

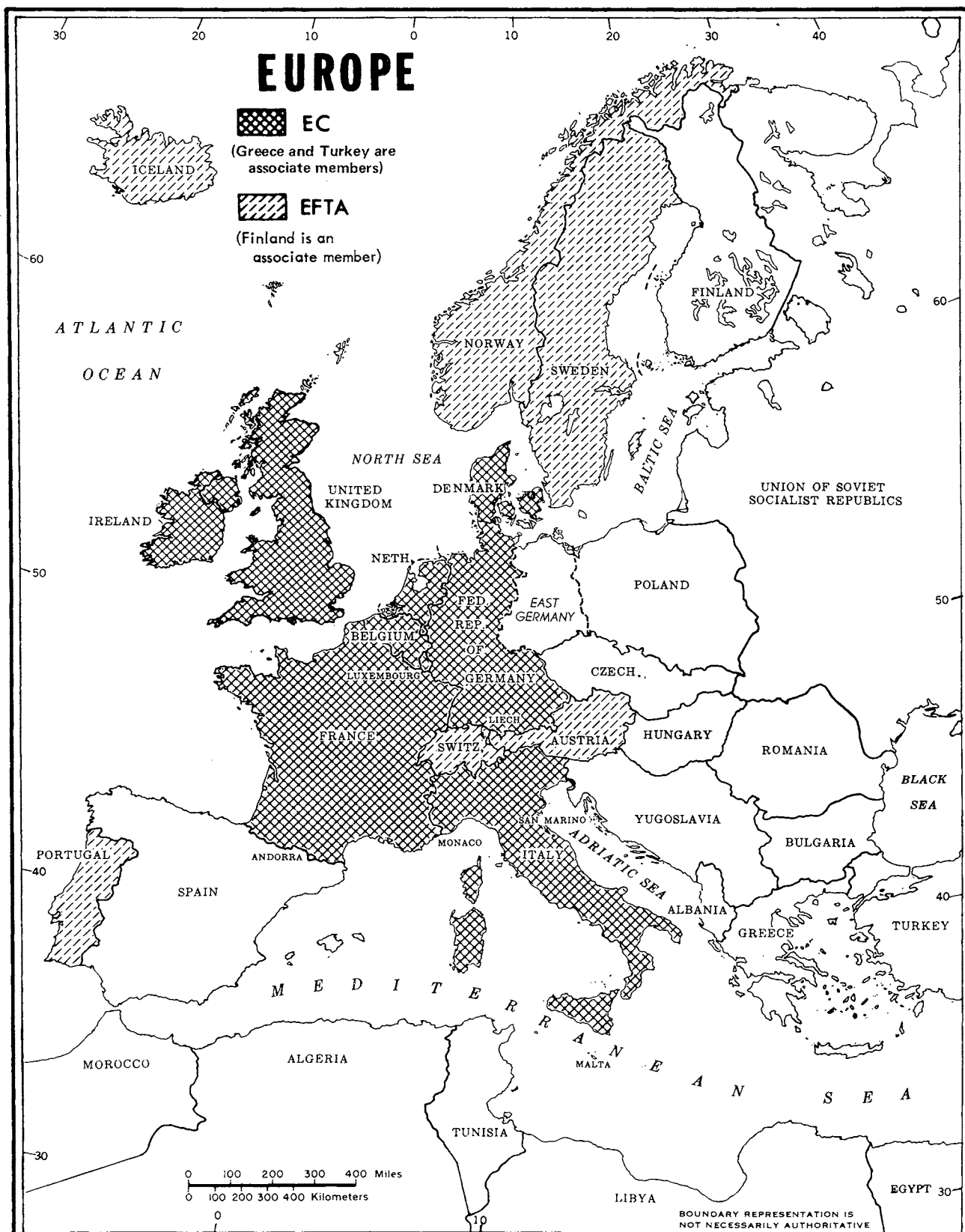
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THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN WESTERN EUROPE

Review of 1972 and Outlook for 1973

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE**

Washington, D.C.



ABSTRACT: Agricultural output in Western Europe continued at a high level in 1972. Grain output reached a new record, but red meat output declined as cattle herds were built up. Milk production increased, resulting in butter surpluses. U.S. agricultural exports to Western Europe grew in 1972. The recent enlargement of the European Community will adversely affect some U.S. agricultural exports. Inflation and a new currency crisis are major factors affecting the West European outlook. The structure of European agriculture's being modernized, but the pace is very gradual.

KEY WORDS: Western Europe, agricultural production, structure, trade, trade policies, corn, European Community, inflation.

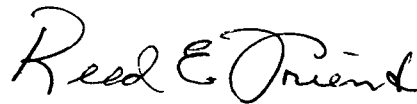
FOREWORD

The Agricultural Situation in Western Europe: Review of 1972 and Outlook for 1973 focuses on major agricultural and economic developments of concern to the United States. The report is an analysis of 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 Marshall H. Cohen. Articles in the report were written by Donald M. Phillips, Cynthia Breitenlohner, William P. Roenigk, Patrick M. O'Brien, and Amalia Vellianitis. Tables in the appendix were developed by Sandra B. Burgess.

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This publication is one of five regional reports, supplementing information contained in *The World Agricultural Situation*, WAS-3, December 1972. Other regional reports are published for the Western Hemisphere, Africa and West Asia, the Communist areas, and the Far East and Oceania. This report is based on information available as of March 1, 1973.



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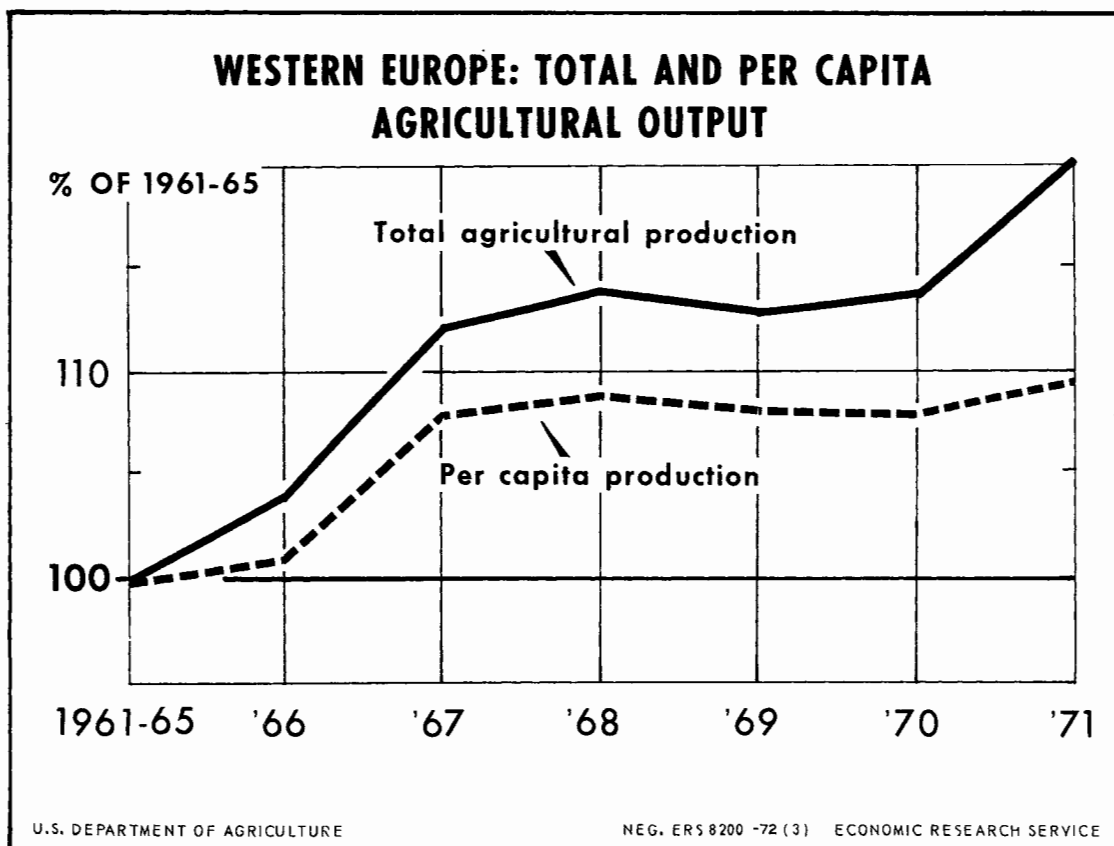


Figure 1

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN WESTERN EUROPE

SUMMARY

Grain output in Western Europe increased to a record 135 million tons in 1972. Wheat and feed grains set records, primarily due to higher output in the European Community (EC). Despite a smaller crop in France, corn production reached a record 18.4 million tons. Output of corn, an increasingly important feed grain in Western Europe, is projected to reach 33 million tons by 1980.

Grain output was high in other West European countries. Barley—the most important feed grain—rose to record levels in the United Kingdom and Denmark.

Red meat production declined to 16.7 million tons due to a 5-percent drop in beef output that reflected a building up of dairy herds. Pork expanded slightly above 1971's record of 9.4 million tons.

Higher milk output of 115 million tons resulted in another dairy disposal problem. Butter stocks in the expanded EC on January 1, 1973, totaled 500,000 tons.

Last year's farm production trends are expected to continue during 1973. Grain output will probably rise further, featuring increases for wheat, corn, and

barley. Cattle slaughter will continue down, at least through the 1973 grazing season, but output of pork and poultry meat will expand further. And the dairy situation may continue to be clouded by a further buildup in butter production and stocks.

The United Kingdom, Denmark, and Ireland became full EC members on January 1, 1973. Norway, a signatory of the accession treaty in 1972, rejected membership. Enlargement is likely to have an adverse effect on U.S. farm exports.

Although economic activity increased in Western Europe in 1972, inflation was a serious problem. Food prices, rising everywhere, were a leading source of inflation. The economic situation was further clouded by continuing monetary crises. U.S. devaluation of the dollar by 10 percent in February 1973 resulted in a widespread currency float in Western Europe.

Programs to improve the structure of West European agriculture have been intensified, particularly in the European Community, where a broad-based plan to improve farm efficiency will be implemented in 1973/74.

U.S. agricultural exports to the region continued to increase in 1972 to \$3.4 billion.

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.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Grain Production Continues to Rise

Most West European countries maintained agricultural production at a high level in 1972. The index of agricultural production fell only slightly below the record 121 (1961-65 = 100) achieved in 1971 (table 1), reflecting reduced beef output. France and Greece were the only countries with production increases over 5 points. For France, the index responded to a sharp increase in crop output. The higher index for Greece was mainly due to record output of olive oil. Italy and Portugal were the only

countries to experience dips of 5 points or more. In Italy, a sharp drop in olive oil output was mostly responsible, while in Portugal, a decline in crop output occurred.

Despite irregular weather patterns, grain production rose for the second consecutive year to a record 135 million tons.¹ Weather was generally favorable during the early growing season, but abnormally cool in the late summer and autumn. For

¹See table 9 for statistics on the area and production of selected crops in Western Europe.

Table 1--Indices of agricultural production in Western Europe
1968-72 1/
(1961-65 = 100)

Country or area	:	1968	:	1969	:	1970	:	1971	:	1972 <u>2/</u>
	:		:		:		:		:	
Belgium-Luxembourg . . .	:	117		114		120		127		130
France	:	118		114		113		123		129
West Germany	:	115		113		112		119		117
Italy.	:	111		115		114		117		112
Netherlands	:	116		117		126		131		129
	:									
Total EC	:	115		114		114		121		121
	:									
Austria	:	117		118		113		119		116
Denmark	:	106		103		102		107		107
Finland	:	112		114		121		126		123
Greece	:	107		108		124		126		136
Ireland	:	117		117		117		124		122
Norway	:	111		104		109		107		106
Portugal <u>3/</u>	:	110		106		110		117		112
Spain <u>3/</u>	:	127		122		128		140		136
Sweden	:	107		96		107		107		106
Switzerland	:	113		113		113		119		121
United Kingdom	:	108		108		110		116		115
	:									
Total Western Europe .	:	114		113		114		121		120
	:									

1/ West European regional price weights 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.

many crops, adequate moisture during the growing season and use of more grain varieties resistant to adverse weather offset the effects of adverse weather. In certain countries, late harvesting was necessary because of poor weather.

Wheat output increased slightly to a record level of approximately 51 million tons in Western Europe, due largely to higher output in the European Community (EC). This area accounted for about 70 percent of Western Europe's wheat output, led by a sharp jump in French output to 18 million tons. A lively export demand averted a French wheat disposal problem. Wheat output declined in the other principal EC countries; in Italy, a decline from the 1971 record was largely due to less soft wheat acreage and adverse weather. In West Germany, production fell below 1971's record due to lower yields, as there was a continued uptrend in wheat area.

Elsewhere, wheat output remained at high levels, but below 1971. Lower yields more than offset a larger U.K. wheat area. A small decline in Greece was due to a smaller planted area. Spain's continued policy efforts to reduce surplus wheat output continued in 1972. Wheat area in Spain fell to the lowest area in a decade, and output dropped to 4.5 million tons.

Rye production fell to 5 million tons in 1972, from 5.2 million tons, reflecting a decline in most important rye-producing countries except France and Sweden. In West Germany, the main rye producer, production dropped marginally below 3 million tons, largely due to reduced area.

Feed grain production in the EC set another record. It rose to 40.6 million tons, surpassing the high of 1971 by 1.5 million tons. Higher output of barley and corn was responsible. *Barley* output reached new highs in all EC countries except the Netherlands, where harvested feed grain area declined sharply in 1972. Yield increases primarily explained the increase in the EC's major barley-producing countries, France and West Germany, as area rose only slightly. Output in France reached 10.4 million tons compared with approximately 9 million tons in 1971. West Germany marginally exceeded its 1971 record of 5.8 million tons.

Production of *corn* which has been encouraged by the EC (see page 4), increased to a record 14.2 million tons in 1972 in the EC, despite a disappointing harvest in France. Record output in Italy of over 5 million tons reflected extremely good weather for corn during the uptrend of the corn cycle. Wet harvest weather in France, Western Europe's major producer of corn, helped limit output to a near-record 8.6 million in 1972. Marketable production was even less, as quality was below normal. A main factor for lower yields was extremely wet weather during the harvest period. In West Germany, where corn production is much less important, the slight production decline to 564,000 tons was also due to lower yields.

For other West European countries, feed grain production remained close to 1971's relatively high 37 million tons. *Barley* output reached new highs in the United Kingdom and Denmark—principal producers outside the EC. Higher yields on unchanged area resulted in record U.K. output of 9.2 million tons. In Denmark, where barley is an important hog feed, area continued to rise in response to higher grain prices; output reached a record of 5.5 million tons. Poor weather lowered output in Spain, a relatively important producing country, by about 12 percent to 4.2 million tons, despite higher area. Other smaller producing countries—Austria, Portugal, Finland, and Ireland—failed to break their 1971 barley records.

Corn output responded to both increased area and higher yields in Spain, reaching a new record of 2.2 million tons. The increase reflected the intensification of government programs encouraging corn production. Corn output surpassed 1971's records as well in Greece, reaching 615,000 tons, largely a result of greater planted area. Corn output in Austria continued to rise, to a record 726,000 tons.

Production of *potatoes* in Western Europe has trended down from 72 million tons in 1960-64 to an estimated 55 million tons last year, reflecting declining food and feed uses. Potato output in West Germany, the major producer, fell to a record low of 15 million tons, although Spain's production continued to increase to over 5 million tons—primarily due to higher yields. Potato consumption in Spain has risen, reflecting increased substitution of potatoes for higher priced foods.

Sugarbeet output, at 72 million tons, fell short of the 1971 record. Production in the EC was down slightly at 52 million tons despite larger area, with higher output in West Germany and Italy offsetting declines in the other EC countries. Production declined in the United Kingdom to 6.0 million tons. Denmark's, output increased slightly to 2.1 million tons, while Spain failed to match 1971's 5.9-million-ton record. In Sweden, where acreage planted to sugarbeets is controlled by government regulation, yields have risen annually and a new record output of 1.8 million tons was achieved in 1972.

Olive oil production approximated 1971 levels at 1.2 million tons. Italian production, however, dropped by about 30 percent to 430,000 tons, due to wet weather and disease. However, Greece produced a bumper crop of 250,000 tons, up from 183,000 tons in 1971, due to extremely good weather during a cyclical upturn.

The *tobacco* crop (including burley) in 1972 increased slightly to 254,000 tons. Production in the main producing countries, Italy and Greece, at 76,000 tons and 84,300 tons, respectively, did not change significantly.

Production of *red meat* in Western Europe reversed 1971's increase, declining to the 1970 level of about

16.7 million tons. The decline is attributed to a 5-percent drop in beef and veal output; output fell in nearly all the major producing countries. The decline in beef and veal output generally reflected retention of cows for milk production rather than selling them for slaughter, in response to higher milk prices. Slowdown or elimination of programs to reduce dairy surpluses in recent years also contributed to farmers' decisions to build up herds. Several minor producers increased beef and veal output in response to rising domestic consumption and higher prices.

Pork output was 9.4 million tons in 1972, matching 1971. High output throughout much of Western Europe reflected increased consumer substitution of pork for beef due to relatively high beef prices. Denmark, the world's largest exporter of pork, reduced output to 750,000 tons in 1972 from 764,000 tons in 1971, due to high feed prices and a "wait and see" attitude vis-a-vis EC marketing arrangements. Pork output in the Netherlands, a major pork producer, was a near-record 730,000 tons. An outbreak of swine vesicular disease in the United Kingdom had no appreciable effect on pork output of about 1 million tons.

Output of *poultry and eggs* continued an uptrend, both rising at a faster rate in 1972 to new records of 3.5 million and 4.8 million tons, respectively. All EC countries reached record or near-record output of both poultry meat and eggs. Elsewhere, higher production of poultry meat in the United Kingdom and Denmark reflected a firming up of prices, while a dip in egg output was the result of relatively lower prices and profitability.

Production of *cow's milk* rebounded from the 1971 decline, due to a rebuilding of herds. Fewer cows were culled, reflecting a deemphasis of dairy surplus programs as well as a firming up of prices for dairy products. Output increased 4.4 percent to 115 million tons. The increase was pronounced in the EC, as well as in Denmark, Ireland, and the United Kingdom.

Higher milk production resulted in a critical rise in EC butter stocks, resurrecting the chronic disposal problem. By November 1972, stocks had reached 377,000 tons compared with 190,000 tons a year earlier. Butter stocks in the United Kingdom jumped to 90,000 tons in November 1972 from 25,000 tons a year earlier. Butter stocks for the expanded EC on January 1, 1973, were approximately 500,000 tons.

Outlook for 1973

The trend of rising grain output is likely to continue in 1973 in Western Europe. Although dry weather affected seeding of winter wheat in some areas, planting conditions were generally favorable during fall seeding.

Look for a continued emphasis on corn, wheat, and barley output in most of Western Europe. Rye and oat production may decline slightly. In 1973, French farmers expect to plant more corn in lieu of barley in an attempt to reverse the 1972 decline.

Watch wheat planting—demand is rising for both food and feed uses, and higher prices have been generated by scarcity on the world market and domestic grain policies. Two new EC members, the United Kingdom and Denmark, are likely to respond to higher grain prices with increased output. However, Ireland, also a new EC member, could be an exception; there, expanded grazing to support a growing livestock sector is likely.

A continued buildup in cattle herds should occur in 1973. The dairy situation may deteriorate further. Butter production and stocks are likely to expand unless some type of corrective action is taken. Thus, beef slaughter may continue downward, at least through the 1973 grazing season. In the longer run, beef and veal output is likely to rise—particularly in the expanded EC—as higher beef prices encourage more crossbreeding for beef production and heavier slaughter weights. Beef and veal output is expected to remain about constant elsewhere, since average herd size is small and beef production is secondary to dairying.

Pork output in 1973 will continue to increase in Western Europe, boosted by the rising numbers of gilts in most major producing countries. Pork production in Denmark, however, is expected to continue to decline at least until late 1973 when market forces should improve. Increased consumption of pork in Western Europe is likely, reflecting high beef prices.

The outlook for poultry meat is for continued expansion despite high feed costs. Poultry meat expansion will be favored by (1) higher consumer demand, (2) higher red meat prices, and (3) the relative ease of expanding poultry production. (Marshall H. Cohen)

CORN PRODUCTION POTENTIAL INCREASING FOR BOTH GRAIN AND SILAGE

Production of corn for grain has overtaken oats and is rapidly gaining on barley, Western Europe's primary feed grain. With area, yield, and production of corn grain advancing faster than worldwide rates, West European production has doubled since 1969 and may nearly double again by 1980.

Although the growth in consumer demand for poultry and livestock products remain rapid the rate of increase in the production of corn continues to outstrip consumption. Corn consumption in 1972/73 is estimated at 33 million tons, 80 percent larger than the estimated 1972 crop of over 18 million tons (table

2). Today, corn (including imported corn) accounts for an estimated 22 percent of total grain fed compared with 17 percent in 1969/61-1964/65.

Increases in corn area, yield, and production in Western Europe have outpaced world rates, since 1954. Corn area in Western Europe increased at an average rate of 1.2 percent, while the world pace was less than 1 percent and U.S. corn area trended downward. Yields of corn for grain were boosted at a rate of 4.5 percent annually in Western Europe, vis-a-vis a world rate of less than 3 percent. American farmers achieved average annual increases of about 4 percent. European corn production has expanded at an average annual rate of 6 percent, double the world rate. Production of corn for silage in Western Europe is estimated to have increased at an even faster rate than corn grain.

In 1960-64, corn for grain accounted for 9 percent of total grain production including rice. By 1972, corn's share of Western Europe's grain output had reached 14 percent. Higher support prices for corn and new production technology have sparked corn's higher outputs.

Corn for Grain

Western Europe's corn production 1980 is projected at 33.4 million tons—slightly more than double the 1969-71 average (see figure 2)². Utilization of corn in 1980 is estimated at 45 million tons. The implied net import requirement of 11.6 million tons is 13 percent less than the level in 1969/70-1971/72 and 30 percent below the 3-year high of 1965/66-1967/68. An implied net import requirement of 11.6 million tons of corn was also projected for 1975/76, so that a stabilizing of corn imports is foreseen for 1975/76 to 1980/81.

Assuming the U.S. share of Western Europe's net corn imports to be 60 percent—the average from 1960/61 to 1971/72—U.S. corn exports to Western Europe would drop from 8.2 million tons in 1969/70-1971/72 to 7 million tons in 1980/81.

²William P. Roenigk, James Lopes, and Donald M. Phillips, *Growth Potential of Corn Production in Western Europe through 1975 and 1980*, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, scheduled to be published June 1973.

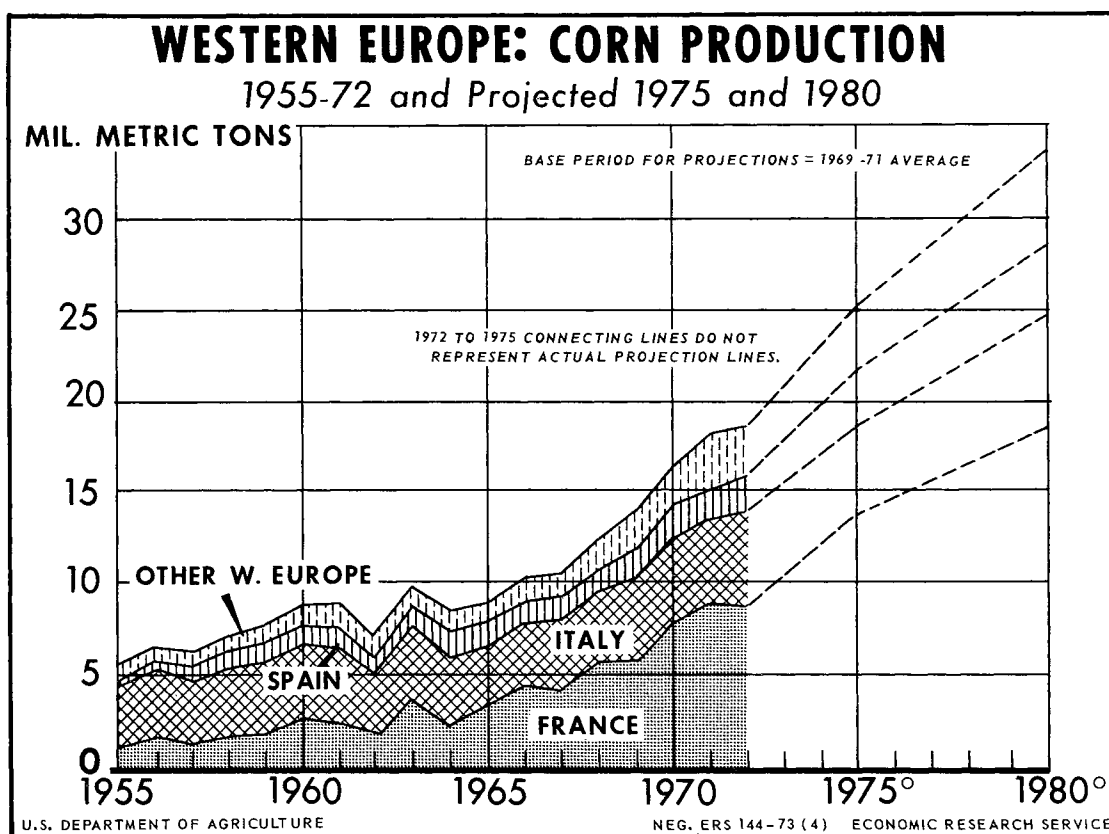


Figure 2

West European self-sufficiency in corn is anticipated to increase from 55 percent in 1968/69-1971/72 to 68 percent in 1975/76 and to 74 percent in 1980/81. Increased self-sufficiency is expected in France, Italy, Spain, and, Other Western Europe (minor corn producing countries including Austria, West Germany, Portugal, Greece, Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom)—the four areas studied. The rate of increase in corn output will be highest in France, followed by Other Western Europe, Spain, and Italy. Price boosts and protection of the domestic market through non-tariff barriers in these countries have encouraged increases in corn production, but developments in production technology have also been important.

France, the largest producer and the only country now self-sufficient in corn, accounted for 46 percent of West European corn production in 1969-71. By 1980, French corn production is expected to approach 19 million tons, 2½ times the level of 1969-71, and account for 56 percent of West European output. At the same time, corn area is anticipated to almost double to 2.8 million hectares, largely at the expense of oats, rye, and root crops such as fodder beets. Also,

some pasture and fallow land will be shifted into corn. Yields are expected to rise from 5 tons per hectare (80 bushels per acre) to 6.8 tons per hectare (108 bushels per acre).

Italy's corn output is expected to show little growth by 1980. Potential corn area is limited, and expanded output will have to result from improved yields. Production reached a record high of nearly 5 million tons in 1972. Hybrid varieties, which now account for about four-fifths of total corn area, have continued to replace domestic "nostrano" varieties, resulting in considerably higher output per hectare. Expansion in Italian corn production by 1980 will be limited because of the recent rapid shifts to higher yielding hybrids. The continuing decline in arable land, with stiffening competition from other crops, notably fruits and vegetables, the limited availability of newly irrigated land, and the small, fragmented farm structure have been hampering adoption of cost-saving technology.

Spain will continue to encourage corn production through a number of government programs. Output in 1972 reached 2.2 million tons—90 percent above the 1965-67 level. Since 1963, the government has launched irrigation projects, subsidized fertilizer and

Table 2--Western Europe: Production, consumption, and net trade of corn for grain, 1960/61-1972/73

Year	Production	Consumption	Net trade
		Million tons	
1960/61	8.6	16.8	7.9
1961/62	8.6	18.8	10.7
1962/63	7.2	19.4	11.9
1963/64	9.8	22.9	13.3
1964/65	8.4	22.2	13.1
1965/66	8.9	24.9	16.4
1966/67	10.3	26.2	16.2
1967/68	10.6	27.7	17.2
1968/69	12.5	27.4	14.8
1969/70	13.9	27.6	13.1
1970/71	16.5	29.5	13.1
1971/72 <u>1/</u>	18.0	31.4	14.1
1972/73 <u>2/</u>	18.4	33.1	14.6

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service.

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Forecast.

hybrid seed, and provided incentives for cooperative use of machinery. In response to these programs, both corn area and yields have expanded.

Projected at 4 million tons in 1980, Spanish corn production will be more than twice the 1969-71 average. Yields are expected to rise from 3.5 to over 5 tons per hectare.

Other Western Europe produces about one-seventh of West European corn. These countries will continue to make a sizable contribution to total corn output, with production approaching 5 million tons by 1980, or more than double the 1969-71 level. Corn area is estimated to rise by one-fourth from 1969-71 to 1980, with all countries except Portugal expanding area. A yield increase of more than two-thirds is also foreseen, with output approaching 5 tons per hectare.

Austrian corn yields are expected to continue to be the highest in Western Europe. Yields have nearly doubled since the mid-1950's, in response to better adapted hybrid varieties and more intensive cultivation techniques. Similarly, corn area almost doubled, but in a much shorter time period—1968 to 1972. Traditionally a large net importer of corn, Austria now is nearly self-sufficient.

West Germany's corn production was relatively unimportant in the 1950's. By 1972, production had increased to nearly 600,000 tons, due in large part to a rapid expansion of area.

Portugal's corn production has not deviated much from the average 550,000 tons produced during the 1960's, except in years of unusual weather. Increased yields have been offsetting a declining corn area. Nevertheless, Portuguese corn yields are the lowest in Western Europe, partly because farmers interplant corn with beans and use some corn for forage rather than for grain. Also, only one-tenth of total corn area is planted with hybrid varieties. The shift away from native corn varieties continues to be slow. Portugal is expected to continue to depend on corn imports for about half of its requirements during the 1970's.

Greece's corn area has increased slightly in recent years due to increased availability of irrigated land and encouragement under a tentative "15-year economic plan." However, most of the increase in corn production has resulted from higher yields. Output in 1972 was over 600,000 tons, more than double that of the mid-1960's.

Switzerland's corn production has also risen, in large part the result of increased area. However, productive grain area is relatively limited, and the expansion may only be modest through 1980.

Belgium, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom will continue to remain relatively minor corn producers, as these countries lack suitable climates for available corn varieties.

Corn Silage

Although production of corn for silage in Western Europe is believed to have increased more rapidly than corn for grain, limited availability of data hampered analysis and estimation of future production (Table 3). Corn chopped for either silage or for feeding as green forage contributes a considerable share of ruminant needs for starch and protein in Western Europe. While corn grain is used largely in poultry and hog rations, essentially all corn silage is used for dairy and beef cattle.

Total corn silage production in France, West Germany, Austria, and Belgium more than doubled from 1967 to 1972. Output in 1972 was 43 million tons on a green-weight basis, with France contributing more than half. Total area increased 85 percent between 1967 and 1972, but the steepest rise was for Belgium.

In addition to these four countries, unofficial estimates put Italian corn silage area in 1972 at 350,000 hectares. In 1967, this area was estimated at 200,000-250,000 hectares. Most of the Italian corn silage area (including green chop) is produced in the Po Valley of Northern Italy and is fed to dairy cattle.

In France, silage is produced primarily on the livestock farms in the north, where the corn growing season is short and risks of poor crops are less for corn silage than for corn for grain. Corn silage is replacing root forage crops and pastures in many regions. Although the feed value of root forage crops such as feed beets is higher than corn silage per hectare, the higher feed value obtained does not offset the added labor costs.

Although there is some flexibility between harvesting corn as grain or as silage, this option is not generally feasible since large corn-grain producers do not usually have the necessary cattle to utilize the silage. In Portugal and parts of Spain and Greece, a single field of corn may be used for both grain and forage. Some of the corn plants are thinned out for forage, but most of the plants are left to mature for grain.

A number of factors have encouraged the trend to corn silage production in the EC. High feed grain prices have forced grain users to seek less expensive feeds.

The cattle/feed grain ratio (prices per ton) is roughly 10.5 in France compared with 13.5 in the United States. For hogs this relation is approximately 7.5 for France and 9.5 for the United States; for poultry there is less difference in the ratio, with France at 7 and the United States at 6.5. In addition to nongrain feeds such as beet pulp and citrus pulp, livestock feed needs can be met in part by silage.

Thus, for economic reasons, further expansion in corn silage is expected in most of Western Europe. (William P. Roenigk)

Table 3--Corn silage: Area and production, selected West European countries,
1967-1972 1/

Country	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
<u>1,000 hectares</u>						
France	311	308	350	385	440 <u>2/</u>	527 <u>2/</u>
West Germany . .	121	122	150	191	238	285
Austria	32	35	42	46	52	(55)
Belgium	7	8	11	18	25	33
Total	471	473	553	640	715	873
<u>1,000 metric tons</u>						
France	13,104	15,105	16,808	19,858	(20,000)	(26,000)
West Germany . .	4,931	5,015	6,078	8,479	9,484	12,396
Austria	1,538	1,725	2,146	2,397	2,493	2,591
Belgium	408	353	591	943	1,262	1,570
Total	19,981	22,198	25,623	31,677	33,239	42,557

Source: Production Vegetale (various issues), Office Statistique des Communautés Européennes; and Foreign Agricultural Service.

1/ Includes corn for forage or green chop; green-weight basis.

2/ Estimate by Economic Research Service.

3/ Green-weight basis.

EC POLICY DOMINATED BY ENLARGEMENT IN 1972

Although the broad decisions governing the national agricultural policy changes to be undertaken by the new member countries of the European Community (EC) were taken prior to the signing of the treaties of accession on January 22, 1973, EC officials and representatives of the nine member countries still faced the formidable task of revising Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) regulations to account for entry of the United Kingdom, Ireland, and Denmark. This work was somewhat simplified by Norway's rejection of EC membership following a negative vote in the popular referendum held on Sept. 25, 1972. Norway had also signed the treaties of accession.

In the treaties of accession, the three new members essentially agreed to replace their national agricultural policies with the mechanisms and regulations of the CAP and to align their farm support prices (which are considerably lower than the EC's), import duties or levies, and export subsidies with those of the original six members. These changes are to be made in stages over a 5-year transition period, 1973-77. Similarly, a schedule of gradually increasing financial contributions for the new members was agreed on.³

Many important decisions remained to be taken in 1972, however, particularly for variable-levy commodities—grains, pork, poultry and eggs, beef, dairy products, and sugar. The actual price levels to be established in the new member countries during transition had to be chosen and the precise mechanisms by which these price levels are translated into export subsidies and/or import levies had to be formulated. The specific arrangements agreed upon in various meetings throughout 1972 and in January 1973 are highly colored by the varying positions of the new members. Denmark, eager to penetrate the vast agricultural markets of the EC, has made a determined effort to accelerate its adjustment to the CAP, particularly in the grain/livestock sector. The bulk of Denmark's adjustment to the EC price levels and support arrangements has already been made. The United Kingdom, on the other hand, more concerned with the inflationary impact of the price adjustments, has favored a more conservative pace.

The key element in the calculation of the import levies and export subsidies governing the agricultural trade of the new members during the transition period is the so-called "compensatory amount," which equals the difference between the intervention (or target) price level of the new member

at each stage of the transition and the EC (common) price. Since these prices will move closer together as transition proceeds, these amounts will diminish and finally disappear. In theory, the compensatory amounts are fixed for each new product for each of the new members for the entire marketing year.

The compensatory amounts are collected as import taxes on exports from the new members to the original EC. (As an example, the various import levies and charges computed for soft wheat on February 16, 1973, are shown in table 4.) Conversely, these amounts are granted as subsidies on exports from the original to the new members. As nearly all farm prices are lower in the new member states, they will not impose import charges on products coming from the other members nor will they have need of subsidies on exports to them.

Import levies applied by the new members on farm products from third countries are calculated by subtracting the compensatory amounts from the full levy applied under the CAP. Similarly, export subsidies granted to the new members will equal the CAP export subsidy minus these amounts. Import charges (or export subsidies) applied (or granted) on trade between the new members will equalize the differences between their respective compensatory amounts.

Since February 26, 1973, this system has been further complicated by the imposition of "monetary compensatory amounts," reflecting changes in the exchange rates of the new EC members.

The new members officially began their adoption of the EC variable levy system on February 1, 1973. The brief experience with the system indicates that frequent modifications may be necessary to avoid market distortion, particularly if monetary disequilibrium persists. For example, the sharp upward movement of U.K. (and world) grain prices in the latter half of 1972 necessitated a reduction in the compensatory amounts originally computed for the United Kingdom in July. Without this reduction, a subsidy on exports from the original EC to the United Kingdom would have been high enough to permit importing grain into the EC and reexporting it to the United Kingdom at a large profit.

However, devaluation of the dollar less than 2 weeks after these revised compensatory amounts took effect caused a drop in world grain prices and, consequently, a rise in levies applying to the old members. It became necessary to raise the compensatory amounts; in some cases, the July 1972 rates were restored.

EC Preferential Arrangements Expand

Enlargement will increase the number of EC preferential trade arrangements and will expand the

³ See *The Agricultural Situation in Western Europe*, ERS—Foreign 333, April 1972, pp. 8-12, for a more detailed statement of these decisions and an analysis of their implications.

scope of existing arrangements. The EC already had negotiated preferential arrangement with over 50 countries, most of them located in the Mediterranean area and French-speaking Africa. The new members will not immediately adopt these arrangements with the African countries; instead, arrangements for such adoption will be made during the 1975 renegotiation of the Yaounde Convention. On the other hand, the United Kingdom and Ireland will continue to grant preferences to most of the developing Commonwealth countries;⁴ also, the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement will remain in effect until its expiration at the end of 1974. During the renegotiation of the Yaounde Convention, arrangements will be made to bring the developing Commonwealth countries into the EC preferential system.

Under both the Commonwealth and the EC arrangements, the exchange of preferences is

⁴ Gambia, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Nigeria, Zambia, Malawi, Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho, Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, Fiji, W. Samoa, Tonga, Mauritius, Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania also fall in this category but already have preferential trade arrangements with the EC. Presumably, preferential treatment granted by the old and new EC members will be coordinated in 1975.

reciprocal. Among the more important agricultural products, from the U.S. point of view, on which the EC's African associates receive preferences are unmanufactured tobacco, rice, canned pineapple, and vegetable oils; among the more important preferences granted to the developing Commonwealth countries are those on tobacco and citrus and other fruits.

With respect to the Mediterranean countries, however, the treaties of accession required that the new members begin to implement the provisions of the various EC agreements on January 1, 1973. The EC had previously concluded preferential agreements with Greece and Turkey (associate members of the EC), Spain, Israel, Morocco, Tunisia, Malta, Egypt, Cyprus, and Lebanon. Agreements with the last three were completed at the end of 1972. In addition, agreements with Algeria and Jordan are being negotiated and there is a "non-preferential" agreement with Yugoslavia. Albania, Libya, and Syria are considered for such agreements but they have thus far shown no interest in participating.

Under these agreements, preferences have been exchanged on a large number of industrial products and on certain agricultural commodities. On the agricultural side, the EC preferences granted on certain fruits and vegetables, particularly citrus and

Table 4--Import levies and charges on soft wheat applied by new EC members as of February 16, 1973 ^{1/}

Country	:Compensatory: Levy on :		Levy on		
	: amounts	: third	:United	: Ireland	: Denmark
	: 3/	:countries:	:Kingdom:		
	Units of account per metric ton ^{2/}				
United Kingdom .	44.31	5.83	n.a.	0	0
Ireland	7.50	42.64	36.81	n.a.	2.45
Denmark	9.95	40.19	34.36	0	0

n.a. = not available.

Derived from material in "EC-CAP for Grain Adopted by New Members, U.K. Prices Changes," Foreign Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, February 26, 1973.

^{1/} Based on an EC-6 import levy of 50.14 units of account per metric ton.

^{2/} After dollar devaluation of February 12, 1973, the unit of account equaled \$1.206.

^{3/} Also, import charge on wheat exported from the new members to the original EC.

raisins, and on unmanufactured tobacco, have been of greatest concern to the United States.

The prospect of enlargement pressed the EC into a spirited discussion of the possibility of a "global" or overall approach towards preferential arrangements with the Mediterranean area in autumn 1972. A particularly pressing point was the fact that for a large number of agricultural products, the most-favored-nation treatment previously afforded by the new members (especially the United Kingdom) was more favorable than the preferential treatment granted by the EC. For this reason, many of the Mediterranean countries sought adjustments to the agreements.

The future course of EC trade policy towards the Mediterranean area was not clearly decided in negotiations; in particular, the EC seems divided on the principle of seeking reciprocal preferential agreements with trade partners. The agreements reached on the adaptation of the arrangements by the new members put off most substantive decisions until 1973. It was agreed that tariffs of the new member which were lower than EC preferential tariffs would remain in effect through 1973.

Nonetheless, broad outlines of the EC's Mediterranean policy did emerge from the discussions. With respect to agriculture, there was a shift away from earlier, more ambitious discussion of establishing uniform preferential treatment for the Mediterranean area, covering 80 percent of the agricultural exports from that region. Instead, it was agreed that "substantial" agricultural concessions would be made and periodically reviewed. It was also agreed that an overall balance in the extent of agricultural concessions would be sought, but that uniform coverage would not necessarily be involved. Essentially, the discussions pointed towards a continuation of the country-by-country approach the EC has pursued in the past.

The EC also concluded preferential agreements with most of the remaining countries of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) in 1972.⁵ Agreements with Switzerland, Sweden, Austria, Portugal, and Iceland went into effect on January 1, 1973. Negotiation of these agreements was concluded last summer. Finland has not yet signed a similar agreement concluded last summer, while the negotiation of a trade agreement with Norway has yet to be concluded.

The agreements essentially provide for the creation of an industrial free-trade area. Tariffs on industrial products between these countries and the original EC, with some important exceptions, will be eliminated by July 1977; tariffs between the remaining EFTA countries and the new members

will not be reinstated for the vast majority of products.

The agricultural component of the agreement is rather modest. Although both sides expressed considerable interest in this sector in the early stages of the negotiations, continuing disagreements led to the exclusion of most agricultural products. Nonetheless, certain preferences were established.

Each agreement includes a protocol providing for reciprocal preferences on certain processed agricultural products. Preferences on these items, which include sauces, soups, breakfast cereals, and certain other cereal preparations, are often restricted to the elimination or reduction of fixed duties, while variable charges on the grain, milk, or sugar content of the product are retained. Tariff reductions for these products will proceed at the same pace as reductions in the industrial sector.

Additional concessions were agreed upon in the EC-Portugal agreement. Of most interest to the United States are concessions made by the EC on Portuguese exports of dried peas and beans other dried vegetables, and walnuts, and Portuguese concessions on wheat, barley, and corn. Portugal has agreed to take measures—not yet clearly defined—to increase or maintain imports of a number of agricultural products (including grains) from the EC. Finally, Switzerland and Sweden have granted concessions on certain fruit, vegetable, and horticultural products.

It should be noted that enlargement will also eliminate preferential treatment for some countries. Preferences accorded to the developed Commonwealth countries by the United Kingdom and Ireland will be phased out by 1978, although special arrangements have been made for New Zealand's dairy exports. A number of Asian countries (Bangladesh, Ceylon, India, Malaysia, Pakistan, and Singapore) will also lose Commonwealth preference; however, they will benefit from EC generalized preferences and possibly from "non-preferential" trade agreements with the EC.

Enlargement Likely To Hurt U.S. Exports

Enlargement of the EC will substantially reduce the opportunities for U.S. exports to these countries. In 1972, these three countries took over \$620 million worth of U.S. farm exports. The nine countries of the new EC have accounted for nearly a third of U.S. commercial agricultural exports in recent years. The greatest impact will be felt in U.S. trade with the United Kingdom, which accounted for \$480 million in 1972. Traditionally, the United Kingdom pursued agricultural and trade policies that kept food and farm prices fairly low and allowed farm imports comparatively easy access. However, as a member of the EC, the United Kingdom will have to raise agricultural support prices substantially as well as

⁵The United Kingdom and Denmark officially terminated their membership in EFTA on December 31, 1972.

institute the EC's variable-levy system for most major farm products.

The picture looks especially bleak for U.S. grain exports to the United Kingdom. While the effects of the policy and price changes necessitated by EC membership cannot be precisely estimated, it appears likely that these changes will:

1. Stimulate U.K. grain production. A recent study⁶ estimated that net U.K. grain imports could practically disappear by 1980, largely as a result of increased production;

2. Encourage greater use of nongrain feeds and possibly, through an adverse effect on livestock consumption and production, hamper the growth in U.K. feed consumption;

3. Cause a shift from U.S. to EC sources of grain. Other important U.S. exports to the United Kingdom which are likely to be hurt by the adoption of the CAP are tobacco, lard, and fruit and preparations. U.S. exports of lard will probably be eliminated when the variable levy system is imposed.

Our tobacco will be adversely affected by the shift to the high EC protective duties and also by the EC buyer's premium which is paid to manufacturers purchasing EC-grown tobacco. In addition, the EC grants preferential treatment to tobacco imports from such countries as Greece, Turkey, Tanzania, Uganda, Malawi, and Zambia. These countries are already important suppliers to the EC and the United Kingdom and their production is expanding. Similarly, U.S. exports of fruits and fruit preparations will probably be unfavorably affected by a combination of higher prices inside the EC, steeper duties, increased competition from suppliers within the EC, and preferential arrangements with other suppliers.

On the positive side, U.S. exports of soybeans and soybean products and certain nongrain feeds (for example, corn by-products) are expected to increase, as there will be a tendency to substitute these feeds for higher cost grain. Soybeans and soybean meal enter the EC duty-free, while most of these nongrain feeds face low or no duties. In addition, the United States may receive certain tariff adjustments from the EC in compensation for the impairment of U.S. trade rights by enlargement. Negotiations to determine the extent of this impairment began on March 15, 1973, as part of the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) 2 session.

U.S. exports to Denmark and Ireland—both much smaller markets—will not be much affected by enlargement. These countries have had more restrictive farm import policies than the United

Kingdom in the past, particularly with respect to grains. Thus, U.S. grain exports to them have generally been small. Also, enlargement is expected to stimulate livestock production in these countries. As a result, their imports of animal feeds may increase, and part of this increase may benefit the United States. Nonetheless, just as in the United Kingdom, the adoption of variable levies and higher duties, preferential arrangements, buyer's premiums, and other restrictive devices is likely to hurt certain U.S. farm exports, particularly grains, tobacco, and fruit and fruit preparations.

EC Institutions Changed

The addition of the three new members required substantial changes in the composition and voting procedure of the institutions governing the EC.

The EC Commission⁷ was expanded from 9 to 13 members—two each from the four larger states, France, West Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom; and one each from the five smaller members. Along with this expansion came certain other changes in personnel, most notably the departure of Dr. Sicco Mansholt, architect of the CAP. Except for a brief period last year when he assumed the presidency of the Commission, Dr. Mansholt had headed the agricultural division since the formation of the EC. The new director of this division, Petrus Lardinois, is also Dutch.

Voting weights in the Council of Ministers, which normally includes the appropriate cabinet ministers of the member states (e.g., agriculture, finance, or foreign affairs), have been changed as follows:

	Original EC	Expanded EC
France	4	10
Germany	4	10
Italy	4	10
United Kingdom	—	10
Belgium	2	5
Netherlands	2	5
Denmark	—	3
Ireland	—	3
Luxembourg	1	2
Total	17	58

Decisions by "qualified majority" vote in the EC now require 41 votes instead of 12. In practice, however, all substantive Council decisions are expected to be made, as they are now, by unanimity or consensus.

EC To Decide Farm Prices in April

The EC is expected to set farm prices for the 1973/74 marketing year towards the end of April

⁷The EC Commission is responsible for making proposals to the Council of Ministers which makes the final EC decisions. The Commission is also responsible for implementing the policies agreed upon.

⁶J.N. Ferris, V.L. Sorenson, et al., *The Impact on U.S. Agricultural Trade of the Accession of the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark, and Norway to the European Economic Community*. Institute of International Agriculture, Michigan State University, 1971.

1973. The marketing, year which normally starts April 1 for dairy products and beef, has been postponed to April 30 because of the troubled monetary situation (see p. 15).

Prices for the 1972/73 season were set in March 1972⁸ after protracted debate. Price increases averaging about 4 percent for crop products and 8 percent for animal products were granted, reflecting a compromise between a German-led faction seeking higher grain prices and a French-led faction seeking price relationships more favorable to livestock production.

Target prices⁹ for some of the more important farm products for 1972/73 and the percentage increase over 1971/72 prices are shown in Table 5.

In the first half of 1972, the view was widely expressed that the price increases for the 1972/73 season would be the last for several years; the participation of the three new members, all facing large increases in farm prices as a result of their adoption of the CAP, was expected to block further price hikes.

This year, however, pressure is again mounting for

increases in farm prices. COPA, the EC-wide association of farm organizations, has called for an average price increase of 7.5 percent, including increases of 4.5 percent for wheat, 5.5 percent for feedgrains, 8.5 percent for beef and veal and milk, 6.5 percent for sugarbeets, 9 percent for tobacco, and 5 percent for oilseeds. COPA asserts that farm production costs have increased by 6 percent.

The EC Commission has proposed a general price increase of 2.76 percent for most farm products for 1973/74. However, larger increases have been proposed for beef (10.8 percent), rye (6.8 percent), and non-fat dry milk powder (24 percent), while an 11 percent decrease has been proposed for butter. Because of the changes in the exchange rates of several member state currencies, the proposed increases in common prices would cause different rates of increase in national farm prices. For example, an increase of 2.76 percent would mean an equivalent increase in prices in France and Denmark, no change in prices in Germany and the Benelux countries, and price increases of about 7 percent in Italy, Ireland and the United Kingdom. The EC Council is expected to decide on 1973/74 farm prices by the end of April 1973.

The Commission has also proposed that a serious reexamination of the CAP be undertaken in October 1973, with a view towards developing mechanisms for farm income support other than price supports. A

⁸Several structural reform measures were also adopted at that time (see p. 17).

⁹The level that the EC would like wholesale market prices to approximate. Threshold, or minimum import prices, are derived from this price.

Table 5.--EC target prices for selected commodities, 1972/73, and percentage increase over 1971/72

Commodity	Target price	Increase over
	Units of account per ton	1971/72 Percent
Soft wheat.	113.80	4.0
Barley.	104.25	4.0
Corn.	101.75	5.0
Husked rice	211.50	4.7
Sugar	245.50	3.2
Rapeseed.	208.60	3.0
Milk.	117.70	8.0
Butter <u>1/</u>	1,860.00	4.5
Non-fat dry milk powder <u>1/</u>	540.00	14.9
Beef <u>2/</u>	780.00	8.3
Pigmeat <u>3/</u>	825.00	3.1

1/ Intervention or support price. For butter, the increase was in 2 stages. Price shown is the second stage price, effective September 14, 1972.

2/ Guide price, comparable to the target price. Second stage price increase effective September 14, 1972.

3/ Base price, a form of support price.

member of the Commission, Altiero Spinelli, has proposed that instead of price increases farmers be

paid direct aid on a per hectare basis up to a ceiling of 20 hectares. (Donald M. Philips).

INFLATION—A MAJOR ECONOMIC PROBLEM IN WESTERN EUROPE

Many of the countries in Western Europe moved out of a period of relative stagnation in 1971 to moderate expansion in 1972. The average rate of growth in real gross national product (GNP)¹⁰ for Western Europe is estimated at between 4 to 5 percent in 1972 compared with about 3 percent the year before. Much of the increase in economic activity occurred late in 1972 and carried into 1973, suggesting possible higher rates of growth this year.

The rates of growth in real GNP were estimated to be above average in Austria, France, Spain, Portugal, and Greece; growth rates in Italy, Ireland, West Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom were relatively low. Elsewhere in Western Europe, 1972 growth rates approximated the 4-5 percent average. However, persistent price inflation clouded the economic performance of most countries in 1972, despite policies geared to slow price acceleration.

Restrictive monetary and fiscal policies have been supplemented by a wide range of price controls in recent years in an attempt to restrain inflation; all of the Scandinavian countries and many other West European countries have introduced at least one major price freeze since 1969. In 1971, these policies, plus a slowdown of business activity and trade due to currency uncertainties prior to the Smithsonian Agreement in December 1971 were major factors resulting in a containment of inflation.

Inflation in 1972 followed a relaxation of many restrictive policies as well as growth in investment and trade following the Smithsonian Agreement. Varying complex factors contributed to inflation in 1972. Inflationary forces generally cited included excessive wage increases, excess demand in key sectors, the influence of a value-added tax, higher import prices, and higher food prices (in 1972, food-importing countries were faced with higher prices for grains, beef, and oilseeds).

In the European Community (EC), where higher food prices have been linked to the effects of the Common Agricultural Policy, prices increased both in countries with relatively low, as well as with high, levels of economic activity. In *France*, where real growth was estimated to have been about 5 percent last year, the implicit GNP deflator¹¹ rose more at 5.5 percent; food prices increased by about 7 percent. Beef prices in France increased about 15 percent in 1972.

In *West Germany*, where real GNP grew only at about 3 percent, the GNP deflator increased by over 6 percent, about the same increase as food prices.

In *Italy*, "stagflation"—the phenomenon of relatively low levels of economic activity occurring during a period of rising prices—described the 1972 situation. Real GNP increased only 2 percent, while the GNP deflator jumped 6 percent. Food prices, rising about 7 percent over 1971, were a significant cause of higher aggregate prices. The rise in food prices, paced by an alarming rise in meat prices, prompted the government to impose a short-term price freeze applying to certain foodstuffs in the summer of 1972.

In *the Netherlands*, a 3.5-percent growth in real GNP was below the West European average, yet food and other consumer prices increased sharply; higher food prices contributed about one-third of the increase in overall prices.

By mid-year, cattle prices in EC markets were 9 percent over orientation levels. In an anti-inflationary measure, the EC suspended import duties on live slaughter cattle and beef in June and July, temporarily slowing meat prices. Duties were halved on these items last November in a continuing effort to dampen the price rise.

New members of the expanded EC also were faced with the problem of rising prices. For example, the economic performance of *the United Kingdom* was adversely affected in 1972 by an inflationary crisis. Real GNP grew about 2 percent, while the GNP deflator increased by nearly 7 percent, reversing the price deflation of 1971.

In an effort to dampen the acceleration of rising prices, the government imposed phase I of a multi-phase, economy-wide freeze on wages, prices, rents, and dividends on November 6, 1972. Since food prices weigh heavily in the aggregate index of retail prices, the government enforced a standstill on prices of most manufactured foods. However, imported raw materials used by the food industry and food items with prices directly subject to seasonal factors—both significant determinants of retail food prices—are excluded from the price freeze.

Phase II controls, to be instituted in the spring of 1973, call for two permanent commissions to audit and regulate wage and price increases.

The government modified price control policies on April 1, 1973, when a 10-percent value-added tax was introduced. The tax applies to most foodstuffs. However, certain categories of luxury foods subject to the value-added tax are exempt from a steep, 18-percent wholesale tax previously applied to these products as an anti-inflationary measure.

¹⁰Estimates of real GNP growth in 1972 were derived largely from OECD data, and materials supplied by the Foreign Service, U.S. Dept. of State.

¹¹The implicit GNP deflator is a weighted average of a variety of important prices, i.e., retail, wholesale, export, and import prices. It is a commonly used index of inflation.

The rise in food prices in the United Kingdom reflected higher priced imports, particularly grains and meats. By November 1972, the domestic retail price of boneless sirloin had risen by 15 percent, a leg of lamb over 20 percent, and a pork loin by 17 percent over January levels.

High prices were also caused by a modification in farm price-supports in anticipation of EC entry in 1972. Under the former support system, the burden of agricultural price support fell directly on the U.K. Government rather than on consumers. By adopting the EC's system of minimum import prices and variable levies, much of the burden was shifted to consumers. Although consumer food prices have risen sharply, partly as a result of the new policy, the budgetary cost of support is estimated to have declined by about 20 percent in 1972/73.

Denmark, a new EC member, has been one of Western Europe's most inflation-prone countries, subject to recurrent wage-price spirals over the past decade. In recent years, however, price increases have been suppressed by monetary and fiscal measures, and restrained by some slack in domestic economic activity. Prices, however, reflected in the GNP deflator, increased by 8.5 percent in 1972, over twice the rise in real GNP. Higher food prices were partly responsible, and EC membership is likely to keep food prices at relatively high levels. The home market scheme (under which a levy was imposed on

retail food purchases to support farm prices) has been discontinued, but relatively high EC prices have been adopted. High prices of food in Denmark also reflect the imposition of a full (15-percent) value-added tax on food. Since Denmark depends on exports of both industrial and agricultural products for its economic health, price competitiveness has been essential. Consequently, the problem of high prices is likely to continue to be a priority concern in 1973.

The problem of rising prices was severe in non-EC countries as well. Accelerated price increases in Sweden were evident in a 7.5-percent increase in the GNP deflator in 1972; growth in real GNP was about 4 percent. Food prices jumped 7.5 percent, prompting a new retail price freeze which began on January 1, 1973. The freeze applied mainly to dairy products and meats, and was partly in response to consumer threats to boycott dairy and meat products. High food prices in Sweden have been associated with the high level of import taxes, which average about 80 percent of the import price, as well as with a value-added tax on food.

In *Spain*, real growth in GNP was rapid in 1972, due largely to an increase in industrial output. Nevertheless, the rate of inflation was one of the highest in Western Europe, with the GNP deflator rising 8 percent. The rise in food prices contributed significantly, prompting the government to regulate prices on a wide range of foods. (Marshall H. Cohen)

WORLD MONETARY SITUATION AGAIN AFFECTS WEST EUROPEAN CURRENCIES

On February 12, 1973, the United States announced that it would devalue the dollar by 10 percent. This action, which must be officially approved by Congress, would raise the gold price from \$38.00 to \$42.22 per ounce. The February announcement marked the second time in less than 14 months that the United States devalued the dollar vis-a-vis gold. In December 1971, the "Smithsonian Agreement" in Washington, D.C., realigned currencies among the 10 largest industrial nations. Subsequently, other members of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) changed their exchange rates vis-a-vis the dollar.¹²

Shortly after the announcement, two-thirds of the IMF members, including all the West European countries, reacted to the U.S. decision. Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, and Spain indicated that they were not changing their par¹³ or central rates¹⁴ at that time. Thus, their currencies appreciated vis-a-vis

the dollar by 11.1 percent.¹⁵ Finland, Portugal, and Sweden appreciated their central rates vis-a-vis the dollar by less than 10 percent; Italy and Switzerland decided to float, while the United Kingdom and Ireland continued to float; Greece indicated that it was adjusting its par value to a central rate and devaluing its currency in order to keep the Greek drachma on a par with the U.S. dollar. These developments were eventually reflected at the exchange markets, where holders of dollars began trading them for relatively strong West European currencies and the Japanese yen. As demand for the dollar decreased, its price or stated exchange rate became more and more difficult to support in West European exchange markets. An estimated \$6 billion in short-term capital flowed into West Germany the week before the U.S. announcement, in expectation of an appreciation of the German mark.

Many European markets closed briefly after the announcement and then reopened—briefly—to a

¹² See *The Agricultural Situation in Western Europe*, ERS—Foreign 333, U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., April 1972, p. 12.

¹³ Values in terms of gold.

¹⁴ Rates established by a country which temporarily does not have a par value but does have a stable rate for transactions.

¹⁵ In effect, the domestic price of an imported good from the United States decreases by 11.1 percent in terms of their currencies.

more stable situation. However, by early March, a renewed surge of foreign currencies hit the major exchange markets. During 1 day of trading, West Germany took in a record \$2.75 billion in U.S. dollars in exchange for German marks. The West German Government was obligated to do this because of its stated central rate vis-a-vis the U.S. dollar. The German marks exchanged for dollars were added to that country's money supply, worsening the inflationary situation. Clearly, another monetary crises was at hand.

Hurried consultations held by the nine members of the expanded European Community (EC) resulted in an announcement on March 4, 1973, that the nine EC currencies would all float independently of each other. A week later, six of the nine decided to float together. That is, each country promised to keep its currency within 2.25 percent of any other currency in the group, but not in any stable relationship against the dollar. The six are West Germany, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and Denmark. However, the United Kingdom, Ireland, and Italy continued to float independently of the other EC members. Sweden and Norway joined the

float, although they are not EC members. Austria, Portugal, and Spain, also announced that they were floating independently.

The U.S. announcement was the culmination of very urgent negotiations between the United States and its major trade partners and came about more because of decreased confidence in the dollar by holders of Eurodollars¹⁶ than because of any upsurge of confidence in any one particular currency. Announcements in January 1973 of a record \$6.4 billion U.S. trade deficit in 1972 and a relaxation of wage and price controls fueled speculation that additional measures beyond those of the December 1971 Smithsonian Agreement would be undertaken. (The devaluation of the U.S. dollar, by making U.S. goods cheaper in terms of foreign currencies, was intended to reverse the trade deficit by increasing U.S. exports.)

¹⁶Eurodollars are U.S. dollars on deposit abroad used in the international capital market, largely for short-term funds; the bulk of these deposits are owned by non-Americans, i.e., commercial banks abroad, multi-national companies, etc.

Table 6--Western Europe: Commercial exchange rates and percentage increase against U.S. dollar following the U.S. devaluation

Country	Currency designation	Percentage change	Exchange rate <u>2/</u>
Austria	Schilling	+13.0	.0495
Belgium <u>1/</u>	Franc	+12.9	.0258
Denmark <u>1/</u>	Krone	+11.1	.1630
Finland	Markka	+5.1	.2564
France <u>1/</u>	Franc	+10.6	.2210
Germany <u>1/</u>	Deutschemark	+12.0	.3550
Greece	Drachma	00.0	.0330
Italy <u>3/</u>	Lira	+3.4	.0018
Netherlands <u>1/</u>	Guilder	+10.0	.3460
Norway	Krone	+10.9	.1695
Portugal	Escudo	+16.7	.0440
Spain	Peseta	+16.4	.0185
Sweden	Krona	+5.5	.2240
Switzerland	Franc	+11.4	.3082
United Kingdom <u>4/</u>	Pound	+3.5	2.4625

1/ Began floating March 5. Percentage increase is commercial rate of January 30, 1973, versus commercial rate of March 19, 1973.

2/ As of March 19, 1973. U.S. dollars per unit of foreign currency.

3/ Began floating after February 12, 1972. Comparison is same as footnote 1.

4/ Began floating June 21, 1972. Comparison is same as footnote 1.

The monetary situation has created an unforeseen, severe problem of maintaining farm supports under the EC's common agricultural policy (CAP). Consequently, the EC has postponed final decisions on setting new farm prices until the end of April. Since the CAP sets farm prices, as well as threshold, or minimum import prices in terms of units of account equivalent to 1 U.S. dollar, a change in a member state's exchange rate relative to the unit of account necessitates the application of compensatory levies on trade between that country and other EC members in order to maintain farm support prices in terms of national currencies. The frequent currency realignments in recent years have thus resulted in periodic disruptions in agricultural trade within the EC. In order to restore common prices and the free movement of agricultural products within the EC,

changes in national farm prices have been necessary.

Also, since variable levies applying to third countries are determined by the difference between the threshold price and the import price, changes in exchange rates result in immediate changes in levies—in order to insulate domestic prices and farm income. Thus, wheat and corn levies were raised by over 50 percent in February, reflecting the relative decline in prices of those commodities in European currencies. Thus, the variable levy system immediately cancels the U.S. competitive advantage gained by the devaluation.

Remedies to all the difficulties posed by the new floating arrangements have not been found yet. It is clear that new problems have emerged in working towards common agricultural prices in an enlarged EC. (Amalia Vellianitis)

STRUCTURAL REFORM IN WESTERN EUROPE

Structural reform has recently become a major concern of West European agricultural policy. Immediately after World War II, Western Europe was faced with food shortages and the need to conserve foreign exchange. Under this impetus, most countries erected an artificial system of price supports and import restrictions to protect domestic agriculture. However, these policies have resulted in production imbalances, have done little to relieve the low farm income situation, and have resulted in large government expenditures. Increasingly, it is being recognized that improving some of these critical problems begins with the structure of agriculture.

Structural reform policies are aimed at the basic deficiencies of agricultural structure in Western Europe—i.e., numerous, fragmented farms which are too small to be viable, and the underemployment of labor resources caused by the lack of sufficient mobility of the agricultural population. Although structural policies have existed in Western Europe for many years, they have usually lacked comprehensiveness and a clearcut orientation.

Structural Trends

Major changes have occurred in the structure of West European agriculture since 1950, although the speed of these changes has varied considerably by country. In particular, the agricultural labor force has declined sharply in both absolute numbers and as a percentage of the total labor force. Average farm size has increased due to a decrease in the number of farms, and the degree of fragmentation has declined; however, changes in the number and size of farms have taken place at a much slower rate than changes in the labor force. In addition, there has been an extraordinary rise in the use of machinery, fertilizer, pesticides, and herbicides. These changes have led to increased agricultural output per worker; however,

measured in terms of value added per worker, productivity has not generally kept pace with productivity in other sectors of the economy.

Agricultural Labor Force

As indicated in table 7, there was a decline in the agricultural labor force in all the West European countries between 1960 and 1970, reflecting greater earnings attainable in nonagricultural sectors. This decline occurred more quickly in those areas with high economic growth rates.

Farm Size

Average farm size in 1970 in Western Europe ranged from a low of 3 hectares in Greece to 57 hectares in the United Kingdom (table 8). Average farm size for most countries, however, was in the 10-20 hectare range. After the United Kingdom, farms in Denmark and France averaged 21 and 19 hectares, respectively.

Despite the sizable percentage changes in farm size over the last several decades, the above figures suggest a poor level of adaptation to the requirements of technology. Extrapolation of past trends¹⁷ for France, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands indicates, that average farm size in 1980 will be only 25, 13, 9, and 14 hectares, respectively. In addition, the change in average farm size seems to be primarily due to the abandonment and consolidation of extremely small holdings. The structure of the "commercial" sector (over 20 hectares) has been affected only to a minor extent. For all Western Europe, the majority of farms are less than 10 hectares in size; however, these holdings account for

¹⁷FAO, *Agricultural Adjustment in Developed Countries*, June 1972.

Table 7--Western Europe agricultural share of total employment, 1960 and 1970 ^{1/}

Country	1960	1970
	<u>Percent</u>	
Austria	25	21
Belgium	8	5
Denmark	21	15
Finland	36	23
France	22	14
Germany	14	9
Greece	<u>2/57</u>	<u>3/47</u>
Ireland	37	28
Italy	33	19
Luxembourg	16	11
Netherlands	11	7
Norway	22	14
Portugal	43	33
Spain	42	30
Sweden	13	8
Switzerland	11	8
United Kingdom	4	3

Sources: OECD and national sources.

^{1/} Includes forestry, fishing, and hunting.

^{2/} 1961.

^{3/} 1967.

Table 8--Western Europe: Average farm size for selected countries, 1960 and 1970

Country	Year	Farm size	Year	Farm size	Change
		<u>Hectares</u>		<u>Hectares</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Belgium.	1959	9.3	1967	10.5	+13
Denmark.	1960	15.8	1969	21.0	+33
Finland.	1959	10.8	1970	11.0	+2
France	1963	17.8	1970	19.0	+7
Germany.	1960	7.9	1970	10.3	+30
Greece	1961	3.2	1969	3.2	0
Netherlands.	1959	7.9	1970	12.8	+62
Italy.	1961	6.2	1970	7.1	+15
Norway	1959	5.0	1970	6.0	+20
Sweden	1969	14.1	1968	17.8	+26
Switzerland.	1965	6.0	1970	6.5	+8
United Kingdom	1960	41.0	1970	57.0	+39

Sources: FAO and national sources.

only about one-third the total farm area. The majority of the area in farms is found in holdings between 10 and 50 hectares.

Fragmentation

With the exception of the United Kingdom, Ireland, and Scandinavia, fragmentation or parcelling of holdings is found throughout Western Europe. The most severe problems are found in West Germany, Switzerland, Spain, and Greece. This problem stems primarily from ancient inheritance practices and from the village system of farming in operation since feudal times. Due to the inefficiency generated by fragmentation, a farm which could otherwise be viable cannot provide adequate returns.

Most farms in Western Europe are below the minimum size to provide fulltime employment. For example, the EC Commission has estimated that at present grains cannot be economically cultivated in Europe on farms of less than 80 hectares. Thus, much more enlargement and consolidation of farms is needed for all of Western Europe, with the possible exception of the United Kingdom.

Structural Reform Policy

Throughout Western Europe, various measures of structural reform are in progress or are being considered. In addition to various national programs, the EC has now adopted structural reform measures which should eventually affect all nine members. The reforms are primarily aimed at small and medium-sized farms, and basically include financial and technical aid to the farmers, retraining programs for those leaving or wanting to leave the agricultural sector, and legislation to encourage and quicken the pace of land consolidation. Most countries are stressing the importance of agricultural reform as a component of the entire concept of rural development. The exodus from agriculture will depend largely on the opportunities for employment elsewhere in the economy. More industrialization of the rural areas, for example, is one means of providing employment for people leaving the agricultural sector.

EC Programs

Last year proved to be a landmark for structural reform legislation in the EC. In March 1972, the Council of Ministers adopted three directives dealing with improvement of farm efficiency, cessation of agricultural activities, and extension and retraining services. The three directives go into effect in April 1973 for the old members and early in 1974 for the three new members (The United Kingdom, Ireland, and Denmark). Programs existing in the EC member states will gradually be altered to complement the provisions of the EC Plan.

These directives represent a less comprehensive

version of the Mansholt Plan¹⁸ proposed by the EC Commission in 1968. Under this plan, the EC would have spent up to \$1.5 billion a year for structural reform. The 1972 measures make available only about \$900 million from EC funds over the first 5-year period.

A viable farm, as defined in the first EC directive, *Modernization of Farms*, is an enterprise "capable of providing one or two full-time workers a labor income comparable to that derived from similar nonagricultural activities in the same region." Member states, however, have a considerable amount of freedom in applying this definition, since they will ultimately determine whether one or two full-time workers per farm will be used as a criterion, as well as the amount of an "adequate" return on the capital invested in an efficient farm. Also, member states are allowed to set limits on the percentage of income a fulltime farmer or farm worker may derive from nonagricultural activities; this limit cannot exceed 20 percent of total income.

For a farm operator to avail himself of the public aids offered for modernizing his farm, he must farm full-time, possess sufficient professional qualifications, keep record books¹⁹, and submit a development plan designed to qualify his farm as "viable". If a farm operator meets these qualifications and his plan is accepted, three categories of public aid are available to him: land allocation, easy credit terms, and national aids. Farmers operating under the Modernization Directive have priority in purchasing land released by those who participate in the EC program to cease farming. However, there are no public aids for land purchase. Second, credit aids consist of interest-rate rebates and public guarantees for loans contracted. There are certain qualifications on the credit terms. These credit terms apply only to a maximum of 40,000 U.A. per labor unit. Also, credit is not available for loans contracted for land purchases or to purchase hogs, poultry, or calves for slaughter. Credit given for cattle and sheep production is subject to the condition that 60 percent of the farm's sales will be derived from cattle and sheep when the development plan is finished. Credit for hog operations will be limited to loans ranging from 10,000 U.A. to 40,000 U.A.; the farm must be able to produce 35 percent of the hog feed when the plan is completed.

Finally, national aids are allowed for (a) land consolidation and irrigation which are accomplished within the Modernization Directive, (b) farmers who cannot meet the objective of modernization, but are not old enough to qualify for the second directive outlined below, and (c) maintaining a minimum

¹⁸The Agricultural Situation in Western Europe, ERS Foreign-333, U.S. Dept. Agr., Econ. Res. Serv., April 1972.

¹⁹Up to 450 Units of Account (U.A.) are offered as an incentive payment for keeping accounting records.

population level and degree of farming necessary to protect the environment.

The second directive states that both full-time farm operators and employees between the ages of 55 and 65 may receive incentive payments if they cease farming and take one of three options: lease at least 85 percent of their land for no less than 12 years, sell at least 85 percent of their land to other farmers, or make this land available for nonagricultural activities such as afforestation, leisure, public health, or other public interests. There are two sections to the incentive payment, an annuity and a premium calculated according to the amount of land released.

The third directive *Socio-Economic Information and the Professional Qualifications of Persons Working in Agriculture*, has four major goals. The first is to create and develop extension services which will be responsible for counseling the agricultural population on economic opportunities both in and outside of agriculture. Second, advisors for these extension services must be trained. Third, centers and courses to train farmers and agricultural workers, especially in new marketing, production, and management techniques, must be established. The fourth is to guarantee that those who leave agriculture and attend a retraining course be paid during their retraining.

Funds for financing these three directives will come from national budgets as well as the Guidance section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (FEOGA) of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). All the Directives will be in force for 10 years; however, FEOGA financing is provided only for the first 5 years, after which there will be a reappraisal of the program. For the 5-year period, FEOGA costs for the first directive are estimated at 432 million U.A., for the second directive, 288 million U.A., and for the third directive, 110 million U.A. For all three directives, FEOGA will reimburse 25 percent of the eligible expenses incurred by the member states in carrying out these measures. Concerning the second directive, a refund of 65 percent will be allowed for certain more backward regions. Also, for the second directive, FEOGA will only pay annuities of those between the ages of 60 and 65, or to those at least 55 years of age with farms less than 15 hectares, in member states where the active farm population exceeds 15 percent of the total active population.

Unless, by April 1973, Italy adopts the legislation necessary to permit use of FEOGA funds for restructuring, Italian farmers will lose the first year's funds. This amounts to 295 million U.A. from FEOGA and 885 million U.A. from the Italian Government.

Total national and EC expenditures on agricultural policy in the EC increased 47 percent between 1967 and 1971. While total expenditures on

structural measures increased 24 percent during this period, as a percent of the total expenditures they dropped from 35.8 percent to 30.3 percent between 1967 and 1971.

In addition to the more general structural reform measures, a separate policy is being outlined for mountain farming and the agricultural problems peculiar to the mountainous regions. This issue has been a major target of study and discussion by the EC Commission during 1972; however, the program will probably not be ready until this spring. The enlargement of the EC has drawn even more attention to the problem since the United Kingdom and Ireland are particularly interested in this topic. A directive has been proposed with the general aim of (a) assuring farmers in mountainous regions of an income similar to that in nonfarming work to avoid the depopulation of these regions, and (b) encouraging farming not only as a means of food production, but also as a means of maintaining the environment. The environmental concept is tied to the protection of natural resources and the development of the tourist trade.

The Commission stated that the reform directives already adopted will provide some aid, especially the modernization directive, which allows the member governments to provide additional aid to certain regions; however, these measures do not adequately cover the problem. A major difficulty in drawing up the directive is that of providing policies suitable for such diverse areas as the Scottish hills and the Italian Alps. In addition, the United Kingdom has expressed a preference for direct economic aid, which is in contradiction to CAP principles, rather than social aid, and the Committee of the Organization of the Agricultural Profession of the EC (COPA) has questioned the Commission's criteria for determining the particular regions to be covered.

National Programs

National programs to reform particular structural problems exist in all West European countries. Generally, these programs emphasize land consolidation, pension plans, and public aid to increase the use of agricultural inputs such as irrigation and fertilizer. Due in part to the expenses and difficulties in administering structural reform, the goals set forth have usually not been accomplished. Also, in certain cases, the progress made has not really established an adequate base for efficient farming. For example, some farms that have already been consolidated are still too small to be viable.

West Germany's Ertl Plan²⁰ is probably the most comprehensive national program. The provisions are

²⁰ This plan, developed by German Minister of Agriculture, Joseph Ertl went into effect in 1971.

quite similar to those of the revised Mansholt Plan. Assistance may be provided to farmers who do not wish to remain in agriculture, those who temporarily want to remain in agriculture, and those who intend to continue farming. Similarly to the Mansholt Plan, recipients of modernization aid under the Ertl Plan are required to achieve a fixed level of income after an investment period of 4 to 6 years. This level was set at \$7,273 (DM24,000) per person employed. However, the income concept is flexible, since it can include income from other sources and can be as much as 10-percent lower, depending on the region. Modernization aid is given in the form of interest-rate rebates and grants for buying new farms. Increased retirement annuities for farmers over 60 year of age and premiums for releasing land for the enlargement of other farms are granted to encourage reduction in nonviable farms.

In Belgium, land consolidation made little progress until recently. The Belgian Government has had a farmland restructuring program since the mid-1950's, with the aim of consolidating 25,000 hectares annually. However, by the end of 1970, only 37,000 hectares had actually been consolidated. The major problem cited was the complicated legal procedure necessary to acquire farmland. In 1971, the system was simplified, the annual goal was reduced to 20,000 hectares, and a premium of \$4,000 (BFR 20,000) per hectare for releasing farmland was added. The result was favorable and 17,000 hectares were consolidated in 1971. The 1972 figure is likely to be greater than the goal.

Dutch structural reform slowed down somewhat over recent years, due to lack of alternative employment and funds for restructuring. The agricultural labor force declined only 2.5 percent in 1971 compared with around 4 percent during recent preceding years. In 1972, only 1,222 farmers received payment for ceasing to farm compared with 5,000 in 1971.

As a means of rationalizing agriculture, government land banks which purchase and resell

land have been moderately successful in Western Europe. In Austria, between 1956 and 1971, public aid was granted for purchasing 73,000 hectares of land for expanding 25,000 Austrian farms. Subsidies were granted for 6,600 hectares of land to be divided between 1,300 farms in 1971. In Sweden, a land bank has been established with \$56.5 million initial capital. Over the next 2 years, 20,000 hectares of farmland and 130,000 hectares of forest will be available for enlargement purposes.

Finland's Soil Bank program, in operation since 1969, was designed to ease a surplus grain production situation. During the Soil Bank's first 3 years of operation, 170,000 hectares of arable land were taken out of production. The Finnish Parliament is presently considering a proposal to extend the farmer pension system, with the dual purpose of improving farm efficiency and reducing production. Under this program, farmers between the ages of 60 and 65 years with 2-15 hectares of crop land would be eligible for a maximum pension of \$187 per month or a lump sum of up to \$5,000.

Since the early 1960's, structural reform has made considerable progress; however, the average farm size in most regions of Western Europe is not yet large enough to make efficient use of modern farm technology. Labor productivity in most West European countries is much lower than productivity in other economic sectors. The agricultural policies advocated to reform the structural problems in Western Europe necessitate drastic changes in the lives of the people concerned. Thus, it is not surprising that opposition is met and that progress is a long-range proposition.

The strong emphasis that structural reform is presently being given by all of Western Europe suggests a shift away from sole reliance on price-support measures in agricultural policy. It seems realistic, however, that until effective structural reforms are forthcoming, expensive price support programs are likely to continue. (Cynthia Breitenlohner)

WEST EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

West European agricultural trade grew at a record pace throughout 1971; exports rose 15 percent to an all-time high of \$15.5 billion, while imports rose 9 percent to \$28.7 billion (See tables 11, 12, and 13). Preliminary estimates for 1972 indicate comparable increases. Contrary to recent trends, however, 1971's trade increases were due largely to inflated prices rather than expanded volume.

Composite world agricultural prices rose 5 percent during 1971 compared with a 3-percent increase spread over the previous 5 years. Increases were particularly sharp for meat, dairy products, sugar, and cotton. On the other hand, coffee and cocoa prices

fell sharply and agricultural raw-material prices fell 2 percent. Price increases inflated the value of roughly half of Western Europe's 1971 imports and well over two-thirds of its exports. Preliminary returns indicate that inflation's role in growth in agricultural trade increased further in 1972.

The import growth Western Europe experienced in 1971 was due to stronger trading in complementary food and feed products rather than supplementary beverages, tobacco, or agricultural raw materials. Stronger gains were reported in meat, dairy, grain, fruit, and vegetable products. Larger shipments to West Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom

accounted for most of the 11-percent, \$327 million increase in meat imports as well as the 27-percent, \$397 million increase in dairy products. Grain and grain preparations rose 13 percent, \$414 million, due to larger shipments to all of the countries except France. Fruit and vegetable imports rose 10 percent to \$437 million. Imports of oilseeds and oilseed products rose 16 percent, while fats and oils imports rose 18 percent, both due primarily to larger shipments bound for the original European Community (EC) members.

The bulk of 1971's import growth was concentrated in EC, rather than EFTA or non-aligned, markets. Total EC imports rose 11 percent in 1971, while imports to the rest of Western Europe rose less than 6 percent. Within the EC, German imports rose 13 percent while Italian imports rose 15 percent, and Belgium and Luxembourg imports rose 11 percent. Increases in 1971 brought the EC's share of West European imports to roughly 55 percent.

While Austrian, Portuguese, and Spanish imports rose 15 percent, 16 percent, and 16 percent, respectively, their increases barely balanced smaller shipments to France, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland.

Much of Western Europe's 1971 *export* growth was due to price increases; while export volume rose less than 4 percent, export value rose 15 percent. This growth reflected stronger trading with other developed countries in meat, dairy products, and grains. Meat exports rose 13 percent in 1971, well over world growth of less than 4 percent. Over half of the expansion was in pork products. Belgian, Dutch, and Danish exporters shipped 37 percent more pork due to a glut on the European market that brought prices down, limiting the value increase to 19 percent. Despite the fact that Western Europe remains a net importer of beef and veal, domestic producers split a small increase in beef and veal production between home and foreign markets. Higher prices translated a 2-percent volume increase into an 8-percent value increase.

Poultry exports—primarily by Belgium, Denmark, France, and the Netherlands—increased by 11 percent in volume but, due to periodic oversupply, only 6 percent by value.

Dairy exports accounted for a third of 1971's growth, as world shortages forced prices up 30 percent to record highs. Despite nominal volume increases, the value of whole-milk and butter exports rose 50 percent; the value of cheese exports, with virtually no volume increase, rose 8 percent.

Due primarily to larger French shipments, grain export volume rose 15 percent. But price drops in all the major grains except corn held the value increase to 6 percent.

The EC dominated Western Europe's 1971 agricultural exports. EC shipments accounted for

roughly 68 percent of Western Europe's total exports in 1971. These exports rose 12 percent per year during 1968-71. Exports from the rest of Western Europe grew at 7.5 percent per year (1968-71). Strongest gains were reported for France and the Netherlands. These two exporters alone accounted for roughly two-thirds of the EC's and roughly half of the region's agricultural exports in 1971, up from about one-half and one-third, respectively, a decade earlier.

Preliminary 1972 estimates reported significant *import* gains concentrated in dairy, grain, and meat products.²¹ Increased dairy imports were concentrated in Germany and the United Kingdom. Grain imports grew at a slower pace in 1972; larger German and Dutch wheat imports were partly offset by smaller Italian, British, and Belgian imports. Gains in the other grains were limited to nominal increases in corn and barley imports.

Meat imports into Western Europe rose appreciably faster in 1972, due primarily to larger shipments bound for Italy and West Germany. Fruit and vegetable imports also rose, due to expanded imports from Italy, Greece, and Turkey. Increases were particularly large in Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. Imports of raw cotton rose sharply, particularly in Italy (up nearly 30 percent) and the United Kingdom (up 40 percent), while Western Europe's tobacco imports continued to grow by 4 percent. Smaller increases were recorded for fats and oils, tea, spices, lard, and miscellaneous food preparations, due to price fluctuations rather than any significant change in volume. Based on preliminary 1972 data, the EC's share of Western Europe's imports rose to roughly 60 percent of the total.

Preliminary *export* returns for 1972 report slower growth in grain and dairy exports and a marked increase in meat exports. But once again, growth was concentrated in the EC. Outside the EC, the strongest export gains were recorded for the EC applicants—particularly the United Kingdom.

Despite faster export growth rates both years, Western Europe's agricultural trade deficit rose to \$13.2 billion in 1971 and an estimated \$14 billion in 1972. EC deficits reached \$7.2 billion in 1971 and an estimated \$7.5 billion in 1972.

U.S. Agricultural Trade²²

U.S. agricultural exports to Western Europe continued on the upswing in 1971 and 1972; increased exports of grains, feeds, meats, natural fibers, and fruits and vegetables pushed the 1971 total up 13 percent to \$2.9 billion. Exports gained 16 percent to \$3.4 million in 1972; increases were reported in feed

²¹Unpublished Foreign Agricultural Service Reports.

²²Compiled from Bureau of Census data. Data not adjusted for transshipments.

grains, meats, oilseeds and oilcake, cotton, tobacco, and fruits and vegetables.

Shipments to the EC set the pace both years. U.S. agricultural exports to the EC rose 17 percent in 1971 and 15 percent in 1972. Despite rapid growth, the U.S. share of Western Europe's agricultural imports continued to fall, from a 1966 high of 15 percent to a 1971 level of 10 percent.

Grain and grain preparation exports by the United States to Western Europe rose to \$668 million in 1971. Within the EC, smaller exports to France, the Netherlands, and Belgium were more than offset by sharp increases in exports to Germany, and Italy. Outside the EC, U.S. exports to the smaller European markets rose while there was a drop in exports to the United Kingdom.

Preliminary 1972 estimates set U.S. exports of grains and grain preparations to Western Europe at \$828 million—up 24 percent over 1971. While feed grain exports to the EC applicants rose 50 percent and shipments to the rest of EFTA and the non-aligned markets nearly tripled, U.S. exports to the EC rose only 14 percent. U.S. feed grain exports to the EC now stand at \$398 million as compared with their peak of \$476 million prior to CAP price unification in 1966.

U.S. exports of oilseeds (mostly soybeans) and oilnuts rose to \$776 million in 1971 to a record \$879 million. Returns for 1972 recorded a further increase of over 20 percent. Larger shipments of seeds, nuts, kernels, and meal aimed primarily at the EC feed market accounted for the bulk of the increase in U.S. agricultural exports to Western Europe in the last 2 years.

U.S. exports of natural fibers—primarily cotton—to Western Europe rose to \$100 million in 1971 and \$109 million in 1972. Increases in both years were due to revived European demand and short supplies in competitive countries.

U.S. exports of meat and meat preparations—particularly red meats other than

pork—to Western Europe rose about 20 percent in 1972 to a record \$104 million after lagging in both 1970 and 1971.

U.S. exports of dairy products to Western Europe declined by half in 1972 to about \$25 million, reflecting a buildup of production.

U.S. wheat exports to Western Europe continued to decline from a 1970 record to a 1972 level of \$166 million. Sharpest 1972 cutbacks were recorded in exports to the EC, particularly Germany and Italy. It is unlikely that U.S. exports will fall further, since large quantities of high-protein American wheat are used in blending.

U.S. rice exports to Western Europe fell to \$32 million in 1971, but rose to \$34 million in 1972. The United States enjoys an advantage in the West European market based on preference for long-grain varieties over domestic short-grain varieties. But, commitments to P.L. 480 shipments and U.S. production cutbacks in 1971 and 1972 limited U.S. export availabilities.

A drop was reported in U.S. exports of fruits and vegetables to Western Europe in 1971. Expanded domestic production in the South European countries cut import demand, while preferences favored the Mediterranean associates. But U.S. exports in 1972 revived sufficiently to restore fruit and vegetable exports to Western Europe to a 1970 level of nearly \$240 million.

Western Europe's exports to the United States declined by \$1 billion in 1971, due to smaller shipments from all the countries except the United Kingdom, Finland, and Portugal. Preliminary returns for 1972 report larger shipments, bringing the total to approximately \$1.2 billion. The export growth was strongest in traditional complementary meats, wines, dairy products, and processed fruit and vegetable products. EC exports, primarily from the Netherlands and West Germany, rose by a fourth in 1972, to account for most of the regional total. (Patrick M. O'Brien)

Table 9—Production and area of selected

Country and year	Grains													
	Production							Area						
	Wheat	Rye	Feed grains				Rice	Total	Wheat	Rye	Feed grains			
			Barley	Oats	Corn	Total 2/					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
1969	826	77	610	327	4	986	---	1,889	218	23	171	98	1	282
1970	763	88	571	225	10	844	---	1,675	200	22	188	86	2	291
1971	954	94	644	323	19	1,032	---	2,080	214	27	166	84	3	270
1972	986	84	696	294	22	1,055	---	2,125	225	25	166	81	5	266
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
1969	14,459	309	9,452	2,308	5,723	18,261	95	33,124	4,034	154	2,859	851	1,184	5,165
1970	12,922	287	8,126	2,102	7,581	17,809	91	31,109	3,746	135	2,953	805	1,483	5,913
1971	15,360	289	8,950	2,537	8,954	21,309	79	37,137	3,977	128	2,668	831	1,642	6,072
1972	18,135	331	10,417	2,463	8,596	22,443	52	40,961	3,958	128	2,674	762	1,876	6,279
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
1969	6,000	2,889	5,130	2,976	400	10,041	---	18,930	1,494	873	1,387	869	81	2,785
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	2,834
Italy														
1960-64.	8,261	89	266	525	3,732	4,535	635	13,521	4,451	59	209	406	1,140	1,761
1969	9,585	71	292	491	4,519	5,331	861	15,848	4,218	38	175	312	999	1,497
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	9,423	50	388	461	5,034	5,950	903	16,326	3,821	25	187	262	919	1,372
Netherlands														
1960-64.	583	354	374	425	---	946	---	1,883	132	118	92	116	---	252
1969	677	208	389	322	---	731	---	1,615	155	62	99	82	---	188
1970	643	172	334	200	---	544	---	1,359	142	57	105	54	---	162
1971	706	209	373	206	---	585	---	1,500	142	60	98	45	---	145
1972	673	151	340	140	---	484	---	1,308	156	54	83	33	---	116
Total EC														
1960-64.	26,163	4,185	10,812	6,244	6,397	25,407	756	56,511	10,430	1,653	3,823	2,745	2,055	9,369
1969	31,547	3,553	15,873	6,425	10,646	35,350	956	71,406	10,119	1,150	4,691	2,203	2,265	9,917
1970	29,679	3,281	14,100	5,497	12,852	33,747	910	67,597	9,719	1,114	4,900	2,072	2,610	10,701
1971	34,232	3,679	16,108	6,604	14,036	39,052	971	78,034	9,829	1,109	4,619	2,085	2,697	10,674
1972	35,825	3,533	17,838	6,245	14,216	40,650	955	80,963	9,786	1,075	4,659	1,946	2,918	10,867
Denmark														
1960-64.	487	418	3,241	693	---	4,631	---	5,536	121	145	855	191	---	1,267
1969	429	126	5,255	765	---	6,220	---	6,775	98	38	1,305	205	---	1,568
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	591	155	5,533	636	---	6,300	---	7,046	135	42	1,401	163	---	1,595
Ireland														
1960-64.	351	2	502	366	---	868	---	1,221	119	1	160	142	---	302
1969	357	1	776	247	---	1,023	---	1,381	82	4/	198	77	---	275
1970	375	1	769	203	---	972	---	1,348	95	4/	214	68	---	284
1971	380	1	900	207	---	1,107	---	1,488	91	4/	235	60	---	302
1972	241	1	881	173	---	1,054	---	1,296	64	4/	255	54	---	310
United Kingdom														
1960-64.	3,293	20	5,891	1,705	---	7,752	---	11,065	835	8	1,694	619	---	2,366
1969	3,364	11	8,664	1,308	---	10,190	---	13,565	833	4	2,413	382	---	2,858
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	4,700	18	9,250	1,220	---	10,723	---	15,441	1,127	6	2,288	314	---	2,663
Total														
1960-64.	4,131	440	9,634	2,764	---	13,251	---	17,822	1,075	154	2,709	952	---	3,935
1969	4,150	138	14,695	2,320	---	17,433	---	21,721	1,013	42	3,916	664	---	4,701
1970	5,061	148	14,240	2,067	---	15,544	---	20,753	1,220	48	3,809	628	---	4,557
1971	5,780	169	14,916	2,277	---	17,566	---	23,515	1,309	48	3,890	608	---	4,599
1972	5,532	174	15,684	2,029	---	18,077	---	23,783	1,326	48	3,944	531	---	4,568
Total EC-9 6/														
1960-64.	30,294	4,625	20,446	9,008	6,397	38,658	756	74,333	11,505	1,807	6,532	3,697	2,055	13,304
1969	35,697	3,691	30,568	8,745	10,646	52,783	956	93,127	11,132	1,192	8,607	2,867	2,265	14,618
1970	34,740	3,429	28,346	7,564	12,852	49,291	910	88,350	10,939	1,162	8,709	2,700	2,610	15,258
1971	40,012	3,848	31,024	8,881	14,036	56,618	971	101,549	11,138	1,157	8,509	2,693	2,697	15,273
1972	41,357	3,707	33,522	8,274	14,216	58,727	955	104,746	11,112	1,123	8,603	2,477	2,918	15,435

See footnotes at end of table.

crops, average 1960-64, annual 1969-72 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					
---	560	1,870	2,607	---	3	---	160	59	---	75	61	---	1		
---	523	1,540	4,220	---	2	---	300	60	---	52	90	---	1		
---	513	1,665	3,871	---	2	---	241	98	---	56	90	---	1		
---	511	1,687	4,876	---	2	---	271	60	---	52	93	---	1		
---	516	1,372	4,287	---	2	---	238	57	---	46	101	---	1		
31	9,223	13,915	14,803	---	41	1	854	302	6	825	387	---	22		
23	9,376	9,032	17,900	---	45	1	1,673	410	11	419	401	---	20		
21	9,815	8,868	17,521	---	46	1	1,710	494	10	411	403	---	20		
20	10,137	9,939	19,185	---	44	1	1,683	507	10	384	419	---	20		
20	10,385	8,471	8,669	---	51	1	1,617	441	13	337	443	---	20		
---	4,927	23,515	11,292	---	10	---	1,623	477	---	951	294	---	4		
---	5,152	15,985	12,941	---	8	---	2,573	389	---	589	295	---	3		
---	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		
---	5,303	15,038	14,656	---	9	---	1,233	344	---	503	331	---	4		
121	6,392	3,904	7,543	5	59	385	2,180	866	1,476	375	232	19	48		
169	5,922	3,970	10,571	2	79	471	2,009	1,634	2,454	306	291	7	47		
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		
181	5,399	3,305	9,116	2	76	430	1,719	1,526	2,266	209	245	7	42		
---	502	3,766	3,606	---	---	---	335	120	---	124	89	---	---		
---	405	4,704	5,002	---	---	---	475	90	---	145	103	---	---		
---	361	5,648	4,739	---	---	---	450	160	---	158	104	---	---		
---	347	5,749	5,024	---	---	---	520	110	---	154	102	---	---		
---	326	5,581	4,957	---	---	---	400	100	---	149	113	---	---		
152	21,604	46,970	39,851	5	113	386	5,152	1,824	1,475	2,350	1,052	19	75		
192	21,378	35,231	50,634	2	134	472	7,030	2,583	2,465	1,511	1,180	7	71		
194	21,728	36,099	49,017	1	135	426	6,240	3,209	2,384	1,508	1,181	5	67		
195	21,807	35,819	52,270	1	131	617	6,152	2,797	2,555	1,382	1,183	7	68		
201	21,929	33,767	51,685	2	138	431	5,207	2,468	2,279	1,244	1,233	7	67		
---	1,533	1,432	2,164	---	---	---	5/84	5/8	---	69	58	---	---		
---	1,704	663	1,960	---	---	---	5/87	5/7	---	34	52	---	---		
---	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	720	2,120	---	---	---	5/40	5/8	---	30	56	---	---		
---	422	1,935	924	---	---	---	---	---	---	85	32	---	---		
---	357	1,453	916	---	---	---	---	---	---	55	25	---	---		
---	379	1,468	983	---	---	---	---	---	---	57	26	---	---		
---	393	1,446	1,199	---	---	---	---	---	---	52	30	---	---		
---	374	1,170	1,113	---	---	---	---	---	---	43	34	---	---		
---	3,209	6,829	6,083	---	---	---	518	62	---	209	174	---	---		
---	3,695	6,215	6,034	---	---	---	417	62	---	249	185	---	---		
---	3,712	7,482	6,412	---	---	---	495	78	---	271	187	---	---		
---	3,809	7,173	7,712	---	---	---	466	69	---	257	191	---	---		
---	3,796	6,413	6,000	---	---	---	358	51	---	236	189	---	---		
---	5,164	10,196	9,171	---	---	---	602	70	---	363	264	---	---		
---	5,756	8,331	8,910	---	---	---	504	69	---	338	262	---	---		
---	5,825	9,983	9,287	---	---	---	578	88	---	365	260	---	---		
---	5,956	9,369	10,910	---	---	---	546	76	---	341	270	---	---		
---	5,942	8,303	9,233	---	---	---	398	59	---	309	279	---	---		
152	26,768	57,166	49,022	5	113	386	5,754	1,894	1,475	2,713	1,316	19	75		
192	27,134	43,562	59,544	2	134	472	7,534	2,652	2,465	1,849	1,442	7	71		
194	27,553	46,082	58,304	1	135	426	6,818	3,297	2,384	1,873	1,441	5	67		
195	27,763	45,188	63,180	1	131	617	6,698	2,873	2,555	1,723	1,453	7	68		
201	27,871	42,070	60,918	2	138	431	5,605	2,527	2,279	1,553	1,512	7	67		

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
1969	950	440	935	288	698	2,017	---	3,407	286	147	274	102	117	525
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	---	3,389	274	145	295	98	125	551
1972	863	402	977	255	726	1,958	---	3,223	274	144	296	96	133	557
Finland														
1960-64.	422	140	387	846	---	1,281	---	1,843	242	98	227	467	---	723
1969	481	126	840	1,138	---	2,038	---	2,645	203	71	373	483	---	884
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	424	116	1,054	1,197	---	2,273	---	2,813	179	59	465	501	---	966
Greece														
1960-64.	1,722	24	248	150	284	693	80	2,519	1,089	23	184	126	187	509
1969	1,752	8	529	119	430	1,080	103	2,943	1,010	8	311	96	197	556
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	893	108	615	1,596	76	3,598	904	5	394	76	165	641
Norway														
1960-64.	22	3	423	139	---	566	---	591	9	1	165	55	---	221
1969	11	4	486	140	---	628	---	643	4	1	185	54	---	240
1970	12	5	580	228	---	809	---	826	4	2	184	68	---	253
1971	10	5	569	279	---	848	---	874	3	1	179	84	---	271
1972	12	5	522	271	---	773	---	810	3	1	181	86	---	267
Portugal														
1960-64.	526	162	56	79	562	699	170	1,557	710	302	123	279	489	892
1969	452	167	54	79	553	687	176	1,482	563	236	119	207	427	753
1970	540	157	54	72	581	708	195	1,600	602	233	105	192	418	715
1971	794	168	84	125	526	735	162	1,859	629	231	112	216	393	721
1972	585	167	55	71	506	637	178	1,567	637	224	114	227	400	741
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
1969	4,626	320	3,969	547	1,507	6,186	417	11,549	3,770	331	2,170	493	494	3,218
1970	4,064	259	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	4,512	259	4,207	442	2,250	7,583	346	12,354	3,583	300	2,500	435	563	3,498
Sweden														
1960-64.	866	154	1,050	1,272	---	2,812	---	3,832	276	65	378	502	---	1,073
1969	917	185	1,575	1,129	---	2,881	---	3,983	265	72	570	479	---	1,126
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	1,131	362	1,879	1,627	---	3,691	---	5,184	258	105	604	517	---	1,187
Switzerland														
1960-64.	343	52	99	43	11	191	---	586	104	15	30	13	2	58
1969	346	43	130	36	37	246	---	635	99	11	37	10	7	65
1970	311	45	135	36	55	263	---	619	95	11	41	8	9	70
1971	385	51	166	39	93	346	---	782	90	12	40	10	14	78
1972	374	48	168	34	110	358	---	780	91	12	41	9	22	81
Total Western Europe:														
1960-64.	39,027	5,954	25,178	12,332	8,531	49,523	1,403	95,907	18,359	2,959	9,279	5,837	3,247	19,669
1969	45,232	4,984	39,086	12,221	13,871	68,546	1,652	120,414	17,332	2,069	12,646	4,791	3,507	21,985
1970	43,818	4,623	36,740	11,690	16,452	66,027	1,565	116,013	17,035	2,010	12,910	4,647	3,582	22,854
1971	51,003	5,230	41,520	13,593	18,020	76,408	1,567	134,162	17,147	1,994	12,779	4,693	3,932	23,028
1972	51,177	5,073	43,257	12,279	18,423	77,596	1,555	135,075	16,941	1,973	13,198	4,424	4,201	23,373

--- = not applicable, or negligible.

1/ Data for 1972 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 1969-72 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/		
---	958	2,941	2,005	---	1	---	197	53	---	111	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	2,083	---	4/	---	112	30	---	101	48	---	4/		
---	1,063	1,159	424	---	---	---	---	---	---	77	18	---	---		
---	1,158	779	337	---	---	---	---	---	---	58	13	---	---		
---	1,197	1,136	431	---	---	---	---	---	---	60	15	---	---		
---	1,206	803	495	---	---	---	---	---	---	50	18	---	---		
---	1,204	844	650	---	---	---	---	---	---	48	19	---	---		
20	1,641	527	223	82	99	144	130	41	329	44	7	193	122		
20	1,594	717	1,027	112	77	150	194	83	580	52	22	152	101		
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	95		
15	1,565	732	1,225	120	84	250	183	114	727	49	22	166	89		
---	231	1,082	---	---	---	---	62	9	---	52	---	---	---		
---	245	763	---	---	---	---	64	14	---	32	---	---	---		
---	259	857	---	---	---	---	48	11	---	34	---	---	---		
---	275	708	---	---	---	---	51	8	---	31	---	---	---		
---	271	634	---	---	---	---	50	13	---	29	---	---	---		
37	1,941	1,056	---	---	---	79	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	104	---	---	---		
38	1,590	1,126	---	---	---	89	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	95	---	---	---		
42	1,592	1,148	---	---	---	83	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	93	---	---	---		
42	1,623	1,129	---	---	---	46	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	90	---	---	---		
43	1,645	1,093	---	---	---	59	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	88	---	---	---		
63	7,128	4,604	3,532	92	31	378	290	132	1,799	399	146	275	19		
65	7,384	4,789	4,980	55	18	370	397	192	2,600	386	199	138	13		
64	7,413	4,848	5,433	50	24	407	449	226	2,307	396	217	100	15		
61	7,289	4,560	5,911	45	28	430	571	400	2,200	377	215	96	16		
59	7,440	5,100	4,870	40	30	450	694	403	2,638	400	209	80	18		
---	1,414	1,636	1,832	---	---	---	123	14	---	53	46	---	---		
---	1,463	931	1,469	---	---	---	100	10	---	53	40	---	---		
---	1,540	1,490	1,560	---	---	---	125	19	---	59	40	---	---		
---	1,571	1,242	1,705	---	---	---	118	14	---	45	42	---	---		
---	1,550	1,147	1,792	---	---	---	121	20	---	45	45	---	---		
---	177	1,222	256	---	2	---	194	38	---	49	6	---	1		
---	175	979	292	---	2	---	137	19	---	32	9	---	1		
---	176	945	379	---	2	---	90	21	---	30	9	---	1		
---	180	1,175	476	---	2	---	111	23	---	30	9	---	1		
---	184	1,000	443	---	2	---	95	13	---	27	10	---	1		
272	41,259	71,923	57,088	179	246	987	6,832	2,197	3,603	3,699	1,586	487	217		
315	41,701	56,587	69,754	169	232	1,081	8,632	3,023	5,645	2,668	1,772	297	186		
316	42,215	60,007	69,507	161	257	1,115	7,934	3,736	5,249	2,709	1,792	238	181		
313	42,482	58,244	74,609	162	246	1,276	7,932	3,470	5,281	2,501	1,800	234	180		
318	42,705	54,961	71,981	162	254	1,190	6,860	3,120	5,644	2,340	1,865	253	175		

Table 10--Production of principal livestock products, average 1960-64, annual 1969-72 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
1969	257	7	334	607	101	4,356	234
1970	270	4	441	724	100	4,232	262
1971	279	1	472	760	111	4,042	256
1972	277	1	510	795	114	4,251	260
France							
1960-64.	1,439	108	953	2,752	372	24,338	527
1969	1,552	116	1,180	3,208	580	30,031	644
1970	1,565	121	1,234	3,283	769	27,245	653
1971	1,612	132	1,356	3,100	790	27,554	665
1972	1,450	134	1,396	2,980	840	29,206	700
West Germany							
1960-64.	1,138	14	2,051	3,242	117	20,190	530
1969	1,268	11	2,555	3,839	223	22,216	844
1970	1,302	11	2,577	3,895	258	21,856	884
1971	1,334	10	2,732	4,076	272	21,165	899
1972	1,257	10	2,670	3,937	276	21,450	940
Italy							
1960-64.	621	37	414	1,161	234	9,413	396
1969	802	46	507	1,445	574	9,783	533
1970	800	47	495	1,432	600	10,057	550
1971	813	46	515	1,417	570	8,500	528
1972	800	43	548	1,437	604	8,755	540
Netherlands							
1960-64.	262	8	404	685	99	6,989	320
1969	286	8	590	889	261	7,969	251
1970	326	11	672	1,014	309	8,239	265
1971	322	11	740	1,076	325	8,376	250
1972	276	12	730	1,022	324	8,879	254
Total EC							
1960-64.	3,681	169	4,068	8,335	899	65,050	1,946
1969	4,165	188	5,166	9,988	1,739	74,355	2,506
1970	4,263	194	5,419	10,348	2,036	71,629	2,614
1971	4,360	200	5,815	10,429	2,068	69,637	2,598
1972	4,060	200	5,854	10,171	2,158	72,541	2,694
Denmark							
1960-64.	167	1	633	798	64	5,319	117
1969	191	2	683	884	69	4,877	90
1970	190	2	716	917	79	4,637	86
1971	195	1	764	960	80	4,557	75
1972	175	1	750	926	84	4,783	72
Ireland							
1960-64.	126	44	111	281	19	2,842	45
1969	198	44	142	389	30	3,684	41
1970	216	40	141	397	31	3,629	43
1971	236	47	154	440	30	3,854	40
1972	216	48	151	418	34	4,160	40
United Kingdom							
1960-64.	893	250	762	1,905	350	5/11,100	815
1969	871	206	924	2,001	571	5/12,149	889
1970	949	227	946	2,122	564	5/12,385	834
1971	951	230	1,037	2,218	598	5/12,730	838
1972	909	227	1,004	2,140	618	5/13,591	786
Total							
1960-64.	1,181	295	1,506	2,984	433	19,261	977
1969	1,260	252	1,749	3,274	670	20,710	1,020
1970	1,355	269	1,803	3,436	674	20,651	963
1971	1,382	278	1,955	3,618	708	21,141	953
1972	1,300	276	1,905	3,484	736	22,534	898
Total EC-9							
1960-64.	4,862	464	5,574	11,319	1,332	84,311	2,923
1969	5,425	440	6,915	13,262	2,409	95,065	3,526
1970	5,618	463	7,222	13,784	2,710	92,280	3,577
1971	5,742	478	7,770	14,047	2,776	90,778	3,551
1972	5,360	476	7,759	13,655	2,894	95,075	3,862

Table 11--Agricultural imports by country, European

[illegible]

See footnotes at end of table.

Economic Community and total Western Europe, 1969-71

January 1, 1973												
United Kingdom	Total	Total EC-9	Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	Total Western Europe	
<u>Million dollars</u>												
129.3	165.8	873.5	1.9	0.5	8.7	0.3	1.4	12.4	2.6	5.6	906.9	
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	
1,038.0	1,040.8	2,469.8	20.9	1.1	65.4	4.1	5.8	78.7	47.4	80.8	2,774.0	
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	
441.7	447.7	1,219.8	13.1	0.2	23.4	1.7	0.7	21.2	10.1	42.0	1,332.2	
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	
604.6	658.3	2,464.6	26.4	7.3	29.8	38.9	56.4	147.1	29.1	97.5	2,897.1	
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	
325.3	335.0	946.7	1.4	1.5	7.5	26.2	22.1	0.2	3.5	32.5	1,035.4	
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	
22.7	24.7	94.4	6.2	2.2	1.0	1.1	4.8	---	2.7	5.6	118.0	
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	
237.4	263.9	1,244.8	13.2	1.9	16.6	10.5	27.9	142.7	2.8	44.1	1,504.5	
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	
859.9	952.5	3,574.9	86.7	50.5	10.5	60.4	10.9	32.1	175.5	180.0	4,181.5	
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	
270.0	283.1	534.4	4.5	21.2	4.5	19.5	21.4	31.0	15.1	19.9	671.5	
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	
438.4	531.7	1,930.6	44.9	61.4	16.9	46.9	13.5	89.0	118.4	83.7	2,405.3	
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	
195.3	286.0	1,233.3	23.4	7.9	10.0	12.8	8.5	44.0	49.4	30.0	1,419.3	
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	
87.9	158.0	635.5	11.2	0.1	3.5	11.3	2.1	15.8	28.6	9.2	717.3	
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	
79.3	90.2	257.4	9.6	7.5	1.8	0.2	2.7	24.1	13.8	10.8	327.9	
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	

Continued

Table 11--Agricultural imports by country, European

Commodity and year	SITC number		European Economic Community						New EC members as of	
	Major head-ings	Sub-head-ings 1/	Belgium-Luxembourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Total	Denmark	Ireland
<u>Million dollars</u>										
Miscellaneous food preparations	1969 : 09	:	37.6	14.3	23.6	7.8	18.9	102.2	7.2	7.8
	1970 :	:	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
Lard	1969 : :091.3:	:	8.7	0.1	2.1	2/	6.0	16.9	0.2	2/
	1970 :	:	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
Margarine and shortening	1969 : :091.4:	:	1.9	2.0	0.3	1.1	2.4	7.7	2/	1.0
	1970 :	:	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
Beverages	1969 : 3/11	:	54.8	133.6	128.5	20.0	32.0	368.7	11.2	4.8
	1970 :	:	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
Nonalcoholic	1969 : :111	:	4.9	2.4	5.7	0.3	2.9	16.2	0.3	3/
	1970 :	:	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
Wine	1969 : :112.1:	:	40.2	112.0	117.1	14.9	26.1	310.3	10.8	3.8
	1970 :	:	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
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1969 : :121	:	40.6	27.9	226.2	34.7	58.7	388.1	30.3	20.3
	1970 :	:	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
Hides and skins	1969 : 21	:	41.6	120.4	235.7	185.1	36.2	619.0	29.1	3.4
	1970 :	:	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
Oilseeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	1969 : 22	:	46.7	133.1	270.2	146.2	171.8	768.0	57.7	2.6
	1970 :	:	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
Soybeans	1969 : :221.4:	:	26.2	6.0	143.1	63.3	93.7	332.3	42.8	0.1
	1970 :	:	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/
Natural rubber	1969 : 231.1	:	12.5	85.2	99.4	56.9	13.3	267.3	3.9	1.4
	1970 :	:	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
Natural fibers	1969 : 261-	:	180.8	384.6	361.0	411.9	69.2	1,407.5	11.4	17.1
	1970 : 265	:	167.2	348.1	331.1	377.4	59.5	1,283.3	10.4	16.6
	1971 :	:	146.3	339.7	328.6	290.0	61.4	1,166.0	10.1	15.8
Raw cotton	1969 : :263.1:	:	41.7	154.6	159.5	164.4	38.4	558.6	3.0	3.2
	1970 :	:	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
Crude animal and vegetable materials, not elsewhere specified	1969 : 29	:	30.3	118.9	304.3	68.6	56.2	578.3	26.2	3.8
	1970 :	:	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

See footnotes at end of table.

Economic Community and total Western Europe, 1969-71--Continued

January 1, 1973											
United Kingdom	Total	Total EC-9	Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Total Western Europe
Million dollars											
55.5	70.5	172.7	2.7	7.2	1.6	3.9	1.7	3.3	17.1	5.1	215.3
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
35.1	35.3	52.2	2/	2/	---	0.1	0.2	0.1	2/	0.2	52.8
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
0.6	1.6	9.3	0.2	n.a.	0.1	2/	2/	0.7	1.8	0.1	12.2
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
126.7	142.7	511.4	7.8	3.4	0.5	4.9	0.4	1.9	27.0	55.5	612.8
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
0.4	0.7	16.9	0.7	0.1	2/	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.6	3.9	23.9
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
94.5	109.1	419.4	5.0	2.9	0.1	4.3	0.1	0.8	13.9	48.7	495.2
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
262.9	313.5	701.6	11.2	10.4	0.1	7.9	6.7	41.3	14.4	40.5	834.1
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
187.6	220.1	839.1	13.2	8.8	5.8	5.3	4.6	60.4	21.9	6.6	965.7
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
92.4	152.7	920.7	2.9	12.1	1.8	24.3	32.7	130.6	9.4	18.3	1,152.8
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
34.5	77.4	409.7	2/	4.6	---	18.3	1.9	111.4	0.2	0.4	546.5
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
105.5	110.8	378.1	8.4	3.9	2.1	2.7	3.3	29.8	12.7	4.4	445.4
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
342.2	370.7	1,778.2	28.2	13.3	21.0	5.1	81.8	77.7	15.2	50.3	2,070.8
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
104.1	110.3	668.9	14.6	9.3	12.3	2.0	62.2	36.5	7.5	33.4	846.7
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
133.0	163.0	741.3	25.7	19.2	3.9	12.1	6.1	18.5	51.5	41.7	920.0
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

Continued

Table 11--Agricultural imports by country, European

Commodity and year	SITC number		European Economic Community							New EC members as of	
	Major	Sub-	Belgium-	France	West	Italy	Nether-	Total	Denmark	Ireland	
	head-ings	head-ings	Luxem-bourg		Germany		lands				
	1/	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 OECD Statistical Bulletin, Foreign Trade, Series B and C, 1969 and UN Trade Statistics, 1969, 1970, and 1971. SITC is the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised.

Economic Community and total Western Europe, 1969-71--Continued

January 1, 1973		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	Total	Total EC-9	Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Total Western Europe	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Million dollars												
148.7	164.6	741.4	21.1	2.0	4.2	5.1	10.2	25.6	19.4	17.4	846.1	
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	
15.9	21.2	91.6	4.5	1.1	1.9	0.9	0.5	2.4	5.5	4.9	113.3	
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	
168.6	179.8	710.6	16.8	0.9	2.4	4.4	9.9	24.0	15.8	12.5	797.3	
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	
5,304.7	5,930.2	20,661.3	326.8	221.4	206.1	254.6	262.8	817.1	605.4	760.4	24,115.9	
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	
19,956.3	25,169.8	100,747.5	2,825.4	2,022.6	1,594.2	2,942.9	1,297.5	4,201.7	5,899.1	5,266.0	126,796.9	
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	

Table 12--Agricultural imports from the United States by

Commodity and year	SITC number		European Economic Community							New EC members as of	
	Major	Sub-	Belgium-	France	West	Italy	Nether-	Total	Denmark	Ireland	
	head-ings	head-ings	Luxem-bourg		Germany		lands				
	1/										
Million dollars											
Live animals	1969	00	0.2	2.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	3.5	2/	1.6	
	1970		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	
Meat and meat preparations	1969	01	4.0	25.6	15.2	0.9	6.2	51.9	2/	---	
	1970		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	---	
Dairy products and eggs	1969	02	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.2	2.0	2/	2/	
	1970		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/	
Cereals and cereal preparations	1969	04	57.6	63.8	98.2	116.0	102.0	437.6	8.6	4.5	
	1970		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	
Wheat and flour	1969	:041,	12.5	26.6	19.4	27.5	15.3	101.3	2/	0.1	
	1970	:046	13.7	24.9	53.7	13.5	36.4	142.2	0.1	0.5	
	1971		12.0	7.6	17.5	18.4	37.1	92.6	2/	0.5	
Rice	1969	:042	3.3	7.2	12.1	2/	6.6	29.2	0.4	0.2	
	1970		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	
Feed grains	1969	:043,	41.5	30.0	66.5	88.4	80.0	306.4	8.0	4.0	
	1970	:044,	58.8	34.4	124.4	58.4	136.7	412.7	12.4	5.3	
	1971	:045	57.6	28.5	158.4	92.3	118.0	454.8	16.9	5.8	
Fruit and vegetables	1969	05	12.6	20.0	30.3	6.4	16.5	85.8	7.6	2.6	
	1970		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	
Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	1969	06	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.2	1.7	0.1	2/	
	1970		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/	
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc.	1969	07	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.9	2.4	0.2	2/	
	1970		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/	
Animal feed	1969	08	13.6	67.1	88.1	23.1	67.6	259.5	7.0	6.0	
	1970		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	
Oilseed cake and meal	1969		10.5	65.8	81.7	21.7	27.2	206.9	6.0	5.6	
	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	
Meatmeal and fishmeal	1969	:081.4	---	---	---	2/	---	2/	---	2/	
	1970		---	2/	2/	---	---	2/	---	---	
	1971		---	---	0.1	---	0.4	0.5	2/	---	

See footnotes at end of table.

Economic Community and total Western Europe, 1969-71--Continued

January 1, 1973												
United Kingdom	Total	Total EC-9	Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	Total Western Europe	
Million dollars												
3.0	4.6	8.1	---	2/	0.7	2/	0.3	1.4	0.3	2/	10.8	
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	
17.9	17.9	69.8	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.1	---	0.4	2.5	4.2	78.4	
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	
0.1	0.1	2.1	---	2/	0.2	2/	2/	0.2	0.2	2/	2.7	
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	
122.9	136.0	573.6	0.6	1.3	15.2	3.1	9.2	44.0	4.7	7.9	659.6	
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	
3.1	3.2	104.5	---	0.3	1.0	1.1	3.6	---	0.6	4.2	115.3	
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	
11.6	12.2	41.4	0.3	0.2	1.0	2/	0.2	---	1.1	2.7	46.9	
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	
106.5	118.5	424.9	0.3	0.7	16.6	1.9	5.4	43.9	2.0	1.0	492.9	
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	
36.5	46.7	132.5	2.7	5.3	1.2	9.2	0.1	2.6	22.7	11.9	188.2	
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	
1.0	1.1	2.8	0.1	2/	0.1	2/	2/	2/	0.2	0.3	3.5	
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	
1.6	1.8	4.2	2/	0.2	2/	0.2	---	0.1	0.2	0.1	5.0	
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	14.1	273.6	5.4	2/	0.8	2/	2.2	9.7	2.5	6.1	300.3	
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	
0.4	12.0	218.9	5.2	---	2/	2/	2.0	9.3	2.2	5.1	242.7	
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	
0.1	0.1	0.1	2/	---	---	---	---	2/	---	---	0.1	
0.2	0.2	0.2	2/	---	---	---	---	0.1	2/	---	0.3	
0.1	0.1	0.6	2/	---	---	---	---	2/	2/	2/	0.6	

Continued

Table 12—Agricultural imports from the United States by

Commodity and year	SITC number		European Economic Community						New EC members as of	
	Major head-ings	Sub-head-ings 1/	Belgium-Luxembourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Total	Denmark	Ireland

See footnotes at end of table.

Economic Community and total Western Europe, 1969-71--Continued

January 1, 1973											
United Kingdom	Total	Total EC-9	Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Total Western Europe
Million dollars											
18.5	19.3	23.5	2/	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	2.3	0.7	27.5
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
16.3	16.3	17.8	2/	---	---	---	2/	2/	2/	0.1	17.9
30.8	30.9	37.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	0.1	37.9
30.8	31.0	35.5	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	35.5
2/	2/	2/	---	---	2/	2/	---	---	2/	---	2/
0.2	0.2	0.2	---	---	2/	2/	---	---	---	---	0.2
2/	2/	2/	---	---	2/	2/	---	---	---	---	2/
0.1	0.1	0.1	---	2/	---	---	---	---	2/	2/	0.1
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	0.1	---	2/	---	---	---	---	2/	---	0.1
2/	2/	0.6	---	2/	---	---	2/	---	2/	2/	0.6
2/	2/	0.1	---	2/	---	2/	---	---	2/	---	0.1
2/	2/	2/	2/	---	---	---	---	---	2/	2/	2/
2/	2/	2/	2/	---	---	---	---	0.5	---	2/	0.5
143.1	174.4	333.0	3.2	5.8	0.1	5.6	3.1	7.0	11.4	21.8	391.0
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
17.0	17.5	67.3	1.4	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	3.8	2.5	0.2	77.6
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
25.7	62.7	397.0	2/	0.7	2/	16.8	1.4	108.0	0.2	1.1	525.2
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
25.7	62.2	369.8	2/	0.3	---	16.7	1.4	106.5	0.1	0.4	495.2
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
2/	2/	1.0	0.1	---	---	---	2/	2/	2/	2/	1.1
0.2	0.2	1.9	0.2	---	---	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2.1
2/	2/	1.8	2/	---	---	2/	---	0.1	2/	2/	1.9
10.6	12.0	50.7	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.2	6.0	1.9	63.1
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
5.1	6.5	34.6	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	6.0	1.8	46.1
---	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
6.7	8.8	28.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.1	1.4	33.8
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

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	Sub-	Belgium	France	West	Italy	Nether-	Total	Denmark	Ireland
	head-ings	head-ings	Luxem-bourg		Germany		lands			
	1/									
Million dollars										
Animal and vegetable	1969	4/ 4	1.4	2.2	14.8	9.2	6.3	33.9	2/	0.5
oils and fats	1970		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
Animal and vegetable	1969	431	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.5	0.4	2.7	2/	2/
oils and fats	1970		0.1	0.5	2.1	0.7	0.8	4.2	2/	2/
processed	1971		0.4	1.1	1.8	0.7	0.9	4.9	2/	2/
Agricultural fats	1969		1.5	2.0	13.4	8.7	7.2	32.8	2/	0.4
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
Total agricul-	1969		137.4	213.7	541.6	253.2	335.9	1,481.8	81.6	30.2
tural 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
Total imports	1969		766.5	1,465.1	2,618.3	1,411.0	1,066.8	7,327.7	292.7	125.6
	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

— = 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 OECD Statistical Bulletin, Foreign Trade, Series B and C, 1969 and UN Trade Statistics, 1969, 1970, and 1971. SITC is the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised.

Economic Community and total Western Europe, 1969-71--Continued

January 1, 1973		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	Total	Total EC-9	Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	Total Western Europe	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
<u>Million dollars</u>												
4.3	4.8	38.7	0.1	2/	0.6	0.4	1.1	10.0	1.3	0.1	52.3	
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	
1.3	1.3	4.0	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	4.0	
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	
19.3	19.7	52.5	0.1	2/	0.6	0.4	1.1	9.9	1.3	0.2	66.1	
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	
408.7	520.5	2,002.3	15.0	16.4	20.8	37.3	18.6	189.9	58.1	57.7	2,416.9	
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	
2,667.2	3,085.5	10,413.2	84.4	103.4	151.9	230.1	63.3	728.0	505.4	446.0	12,725.7	
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	

Table 13--Agricultural exports by country, European

Commodity and year	SITC number		European Economic Community						New EC members as of	
	Major head-ings	Sub-head-ings 1/	Belgium-Luxembourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Total	Denmark	Ireland
Million dollars										
Live animals	1969 : 00	:	77.4	116.8	95.0	3.4	64.3	356.9	63.5	123.9
	1970 :	:	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
Meat and meat preparations	1969 : 01	:	149.0	145.9	95.3	31.9	593.6	1,015.7	544.1	159.6
	1970 :	:	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
Dairy products and eggs	1969 : 02	:	101.3	358.3	126.2	41.7	397.4	1,024.9	187.2	52.0
	1970 :	:	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
Cereals and cereal preparations	1969 : 04	:	116.8	947.2	128.0	77.2	167.7	1,436.9	38.9	5.1
	1970 :	:	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
Wheat and flour	1969 : :041,	:	25.5	481.3	69.1	20.4	57.4	653.7	2.5	0.1
	1970 : :046,	:	22.3	323.0	129.4	62.3	58.5	595.5	2.0	0.3
	1971 : :	:	20.9	378.5	43.1	46.9	71.2	560.6	4.1	0.2
Feed grains	1969 : :043,	:	37.2	409.9	12.1	1.7	53.8	514.7	17.9	0.1
	1970 : :044,	:	53.5	429.3	35.3	2.1	76.8	597.0	17.1	0.1
	1971 : :045,	:	46.5	584.7	46.2	2.9	68.7	749.0	10.3	2/
Fruits and vegetables	1969 : 05	:	123.2	271.1	59.9	649.0	458.8	1,562.0	17.3	13.6
	1970 :	:	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
Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	1969 : 06	:	44.0	117.2	29.3	10.6	39.5	240.6	12.1	5.5
	1970 :	:	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
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc.	1969 : 07	:	34.7	17.4	57.2	28.7	221.9	359.9	3.2	22.3
	1970 :	:	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
Animal feed	1969 : 08	:	34.2	94.1	65.6	12.6	96.7	303.2	55.5	10.1
	1970 :	:	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
Oilseed cake and meal	1969 : :081.3,	:	13.0	10.5	20.3	4.2	48.2	96.2	10.3	0.3
	1970 :	:	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
Meatmeal and fishmeal	1969 : :081.4,	:	2.4	3.9	4.3	0.3	5.3	16.2	28.0	1.1
	1970 :	:	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
Miscellaneous food preparations	1969 : 09	:	27.7	29.2	25.2	16.2	63.8	162.1	13.5	2.6
	1970 :	:	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

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

Economic Community and total Western Europe, 1969-71

January 1, 1973											
United Kingdom	Total	Total EC-9	Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Total Western Europe
Million dollars											
69.2	256.6	613.5	45.5	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.4	4.1	1.5	4.4	670.7
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
38.0	741.7	1,757.4	8.9	9.2	0.1	4.7	0.6	2.7	50.5	3.7	1,837.8
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
32.7	271.9	1,296.8	23.3	34.7	2.0	10.9	3.8	2.3	9.9	78.1	1,461.8
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
61.8	105.8	1,542.7	2.6	8.1	3.9	2.2	0.8	64.5	46.5	9.4	1,680.7
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
1.5	4.1	657.8	---	4.3	3.1	0.5	2/	47.4	16.6	0.1	729.8
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
0.8	18.8	533.5	0.1	1.5	2/	---	0.1	10.1	19.9	2/	565.2
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
42.7	73.6	1,635.6	10.4	2.7	116.1	1.5	47.5	388.6	8.2	14.4	2,175.0
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
67.2	84.8	325.4	1.9	5.7	1.2	0.6	0.2	3.6	5.5	4.5	348.6
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
48.8	75.3	435.2	7.0	3.4	0.5	2.2	0.9	10.4	4.1	41.3	505.0
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
22.7	88.3	391.5	1.6	1.8	1.0	56.9	2.6	1.9	0.8	1.4	459.5
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
n.a.	10.6	106.8	---	1.7	1.0	4.2	0.3	2/	2/	0.3	114.3
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
n.a.	29.1	45.3	0.4	---	---	52.4	1.0	2/	0.3	2/	99.4
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
41.6	57.7	219.8	1.7	0.2	0.3	6.4	2.0	1.6	4.7	20.4	257.1
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

Continued

Table 13--Agricultural exports by country, European

Commodity and year	SITC number		European Economic Community						New EC members as of	
	Major	Sub-	Belgium	France	West	Italy	Nether-	Total	Denmark	Ireland
	head-ings	head-ings	Luxem-bourg		Germany		lands			
		1/								
Million dollars										
Beverages	1969	: 3/11	: 23.6	260.0	59.5	105.3	40.7	489.1	33.2	19.3
	1970	: :	: 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
Nonalcoholic	1969	: : 111	: 3.3	13.7	3.5	7.2	4.1	31.8	1.9	0.1
	1970	: :	: 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
Wine	1969	: : 112.1	: 4.6	239.5	23.4	97.4	5.8	370.7	0.7	n.a.
	1970	: :	: 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.
Tobacco, unmanu-	1969	: 121	: 1.9	1.7	4.3	11.9	11.0	30.8	0.1	---
factured	1970	: :	: 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/
Hides and skins	1969	: 21	: 16.2	58.7	39.5	11.9	39.2	165.5	74.4	8.4
	1970	: :	: 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
Oilseeds, oil nuts	1969	: 22	: 5.1	35.2	4.6	0.6	8.4	53.9	2.8	---
and oil kernels	1970	: :	: 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/
Natural rubber	1969	: 231.1	: 1.2	0.8	0.5	0.1	1.8	4.4	0.1	n.a.
	1970	: :	: 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.
Natural fibers	1969	: 261-	: 71.2	68.5	26.0	13.4	22.0	201.1	1.0	8.5
	1970	: 265	: 62.9	60.4	27.2	16.2	17.8	184.5	0.7	7.5
	1971	: :	: 51.9	51.9	24.4	8.2	16.3	152.7	0.6	7.8
Crude animal and	1969	: 29	: 42.3	56.0	61.1	61.4	268.3	489.1	71.0	5.1
vegetable mate-	1970	: :	: 48.5	63.4	73.2	70.3	307.7	563.1	85.6	4.8
rials, not else-	1971	: :	: 52.7	73.9	81.8	84.2	366.4	659.0	88.9	5.5
where specified										
Animal and vege-	1969	: 4/4	: 26.8	32.5	93.3	19.9	105.6	278.1	19.6	2.5
table oils and	1970	: :	: 36.4	56.6	109.7	28.3	124.4	355.4	28.2	4.5
fats	1971	: :	: 46.3	82.4	154.7	43.9	152.0	479.3	28.3	4.9
Agricultural oils	1969	: :	: 33.4	36.1	63.5	21.8	93.7	248.5	17.2	2.7
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
Total agri-	1969	: :	: 885.1	2,603.5	903.8	1,096.7	2,552.7	8,041.8	1,076.5	418.4
cultural 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
Total exports	1969	: :	: 10,065.0	14,874.6	29,051.9	11,729.3	9,965.1	75,685.9	2,957.6	859.7
	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

--- = 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 OECD Statistical Bulletin, Foreign Trade, Series B and C, 1969 and UN Trade Statistics, 1969, 1970, and 1971. SITC is the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised.

Economic Community and total Western Europe, 1969-71--Continued

January 1, 1973												
United Kingdom	Total	Total EC-9	Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Total Western Europe	
Million dollars												
21.8	74.3	563.4	2.3	0.3	8.9	1.8	62.0	57.6	0.5	1.9	698.7	
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	
8.9	10.9	42.7	0.1	2/	2/	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	44.4	
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	
1.8	2.5	373.2	1.4	2/	8.9	---	60.2	56.2	2/	0.9	500.8	
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	
0.1	0.2	31.0	0.3	---	102.7	2/	---	0.1	0.1	2/	134.2	
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	
23.3	106.1	271.6	4.4	31.1	15.7	34.7	0.7	2.2	32.8	10.5	403.7	
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	
1.0	3.8	57.7	0.9	---	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	9.8	2/	69.3	
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	
n.a.	0.1	4.5	2/	2/	---	2/	2/	2/	1.1	2/	5.6	
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	
43.2	52.7	253.8	0.9	0.1	31.9	1.7	0.4	2.5	1.6	3.0	295.9	
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	
12.2	88.3	577.4	5.7	2.1	5.7	4.5	6.7	17.0	5.5	6.8	631.4	
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	
18.4	40.5	318.6	1.0	3.9	10.7	18.0	10.6	69.3	12.1	5.3	449.5	
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	
12.5	32.4	280.9	0.9	2.2	10.5	1.3	11.6	69.8	7.3	3.2	387.7	
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	
528.7	2,023.6	10,065.4	117.1	101.5	301.7	75.9	137.9	577.8	189.9	202.6	11,769.8	
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	
16,894.4	20,711.7	96,397.6	2,412.4	1,984.7	553.6	2,202.9	853.0	1,900.2	5,688.1	4,609.2	116,601.7	
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	

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