,3	107,3
- Sheepmeat and goatmeat	-297	-302	-249	25,8	41,7	110,7	60,7	74,0
- Horsemeat	-183	-181	-161	15,9	25,0	71,5	25,0	29,7
- Other	- 81	- 87	- 83	7,0	12,0	36,9	87,9	87,5
Total	-868	-504	- 14	75,4	69,6	6,2	93,0	100,2
Edible offals	-283	-220	-211	24,6	30,4	93,8	85,2	87,5
Total	-1 151	-724	-225	100	100	100	92,4	99,3
EUR 9								
Meat								
- Pigmeat	- 24	87	50	2,5	-15,3	- 47,2	101,0	100,6
- Beef and veal	-215	- 63	286	22,5	11,1	-269,8	86,0	104,8
- Poultrymeat	119	188	258	-12,5	-33,1	-243,4	103,6	107,4
- Sheepmeat and goatmeat	-285	-290	-244	29,9	51,1	230,2	59,0	71,0
- Horsemeat	-185	-183	-163	19,4	32,2	153,8	23,7	28,8
- Other	- 81	- 87	- 83	8,5	15,3	78,3	88,0	87,4
Total	-671	-348	104	70,3	61,3	- 98,1	93,4	100,7
Edible offals	-283	-220	-210	29,7	38,7	198,1	85,1	87,3
Total	-954	-568	-106	100	100	100	92,9	99,8

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Exports - Imports.
(2) Including live animals, in carcass weight equivalent.

M.22.4 **Consumer price indices - Meat**
(in money and real terms)

	1970 = 100			% TAV	
	1978	1979	1980	1979/1973	1980/1979
1	2	3	4	5	6
Money terms					
Deutschland	:	:	:	:	:
France	205,4	218,3	:	9,8	6,3
Italia	278,2	303,3	:	12,4	0,9
Nederland	157,7	161,5	:	3,7	2,4
Belgique/België	171,4	172,9	:	5,4	0,9
Luxembourg	167,3	170,1	:	4,7	1,7
United Kingdom	315,2	354,4	:	10,6	12,4
Ireland	340,0	389,1	:	15,6	14,4
Danmark	:	:	:	:	:
Real terms					
Deutschland	:	:	:	:	:
France	102,9	98,9	:	0,5	− 4,0
Italia	104,9	99,6	:	0,2	− 5,0
Nederland	85,8	84,0	:	−0,6	− 2,0
Belgique/België	93,8	90,6	:	0,8	− 3,4
Luxembourg	97,8	95,1	:	1,5	− 2,7
United Kingdom	116,9	115,9	:	2,1	− 0,9
Ireland	126,4	127,8	:	7,5	1,1
Danmark	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat.

M.23 Apparent human consumption of fats subdivided by: – base materials (pure fat) – processed products consumed (pure fat)

(1979)

	Base materials					Total	Processed products consumed						
	Vegetable fats and oils	Fats and oils of land animals	Fats and oils of marine animals	Total (without butter)	Butter		Margarine	Other prepared fats and oils	Other fats and oils of land animals	Other fats and oils of marine animals	Edible oils	Total (without butter)	Butter
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1 000 t													
EUR 10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ellas	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 9	3 855	1 345	390	5 590	1 398	6 988	1 244	408	1 214	3	2 721	5 590	1 398
Deutschland	816	343	45	1 204	357	1 561	412	106	343	:	343	1 204	357
France	769	321	31	1 121	433	1 544	158	16	316	:	631	1 121	433
Italia	1 243	126	3	1 372	95	1 467	42	34	126	3	1 167	1 372	95
Nederland	193	182	79	454	39	493	161	87	147	:	59	454	39
UEBL/BLEU	106	93	23	222	82	304	92	12	75	:	43	222	82
United Kingdom	629	226	191	1 046	315	1 361	308	143	178	:	417	1 046	315
Ireland	40	10	0	50	32	82	14	6	4	:	26	50	32
Danmark	59	44	18	121	45	166	57	4	25	:	35	121	45
%													
EUR 10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ellas	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 9	55	19	6	80	20	100	18	6	17	0	39	80	20
Deutschland	52	22	3	77	23	100	26	7	22	:	22	77	23
France	49	21	2	72	28	100	10	1	20	:	41	72	28
Italia	85	9	0	94	6	100	3	2	9	0	80	94	6
Nederland	39	37	16	92	8	100	32	18	30	:	12	92	8
UEBL/BLEU	35	30	8	73	27	100	30	4	25	:	14	73	27
United Kingdom	46	17	14	77	23	100	23	11	13	:	30	77	23
Ireland	49	12	0	61	39	100	17	7	5	:	32	61	39
Danmark	36	26	11	73	27	100	35	2	15	:	21	73	27
kg/head/year													
EUR 10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ellas	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 9	15	5	1	21	5	27	5	2	5	0	10	21	5
Deutschland	13	6	1	20	6	25	7	2	6	:	6	20	6
France	14	6	1	21	8	29	3	0	6	:	12	21	8
Italia	22	2	0	24	2	26	1	1	2	0	21	24	2
Nederland	14	13	6	32	3	35	11	6	10	:	4	32	3
UEBL/BLEU	10	9	2	22	8	30	9	1	7	:	4	22	8
United Kingdom	11	4	3	19	6	24	6	3	3	:	7	19	6
Ireland	12	3	0	15	10	24	4	2	1	:	8	15	10
Danmark	12	9	4	24	9	32	11	1	5	:	7	24	9

Source: Eurostat.

European Communities — Commission

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