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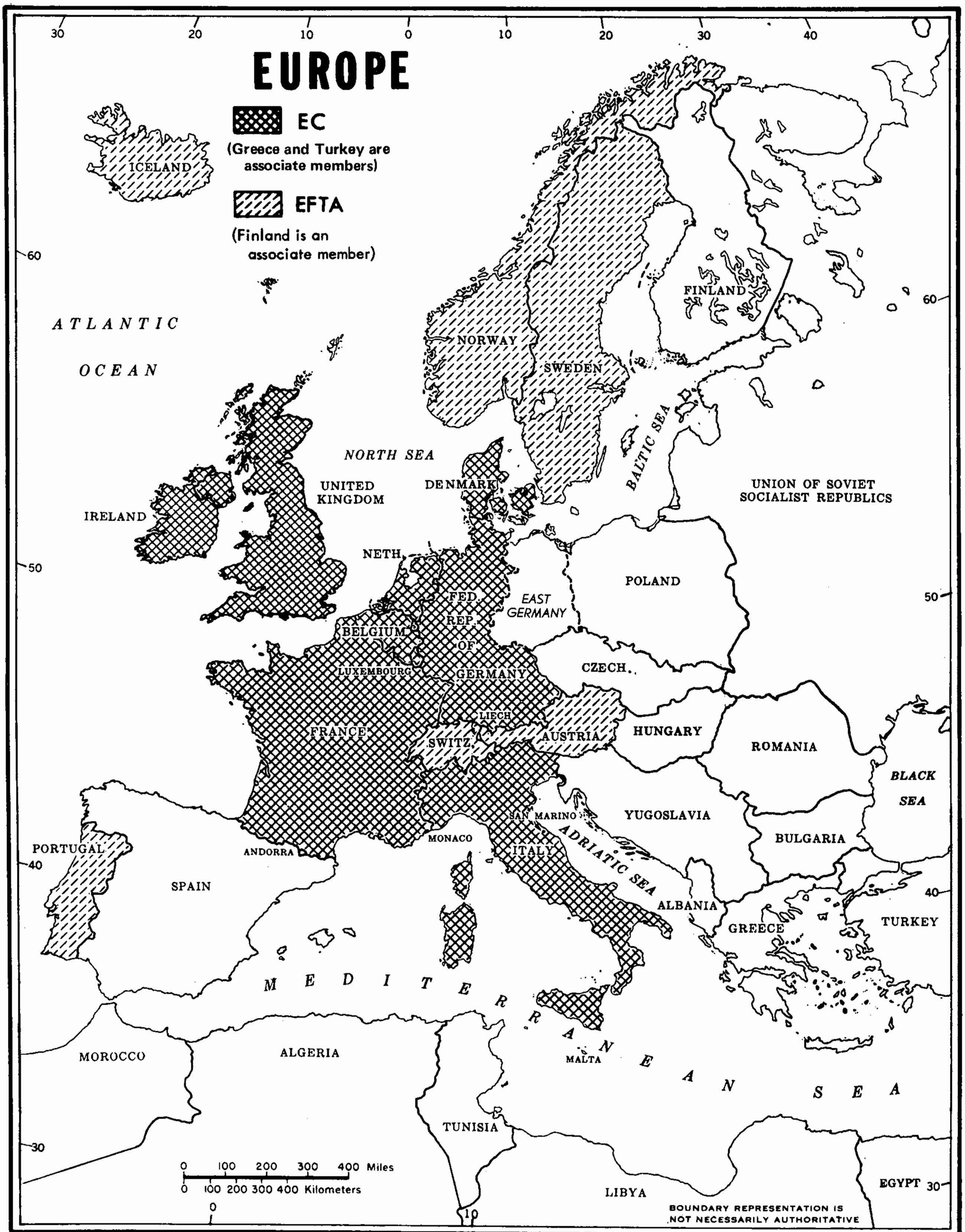
THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN WESTERN EUROPE

Review of 1973 and Outlook for 1974

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Washington, D.C.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 8199-73(1) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

ABSTRACT: Agricultural output in Western Europe hit a new high in 1973, led by a record grain crop. Red meat production was up from the low level of 1972, but still below 1971. Pork, poultry meat and milk production set new records. Further increases in livestock and crop production are expected in 1974. Prices of most agricultural products rose in Western Europe but not as much as surging world prices. The value of agricultural trade increased sharply, mostly due to higher commodity prices; U.S. agricultural exports to Western Europe rose by 67 percent to $5.6 billion. The West European economy continued strong but was much troubled by inflation. As a result of the energy crisis, a low rate of economic growth is expected in 1974 along with severe inflationary and balance of payments problems. The European Community and other governments increased price supports and other aids to farmers in 1973. Major decisions are pending on agricultural and trade policy.

KEY WORDS: Western Europe, agricultural production, prices, trade, policy, European Community, economic situation.

FOREWORD

Our objective in this report is to focus on major agricultural and economic developments of concern to the United States. The report discusses topics concerning current agricultural, economic, and trade developments in Western Europe--the major market for U.S. agricultural exports.

This report was supervised and coordinated by Donald M. Phillips, Jr. Articles were written by Cynthia Breitenlohner, Marshall H. Cohen, and Lorin O. Lovfald. Tables in the appendix were developed by Sandra B. Burgess and Rosita V. Rhone.

Acknowledgement is extended to the Foreign Agricultural Service for assistance, especially the agricultural attaches who supplied much of the basic data.

This publication is one of six regional reports, supplementing information contained in The World Agricultural Situation, WAS-4, December 1973. Other regional reports are published for the Western Hemisphere, Africa and West Asia, Communist Asia, the Far East and Oceania, and the USSR. This report is based on information available as of March 1, 1974.

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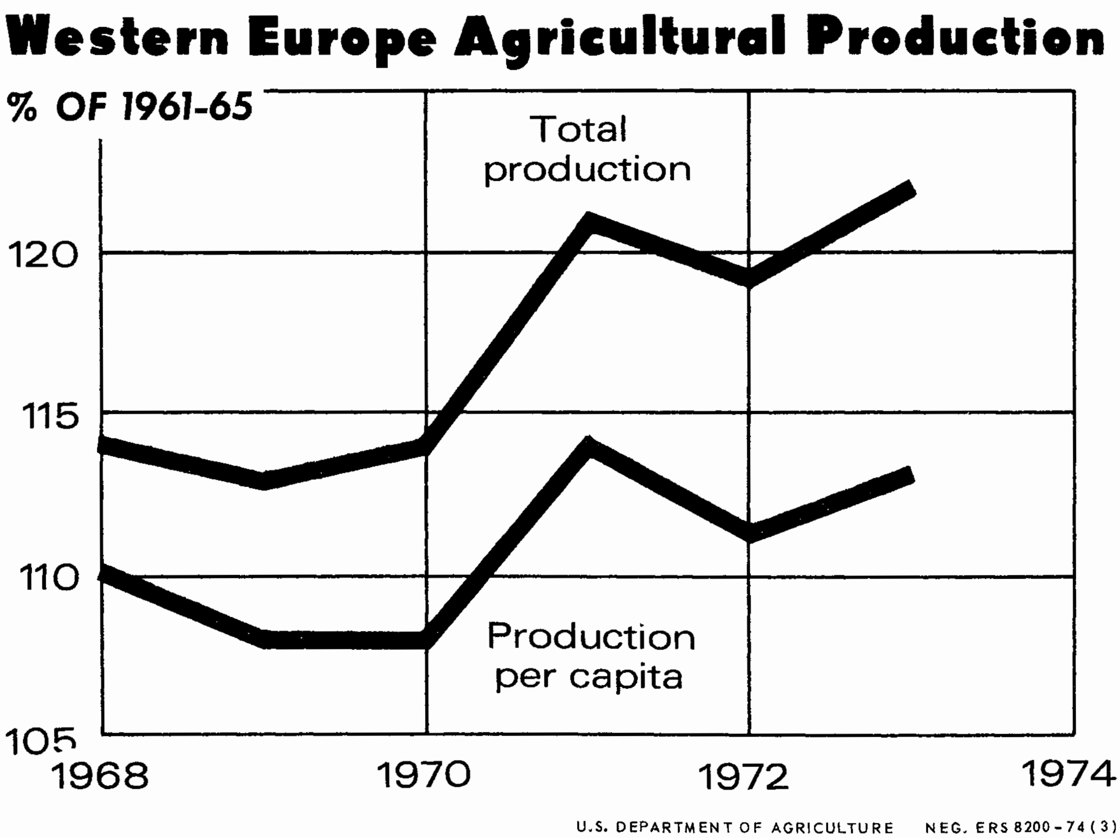

Figure 1

SUMMARY

West European grain area is expected to expand slightly in 1974 and, with favorable weather, grain output should show another increase. However, if high fertilizer prices limit use, yields could suffer. Sugarbeet production should also increase. A large increase in beef production--5 percent or more--is expected as the effects of 2 years of herd build-up begin to show up on the market. Small to moderate boosts in the output of other livestock products are anticipated.

Grain output in Western Europe attained a new record of nearly 137 million tons in 1973. Record crops of barley (44.1 million tons) and corn (20.7 million tons) were harvested. Wheat production was down slightly to 50.5 million tons; rye and oats declined more sharply. Production of sugarbeets and olive oil rose sharply but potato output declined.

Red meat production increased from the low level of 1972 to 17.1 million tons but was still below 1971, primarily due to lagging beef production. Pork production increased by nearly 4 percent to a new record of 9.8 million tons. Poultry meat production increased by 7 percent but egg output was about the same. Milk production rose, further aggravating surplus disposal problems, and necessitating large expenditures for export subsidies.

Prices of many of the major agricultural commodities imported by Western Europe--particularly grains, soybeans and soybean products, and cotton--increased dramatically in 1973. This put considerable upward pressure on European producer and wholesale prices for many farm commodities. But increases in European prices were smaller than those in world markets because: (1) at the beginning of 1973, European prices were protected at levels well above world prices in most countries and (2) West European governments have imposed export restrictions and price controls.

Surging world prices were largely responsible for the rise of about a third in the value of Western Europe's agricultural trade. U.S. agricultural exports to Western Europe increased by 67 percent to $5.6 billion. This demand for our agricultural commodities should continue strong in the near future, although some falling off from the current high levels of volume and value may occur.

As a result of the energy crisis, Western Europe's economic outlook for 1974 is gloomy. Real growth in GNP is expected to be less than 2 percent. Inflation will be worse and many countries will face serious balance of payments difficulties. Continued economic expansion together with inflation characterized West European economies throughout 1973. Combined GNP increased by 6 percent in real terms but the rate of inflation for the region as a whole was 8.5 percent.

In May 1973, the European Community (EC) agreed on farm prices for the 1973/74 marketing year. Increases for most crops were about 1 percent with larger increases for livestock products (notably a 10.5 percent rise for beef). Premiums to promote beef production and aids to mountain farmers were also agreed upon. The functioning of the EC's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) was greatly complicated by the unstable monetary situation, the enlargement of the Community to include the United Kingdom, Denmark, and Ireland, and the runup of world farm commodity prices. The Community has not yet decided on farm prices for 1974/75.* EC Commission proposals call for average target price increases of about 4 percent for grains and milk and larger increases for beef and pork. The Community will also consider a package of Commission recommendations aimed at reducing the cost of the CAP in 1974. The Community is involved in the renegotiation of the Yaounde Convention and their preferential trade arrangements with Mediterranean countries and in trade negotiations with the United States and other GATT member countries.

* On March 23, 1974, the EC agreed to raise 1974/75 prices by an average of almost 9 percent--more than proposed by the Commission. Grain target prices were increased by 5-6 percent while support prices were increased for all grains except barley. As proposed, large price hikes for durum wheat were granted. Prices were also raised for beef (12 percent), pork (8 percent), milk (8 percent), nonfat dry milk powder (20 percent), and sugar (7 percent). The butter support price was kept at the same level.

Countries outside the EC generally increased price supports and other aids to farmers in 1973--very substantially in the case of Greece, Portugal, and Spain. Austria, Norway, and Sweden will be re-examining their agricultural policies in 1974.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURE REFERENCES

The metric system of weights and measures is used in this report unless otherwise indicated. The following are conversions to the U.S. system of weights and measures: 1 hectare is equal to 2.471 acres, 1 quintal is equal to 220.46 pounds, 1 metric ton is equal to 2204.6 pounds, and 1 kilogram is about 2.2 pounds.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

EC.--European Community. Economic and customs union consisting of Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Italy, West Germany, the Netherlands and as of January 1, 1973, Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom. Greece and Turkey are associate members.

EC-6.--Refers to the original six members of the European Community.

EC-9.--Emphasizes that the data or information given pertains to all nine member states.

CAP.--Common Agricultural Policy of the European Community.

Unit of Account.--The standard of value used by the EC for all financial transactions. Prior to the floating of the dollar in August 1971, 1 unit of account equaled 1 dollar. The value of the unit of account in terms of dollars now varies according to monetary market conditions. Based on par values obtaining since the dollar devaluation of February 13, 1973, the unit of account equals $1.206.

EFTA.--European Free Trade Association. Free trade area consisting of Austria, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and Portugal with Finland as an associate member. Prior to joining the European Community, Denmark and the United Kingdom were also members.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN WESTERN EUROPE

I. AGRICULTURAL POLICY 1/

EC Policy Developments in 1973

The major agricultural policy decisions of 1973 were hammered out in the course of the annual spring bargaining over EC farm prices. These meetings were even more acrimonious and difficult than usual; consequently, it was not until May, more than a month past the scheduled start of the new marketing year for beef and dairy, that prices for the 1973/74 marketing year were agreed upon. The Council of Ministers also agreed: (1) to pay premiums to promote beef production; (2) on the basic principles of aid to mountain farmers; (3) to phase out the special reduction in the feed grain levy granted to Italy.

Price increases voted for most grains and arable crops were about 1 percent with much stronger increases in livestock product prices--10.5 percent for beef, 7.5 percent for veal, 4 percent for pork, and 5.5 percent for milk (see table 1). However, the support price for butter was reduced by 5 percent, reflecting the Community's concern with its chronic butter surplus problem. Also, permission was granted to member states to sell butter internally at 1,660 units of account per metric ton--nearly 6 percent below the support price. The Community will bear half the cost of these consumer subsidies. The price decisions for the dairy sector were aimed at encourageing the consumption of butter without penalizing the milk producer. The decline in the butter support price was more than offset by a 22 percent hike in the support price for nonfat dry milk powder.

In contrast to the dairy sector, the EC beef sector is substantially in deficit. In addition to the price increases, the EC has instituted a number of special measures to promote beef production. Beginning October 1, 1973, "conversion" premiums were provided for farmers who stop off-farm sale of milk and milk products and cross-breed their dairy herds with recognized beef breeds. Generally, cooperating farmers must have at least 11 cows and, at minimum, maintain their herd size. The premium granted is 7.5 units of account per 100 liters of milk equivalent marketed in a designated 12-month period. In regions where the average milk price received by dairy producers in 1972/73 was more than 125 percent of the target price for that year, member states are authorized to offer a premium for the development of existing beef herds instead of the "conversion" premiums. A premium of 240 units of account will be paid for each beef cow kept over and above the number kept on a designated reference date; to be eligible, farmers must have at least 5 beef cows of recognized beef breeds. Most of the regions where this premium would be applicable are in Italy where the dairy industry has had difficulty in meeting local demand. The cost of these beef promotion programs, which will extend for 4 years, is estimated at 120 million units of account, half of which will be borne by the Community.

In the context of its structural reform program, the Community also provided for premiums to farms deriving more than half of their income from sales of cattle or sheep and qualifying as "viable". 2/ Payments amount to 45 units of account per hectare or livestock unit in the first year, falling to 30 in the second, and 15 in the third.

1/ Previous issues of this publication provide helpful background material for this section. In particular, see The Agricultural Situation in Western Europe, ERS-Foreign 352, April 1973, pp. 9-14.

2/ The Agricultural Situation in Western Europe, ERS-Foreign 352, April 1973, pp. 19-20.

In May 1973, the EC issued a resolution in favor of special aids to mountain farming and farming in other "disfavored" regions; in November 1973, a directive was completed. EC measures in this area are aimed at preventing the depopulation of rural areas where natural handicaps result in higher production costs and thus present a permanent barrier to the achievement of incomes comparable to those obtained in most agricultural areas. Since livestock producers predominate in these regions, these measures may also help to promote EC beef production. Annual aids of 50 units of account per "fatstock unit", (i.e., head of cattle over 2 years--other livestock are converted into these units) or, in some cases, per hectare are to be provided with certain restrictions on aid to dairy farmers. However, implementation of the directive must await EC decision on the list of regions eligible for such aid and the extent of EC funding.

Since the unification of the EC grain market in mid-1967, Italy has enjoyed a special reduction of the variable import levy on feed grains. In response to the repeated demands of the French, who hope to sell more grain to Italy, the Council agreed to reduce this amount from 7.5 units of account per metric tons to 6 units of account for 1973/74 marketing year and by 1.5 units of account each successive year until it is ended at the start of the 1977/78 marketing year. Thus far, Italy's grain imports have been overwhelmingly supplied by non-EC countries.

Table 1.--EC target prices for selected commodities 1973/74 and proposed prices for 1974/75

Commodity	Target prices 1973/74		Proposed target prices 1974/75	
	Price per M.T.	Change from 1972/73	Price per M.T.	Change from 1972/73
	Units of account	Percent	Units of account	Percent
Soft wheat	114.94	1.0	117.24	2.0
Barley	105.29	1.0	109.45	4.0
Corn	102.77	1.0	108.94	6.0
Husked rice	213.12	1.0	221.78	4.1
Sugar	248.00	1.0	262.90	6.0
Rapeseed	210.60	1.0	219.00	4.0
Milk	124.20	5.5	129.20	4.0
Butter 1/	1,760.00	-5.4	1,644.00	-6.6
Nonfat dry milk powder 1/	660.00	22.2	756.00	14.5
Cattle, live weight 2/	862.00	10.5	950.00	10.2
Hogs, carcass weight 3/	860.00	4.2	930.00	8.1

1/ Intervention or support price.
2/ Guide price, comparable to the target prices.
3/ Base price, a form of support price.

EC Policy Issues in 1974

A major concern of EC policymakers in 1974 will be the package of recommendations presented by the Commission to the EC Council on November 5, 1973. These recommendations were arrived at after what was originally billed as a comprehensive review of the CAP. However, the review followed a rather timid path and the Commission shied away from even the appearance of proposing any fundamental changes in the CAP, limiting itself instead to adjustments within the existing structure.

The recommendations, which would be implemented over the period 1973-78, include:

Dairy--The imposition of a charge (not more than 2 percent of the milk target price) on deliveries to dairies. A charge on dairies which sell more than a certain percentage of their produce to support agencies. A 13 percent cut in the butter support price (to $1533.50 units of account per ton) combined with a 16 percent hike in the price of nonfat dry milk powder.

Grains--The temporary freezing of the soft wheat price, along with a rise in corn and barley prices. The replacement of regional support prices by a single EC-wide price. The withdrawal of support for low quality grain and the abolition of "denaturing" premiums for the use of wheat for feed. (This payment was suspended on February 10, 1973.)

These measures are intended to make resort to support agencies less attractive to EC farmers and processors, encourage a shift to production of non-surplus commodities such as feed grains, and facilitate domestic sales and exports of surplus commodities. The Commission estimates these measures would result in savings of more than $1 billion a year by 1978.

To promote Community production of protein feeds, the following measures were recommended: (1) deficiency payments for soybeans, (2) encouragement of the drying of alfalfa and other fodder crops, and (3) a research program to examine new possibilities of protein production.

The price proposals for the 1974/75 marketing year submitted by the Commission to the Council on January 17, 1974 (see table 1) follow to a considerable extent these recommendations. The Council is expected to decide on these proposals by April 1, 1974.

With respect to grains, 4-percent increases in the target prices of barley, rye, and rice, and a 6-percent increase in the corn target price are urged, but only a 2-percent increase for soft wheat. Also recommended is the adoption of a single intervention price for barley and a change in the start of the corn marketing year from August 1 to October 1. No increase in intervention prices for these grains (except for corn - 6 percent) is proposed, however. In addition, the Commission has proposed increases of 36 and 42 percent, respectively, in the target and intervention price for durum wheat and the establishment of a new system which would provide subsidies to durum producers only when market prices fall below the target price. The existing system provides for fixed producer subsidies irrespective of market price levels. The thrust of the proposals in the grain sector is to increase the level of protection against grain imports without appreciably increasing support price levels.

For the livestock sector, price increases are proposed for beef (10 percent), pork (8 percent), milk (4 percent) and non-fat dry milk powder (14.5 percent). But again, a reduction in the support price (of 6.6 percent) for butter is recommended.

The introduction of an intervention price of 220 units of account per ton for soybeans is recommended. Deficiency payments would be paid to farmers if the market price fell below this level; however, no import controls or charges are called for. In its November memorandum, the Commission indicated that the proposed support system for soybeans could expand EC production to 100,000 tons by 1977/78. (Current production is insignificant). Also proposed were payments of 6 and 4 units of account per ton, respectively, for dehydrated alfalfa and other dehydrated forage crops; price hikes of 6 percent and 4 percent, respectively for sunflowerseed and rapeseed; and subsidies of 60 units of account per ton for the seeds of feed peas and beans.

Major changes in the marketing system for olive oil are also proposed--the abolition of variable levies, the creation of buffer stocks, and a modification of producer subsidies similar to that proposed for durum wheat.

Plans for an early (February) decision on 1974/75 prices proved impossible to realize. As in other years, member state positions on farm prices are widely divergent. France, for example, is generally in agreement with the Commission proposals for grains while favoring a stronger increase for beef (15 percent). West Germany wants larger increases for grains but finds the proposed hike in beef prices sufficient. Denmark has called for a 16 percent rise in pork prices. The United Kingdom has been pressing for smaller price increases for farm products. U.K. opposition to higher farm prices will probably be stiffened by the election of a Labor government in February 1974. The Labor Party has been very critical of U.K. adoption of the CAP and has called for a renegotiation of the terms of U.K. accession.

Preferential Trade Arrangements

Negotiations between the EC and some 40 associated and so-called "associable" states began in October 1973. Among these countries are the 18 African countries currently associated by virtue of the Yaounde Convention, the developing Commonwealth countries of Africa, the Caribbean and Oceania, and Ethiopia, Liberia, Sudan and Guinea. The negotiations aim at the conclusion of agreements on preferential trade treatment and on financial and technical assistance by January 1975. Until that time, the reciprocal tariff preferences agreed to by the EC-6 and the African countries of the Yaounde and Arusha (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania--also Commonwealth members) Conventions will remain in effect; similarly, the United Kingdom and Ireland and the "associable" Commonwealth countries will continue to exchange tariff preferences. The new agreements will apply to the EC-9 as a whole.

The early stages of the negotiations have been hindered by the inability of the Community to agree to a common position on several key issues, particularly reverse preferences 3/ and special commodity arrangements. The Community has made vague promises to safeguard export earnings from primary products. The EC Commission, in fact, has submitted a proposal for the stabilization of export receipts to cover seven basic products--peanuts, peanut oil, bananas, cocoa, coffee, cotton, and copper. The developing countries have thus far taken a united stand based on principles agreed upon in the Addis Ababa declaration of May 1973. They have rejected reverse preferences and have called for free entry into the EC for all products, including agricultural products covered by the CAP. The Community, on the other hand, has indicated it will propose special arrangements, providing for treatment somewhat more favorable than that granted other third countries, for CAP products. The negotiations will continue on a regular basis throughout 1974.

Related to these negotiations is the future of the Community policy on sugar. During the enlargement the EC committed itself to safeguarding sugar exports of developing countries. Consequently, some action is expected by the end of 1974, when the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement expires. A common policy has not yet evolved. In July 1973 the Commission submitted proposals recommending that the EC restrain sugar production so as to allow for the continued importation of 1.4 million tons of sugar from developing countries and that EC exports be limited to about 800,000 tons. Measures providing for the stabilization of earnings from developing country sugar exports were also recommended. These proposals have been sharply criticized by EC sugar interests who hope to capture a significant part of the U.K. market.

The Community failed to conclude the renegotiations of the preferential agreements with Spain, Israel, and the Maghreb countries (Morocco, Tunisia, and Algeria 4/) by the January 1, 1974 deadline. The renegotiations are aimed at better "harmonizing" the existing agreements between the EC and the Mediterranean countries and at reducing the adverse effects of the adoption of the EC's common external tariff (CXT) by the United Kingdom, Denmark, and Ireland. For a large number of products, the tariff treatment

3/ Tariff preferences granted by developing countries on imports from the EC.
4/ For Algeria, an EC-wide agreement has never been concluded.

granted by the new member states was more favorable than the preferential treatment granted by the EC. In 1973, the new members applied national tariffs where these were lower than EC preferential rates. Apparently, they will continue to do so in 1974 until an interim agreement is reached or the renegotiations are completed--although the legality of this action has been questioned by the original six member states. At this time, the situation is somewhat chaotic with each of the new members pursuing its own ad hoc Mediterranean preference policy. The limited agricultural offers of the EC have been a major point of contention in the negotiations. On the other hand, Spain and Israel have requested longer periods for the transition to free trade in the industrial sector. While preferences will be exchanged between the EC and Spain and Israel, it is not yet clear whether the Maghreb countries and the other developing Mediterranean countries will be asked to grant reverse preferences.

Other developments:

--The Community has made a number of changes in its general preference system (GSP) for 1974 which it estimates will expand potential export opportunities for developing countries by 40 percent. The GSP provides for tariff preferences for developing countries on a large number of industrial products as well as certain processed agricultural products; usually, however, these products are subject to tariff quotas. The changes include participation of the new EC members (previously operating their own GSP's), a shift from 1968 to 1971 for the calculation of most ceilings and tariff quotas, and some expansion of coverage of agricultural products. The EC Commission estimates that with these changes over $250 million of agricultural imports could receive preferential access under the GSP.

--Finland signed a trade agreement with the EC in October 1973--the last of the seven remaining EFTA countries to do so. These agreements provide for basically free trade in industrial products with limited concessions on certain processed agricultural products.

--On December 19, 1973, Brazil and the EC signed a "non-preferential" trade agreement. In addition to tariff reductions on certain agricultural products which will be included within the Community's GSP, certain concessions were made in the fixing of the levies on EC beef imports. The agreement will formally come into effect upon ratification by Brazil. Similar agreements are already in effect for Argentina, Uruguay, and Yugoslavia.

--On December 17, 1973, the EC signed a "non-preferential" trade agreement with India providing for tariff reductions (or bindings of existing tariff suspensions) on a limited number of products (e.g., tea, pepper, hides, and jute) within the framework of the GSP. Also, a joint commission will be set up to promote trade between the two parties. Similar agreements are expected to be concluded with the other developing Asian countries (Bangladesh, Malaysia, Pakistan, Singapore, and Sri Lanka) which will lose Commonwealth preference as a result of enlargement.

Trade Negotiations

In March 1973, the United States and other interested countries began negotiations with the EC under Article XXIV:6 of the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade). This article provides for the right to negotiate for compensation where trade concessions previously granted are impaired by the formation of a customs union. The object of the negotiations was to determine the amount of compensation owed to non-member countries as a result of enlargement. Negotiations are continuing. The multilateral trade negotiations, formally begun by the Tokyo Declaration of September 1973, will also involve difficult negotiations between the EC and the United States.

Further Complications of the CAP

The operation of the CAP, never simple, was further complicated in 1973 by the unstable monetary situation, the institution of a transitional trade system between the Six and the new members, and the unusual upsurge of world prices for many agricultural products.

Monetary compensatory amounts (MCA) have been applied to agricultural trade by one or more EC members almost continuously since 1969. The need for MCA's has arisen from the frequent changes in the value of member state currencies and their reluctance to permit domestic prices to reflect these changes. For, owing to the adoption of common prices, a change in a national currency relative to the unit of account implies a corresponding change in domestic farm prices--a lowering of prices in the case of currency appreciation and a raising of prices in the event of devaluation. Instead, several member states have maintained their farm support prices in terms of national currency--in effect dissolving common prices.

For the currencies whose values have appreciated (West Germany and the Benelux countries), the MCA's are applied as a tax on imports and a subsidy for exports. For those which have depreciated (the 4 floating currencies), they are a subsidy on imports and a tax on exports.

After the second dollar devaluation of February 1973, the monetary situation became so complex that the system threatened to break down. At one point, 56 different MCA's were being calculated for each product. Despite subsequent "simplifications," much of Community agricultural trade (including grains, pork, beef, poultry, eggs, dairy products, sugar, and wine) remains enmeshed in an extremely complex system of subsidies and levies. This system received a further jolt on January 19, 1974, when the French government "floated" the franc. France, West Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Denmark had pegged their currencies together. On this basis, MCA's had been set for the entire marketing year as follows: 5/

West Germany	12.03 percent
Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands . . .	2.7 percent
France, Denmark	nil

The "floating" of the franc means that the MCA's will now be set weekly for France (based on changes in spot market rates) as is done for the United Kingdom, Ireland and Italy. MCA's for these countries as of March 4, 1974 were as follows:

France	6.6 percent
United Kingdom . . .	12.7 percent
Ireland.	12.7 percent
Italy.	9.7 percent

MCA's applicable to Italy were sharply reduced as a result of several changes in the conversion rate between the lira and the unit of account which were made beginning November 1, 1973; for the week prior to that date the MCA for Italy was 21.7 percent. Italy's farm support prices and other prices and payments dictated by the CAP (with certain exceptions) rose by nearly 15 percent as a result.

The key element governing the agricultural trade of the three new Community members during the 1973-77 transition period are the accession compensatory amounts (ACA). They equal the difference between the support (or target) price level of the new members at each stage of the transition and the EC common price. They are collected as import taxes on exports from the new members to the EC-6, granted as subsidies on exports from the EC-6 to the new members, and subtracted from the EC-6 import levies and export

5/ The percentages shown are applied to the national intervention prices (or in the case of the new members, the intervention price minus an accession compensatory amount) to calculate the actual MCA. For trade with non-EC countries and with the new members, the MCA's are adjusted by coefficients reflecting the fact that the changed currency relationships apply only to c.i.f. prices and not to the levy or accession compensatory amounts--i.e., as in the case of the support price, these are rendered in terms of the previous currency rate.

subsidies in calculating the applicable levies and subsidies in trade between the new members and non-EC countries.

This transitional system was also affected by the monetary disturbances. For example, as a result of the deterioration of the British pound, the United Kingdom was granted in May a 10 percent reduction in their 1973/74 adjustment to common support prices (except for beef). Moreover, the calculation and application of ACA's was made difficult by the surge in world agricultural prices. They were originally intended to remain fixed for the entire marketing year. However, the high world prices had the odd effect, in many cases, of making the ACA's higher than the EC import levy. Consequently, ACA's have been changed rather frequently to reflect changing world market conditions. The unusually high levels of world agricultural prices have masked the changes in the farm support prices of the new members required by accession. With the exception of dairy products, world prices have generally been well above U.K. transition support price levels.

Since mid-1973, world prices of a number of important agricultural products have surpassed EC-6 price levels as well. The Community has responded to this development by imposing restrictions on exports of wheat, feed grains, rice, olive oil and, most recently, sugar. Also, since July 1973, export licenses have been required for oilseed and oilcake. Since August 1973, there has been an embargo on exports of durum wheat. Export embargoes were placed on soft wheat for the week of August 6-14 and on rice from May 26 to October 18, 1973. The Community also has imposed export taxes. As of March 15, 1974, these taxes were as follows:

	u.a./M.T.
Soft wheat	80.00
Barley	35.00
Corn	35.00
Rice-paddy	350.00
-milled	400.00
Sugar, white	245.00
Olive oil, refined virgin . . .	396.54

Policy Developments in Other Western Europe

Austria's basic agricultural marketing regulations will probably remain in effect through 1974 with no major changes. However, a reform of these statutes, which have been in effect for 24 years, is expected by the end of the year. Labor interests are pressing for a more liberal import policy.

Finland strengthened programs providing retraining for farmers and farm workers and incentives for early retirement of farmers. Target prices for the major farm products (including grains, milk, and livestock products but excluding eggs) were raised by 9 percent in early 1973.

In 1974, the Norwegian Parliament will discuss the possible revision of agricultural support policy, upon receipt of recommendations from a government committee.

Sweden will also be considering the revision of agricultural policy in 1974. The current regulations expire on June 31, 1975. In formulating the new policy, Sweden is expected to take a hard look at the impact of its high farm price policy on the economy. Sweden is also expected to reconsider its 1967 commitment to reduce agricultural self-sufficiency. (Sweden's movement towards this goal has been negligible.) Surplus agricultural production is not at present a major problem in Sweden. More immediately, Sweden must negotiate new farm prices before July 1, 1974, when the current agreement between farmers and the government expires.

Actions taken by Switzerland in 1973 were aimed primarily at easing the livestock feed situation and encouraging meat production. Thus, production subsidies for feed grains were increased by 7 percent; at the same time, charges on imported feeds were gradually reduced and finally eliminated on September 1, 1973. To promote meat production the subsidy for cows used for beef instead of milk was more than doubled. Producer prices for nearly all major farm products were increased in 1973 and again at the start of 1974.

Greece sharply increased support prices for most agricultural products, particularly for grains, in October 1973. Dissatisfied with previous price policies, Greek farmers had been withholding large amounts of grain from the market. In July 1973, the government put forth a new 5-year development plan (1973-77) calling for a $1 billion investment in the agricultural sector (80 percent in irrigation). The target growth rate for agriculture is set at 3.5 percent a year--10 percent for livestock.

Portugal substantially increased minimum guaranteed prices for feed grains for 1974--up 20 percent for corn, the major feed grain produced. Olive oil prices were raised by 27 percent for 1974. Of interest to the United States was the inclusion of soybean oil in the official list of edible oils in June 1973. Prior to this decision, soybean oil could not legally be sold as an edible oil.

Spain continued to maintain a system of relatively high support prices for all major agricultural products, supplemented by the extensive use of subsidies for farm inputs. Price supports and subsidies were improved substantially for cotton, olive oil, and grains. Other important measures included the establishment of central buying markets for fruits, vegetables, and specialized products--considered a major step towards improving marketing of these products. Throughout 1973, Spain frequently lowered or suspended tariffs and other charges (for specified time periods) on a wide range of agricultural commodities in an effort to curb the rise in domestic prices. However, a variable levy system was imposed on imports of soybeans and soybean meal in September 1973. Apparently, these levies were aimed at helping the government recoup financial losses resulting from the domestic sale of these products at prices below world market levels in 1973. They were sharply reduced in March 1974 to 10 pesetas per ton (as compared with 8,361 pesetas per ton as of February 21, 1974) following protests by the United States. Spanish officials have indicated a determination to increase domestic production of oilseeds, including soybeans. Plans call for 250,000 hectares in soybeans eventually.

These three Mediterranean countries--Greece, Portugal and Spain--are also involved in major efforts to develop their livestock industries. The Greek government announced in 1973 a new program of subsidies and financial assistance for livestock raisers. Particular attention is being given to the improvement of breeds. Portugal implemented a new policy of aid to pork producers which includes production subsidies, price supports and improved marketing and disease controls. A similar program was already in effect for cattle. Spain is currently negotiating a $130 million program (including private financing) for the expansion of livestock production in the northern part of the country with the World Bank; implementation of the program will begin in 1975.
(Donald M. Phillips, Jr.)

II. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION 6/

Agricultural production in Western Europe continued to rise in 1973, with the index reaching 122 (1961-65=100) 3 points above 1972. The increase largely reflected increased production in the EC-9 (table 2). An abnormally large change in the index was registered only in Finland (down 10 points) where production of grain and milk--surplus commodities for several years--dropped. Largely due to lower grain production, the index declined 5 points in Sweden. Most other countries showed increases of 3-6 points.

Weather conditions were generally favorable in most of Western Europe, resulting in good yields of field crops, although irregular patterns during the summer affected specific crop yields in certain countries.

6/ See table 10 for statistics on the area and production of selected crops in Western Europe, and table 11 for production of principal livestock products.

Table 2.--Indices of agricultural production in Western Europe 1969-73 1/ (1961-65 = 100)

Country or area	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 2/
Belgium-Luxembourg	114	120	126	129	134
Denmark	103	102	107	108	107
France	114	112	122	127	132
West Germany	113	111	118	117	120
Ireland	117	117	124	119	123
Italy	115	114	118	109	111
Netherlands	117	126	131	129	134
United Kingdom	108	110	116	116	116
European Community	113	113	120	119	122
Austria	118	113	119	115	121
Norway	104	109	107	107	112
Portugal 3/	106	112	116	108	105
Sweden	96	107	107	107	102
Switzerland	111	114	118	116	121
European Free Trade Area	106	111	113	111	112
Finland	114	121	128	124	114
Greece	108	127	125	134	133
Spain 3/	122	122	142	134	138
Other Western Europe	118	123	136	132	132
Western Europe	113	114	121	119	122

1/ West European regional price weights for the period 1961-65 were used in calculating these indices of agricultural output. Also, the indices are limited in coverage to 12-18 crops and livestock products. Thus, these indices will differ from those calculated by the various countries.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Production of certain fruits and vegetables in Portugal and Spain are not reflected in this index, which excludes these categories.

Dry weather in June and July in northern Europe resulted in a lower coarse grain crop in Scandinavia. Heavy rains caused flooding in southern Italy, adversely affecting durum wheat and some other crops. Abnormally dry weather in northern Italy and Spain caused declines in wheat output.

Grain output in 1973 in Western Europe increased by over 2 million tons to a record 136.8 million tons, with barley and corn output reaching new highs reflecting yield improvements. Wheat output remained at a high level at 50.5 million tons, down from 51.4 million tons in 1972.

Wheat output lagged behind 1972's record crop. Lower yields in principal EC countries contributed to the decline. In France, the nearly 2 percent decline to 17.8 million tons reflected lower yields and a slight drop in area. In Italy, heavy flooding adversely affected yields--particularly of durum wheat--reducing total wheat output from 9.4 million tons to 8.9 million tons. In West Germany, on the other hand, wheat output returned to near (1971) record levels at 7.1 million tons, due entirely to higher yields. Output in the U.K. continued its long range increase, encouraged by greater utilization for feed, reaching a record 5 million tons. Output dropped in Denmark to 523,000 tons--a level still in excess of domestic consumption--due largely to a decline in area. Production declined in several non-EC countries, but markedly in Spain (by 14 percent) and Finland (by 10 percent) reflecting a decline in area in Spain and drought which lowered yields in both countries.

Output of rye declined nearly 10 percent to 4.6 million tons largely due to the continued decline in West Germany, Western Europe's most important rye producer and a large consumer of rye for food and feed. Production in France remained at a near record level of 327,000 tons while output in Sweden, although at high levels, declined from a 1972 record of 365,000 tons to 332,000 tons. Rye output in Austria, a major non-EC producer, soared to a near record 439,000 tons, contributing to a total grain crop record in that country.

New records for feed grains--notably barley and corn production--were achieved in 1973. Production of barley increased to record levels in the six original EC countries--especially France, Western Europe's most important producer, where output reached 10.8 million tons--but output fell in the three new member countries due largely to declines in yields. There has been a continued emphasis on boosting output of corn. Total output of corn rose nearly 20 percent to 20.6 million tons. In France, Western Europe's largest producer, a record output of 10.7 million tons was harvested from a record area of 1.95 million hectares. French output represented approximately 65 percent of total EC output and about half that of Western Europe. Corn output in Italy recovered from poor weather early in the season to reach a new high at 5.0 million tons. In the principal corn producing non-EC countries, a record was reached in Austria at 955,000 tons reflecting a sharp rise in area. Higher yields were primarily responsible for a record output in Greece at 649,000 tons, and a near record in Spain at 2 million tons.

Production of potatoes in Western Europe continued a long range decline in 1973, reflecting declining food and feed use, falling by 3 percent to about 53 million tons. Declines occurred in nearly all the major producing countries, notably West Germany where unfavorable weather and reductions in area lowered output (particularly of late potatoes) 9 percent to a record low of 13.7 million tons. The Netherlands was an exception among the important potato producing countries in the EC; potato output increased by 3.4 percent to 5.8 million tons on expanded area. The rise reflected favorable grower prices in the Netherlands, an important exporter of potatoes for food, seed and feed.

Sugarbeet output soared by nearly 7 percent to 78.9 million tons in Western Europe as producers responded to higher market prices by expanding acreage. Production expanded sharply to new highs in all the EC countries except Italy where there was a slight cutback in area resulting from inclement weather. Production recovered in the United Kingdom from 1972's relatively low crop, rising nearly 30 percent to 8 million tons and reflecting a sharp upswing in area following a decline in 1972. An upswing in prices also resulted in an increase of 11 percent from a relatively low 1972 level to 5.8 tons in beet output in Spain--a major non-EC producing country. In Sweden, where acreage had been legally limited to 42,000 hectares, production increased moderately to 1.8 million tons. Production of raw sugar kept pace with the increase in sugarbeet output, rising from 11.2 million tons in 1972/73 to about 12 million tons in 1973/74. The largest increases occurred in West Germany, Spain, and the United Kingdom. West European stocks of sugar were reduced sharply in 1973 as consumption outpaced production.

Preliminary data indicate that olive oil production recovered from 1972's cyclical decline with a sharp increase in output in Italy to 480,000 tons. In contrast, the "down" cycle occurred in Greece, resulting in a sharp (16 percent) decline from 1972 bumper crop of 250,000 tons to 210,000 tons. Spain, the leading olive oil exporter, enjoyed one-tenth higher output of 500,000 tons; the increase reflected better yields due to reduced insect and disease damage, and more favorable weather.

Output of tobacco (including burley) increased moderately to 270,000 tons in 1973--mostly due to higher output in Italy--up nearly 10 percent to 92,000 tons due to improved yields. Output in Greece, Western Europe's second most important producer of tobacco, surpassed 1972's record level 7 percent, reaching 91,000 tons.

Output of apples recovered sharply to 8.5 million tons reversing the 1972 drop (to 7.2 million tons.) Most of the increase took place in the EC countries, particularly West Germany. Sharp increases were also registered in Austria and Greece. Many West European countries have had difficulty in disposing of this increased production and, as a result, stocks were up sharply at the beginning of 1974. Production of pears was up about 4 percent while citrus production remained about the same.

Production of red meat in Western Europe reversed a 1972 decline, increasing moderately to more than 17 million tons despite rising feed and other input costs. Generally, cattle numbers expanded in Western Europe--both for milk and beef--and in some countries animals were slaughtered at heavier weights. Disease problems affected pork output in the United Kingdom, where Swine Vesicular disease moderately affected output, and in Austria where foot and mouth disease reduced beef output.

Beef and veal output recovered in most countries reaching 6.4 million tons in 1973. In the EC-9 the situation was mixed. West German production reached a record at 1.35 million tons, while in France output was unchanged at 1.46 million tons; there was little marketing incentive in France as producers were dissatisfied with relatively low beef prices, and consumer demand for beef declined. Output trended lower in both the Netherlands and Italy; in the Netherlands reduced slaughter reflected a 1973 build-up in breeding stock. In Italy, imports of live animals slowed due to higher prices.

In Denmark, a long range decline in cattle numbers reversed in 1972 and herds continued to rise in 1973 when beef and veal output increased by 8 percent to 185,000 tons. Output in the United Kingdom declined during the year, although cattle slaughter rates were above normal at the year's end reflecting a severe cost-price squeeze. Final 1973 output totaled below 1972's level at about 873,000 tons. Several smaller countries reduced output, choosing to build cattle herds.

Production of pork increased by nearly 4 percent in Western Europe, reaching a new record of 9.8 million tons. EC production increased by 2 percent. In Denmark, output increased slightly to 773,000 tons--further expansion was limited by higher costs particularly in the last quarter of 1973. Production remained at high levels in the U.K. at over 1 million tons, although disease problems prevented equalling the 1971 record. Pork output has uptrended to successive annual records for the past 5 years in France, reaching 1.4 million tons in 1973. High consumer demand has stimulated these increases. Spain, a non-EC country, also reached a new high with output rebounding nearly 30 percent above 1972 to 596,000 tons.

Output of cow's milk increased slightly above 1972 rising to 115.6 million tons; however, deliveries to dairies were up more sharply--about 3 percent in the EC-9, further aggravating surplus disposal problems. Much of this increase went into the production of butter and skimmed milk powder. In the EC-9, production increases of 4 and 5.5 percent, respectively, were estimated for these products in 1973 while cheese output was estimated to be only 1 percent above 1972. A butter surplus crisis was averted due to the large (200,000 tons) export to the Soviet Union which drew down excessively large stocks.

In the EC countries, milk output records were achieved in the Netherlands, Ireland, and the United Kingdom. All the EC members realized higher output. Outside the Community, substantial changes occurred only in Finland (down 5.5 percent) and Greece (up 14 percent.)

Output of poultry meat continued an unbroken increase since 1970 reaching a record 3.6 million tons. Responding to both higher levels of poultry meat consumption and subsidized exports, producers in the EC increased output to 3.0 million tons in 1973--up nearly 8 percent. However, the rate of increase in poultry meat production may have slowed due to rising feed costs in the last half of 1973. France, Italy, and the United Kingdom all reached record highs in poultry meat output, reflecting higher prices and more intensive production. At 4.4 million tons, egg production was about the same as in the previous year. There has been little change in total egg output over the past 5 years.

Outlook for 1974

In addition to the perennial uncertainties of weather and producer intentions, the outlook for West European agricultural production in 1974 is clouded by the energy crisis and the worldwide fertilizer shortage. The preliminary indications are that agriculture will receive the highest priority in West European fuel allocation programs and that fertilizer supplies will not be appreciably reduced below the 1973 level. Nevertheless, the large increases in prices of these inputs will encourage moderation in their use.

Crops--Preliminary reports indicate a slight expansion of grain area will probably occur in 1974--perhaps 2 percent. Most of this expansion will probably be in winter wheat, which comprises about 95 percent of total wheat area. Plantings of winter wheat are up in most West European countries. The first estimate of EC-9 winter wheat area is approximately 10 million hectares--an increase of 2.6 percent from 1973. In France, it is reportedly 6 percent above the below normal area of 1973. Substantial increases in winter wheat area are also reported in Greece (8 percent), Portugal (7-12 percent), and Sweden (13 percent).

Plantings of other winter grains (mainly barley) are also reported to have increased in most West European countries. Winter barley area is up 8 percent in Germany and 11 percent in France. Winter plantings of these grains are much less important than winter wheat plantings although winter barley area has shown a steady upward trend in recent years. In 1973, winter barley area accounted for only about 25 percent of total EC-6 barley area.

The expansion of winter grain area in 1974 is due in part to high world prices and the prospect of favorable export opportunities. In several countries, such as Spain and Portugal, large increases in government support prices appear to be a significant factor. The favorable planting conditions enjoyed by European farmers in fall and winter are also an important factor. The weather thus far has been unusually mild with above average precipitation.

The Foreign Agricultural Service has forecast a more than 4 million tons (or 3 percent) increase in West European grain production in 1974 based on increased area and the likelihood that more ample soil moisture in 1974 will foster a small increase in yields. 7/ An increase of nearly 2 million tons for wheat and almost 2 1/2 million tons for coarse grains is predicted. The greatest improvement is expected in Spain and Portugal, where serious soil moisture deficiencies were experienced in 1973. Spain's grain crop is expected to increase by 18 percent or about 2 million tons.

Obviously, unfavorable weather in the spring or summer could significantly reduce this estimate. Continuing rains could inhibit spring planting and, together with mild weather, could encourage disease and weed growth. Also, if fertilizer use is adversely affected by high prices, there will be difficulty in maintaining the high yields of 1973. The favorable situation thus far, however, minimizes the changes of a substantial drop in yields. Large declines in West European grain yields are generally associated with unfavorable fall and winter weather. The 0.8 quintal per hectare decline in 1970 was the largest experienced in the past 15 years.

West European sugarbeet area, which has been trending upwards in recent years, is expected to show a further increase in 1974, spurred by high world prices and, in some countries, the need to rebuild stocks. Several countries have taken measures to encourage sugar production. For example, Sweden has removed acreage restrictions while Spain has raised support prices substantially. The possibility of increasing exports to the new member countries (especially the United Kingdom) provides an additional stimulus to expand sugarbeet production in the EC-6 countries. Given normal weather, West European sugar production should increase in 1974.

7/ "Prospects for 1974 West European Grain Crops," Foreign Agriculture Circular, FG 3-74, March 1974.

Thus far, there are no indications that the high prices received in 1973 have caused a resurgence of potato production. Sales of seed potatoes were reported down in West Germany--the largest West European potato producer--in late 1973. The long-term decline in potato area will probably continue and 1974 production is expected to be about the same as in the previous year.

Livestock--With the cost of feed, fuel, and other inputs at extremely high levels and the prospect of consumer resistance to high prices strengthened by the austere economic outlook, many West European livestock producers face a difficult cost-price situation. Nevertheless, expansion of livestock production is expected to continue in 1974. In part, livestock producers are looking to West European governments to help them out of their difficulties. For example, the EC Commission is proposing substantial increases in beef and pork prices. Hard-pressed British dairy farmers have already been awarded higher prices. As noted elsewhere, a number of these countries already provide substantial aids and subsidies to livestock producers.

Production of beef is expected to increase 5 percent or more in 1974. Large increases in West European cattle herds took place in 1972 and 1973, following an excessive reduction in cow numbers in 1971. Although almost all of the West European countries participated in this herd buildup, it was particularly marked in the United Kingdom, Ireland, and the Netherlands. After low levels of production in 1972 and throughout most of 1973, increased supplies of slaughter cattle began to appear in the last quarter of 1973. This trend is expected to continue in 1974. The Foreign Agricultural Service has estimated that EC beef production in 1974 could be as high as 8 percent above 1973. 8/ Beef output in other Western European countries is expected to be up somewhat less--perhaps 4 percent.

West European pork production is expected to show a modest increase in 1974. Hog numbers increased in most countries in 1973; Denmark and France were major exceptions. By the end of 1973, hog numbers were down 5 percent from the previous year in Denmark while French hog numbers in December 1973 were only slightly above December 1972 levels with indications that sow numbers had fallen since August. Community pork production is expected to expand by about 3 percent in 1974 led by increases in Belgium, Italy, and the Netherlands. Danish output--particularly in the first half of 1974--is expected to show a decline. Because of a predicted sharp decline in Spanish pork production, total pork production in the countries outside the EC is expected to decline in 1974.

Milk production should be up again in 1974--but only slightly. The West European dairy herd increased in 1973; in the EC, it was up by over 1 million head or 4 percent. The Netherlands and Ireland showed the largest increases. Factors limiting production are the reductions in herds that may occur in a number of countries in 1974 and high feed concentrate prices which could limit yields.

Output of eggs is also expected to be slightly higher in 1974. Europe experienced a widespread buildup in layer flocks in response to high egg prices in 1973. However, prices began to weaken in early 1974. Thus, the expansion of egg production is likely to slow up later in the year. In contrast, broiler prices, which began to fall in late 1973, were somewhat stronger in early 1974. Although the poultry industry will be hard pressed by higher costs, poultry meat production in Western Europe is expected to be up by about 4 percent in 1974. (Marshall H. Cohen and Donald M. Phillips, Jr.)

III. PRICES

The upsurge in world farm commodity prices, which began in mid-1972 and accelerated in 1973, has had a major impact on West European trade (see section V.). Table 3 shows the price changes in 1973 for some of the major agricultural products imported

8/ Hausamann, Arthur F., "Enlarged EC's Higher Meat Output Could Slow Beef Imports in 1974," Foreign Agriculture, February 18, 1974.

from outside the West European region. The sharpest price increases were registered for grains, soybeans, soybean meal, cotton, and cocoa beans while beef and sugar import prices showed very substantial increases. Coffee prices were up about 7 percent while prices of dairy products from New Zealand declined. Prices of soybeans and soybean meal reached a peak in the summer, falling somewhat in the last part of 1973. However, import prices of grain (particularly wheat), cotton, and sugar generally continued their rise or maintained their high levels into 1974; sugar prices jumped dramatically at the beginning of 1974.

For several products, particularly soybean products and sugar, the extent of recent price increases is partially obscured by a comparison with 1972, since prices were also unusually high then. Thus, the increases in 1973 import prices are much higher in relation to average prices for 1969-71.

Table 3.--Changes in West European import prices of selected agricultural products, 1973 1/

Commodity	Description	Change from 1972 (annual average)	Change from average annual 1969-71 prices
		Percent	
Wheat	U.S., hard winter, ordinary c.i.f. U.K., nearest forward shipment	+84	+91
Corn	U.S., No. 3, yellow, c.i.f. Rotterdam	+79	+77
Soybeans	U.S., No. 2, bulk, c.i.f. U.K. nearest forward shipment	+66	+99
Soybean meal	U.S., 44 percent, c.i.f. Rotterdam	+134	+302
Cotton	U.S., SM 1-1/16" c.i.f. Liverpool	+77	+109
Sugar 2/	Raw, 96°, London Committee Price, c.i.f. London	+29	+135
Coffee 3/	Santos, N.Y. No. 2, c.i.f. North sea ports	+7	+11
Cocoa beans 3/	"Forastero", c.i.f. Hamburg	+74	+61
Beef 3/	Argentine, chilled forequarters Smithfield market, London	+32	+49
Cheese 4/	Cheddar, finest New Zealand wholesale price, London	-11	+49
Butter 3/	New Zealand, wholesale price, London	-18	+15

1/ Changes for wheat, corn, soybeans, soybean meal, and cotton computed from prices in dollars; for other commodities changes were computed from prices in units of account. 2/ 1973 price--average of January-June. 3/ 1973 price--average of January-September. 4/ 1973 price--average of January-August.

Sources: Foreign Agriculture Trade of the United States, ERS, USDA, various issues. Prix Agricoles, EC Statistical Office, various issues.

West European producer and wholesale prices for many farm products were pulled up by the surging world prices. However, for number of reasons, increases in European prices were generally less than increases in world market prices.

First, West European producer prices have normally been supported well above world price levels. These high farm prices have been shielded from lower priced imports by various trade restrictions, most notably the variable levy system employed by the EC. Where such devices were employed, import price hikes did not initially result in higher prices to importers but rather in lower import levies. For example, the import levy on soft wheat declined from 47.32 units of account per metric ton in March 1973 to 16.45 at the end of July and finally to zero by mid-August. Until then the final price paid by the importer was not affected. Where a reduction of import charges was not automatic (where a fixed duty or charge was imposed), European governments reduced or suspended these charges in many cases.

Second, some West European governments (particularly the EC--see p. 9) have applied export restrictions on a number of commodities where world prices have surpassed domestic support prices, such as wheat, sugar, and rice. These restrictions have restrained the rise in domestic prices. In addition, many West European governments have imposed price controls on agricultural products. Finally, in some West European countries, stronger currencies defrayed rising import costs to a certain extent.

Table 4, which covers only countries of the EC-6, shows that changes in producer and wholesale prices for major commodities produced in Western Europe have been generally moderate compared with world prices. (While the table is based on official EC price data generally available only through September 1973, the following discussion takes into account more recent, unofficial price data.)

In the grain sector, 1973 wholesale and producer prices in most of the EC-6 countries were fairly stable and only moderately higher than in 1972. But in Italy, prices of most grains took a large jump in mid-1973 and by the end of the year were 30 to 50 percent higher than 1972 levels. Sharp increases in grain prices were also experienced by the new EC members. U.K. producer prices for barley and wheat in January 1974 were nearly 60 percent above January 1973 prices. Danish wheat and barley at the end of 1973 were 25-30 percent above the previous year. In the case of Italy and the United Kingdom, the larger increases are primarily due to their greater dependence on imports (exacerbated by the weakness of the lira and pound) and, in the case of Denmark and the United Kingdom, to the relatively low price levels maintained prior to entry into the EC at the beginning of 1973.

Data on grain prices received by farmers in countries outside the EC are fragmentary, but indications are that most countries had increases comparable to those predominating in most of the EC-6 countries.

The rise in wholesale sugar prices in the six original EC countries also appeared to be quite modest in 1973--3 percent or less. But again, the United Kingdom experienced a very sharp price increase. Its January 1974 prices were about 70 percent above January 1973. West European producer prices for potatoes increased dramatically from mid-1972 through the summer of 1973, then declined somewhat to a level still well above the 1969-71 average. Prices in the spring of 1973 were as much as 4 to 5 times the levels of the previous year, as was the case in Belgium.

At the beginning of 1973, beef prices in most EC countries were on the rise and at or near record levels. In the spring, however, prices began a gradual decline which continued into 1974. Prices in late 1973 and early 1974 were substantially below the levels of the previous year although still above the average in recent years. This deterioration of prices prompted demands by EC producer groups for emergency action in early 1974. In response, the Community took several actions including the granting of export subsidies. Moreover, in late February 1974, the Community authorized Italy, France, and Belgium-Luxembourg to impose temporary embargoes (scheduled to end March 24, 1974) on imports of beef from third countries.

In contrast, prices for pork and poultry meat were substantially higher in 1973 in most West European countries, reflecting higher feed costs and continued substitution by consumers of these less expensive meats for beef. By autumn 1973, pork and poultry prices generally ranged 20 to 35 percent higher than 1972 in the EC-6

Table 4.--Changes in selected EC producer and wholesale prices, 1973 1/

Product	Country	Change from Sept. 1972 to Sept. 1973 2/	Change from 1972 price (annual average)	Change from average annual 1969-71 prices
			Percent	
Soft wheat, producer price	France	+3	+8	+15
	W. Germany	+3	+4	+3
	Italy 3/	+33	+14	+19
Barley, producer price	France	-3	+1	+13
	W. Germany	+4	+3	+3
Corn, producer price	France	+1	+4	+13
	Italy	+33	+21	+27
Potatoes, producer price	W. Germany	-2	+59	+41
Sugar, wholesale price, ex factory	France	+1	+2	+47
	Netherlands 4/	-2	+1	+7
Slaughter cattle, average quality, wholesale price	France 3/	-1	+9	+44
	W. Germany	-9	+3	+27
Hogs, 75-100 kgs. liveweight, wholesale price	France 3/	+33	+22	+23
	W. Germany	+21	+16	+20
	Netherlands	+30	+28	+24
Broilers, liveweight, producer price	France 3/	+18	+9	+4 6/
	Italy 3/	-7	+20	+28 6/
	Netherlands 5/	+29	+15	+15 6/
Eggs, producer price	France 3/	+9	0	+19 6/
	W. Germany 5/	+16	+5	+13
	Italy 3/	+56	+17	+22
Milk, producer price	Belgium 5/	+4	+2	+11
	France 3/	+3	+1	+24
	W. Germany 7/	+2	-1	+11
Butter, wholesale price, ex factory	France	-1	+1	+11
	W. Germany	-5	-1	+1
	Netherlands	-7	-1	+5
Cheese 8/, wholesale price	France	+7	+5	+33
	W. Germany 4/	+8	+2	+13
	Netherlands	+4	+6	+12

1/ Unweighted average of January - September, unless otherwise indicated. 2/ Latest price available compared with the same month in 1972. September unless otherwise indicated. 3/ Prices through August only. 4/ Prices through October 1973. 5/ Prices through July 1973. 6/ Compared with 2 year averages: 1970-1971. 7/ Prices through June 1973. 8/ France--St. Paulin 45 percent; West Germany--Gouda, 45 percent, 5-6 weeks, 1st Quality; Netherlands--Gouda, 2 weeks, 1st Quality.

Source: Prix Agricoles, EC Statistical Office, various issues.

countries. Although prices seemed to stabilize or, in some cases (particularly for poultry), turn downwards in the last quarter of 1973, they remained well above 1972 levels in most countries. France is an important exception. French broiler prices in December 1973 were only slightly above 1972 levels. In early 1974, pork prices weakened in most countries while broiler prices showed renewed strength.

West European egg prices were generally depressed at the beginning of 1973; in the second quarter, they began a dramatic rise. By December 1973, they were at least 50 percent higher than in December 1972 in the EC countries; in the United Kingdom they were more than 100 percent above December 1972 prices. However, in January 1974, they began to fall in most countries.

Producer prices for milk showed only a modest improvement in 1973 in most EC countries. In the United Kingdom, retail milk prices were frozen, resulting in a severe cost price squeeze for the dairy producers. In response to producer protests, a 7 percent increase in the guaranteed price for milk was awarded to U.K. producers in February 1974. But in most countries, milk prices were considerably above average prices in 1969-71--due largely to government boosts in support prices since then.

Butter prices did not fare as well. Many countries registered price declines; with a few exceptions, the others showed only small increases. But cheese prices were stronger. In the EC, after an initial decline in early 1973, they recovered and were in most cases 5-10 percent higher than 1972 levels by December 1973. They continued to strengthen in early 1974. In most of the other West European countries, they stayed above 1972 levels throughout the year. In contrast to this overall picture of modest price hikes, Danish prices for dairy products went up very sharply due to the adoption of CAP price support levels and the opening of the EC-6 market for their products. Danish butter prices in December 1973 were a third higher than December 1972 prices while cheese prices were up more than 50 percent.

The sharp increases in many food products had a major impact on retail prices in most West European countries. Increases in food price indices are discussed on pp 20.

Increased producer and import prices for agricultural products were accompanied by large increases in the costs of production. COPA (the EC-wide farmers organization) computed an average 19-percent rise in EC farmers' production costs in 1973 (excluding the cost of capital and farm labor which rose--according to COPA--8 and 21 percent, respectively). Obviously, the big jump in imported grain and soybean meal prices resulted in much higher feed costs for West European livestock producers. COPA estimates that EC-9 feed costs went up by 35 percent in 1973 with the costs for the new members (up 64 percent) going up much more than costs in the EC-6 (up 26 percent). The largest increase shown was for the United Kingdom (72 percent) while Belgium showed the smallest increase (17 percent). In addition, there were significant increases in the cost of other inputs--particularly fuel and fertilizer, as worldwide shortages began to force up their prices in late 1973. COPA estimates that EC-9 fertilizer and fuel costs rose by 15 percent and 26 percent, respectively, in 1973. Here again, there was wide variation by country. For fertilizer, the largest increase was registered by Italy (up 55 percent) and the smallest by Belgium (up 5 percent). With respect to fuel costs, the largest increase was experienced by the Netherlands (up 77 percent) and the smallest increase by the United Kingdom (up 20 percent). Even sharper increases in the costs of fuel are expected to occur in most West European countries in 1974. (Donald M. Phillips, Jr.)

IV. GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION

Economic expansion coupled with moderate to severe inflation characterized West European economies throughout 1973. Production, prices, and wages all grew at a steady pace for the first three quarters. However, economic productivity was slowed with the advent of the energy crisis in November, mildly dampening an otherwise outstanding year. Trade deficits in many countries began to grow in late 1973 as higher prices were demanded for petroleum from the Arab pipeline. Optimism for 1974 is extremely guarded, hinging on price and availability of energy supplies.

Output.--Preliminary data for 17 countries of Western Europe show a combined economic output of $1,287 billion for 1973, a growth of over 14 percent over the 1972 GNP at current prices (table 5). Real growth accounted for 5.9 percentage points of the gain with the remainder attributed to inflation. Growth was higher outside the European Community (EC)--6.8 percent as compared with 5.7 percent for the Community. However, EC countries were more successful as a group at holding down inflation--7.8 percent against 11.9 percent outside.

Expansion of the EC to nine members boosted its share of total Western Europe GNP to 81 percent. The original six countries accounted for 65 percent of the total. Of the new members, the United Kingdom contributed 13 percent, Denmark 2 percent, and Ireland less than 1 percent to West European output in 1973.

Ireland's economy, stimulated by EC entry, had the highest real growth among the Community members--7 percent in 1973. Among non-EC countries, Greece led in expansion with 10 percent real growth; however, runaway inflation--at 20 percent, the highest in Western Europe--posed a serious threat to the economy.

Comparing real growth to total economic expansion, France and Germany had the highest ratio in the EC-9 and Italy the lowest. Outside the EC, Austria and Norway had the best overall performance and Switzerland the poorest using the same criteria, real growth compared with total GNP growth at current prices.

Prices and Wages.--Inflationary problems throughout Western Europe forced prices and wages to record levels in 1973. By the year's end, 1973 increases in the consumer price index (CPI) equaled the combined price rises of the previous 2 years in a majority of countries (table 6).

Food prices have outstripped increases in the overall CPI since 1970 for all EC countries except West Germany and the Netherlands. On the other hand, for countries outside the Community with the exception of Spain and Sweden, food prices have risen less sharply than overall consumer prices. Despite the rapid rise in world prices of raw agricultural products in 1973, however, increases in the food index of most West European countries (the three new EC members are a major exception) were smaller than increases in the CPI. In part, this was due to the fact that many of these countries had already absorbed large increases in food prices in 1972.

Labor problems led to huge wage increases in a number of countries during 1973. Among the hardest hit was Italy where the wage price index through the first three quarters of 1973 rose 29.8 percent from a year earlier. Ironically, among the lowest for the year was the United Kingdom at 11.3 percent. There, wages were frozen under a multi-phase anti-inflationary program. As 1974 began, it was the country experiencing the most domestic strife, with coal miner strikes forcing an election which led to a new Government.

Monetary Developments and the Energy Crisis--Two events early in 1973 set the stage for a turbulent year in the monetary market throughout Western Europe. The first was the devaluation of the U.S. dollar by 10 percent in February 1973. This move still failed to abate falling confidence in the dollar as compared to the relatively stronger West European currencies and the Japanese yen.

In March 1973, six EC countries announced they would float their currencies together, keeping them within 2.25 percent of each other but not tied to the dollar. The United Kingdom, Ireland, and Italy continued to float independently. Dollar depreciation continued to deepen during the float, reaching a low in July 1973. At that point, the cumulative decline of the dollar since the Smithsonian devaluation of December 1971 reached 36 percent against the German mark, and 29 percent against the French franc and the Japanese yen.

Although the dollar has appreciated gradually in relation to West European currencies over the past 6 months, the real turnaround came as a result of the energy crisis in November. A high degree of dependency of West European countries on Middle East oil has accelerated a shifting of confidence back to dollars, as many analysts question Western Europe's ability to sustain higher oil prices for an extended period without severe economic consequences.

Table 5.--Gross National Products, West European countries

Area	1970	1971	1972	1973 1/	1974 2/	Growth Rate 1973 (preliminary) Real	Growth Rate 1973 (preliminary) Inflation	Growth Rate 1974 (forecast) Real	Growth Rate 1974 (forecast) Inflation
	Billion US $ 3/					Percent			
European Community	625.5	706.4	844.6	1042.9	1134.3	5.7	7.8	1.4	9.9
Belgium-Luxembourg. .	25.9	29.1	36.0	45.9	49.6	6.0	7.0	2.0	10.0
France.	145.7	162.0	198.7	248.2	279.6	6.3	6.9	4.2	12.0
Germany, West	187.3	217.1	259.9	346.5	379.6	5.5	6.1	1.0	8.0
Italy	93.2	101.8	118.3	136.8	146.5	4.5	11.1	0.5	11.0
Netherlands	31.8	37.0	50.0	62.0	63.6	5.0	10.3	0.0	10.7
Denmark	15.5	17.2	20.8	28.1	33.0	5.5	11.5	2.0	15.0
Ireland	4.0	4.6	5.5	6.3	7.1	7.0	9.0	3.5	10.0
United Kingdom. . . .	122.1	137.6	155.4	170.2	176.2	5.6	7.0	-1.0	10.5
Other Western Europe	137.3	154.7	186.9	244.4	286.8	6.8	11.9	3.3	14.4
Austria	14.3	16.7	20.6	27.7	30.9	6.0	7.5	3.0	8.5
Finland	10.3	11.2	12.9	15.9	18.1	6.0	12.0	3.0	10.0
Greece.	9.8	11.0	12.6	16.8	20.9	10.0	20.0	5.0	10.0
Norway.	11.0	12.5	14.4	18.5	21.6	5.4	7.0	2.4	10.0
Portugal.	6.1	6.8	8.5	11.3	12.8	7.8	13.0	2.8	14.0
Spain	32.2	36.3	45.9	61.5	76.0	8.0	14.0	3.0	17.0
Sweden.	32.9	35.7	41.8	50.8	57.2	4.5	7.0	2.2	10.0
Switzerland	20.7	24.5	30.2	41.9	49.3	4.3	9.4	2.5	10.0
Total Western Europe. .	762.8	861.1	1031.5	1287.3	1421.1	5.9	8.5	1.7	10.8

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Forecast.
3/ U.S. dollar equivalent values are determined using exchange rates published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). For 1970 through 1972 average annual rates are used, for 1973 the average for four quarters is used, and for 1974 the December 1973 spot rate is used.

Sources: IMF, OECD, selected national publications, U.S. Dept. of State, and Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Table 6.--Index of consumer prices, food prices, and wages, West European countries

Area	Consumer Prices 1971	Consumer Prices 1972	Consumer Prices 1973 1/	12 Month rate of change	Food Prices 1971	Food Prices 1972	Food Prices 1973 1/	12 Month rate of change	Wages 1971	Wages 1972	Wages 1973 1/	12 Month rate of change
	- - - 1970=100		- - -	Percent	- - - 1970=100		- - -	Percent	- - - 1970=100		- - -	Percent
European Community												
Belgium	104	110	122	7.3	102	112	125	6.4	112	123	150 (Sep)	15.3
France.	106	112	125	8.5	106	114	131	10.6	111	124	141 (Jul)	13.9
Germany, West . .	105	111	123	7.8	104	110	120	5.6	114	124	139 (Oct)	10.5
Italy	105	111	129	12.5	104	111	130	12.3	114	125	171 (Nov)	29.5
Luxembourg. . . .	105	110	120	6.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Netherlands . . .	108	116	130	8.2	104	110	122	6.5	112	126	147 (Nov)	13.7
Denmark	106	113	131	12.6	105	115	133	14.4	115	129	147 (2Q)	14.4
Ireland	109	118	137	12.7	107	120	144 (Nov)	16.2	116	133	157 (Jun)	19.7
United Kingdom. .	109	117	134	10.6	109	117	138	13.6	111	126	149 (Nov)	11.4
Other Western Europe												
Austria	105	111	124	7.8	104	110	122	5.9	111	125	150	15.8
Finland	106	114	136	15.6	104	113	130	10.7	115	131	153 (2Q)	15.3
Greece.	103	108	146	30.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	109	119	n.a.	--
Norway.	106	114	126	7.6	107	114	125	6.5	112	122	137 (3Q)	10.3
Portugal.	112	124	154	20.1	105	112	124 (Nov)	13.1	116	128	145 (Sep)	14.4
Spain	108	117	139	14.3	108	118	142	15.9	114	130	145 (2Q)	19.9
Sweden.	107	114	126	7.5	109	118	128	6.6	107	123	136 (Nov)	8.4
Switzerland . . .	107	114	132	11.9	107	114	120 (Nov)	5.7	110	119	131 (Sep)	8.8

n.a. = Not available.

1/ 1973 data are for latest month available (December unless indicated otherwise) therefore, may not be an average for the year as are 1971 and 1972.

Sources: OECD, national publications and Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Table 7.--International reserves and trade balances, 1970 to 1973, West European countries

Area	International Reserves 1/ 1970	1971	1972	1973	Trade Balance 1970	1971	1972	1973
	------- Million US $ 2/				------- Million US $ 2/			
European Community								
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,847	3,437	3,870	5,100	705	768	1,035	1,200
France	4,960	8,253	10,015	8,529	320	1,105	1,275	1,408
Germany, West	10	18,657	23,785	33,147	3,954	4,173	6,007	12,600 3/
Italy	5,352	6,787	6,079	6,434	-381	114	2	-3,900
Netherlands	3,234	3,796	4,785	6,547	-864	-701	370	2,603
Denmark	484	722	855	1,324	-760	-709	-430	-850
Ireland	697	995	1,126	1,025	-510	-524	-481	-663
United Kingdom	2,827	6,582	5,647	6,476	77	763	-1,718	-5,485
Other Western Europe								
Austria	1,751	2,343	2,719	2,873	-595	-884	-1,151	-1,539 3/
Finland	480	715	758	644	-349	-456	-263	-600
Greece	310	525	1,032	1,047	-1,093	-1,320	-1,583	-2,252 3/
Norway	813	1,154	1,325	1,575	-1,155	-1,436	-1,015	-1,555 3/
Portugal	1,504	1,945	2,312	2,833	-515	-647	-679	-800 3/
Spain	1,817	3,268	5,014	6,772	-1,874	-1,599	-2,254	-3,400
Sweden	761	1,110	1,575	2,528	-187	396	662	750 3/
Switzerland	5,132	6,966	7,488	8,078	-1,181	-1,366	-1,479	-1,897

1/ Includes foreign exchange, special drawing rights, gold, and reserve position in the International Monetary Fund as of December 31, 1973. (The large increase in reserve holdings for most countries when expressed in dollars is due in part to revaluation of gold and part due to the depreciation of the US dollar relative to SDR's and certain foreign currencies.)

2/ U.S. dollar equivalent values are determined using exchange rates published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). For 1970 through 1972 average annual rates are used, and for 1973 the average for four quarters is used.

3/ ERS estimate based on data through September 1973.

Sources: IMF, and selected national publications.

Outlook for 1974--Western Europe is expected to feel the squeeze of higher petroleum prices in 1974. Most countries expect rather severe economic slowdowns for the first two quarters of the year followed by some recovery in the last half as adjustments to energy problems take hold.

A crisis of the magnitude of the oil shortage transcends national boundaries. Even those countries whose oil supplies are assured through long-term arrangements with suppliers could be affected by losses of exports, lower revenues from tourism, and consequent declines in overall economic activity.

The EC executive commission estimated in February that increased oil prices will cost the EC-9 an extra $22 billion in 1974, only half of which could be covered by exports. Some countries will be better able than others to cope with the larger bill for oil plus normal imports of goods and services. Foreign exchange reserves appear adequate in several countries of Western Europe--particularly Switzerland, Spain, West Germany, the Netherlands, and Austria--to meet projected 1974 current account deficits (table 7.)

In a number of other countries, prospective trade deficits are so large they may force the consideration of measures to reduce imports. How this will impact on U.S. agricultural trade with Western Europe is not entirely certain, although marginal decreases in volume are anticipated. As no major shift in food consumption patterns is indicated, demand for bulk commodities imported from the United States such as soybeans and feed grains should remain strong. Also, limitations on imports of basic foodstuffs would tend to further drive up prices and aggravate the already accelerating inflation problem. However, the trade advantages gained by the dollar devaluation of last February plus the subsequent float have largely been erased, forcing up the imported price of U.S. goods. The decision France made on January 19, 1974, to cut loose from the EC "snake" may stiffen competition for a number of U.S. agricultural products, which compete with French commodities in the European market.

However, the higher inflation rates forecast in Western Europe may tend to offset the rise in dollar exchange rates in the long run. For Western Europe, an inflation rate of nearly 11 percent is predicted in 1974--10 percent in the EC and slightly over 14 percent outside the Community. Real growth is expected to drop to under 2 percent in Western Europe, forcing the prospect of higher unemployment. Should this situation worsen, losses of workers' remittances will particularly hurt non-EC countries which send large numbers of laborers to work in EC industry.

Forecasts of higher rates of unemployment, lower exports, and higher prices on imports combine to foretell weakened economies in Western Europe compared with 1973. (Lorin O. Lovfald)

V. AGRICULTURAL TRADE

The year 1973 was chaotic for agricultural trade as a chain of events--the Peruvian fish meal shortage, poor 1972/73 harvests of grains and oilseeds in some major exporting countries, increased consumer demand for meat and livestock products--catapulted prices (see section III.) of many agricultural commodities. Mixed with this turmoil was the oil crisis which caused increased transportation costs. The enlargement of the EC-6 to the EC-9 also came into effect in 1973 with the membership of the U.K., Ireland and Denmark. However, the impact of enlargement on trade appears to have been minimized by the world scarcity of most agricultural products. (This section is based on preliminary reports and data through the third or fourth quarters of 1973.)

Preliminary data show a dramatic increase in the value of West European agricultural trade in 1973. Agricultural imports and exports are estimated to have increased by about a third. 9/ The tremendous increase in world farm prices is primarily

9/ Dollar equivalent value. As the currencies of most West European countries appreciated relative to the dollar in 1973, the rise in value in terms of national currencies would be less--in terms of constant dollars, agricultural imports and exports are estimated to have increased by about 20 percent.

responsible. Imports of nearly all major commodity groups experienced large increases in value. In terms of national currencies, Italy apparently had the largest increase in agricultural imports--up nearly 50 percent from 1972 through January - October while only Spain appears to have experienced a decline in the value of imports.

Preliminary data show a reduction in the overall volume of West European trade in cattle and calves in 1973 although value was up. The volume of imports into Italy, Europe's largest importer of live cattle, declined 12 percent from the previous year's level due to lower export supplies in Austria and Eastern Europe. Austrian exports of cattle declined 25 percent due to foot-and-mouth disease in early 1973. Irish and Dutch cattle exports declined due to herd buildup, while U.K. exports increased due to larger shipments to Belgium and the Netherlands. Exports from West Germany and Denmark also increased.

As consumers reacted to continuing high prices, beef consumption dropped while pork and poultry consumption tended to increase in most countries of Western Europe in 1973. Nonetheless, West European imports of beef and veal seemed to have increased somewhat in 1973, reflecting low levels of production throughout most of the year.

The U.K., although a large net importer of beef and veal, increased exports of fresh and chilled beef due to tempting prices on continental markets. There has been a tendency in the U.K. market to replace domestic beef with cheaper frozen beef from Australia, Argentina and New Zealand. Irish exports increased by 5 percent (by volume) with sales to the EC-6 increasing, while sales to the U.K. declined. France bought more beef from Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom in 1973. French beef exports went primarily to Italy as shipments to West Germany declined. Italian imports of beef and veal increased sharply (up 20 percent by volume) led by surging imports of chilled beef and veal. Due primarily to a decline in domestic consumption, Denmark increased exports of beef by 33 percent in 1973.

Pork exports in 1973 expanded somewhat while imports tended to decline. But total Danish pork and bacon exports declined 4 percent, mainly due to decreasing exports of bacon to the United Kingdom. However, export volume of Danish fresh cuts increased 20 percent in 1973, mainly to Italy, France and West Germany.

With its new members, the EC has strengthened its position as a net poultry exporter. While total EC-6 poultry exports in 1972 were 5 percent greater than imports, total EC-9 poultry exports are estimated to have been 19 percent higher than imports in 1973. In West Germany, the major West European market, Belgian and Dutch exports are losing ground to French and Danish products. EC membership seems to have improved the Danish position on the German market. Dutch exports to other EC members declined, but increased to third countries in 1973.

EC-9 butter exports increased in all member countries largely due to the shipment of 200,000 metric tons of butter to the USSR. For example, French butter exports through January - October 1973 were 7 times the volume exported in the same period in 1972. This sale, which cost the Community about $350 million in export subsidies and was severely criticized within the Community, nevertheless reduced EC stocks to a tolerable level. Aided by the enlargement of the Community, EC-6 butter exports to the United Kingdom rose while total U.K. imports actually declined. Butter exports by countries outside the EC declined.

With the exception of Denmark--a large cheese exporter, all EC countries increased their imports of cheese. The new EC members registered large increases in the volume of cheese exports as well. Danish exports rose 14 percent, with the United States being the largest market.

In 1972/73, total grain consumption in Western Europe jumped 3 percent, or nearly 5 million tons, above 1971/72--an abnormally large increase. Nearly all of the increase was in grain fed to livestock--apparently due largely to increased feeding of grain in response to the protein feed shortage. The increase in grain consumption in 1972/73 was largely due to a nearly 3 million ton, or 5.5 percent, increase in wheat consumption (almost all in wheat fed to livestock.)

Grain consumption in 1973/74 is expected to increase about 2 million tons above the high 1972/73 level. A decline of 4 million tons in wheat consumption (mostly in feed wheat) is anticipated--due in part to the elimination of the EC denaturing premium for the use of wheat for feed. Coarse grain consumption, in contrast, is expected to be up 6 million tons.

Net imports of grain decreased slightly in 1972/73 but are estimated to be up nearly 2.5 million tons in 1973/74. The continued decline in net imports of wheat is expected to be more than offset by a 2.6 million ton rise in net coarse grain imports.

Within the Community, Italian wheat imports showed the largest increase--up 135 percent by value in 1973. Aside from high prices, this large increase resulted from a poor domestic crop, the need to replenish stocks, and fear that the lira would be further devalued. The U.K.'s wheat imports also increased with a large surge in imports from France--up 36 percent in January - October 1973. Large increases were also registered in the imports of other grains. The value of Italian corn imports, for example, more than doubled for the first three quarters of 1973.

Greece experienced a tremendous expansion of grain imports in 1973--from 160,000 tons in 1972 to 1 million tons--primarily due to lower domestic production, expansion of the livestock sector, and the withholding of grain supplies from the market by Greek farmers.

French barley exports rose approximately 14 percent during the first 10 months of 1973 compared with 1972. The biggest increase was in shipments to the USSR. French exports of corn, on the other hand, dropped by 2 percent in 1973. However, exports in the last quarter were more than 40 percent above the 1972 level, reflecting the strong recovery of French corn production in 1973. Over 90 percent of French corn exports go to other EC members.

1972 Trade

Western Europe's agricultural trade in 1972 (the latest full calendar year for which complete West European trade data are available) had reached a record high as the value of imports soared to $33.9 billion, an 18 percent increase from 1971, and value of agricultural exports reached $18.9 billion, a 22 percent rise from the previous year (see tables 10 and 12.) This increase was primarily due to higher prices; the United Nations export price index for agricultural products rose 14 percent between 1971 and 1972. However, the volume of trade also expanded. As a percent of total imports and exports, agricultural imports and exports changed little from 1971 to 1972 in Western Europe. Agricultural imports comprise approximately 17 percent of total imports and agricultural exports approximately 10 percent of total exports.

The value of agricultural imports increased in all countries of Western Europe between 1971 and 1972. West Germany was the world's leading importer of agricultural goods in 1972, buying approximately $8 billion worth of commodities. The United Kingdom, with approximately $6.4 billion, was the second largest in Western Europe. The EC-9 accounted for nearly 80 percent of the value of agricultural trade in Western Europe in 1972.

West European imports from the United States rose 9 percent in 1972 to $3.5 billion and accounted for 22 percent of total imports from the United States (see table 11.) All countries except Belgium-Luxembourg, Greece, and Sweden increased their imports from the United States. West Germany was our top-ranking market, taking $790 million worth of goods in 1972.

Total agricultural exports increased by value in all countries of Western Europe in 1972 except Denmark, Finland, and Norway. France, the largest agricultural exporter in Western Europe, registered an increase of 33 percent. Gains were registered for all commodity groups except grains and preparations and hides and skins.

U.S. Trade

U.S. agricultural exports to Western Europe leaped ahead 67 percent to a record $5.6 billion in 1973 (tables 8 and 9.) Most of this increase was due to the record price levels of grains, oilseeds, and meat. For Western Europe as a whole, the volume of U.S. exports increased about 15 percent.

Table 8.--U.S. agricultural exports to Western Europe by country, 1972 and 1973

Country	1972	1973	Change
	$1,000	$1,000	Percent
Belgium-Luxembourg	137,536	222,765	+62
Denmark	101,497	162,477	+60
France	244,959	390,372	+59
West Germany	682,141	1,181,048	+73
Ireland	39,996	38,626	-3
Italy	338,409	674,025	+99
Netherlands	701,524	1,240,751	+77
United Kingdom	479,988	616,016	+28
European Community	2,726,050	4,526,080	+66
Austria	10,932	16,467	+51
Finland	15,576	23,276	+49
Greece	22,530	141,782	+529
Iceland	2,025	3,531	+74
Norway	51,813	92,244	+78
Portugal	55,952	107,985	+93
Spain	299,738	461,548	+54
Sweden	58,288	70,099	+20
Switzerland	113,215	156,169	+38
Other 1/	1,299	5,504	+324
Other Western Europe	631,368	1,078,605	+71
Total Western Europe	3,357,418	5,604,685	+67

1/ Azores, Gibraltar, Malta.

U.S. agricultural exports to all countries in Western Europe except Ireland registered increases. For the first time, the United States had billion-dollar markets in Western Europe--the Netherlands ($1,240 million) and West Germany ($1,181 million.) (With adjustments for transhipments, West Germany is the largest market.) The largest percentage gains were recorded for Greece, where 1973 exports were more than 5 times the 1972 level, and for Italy and Portugal, where exports nearly doubled.

Although the volume of U.S. exports of live animals to Western Europe declined 8 percent between 1972 and 1973, the value nearly doubled. The volume of U.S. meat exports to Western Europe, on the other hand, rose 16 percent while value increased 53 percent.

Although the value of U.S. wheat exported to Western Europe increased more than 70 percent, the increase in volume was only 5 percent. U.S. exports of corn increased 28 percent, from 10.5 million metric tons to 13.6 million metric tons, in spite of abnormally high prices. The value of corn exports to Western Europe more than doubled. Exports of barley, rye, and oats increased several fold with oat exports rising from 22,000 tons in 1972 to almost 1 million tons in 1973. Approximately three-fourths of this expansion in feed grains went to the EC-9. Exports of corn, by volume, increased 44 percent to the Netherlands and 55 percent to West Germany, both major markets in Western Europe.

Exports of rice to Western Europe increased 22 percent by volume in 1973 and amounted to $67 million, nearly double the 1972 value. The volume of exports to West Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom increased by 23 percent, 45 percent, and 28 percent, respectively.

Table 9.--Selected U.S. agricultural exports to Western Europe by quantity and value, 1972 and 1973

Commodities	SITC Code	Unit	Quantity 1972	Quantity 1973	Quantity Change	Value 1972	Value 1973	Value Change
			1,000	1,000	Percent	$1,000	$1,000	Percent
Live animals. .	001	No.	2,439	2,235	-8	18,819	36,024	+91
Meat.	011, 012 013	M.T.	122	142	+16	103,558	158,049	+53
Wheat	041	M.T.	2,587	2,719	+5	161,375	276,891	72
Rice.	042	M.T.	166	203	+22	34,417	66,748	+94
Corn.	044	M.T.	10,595	13,588	+28	584,598	1,192,098	+104
Other feed grains. . . .	043, 0451 0452, 0459	M.T.	497	1,391	+180	31,762	122,653	+286
Grain flour and meal. . .	046, 047 0481, 0482	M.T.	14	13	-7	3,609	5,021	+39
Fresh fruit . .	0511- 0515 0519	M.T.	142	171	+20	32,112	43,041	+34
Nuts.	0517	M.T.	32	28	-12	45,556	55,635	+22
Dried fruit . .	052	M.T.	54	57	+6	35,253	54,411	+54
Fruit juice . .	0535	Gal.	10,660	13,934	+31	22,738	30,260	+33
Vegetables. . .	054	M.T.	159	188	+18	43,066	66,294	+54
Animal feed . .	081	M.T.	3,978	4,562	+15	394,636	799,400	+103
Tobacco 1/. . .	12	M.T.	183	196	+7	410,873	465,830	+13
Cattle hides. .	211	No.	16,522	14,529	-12	55,381	67,120	+21
Furskins. . . .	212	No.	10,481	12,380	+18	49,162	76,000	+55
Soybeans. . . .	2214	M.T.	6,720	7,152	+6	843,002	1,440,280	+71
Cotton, raw . .	2631	Bales 2/	562	960	+71	90,916	159,880	+75
Inedible tallow	4113220	M.T.	296	339	+15	48,565	94,783	+95
Vegetables oils	42, 4311 4312	M.T.	128	135	+5	37,232	48,948	+31

1/ Includes bulk processed tobacco as well as leaf tobacco.
2/ Bales of 480 lbs. net.

Despite the embargo imposed on U.S. soybean exports from June to September 1973, soybean exports to Western Europe rose 6 percent by volume in 1973, reflecting shortages of other protein feeds. The value of these exports jumped 71 percent over 1972. Exports to the EC-9 rose 15 percent by volume and accounted for the majority of soybeans exported to Western Europe. The volume of U.S. exports increased 11 percent to West Germany and 9 percent to the Netherlands, our largest export markets other than Japan.

Animal feed exports to Western Europe, consisting largely of soybean meal, more than doubled in value, although the volume increased by only 15 percent. However, West Germany was the only major market to which the export volume of soybean oilcake and meal increased--by 23 percent. In the Netherlands exports decreased 38 percent. Although direct shipments of soybean meal to the United Kingdom fell, there was a 7.5 percent increase in imports from Canada of oilcake and meal, consisting primarily of soybean meal processed from U.S. beans.

U.S. exports of fresh fruit, fruit juice and vegetables found a good market in Western Europe in 1973 with increases of 20 percent, 31 percent and 18 percent by volume, respectively. The corresponding value increases were 34 percent, 33 percent and 54 percent. Dried fruit exports rose 6 percent by volume; however, prices were quite high and the value increased 54 percent. While the volume of nuts exported dropped 15 percent, their value increased 22 percent.

Increases in the value and volume of U.S. tobacco exports (including bulk processed tobacco) were more balanced than for most other commodities--13 percent and 7 percent, respectively. Only modest gains were registered in the volume exported to the United Kingdom (up 4 percent) and West Germany (up 1 percent), our largest markets in Western Europe. However, exports to Denmark and the Netherlands (by volume) increased by 77 percent and 41 percent, respectively. Sales to Denmark were stimulated by stockpiling in advance of the adoption of higher EC tariffs.

The volume of U.S. cotton exports to Western Europe jumped 71 percent in 1973; the increase in value (76 percent) was slightly greater. This past year was a good year for marketing U.S. cotton in the EC-9 with increased exports (volume) to France, West Germany and Italy of 79 percent, 47 percent and 43 percent, respectively. The volume of cotton exports to Spain more than doubled, sharply reversing the trend of recent years.

Short-term Trade Outlook

West European import demand for agricultural commodities should remain generally strong. However, some falling off from the current high levels of volume and value may occur due to:

(1) Some reduction in consumer demand for a number of products due to the widespread economic slowdown;

(2) Government actions to restrict non-essential imports--a possibility in a number of West European countries facing severe balance of payments problems as a result of the hike in imported fuel costs.

(3) The probability of a substantial decrease in beef imports due to the anticipated large increase in West European beef production and the reimposition of high levies and tariffs by the EC, (temporary import embargoes are now in effect--see p. 17.) The increase in domestic red meat supplies may tend to depress trade in other meats as well.

(4) World prices for a number of commodities may ease in the last half of 1974--assuming good 1974 harvests. Also, if West European grain production increases as expected in 1974 (see p. 14), net grain imports in 1974/75 will probably show a modest decline.

The first 3 factors will probably not greatly affect imports of the bulk commodities such as grains and soybeans which make up the heart of U.S. agricultural exports to Western Europe. With the West European livestock industry still expanding and a large jump in domestic feed supplies unlikely in the near future, imports of these commodities should continue at high levels. Specialty and luxury items could suffer, however. In addition, easing world prices could reduce the export value of many commodities.

Table 9--Production and area of selected

Country and year	Grains: Production: Wheat	Rye	Feed grains: Barley	Oats	Corn	Total 2/	Rice	Total	Area: Wheat	Rye	Feed grains: Barley	Oats	Corn	Total 2/
	1,000 tons								1,000 hectares					
Belgium-Luxembourg														
1960-64.	842	144	478	455	2	976	---	1,962	226	49	131	140	1	285
1970	763	88	571	225	10	844	---	1,695	200	22	188	86	2	291
1971	954	94	644	323	19	1,032	---	2,080	214	27	166	84	3	270
1972	952	76	693	281	18	1,037	---	2,065	216	22	166	80	5	251
1973	976	62	773	288	24	1,160	---	2,198	205	17	172	73	4	249
France														
1960-64.	11,746	373	6,261	2,628	2,624	11,873	121	24,113	4,233	251	2,284	1,321	902	4,708
1970	12,922	287	8,126	2,103	7,581	18,482	91	31,782	3,746	135	2,953	805	1,483	5,497
1971	15,482	294	8,910	2,540	8,954	21,290	79	37,145	3,978	129	2,671	831	1,642	5,428
1972	18,123	331	10,425	2,463	8,177	22,032	52	40,538	3,958	128	2,673	762	1,877	5,603
1973	17,792	324	10,844	2,203	10,671	24,666	70	42,855	3,957	122	2,788	693	1,952	5,709
West Germany														
1960-64.	4,731	3,225	3,433	2,211	39	7,076	---	15,032	1,388	1,176	1,107	762	12	2,363
1970	5,662	2,665	4,754	2,484	507	8,971	---	17,298	1,493	865	1,475	825	99	2,825
1971	7,142	3,032	5,774	3,037	594	10,771	---	20,945	1,544	865	1,505	836	116	2,838
1972	6,608	2,917	5,997	2,887	564	10,718	---	20,243	1,626	843	1,549	808	118	2,835
1973	7,134	2,576	6,622	3,045	573	12,167	---	21,877	1,603	739	1,671	821	106	2,943
Italy														
1960-64.	8,261	89	266	525	3,732	4,535	635	13,520	4,451	59	209	406	1,140	1,761
1970	9,689	69	315	486	4,754	5,579	819	16,156	4,138	35	179	302	1,026	1,510
1971	10,070	55	367	501	4,469	5,355	892	16,372	3,952	29	182	289	936	1,409
1972	9,422	38	390	440	4,789	5,631	751	15,842	3,804	18	186	250	892	1,330
1973	8,899	38	456	419	5,052	5,938	970	15,845	3,590	17	203	238	902	1,345
Netherlands														
1960-64.	583	354	374	425	---	946	---	1,883	132	118	92	116	---	252
1970	643	172	334	200	---	542	---	1,357	142	57	105	54	---	162
1971	718	209	373	206	11	597	---	1,524	142	60	98	45	2	147
1972	673	151	340	140	10	494	---	1,318	156	54	83	33	3	120
1973	725	105	380	134	10	526	---	1,356	138	31	90	30	4	125
Total EC														
1960-64. . . .	26,163	4,185	10,812	6,244	6,397	25,406	756	56,510	10,430	1,653	3,823	2,745	2,055	9,369
1970	29,679	3,281	14,100	5,498	12,853	34,418	910	68,288	9,719	1,114	4,900	2,072	2,610	10,285
1971	34,366	3,684	16,068	6,607	14,047	39,045	971	78,066	9,830	1,110	4,622	2,085	2,699	10,092
1972	35,778	3,513	17,845	6,211	13,558	39,912	803	80,006	9,760	1,065	4,657	1,933	2,895	10,139
1973	35,526	3,108	19,075	6,089	16,330	44,457	1,040	84,131	9,493	926	4,924	1,855	2,968	10,371
Denmark														
1960-64.	487	418	3,241	693	---	4,631	---	5,536	121	145	855	191	---	1,267
1970	512	134	4,813	631	---	5,586	---	6,232	115	44	1,352	184	---	1,575
1971	585	150	5,458	701	---	6,326	---	7,061	121	42	1,367	185	---	1,591
1972	592	155	5,572	637	---	6,321	---	7,068	135	42	1,401	163	---	1,595
1973	523	138	5,451	462	---	5,995	---	6,656	119	39	1,433	130	---	1,587
Ireland														
1960-64.	351	2	502	366	---	868	---	1,221	119	1	160	142	---	302
1970	375	1	769	203	---	972	---	1,348	95	4/	214	68	---	282
1971	380	---	991	207	---	1,198	---	1,578	91	4/	235	60	---	295
1972	270	---	981	179	---	1,160	---	1,430	68	---	252	52	---	304
1973	182	---	843	170	---	1,013	---	1,195	56	---	240	49	---	289
United Kingdom														
1960-64	3,293	20	5,891	1,705	---	7,752	---	11,065	835	8	1,694	619	---	2,366
1970	4,174	13	7,496	1,233	---	8,986	---	13,173	1,010	4	2,243	376	---	2,698
1971	4,815	18	8,558	1,369	---	10,133	---	14,966	1,097	6	2,288	363	---	2,706
1972	4,761	19	9,238	1,255	---	10,709	---	15,489	1,127	6	2,288	314	---	2,663
1973	5,030	16	8,992	1,106	---	10,290	---	15,336	1,155	5	2,268	281	---	2,600
Total														
1960-64. . . .	4,131	440	9,634	2,764	---	13,251	---	17,822	1,075	154	2,709	952	---	3,935
1970	5,061	148	13,078	2,067	---	15,544	---	20,753	1,220	48	3,809	628	---	4,555
1971	5,780	168	15,007	2,277	---	17,657	---	23,605	1,309	48	3,890	608	---	4,592
1972	5,623	174	15,791	2,071	---	18,190	---	23,987	1,330	48	3,941	529	---	4,562
1973	5,735	154	15,286	1,738	---	17,298	---	23,187	1,330	44	3,941	460	---	4,476
Total EC-9 6/														
1960-64. . .	30,294	4,625	20,446	9,008	6,397	38,657	756	74,332	11,505	1,807	6,532	3,697	2,055	13,304
1970	34,740	3,429	27,178	8,165	12,852	49,962	910	89,041	10,939	1,162	8,709	2,700	2,610	14,840
1971	40,146	3,852	31,075	8,884	14,047	56,702	971	101,671	11,139	1,158	8,512	2,693	2,699	14,684
1972	41,401	3,687	33,636	8,282	13,558	58,102	803	103,993	11,090	1,113	8,598	2,462	2,895	14,701
1973	41,261	3,262	34,361	7,827	16,330	61,755	1,040	107,318	10,823	970	8,865	2,315	2,968	14,847

See footnotes at end of table.

crops, average 1960-64, annual 1970-73 1/

Grains-Cont.		Other crops											
Area--Continued		Production								Area			
							Fruits 3/						
Rice	Total grains	Potatoes	Sugar beets	Cotton	Tobacco	Olive	Apples	Pears	Citrus	Potatoes	Sugar beets	Cotton	Tobacco
- 1,000 hectares		1,000 tons								1,000 hectares			
---	560	1,870	2,607	---	3	---	160	59	---	75	61	---	1
---	513	1,665	3,871	---	2	---	241	98	---	56	90	---	1
---	511	1,687	4,876	---	2	---	271	60	---	52	93	---	1
---	489	1,163	4,319	---	2	---	263	31	---	39	101	---	1
---	471	1,266	4,738	---	2	---	246	30	---	46	104	---	1
31	9,223	13,915	14,803	---	41	1	854	302	6	825	387	---	22
21	9,399	8,868	17,521	---	46	1	1,875	536	10	411	403	---	20
20	9,555	8,994	19,185	---	44	3	1,854	553	10	372	419	---	20
20	9,709	8,471	17,840	---	50	2	1,718	439	12	337	443	---	20
17	9,805	7,966	19,900	---	50	3	1,950	471	12	325	480	---	21
---	4,927	23,515	11,292	---	10	---	1,623	477	---	951	294	---	4
---	5,183	16,250	13,329	---	9	---	1,777	551	---	597	303	---	3
---	5,247	15,176	14,409	---	9	---	1,980	414	---	554	315	---	4
---	5,304	15,038	14,656	---	10	---	1,239	344	---	503	331	---	4
---	5,285	13,676	15,294	---	8	---	1,979	414	---	481	352	---	3
121	6,392	3,904	7,543	5	59	385	2,180	866	1,476	375	232	19	48
173	5,856	3,668	9,557	1	78	425	2,062	1,906	2,374	286	281	5	43
175	5,565	3,268	8,776	1	76	616	1,698	1,706	2,545	238	254	7	43
180	5,332	2,949	11,177	1	84	365	1,884	1,538	2,509	230	275	6	41
190	5,142	2,937	9,110	1	92	480	2,020	1,555	2,600	230	270	5	40
---	502	3,766	3,606	---	---	---	335	120	---	124	89	---	---
---	361	5,648	4,739	---	---	---	450	160	---	158	104	---	---
---	349	5,749	5,024	---	---	---	520	110	---	154	102	---	---
---	330	5,581	4,957	---	---	---	400	95	---	149	113	---	---
---	294	5,771	5,529	---	---	---	460	55	---	156	117	---	---
152	21,604	46,970	39,851	5	113	386	5,152	1,824	1,482	2,350	1,063	19	75
194	21,312	36,099	49,017	1	135	426	6,405	3,251	2,384	1,508	1,181	5	67
195	21,227	34,874	52,270	1	131	619	6,323	2,843	2,555	1,370	1,183	7	68
200	21,164	33,202	52,949	1	146	367	5,504	2,447	2,521	1,258	1,263	6	66
207	20,997	31,616	54,571	1	152	483	6,655	2,525	2,612	1,238	1,323	5	65
---	1,533	1,432	2,164	---	---	---	5/84	5/8	---	69	58	---	---
---	1,734	1,033	1,892	---	---	---	5/83	5/10	---	37	47	---	---
---	1,754	750	1,999	---	---	---	5/80	5/7	---	32	49	---	---
---	1,772	704	2,166	---	---	---	62	8	---	29	56	---	---
---	1,745	709	2,556	---	---	---	75	6	---	29	64	---	---
---	422	1,935	924	---	---	---	---	---	---	85	32	---	---
---	377	1,468	982	---	---	---	7	---	---	57	26	---	---
---	386	1,428	1,218	---	---	---	6	---	---	52	30	---	---
---	372	1,152	1,113	---	---	---	6	---	---	44	34	---	---
---	345	1,270	1,320	---	---	---	7	---	---	48	30	---	---
---	3,209	6,829	6,083	---	---	---	518	62	---	209	174	---	---
---	3,712	7,482	6,412	---	---	---	495	78	---	271	187	---	---
---	3,809	7,396	7,869	---	---	---	466	69	---	257	191	---	---
---	3,796	6,527	6,216	---	---	---	339	50	---	236	189	---	---
---	3,760	6,492	8,026	---	---	---	432	41	---	225	194	---	---
---	5,164	10,196	9,171	---	---	---	602	70	---	363	264	---	---
---	5,823	9,983	9,286	---	---	---	585	88	---	365	260	---	---
---	5,949	9,574	11,086	---	---	---	552	76	---	341	270	---	---
---	5,940	8,383	9,495	---	---	---	407	58	---	309	279	---	---
---	5,850	8,471	11,903	---	---	---	514	47	---	302	288	---	---
152	26,768	57,166	49,022	5	113	386	5,754	1,894	1,482	2,713	1,327	19	75
194	27,135	46,082	58,303	1	135	426	6,990	3,339	2,384	1,873	1,441	5	67
195	27,176	44,448	63,356	1	131	619	6,875	2,919	2,555	1,711	1,453	7	68
200	27,104	41,585	62,444	1	146	367	5,911	2,505	2,521	1,567	1,542	6	66
207	26,847	40,087	66,474	1	152	483	7,169	2,572	2,612	1,540	1,611	5	65

Continued

Table 9--Production and area of selected

Country and year	Grains													
	Production								Area					
	Wheat	Rye	Feed grains				Rice	Total grains	Wheat	Rye	Feed grains			
			Barley	Oats	Corn	Total 2/					Barley	Oats	Corn	Total 2/
	1,000 tons								1,000 hectares					
Austria														
1960-64.	712	401	576	336	202	1,167	---	2,280	276	183	209	153	53	437
1970	810	363	913	272	612	1,897	---	3,070	275	137	290	102	124	550
1971	974	448	1,016	284	722	2,124	---	3,546	274	145	295	98	125	551
1972	863	402	977	255	726	2,053	---	3,318	274	144	296	96	133	557
1973	949	439	1,021	287	955	2,369	---	3,757	269	135	299	95	145	572
Finland														
1960-64.	422	140	387	846	---	1,281	---	1,843	242	98	227	467	---	723
1970	409	131	933	1,330	---	2,328	---	2,868	176	66	404	524	---	955
1971	443	132	1,054	1,424	---	2,538	---	3,113	173	59	408	540	---	974
1972	463	119	1,140	1,245	---	2,560	---	3,142	179	59	466	501	---	991
1973	415	117	908	1,095	---	2,165	---	2,697	188	52	458	528	---	1,008
Greece														
1960-64.	1,722	24	248	150	284	693	80	2,519	1,089	23	184	126	187	509
1970	1,970	7	779	108	530	1,419	78	3,474	920	6	343	77	159	581
1971	1,933	8	795	112	585	1,496	73	3,510	960	6	379	79	163	624
1972	1,919	7	873	108	615	1,596	76	3,600	904	5	394	76	165	635
1973	1,738	6	857	102	650	1,609	91	3,444	865	5	411	74	166	651
Norway														
1960-64.	22	3	423	139	---	566	---	591	9	1	165	55	---	221
1970	12	5	580	228	---	809	---	826	4	2	184	68	---	253
1971	10	5	569	279	---	848	---	863	3	1	179	84	---	271
1972	12	5	521	271	---	792	---	809	3	1	181	86	---	267
1973	20	7	535	349	---	884	---	911	4	2	172	100	---	272
Portugal														
1960-64.	526	162	56	79	562	699	170	1,557	710	302	123	279	489	892
1970	548	157	54	72	581	708	195	1,608	494	226	88	152	418	715
1971	794	168	84	125	526	735	162	1,859	509	225	92	168	393	653
1972	612	164	62	85	519	666	178	1,620	511	226	89	168	390	647
1973	489	124	55	76	531	662	184	1,459	479	196	86	158	354	598
Spain														
1960-64.	4,120	393	1,893	459	1,075	3,456	397	8,366	4,148	465	1,431	545	461	2,452
1970	4,064	258	3,096	395	1,822	5,514	382	10,219	3,759	313	2,224	467	532	3,277
1971	5,457	269	4,783	582	2,058	7,605	361	13,692	3,635	303	2,254	447	540	3,290
1972	4,562	263	4,358	440	1,921	6,895	350	12,070	3,560	278	2,519	467	533	3,563
1973	3,915	265	4,408	427	2,052	7,051	390	11,621	3,151	268	2,773	470	530	3,813
Sweden														
1960-64.	866	154	1,050	1,272	---	2,812	---	3,832	276	65	378	502	---	1,073
1970	962	227	1,904	1,685	---	3,798	---	4,987	265	80	610	509	---	1,195
1971	995	301	2,029	1,867	---	4,098	---	5,394	245	80	603	526	---	1,246
1972	1,150	365	1,883	1,629	---	3,704	---	5,219	269	108	624	539	---	1,233
1973	1,345	332	1,744	1,226	---	3,133	---	4,810	304	100	636	515	---	1,230
Switzerland														
1960-64.	343	52	99	43	11	191	---	586	104	15	30	13	2	58
1970	318	49	142	29	55	265	---	632	90	12	41	8	9	69
1971	387	57	168	41	90	344	---	788	88	12	39	9	14	71
1972	374	49	156	36	72	300	---	723	89	12	39	9	15	72
1973	330	45	169	40	132	376	---	751	87	11	42	10	20	81
Total Western Europe:														
1960-64.	39,027	5,954	25,178	12,332	8,531	49,522	1,403	95,906	18,359	2,959	9,279	5,837	3,247	19,669
1970	43,833	4,627	35,579	12,284	16,452	66,700	1,565	116,725	16,922	2,004	12,893	4,607	3,852	22,435
1971	51,139	5,240	41,573	13,598	18,028	76,490	1,567	134,436	17,026	1,989	12,761	4,644	3,934	22,364
1972	51,356	5,061	43,606	12,351	17,411	76,668	1,407	134,494	16,879	1,946	13,206	4,404	4,131	22,666
1973	50,462	4,597	44,058	11,429	20,652	80,004	1,705	136,768	16,170	1,739	13,742	4,265	4,183	23,072

--- = not applicable, or negligible.

1/ Data for 1973 are preliminary.
2/ Includes other grains.
3/ Data for apples and pears include those for dessert and cooking only; fruit totals exclude Portugal.
4/ Less than 500.
5/ Commercial crop.
6/ Includes the original EC members and Denmark, Ireland, and the United Kingdom. Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom joined the EC on Jan. 1, 1973.

crops, average 1960-64, annual 1970-73 1/--Continued

Grains-Cont.		Other crops											
Area--Continued		Production								Area			
Rice	Total grains	Potatoes	Sugar beets	Cotton	Tobacco	Olive	Fruits 3/			Potatoes	Sugar beets	Cotton	Tobacco
							Apples	Pears	Citrus				
- 1,000 hectares		- - - - - - - 1,000 tons - - - - - - -								- - - - 1,000 hectares - - - -			
---	896	3,471	1,799	---	1	---	279	69	---	168	47	---	4/
---	962	2,704	1,950	---	1	---	189	53	---	110	44	---	4/
---	970	2,717	1,590	---	1	---	158	48	---	105	39	---	4/
---	975	2,341	2,148	---	4/	---	112	30	---	101	48	---	---
---	976	2,329	2,230	---	1	---	187	54	---	92	51	---	---
---	1,063	1,159	424	---	---	---	---	---	---	77	18	---	---
---	1,197	1,136	431	---	---	---	---	---	---	60	15	---	---
---	1,206	803	495	---	---	---	---	---	---	50	18	---	---
---	1,229	716	662	---	---	---	---	---	---	48	19	---	---
---	1,248	715	650	---	---	---	---	---	---	46	21	---	---
20	1,641	527	223	82	99	144	130	41	329	44	7	193	122
16	1,523	797	1,450	110	95	200	207	109	558	54	26	133	98
15	1,605	727	1,252	116	84	183	225	104	526	50	24	131	92
15	1,559	732	1,134	139	85	250	183	114	640	49	22	167	89
17	1,538	797	1,380	127	91	210	233	120	567	53	25	131	85
---	231	1,082	---	---	---	---	62	9	---	52	---	---	---
---	259	857	---	---	---	---	48	11	---	34	---	---	---
---	275	708	---	---	---	---	51	8	---	31	---	---	---
---	271	634	---	---	---	---	50	13	---	29	---	---	---
---	278	672	---	---	---	---	36	5	---	29	---	---	---
37	1,941	1,056	---	---	---	79	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	104	---	---	---
42	1,477	1,148	---	---	---	72	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	113	---	---	---
42	1,429	1,129	---	---	---	67	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	110	---	---	---
44	1,428	1,139	---	---	---	42	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	112	---	---	---
40	1,313	1,090	---	---	---	54	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	111	---	---	---
63	7,128	4,604	3,532	92	31	378	290	132	1,799	399	146	275	19
64	7,413	4,848	5,433	50	26	434	484	240	2,084	396	217	95	15
61	7,289	4,857	6,214	45	25	344	617	416	2,267	416	215	78	14
59	7,460	5,137	5,224	50	26	445	738	460	2,635	379	211	105	18
61	7,293	5,300	5,800	55	26	500	625	475	2,645	405	210	119	17
---	1,414	1,636	1,832	---	---	---	123	14	---	53	46	---	---
---	1,540	1,490	1,560	---	---	---	125	19	---	59	40	---	---
---	1,571	1,242	1,705	---	---	---	118	14	---	45	42	---	---
---	1,610	1,136	1,782	---	---	---	110	16	---	47	42	---	---
---	1,634	905	1,830	---	---	---	105	16	---	44	42	---	---
---	177	1,222	256	---	2	---	194	38	---	49	6	---	1
---	171	1,090	379	---	2	---	90	21	---	30	9	---	1
---	171	1,175	483	---	2	---	111	23	---	28	9	---	1
---	173	1,000	396	---	2	---	95	13	---	25	10	---	1
---	179	1,025	520	---	2	---	110	25	---	24	10	---	1
272	41,259	71.923	57,088	179	246	987	6,832	2,197	3,610	3,659	1,597	487	217
316	41,677	60,152	69,506	161	259	1,132	8,133	3,792	5,026	2,729	1,792	233	181
313	41,692	57,806	75,095	162	243	1,213	8,155	3,532	5,348	2,546	1,800	216	175
318	41,809	54,420	73,790	190	259	1,104	7,199	3,151	5,796	2,357	1,894	278	174
325	41,306	52,920	78,884	183	272	1,247	8,465	3,267	5,824	2,344	1,970	255	168

Table 10--Production of principal livestock products, average 1960-64, annual 1970-73 1/

Country and year	Beef and veal	Mutton, lamb, and goat meat	Pork 2/	Total red meat 3/	Poultry meat 4/	Cow's milk	Eggs
				1,000 tons			
Belgium-Luxembourg							
1960-64.	221	2	246	495	77	4,120	173
1970	270	4	441	724	100	4,232	262
1971	279	1	472	760	111	4,042	256
1972	271	3	539	813	114	4,193	227
1973	273	3	580	856	116	4,199	225
France							
1960-64.	1,439	108	953	2,752	372	24,338	527
1970	1,565	121	1,234	2,993	560	27,276	657
1971	1,612	132	1,356	3,166	560	27,639	662
1972	1,456	132	1,389	3,037	620	28,789	680
1973	1,459	131	1,400	3,040	694	29,200	720
West Germany							
1960-64.	1,138	14	2,051	3,242	117	20,190	530
1970	1,302	11	2,577	3,895	258	21,856	884
1971	1,334	10	2,732	4,076	272	21,165	876
1972	1,257	10	2,670	3,937	261	21,490	920
1973	1,350	10	2,700	4,060	272	21,704	930
Italy							
1960-64.	621	37	414	1,161	234	9,413	396
1970	800	47	495	1,432	600	10,057	550
1971	813	46	515	1,417	570	8,500	528
1972	730	43	530	1,349	714	8,800	540
1973	710	41	580	1,376	791	9,065	550
Netherlands.							
1960-64.	262	8	404	685	99	6,989	320
1970	326	11	672	1,014	310	8,239	267
1971	322	11	758	1,094	325	8,392	251
1972	268	11	743	1,024	339	8,936	253
1973	259	10	770	1,041	338	9,350	260
Total EC							
1960-64.	3,681	169	4,068	8,335	899	65,050	1,946
1970	4,263	194	5,419	10,058	1,828	71,660	2,620
1971	4,360	200	5,833	10,513	1,838	69,738	2,573
1972	3,982	199	5,871	10,160	2,048	72,208	2,620
1973	4,051	195	6,030	10,373	2,211	73,518	2,685
Denmark							
1960-64.	162	1	633	798	64	5,319	117
1970	190	2	716	917	79	4,637	86
1971	195	1	764	960	80	4,557	75
1972	171	1	766	939	85	4,789	73
1973	185	1	773	960	91	4,900	73
Ireland							
1960-64.	126	44	111	281	19	2,842	45
1970	216	40	144	403	30	3,623	42
1971	236	47	154	439	32	3,742	42
1972	205	45	154	406	34	3,935	40
1973	227	46	152	427	40	4,124	39
United Kingdom							
1960-64.	893	250	762	1,905	350	5/11,100	815
1970	949	227	946	2,122	564	5/12,385	834
1971	951	230	1,037	2,218	598	5/12,730	846
1972	909	220	1,009	2,138	624	5/13,595	814
1973	873	243	1,006	2,122	669	5/13,876	699
Total							
1960-64.	1,181	295	1,506	2,984	433	19,261	977
1970	1,355	269	1,806	3,442	673	20,645	962
1971	1,382	278	1,955	3,617	710	21,029	963
1972	1,285	266	1,929	3,483	743	22,319	927
1973	1,285	290	1,931	3,509	800	22,900	811
Total EC-9							
1960-64.	4,862	464	5,574	11,319	1,332	84,311	2,923
1970	5,618	463	7,225	13,500	2,501	92,305	3,582
1971	5,742	478	7,788	14,130	2,548	90,767	3,536
1972	5,267	465	7,800	13,643	2,791	94,527	3,547
1973	5,336	485	7,961	13,882	3,011	96,418	3,496

Table 10--Production of principal livestock products, average 1960-64, annual 1970-73 1/--Continued

Country and year	Beef and veal	Mutton, lamb, and goat meat	Pork 2/	Total red meat 3/	Poultry meat 4/	Cow's milk	Eggs
				1,000 tons			
Austria							
1960-64	137	1	240	384	26	2,985	80
1970	154	2	277	435	46	3,323	88
1971	160	1	292	453	51	3,282	84
1972	160	1	291	452	52	3,286	88
1973	155	1	298	454	54	3,235	88
Finland							
1960-64	84	1	63	153	2	3,668	45
1970	101	5	125	231	4	3,174	69
1971	112	6	154	272	6	3,247	72
1972	106	1	128	235	3	3,282	74
1973	98	1	128	227	3	3,100	79
Greece							
1960-64	40	77	37	156	22	385	67
1970	90	86	53	229	67	570	108
1971	88	92	64	244	75	567	110
1972	91	93	71	255	83	575	118
1973	100	98	87	285	80	657	122
Norway							
1960-64	54	15	55	127	3	1,648	32
1970	57	17	67	146	5	1,726	39
1971	54	16	68	138	7	1,686	37
1972	54	16	76	146	8	1,755	37
1973	59	16	80	155	9	1,745	39
Portugal							
1960-64	45	22	91	161	30	5/354	32
1970	77	28	101	217	58	5/472	38
1971	87	26	102	220	62	5/446	39
1972	74	22	110	211	75	5/460	41
1973	80	20	123	228	79	5/466	41
Spain							
1960-64	180	119	286	604	95	5/2,255	248
1970	308	140	492	957	316	5/3,660	298
1971	324	138	475	941	318	5/3,708	386
1972	302	139	461	906	329	5/3,750	390
1973	345	150	596	1,095	340	5/3,800	395
Sweden							
1960-64	149	2	212	371	18	3,905	95
1970	175	3	228	406	28	3,250	100
1971	146	4	248	398	27	2,870	100
1972	131	3	271	405	28	2,972	103
1973	135	3	256	394	28	2,900	103
Switzerland							
1960-64	108	3	139	251	7	3,079	29
1970	135	3	196	336	16	3,183	39
1971	133	3	203	341	18	3,140	40
1972	122	3	217	344	19	3,213	40
1973	120	3	250	375	21	3,250	42
Total							
1960-64	5,659	704	6,697	13,526	1,535	102,590	3,551
1970	6,715	747	8,764	16,457	3,041	111,663	4,361
1971	6,846	764	9,394	17,137	3,112	109,713	4,404
1972	6,307	743	9,425	16,597	3,388	113,820	4,438
1973	6,428	777	9,779	17,095	3,625	115,571	4,405

1/ Data for 1973 are preliminary.
2/ Excludes commercial lard.
3/ Includes horsemeat.
4/ On ready-to-cook basis.
5/ Milk for commercial use only.

Table 11--Agricultural imports by country, European

Commodity and year		SITC number: Major head-	SITC number: Sub-head-ings 1/	European Economic Community: Belgium-Luxem-bourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Nether-lands	Total	New EC members as of: Denmark	Ireland
				Million dollars							
Live animals	1970	00		52.1	128.9	89.3	490.0	17.7	778.0	1.4	44.0
	1971			51.6	130.7	88.1	604.7	17.8	892.9	0.6	30.7
	1972			115.2	158.6	156.2	1,007.7	52.4	1,490.1	1.4	41.4
Meat and meat preparations	1970	01		76.5	427.0	611.0	468.5	83.4	1,666.4	4.0	0.8
	1971			97.0	427.1	719.2	569.2	99.7	1,912.2	4.7	0.8
	1972			137.0	651.3	1,048.6	749.7	178.3	2,764.9	4.9	1.0
Dairy products and eggs	1970	02		122.6	65.9	361.8	254.7	75.0	880.0	7.3	0.7
	1971			144.4	99.3	424.0	322.7	89.0	1,079.4	9.1	0.7
	1972			160.7	104.0	520.6	430.5	120.2	1,336.0	14.3	1.4
Cereals and cereal preparations	1970	04		380.6	140.9	679.7	444.0	404.7	2,049.9	42.4	33.8
	1971			402.6	126.5	763.0	574.0	424.8	2,290.9	70.4	47.6
	1972			463.8	143.3	843.3	560.9	444.3	2,455.6	52.5	57.9
Wheat and flour	1970		041,	119.6	36.7	190.0	90.3	140.4	577.0	0.8	8.7
	1971		046	100.4	18.9	207.3	131.4	113.2	571.2	0.6	9.1
	1972			128.7	24.2	282.5	115.3	147.7	698.4	1.2	15.3
Rice	1970		042	6.4	19.6	28.2	0.4	10.6	65.2	1.5	0.5
	1971			9.7	21.6	32.6	0.5	12.1	76.5	1.6	0.6
	1972			9.8	32.5	31.3	2.8	12.1	88.5	2.2	0.7
Feed grains	1970		043,	228.4	47.0	407.6	336.3	228.7	1,248.0	25.9	17.9
	1971		044,	257.2	42.9	451.5	421.9	270.1	1,443.6	48.4	29.2
	1972		045	514.8	26.5	435.7	413.3	249.7	1,640.0	30.0	31.0
Fruit and vegetables	1970	05		195.1	579.5	1,571.9	184.0	255.9	2,786.4	65.8	36.1
	1971			239.1	658.7	1,754.8	178.6	296.1	3,127.3	64.9	40.2
	1972			296.0	806.6	2,081.9	252.7	377.7	3,814.9	75.8	46.1
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	1970	06		17.5	81.0	94.6	84.3	63.6	341.0	7.5	7.3
	1971			22.7	88.8	111.4	127.9	50.7	401.5	9.4	12.1
	1972			24.7	103.9	116.4	157.8	78.1	480.9	10.0	15.7
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc.	1970	07		124.8	349.4	590.3	192.5	284.4	1,541.4	85.3	27.0
	1971			140.0	349.3	580.2	196.9	286.7	1,553.1	79.3	27.0
	1972			198.1	401.7	637.6	213.2	310.5	1,761.1	90.2	29.1
Animal feed	1970	08		147.1	181.8	379.5	132.6	273.7	1,114.7	80.7	24.9
	1971			159.9	196.5	439.7	148.3	296.2	1,240.6	77.6	20.3
	1972			191.3	246.7	461.3	190.5	337.4	1,427.2	99.3	23.4
Oilseed cake and meal	1970		081.3	66.6	136.8	236.6	31.1	99.4	570.5	72.3	14.4
	1971			70.5	149.8	286.4	41.0	127.8	675.5	68.9	12.9
	1972			87.9	185.4	306.5	63.2	139.8	782.8	87.4	15.2
Meatmeal and fishmeal	1970		081.4	20.0	20.0	92.3	24.8	24.9	182.0	5.2	4.2
	1971			21.6	15.1	93.0	20.6	24.5	174.8	4.5	2.3
	1972			19.7	18.4	82.8	24.2	29.8	174.9	5.7	3.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11
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Economic Community and total Western Europe, 1970-72

January 1, 1973		Total EC-9	Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	Total Western Europe
United Kingdom	Total										
					Million dollars						
135.6	181.0	959.0	1.3	0.6	9.5	0.2	1.4	6.2	1.7	4.3	984.2
173.5	204.8	1,097.7	2.0	0.3	17.1	0.4	1.6	7.6	1.0	7.2	1,134.9
180.0	222.8	1,712.9	23.6	0.4	18.2	0.5	1.5	13.0	1.4	10.5	1,782.0
1,051.7	1,056.5	2,722.9	29.8	0.6	85.9	7.2	7.5	72.3	55.0	92.3	3,073.5
1,132.2	1,137.7	3,049.9	27.4	1.0	89.2	8.5	27.5	44.6	49.1	103.4	3,400.6
1,348.7	1,354.6	4,119.5	39.7	3.2	86.3	14.5	41.6	160.5	58.5	131.3	4,655.1
445.3	453.3	1,333.3	16.7	0.2	25.1	3.2	1.3	29.6	15.5	47.3	1,472.2
578.9	588.7	1,668.1	23.0	0.2	28.3	3.3	2.8	56.3	21.0	66.9	1,869.9
638.2	653.9	1,989.9	19.3	0.3	32.8	2.1	4.9	46.5	13.2	69.6	2,178.6
675.4	751.6	2,801.5	25.0	9.2	12.4	53.9	58.9	145.5	33.2	110.1	3,249.7
688.5	806.5	3,097.4	38.5	9.1	35.3	52.1	61.0	218.6	32.2	119.0	3,663.2
642.3	752.7	3,208.3	27.3	7.2	11.4	58.5	83.2	160.4	35.6	115.3	3,707.2
345.1	354.6	931.6	2.1	1.7	0.6	24.9	27.1	0.1	3.1	36.5	1,027.7
343.4	353.1	924.3	5.0	1.8	0.4	23.6	11.8	13.4	1.8	38.8	1,020.9
317.0	333.5	1,031.9	3.1	1.4	0.6	26.3	15.0	0.2	2.1	30.2	1,110.8
21.2	23.2	88.4	6.1	2.3	0.5	1.0	1.7	2/	2.8	5.8	108.6
23.0	25.2	101.7	6.3	1.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	2/	3.0	4.6	120.3
22.4	25.3	113.8	9.6	1.2	0.4	1.1	3.7	2/	3.7	4.9	138.4
286.0	329.8	1,577.8	11.1	3.3	6.7	19.8	28.5	140.9	5.3	52.7	1,846.1
296.7	374.3	1,817.9	20.6	3.6	28.9	17.3	44.9	200.8	3.4	58.3	2,195.7
274.1	335.1	1,975.1	6.8	4.0	4.1	18.2	61.5	160.1	3.2	58.2	2,291.2
911.8	1,013.7	3,800.1	93.8	49.0	6.8	64.7	13.0	33.8	195.1	192.7	4,449.0
958.9	1,064.0	4,191.3	111.1	52.0	7.7	68.8	16.4	41.7	189.7	207.5	4,886.2
1,078.9	1,200.8	5,015.7	139.2	63.3	10.8	80.1	26.3	66.3	210.7	252.3	5,864.7
282.0	296.8	637.8	5.0	24.0	2.3	23.6	30.5	21.6	21.2	27.7	793.7
302.0	323.5	725.0	7.0	29.1	3.1	30.3	26.0	10.4	28.4	39.5	898.8
365.5	391.2	872.1	10.7	41.5	18.7	38.7	37.9	38.7	31.6	50.5	1,140.4
503.3	615.6	2,157.0	47.7	106.0	18.7	60.9	12.5	112.6	153.1	104.3	2,772.8
480.8	587.1	2,140.2	54.7	35.8	18.9	51.5	14.2	98.5	137.2	102.4	2,653.4
468.9	588.2	2,349.3	59.0	75.5	21.0	63.7	16.6	128.8	152.8	112.5	2,979.2
211.7	317.3	1,432.0	31.5	9.3	14.3	16.1	13.5	31.9	58.6	34.4	1,641.6
196.6	294.5	1,535.1	38.5	10.7	17.9	11.6	21.2	34.3	58.4	43.2	1,770.9
210.8	333.5	1,760.7	44.9	10.8	19.3	13.4	22.5	41.3	63.7	40.9	2,017.5
102.4	189.1	759.6	16.1	---	4.4	14.5	3.9	3.7	32.9	8.3	843.4
95.4	177.2	852.7	21.0	---	6.1	9.5	10.8	9.3	31.7	12.4	953.5
85.0	187.6	970.4	27.4	2/	7.5	9.8	9.9	12.8	37.1	11.2	1,086.1
79.0	88.4	270.4	12.9	8.9	1.9	0.2	4.1	24.1	16.5	13.3	352.3
65.0	71.8	246.6	13.4	10.3	2.7	0.3	4.1	21.1	18.2	14.5	331.2
80.1	89.5	264.4	12.7	10.3	3.3	1.9	5.2	23.0	17.7	15.7	354.2

Continued

Table 11--Agricultural imports by country, European

Commodity and year		SITC number: Major headings	SITC number: Subheadings 1/	European Economic Community: Belgium-Luxembourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Total	New EC members as of: Denmark	Ireland
				Million dollars							
Miscellaneous food preparations	1970	09		29.0	15.4	26.8	8.7	13.7	93.6	8.2	6.7
	1971			37.3	19.9	34.3	10.4	17.8	119.7	8.8	7.4
	1972			44.2	25.9	39.5	13.8	24.5	147.9	10.1	10.9
Lard	1970		091.3	7.1	0.1	3.6	2/	11.4	22.2	0.5	0.1
	1971			4.6	0.1	2.8	0.7	8.8	17.0	0.7	0.3
	1972			3.9	0.6	2.8	1.7	9.1	18.1	1.1	0.5
Margarine and shortening	1970		091.4	2.1	2.3	0.3	0.9	3.2	8.8	2/	1.0
	1971			2.2	2.9	0.4	1.2	3.3	10.0	2/	1.0
	1972			2.6	5.1	2.3	2.7	3.3	16.0	2/	0.7
Beverages	1970	3/11		61.4	199.1	161.6	24.2	43.4	489.7	15.4	5.3
	1971			79.3	125.3	200.6	37.7	48.9	491.8	16.7	5.5
	1972			112.0	199.1	262.7	51.0	82.3	707.1	20.1	8.0
Nonalcoholic	1970	111		5.1	2.7	7.4	0.3	6.4	21.9	0.5	0.1
	1971			8.3	2.8	10.1	0.4	6.0	27.6	0.5	0.1
	1972			10.0	3.6	14.9	0.4	8.2	37.1	0.5	0.3
Wine	1970		112.1	45.7	176.8	147.4	17.7	31.3	418.9	13.8	4.3
	1971			59.0	98.5	182.7	29.5	36.7	406.4	14.9	4.4
	1972			86.5	166.8	238.7	40.7	56.2	588.9	18.9	6.2
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1970		121	42.9	41.7	173.1	30.7	68.4	356.8	31.8	9.2
	1971			45.8	45.2	236.1	32.8	75.0	434.9	29.3	11.5
	1972			54.6	51.7	235.5	45.0	92.1	478.9	40.2	15.3
Hides and skins	1970	21		37.3	104.3	212.3	163.1	34.4	551.4	34.5	2.6
	1971			35.1	115.0	230.0	163.8	29.4	573.3	36.5	2.2
	1972			28.4	159.2	80.8	222.5	51.7	542.6	7.4	5.1
Oilseeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	1970	22		48.3	158.5	335.7	186.1	200.0	928.6	67.4	2.4
	1971			60.4	176.4	415.9	225.9	239.9	1,118.5	73.5	2.1
	1972			61.7	154.5	451.0	232.3	310.0	1,209.5	79.7	2.7
Soybeans	1970		221.4	34.8	49.3	223.0	88.7	120.9	516.7	57.3	---
	1971			43.7	58.2	260.1	105.8	151.9	619.7	59.8	2/
	1972			44.5	59.0	284.4	106.6	213.8	708.3	68.0	2/
Natural rubber	1970	231.1		10.6	77.8	97.5	64.0	13.0	262.9	3.4	2.1
	1971			8.9	62.6	78.2	56.9	11.4	218.0	2.3	1.8
	1972			7.5	62.0	69.9	50.1	11.8	201.3	2.7	1.8
Natural fibers	1970	261-		167.2	348.1	331.1	377.4	59.5	1,283.3	10.4	16.6
	1971	265		146.3	339.7	328.6	290.0	61.4	1,166.0	10.1	15.8
	1972			181.8	434.8	393.8	364.4	62.8	1,437.6	11.2	19.0
Raw cotton	1970		263.1	40.0	142.1	156.5	152.4	36.5	527.5	2.4	2.5
	1971			41.8	150.0	160.6	135.0	36.2	523.6	2.6	2.8
	1972			42.8	183.3	174.0	159.4	35.4	594.9	3.3	3.2
Crude animal and vegetable materials not elsewhere specified	1970	29		34.1	132.2	350.3	85.0	62.9	664.5	35.7	4.0
	1971			37.1	142.4	418.0	91.2	65.8	754.5	32.0	4.6
	1972			49.6	167.7	504.6	110.5	77.1	909.5	34.0	6.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Economic Community and total Western Europe, 1970-72

January 1, 1973		Total EC-9	Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	Total Western Europe
United Kingdom	Total										
Million dollars											
24.2	39.1	132.7	2.9	7.9	1.9	4.5	1.8	3.3	16.1	6.5	177.6
27.7	43.4	163.1	3.9	9.4	2.5	5.6	2.5	5.5	18.4	12.6	223.5
30.8	51.8	199.7	4.7	12.1	3.6	6.3	2.9	8.2	23.4	15.0	275.9
50.2	50.8	73.3	2/	2/	2/	0.1	0.2	2/	0.1	0.2	73.6
53.6	54.6	71.6	2/	n.a.	---	0.1	0.5	2/	0.1	0.2	72.5
48.2	49.8	67.9	0.2	n.a.	---	2/	0.1	2/	0.1	0.2	68.5
1.0	2.0	10.8	0.3	2/	0.1	2/	2/	0.8	2.5	0.1	14.6
1.1	2.1	12.1	0.2	n.a.	0.1	2/	2/	1.0	4.1	0.1	17.6
2.5	3.2	19.2	0.1	n.a.	0.1	0.1	2/	1.3	5.2	0.2	26.2
140.8	161.5	651.2	8.3	4.0	0.7	5.1	0.5	1.7	27.7	62.3	761.5
181.1	203.3	695.1	10.3	4.1	0.8	5.1	0.4	1.9	28.2	70.3	816.2
249.0	277.1	984.2	15.5	5.5	1.1	6.1	0.5	4.7	37.6	93.6	1,148.8
0.6	1.2	23.1	0.9	0.2	2/	0.6	0.2	0.1	2.0	4.1	31.2
0.8	1.4	29.0	1.3	0.2	2/	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.8	4.6	37.4
1.2	2.0	39.1	1.5	0.3	2/	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.0	5.5	48.9
103.0	121.1	540.0	5.2	3.6	0.3	4.2	0.2	0.7	15.7	54.7	624.6
130.5	149.8	556.2	6.2	3.5	0.3	4.6	0.2	0.5	16.5	61.6	649.6
191.0	216.1	805.0	10.2	4.8	0.4	5.5	0.3	2.9	24.3	83.2	936.6
249.4	290.4	647.2	16.8	9.3	0.3	10.3	7.9	40.6	20.8	67.3	820.5
241.4	282.2	717.1	15.5	8.8	0.5	7.8	8.1	56.3	17.1	55.8	887.0
272.8	328.3	807.2	18.8	13.7	0.5	10.5	9.0	56.8	23.2	58.4	998.1
168.1	205.2	756.6	13.6	8.8	8.4	4.3	5.7	32.6	18.6	6.7	855.3
179.8	218.5	791.8	13.8	7.2	8.8	3.9	5.0	52.1	17.8	5.9	906.3
66.4	78.9	621.5	10.8	6.3	12.1	3.0	7.5	106.4	21.7	6.1	795.4
100.2	170.0	1,098.6	4.1	16.8	8.6	30.1	23.8	157.0	11.3	26.7	1,377.0
92.8	168.4	1,286.9	4.4	15.7	7.2	36.7	30.2	182.7	13.2	25.3	1,602.3
128.3	210.7	1,420.2	3.8	15.5	12.1	37.5	35.8	220.8	11.1	23.4	1,780.2
41.3	98.6	615.3	2/	5.2	2/	21.1	6.1	140.5	0.5	2.1	790.8
39.7	99.5	719.2	2/	9.6	2/	27.4	7.3	166.0	1.2	2.2	932.9
72.4	140.4	848.7	2/	9.9	2/	30.7	4.9	198.5	1.1	2.1	1,059.9
93.2	98.7	361.6	8.7	5.0	2.2	2.6	3.7	33.1	11.7	4.5	433.1
78.1	82.2	300.2	7.3	3.1	2.0	2.5	3.3	33.0	9.2	3.4	364.0
66.8	71.3	272.6	6.4	3.8	2.1	2.1	3.3	34.0	9.0	2.7	336.0
382.0	409.0	1,692.3	27.8	12.7	17.5	5.3	83.7	72.5	14.2	47.9	1,973.9
302.1	328.0	1,494.0	27.3	17.7	25.1	4.6	84.6	83.7	12.2	47.0	1,796.2
440.4	470.6	1,908.2	32.0	16.3	28.9	4.8	115.2	119.8	10.9	52.5	2,288.6
105.0	109.9	637.4	16.4	9.0	6.4	1.1	58.2	30.4	6.8	33.0	799.5
99.6	105.0	628.6	16.8	13.3	8.4	1.7	60.6	54.5	5.5	34.3	823.7
109.9	116.4	711.3	19.5	12.4	10.0	1.8	90.4	76.8	4.2	36.5	962.9
146.2	185.9	850.4	30.1	22.3	3.3	13.7	6.8	20.9	53.9	46.0	1,047.4
147.4	184.0	938.5	31.7	23.5	4.0	15.3	8.1	12.9	57.5	51.2	1,142.7
168.5	208.8	1,118.3	38.0	25.2	5.1	17.8	8.4	29.7	67.9	61.4	1,371.8

Continued

Table 11--Agricultural imports by country, European

Commodity and year		SITC number: Major headings	SITC number: Subheadings 1/	European Economic Community: Belgium-Luxembourg	European Economic Community: France	European Economic Community: West Germany	European Economic Community: Italy	European Economic Community: Netherlands	European Economic Community: Total	New EC members as of: Denmark	New EC members as of: Ireland
				Million dollars							
Animal and vegetable	1970	4/		76.3	179.0	201.9	161.6	116.7	735.5	12.5	12.5
oils and fats	1971			89.1	226.8	242.4	206.5	140.0	904.8	13.5	10.5
	1972			96.3	258.2	223.4	179.2	147.2	904.3	11.9	10.6
Animal and vegetable	1970			9.6	30.0	23.5	13.6	10.3	87.0	6.0	2.2
oils and fats,	1971			11.0	36.2	25.2	15.4	12.5	100.3	5.9	2.1
processed	1972			17.1	36.8	28.6	15.2	16.8	114.5	4.5	1.3
Agricultural fats	1970			75.9	151.4	182.3	148.9	121.0	679.5	7.1	8.6
and oils 5/	1971			85.0	193.6	220.5	193.0	139.6	831.7	8.4	11.8
	1972			85.7	227.1	199.9	168.4	142.8	823.9	8.5	10.5
Total agri-	1970			1,583.2	3,140.9	6,145.8	3,306.8	2,029.5	16,206.2	501.4	228.7
cultural 6/	1971			1,752.0	3,254.9	6,938.5	3,793.7	2,207.4	17,946.5	527.0	235.4
	1972			2,170.6	4,045.3	8,006.6	4,782.5	2,693.9	21,698.9	554.8	289.2
Total imports	1970			11,362.3	18,922.4	29,814.0	14,939.2	13,393.0	88,430.9	4,384.6	1,568.9
	1971			12,855.8	21,137.2	34,341.3	15,968.1	14,879.7	99,182.1	4,528.1	1,835.2
	1972			15,588.7	26,715.1	39,763.4	19,282.1	17,120.5	118,469.8	5,027.0	2,101.9

--- = not applicable or negligible. n.a. = Not available.

1/ These are components of major headings.
2/ Less than $50,000.
3/ Excluding 112.4 (distilled alcoholic beverages).
4/ Excluding 411.1 (fish and marine oils).
5/ Agricultural fats and oils is the sum of 091.3 (lard), 091.4 (margarine and shortening), and 4 (oils and fats) minus 411.1 (fish and marine oils) and 431 (processed oils and fats).
6/ Total agricultural is the sum of all major headings except 11 (beverages), plus the sum of 111 (nonalcoholic beverages) and 112.1 (wine), and minus the sum of 081.4 (meatmeal and fishmeal), and 431 (processed oils and fats).

Compiled from UN Trade Statistics, 1970, 1971, and 1972. SITC is the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised.

Economic Community and total Western Europe, 1970-72--Continued

January 1, 1973											
United Kingdom	Total	Total EC-9	Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	Total Western Europe
					Million dollars						
202.1	227.1	962.6	30.6	3.6	13.0	7.6	13.2	25.4	30.7	23.6	1,110.3
221.1	245.1	1,149.9	37.1	5.2	8.4	9.0	17.6	25.3	35.1	27.2	1,314.8
190.2	212.7	1,117.0	38.2	3.5	3.2	9.3	41.5	37.7	31.8	29.4	1,311.6
21.9	30.1	117.1	6.8	1.6	1.8	1.3	0.6	2.1	7.1	6.3	144.7
21.5	29.5	129.8	8.1	1.6	1.4	1.8	0.7	2.1	7.8	5.3	158.6
19.7	25.5	140.0	7.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.9	5.5	9.1	5.3	173.5
231.5	247.2	926.7	24.2	1.9	11.3	6.2	12.9	24.1	26.2	17.7	1,051.2
254.3	274.5	1,106.2	29.2	3.6	7.1	7.3	17.4	24.2	31.5	22.3	1,248.8
221.2	240.2	1,064.1	27.8	1.8	1.6	7.8	40.7	33.5	28.0	24.5	1,229.8
5,584.9	6,315.0	22,521.2	371.8	278.6	226.8	311.5	280.9	813.5	704.8	881.5	26,390.6
5,846.1	6,608.5	24,555.0	429.2	220.6	272.2	314.6	325.6	941.0	689.8	963.9	28,711.9
6,389.9	7,233.9	28,932.8	507.8	291.7	281.5	365.0	452.4	1,243.5	766.0	1,099.5	33,940.1
21,723.7	27,677.2	116,108.1	3,548.7	2,637.3	1,958.3	3,702.0	1,589.8	4,714.5	7,004.1	6,471.1	147,733.9
23,943.7	30,307.0	129,489.1	4,188.8	2,796.2	2,098.1	4,083.5	1,797.4	4,935.7	7,081.7	7,153.5	163,606.0
27,860.0	34,988.9	153,458.7	5,216.3	3,198.4	2,345.8	4,369.4	2,227.2	6,754.1	8,062.0	8,471.1	194,103.0

Table 12--Agricultural imports from the United States by

Commodity and year		SITC number: Major headings	SITC number: Sub-headings 1/	European Economic Community: Belgium-Luxembourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Total	New EC members as of: Denmark	Ireland
				Million dollars							
Live animals	1970	00		0.1	3.0	0.1	0.9	0.3	4.4	0.1	2.6
	1971			0.1	3.2	0.2	1.4	0.2	5.1	---	1.5
	1972			0.1	6.0	0.2	2.4	0.3	9.0	0.1	3.1
Meat and meat preparations	1970	01		4.3	25.8	17.2	0.2	6.7	54.2	2/	---
	1971			5.4	29.4	11.2	0.5	13.0	59.5	0.1	---
	1972			9.1	42.6	13.4	1.0	13.1	79.2	0.1	---
Dairy products and eggs	1970	02		0.1	0.1	1.1	0.9	0.4	2.6	0.1	2/
	1971			0.2	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.2	2.4	0.1	2/
	1972			1.0	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.1	2.6	0.2	2/
Cereals and cereal preparations	1970	04		75.5	65.9	188.5	72.0	178.0	579.9	12.9	6.1
	1971			73.0	43.0	185.3	110.8	157.9	570.0	17.3	6.9
	1972			31.5	44.5	158.4	146.3	122.3	503.0	18.1	22.6
Wheat and flour	1970		041,	13.7	24.9	53.7	13.5	36.4	142.2	0.1	0.5
	1971		046	12.0	7.6	17.5	18.4	37.1	92.6	2/	0.5
	1972			12.8	17.9	37.6	6.1	44.2	118.6	0.3	0.4
Rice	1970		042	2.8	6.6	10.2	2/	4.8	24.4	0.3	0.2
	1971			3.2	6.8	9.3	2/	2.7	22.0	0.3	0.1
	1972			1.3	9.9	7.5	2/	2.1	20.8	0.4	0.2
Feed grains	1970		043,	58.8	34.4	124.4	58.4	136.7	412.7	12.4	5.3
	1971		044,	57.6	28.5	158.4	92.3	118.0	454.8	16.9	5.8
	1972		045	17.2	16.4	113.1	140.1	75.8	362.6	17.3	21.7
Fruit and vegetables	1970	05		11.4	24.4	49.1	9.1	18.0	112.0	9.9	2.9
	1971			11.9	24.4	40.9	8.4	18.3	103.9	7.6	2.4
	1972			13.7	34.3	57.3	13.3	22.7	141.3	9.0	3.1
Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	1970	06		0.2	0.4	1.1	0.1	1.8	3.6	0.1	0.1
	1971			0.1	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.7	2.4	0.1	3/
	1972			0.3	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.2	2.3	0.2	0.1
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc.	1970	07		0.3	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.4	2.6	0.1	2/
	1971			0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.1	2/
	1972			0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.6	0.1	2/
Animal feed	1970	08		24.2	68.4	89.0	27.0	100.3	308.9	6.4	8.5
	1971			27.9	80.0	118.2	32.5	102.2	360.8	14.8	10.2
	1972			28.9	97.3	126.0	37.4	115.8	405.4	12.9	9.8
Oilseed cake and meal	1970			20.6	67.3	82.6	26.0	50.3	246.8	5.3	8.1
	1971			26.3	78.4	106.9	31.4	60.7	303.7	13.2	9.4
	1972			25.5	95.9	110.7	36.3	56.4	324.8	10.5	9.7
Meatmeal and fishmeal	1970		081.4	---	2/	2/	---	---	2/	---	---
	1971			---	---	0.1	---	0.4	0.5	2/	---
	1972			---	---	0.7	2/	1.5	2.2	---	---

Economic Community and total Western Europe, 1970-72--Continued

January 1, 1973											
United Kingdom	Total	Total EC-9	Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	Total Western Europe
					Million dollars						
3.7	6.4	10.8	2/	2/	1.0	2/	0.2	1.5	0.5	4.3	18.3
1.6	3.1	8.2	2/	0.1	1.1	---	0.2	1.9	0.1	2/	11.6
5.9	9.1	18.1	2/	2/	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.5	0.4	2/	21.2
21.2	21.2	75.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	---	0.2	2.1	4.2	83.3
22.6	22.7	82.2	0.6	2/	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	3.5	88.1
29.2	29.3	108.5	0.7	2/	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	5.9	116.9
0.1	0.2	2.8	2/	2/	0.2	2/	2/	0.1	0.4	2/	3.5
32.2	32.3	34.7	---	2/	0.1	2/	2/	0.5	0.3	0.2	35.8
24.1	24.3	26.9	---	2/	0.1	2/	2/	1.5	0.3	4.3	33.1
165.8	184.8	764.7	0.8	1.5	6.9	8.0	27.8	24.3	4.8	18.8	857.6
170.7	194.9	764.9	5.8	1.9	30.1	5.0	39.1	28.2	5.0	15.5	895.5
185.9	226.6	729.6	3.8	1.5	5.6	15.2	40.9	77.1	5.8	21.0	900.5
47.4	48.0	190.2	---	0.4	0.1	2.8	18.1	---	0.3	9.8	221.7
63.8	64.3	156.9	---	0.6	0.2	4.5	11.3	11.9	0.2	6.8	192.4
57.7	58.4	177.0	2.2	0.7	0.2	7.8	12.7	2/	0.6	4.0	205.2
12.2	12.7	37.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	2/	1.3	4.0	43.7
11.4	11.8	33.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	2/	2/	1.4	2.8	39.3
9.6	10.2	31.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	2/	---	1.9	3.0	37.1
104.9	122.6	535.3	0.6	0.8	5.9	5.1	9.5	24.3	2.2	4.9	588.6
94.0	116.7	571.5	5.3	0.9	28.5	0.3	27.7	16.1	2.5	5.9	658.7
116.6	155.6	518.2	1.1	0.5	4.1	7.2	28.1	77.0	2.3	14.0	652.5
46.2	59.0	171.0	4.2	6.0	1.2	10.4	0.1	3.8	28.9	15.3	240.9
40.2	50.2	154.1	4.3	5.3	1.4	8.5	2/	2.7	28.6	13.7	218.6
45.7	57.8	199.1	4.5	7.7	1.6	9.1	2/	6.5	17.6	14.8	260.9
0.7	0.9	4.5	0.1	2/	0.1	2/	2/	2/	0.1	0.4	5.2
2.3	2.4	4.8	0.1	2/	0.1	2/	2/	2/	0.1	0.5	5.6
2.2	2.5	4.8	1.3	2/	0.1	2/	2/	2/	0.3	0.5	7.0
0.9	1.0	3.6	2/	0.2	2/	0.3	---	2/	0.3	0.2	4.6
0.9	1.0	2.5	2/	0.2	0.1	0.1	---	2/	0.2	0.1	3.2
1.1	1.2	2.8	2/	0.1	2/	0.2	---	2/	0.2	0.1	3.4
3.6	18.5	327.4	6.7	2/	1.5	2/	2.4	3.2	2.6	6.6	350.4
9.9	34.9	395.7	9.9	2/	1.4	0.9	1.7	4.0	1.8	9.3	424.7
7.2	29.9	435.3	11.5	2/	2.9	0.9	5.2	3.8	1.6	8.5	469.7
2.2	15.6	262.4	6.6	---	2/	2/	1.5	2.5	2.2	5.5	280.7
8.3	30.9	334.6	9.8	---	0.1	0.9	1.5	3.7	0.9	8.3	359.8
4.8	25.0	349.8	11.3	---	1.8	0.9	4.9	3.3	0.4	7.4	379.8
0.2	0.2	0.2	2/	---	---	---	---	0.1	2/	---	0.3
0.1	0.1	0.6	2/	---	---	---	---	2/	2/	2/	0.6
2/	2/	2.2	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	2.4

Continued

Table 12--Agricultural imports from the United States by

Commodity and year		SITC number: Major headings	SITC number: Subheadings 1/	European Economic Community: Belgium-Luxembourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Total	New EC members as of: Denmark	Ireland
				Million dollars							
Miscellaneous food preparations	1970	09		0.1	0.4	1.6	0.6	0.6	3.3	0.9	2/
	1971			0.2	0.4	1.5	0.7	0.6	3.4	0.7	2/
	1972			0.3	0.4	2.0	0.8	0.5	4.0	0.8	0.1
Lard	1970		091.3	0.5	---	0.2	---	6.2	6.9	---	0.1
	1971			0.4	---	0.3	---	3.8	4.5	---	0.2
	1972			2/	---	0.3	---	1.2	1.5	---	0.1
Margarine and shortening	1970		091.4	2/	2/	2/	2/	---	2/	2/	---
	1971			2/	2/	2/	---	---	2/	2/	---
	1972			2/	2/	2/	2/	---	2/	2/	---
Beverages	1970	3/11		2/	2/	0.6	2/	2/	0.6	2/	---
	1971			2/	0.1	2/	2/	2/	0.1	2/	---
	1972			2/	0.1	2/	2/	2/	0.1	2/	2/
Nonalcoholic	1970		111	---	2/	0.6	2/	2/	0.6	2/	---
	1971			2/	0.1	---	2/	2/	0.1	2/	---
	1972			2/	0.1	2/	---	2/	0.1	2/	2/
Wine	1970		112.1	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	---
	1971			2/	---	2/	2/	---	2/	2/	---
	1972			2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	---
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1970	121		12.4	6.8	64.5	14.4	27.9	126.0	19.5	6.5
	1971			12.8	4.3	105.3	19.5	28.2	170.1	14.8	7.6
	1972			12.8	7.8	102.6	24.2	33.0	180.4	24.6	12.1
Hides and skins	1970	21		1.0	6.0	21.7	10.1	1.6	40.4	0.2	---
	1971			0.7	8.3	19.4	7.9	1.1	37.4	0.2	---
	1972			1.2	16.6	8.5	4.2	2.4	32.9	0.3	2/
Oilseeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	1970	22		36.7	50.2	220.9	68.1	124.3	500.2	57.6	0.2
	1971			40.0	56.2	252.1	92.8	156.5	597.6	60.6	0.3
	1972			13.9	57.2	277.1	83.2	197.8	629.2	66.7	0.2
Soybeans	1970		221.4	34.5	49.2	216.8	67.9	120.1	488.5	57.2	---
	1971			39.6	54.6	247.2	89.1	151.8	582.3	59.8	2/
	1972			11.3	50.8	256.5	75.3	179.2	573.1	66.2	2/
Natural rubber	1970	231.1		0.1	1.4	2/	0.2	---	1.7	2/	2/
	1971			2/	1.8	2/	2/	---	1.8	2/	2/
	1972			2/	1.4	2/	2/	---	1.4	---	2/
Natural fibers	1970	261-		3.0	6.5	7.8	10.4	3.0	30.7	0.2	2/
	1971	265		7.6	14.4	18.9	16.4	6.5	63.8	0.4	0.2
	1972			4.1	15.3	17.1	22.2	4.8	63.5	0.8	0.2
Raw cotton	1970		263.1	2.3	4.0	4.7	6.6	2.5	20.1	0.2	2/
	1971			7.4	11.6	13.5	14.2	5.9	52.6	0.4	0.2
	1972			3.5	10.4	13.8	18.3	4.5	50.5	0.8	0.1
Crude animal and vegetable materials, not else where specified	1970	29		1.3	4.2	7.4	3.0	5.2	21.1	2.4	0.1
	1971			1.0	4.8	9.3	5.2	4.9	25.2	2.5	0.3
	1972			1.0	5.6	8.0	4.7	4.9	24.2	2.9	0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Economic Community and total Western Europe, 1970-72--Continued

January 1, 1973		Total EC-9	Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	Total Western Europe
United Kingdom	Total										
					Million dollars						
2.3	3.2	6.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	2.8	0.6	11.0
2.0	2.7	6.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	1.5	0.7	9.7
3.5	4.4	8.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	---	2.1	1.0	12.5
30.8	30.9	37.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	0.1	37.9
30.8	31.0	35.5	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	35.5
13.8	13.9	15.4	2/	---	---	2/	---	---	2/	2/	15.4
0.2	0.2	0.2	---	---	2/	2/	---	---	---	---	0.2
2/	2/	2/	---	---	2/	2/	---	---	---	---	2/
2/	2/	2/	---	---	2/	2/	---	---	---	---	2/
2/	2/	0.6	---	2/	---	---	2/	---	2/	2/	0.6
0.1	0.1	0.2	2/	2/	---	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	0.2
0.1	0.1	0.2	---	2/	---	---	2/	2/	2/	2/	0.2
2/	2/	0.6	---	2/	---	---	2/	---	2/	2/	0.6
2/	2/	0.1	---	2/	---	2/	---	---	2/	---	0.1
2/	2/	0.1	---	2/	---	---	---	---	2/	---	0.1
2/	2/	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	2/	2/
2/	2/	2/	2/	---	---	---	---	0.5	---	2/	0.5
2/	2/	2/	---	---	---	---	2/	---	---	2/	2/
132.7	158.7	284.7	6.8	5.3	0.3	7.9	3.3	5.0	16.3	34.2	363.8
109.5	131.9	302.0	5.3	4.6	0.5	5.1	3.0	7.5	11.9	34.6	374.5
141.0	177.7	358.1	5.7	7.3	0.5	7.4	3.2	7.7	17.6	33.9	441.4
13.2	13.4	53.8	1.8	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	2.9	2.3	0.5	63.4
14.0	14.2	51.6	1.2	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	6.4	2.0	0.4	63.5
6.1	6.4	39.3	0.7	0.3	0.5	2/	0.6	11.5	0.6	0.1	53.6
25.7	83.5	583.7	2/	1.9	2/	21.4	4.9	137.8	0.4	3.1	753.2
15.9	76.8	674.4	2/	2.9	2/	28.4	8.3	161.3	1.2	2.5	879.0
46.8	113.7	742.9	0.1	6.0	2/	28.5	10.4	179.4	1.2	2.9	971.4
25.3	82.5	571.0	2/	1.8	2/	21.1	4.9	135.8	0.4	2.0	737.0
15.1	74.9	657.2	---	2.9	2/	27.4	7.3	160.6	1.1	2.2	858.7
45.5	111.7	684.8	---	5.8	---	27.6	3.5	177.0	1.0	1.9	901.6
0.2	0.2	1.9	0.2	---	---	2/	---	2/	2/	2/	2.1
2/	2/	1.8	2/	---	---	2/	---	0.1	2/	2/	1.9
2/	2/	1.4	2/	---	---	2/	---	2/	---	2/	1.4
7.1	7.3	38.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.7	2/	1.3	3.6	1.4	46.2
6.1	6.7	70.5	0.2	0.4	1.5	1.1	1.2	6.6	3.8	3.1	88.4
15.9	16.9	80.4	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.8	3.3	6.0	2.1	3.9	98.7
---	0.2	20.3	2/	0.9	0.1	0.7	---	0.6	3.6	1.3	27.5
---	0.6	53.2	0.1	0.3	1.5	1.1	1.2	5.8	3.8	3.1	70.1
---	0.9	51.4	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.8	3.3	4.4	2.1	3.7	67.7
6.3	8.8	29.9	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.6	1.3	36.4
5.4	8.2	33.4	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.4	1.9	1.3	40.5
6.3	9.5	33.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	2.0	2.0	1.7	41.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

Table 12--Agricultural imports from the United States by

Commodity and year		SITC number		European Economic Community						New EC members as of	
		Major headings	Sub-headings 1/	Belgium-Luxembourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Total	Denmark	Ireland
				Million dollars							
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	1970	4/4		5.4	3.2	17.5	12.1	14.8	53.0	0.1	0.1
	1971			11.0	6.6	24.2	7.8	21.9	71.5	2/	0.8
	1972			8.6	4.9	22.0	10.9	19.9	66.3	0.5	1.4
Animal and vegetable oils and fats processed	1970		431	0.1	0.5	2.1	0.7	0.8	4.2	2/	2/
	1971			0.4	1.1	1.8	0.7	0.9	4.9	2/	2/
	1972			0.3	1.2	3.2	0.9	1.3	6.9	2/	2/
Agricultural fats and oils 5/	1970			5.8	2.7	15.6	11.4	20.2	55.7	2/	1.0
	1971			11.1	5.5	22.7	7.1	24.8	71.2	2/	1.0
	1972			8.3	3.7	19.1	10.0	19.8	60.9	0.5	1.5
Total agricultural 6/	1970			176.0	266.4	687.2	228.9	482.5	1,841.0	110.5	27.1
	1971			192.0	276.5	786.9	304.5	511.2	2,071.1	119.3	30.2
	1972			126.6	333.4	790.4	351.3	535.6	2,137.3	137.3	53.0
Total imports	1970			995.4	1,896.3	3,292.6	1,542.8	1,308.2	9,035.3	327.4	109.6
	1971			822.3	1,805.0	3,543.8	1,437.1	1,474.6	9,082.8	383.3	158.1
	1972			859.4	2,185.0	3,337.1	1,592.3	1,455.5	9,429.3	358.2	160.7

-- = not applicable or negligible. n.a. - Not available.

1/ These are components of major headings.
2/ Less than $50,000.
3/ Excluding 112.4 (distilled alcoholic beverages).
4/ Excluding 411.1 (fish and marine oils).
5/ Agricultural fats and oils is the sum of 091.3 (lard), 091.4 (margarine and shortening), and 4 (oils and fats minus 411.1 (fish and marine oils) and 431 (processed oils and fats).
6/ Total agricultural is the sum of all major headings except 11 (beverages), plus the sum of 111 (nonalcoholic beverages) and 112.1 (wine), and minus the sum of 081.4 (meatmeal and fishmeal), and 431 (processed oils and fats).

Compiled from UN Trade Statistics, 1970, 1971 and 1972. SITC is the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised.

Economic Community and total Western Europe, 1970-72--Continued

January 1, 1973: United Kingdom	January 1, 1973: Total	Total EC-9	Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	Total Western Europe
					Million dollars						
13.4	13.6	66.6	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.8	12.9	1.5	0.3	85.9
9.7	10.5	82.0	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.9	3.1	14.0	5.3	0.8	107.3
12.6	14.5	80.8	0.5	2/	0.5	1.1	2.2	16.5	4.9	0.5	107.0
1.9	1.9	6.1	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	0.2	2/	2/	6.3
1.8	1.8	6.7	2/	2/	2/	---	2/	0.1	0.1	2/	6.9
2.6	2.6	9.5	2/	2/	0.1	2/	2/	0.1	2/	2/	9.7
42.5	43.5	99.2	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.5	1.8	12.7	1.4	0.3	118.0
38.7	39.7	110.9	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.9	3.1	13.9	4.4	0.8	135.1
23.8	25.8	86.7	0.5	2/	0.4	1.1	2.2	16.4	4.9	0.5	112.7
441.0	578.6	2,419.6	22.7	18.3	13.5	50.5	41.1	194.7	68.2	91.2	2,919.8
441.1	590.6	2,661.7	28.4	17.7	38.0	51.0	57.7	235.9	64.4	86.2	3,241.0
530.9	721.2	2,858.5	29.7	24.3	14.3	64.5	66.9	313.9	57.2	99.1	3,528.4
2,753.6	3,190.6	12,225.9	121.4	136.9	116.0	269.1	113.1	896.4	609.4	551.1	15,039.3
2,600.9	3,142.3	12,225.1	155.2	125.9	139.1	244.4	123.9	771.4	566.6	512.2	14,863.8
2,891.0	3,409.9	12,839.2	168.8	141.8	145.6	270.4	197.8	1,075.8	582.5	585.0	16,006.9

Table 13--Agricultural exports by country, European

Commodity and year		SITC number: Major headings	SITC number: Sub-headings 1/	European Economic Community: Belgium-Luxembourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Total	New EC members as of: Denmark	Ireland
				Million dollars							
Live animals	1970	00		94.1	161.2	116.4	2.1	69.8	443.6	47.5	127.9
	1971			104.5	216.4	129.5	2.0	75.9	528.3	34.5	165.5
	1972			142.1	364.0	217.2	4.3	130.3	857.9	32.0	204.9
Meat and meat preparations	1970	01		222.0	159.4	107.2	33.8	724.5	1,246.9	597.3	179.5
	1971			251.8	228.2	127.9	41.7	792.7	1,442.3	632.5	215.7
	1972			337.8	292.0	127.2	47.0	939.2	1,743.2	573.8	241.1
Dairy products and eggs	1970	02		109.0	371.0	153.2	45.4	531.6	1,210.2	181.5	63.2
	1971			167.4	501.4	290.2	48.7	626.2	1,633.9	212.2	87.3
	1972			196.9	527.0	327.4	60.2	729.8	1,841.3	258.4	104.0
Cereals and cereal preparations	1970	04		139.2	821.2	221.6	127.8	196.1	1,505.9	41.3	6.5
	1971			152.5	1,047.5	158.6	122.4	207.9	1,688.9	39.0	9.3
	1972			223.9	1,395.4	202.5	140.4	245.0	2,207.2	51.4	9.7
Wheat and flour	1970		041,	22.3	323.0	129.4	62.3	58.5	595.5	2.0	0.3
	1971		046	20.9	378.5	43.1	46.9	71.2	560.6	4.1	0.2
	1972			39.4	583.5	70.0	41.2	78.4	812.5	7.6	0.2
Feed grains	1970		043,	53.5	429.3	35.3	2.1	76.8	597.0	17.1	0.1
	1971		044,	46.5	584.7	46.2	2.9	68.7	749.0	10.3	2/
	1972		045	72.5	697.2	50.1	8.7	82.8	911.3	13.8	2/
Fruits and vegetables	1970	05		123.9	288.8	76.3	634.7	503.8	1,627.5	15.2	14.7
	1971			152.5	338.8	91.7	722.5	536.6	1,842.1	14.9	15.5
	1972			195.3	471.6	122.6	871.5	671.5	2,332.5	19.0	18.4
Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	1970	06		58.7	185.8	36.2	8.9	54.7	344.3	13.1	6.4
	1971			68.9	238.8	32.8	12.9	67.6	421.0	18.8	6.8
	1972			108.8	314.3	68.3	1.2	48.8	541.4	11.8	3.6
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc.	1970	07		35.9	25.1	69.8	27.2	226.4	384.4	3.4	26.7
	1971			39.1	28.5	87.6	30.4	239.1	424.7	4.4	25.7
	1972			48.1	39.4	102.7	32.7	257.5	480.4	5.5	30.2
Animal feed	1970	08		43.4	107.7	87.5	18.3	106.4	363.3	71.9	14.0
	1971			47.2	125.6	117.1	21.3	137.4	448.6	74.6	18.2
	1972			55.5	135.2	165.4	23.8	192.7	572.6	90.1	26.8
Oilseed cake and meal	1970		081.3	15.1	8.9	35.0	8.5	47.3	114.8	15.0	0.4
	1971			17.7	14.6	39.6	8.0	61.6	141.5	14.6	0.4
	1972			18.7	16.5	60.1	8.0	88.5	191.8	18.8	0.2
Meatmeal and fishmeal	1970		081.4	3.3	5.4	6.6	1.4	7.4	24.1	34.1	2.0
	1971			4.3	8.4	14.0	1.5	10.9	39.1	36.1	1.9
	1972			4.8	8.1	13.0	1.5	16.1	43.5	42.6	1.7
Miscellaneous food preparations	1970	09		19.0	29.6	22.9	13.5	50.9	135.9	11.3	3.6
	1971			23.7	34.9	31.6	16.8	61.1	168.1	12.7	6.7
	1972			30.2	44.9	44.4	19.0	73.9	212.4	15.6	6.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

Economic Community and total Western Europe, 1970-72

January 1, 1973		Total EC-9	Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	Total Western Europe
United Kingdom	Total										
					Million dollars						
78.3	253.7	697.3	46.1	0.2	1.7	2/	0.4	5.7	0.9	5.8	758.1
62.5	262.5	790.8	54.7	0.2	2.1	2/	0.3	5.1	1.1	4.5	858.8
100.7	337.6	1,195.5	81.4	0.4	2.7	0.1	0.8	3.1	1.9	8.9	1,294.8
51.0	827.8	2,074.7	11.5	12.0	0.1	5.1	0.7	5.2	43.7	3.6	2,156.6
57.1	905.3	2,347.6	16.7	23.2	0.1	2.3	0.8	7.1	46.4	2.9	2,447.1
123.3	938.2	2,681.4	18.5	17.1	0.1	5.4	0.7	13.0	68.2	3.3	2,807.7
34.7	279.4	1,489.6	30.3	45.1	2.8	12.6	4.1	1.6	6.2	84.5	1,676.8
46.0	345.5	1,979.4	33.6	56.6	4.0	16.1	4.3	0.8	9.1	91.8	2,195.7
55.6	418.0	2,259.3	45.9	68.8	5.9	22.4	2.7	2.4	23.4	100.5	2,532.3
80.9	128.7	1,634.6	5.2	12.2	2.2	3.1	0.9	30.9	44.9	10.4	1,744.4
93.7	142.0	1,830.9	5.7	12.1	9.8	2.6	1.2	6.9	77.1	11.4	1,957.7
84.7	145.8	2,353.0	5.5	25.1	3.0	3.3	1.0	20.8	77.5	9.6	2,498.8
2.0	4.3	599.8	0.7	6.4	1.1	0.7	0.1	19.0	18.4	0.1	646.3
1.8	6.1	566.7	0.1	1.6	6.5	0.5	2/	1.7	10.0	0.2	587.3
2.0	9.8	822.3	0.1	4.2	1.7	2/	2/	11.8	18.8	2/	858.9
17.5	34.7	631.7	0.1	2.1	---	0.5	2/	3.7	14.2	2/	652.3
8.4	18.7	767.7	0.4	4.3	1.3	---	0.1	0.1	50.3	0.1	824.3
4.9	18.7	930.0	0.4	11.6	2/	0.6	0.1	0.5	38.6	0.2	982.0
53.2	83.1	1,710.6	15.6	5.5	129.5	1.3	50.3	448.9	11.0	15.5	2,388.2
62.1	92.5	1,934.6	12.5	3.2	136.9	1.6	50.5	460.6	10.3	17.1	2,627.3
78.4	115.8	2,448.3	23.4	3.4	185.4	2.0	74.2	594.4	13.6	16.4	3,361.1
73.8	93.3	437.6	2.1	7.1	2.8	0.8	0.2	6.3	5.5	5.3	467.7
91.1	116.7	537.7	2.7	8.3	2.3	0.8	0.3	8.3	6.2	6.2	572.8
61.2	76.6	618.0	3.7	17.4	3.5	0.8	0.3	14.8	7.4	5.3	671.2
99.8	129.9	514.3	7.5	4.3	0.6	3.1	0.8	13.6	6.1	50.3	600.6
119.2	149.3	574.0	5.6	5.3	1.1	3.1	1.0	21.6	7.1	62.2	681.0
126.4	162.1	642.5	6.4	6.4	1.5	3.6	0.9	26.9	10.2	56.2	754.6
27.4	113.3	476.6	2.7	0.9	3.2	58.3	2.2	7.4	0.8	4.7	556.8
30.8	123.6	572.2	1.9	0.3	4.8	71.1	1.7	8.2	2.0	4.6	666.8
41.9	158.8	731.4	1.4	0.6	6.3	83.9	2.5	10.4	3.7	6.9	847.1
2.2	17.6	132.4	2/	0.9	3.2	6.1	2/	---	2/	0.4	143.0
1.7	16.7	158.2	2/	0.1	4.0	9.2	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.3	173.2
4.5	23.5	215.3	2/	0.4	5.7	10.1	0.9	1.0	2/	0.4	233.8
5.4	41.5	65.6	0.8	2/	---	51.9	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	120.1
3.2	41.2	80.3	0.1	0.1	---	61.5	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.1	144.3
2.3	46.6	90.1	0.1	0.1	2/	73.3	1.1	0.3	1.9	0.1	167.0
45.1	60.0	195.9	3.1	0.2	0.4	4.3	1.3	0.6	5.1	22.9	233.8
51.4	70.8	238.9	7.3	0.2	0.5	4.8	1.7	1.2	5.3	28.7	288.6
58.4	80.0	292.4	6.3	0.6	0.6	6.4	1.1	1.6	7.5	31.4	347.9

Continued

Table 13--Agricultural exports by country, European

Commodity and year		SITC number: Major headings	SITC number: Sub-headings 1/	European Economic Community: Belgium-Luxembourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Total	New EC members as of: Denmark	Ireland
				Million dollars							
Beverages	1970	3/11		24.4	308.2	72.0	148.0	46.8	599.4	38.2	20.5
	1971			25.1	375.9	87.3	219.5	48.5	756.3	47.9	23.6
	1972			34.5	552.4	107.4	338.9	58.4	1,091.6	58.6	25.9
Nonalcoholic	1970		111	4.2	15.7	4.2	8.5	4.5	37.1	2.0	0.3
	1971			4.6	19.9	5.9	8.3	6.8	45.5	2.2	2.2
	1972			5.3	24.5	6.0	9.2	10.4	55.4	2.6	0.3
Wine	1970		112.1	4.2	285.1	30.0	138.6	6.8	464.7	0.8	n.a.
	1971			4.3	348.6	37.9	210.3	3.1	604.2	0.8	n.a.
	1972			6.8	519.5	54.4	328.6	2.8	912.1	1.0	n.a.
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1970	121		1.9	1.5	6.6	14.6	10.8	35.4	0.3	---
	1971			1.6	2.1	6.0	15.4	13.6	38.7	0.2	2/
	1972			3.1	2.1	10.1	21.7	18.8	55.8	0.2	2/
Hides and skins	1970	21		14.0	49.3	42.9	12.4	41.1	159.7	63.7	7.7
	1971			13.9	56.3	50.8	6.9	39.7	167.6	66.3	9.2
	1972			25.7	85.6	51.0	11.2	68.7	242.2	17.1	14.1
Oilseeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	1970	22		4.5	33.4	11.1	0.5	9.7	59.2	4.4	2/
	1971			4.8	39.7	28.8	0.7	10.0	84.0	7.2	2/
	1972			6.4	65.8	22.5	0.8	49.0	144.5	6.5	n.a.
Natural rubber	1970	231.1		0.8	1.0	0.3	2/	2.5	4.6	0.1	n.a.
	1971			0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	2.1	3.7	0.1	n.a.
	1972			0.3	1.7	0.5	0.2	2.5	5.2	0.1	n.a.
Natural fibers	1970	261-		62.9	60.4	27.2	16.2	17.8	184.5	0.7	7.5
	1971	265		51.9	51.9	24.4	8.2	16.3	152.7	0.6	7.8
	1972			67.0	92.7	28.5	13.0	18.4	219.6	0.7	11.4
Crude animal and vegetable materials, not elsewhere specified	1970	29		48.5	63.4	73.2	70.3	307.7	563.1	85.6	4.8
	1971			52.7	73.9	81.8	84.2	366.4	659.0	88.9	5.5
	1972			73.2	90.6	100.7	102.7	453.6	820.8	108.6	5.7
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	1970	4/4		36.4	56.6	109.7	28.3	124.4	355.4	28.2	4.5
	1971			46.3	82.4	154.7	43.9	152.0	479.3	28.3	4.9
	1972			50.1	104.2	165.2	41.7	167.2	528.4	25.1	3.2
Agricultural oils and fats 5/	1970			43.3	60.4	74.5	27.8	109.9	315.9	25.2	4.8
	1971			50.6	83.5	108.5	43.7	145.3	431.6	24.4	5.2
	1972			59.1	103.4	117.5	39.4	154.0	473.4	21.7	3.7
Total agricultural 6/	1970			1,026.2	2,714.6	1,154.5	1,199.2	2,967.6	9,062.1	1,131.2	465.6
	1971			1,177.9	3,420.1	1,386.3	1,392.4	3,293.5	10,670.2	1,194.1	576.1
	1972			1,566.2	4,562.4	1,797.3	1,722.0	4,009.8	13,657.7	1,169.6	677.4
Total exports	1970			11,609.3	17,738.8	34,188.6	13,209.8	11,765.7	88,512.2	3,285.2	998.4
	1971			12,391.4	20,420.0	39,039.6	15,110.6	14,029.9	100,991.5	3,556.7	1,281.8
	1972			16,043.6	25,844.4	46,207.7	18,547.8	17,361.6	124,005.1	4,168.6	1,581.1

--- = not applicable or negligible. n.a. = Not available.

1/ These are components of major headings.
2/ Less than $50,000.
3/ Excluding 112.4 (distilled alcoholic beverages).
4/ Excluding 411.1 (fish and marine oils).
5/ Agricultural fats and oils is the sum of 091.3 (lard), 091.4 (margarine and shortening), and 4 (oils and fats) minus 411.1 (fish and marine oils) and 431 (processed oils and fats).
6/ Total agricultural is the sum of all major headings except 11 (beverages), plus the sum of 111 (nonalcoholic beverages) and 112.1 (wine), and minus the sum of 081.4 (meatmeal and fishmeal), and 431 (processed oils and fats).

Compiled from UN Trade Statistics, 1970, 1971 and 1972. SITC is the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised.

Economic Community and total Western Europe, 1970-72--Continued

January 1, 1973		Total EC-9	Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	Total Western Europe
United Kingdom	Total										
					Million dollars						
34.0	92.7	692.1	4.5	0.7	12.1	1.9	68.0	70.3	1.5	2.1	853.2
40.6	112.1	868.4	6.6	0.7	11.9	2.4	72.4	81.1	1.7	2.4	1,047.6
42.8	127.3	1,218.9	14.1	0.9	11.4	2.3	91.3	123.7	1.0	3.3	1,466.9
4.7	7.0	44.1	0.4	2/	2/	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.7	46.4
5.1	7.5	53.0	0.4	2/	2/	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.9	55.9
5.5	8.4	63.8	0.2	2/	2/	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.1	66.8
14.5	15.3	480.0	3.1	2/	12.1	2/	66.1	68.6	2/	1.0	630.9
17.7	18.5	622.7	4.8	2/	11.8	---	70.0	79.7	2/	1.1	790.1
18.4	19.4	931.5	12.0	2/	11.4	---	88.4	121.5	0.1	1.5	1,166.4
3.9	4.2	39.6	0.2	2/	92.5	2/	---	0.1	0.3	8.1	140.8
3.4	3.6	42.3	0.2	0.1	86.5	2/	---	0.1	0.3	8.6	138.1
3.1	3.3	59.1	0.4	2/	113.9	2/	---	0.3	0.4	12.4	186.5
127.0	198.4	358.1	3.9	27.1	14.2	29.1	0.2	2.0	27.3	9.3	471.2
143.8	219.3	386.9	4.2	38.4	17.2	27.5	0.4	1.0	27.3	11.1	514.0
39.9	71.1	313.3	6.6	6.2	22.7	5.7	0.6	1.3	17.1	13.7	387.2
2.7	7.1	66.3	0.8	---	0.1	2/	2/	0.2	6.8	2/	74.2
2.8	10.0	94.0	0.7	2/	0.2	2/	0.1	0.4	7.9	2/	103.3
4.1	10.6	155.1	0.5	---	0.2	---	2/	0.7	12.8	2/	169.3
4.0	4.1	8.7	2/	---	---	2/	2/	2/	1.2	2/	9.9
3.7	3.8	7.5	n.a.	2/	---	2/	2/	2/	0.7	2/	8.2
3.7	3.8	9.0	2/	---	---	2/	2/	2/	0.7	2/	9.7
43.6	51.8	236.3	0.8	0.1	42.6	1.4	0.9	2.2	2.0	2.1	288.4
41.2	49.6	202.3	1.0	2/	53.9	1.5	0.5	3.4	1.9	1.9	266.4
50.5	62.6	282.2	1.0	0.1	41.9	1.8	0.6	5.7	1.8	2.1	337.2
25.3	115.7	678.0	6.7	2.8	5.7	5.6	7.9	19.6	7.2	7.3	741.6
29.6	124.0	783.0	7.5	2.6	5.8	5.7	8.5	20.5	6.7	7.9	847.5
35.0	149.3	970.1	8.7	3.3	6.8	5.4	9.7	23.0	8.2	9.1	1,044.3
19.9	52.6	408.0	1.0	5.5	4.9	27.0	11.1	139.5	15.5	7.5	620.1
23.4	56.6	535.9	1.7	3.0	5.7	27.6	12.1	176.7	13.1	6.3	782.1
25.8	54.1	582.5	1.5	2.5	13.0	25.0	9.7	84.0	20.6	4.7	743.5
11.8	41.8	357.7	1.0	3.7	4.9	4.5	12.2	142.1	9.0	5.2	540.3
14.0	43.6	475.2	1.5	0.8	5.8	6.0	13.1	178.7	14.0	3.8	698.9
15.5	40.9	514.3	1.8	0.2	13.1	6.2	11.0	83.9	14.6	3.6	648.7
776.3	2,373.1	11,435.2	140.2	121.2	315.4	77.4	147.8	754.8	178.0	236.6	13,406.6
867.1	2,637.3	13,307.5	160.6	151.2	342.7	77.5	153.1	801.0	213.9	263.4	15,470.9
899.4	2,746.4	16,404.1	222.7	149.5	418.9	69.7	193.3	923.8	266.7	280.6	18,929.3
19,350.6	23,634.2	112,146.4	2,856.6	2,306.4	642.5	2,456.9	949.2	2,386.9	6,780.8	5,120.4	135,646.1
22,353.4	27,191.9	128,183.4	3,168.8	2,356.5	662.5	2,563.3	1,037.3	2,937.8	7,464.0	5,768.4	154,142.0
24,344.3	30,094.0	154,099.1	3,883.4	2,946.9	870.9	3,279.0	1,293.8	3,803.3	8,748.7	6,877.3	185,802.4

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