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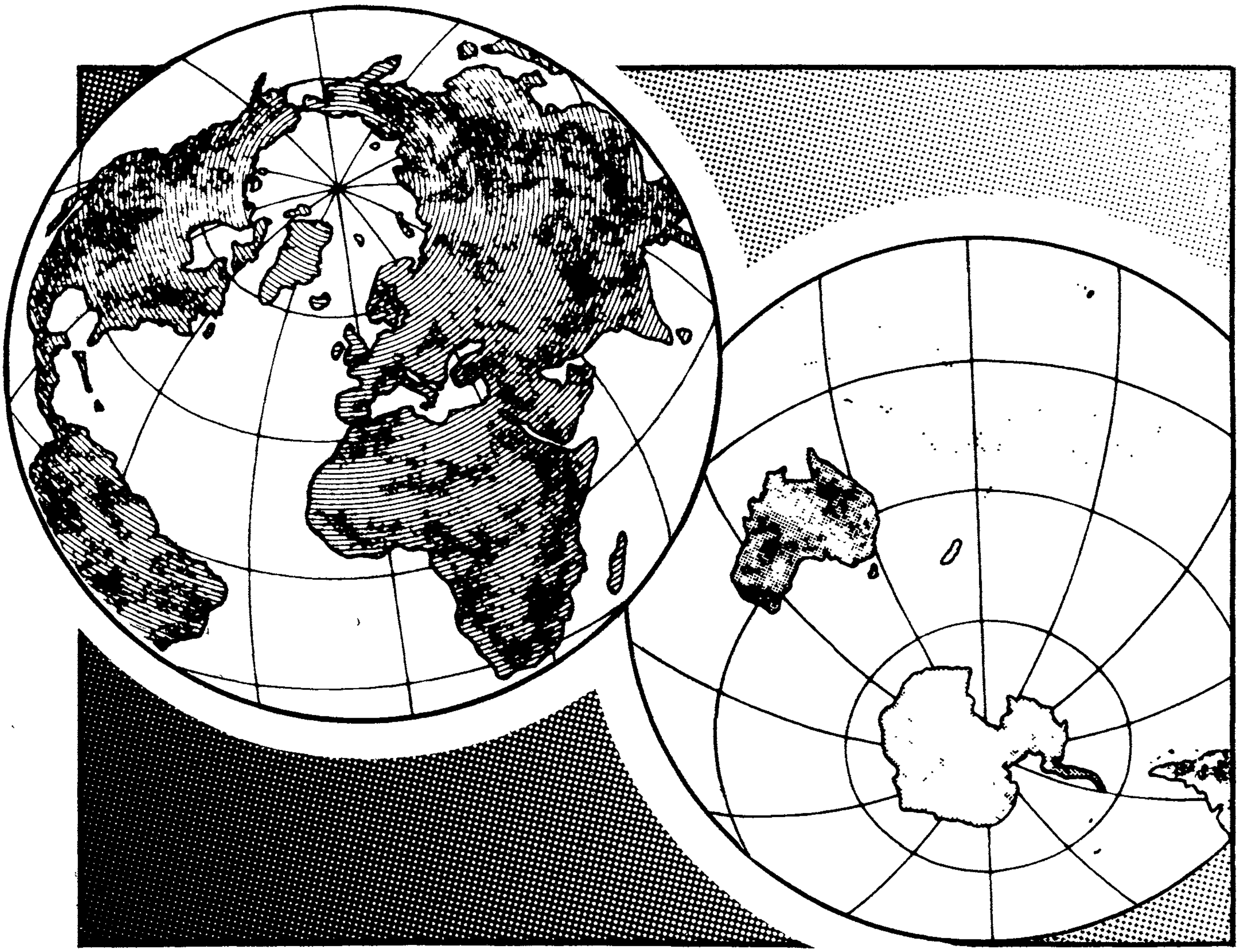

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ABSTRACT

Recession maintained its grip on the economies of most Western European countries in 1981, and only slight recovery is seen for 1982. Agricultural output dropped below the 1980 record. Crop production was lower, but livestock output remained stable. The 1982 outlook for crop production is favorable, and some expansion is expected for livestock. U.S. agricultural exports to Western Europe were up only marginally in value in 1981, but growth is expected in 1982. Commission policy guidelines propose a convergence of EC and world commodity prices over a number of years. However, an average increase of 9 percent for EC commodity prices is proposed for 1982/83.

Keywords: Economic growth, agricultural output, farm income, agricultural trade, commodity prices, agricultural policy, Western Europe, European Community.

FOREWORD

This report reviews the performance of the agricultural sectors of Western European countries and subregions in 1981 and forecasts the outlook for 1982 and beyond. It describes and examines the general economy, agricultural and trade policy, production, input and commodity prices, farm income, and trade flows and potentials.

Robert E. Frye coordinated this report, with sections prepared by Ruth Elleson, James Lopes, Marshall H. Cohen, Stephen Sposato, Miles J. Lambert, and Harold A. McNitt. Jenny Gonzales provided statistical support. Appreciation is extended to the Foreign Agricultural Service and the agricultural counselors and attaches who, through data and comprehensive situation reports, supplied much of the information used in this analysis.

Any comments, suggestions, or questions concerning this report should be addressed to Western Europe Branch, International Economics Division, Economic Research Service, USDA, Room 324, 500 12th Street, SW., Washington, D.C. 20250. Phone (202) 447-6809.

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DEFINITIONS

Measures—The metric system is used in this report, unless otherwise indicated. The following are conversions to the U.S. system of weights and measures: 1 hectare equals 2.471 acres; 1 metric ton, 2204.6 pounds; 1 kilogram, 2.2046 pounds; 1 liter, 1.0567 quarts; and 1 hectoliter, 26.418 gallons.

ACP's—African, Caribbean, and Pacific States participating in the Lome Convention that regulates economic relations between these countries and the European Community.

EC10- European Community, also referred to as the Community. An economic and customs union of six original members—Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Italy, West Germany, and the Netherlands, as well as Denmark, Ireland, and the United Kingdom (U.K.), which joined in January 1973, and Greece, which became the tenth member on January 1, 1981.

CAP—Common Agricultural Policy of the European Community.

GATT—General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Unit of Account (u.a.) -- Prior to April 9, 1979, the standard value used by the EC for transactions within the CAP. In mid-March 1979, the agricultural unit of account was equal to about $1.60. A different unit, called the European unit of account (EUA), was introduced in 1975. Its value in relation to the dollar is announced daily, and it is generally worth more than the agricultural unit of account.

European Monetary System (EMS)—A common monetary arrangement for the Community, implemented in March 1979. It includes credit mechanisms and compulsory intervention to ensure greater stability of European exchange rates.

European Currency Unit (ECU)—The core of the EMS, the ECU serves as the monetary denominator for the exchange rate, credit, and intervention mechanisms of the EMS. On April 9, 1979, the ECU became the standard value for transactions within the CAP—including the determination of support prices, import levies, and export subsidies. The value of the ECU is calculated from a weighted basket of all EC10 member currencies, identical to the basket used for the EUA and equal to about $1.10 at the end of November 1981.

Green rate of exchange—The exchange rate used to convert ECU's into national currencies (and vice versa) in all financial and commercial transactions covered by the CAP.

Green money, green currency (e.g., green pound, green lira)—Indicates the use of green rates of exchange for CAP purposes.

Monetary Compensatory Amounts (MCA's)—Border taxes or subsidies that offset the divergence between the green rate of exchange and the actual market rate of exchange. For those countries in which currencies have depreciated, MCA's (negative MCA's) act as subsidies on imports and taxes on exports. For those countries in which currencies have appreciated, MCA's (positive MCA's) act as taxes on imports and subsidies on exports.

Western Europe

WESTERN EUROPE
REVIEW OF AGRICULTURE IN 1981 AND OUTLOOK FOR 1982

SUMMARY

Western Europe's agricultural output in 1981 was down from 1980. Smaller crop harvests accounted for the drop, because livestock output was almost stable. Grain harvests, reflecting smaller wheat and barley crops, fell around 9.6 million tons from the 1980 record but were larger than in any other previous year. However, a record corn crop was realized in 1981.

Expanded acreage and higher yields produced a record sugar beet crop in 1981. Potato acreage continued to fall in response to unfavorable price-cost relationships. Cotton output was up marginally in Greece and Spain, the main Western European producers. Olive oil production was down substantially in 1981 because of an off-year in Italy and a drought that almost halved Spanish output. Spring frosts in some Western European countries caused a sizeable drop in decidious fruit production, primarily apples and pears. Citrus production was close to the 1980 record, despite a weather-reduced Spanish crop. Efforts to promote oilseed production showed some success, but Western European farmers still provide only a minor share of the region's protein-feed needs.

With the exception of poultry, the 1981 output of Western Europe's extensive livestock industry was down marginally from a year earlier. Reduced cattle numbers in most EC and other Western European countries reflected adverse conditions facing the industry, including high feed costs and stagnant consumer demand. Pork production continued its upward trend in 1981, although producer pork prices and export markets offered little incentive for expansion. Some shift in consumption away from higher priced beef to pork allowed the market to absorb the production increase. The poultry industry set a production record in 1981. Lower prices relative to red meats and expanded exports fueled poultry's growth. Dairy cow numbers continued to decline at a slow rate, but higher output per cow provided record milk production in 1981.

Input cost increases outpaced rises in agricultural commodity prices and output volume in most Western European countries in 1981, leaving real income lower for most farmers. However, income deteriorated less than in 1980. Price declines for some major inputs, higher commodity support prices, and other indicators provide some optimism for improved incomes in 1982. But, low farm income will remain a critical problem, both economically and politically, in many countries.

The EC and the rest of Western Europe were plagued by stagnant or declining economies in 1981. A slight economic upturn is expected during 1982, but tight fiscal and monetary policies probably will hold Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth to less than 2 percent. Not enough jobs will be generated to absorb an expanding labor force, and unemployment will continue to rise into 1983. However, the expected slow recovery of the depressed economies of most Western European countries should provide some support for improved performances in their agricultural sectors.

Rising commodity prices and a higher U.S. dollar exchange rate during much of 1981 enhanced the position of Western Europe's agricultural exports in world markets. Further assisted by EC export subsidies, Western Europe's exports were up 20 percent from 1980. During the same period, agricultural imports rose at a much slower pace. A similar pattern in the EC helped the Community's agricultural trade balance, but the EC's deficit remains sizable.

A decline of a fraction of a percent from a year earlier in the value of U.S. agricultural exports to the EC was more than offset by a 6-percent rise in U.S. shipments to the rest of Western Europe, primarily Spain. The result was a 1-percent gain in the value of U.S. exports to Western Europe in 1981. The volume of U.S. exports during 1981, compared with a year earlier, was down 3 percent for soybean meal and 9 percent for corn, but was up 13 percent for wheat and 17 percent for sunflowerseed.

Agricultural policy, particularly in the EC, continued to protect and promote agriculture through such measures as import constraints, producer price supports, and subsidized exports. Meanwhile, commodity and national interests pressing for more favorable treatment, threaten to place additional strain on the EC's financial resources, creating pressures for modification of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). Claims from non-EC countries that the EC is competing unfairly in other markets has added to the push for changing the CAP. High-level discussions between the United States and the EC have been initiated to resolve agricultural trade and policy issues. Meanwhile, U.S. groups and other countries have filed a number of formal complaints about EC agricultural trade practices.

During 1981, the EC Commission recommended changes in the CAP, primarily in policy goals or objectives. One of the major recommendations called for a narrowing of the gap between EC and world commodity prices, primarily for grains, by lowering real prices over a period of years. Also, the Commission recommended setting production goals that, if exceeded, would result in lower price guarantees or producers bearing part of the cost of surplus disposal through exports. In addition, the Commission advised that exports be increased and that the EC's current share of world agricultural trade be maintained by applying a wide range of mechanisms and through negotiation of bilateral agreements with non-EC countries. In a more recent development, the Commission requested the Council's authorization to open consultations aimed at modifying present import conditions for corn gluten feed.

The extent to which these recommendations for CAP reform will be implemented is not clear. However, implications for world agricultural trade could be significant. Price increases proposed by the Commission for 1982/83 range from under 7 to 12 percent. Experience suggests that larger price rises than the ones proposed will be adopted. In fact, because the rate of increase in world grain prices is expected to be less than the proposed EC increase, the gap could widen rather than narrow in 1982/83.

Overall, the weather to date points to a favorable outlook for crops in Western Europe during 1982. Grain

area will likely increase, and 1981's high yields could be sustained or improved. Better crops in Spain and Portugal should allow non-EC production to recover from 1981 declines. Corn production could be up significantly as a result of financial assistance to producers and the use of improved varieties and farming methods in France—the region's major corn producer. Larger barley and wheat crops will result in significant surpluses requiring export disposal.

High stocks and CAP changes that require producers to bear more of the cost of surplus disposal may lower EC sugar production in 1982. The 1982 outlook for potato output is for a slowing or a halt in the downward trend. A slight-to-moderate increase in cotton is projected, but tobacco output will likely hold at the 1981 level.

Improved feed/livestock margins are expected to encourage a slight growth in Western Europe's livestock industry in 1982. Continued strong expansion of poultry will be supported by export promotion and consumer shifts away from higher priced red meats. Red meat output may be marginally higher in 1982. Changes in cattle numbers will be mixed—slight reductions in most coutries will offset rebuilding in others. The EC dairy policy will continue to be a moderating influence in 1982, but higher output per cow may cause a 1-percent increase in milk production and a continuation of significant surpluses in the Community.

Western Europe will continue to be a major buyer of U.S. agricultural commodities. Commodities used as inputs by livestock producers will still dominate U.S. exports. However, because of the unlikely prospects for any rapid or substantial improvement in consumer demand for animal products, the short-term outlook is for only low to moderate growth for U.S. exports of feedstuffs. An estimated annual increase in feed demand of only 1.5 percent over the next decade, coupled with continued expansion of grain production in the region (already in surplus), promises to moderate growth in import requirements for feedstuffs over the longer term.

Western Europe's imports of grain for food use, primarily high-quality wheat, are expected to hold around present levels, and the United States should maintain its share of the market. However, prospects for expanding exports of U.S. processed and high-value products to EC are not bright. The EC's well-developed processing industries are highly protected and provide a mix and volume of products that generally meet consumer demand, as well as supply a major share of EC agricultural exports.

GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION

Recovery from the 1980-81 Recession May Proceed Slowly This Year

Western Europe is expected to enter a period of slow economic growth in 1982, following the bottoming out of the recession last year. Monetary and fiscal policies are likely to remain tight because of a continuing high rate of inflation. Such actions are expected to make for a slow recovery of real income and demand, and a continuation of the rise in unemployment.

General economic conditions are a major determinant of the agricultural situation in Western Europe. The rate of growth of aggregate demand affects demand for agricultural products; the general inflation rate has an impact on farm input and retail food prices; exchange rates and other determinants of trade affect trade in agricultural products; and the unemployment situation influences the rate at which farmers leave the agricultural sector. The expected strengthening of real disposable income should give some support to demand for farm products at the retail level, and the acceleration in economic growth expected later this year will likely create a stronger market for U.S. agricultural commodities. Lower inflation rates should slow the increase in agricultural input costs and may provide some upward impetus to farm income.

Growth Resumes Slowly

In 1981, most of Western Europe experienced deterioration in real GDP as the recession reached a cyclical trough. The demand-depressing effects of oil price rises since 1979 have now largely worked themselves through the economy, and a moderate upturn is expected this year. Real GDP in Western Europe, as well as in the EC, is forecast to increase 1.5 percent, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). In 1981, real GDP declined one-fourth of a percent in Western Europe and three-fourths of a percent in the EC.

Private consumption and stockbuilding are expected to lead the growth in domestic demand this year as real income begins to strengthen. In addition, an expected decline in interest rates may boost fixed business investment. Continued tight fiscal and monetary policies, however, will prevent a more rapid recovery of domestic demand.

Growth of real gross domestic product, Western European countries

Country	1979	1980	1981[2]	1982[3]
	Percent change from previous year			
European Community	3.5	1.1	−0.75	1.5
Belgium	[1]2.4	2.5	−1.25	1.0
France	3.3	1.2	.5	2.5
Germany, West	4.5	1.8	−1.0	1.25
Italy	5.0	4.0	0	1.0
Netherlands	2.3	.5	−2.0	.5
Denmark	3.5	−.2	−.5	3.25
Ireland	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.5
United Kingdom	1.5	−1.8	−2.0	.25
Greece[4]	[5]3.8	[5]1.7	−.25	1.5
Luxembourg	NA	.6	−3.25	.25
Other Western Europe				
Austria	5.1	3.1	0	1.75
Finland	7.2	5.0	1.75	1.25
Norway	3.2	3.8	1.5	0
Portugal	4.8	5.5	2.5	2.75
Spain	.8	1.5	1.5	2.5
Sweden	3.8	1.4	0	1.5
Switzerland	2.2	4.4	1.25	.25

NA = Not available. [1]Includes Luxembourg. [2]Preliminary. [3]Forecast. [4]Greece became an EC member Jan. 1, 1981. [5]Not included in EC average.

Source: OECD.

Western European countries' consumer prices and food prices, with expenditures for food as a percentage of private consumption expenditures

Country	Consumer prices (all items)				Food prices				Food expenditures[3,4]
	1979	1980	1981	1980 to 1981	1979	1980	1981	1980 to 1981	1979
	1975=100			*Percent*	*1975=100*			*Percent*	*Percent*
European Community									
Belgium	128	136	147	8.1	123	127	135	6.3	24.6
France	145	165	182	10.3	149	163	186	14.1	[5]23.1
Germany, West	116	122	130	6.6	114	119	124	4.2	25.8
Italy	178	216	258	19.4	185	214	[1]249	16.4	33.6
Luxembourg	126	134	145	8.2	122	126	137	8.7	[6]23.6
Netherlands	126	134	143	6.7	119	124	131	5.6	21.7
Denmark	146	164	183	11.6	149	164	182	11.0	25.8
Ireland	164	193	233	20.7	171	190	218	14.7	[5]42.8
United Kingdom	166	196	219	11.7	173	196	213	8.7	23.3
Greece	170	212	265	25.0	176	225	293	30.2	41.8
Other Western Europe									
Austria	122	129	138	7.0	119	125	132	5.6	26.2
Finland	149	166	186	12.0	148	167	189	13.2	28.1
Iceland	361	568	861	51.6	347	553	732	32.4	[7]28.2
Norway	135	150	170	13.3	131	143	167	16.8	27.3
Portugal	230	268	[1]319	19.0	246	283	[1]336	18.7	[8]50.1
Spain	203	234	269	15.0	195	213	[2]239	12.2	[5]33.1
Sweden	145	165	185	12.1	149	166	191	15.1	25.2
Switzerland	108	112	120	7.1	108	115	127	10.4	27.7

[1]January-November average. [2]January-October average. [3]Percent of total private conumption expenditures including beverages and tobacco but excluding food, beverages, and tobacco purchased in restaurants and hotels, as well as most institutional purchases. [4]The comparable figure for the U.S. in 1979 was 16.3 percent. [5]1978. [6]1977. [7]1973. [8]1976.

Foreign demand for European products, on the other hand, is expected to be a dynamic factor in many countries, with exports contributing significantly to this year's economic upturn. Net exports to OPEC are forecast to continue strong.

Real GDP in the four major European countries—West Germany, France, the United Kingdom, and Italy—is expected to recover from a decline of 0.5 percent in 1981 to an increase of 1.5 pecent this year. Real domestic demand in this group is projected to rise 1 percent in 1982, following last year's decline of 2 percent.

Real GDP growth in West Germany, estimated at 1.25 percent this year, depends largely on the growth of export demand. Domestic demand is likely to remain weak for most of the year.

France's expected real GDP growth of 2.5 percent will be one of the highest in Western Europe. In fact, the most recent forecasts indicate growth may be as high as 3.8 percent. The present Government policy focuses on employment measures to promote the recovery of private consumption while, at the same time, directly suppressing inflation by controlling some prices and profit margins.

After 2 successive years of decline, the United Kingdom's real GDP is expected to show a small increase of one-fourth of a percent this year. This very modest recovery depends heavily on the resumption of stockbuilding to offset declines in other demand components. Some expansion in exports, however, may result from the depreciation of the pound and slower growth of labor costs in the manufacturing sector.

Italy's real GDP is expected to increase only 1 percent this year. The Government's contractionary economic policies designed to bring inflation under control may dampen domestic demand. After cushioning the recession in 1981, net exports are likely to play a less important role this year.

Inflation Eases Marginally

Consumer price increases in Western Europe eased slightly in 1981, after reaching a peak in 1980. In the EC, prices are forecast to increase 10.5 percent this year, compared with 11.6 percent in 1981. Ample world food supplies and weakness in markets for international energy and raw materials will help moderate price increases this year.

Since Italy and the United Kingdom have been experiencing extremely high inflation rates, economic policy in both countries over the past 2 years has been directed towards combating this problem. A moderate degree of success may be realized in both countries this year. Italy's expected rate of 16.9 percent is an improvement over the peak of 20.3 percent reached in 1980. The United Kingdom's rate of 10.5 percent is an even greater improvement over the 15.5 percent of 2 years earlier.

Food prices increased moderately in 1981, and for almost two-thirds of the countries, the increase was less than the overall price rise. This year, two opposing forces will affect food prices. Prospects for large world food supplies will tend to lower price increases, but the sizable increase in the common prices proposed by the Community for 1982/83 will tend to boost food prices in EC countries.

Payment Deficits Remain High

Progress in reducing the balance of payments deficits induced by oil price increases has been slow in Western Europe. While forecasts for 1982 suggest some improve-

Balance of payments on current account

Country	1979	1980	1981[1]	1982[2]
		Billion dollars		
European Community				
Belgium-Luxembourg	−3.0	−5.2	−6.5	−6.5
France	1.2	−7.4	−6.5	−6.75
Germany, West	−5.3	−16.4	−8.5	1.75
Italy	5.5	−9.6	−9.5	−5.0
Netherlands	−2.2	−2.7	2.75	5.0
Denmark	−2.9	−2.4	−2.0	−2.5
Ireland	−1.5	−1.4	−2.0	−2.0
United Kingdom	−1.8	7.5	14.25	2.25
Greece[3]	−1.9	−2.2	−2.5	−2.75
Other Western Europe				
Austria	−1.9	−3.6	−2.75	−2.75
Finland	−.2	−1.4	−.25	0
Norway	−1.0	1.0	2.0	.5
Portugal	0	−1.0	−1.75	−1.75
Spain	1.1	−5.0	−5.75	−4.5
Sweden	−2.7	−5.3	−3.5	−3.25
Switzerland	2.4	−.6	2.5	4.5

[1]Preliminary. [2]Forecast. [3]Greece became an EC member Jan. 1, 1981.

Source: OECD.

ment, the deficit is still expected to remain very large. Moreover, the Community's deficit will likely stay sizable for some years to come, according to the EC Commission.

This year, Germany, the Netherlands, and Switzerland are expected to be the only countries to improve their current account positions and to have current account surpluses. The international competitiveness of these three countries has benefitted from lower inflation rates. Germany has made a dramatic turnaround from a deficit in 1980 to a surplus in 1982.

The current account position of the United Kingdom is unique. Last year's huge surplus is expected to erode drastically in 1982, despite continuing weak domestic demand, improvement in the terms of trade, and growing self-sufficiency in oil. The country is suffering a significant loss of international competitiveness.

The current account deficits of the remaining countries may show little change this year. The only exception is Italy, whose large 1981 deficit may be cut in half this year.

Unemployment To Worsen

The unemployment situation is likely to worsen for most of Western Europe in 1982. The pace of economic recovery is expected to fall far short of what is needed to absorb the increased supply of labor and reemploy those who are currently unemployed. This situation will prevent many farmers from leaving agriculture.

The OECD estimates that the unemployment rate will increase to almost 10 percent of the labor force by the first half of 1983. The effect of these further increases in unemployment is likely to fall unevenly on the labor force. Much of the brunt has been, and will continue to be, borne by young people, with youth unemployment rates rising sharply in the major European countries this year. [Ruth Elleson (202) 447-6809]

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The 1981 Situation

Agricultural Production Down Slightly

Except Spain and Portugal, where a severe drought sharply reduced production, Western Europe had a fairly good year for most crops. Production of most livestock products slightly exceeded or was close to the previous year's record levels. Overall, the 1981 agricultural production index (1969-71=100) for Western Europe was down 4 percentage points from 1980 but was above the average of recent years. The production index was down slightly in the EC but dropped more in the non-EC countries, particularly in Spain and Portugal. Crops, accounting for about 35 percent of total production in Western Europe, dropped by 6 percentage points, while the livestock production index was up marginally.

Grain Production Favorable

The 1981 grain harvest (including paddy rice) for Western Europe was the third best on record, although 9.6 million tons below 1980's alltime high. Both area and yields were marginally down from the previous year. The EC's grain crop, at 123 million tons, was the second largest on record but was more than 2 million tons below the previous year, primarily the result of lower production in France. Despite France's lower output, the EC is expected to continue as a net exporter of grains.

Grain production in the non-EC countries dropped drastically in 1981, primarily the result of a 7-million-ton decrease in Spain, caused by the drought. All other

Western Europe indices of agricultural production [1]

Country	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
		(1969-71=100)			
Belgium-Luxembourg	104	112	116	116	117
Denmark	112	115	120	116	123
France	110	118	125	133	130
Germany, West	104	110	110	111	111
Ireland	125	127	128	133	117
Italy	101	106	114	119	115
Netherlands	118	127	130	134	136
United Kingdom	111	114	115	122	119
European Community	107	114	118	122	120
Austria	110	114	110	120	112
Norway	112	115	111	117	119
Portugal	89	94	114	116	97
Sweden	114	118	115	116	120
Switzerland	110	114	118	120	120
Finland	102	106	108	114	110
Greece	124	133	134	148	146
Spain	124	135	132	145	122
Other Western Europe	114	121	122	130	120
Western Europe	109	115	119	124	120

[1]Only those commodities of considerable significance in their respective countries are included. Thus, these indices may differ from those calculated by the individual countries or other organizations.

non-EC countries, except Sweden and Switzerland, also had smaller crops in 1981.

Nearly one-half of the drop in Western Europe's grain production was in wheat. The 1981 wheat crop totaled slightly less than 60 million tons, nearly 5 million below the 1980 record. Production increased in most of the major EC countries, except in France and the United Kingdom. Outside the EC, Spain's wheat crop was almost halved, and Portugal's output dropped nearly one-fourth.

Western Europe's coarse grain production, at 85 million tons in 1981, was close to 5 million below 1980, primarily the result of a sharp drop in barley output. Both EC and non-EC countries generally had significantly smaller barley crops in 1981.

Corn production in Western Europe was a record 22.8 million tons, up nearly 1 million from the previous year and slightly above the previous high in 1979. The French crop was down again, despite record yields. In contrast, Italy's corn production hit a record 7.7 million tons, up 20 percent from the previous year. Both area and yields rose in that country. The increase in Italy's corn area is attributed to unappealing prices for soft wheat, an expansion in irrigated area, and more plantings in nontraditional corn regions, such as Central Italy.

Review of Other Crops

Sugar beets were a bumper crop in Western Europe in 1981, with large increases in all the major producing countries. Total production is estimated around 115 million tons, or roughly one-fifth above the 1980 record. The area under cultivation increased 12 percent, and yields were up 7 percent from 1980. Uncertainty surrounding the EC's sugar policies did not deter a sharp expansion in the Community's sugar beet area, because of high prices at planting time. Outside the EC, all producers except Finland had larger sugar beet crops.

Potato production in Western Europe continued its downward trend in 1981, because farmers were discouraged by high input costs and low prices. The EC's potato production was down about 5 percent from 1980, to about 32 million tons, as smaller crops in most countries more than offset larger production in West Germany and the Netherlands. Outside the EC, the potato crop was also down 5 percent, primarily the result of the much smaller output in Spain and Portugal.

Western Europe's cotton production showed a marginal gain in 1981, with output up in both of the significant producers, Greece and Spain. Spain's production increased under the stimulus of the current Cotton Expansion Plan (1979-83), while better yields from good weather caused Greece's larger output.

Tobacco output in Western Europe increased slightly, while olive oil and wine production were down significantly from 1980. The EC's wine output was down 15 percent. Last year was an "off" year for olive production in Italy, and output in the EC dropped 22 percent. Also, the drought reduced Spain's olive oil production to about half of the previous year's.

Frost in much of Western Europe during spring 1981 damaged fruit blossoms and significantly reduced production of deciduous fruit in most countries. The EC's apples and pears were down 31 and 12 percent, respectively, from 1980. Meanwhile, apple and pear production in the non-EC countries rose significantly because Spain had substantially larger crops. Citrus production in Western Europe approached the 1980 record. Although bad weather sharply reduced Spain's citrus, other major producers, Italy and Greece, had larger outturns.

Rapeseed and sunflowerseed are the major oilseeds produced in Western Europe. Rapeseed production approached 2.5 million tons in 1981, more than one-half above the previous year. However, France's rapeseed crop, which more than doubled to 1.1 million tons in 1980, was down slightly in 1981. Western Europe's sunflowerseed production topped 800,000 tons, or slightly above a year earlier. Spain's sunflowerseed outturn was around 300,000 tons, or one-third below the previous year.

Livestock Production Nearly Stagnates

The index of livestock production was up less than 1 percent in 1981. Except for poultry, livestock numbers and the production of most livestock products were little changed from 1980. The decline in cattle numbers in Western Europe, particularly in the EC, continued as a result of heavy slaughtering. In 1980/81, publicity about the use of growth- stimulating hormones in veal production caused a drop in cattle numbers, particularly in the Netherlands. In Ireland, financing difficulties, along with a shortage of hay, led to heavy slaughtering. Also, the threat of a "super levy" beyond the current co-responsibility tax of 2.5 percent on excess milk deliveries, higher input costs (feed, energy, and interest rates), and continued consumer resistance to high beef prices have led to herd reductions in some other EC countries.

Hog numbers in Western Europe were only marginally up in 1981, compared with a 1-percent increase a year earlier. This was a reflection of the depressed pork sector, which was caused by oversupplies and weak demand, particularly in the EC. Slaughter numbers rose just under 1 percent in 1981, compared with a 2.3-percent increase the previous year.

Total meat production (including poultry meat) nearly stagnated in Western Europe last year. A small drop in red meat production offset a 5.5-percent increase in poultry. Beef and veal production dropped by about 3 percent, with almost the entire decrease occurring in the EC. Except for the Netherlands and France, all the EC countries, particularly Ireland, had smaller beef and veal production.

Pork production in Western Europe continued its upward trend in 1981, with a 1.6-percent rise to 11.9 million tons. Although production continued to benefit from consumers' shift from higher priced beef to lower priced pork, producers faced depressed domestic and export markets and poor profit margins in many countries. Except for West Germany, pork output was up in all the EC countries, although gains in most were much smaller than in the previous year. Denmark's output gained less than 1 percent. France's pork production rose 2 percent, keeping up with consumption. Dutch pork production was up 7 percent, compared with a marginal gain in 1980. A slight increase in the United Kingdom's pork production represented a recovery from sharply reduced output in 1980.

Outside the EC, Spain's pork production rose 6.5 percent to 1.05 million tons, primarily the result of heavy slaughtering induced by a cost-price squeeze. Also, a booming tourist industry and shifts in consumption from high-priced beef and fish to less expensive meats, such as pork and poultry, are encouraging expansion in Spain's pork sector.

After a sharp increase of 11 percent in 1980, the EC's mutton, lamb, and goat meat production dropped 3 percent in 1981, almost all in the United Kingdom. The outlook for better times ahead after the implementation of the new CAP on sheep meat faded somewhat in the face of rising costs of production. Outside the EC, Spain's mutton, lamb, and goat meat output continued to increase, primarily the result of expanding commercial lamb production.

Poultry meat production in Western Europe was again up more than 5 percent in 1981. The EC's poultry meat output rose almost 4 percent, following a 4.5-percent increase in 1980. Most of the EC countries showed some increase. Middle Eastern export markets' greater availability to EC countries, particularly France, was a stimulus to increased production. France's poultry production was a record 1.25 million tons in 1981—an 11.6-percent increase over the previous year. France's total poultry exports were around 300,000 tons, representing about one-fourth of total production. In Spain, the largest producer in the non-EC countries, poultry meat production rose 15 percent to 885,000 tons.

In 1981, cow's milk production in Western Europe broke the previous record by exceeding 128 million tons. However, the increase was marginal compared with the 2.4-percent rise the previous year. The Community's milk output barely increased, compared with a 2.3-percent rise in 1980. Dairy cows numbers are trending slowly downward in the EC, but milk production continues to rise because of increased output per cow. Nonetheless, about half of the EC countries had lower milk production in 1981. In Denmark and Ireland, milk production fell slightly because of the fewer dairy cows induced by the EC's system of premium payments for nondelivery of milk, the threat of a "super levy" beyond the current co-responsibility tax, and the cost-price squeeze faced by producers. Outside the EC, milk production continued to trend upward, with all countries showing some increase in 1981.

The 1982 Production Outlook

Grain Production Expected To Increase

Overall, the weather has been favorable for grains in most of Western Europe, except for Spain and Portugal, where drought delayed the planting and germination of fall crops. Also, the fall was cold and wet in some Northern European countries, delaying sowing.

Western Europe's grain production in 1982 will likely exceed last year's reduced level by 2 to 4 percent but will remain below the 1980 record of 160.4 million tons. The total grain area is forecast to rise marginally, and higher yields are likely because of better weather. The EC's grain crop will likely increase, primarily the result of some recovery in the French outturn, because the area switched to sugar beets and oilseeds in 1981 will likely return to grain production in 1982. Surpluses in sugar beets and a fungus that harmed rapeseed production in 1981 are encouraging the shift.

The weather so far points to favorable yields for French winter grains in 1982, and plantings are up 100,000 hectares. France's 1982 corn plantings are expected to increase slightly to 1.56 million hectares. In mid-1981, the Government authorized 10 million franc's ($1.8 million) in subsidies to corn producers for short-term investments in drying facilities, and the program is expected to be increased in 1982. The French Government is stressing greater use of improved varieties of corn and husbandry methods, and provides preferential water rates for irrigating corn.

West German farmers planned to expand their fall grain plantings, but seeding conditions for winter wheat were not good because of a cold, wet October. As a result, West Germany's winter area is likely to expand only marginally, but a notable increase in spring grain plantings is expected. Early-season prospects point to yields that will be around last year's high.

It is unlikely that Italian grain area will expand much above the 1981 level, but further shifts from soft wheat to corn are possible because of continued unappealing prices for soft wheat and the expansion of irrigation. The United Kingdom's grain production may exceed its best crop—19.4 million tons in 1981—with possibly some decrease in area offset by better yields. Because of improved yields, Greece's grain outturn is likely to recover from 1981's reduced production.

Outside the EC, total grain production is expected to recover from 1981's sharply reduced level, with the recovery almost entirely due to a better Spanish crop. Above-normal rainfall in mid-December relieved the Spanish drought situation that plagued this year's crop. If generous rains occur, the 1982 Spanish crop could be one-fifth or more above the 11.5 million tons harvested in 1981. Also, Portugal's grain crop should be significantly above last year's drought-reduced outturn.

Prospects for Other Crops Mixed

Western Europe's sugar beet production is likely to be down in 1982. EC producers are expected to plant significantly less beets in 1982 in view of: a) the bumper 1981 crop that has caused a large buildup in stocks; b) lower world sugar prices and increased production costs; and c) the new CAP on sugar adopted on July 1, 1981, placing responsibility on producers to bear the full cost of finding outlets for Community output that is in excess of consumption. Outside the EC, Spain, the major producer, is likely to increase sugar beet production in 1982 and possibly reach the Government's goal of 9.5 million tons.

The 1982 outlook for Western Europe's potato crop is uncertain at this time. Price recovery in some European countries could halt the downward production trend of recent years. Potato production in West Germany recovered in 1981 because of better yields, and it is likely to be held around the same level in 1982. France's potato area and production went down significantly in 1981, reducing supplies and pushing prices up. So, a possible reversal or a halt in the downward trend may occur in 1982. Above-normal rains during December in Spain and Portugal (the largest producers outside the EC) could mean some recovery in output in these countries.

Greece's cotton area is expected to increase slightly to 125,000 tons in 1982, given the EC's price support increase for the 1981 crop. Spain's cotton area is expected to continue to increase under the current Cotton Expansion Plan (1979-83), but reservoir water in southern Spain is very limited. However, some of southern Spain's corn area (all irrigated) could go into cotton because it requires less water than corn.

Tobacco output in Italy and Greece, the two major producers, is expected to remain around the 1981 levels of 123,000 and 122,000 tons, respectively. Spain, the only significant tobacco producer outside the EC, is trying to attain self-sufficiency by the mid-1980's under a 6-year Tobacco Expansion Plan (1980-85). Production in that country has been trending upward and reached 38,000 tons in 1981.

Pickup Expected in Livestock and Poultry

The 1982 outlook for Western Europe is for some small pickup in the output of most livestock products. Improved prices for some products will likely strengthen profit margins throughout most of the year and may lead to a modest expansion in the sector. But, inflation, slow income growth, and high rates of unemployment in most countries will continue to cause sluggish demand, particularly for red meats. The most significant production gain will be in poultry.

Red meat production in Western Europe will likely show only a slight gain in 1982. Except for Italy, all the major EC producers of beef and veal (France, West Germany, and the United Kingdom) expect declines in output. This year will likely be a building phase for the French cattle cycle, and beef production is expected to drop. Production of beef and veal in West Germany is also forecast to show a slight decline in 1982, a result of reduced cattle numbers, increased net cattle exports, and lower average carcass weights.

Reduced cattle numbers in the United Kingdom and Denmark are also expected to hamper beef and veal production. The present forecast for Italy in 1982 is for a slight increase. Ireland's beef and veal output is expected to rise, representing a recovery from 1981's sharp drop that resulted from destocking the previous year.

All non-EC countries in Western Europe, except Austria and Switzerland, expect slight decreases in beef and veal production as a result of increased costs of production and weak demand for beef.

Pork production in Western Europe is expected to show only a marginal gain in both the EC and non-EC countries, compared with a modest 1.6-percent increase in 1981. France's pork production will likely continue to rise slightly and may reach 1.75 million tons in 1982. In contrast, pork production in West Germany is expected to drop slightly. Although the hog/feed price ratio has improved, this improvement has not been long enough to encourage a substantial expansion in breeding. Also, some West German hog farmers have closed their operations because of losses.

Some increase in Italy's imports of live hogs and pork are causing concern among that country's hog raisers, and production is expected to decline in 1982. Most other EC producers anticipate some increase this year. In Denmark, hog numbers have recently risen in response to improved prices (prior to the outbreak of foot and mouth disease), and 1982 production is expected to climb marginally.

In the non-EC countries, pork production is likely to drop in 1982, entirely the result of Spain's expected decrease from last year's record- high output.

Poultry meat production in Western Europe is forecast to rise by over 6 percent in 1982, on top of a 5.5-percent increase in 1981, a result of continued consumer shifts from higher to lower priced meats and increases in the EC's exports. Poultry meat production in the EC climbed nearly 4 percent in 1981, and a comparable rise is forecast for 1982, with all countries indicating increases.

France, the largest EC producer of poultry meat, expects to increase production by 7 percent in 1982—a somewhat slower rate than in the past 2 years. The sharp expansion in French poultry meat production in recent years is due, in particular, to expanded broiler exports, much of which goes to non-EC countries. These exports are forecast to rise to over 380,000 tons in 1982. Major destinations will continue to be the Middle East, especially Saudi Arabia and North Yemen, and the Soviet Union.

In Italy, the second largest poultry producer in the Community, output is expected to recover in 1982, after a slight drop last year. A recent British ban on imports of poultry meat from any country that vaccinates against New Castle disease, if maintained, is expected to bolster U.K. poultry production by 2 to 3 percent in 1982.

Spain's poultry meat production is projected to show only a moderate increase (less than 2 percent) in 1982, following a sharp rise in 1981. Slackening demand resulting from the poor economic situation will bring about the slowdown. However, increased demand from a rising population and tourists (40 million in 1981), along with reduced supplies and high prices of fish, will continue to push poultry meat production up.

The Community is expected to continue to face dairy surpluses in 1982, despite the EC Commission's efforts to hold down production. A 1-percent rise in the EC's milk output is projected for 1982, because the termination of EC schemes for conversion of dairy herds to beef and its decision not to impose the "super levy" on milk deliveries should slow further herd reduction. Also, yields will likely continue to rise.

France, the largest EC milk producer, is expected to again have only a marginal increase in cow's milk production in 1982. France's dairy cow numbers as of January 1, 1982, were down 2 percent from a year earlier, but higher yields will likely compensate for the decline. The Netherlands has declining cow numbers, but increased yields will maintain a steady rise in milk output. The non-EC countries increased milk production by about 1 percent in 1981, and a comparable increase is expected this year.

Western Europe's egg production, which was down marginally in 1981, is forecast to increase slightly in 1982. The EC's output is projected to rise, with most members—especially the Netherlands and France—showing increases. During the first 9 months of 1981, the EC's layer chick hatchings were up 1.7 percent over a year earlier. Hatchings rose 8 percent in the Netherlands and 5 percent in France. However, the layer flock is substantially larger in France than in the Netherlands. The British closure of their market to French poultry meat and eggs because of veterinary reasons in September 1981 affected French egg producers. However, the French have found new markets in third countries, particularly in Iran and Algeria.

Layer chick hatchings and placements in West Germany were up sharply in late 1981, pointing to a higher potential for egg production this year. Egg production in the United Kingdom is expected to recover from 1981's reduced level. For the non-EC countries, egg output will likely continue to trend upward, with small increases in nearly all countries. [James Lopes (202) 447-8289]

Farm Income Down

For the third consecutive year, real agricultural income declined during 1981 in most of the major countries in Western Europe. Despite the large output of many principal commodities, input prices outpaced the rise in producer prices and contributed to a fall in real farm income and a widening of the income gap between agriculture and the economy as a whole. However, the deterioration in real income in 1981 was less severe than the 9-percent drop in 1980.

The rate of increase in input prices in the EC, at 13 percent in 1981, was heavily weighted by sharp increases in France, Greece, Ireland, Denmark, and Italy. In other major producing countries, the rise in input prices was either moderate (West Germany and the Benelux countries) or were slower than 1980's increase (the United Kingdom). Increases in energy prices (20 percent) continued to contribute strongly to the total rise in input prices, although the increase began to moderate during the second half of 1981. The increase in feed prices remained relatively high at 13 percent and was well above 1980's 9 percent. This reflects a rise in the price of imported feed—a result of higher U.S. dollar exchange rates. On the other hand, the rise in fertilizer prices slowed to 14 percent, compared with nearly 20 percent in 1980.

Despite some improvement in the financial situation for the farm sector in 1981, serious problems still exist in specific countries in Western Europe. In many countries, high debt repayment caused by record interest rates in 1981 poses critical problems. A profit squeeze reached dramatic proportions in Denmark in 1981, when the rise in interest rates reached a record 20 percent. Farm foreclosures in that country were an alltime-high 2,000, forcing a temporary agreement between the Government and credit institutions to not raise interest rates. The agreement expired April 1, 1982.

Similarly, in Ireland, high interest rates in 1981 and a large volume of outstanding loan repayments resulted in a static income position, despite sharply higher farm prices. Real farm income is estimated to be only about 40 to 50 percent of the peak year, 1978. In the United Kingdom, there was a marginal rise above 1980's depressed level of real income, because of lower input prices. Nevertheless, bankruptcies were high last year.

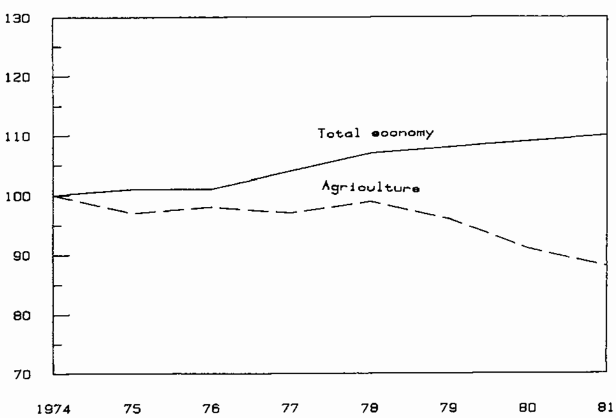
Agriculture in Italy was also in crisis. Production costs increased by over 20 percent—heavily influenced by a staggering 34-percent rise in energy costs—while producer prices rose by only 16 percent. Farmers in West Germany also fared poorly because the increase in market prices was relatively low. Returns from favorable harvests in grain, sugar beets, and potatoes were partly offset by reduced production of red meat. That country saw more than a 12-percent decline in real farm income, compared with approximately 10 percent in 1980.

Real net farm income dropped about 3 percent in France, largely because of reduced grain marketings and a stagnation in livestock earnings, compared with 1980. In an effort to relieve the farmer's discontent over the income situation, French policymakers granted $1 billion in compensation for income losses. Further so-called national aids have been proposed for 1982, although their legality is under review in the Community.

During its first year as an EC partner, Greece continued under the pressure of 25-percent inflation—one of the highest rates in the Community. Thus, despite a hefty 22-percent increase in the prices of agricultural products—the highest rise in the Community—the increase in input prices (23 percent) eroded incomes.

Index of Per Capita Real Income in the European Community

1973-1975=100



Source: Commission of The European Communities, Commission Proposals on the Fixing of Prices for Certain Agricultural Products and on Certain Related Measures (1982/83), Jan. 27, 1982.

Rate of increase in agricultural input prices in the European Community[1]

Country	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981[2]
	Percent change from year earlier					
Germany, West	8.3	2.0	−2.5	5.8	6.8	9
France	6.7	8.9	5.6	9.8	14.8	14
Italy	22.2	15.0	7.1	9.1	14.5	17
Netherlands	11.2	4.2	−4.0	7.0	7.6	9
Belgium	11.7	2.1	−2.9	5.4	8.0	9
Luxembourg	9.4	3.9	−1.5	3.9	8.8	9
United Kingdom	23.3	15.5	2.9	12.9	11.5	9
Ireland	15.7	21.6	4.2	12.6	14.5	15
Denmark	8.1	6.7	−1.1	7.6	16.1	18
Greece	9.4	12.8	8.0	20.1	34.6	23
Total EC−10	12.7	9.0	2.2	9.2	12.5	13

[1]Major inputs consumed in production. [2]Estimated.

Source: The Agricultural Situation in the Community, 1981 Report, Commission of the European Community, January 1982.

Rate of price increase for agricultural products in the European Community

Country	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981[1]
	Percent change from year earlier					
Germany, West	8.8	−1.1	−3.2	1.4	2.4	5
France	14.5	8.8	3.3	6.7	5.6	10
Italy	22.3	21.7	8.9	9.4	13.4	14
Netherlands	13.2	−1.6	−4.1	1.7	4.1	8
Belgium	17.1	−4.5	−3.8	1.2	3.1	10
Luxembourg	9.0	2.1	−1.1	2.2	4.5	5
United Kingdom	28.6	4.0	3.1	10.4	5.6	10
Ireland	26.1	22.0	12.6	5.1	−2.3	18
Denmark	13.0	4.5	5.6	1.7	11.0	10
Greece	21.0	14.1	13.8	18.0	22.2	22
Total EC-10	17.1	8.0	3.6	6.9	7.9	11

[1]Estimated.

Source: The Agricultural Situation in the Community, 1981 Report, Commission of the European Community, January 1982.

Belgium had one of few farm economies that enjoyed a strong (18 percent) increase in net farm income. Input price hikes in 1981, at 9 percent, were only slightly above 1980, while the average rise in producer prices, at 10 percent, was up sharply from the previous year. High domestic and export prices for livestock contributed to the improvement.

In several non-EC countries, the farm income situation was mixed. In both Spain and Austria, farm earnings lagged behind inflation. Spain had a 16-percent decline in farm income in 1981, primarily because of a striking increase in input costs. Farmers in both Sweden and Norway fared better because they are protected by policies designed to link price and income increases to costs. Consequently farm incomes were secured close to nonfarm levels.

Farm Income Outlook Brighter in 1982

The farm income situation in Western Europe is likely to improve in 1982, although high debt repayments will continue to strain the agricultural sectors in many countries. Nonetheless, the prices of two major cost items for Western European farmers, fuel and feeds, have recently been declining.

Rising energy prices have hit hard in Western Europe in recent years. During 1976-81, the annual price index for energy purchases by farmers in the EC rose faster than other input costs. However, recent declines in world prices of exported crude oil will likely reduce pressure on input prices during 1982. Because prices remain relatively high compared with the early 1970's, there has been an accelerated shift from oil to non-oil energy in most major countries in Western Europe. Although political uncertainties in the OPEC countries could result in changing price trends, the weak world economy and conservation of energy in major industrial countries should continue to dampen demand and result in further slippage in prices.

Declining world prices for certain feeds—a major component of input costs—are another mitigating factor affecting income. Also, U.S. soybean prices dropped to $256 a ton in January 1982, compared with an average $288 in 1981. In addition, speculative purchases of U.S. feed grains became attractive to EC-10 buyers early in 1982, when Community levies on corn dropped sharply from 101.33 ECU's on January 1, 1982, to 85.14 ECU's by January 18, 1982—a result of a narrowing of the spread between EC and world prices. Large purchases were made, covered by pre-fixing levies at attractive low rates.

Sharply climbing international freight rates in recent years weighed heavily on the rising costs and prices faced by compound-feed producers, farmers, and consumers in Western Europe. However, a sharp decline in freight rates in 1981, due largely to an increase in the number of carriers and reduced fuel prices, is another positive factor for improvement in the input cost situation.

An important factor that could affect EC farm incomes in 1982/83 is whether or not the Council will implement an average guaranteed price increase that is higher than the inflation rate—projected at over 10 percent in 1982. In 1981/82, the average price rise for farm products in the EC (in terms of ECU's) was 9.6 percent—below the 11.6-percent rate of inflation. In 1982/83, the average price increase proposed by the EC is 9 percent, while farm organizations are pressing for a 16.3-percent rise. [Marshall H. Cohen (202) 447-8289]

AGRICULTRUAL TRADE

Western Europe's Agricultural Trade Deficit Improves

High world commodity prices and U.S. dollar exchange rates, coupled with continuing export subsidies, meant that Western Europe's agricultural exports did well in 1981. Imports were down in volume as a result of the economic recession, and further helped to reduce agricultural trade deficits.

The value of both the EC's agricultural exports and imports accelerated in the first three quarters of 1981, producing a total agricultural trade increase of 13.5 percent, compared with a year earlier. (U.K. imports and exports from March to September were not reported because of a civil service strike.) Imports rose almost 8 percent, but exports climbed 20 percent. These were large gains for exports, compared with the average increase of about 11 percent in EC farm prices during 1981.

Notably good results were obtained by the EC's two leading agricultural exporters, France and the Netherlands. An excellent grain harvest and high world sugar prices early in the year particularly helped French exports. The Dutch made remarkable gains in processed food products.

The EC's agricultural trade deficit reached a high of $26 billion in 1979 but fell 14 percent to $22 billion in 1980, the lowest since 1976. It is likely that the EC will continue to have a large agricultural trade deficit.

Agriculture currently accounts for 65 percent of total Community expenditures. Export subsidies grew rapidly, from $1.4 billion in 1973 to $7.8 billion in 1980, when they accounted for almost half of the Community's agricultural expenditures.

A policy of export expansion to ameliorate the agricultural trade deficit has caused the EC increasing difficulties with other world traders. The United States has several GATT cases on EC practices pending, and other countries have also, in one form or other, protested EC agricultural trade policies. The EC has attempted to placate concerns of the developing countries through special trade concessions under the Lome Convention, which includes almost 60 developing countries, and through bilateral concessions in the Mediterranean.

On a world basis, the EC shows an agricultural trade deficit with all regions except non-EC Western Europe, which is approximately in balance, and the Soviet Union, with which the EC has a slight surplus. The largest deficit is with the developing countries ($11.3 billion in 1980), where the EC gives "most favored nation" trade privileges and other special privileges under certain agreements. The next largest deficit is with the United States—$7.9 billion in 1980.

Greece now benefits from many of the tariff privileges of other EC member countries (a 5- to 7-year transition period is established for certain products). Greece brings a small trade surplus in agricultural commodities to the Community ($273 million in 1980), but its overall trade balance has been negative for many years. The complementary nature of Greek agricultural production with that of the rest of the EC may further help their respective trade accounts. Greece produces a surplus of fruits and certain vegetables in which the Community is not self-sufficient. However, Greece is deficient in the production of beef and veal—which is in surplus in the Community—and certain agricultural inputs—e.g. fertilizers, tractors, and machinery. Greece is also lacking in the important area of animal feedstuffs, importing over a million tons of grain and oilseeds in recent years. On the other hand, a few Greek products, especially olive oil and table wine, will pose financial and trade problems for the Community.

The non-EC countries of Western Europe showed an overall agricultural trade deficit of $7.8 billion in 1980—a significant 57-percent increase over the 1976-79 average. Non-EC countries were affected by the same major forces generally influencing world markets in 1981. The region shows an agricultural trade surplus with both Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union but has large deficits with the developing countries ($4.1 billion in 1980) and the United States ($2.6 billion).

Spain, the largest agricultural trader of the non-EC countries, experienced particular problems that aggravated its agricultural trade deficit. Drought in 1981 caused a large reduction in crop output, particularly for grains. Last year, Spain's agricultural trade deficit probably neared the $1 billion reached in 1977 and 1978. Drought also severely affected Portugal and will further complicate that country's economic problems. Deterioration of the agricultural trade balance in Spain and Portugal probably offset the improvement in the non-EC countries of northern Europe.

U.S. Trade with Western Europe Maintained at Previous Levels

Total U.S. exports of agricultural products to Western Europe increased only 1 percent in value from 1980 while declining by a similar amount in quantity. Because most U.S. agricultural commodities were up in price, at least until the last quarter of 1981, the increase in value reflects higher prices.

U.S. export gains were most marked in non-EC Western Europe, particularly in Spain, making up for a slight decline in dollar sales to the Community. Sales to non-EC countries increased 13.4 percent in value and 13 percent in volume in 1981. U.S. sales to the EC fell 6 percent in volume and 2 percent in value.

Grains, oilseeds and products, and animal feeds account for 70 percent of U.S. agricultural exports to Western Europe. Several factors are combining to dampen the medium- and long-term U.S. prospects for export expansion in these commodities. Greater self-sufficiency in the production of feedstuffs and slow growth in consumer demand for animal products will make increases in feed sales extremely modest. An estimated 78 percent of U.S. exports of grains and oilseeds and products are used for feed components.

Selected U.S. agricultural exports to Western Europe[1]

Commodity[2]	Quanity			Value		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981
	1 000 Metric tons			*Million dollars*		
Live animals	—	—	—	60.4	74.2	94.5
Meat[3]	186	175	158	302.1	300.5	259.1
Wheat	2,762	2,626	2,977	449.1	481.1	540.6
Rice	382	331	502	132.1	139.3	201.4
Feed grains	14,601	17,112	15,554	1,696.7	2,216.0	2,146.9
Barley	28	323	292	3.1	42.5	38.9
Corn	14,158	15,753	14,255	1,646.8	2,039.0	1,979.6
Oats	1	30	22	0.3	4.6	3.6
Sorghum	414	1,006	985	46.5	129.9	124.8
Fresh fruit	169	279	221	72.6	123.8	127.1
Dried fruit	52	72	67	96.0	123.4	112.4
Nuts & preparations	—	—	—	374.7	519.0	358.2
Vegetables[4]	155	171	221	71.2	88.0	140.3
Soybeans	10,673	11,939	12,498	2,887.7	3,212.1	3,524.2
Other oilseeds	—	—	—	419.8	352.5	425.0
Soybean oilcake & meal	3,086	3,940	3,811	688.2	904.5	914.6
Other feeds[5]	—	—	—	572.9	778.1	725.8
Tobacco	132	148	133	551.0	690.2	696.6
Cotton, raw & linters[6]	184	238	144	268.7	384.2	235.9
Inedible tallow	277	309	322	141.6	133.7	140.9
Subtotal	—	—	—	8,784.2	10,568.4	10,643.5
Other commodities	—	—	—	86.2	1,116.7	1,192.1
Total Western Europe	—	—	—	9,871.0	11,685.1	11,835.6

— = Not applicable. [1]Data not adjusted for transshipments. [2]Categories conform to Schedule B codes, Bureau of the Census. [3]Fresh and frozen. [4]Fresh, frozen, and dried. [5]Excluding oilmeals. [6]1 metric ton = 4.59 bales.

Source: Compiled from U.S. Bureau of Census data.

Grain Exports Growing

Following the excellent 1980 harvest, Western Europe's exports of cereals and cereal products were generally up in the first three quarters of 1981, especially in the EC, which was entering its second year as a net cereal exporter.

EC exports of wheat and wheat flour to non-EC countries rose during the first 9 months of 1981, compared with the same period in 1980. Based on the number of export licenses granted, wheat exports from the EC could have been as much as 8.3 million tons in 1981 (January-September), compared with 6.6 million in 1980. Wheat flour exports could have reached 2.4 million tons, compared with 1.3 million during the first 9 months of 1980. Based on licenses granted, barley exports fell to 3.8 million tons during January-September 1981, down from 4.1 million a year earlier.

The export value of cereals and preparations in the first three quarters of 1981 reached $3.7 billion, compared with $3.5 billion in 1980, an increase of 33 percent when evaluated in European currencies. During July 1980-June 1981, EC exports of grain were considerably above those of 1979/80—19.9 million tons, compared with 15.4 million.

The non-EC countries of Western Europe also showed a large increase—3.5 million tons exported, compared with 1.3 million in 1979/80. However, both Spain and Portugal will import large quantities of grain in 1981/82 and in 1982/83, because this year's crop recovery will not be sufficient to restore cereal supplies to normal.

While grain exports for both the EC and other Western European countries are expected to fall in 1981/82—down to 19.6 million tons from 23.4 million in 1980/81—current EC export licensing is running close to last year's rate for wheat and wheat flour but is falling behind for barley.

Because of higher prices, U.S. grain exports to Western Europe in 1981 increased 1 percent in value but fell 5 percent in volume to 18.9 million tons. The continued sharp decline in EC corn imports was the major factor, while wheat, and especially wheat flour, exports showed some gains. The Community's feed grain imports have been falling for the last 6 years, because production of EC coarse grains has increased, and use of grain substitutes in feed rations has expanded.

Projections show the EC continuing as a surplus producer of grains. Even if prices were reduced to world levels, the EC Commission estimates production in 1988 at nearly 130 million tons, compared with a record 125 million in 1980 and 123 million in 1981. Such production levels would mean reduced imports of grains into the Community and likely increased attempts to export surpluses.

Dairy Trade Emphasizes Cheese

In both the European Community and world markets, shifts in consumer demand towards cheeses, whole milk powder, and condensed milk—and away from butter and skim milk powder—continued in 1981. As a consequence, shifts in both production and trade in EC dairy products occurred. Reflecting increased production, the Community's cheese exports, including intra-EC trade, are estimated to have risen some 18 percent by weight in 1981. Butter exports, on the other hand, probably declined by almost as large an amount as the increase in cheese. Both butter production and consumption fell by 1.5 percent in the EC.

In value terms, EC exports of dairy products (assuming no change in United Kingdom trade) to non-EC countries increased 30 percent, reaching $3.2 billion in the first three quarters of 1981. High-value products, like choice cheeses, led the EC export performance. Intra-EC trade rose at almost an equal pace—25 percent—to reach $4.7 billion. Imports from non-EC countries, at $340 million during January-September, were an insignificant part of total dairy trade.

The world dairy trade situation is somewhat less promising in 1982. Abundant butter and butter oil supplies will depress world prices. Cheese exports from the EC go in large part to Eastern Europe and the Middle East. In particular, a large portion of Danish cheese production is Feta cheese for the Middle Eastern market. Both areas should continue to be good export outlets for the EC, but political and economic uncertainties could alter the outlook.

Increased Oilseed Trade Expected in 1982

An estimated 15-percent drop in 1981 imports of soybeans, the major oilseed used in the EC, was not offset by a 10-percent rise in meal imports. Soybean meal production by EC crushers declined 15 percent, and soybean meal consumption fell 5 percent. With the reduced crush, vegetable oil—particularly soybean oil—consumption was sustained through slightly higher imports and a drawdown in stocks, while exports fell off marginally.

Unfavorable margins caused by world soybean prices, which were up 16 percent and were additionally inflated by a 25-percent appreciation on the exchange rate for the dollar (higher for certain currencies), forced many EC crushing mills to shut down. Low-priced Brazilian meal that was on the market through much of the year further aggravated the mills' situation.

In spite of the drop in EC imports, U.S. soybean exports to the Community increased from 9.8 million tons in 1980 to 9.9 million in 1981, and the U.S. share of EC soybean imports rose to 95 percent. However, much of the increase in U.S. exports came in the last quarter, when soybean prices declined following the harvest of the new U.S. crop. U.S. soybean meal exports to the EC fell from 3.8 to 3.5 million tons. U.S. sunflowerseed exports to the EC rose by 33,000 tons, to 982,000.

Changes in Brazilian export laws in the latter part of 1981 eliminated quotas on the exports of Brazilian soybeans. This change promises to raise Brazilian meal prices relative to beans and should enhance the position of U.S. meal exports to Europe. EC import demand for beans will depend on the relationship between the world price of beans and meal. Lower bean prices relative to product prices would be favorable to European crushers. However, it remains to be seen whether price changes will be sufficient to assure EC crushers of a return to long-term profitability. An expansion of crushing capacity seems unlikely.

Stocks of beans and meal were at record lows in September, leading to a last-quarter surge of imports. Dollar prices were lower than during the 1979/80 boom in soybean exports, when soybean prices were actually lower than EC corn prices. A Dutch guilder (Rotterdam) soybean/corn price ratio of 1.05 to 1 (February 1982) makes soybeans an excellent buy, and the ratio will improve if the value of the U.S. dollar falls. All this makes for good prospects for increased exports of soybeans and meal to Western Europe in 1982.

Spain's oilseed imports were up significantly in 1981 because of a grain shortage caused by drought. With grain stocks down significantly, Spanish oilseed mills will continue to operate at full capacity (3.2 million tons) in 1982. The United States sold Spain 1.91 million out of the estimated 2.75 million tons of soybeans and 41,400 of the 130,000 tons of meal imported by that country in 1981. Spain accounted for 63 percent of U.S. exports of soybeans and meal to non-EC Western Europe. The outlook for exports to non-EC countries is somewhat better than for the EC.

EC Withholds Sugar from Export Market

With abundant supplies of sugar, the EC decided to withhold close to 2 million tons of sugar (white sugar equivalent) from export in 1981/82, thereby saving export subsidies and preventing further depression of world prices. Total available EC sugar for export would have equaled approximately one-third of total world exports on the free market, up from about 14 percent in previous years. Even withholding 2 million tons, the EC will export over 4 million.

For the United States, the most important sugar trade with Western Europe is in molasses, which largely goes to the EC for use by feed-compounders. U.S. exports of molasses to Western Europe rose 3 percent in volume but fell 14 percent in value to $12.4 million in 1981. U.S. exports of raw cane sugar, at 14,000 tons with a value of $8.5 million, almost entirely going to Portugal, were up 5 and 49 percent, respectively, compared with 1980. Honey and confections using sugar are also good export earners for the United States. Western Europe purchased $2.8 million worth of honey from this country in 1981.

In spite of a proposed 9-percent price rise for sugar, the EC Commission is proposing that the threshold price for molasses in 1982/83 be held to the 1981/82 level. The difference between the EC threshold price and world prices will determine the levy on molasses imported into the EC.

Meat Exports Continue To Rise

Total EC exports of meat and meat products rose 19.4 percent (discounting changes in United Kingdom trade, not reported) in the first three quarters of 1981, compared with a year earlier. Exports to non-EC countries also rose 54 percent over the same period, giving the EC a positive trade balance of $60.6 million for this product category. Meat imports rose 11.5 percent, a lower rate of growth than exports.

For live animals, exports rose 11.6 percent, and imports increased 0.5 percent. External trade in live animals was brought into balance by a $122.8 million increase in exports to non-EC countries. Intra-EC trade actually declined in value.

In 1980, the Community was a net exporter of 383,000 tons of beef, having become self-sufficient in 1979. With production expected to grow at 1.5 percent a year over the next decade, and consumption at 0.7 percent, the EC's exports should expand with growth, depending on policy options on export refunds. In non-EC Western Europe, Spain reached self-sufficiency in beef in 1981. This could change somewhat when Spain enters the EC, because higher quality EC beef may be imported into that country.

The Community has been hovering around 100 percent self-sufficiency in pork production for several years. In fact, it was a net exporter of 12,000 tons in 1980. Because EC intervention aids and export refunds are more circumspect for pork than for beef or poultry, output is expected to remain at about the level of domestic demand. This demand is expected to grow about 1 percent per annum over the next few years. The outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Denmark in March 1982 will curtail meat exports from that country.

The Community was a net exporter of 234,000 tons of poultry meat in 1980, up from 214,000 in 1979. Extensive Community aid to poultry exports and national aids to production have stimulated EC exports, especially to the Middle East. U.S. exporters are concerned about EC competition on the world market, particularly given the large export subsidies granted by the EC. The National Broiler Council and other U.S. poultry associations have filed a 301 petition under the Trade Act of 1974 against EC subsidy practices in the poultry sector. While some subsidy is permissible under existing trade treaties, and is used by the EC as compensation for higher production costs incurred in the purchase of basic commodities (grains in the case of EC poultry meat), the United States has asserted that EC subsidies are higher than warranted.

A rather strong export trade in eggs has developed, led by the Netherlands, which exported 771 million eggs outside the EC in 1981 (January-September), compared with 436 million a year earlier. French exports to non-EC countries increased at an even faster rate, from 69 to 135 million eggs.

Windfall in U.S. Deciduous Fruit Exports Likely in 1982

The United States is the sixth largest exporter of fresh apples to the EC and, in most years, is the largest in the Northern Hemisphere. Because the Southern Hempisphere's deciduous fruit does not come on the market until late in March, good opportunities exist for U.S. apple and pear exports.

Last year production of apples and pears in the EC (including Greece) was down 30 percent from 1980, and prices were up. U.S. exports of apples to the EC totaled almost 20,000 tons valued at $11.6 million in 1981, up 44 percent from 1980. While 1981 trade data for the EC are incomplete, even this high figure for 1981 U.S. exports would represent only 5 percent of EC imports from third countries in 1980. U.S. pear exports to the EC in 1981, at nearly 1,000 tons and a half million dollars in value, were somewhat off from 1980. Cherry exports, sweet and tart, were about $2.6 million, and berry exports totaled some $6.5 million.

Spain, our biggest Northern Hemisphere competitor on the EC market, had a slightly improved 1981 fruit crop over the previous year's, but it was below earlier levels. Czechoslovakia exported 14,000 tons to the EC in 1980, about as much as Spain (14,300 tons) and more than the United States (13,000 tons). Because the 1980 Czechoslovakian crop was exceptional, it is unlikely that its exports will again reach 1980's level, and 1981 production is reported to be down 60 percent. Because the EC is usually self-sufficient in deciduous fruit, even to the point where it has to use marketing orders to control production, any U.S. trade gains in deciduous fruits during 1981/82 will probably be transitory.

The U.S. exports about as much deciduous fruit to non-EC Western Europe as to the EC. Apple exports in 1981 totaled 20,000 tons with a value of $11.4 million, and were almost identical to EC sales. Pear exports totaled 7,000 metric tons valued at $3.5 million. Cherry exports were worth $340,000, and berry exports equaled $1.3 million. Most of these exports go to Northern Europe.

On the EC citrus fruit market, possible U.S. gains seem somewhat tentative because of frost damage to the 1981/82 Florida crop and good crops in Italy and Greece. The U.S. sold $13 million in oranges and tangerines, $12.5 million in lemons and limes, and $31.3 million in grapefruit to the EC in 1981. U.S. exports of fresh citrus to non-EC Western Europe were small compared with those to the EC—$1.5 million in oranges, $1.7 million in lemons and limes, and $15 million in grapefruit. Exports of frozen fruit and fruit preparations to Western Europe, at $51.5 million in 1981, constituted an important market with growth potential, mostly in the non-EC countries.

Tobacco Trade Higher in Value

U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco to Western Europe in 1981 fell from 148,000 tons in 1980 to 133,000 in 1981. The total value increased 1 percent to $697 million. Exports to the EC declined in both quantity and value—from 110,100 tons in 1980 to 94,700 in 1981, valued at $520 million and $491 million, respectively. The volume of U.S. exports to non-EC Western Europe was virtually unchanged from a year earlier but rose in value to $206 million, from last year's $171 million.

Within the EC, declines in U.S. exports were sharpest in West Germany—down 8,000 tons—and the Netherlands—down 7,400 tons. The decline in Dutch imports represents, in part, a loss in transshipments. Since most of these transshipments go to West Germany, the United States' largest market loss in the EC certainly occurred there. The German market has become more difficult for U.S. growers. An unofficial agreement between German cigarette manufacturers and the German Ministry of Health limits Maleic Hydrazide, a growth regulator, in finished cigarettes to 80 parts per million (PPM). The average PPM residue on tested U.S. flue-cured burley, although down from previous years, was 152 PPM in 1981. However, the mixing of U.S. tobacco with other leaf simply to meet the health standards has become increasingly difficult, because foreign growers have also begun to use the growth regulator.

EC imports of tobacco and manufactures in the first 9 months of 1981 (discounting changes in United Kingdom trade) declined by 2.3 percent to $964 million. EC exports to non-EC countries, consisting of some Greek raw tobacco, but mostly of cigarettes and other manufactured tobacco products, declined 7.5 percent to $492 million. Intra-EC trade in tobacco and manufactures grew by 2.7 percent to $949 million.

Record U.S. Agricultural Exports Forecast for 1981/82, but Long-Term Outlook Poor

U.S. agricultural exports to Western Europe are forecast to rise in fiscal 1982 to a record $12 billion, 9 percent above 1981. Exports will increase in both quantity and value after the sluggish 1981 performance. While the 1982 forecast represents a record for U.S. exporters in dollar terms, the volume is only slightly (2.2 percent) above 1980. Since general prices have increased by at least 20 percent in the 2-year interval, U.S. exports to Western Europe will have fallen considerably in terms of constant dollars.

The long-run prospects for U.S. agricultural export expansion on European markets is not bright. Sluggish economic growth is forecast over the next few years, as Europe deals with an energy deficit and structural economic problems. These conditions will dampen demand for agricultural and food products, already commanding a large share of European income expenditures. The EC has become self-sufficient in many of the major agricultural products (dairy, grains, beef and veal, poultry, and sugar) and is making some, if limited, progress in the area of its greatest deficit, vegetable proteins. Some of these commodity surpluses will compete with U.S. sales in third country markets, as well as within the EC. Prospects for U.S. sales are somewhat more encouraging in non-EC Western Europe in the intermediate term, although that area is also making progress toward greater agricultural self-sufficiency. [Stephen Sposato (202) 447-8289]

AGRICULTURAL POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

An improved budget situation during 1981 appears to have diminished the EC members' sense of urgency for CAP reform. The world economic slowdown has encouraged member countries to push national viewpoints rather than the broader Community interests perceived by the EC Commission. However, the threat of a budget expenditure overrun and reform pressures both within and outside the EC continue to be major factors in the Commission's policy proposals.

EC Commission Announces Guidelines For CAP Reform

In recent years, EC budget expenditures for supporting agricultural production have come close to surpassing revenues available for the CAP. This situation occurred as EC self-sufficiency in numerous farm commodities grew in response to generous support prices and export subsidies. Under recent conditions of reduced EC and world economic growth and prospects for more of the same in the coming years, the problem has appeared to be unresolvable under the present CAP. To facilitate adjustment of the CAP to current realities, the EC Commission in October 1981 proposed guidelines for the CAP's further evolution. The Commission's commodity guidelines focus on goals to be achieved by 1988, and the central objective is to retreat from the budget precipice in graduated steps that minimize farm unemployment in a period when other sectors of the economy cannot absorb the existing industrial workforce.

To achieve these goals in various commodity sectors, the Commission has proposed a variety of actions. These would include EC producer prices moving toward world prices, output targets with price penalties for overproduction, long-term export agreements with third countries, import restrictions on certain feed grain substitutes, measures to upgrade product quality, EC direct income supports, and enforced alignment of national expenditures on agriculture with overall EC objectives.

1982/83 EC Farm Prices Under Discussion

In late January, the EC Commission made its farm price proposals for 1982/83. The proposed price increases range from 6.6 percent for feed grains to 12 percent for sunflowerseed, with 9-percent increases for most of the major commodities (including milk, beef, pork, sheep meat, sugar, and olive oil).

The price increases proposed by the Commission are significantly below the 16.3-percent average recommended by the Committee of Agricultural Organizations in the EC (COPA), a Community-wide organization of farm producers. The EC Council officially sets prices and, in response to national concerns, is likely to fix 1982/83 prices above those proposed by the Commission. The Council began review of the Commission's recommendations in late February, but the United Kingdom has indicated that it will delay any price agreements until the question of its contribution to the EC budget is satisfactorily resolved.

Deadlock Between Grain and Livestock Interests

The most controversial of the commodity guidelines and price proposals concerns feed grains. The Commission proposes a narrowing of the gap between EC and world grain prices, in conjunction with production targets. While there would be no limitation on production, overproduction would be penalized by lower levels of support, thereby shifting some of the cost of subsidized exports to producers. To motivate greater EC use of its own grain, the EC proposes restrictions on imports of feed grain substitutes through negotiations with third country suppliers.

Opinion over the composite issue of EC feed grain prices and imports of feed grain substitutes varies by country. France, with many small farms producing grains, is wary of lower price increases, not to mention price penalties. France has spearheaded the effort to eliminate the duty-free status of imports of feed grain substitutes but wants continued high prices for EC grain producers and subsidized exports. Some other countries, where production and exports of meat and dairy products are relatively more crucial to the farm sector, are unwilling to give up the less expensive imports without assurance that reduced grain prices will compensate for them.

Placing barriers on imports of feed grain substitutes may be difficult while France, Italy, and Greece adjust to new Governments, and while livestock producers and feed compounders fear the effects of increased feed costs in a period of high inflation. In April, the Commission requested authorization from the Council to begin consultations to modify present conditions for importation of corn gluten feed and other feed grain substitutes. If such considerations go forward, they would clearly be aimed at placing some constraints on U.S. exports of corn gluten feed to the EC.

Aligning the CAP to the Realities Of a 12-Member EC

One of the most difficult problems in forming and gaining acceptance of a common agricultural policy is the difference in viewpoints separating the northern and southern EC countries. These differences were brought to the forefront by the entry of Greece in 1981 and will be accentuated as the EC expands to 12 members when it adds Spain and Portugal to the current southern constituency of Italy, Greece, and southeastern France.

Part of the North-South issue is over the ability of EC budget resources to cover costs created by surpluses of Mediterranean products, such as olive oil, wine, oriental tobacco, and processed fruits and vegetables, while maintaining current allocations for the major products of the northern areas, livestock and grains. Another aspect of the issue that relates to commodity support is the industrial inferiority of the South, where there are fewer local nonfarm outlets for excess farm labor. This has caused partial dependence on northern industry to absorb excess labor, but recession now limits such employment opportunities. Mediterranean commodities are often the major, if not only, cash crops in the relatively underdeveloped regions, and their often intensive labor requirements provide the major source of employment of excess labor. Therefore, judicious treatment of those commodities appears necessary to avoid undesirable economic and social consequences.

Southern producers are relatively more dependent on EC markets for disposing of surpluses than are the northern countries. The rivalry for EC markets is illustrated by the "wine war" between France and Italy in late 1981. France held up the unloading of about 100,000 liters of Italian wine in French ports. Although the EC ordered release of the wine, France delayed compliance in order to protect the interests of wine producers in the south of France.

Similarly, difficulty in finding outlets for Italy's oriental tobacco caused some concern over Greek entrance into the EC. This issue has been defused at least temporarily by requiring Greece to conform to CAP regulations, which do not permit the former Greek differentation in product quality between export and domestic use. Also, a special aid to Italian producers is being considered to keep Italian oriental leaf competitive with Greece's.

Sugar CAP Modified

In July 1981, the EC modified its CAP for sugar by expanding the production levy to include 2 percent of the intervention price on sugar produced within the A quota and to permit a second and third levy on B quota sugar. Previously, only B quota sugar was subject to a producer co-responsibility levy to aid in disposal of excess sugar, and that was confined to a one-time levy on a given year's production. No CAP support is paid for C quota sugar. Theoretically, the new extension of co-responsibility will eliminate the sugar sector's claims on the EC budget.

The CAP for sugar resulted in a rapid expansion in EC sugar production during the 1970's. The EC has been a net exporter of sugar since 1975, and its exports recently accounted for about 18 percent of world trade. Much of the large surplus in 1981 was moved onto world markets at subsidized prices that contributed to sharply depressed world prices. While the recent CAP changes may dampen production increases, the EC will continue to be a net exporter.

Pressures for CAP Reform From Outside the EC

Other exporting countries have stepped up pressure on EC authorities to modify the tariff and subsidy provisions of the CAP. The most notable development in this regard was a series of cases that the United States put before the GATT Subsidies Code Committee in 1981. Concerning wheat flour, poultry, and sugar, the United States contends that EC subsidies contravene the GATT by displacing or undercutting U.S. sales to third markets. In the case of canned fruits and raisins, the U.S. position maintains that EC processing subsidies give undue advantage to EC suppliers on the Community's markets. On fresh and processed citrus, the U.S. contention is that EC preferential tariffs granted to certain Mediterranean suppliers constitutes unfair competition and violates the "most favored nation" clause of the GATT. Finally, it is being argued that EC pasta and wheat flour exports are being subsidized in violation of GATT stipulations forbidding subsidized exports of nonprimary products.

Significant Policy Developments In Non-EC Countries

Accession negotiations between Spain and the EC stalled during 1981. Spain desires a uniform transition period to the CAP for all commodities, while the EC would prefer to have longer periods for some commodities potentially troublesome to its budget. Adding to EC concerns is a special credit line made available by the Spanish Government to finance a 5-year improvement plan for olive oil production in the most favorable producing regions. The issue of CAP costs for olive oil is already disruptive without a further production increase.

In Portugal, a major policy goal in 1981 was preparation for EC membership. The process of ending or otherwise changing government marketing monopolies was begun, and conformity to EC classification and marketing standards was introduced for some commodities. Fertilizer prices and prices paid by farmers for a range of food and feed ingredients were also raised during the year. At the same time, retail price controls were loosened on a large number of products. These measures are a first step toward conformity with EC policies.

A main provision of Sweden's 1981-82 and 1982-84 farm programs is the sharp reduction of consumer subsidies. This action is designed to lower consumer demand for livestock products, thereby cutting back production. Provisions to bi-annually compensate farmers for cost increases are retained in the programs.

The new conservative Government in Norway has also announced intentions of reducing consumer subsidies. At the same time, it is considering the possible use of price penalties or quota arrangements to bring down surplus production in the dairy sector, if the present system of offering farmers bonuses to maintain production at the previous year's level fails. [Miles J. Lambert (202) 447-8289]

Update on the EC's 1982/83 Price Package

On May 17, 1982, the Council agreed to an average 11–percent increase in agricultural prices for 1982/83. Feed grain prices were set at 8.7 percent above last year. These increases are greater than those proposed by the Commission and run counter to its guideline for the 1980's, which calls for movement toward narrowing the gap between EC producer and world commodity prices. Contrary to the customary unanimity of decision on prices, this year's price package was approved by a majority vote in order to circumvent objections to passage raised by the United Kingdom because of its budget rebate claims. Denmark and Greece also opposed the precedent set by the majority vote action.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: A MARKET AND COMPETITOR FOR U.S. HIGH-VALUE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

The EC is both a leading market for U.S. high-value and processed agricultural products (HVP's) and by far the strongest competitor to U.S. sales worldwide. [1]

Given the employment and income generated by HVP's in the producing country, this aspect of U.S.-EC agricultural trade has attracted considerable attention.

The EC, at first glance, is an attractive market for U.S. HVP exports. Its population in 1980 numbered 271 million, compared with the United States' 228 million, while its GDP topped $2.8 trillion, exceeding the United States' $2.6 trillion. Personal disposable income levels are high, and marketing channels are well developed.

Despite these characteristics, the EC is a difficult market in which to introduce or expand sales of many U.S. HVP's. More than half of the Community's imports of these items are met by intra-EC trade. The remainder is supplied by a wide diversity of countries. During 1978-80, the U.S. share of the EC HVP market averaged 4.6 percent, representing sales of $2.5 billion annually. Generally, only about one-fourth of the EC's agricultural purchases from the United States are HVP's, while the rest consists of basic commodities or bulk items, such as soybeans and corn.

To protect EC processors from lower priced products originating in the United States and other countries, the Community applies a highly protective system of import barriers and, in some cases, also provides subsidies to its own processors. These measures are designed to push import prices above EC prices, giving a competitive edge to the Community's own products.

EC Measures Limiting Market Access for U.S. HVP's

The principal means by which the EC protects its own agricultural producers from external competition is the variable levy. Levies are defined and computed differently

[1] HVP's (most of them listed on the accompanying table) include processed agricultural products, as well as raw commodities that have high unit values.

EC-9 imports of selected high-value and processed agricultural products[1]

Commodity groups	Total[2]		Intra-EC trade		United States		Other		United States' share	
	1973-75	1978-80	1973-75	1978-80	1973-75	1978-80	1973-75	1978-80	1973-75	1978-75
	Million dollars								*Percent*	
Meat, fresh, chilled, or frozen	4,456.5	8,109.2	2,854.6	6,034.0	160.8	319.9	1,441.1	1,755.3	3.6	3.9
Meat, dried, salted, or smoked	525.0	860.2	474.1	828.2	0.5	0.4	50.4	31.6	0.1	0.1
Dairy products, eggs	3,056.9	6,416.4	2,696.3	5,811.8	6.2	4.4	354.4	600.2	0.2	0.1
Wheat, etc., meal or flour	41.6	85.9	37.0	83.9	1.2	0.7	3.4	1.3	2.9	0.8
Cereal preparations	512.8	1,187.2	446.9	1,072.5	8.8	6.2	57.1	108.5	1.7	0.5
Fruit; nuts, fresh or dry	3,011.6	5,162.3	893.3	1,493.0	132.0	323.7	1,986.3	3,345.6	4.4	6.3
Oranges, tangerines	645.4	1,068.5	27.7	52.7	21.1	27.5	596.6	988.3	3.3	2.6
Grapefruit, lemons	224.3	367.4	38.9	54.2	28.9	62.6	156.5	250.6	12.9	17.0
Edible nuts, fresh or dried	389.7	789.3	76.0	138.8	70.5	209.9	243.2	440.6	18.1	26.6
Dried fruit	234.1	430.3	13.0	35.2	37.4	64.6	183.7	330.5	16.0	15.0
Raisins	162.1	269.4	1.4	3.6	13.9	24.8	146.8	241.0	8.6	9.2
Fruit, preserved	1,024.8	1,756.6	356.4	743.5	51.7	77.0	616.7	936.1	5.0	4.4
Fruit, vege. juices	307.2	615.3	130.2	280.2	19.5	33.5	157.5	301.6	6.3	5.4
Vegetables, fresh, frozen, dried	2,163.8	4,300.9	1,128.8	2,130.7	65.0	101.3	970.0	2,068.9	3.0	2.4
Dried leguminous vegetables	275.1	395.5	59.3	125.5	56.1	81.7	159.7	188.3	20.4	20.7
Vegetables, preserved or prepared	862.9	1,363.0	462.5	799.0	11.5	26.8	388.9	537.2	1.3	2.0
Refined sugar, etc.	443.8	397.7	399.0	371.7	9.8	0.1	35.0	25.9	2.2	0.0
Sugar preparations, nonchocolate	190.3	390.9	167.3	335.1	3.2	12.0	19.8	43.8	1.7	3.1
Coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices	3,560.0	9,957.2	708.3	2,055.5	6.4	17.1	2,845.3	7,884.6	0.2	0.2
Bran, etc. for animal feed	200.5	377.1	52.9	113.1	11.4	28.9	136.2	235.1	5.7	7.7
Oilseed cake and meal	1,586.3	3,272.4	327.5	659.3	503.4	826.2	755.4	1,786.9	31.7	25.2
Meatmeal or fishmeal fodder	306.4	381.6	74.6	115.3	9.8	9.5	222.0	256.8	3.2	2.5
Food waste and feed, n.e.s.	567.4	1,481.0	401.6	938.8	119.8	437.8	46.0	104.4	21.1	29.6
Misc. food preparations	535.9	1,211.0	415.9	1,010.0	32.2	36.8	87.8	164.2	6.0	3.0
Beverages	1,960.3	3,931.8	1,478.5	3,142.1	19.3	28.8	462.5	760.9	1.0	0.7
Tobacco manufactures	412.9	1,081.0	378.9	1,005.9	11.1	18.2	22.9	56.9	2.7	1.7
Animal oils and fats	426.8	678.4	154.4	243.9	95.8	158.5	176.6	276.0	22.4	23.4
Tallow	238.2	407.0	109.5	189.4	73.9	126.3	54.8	91.3	31.0	31.0
Fixed vegetable oils and fats	1,771.1	2,449.4	570.9	901.3	42.1	43.8	1,158.1	1,504.3	2.4	1.8
Total HVP products	27,851.7	55,281.5	14,492.7	29,923.8	1,339.4	2,542.7	12,019.6	22,815.0	4.8	4.6
Total agricultural	48,045.0	87,552.2	21,182.0	42,261.0	5,620.3	9,288.5	21,242.7	36,002.7	11.7	10.6

[1]Annual averages. [2]The sum of the nine individual EC members' imports both from other EC countries "intra-EC" and from non-EC countries.

Source: United Nations International Trade Statistics.

for different commodity groups, but their purpose is to ensure that the price of an import into the EC is higher than the guaranteed or support price of a corresponding commodity produced in the Community.

Variable levies apply not only to many bulk agricultural imports, including wheat, feed grains, and paddy rice, but also to a wide variety of HVP's. EC imports of the principal meats, grain flours, dairy products, eggs, and sugar are subject to levies. In addition, processed foods manufactured from grain, dairy products, or sugar are subject (wholly or in part) to levies intended to compensate the processors for the higher prices they pay for their raw materials.

Another type of import protection is provided by the EC's *Common External Tariff (CXT)*. Agricultural HVP's are subject to duties ranging up to more than 100 percent, depending on the item, with the majority falling within 20 to 30 percent.

The CXT does not apply to intra-EC trade. Items originating in any of the member States can be traded without payment of duty to any of the other members. Duty-free trade between Greece and the other EC members will be phased in over 5 to 7 years.

U.S. exports of HVP's to the EC are also hampered, in many instances, by product standards that differ from those used in the United States. These may relate to the labeling and packaging of a product, the use of food additives or dyes, health or sanitary requirements, or other regulations. While efforts are underway to harmonize standards—both among the EC countries themselves and on a worldwide basis—they are still largely defined and administered on a country basis.

EC processors of several types of fruit and vegetables receive a significant additional cost advantage over U.S. and other non-EC competitors through the operation of "processing subsidies." These apply to certain processed fruit and vegetables, including tomato concentrate, canned peeled tomatoes, tomato juice, canned peaches, figs, oranges, lemons, prunes, raisins, currants, and certain varieties of cherries and pears. Subsidies are paid to EC processors on the basis of contracts placed with EC primary producers at or above stipulated minimum purchase prices.

Besides encountering problems raised by variable levies, tariffs, other import barriers, and processing subsidies, U.S. HVP exporters are often placed at a competitive disadvantage by the Community's tariff preference policies. Tariff rates are reduced for imports of specified items originating in "preferential supplier countries." These include a large group of Mediterranean countries, as well as almost 60 developing countries with which the EC members have historic ties.

The extent to which import barriers and processing subsidies hamper U.S. HVP exports to the Community varies. While many U.S. HVP's are rendered uncompetitive by these measures, others have proved successful.

Selected U.S. HVP's on the EC Market

U.S. fresh, frozen, and chilled meat exports to the EC are virtually all confined to items that are free of variable import levies and face zero or relatively low tariffs. Ninety-five percent of the Community's fresh meat imports from this country consist of edible offals—mainly of beef and veal—and horsemeat. The principal meats—beef and veal (except offals), pork, and poultry—face variable levies and high tariffs and, in some instances, exclusion on the basis of health or sanitary regulations that are different or differently administered than those in the United States.

Dairy products and eggs, like the principal meats, are protected by variable import levies that render U.S. exports uncompetitive. U.S. sales averaged less than $5 million during 1978-80.

Milling industry products, including all grain flours, are largely subject to variable import levies to compensate EC millers for the artificially high prices they pay for wheat and other grains. Levies also apply to malts, starches, and most other milling products and byproducts. However, certain residues of the corn starch industry, notably corn gluten feed, are not subject to levies.

Bakery and other cereal preparations are usually subject to both tariffs and variable component levies. These import barriers, combined with a high level of self-sufficiency within the Community, render EC imports of these items from the United States insignificant, averaging only $6 million annually during 1978-80.

Fresh and dry tree nuts, principally almonds, are among the most rapidly growing high-value imports from the United States. Sales more than tripled between 1976 and 1980, from $92 to $308 million. Almonds are charged a tariff of 7 percent and, like all edible nuts, are free of variable levies. Although the United States is currently the principal supplier of almonds to the Community, it will face increased competition from Spain because of the duty-free access that country will receive when it joins the EC. Walnuts are also a significant U.S. export. Although sales of hazel nuts (filberts), pecans, and pistachio nuts are comparatively small, they may have potential for further expansion.

The low U.S. share of the EC fresh citrus fruit market, only 5.6 percent during 1978-80, is partly due to the high tariff faced by U.S. oranges and tangerines during the winter season (October-April). Meanwhile, Spain and the other Mediterranean suppliers receive large tariff preferences. Lemons and grapefruit—subject to lower tariffs—are somewhat more successful on the EC market. U.S. fresh citrus juice and frozen concentrate sales are hampered by high tariffs that are combined with additional levies when sugar is added. Meanwhile, Mediterranean suppliers benefit from large tariff preferences.

On the EC dried fruit market, the United States is the leading supplier of prunes, even though the Community's own producers, France and Italy, enjoy duty-free access to other member countries while U.S. prunes face a 12-percent tariff. Supply availabilities account for the dominant U.S. position. Raisins, a small but traditional U.S. export to the EC, are threatened by excessive processing subsidies that were established when Greece, a major supplier, joined in 1981.

Dried beans, half of them going to the United Kingdom for further processing into baked beans and soups, account for three-fourths of EC imports of dried legumes from the United States. Tariffs on these dried pulses are relatively low—2 to 5 percent—and while preferences are extended to certain Mediterranean suppliers, their effect is not major.

Prepared and preserved fruit and vegetables are among the most difficult HVP's to export successfully to the EC. The U.S. share of EC imports of these items averaged only 3 percent during 1978-80.

Canned, frozen, or otherwise preserved fruit and vegetables entering the EC are subject to relatively high tariffs. In addition to the basic tariff rate, most items containing added sugar are subject to a variable component levy. Several of these products also receive processing subsidies when manufactured in the Community from EC-grown produce. Preferential tariffs are widely used and place U.S. exports at a competitive disadvantage to Mediterranean and ACP suppliers in many instances.

Processed feedstuffs, in contrast to most HVP's, are largely free of either variable levies or high tariffs. EC imports during 1978-80 averaged $1.3 billion annually—half of all U.S. HVP sales. Soybean meal is the largest seller in the group. Other U.S. processed feed ingredients that have proved successful on the EC market are corn gluten feed, a versatile ingredient that is used as a source both of protein and carbohydrates in many feed formulas, and citrus pulp, used in cattle feed. Both of these byproducts currently enter the EC free of levies and tariffs and have achieved rapid sales growth.

Prohibitively high tariffs, established to protect EC manufacturers from outside competition, largely exclude U.S. tobacco products from the Community. The CXT on cigarettes is 90 percent; cigars, 52 percent; and smoking tobacco, 117 percent. Spain receives a preferential rate of 40 percent of the CXT. Several of the Mediterranean and all of the ACP countries are granted duty-free entry for all tobacco products exported to the EC.

U.S. vegetable oil sales in the EC are impeded by the Community's own large-scale output of several oils, including soybean, olive, sunflower, and rapeseed; by moderately high tariffs; and by imports of palm and coconut oils—most of them benefiting from preferential rates.

Despite the handicaps, there is always room for new HVP products and specialty items on the EC market. Because of the market's size, vitality, and openness to product innovations, it is worthy of serious consideration by U.S. exporters. Total U.S. HVP exports are unlikely to increase significantly, however, as long as the Community maintains its highly protective import barriers and processing subsidies.

The EC as a Competitor to U.S. Agricultural Exports

The EC is the world's leading exporter of HVP's, even excluding intra-EC trade. Its HVP exports totaled $53.5 billion in 1980, of which $19.9 billion went to destinations outside the Community. This compares with U.S. HVP exports of $11.4 billion that year. The EC is by far the strongest U.S. competitor in this sector.

The rapid growth and size of the Community's HVP exports is made possible by the use of export subsidies to compensate for differences between EC market prices—normally higher—and world market prices. These subsidies enable EC exports to compete effectively with the United States and other suppliers and, in some cases, to undersell them decisively. Certain EC processed goods also benefit from processing subsidies that reduce their production costs and from other forms of economic assistance.

For fresh, chilled, and frozen meat, the main thrust of the EC marketing effort has been in poultry, specifically to the Middle East. In 1980, the Community spent approximately $220 million in direct export subsidies on poultry. In particular, the subsidies on whole chickens have seriously cut into the United States' Middle Eastern markets.

The Community is a major producer of pork, a commodity qualifying for subsidies for exports to third countries. However, approximately 98 percent of exports are within the Community. Nevertheless, the EC (largely Denmark) has expanded market development activities in the Far East (principally Hong Kong and Japan) in recent years.

EC exports of milling industry products, particularly wheat flour, have gained rapidly through the use of aggressive sales techniques and export subsidies. While U.S. wheat flour and semolina exports doubled between 1970 and 1980, those from the EC, starting from the same base of approximately $100 million, increased nearly tenfold. EC milling industry products have achieved large-sale gains in Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and other Middle Eastern markets.

The major EC dairy product exported to points outside the Community is skimmed milk powder, an item not significantly competing with U.S. products in world markets. U.S. exports of this commodity are largely via concessional programs. EC exports of processed milk products (butter and cheese) are largely consumed on the continent, but cheese exports are finding consumer acceptance in third country markets.

Fruit and vegetable exports from the EC are capturing markets throughout the world, but on a highly specific basis. The rapid proliferation of commodities that qualify for processing subsidies has increased production, but much of this is consumed within the EC. The largest markets outside the EC are by far the other Western European countries, principally Switzerland and Austria. These markets are also potentially good outlets for U.S. exports of processed fruits and vegetables. In addition, the Middle East and Japan are expanding markets for EC processed fruits and vegetables.

Products of major interest to the United States include canned peaches, canned pears, raisins, and canned fruit cocktail. However, only a small share of total EC production from this group is sold outside the EC, and none of them receive export subsidies. Nonetheless, as mentioned, processing subsidies are significant.

The market for frozen vegetables outside the EC is relatively small ($128 million in 1979). The Middle East is the fastest growing non-European market.

The EC is a net importer of fresh fruit, although in some years it does export sizable quantities of deciduous fruit. Self-sufficiency rates for citrus fruit will increase sharply when Spain becomes an EC partner later in the 1980's.

The EC is a formidable exporter of beverages to non-EC markets, shipping $4.1 billion in 1980. Wine accounts for half the total, but beer, mineral water, and soft drinks have also found growing markets. Major external markets for EC beverages are the United States, OPEC countries, and non-EC Western European countries, such as Sweden and Switzerland. The United States has developed strong marketing efforts for wine and will likely continue to find increased consumer acceptance worldwide.

U.S. exports of these and other HVP products are challenged by vigorous EC marketing efforts, underpinned in many cases by the EC's system of export subsidies and other aids. In some sectors, the EC's use of subsidies appears to be unfairly undercutting the United States and other suppliers. With other product groups, the EC's competitive strength lies elsewhere—in product differentiation, aggressive marketing efforts, and the availability of strong traditional marketing channels. [Harold A. McNitt (202) 447-6809]

APPENDIX

APPENDIX TABLE 1 --AREA AND PRODUCTION OF GRAINS IN WESTERN EUROPE,

COUNTRY AND YEAR	AREA: WHEAT	AREA: RYE 2/	AREA: FEED GRAINS: BARLEY	AREA: FEED GRAINS: OATS	AREA: FEED GRAINS: CORN	AREA: FEED GRAINS: TOTAL 3/	AREA: RICE, PADDY	AREA: TOTAL GRAINS	PRODUCTION: WHEAT	PRODUCTION: RYE 2/	PRODUCTION: FEED GRAINS: BARLEY	PRODUCTION: FEED GRAINS: OATS
	1,000 HECTARES								1,000 TONS			
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY												
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG												
1978	195	17	174	40	6	228	---	440	1,021	64	841	161
1979	198	14	176	37	6	227	---	439	1,013	51	844	148
1980	188	11	172	37	6	223	---	422	880	41	865	135
1981	174	9	172	36	4	218	---	401	924	36	823	139
DENMARK												
1978	121	84	1,570	61	---	1,639	---	1,844	642	315	6,301	206
1979	114	70	1,622	39	---	1,666	---	1,850	589	258	6,662	162
1980	139	44	1,420	40	---	1,465	---	1,648	652	155	5,517	159
1981	148	84	1,570	44	---	1,619	---	1,851	792	315	6,301	185
FRANCE												
1978	4,166	138	2,814	611	1,803	5,493	11	9,808	20,936	435	11,321	2,203
1979	4,087	116	2,802	540	1,997	5,594	7	9,804	19,544	355	11,196	1,845
1980	4,581	130	2,650	534	1,757	5,175	7	9,893	23,688	408	11,716	1,931
1981	4,735	118	2,578	492	1,570	4,863	5	9,721	22,782	354	10,180	1,741
GERMANY, WEST												
1978	1,619	674	1,951	750	116	3,063	---	5,356	8,118	2,548	8,608	3,202
1979	1,609	583	1,989	704	115	3,018	---	5,210	7,971	2,189	8,184	2,904
1980	1,668	546	2,002	691	119	2,999	---	5,213	8,156	2,098	8,826	2,659
1981	1,617	490	2,048	683	126	3,016	---	5,123	8,239	1,750	8,701	2,681
IRELAND												
1978	49	---	307	31	---	338	---	387	253	1	1,396	118
1979	49	---	324	28	---	352	---	401	245	1	1,438	104
1980	47	---	332	26	---	358	---	405	242	1	1,415	100
1981	42	---	345	20	---	365	---	407	220	---	1,490	80
ITALY												
1978	3,472	15	294	228	928	1,461	191	5,139	9,191	36	819	461
1979	3,452	15	308	223	936	1,479	183	5,129	8,980	37	813	431
1980	3,405	15	330	227	936	1,508	176	5,104	9,150	36	947	450
1981	3,257	14	334	224	1,022	1,599	175	5,045	8,497	34	950	420
NETHERLANDS												
1978	121	17	71	25	---	97	---	235	792	68	355	140
1979	140	12	63	21	---	85	---	237	836	49	288	109
1980	142	10	53	18	---	73	---	225	882	39	258	94
1981	132	8	53	21	---	75	---	215	845	30	254	111
UNITED KINGDOM												
1978	1,257	9	2,350	182	1	2,551	---	3,817	6,613	30	9,850	706
1979	1,371	7	2,343	136	1	2,494	---	3,872	7,140	20	9,613	542
1980	1,441	6	2,331	148	1	2,498	---	3,945	8,470	20	10,230	605
1981	1,493	6	2,338	142	1	2,495	---	3,994	8,439	20	10,300	635
TOTAL EC-9												
1978	11,000	954	9,531	1,928	2,854	14,870	202	27,026	47,566	3,497	39,491	7,197
1979	11,020	817	9,627	1,728	3,055	14,915	190	26,942	46,318	2,960	39,038	6,245
1980	11,611	762	9,290	1,721	2,819	14,299	183	26,855	52,120	2,798	39,774	6,133
1981	11,598	729	9,438	1,662	2,723	14,249	180	26,756	50,738	2,539	38,999	5,992
GREECE												
1978	954	3	366	59	120	547	19	1,523	2,260	5	955	98
1979	939	3	373	56	122	552	18	1,512	2,397	6	842	83
1980	957	3	331	50	163	545	17	1,522	2,931	6	949	89
1981	987	3	321	49	161	531	15	1,536	2,716	5	780	84
TOTAL EC-10												
1978	11,954	957	9,897	1,987	2,974	15,417	221	28,549	49,826	3,502	40,446	7,295
1979	11,959	820	10,000	1,784	3,177	15,467	208	28,454	48,715	2,966	39,880	6,328
1980	12,568	765	9,621	1,771	2,982	14,844	200	28,377	55,051	2,804	40,723	6,222
1981	12,585	732	9,759	1,711	2,884	14,780	195	28,292	53,454	2,544	39,779	6,076

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

ANNUAL 1978-81 1/

PRODUCTION--CONT.				YIELD								COUNTRY AND YEAR
						FEED GRAINS						
CORN	TOTAL 3/	RICE, PADDY	TOTAL GRAINS	WHEAT	RYE 2/	BARLEY	OATS	CORN	TOTAL 3/	RICE, PADDY	TOTAL GRAINS	
------- 1,000 TONS --------				------------------- KGS. PER HECTARE -------------------								
												BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG
30	1,063	---	2,148	5,236	3,796	4,833	4,025	5,000	4,669	---	4,887	1978
37	1,057	---	2,121	5,116	3,557	4,795	4,000	6,167	4,662	---	4,831	1979
39	1,066	---	1,987	4,681	3,634	5,029	3,649	6,280	4,786	---	4,708	1980
25	1,009	---	1,968	5,310	3,905	4,785	3,861	6,200	4,635	---	4,911	1981
												DENMARK
---	6,535	---	7,492	5,306	3,750	4,013	3,377	---	3,987	---	4,063	1978
---	6,843	---	7,690	5,167	3,686	4,107	4,154	---	4,107	---	4,157	1979
---	5,694	---	6,501	4,691	3,523	3,885	3,975	---	3,887	---	3,945	1980
---	6,504	---	7,611	5,351	3,750	4,013	4,205	---	4,017	---	4,112	1981
												FRANCE
9,531	23,995	34	45,400	5,025	3,152	4,023	3,606	5,286	4,368	3,091	4,629	1978
10,427	24,350	28	44,277	4,782	3,060	3,996	3,417	5,221	4,353	4,000	4,516	1979
9,358	23,869	22	47,987	5,171	3,138	4,421	3,616	5,326	4,612	3,143	4,850	1980
8,800	21,539	20	44,695	4,811	3,000	3,949	3,539	5,605	4,429	4,000	4,598	1981
												GERMANY, WEST
617	13,365	---	24,031	5,014	3,780	4,412	4,269	5,319	4,363	---	4,487	1978
741	12,607	---	22,767	4,954	3,755	4,115	4,125	6,443	4,177	---	4,370	1979
672	12,832	---	23,086	4,890	3,842	4,409	3,848	5,647	4,279	---	4,429	1980
780	12,749	---	22,738	5,095	3,571	4,249	3,925	6,190	4,227	---	4,438	1981
												IRELAND
---	1,514	---	1,768	5,163	---	4,547	3,806	---	4,479	---	4,568	1978
---	1,542	---	1,788	5,000	---	4,438	3,714	---	4,381	---	4,459	1979
---	1,515	---	1,758	5,149	---	4,262	3,846	---	4,232	---	4,341	1980
---	1,570	---	1,790	5,238	---	4,319	4,000	---	4,301	---	4,398	1981
												ITALY
6,162	7,491	956	17,674	2,647	2,400	2,786	2,022	6,640	5,127	5,005	3,439	1978
6,196	7,495	1,230	17,742	2,601	2,467	2,640	1,933	6,620	5,068	6,721	3,459	1979
6,403	7,858	1,056	18,100	2,687	2,400	2,870	1,982	6,841	5,211	6,000	3,546	1980
7,700	9,160	900	18,591	2,609	2,429	2,844	1,875	7,534	5,729	5,143	3,685	1981
												NETHERLANDS
---	497	---	1,357	6,545	4,000	5,000	5,600	---	5,118	---	5,772	1978
---	402	---	1,287	5,971	4,083	4,571	5,190	---	4,729	---	5,430	1979
---	357	---	1,278	6,211	3,900	4,868	5,222	---	4,911	---	5,688	1980
---	369	---	1,244	6,402	3,750	4,792	5,286	---	4,953	---	5,800	1981
												UNITED KINGDOM
2	10,622	---	17,265	5,261	3,333	4,191	3,879	2,000	4,164	---	4,523	1978
2	10,212	---	17,372	5,208	2,857	4,103	3,985	2,000	4,095	---	4,487	1979
2	10,902	---	19,392	5,878	3,333	4,389	4,088	2,000	4,364	---	4,916	1980
2	10,987	---	19,446	5,652	3,333	4,405	4,472	2,000	4,404	---	4,869	1981
												TOTAL EC-9
16,342	65,082	990	117,135	4,324	3,666	4,143	3,733	5,726	4,377	4,901	4,334	1978
17,403	64,508	1,258	115,044	4,203	3,622	4,055	3,614	5,697	4,325	6,621	4,270	1979
16,474	64,093	1,078	120,089	4,489	3,671	4,281	3,564	5,843	4,482	5,891	4,472	1980
17,307	63,886	920	118,083	4,375	3,482	4,132	3,605	6,356	4,484	5,111	4,413	1981
												GREECE
537	1,592	95	3,952	2,369	1,667	2,609	1,661	4,475	2,910	5,000	2,595	1978
731	1,657	95	4,155	2,553	2,000	2,257	1,482	5,992	3,002	5,278	2,748	1979
1,233	2,272	92	5,301	3,063	2,000	2,867	1,780	7,564	4,169	5,412	3,483	1980
1,360	2,224	75	5,020	2,752	1,667	2,430	1,714	8,447	4,188	5,000	3,268	1981
												TOTAL EC-10
16,879	66,674	1,085	121,087	4,168	3,660	4,087	3,671	5,676	4,325	4,910	4,241	1978
18,134	66,165	1,353	119,199	4,074	3,616	3,988	3,547	5,708	4,278	6,505	4,189	1979
17,707	66,365	1,170	125,390	4,380	3,664	4,233	3,513	5,938	4,471	5,850	4,419	1980
18,667	66,110	995	123,103	4,247	3,474	4,076	3,551	6,473	4,473	5,103	4,351	1981

CONTINUED--

APPENDIX TABLE 1 -- AREA AND PRODUCTION OF GRAINS IN WESTERN EUROPE,

COUNTRY AND YEAR	AREA								PRODUCTION			
	WHEAT	RYE 2/	FEED GRAINS				RICE, PADDY	TOTAL GRAINS	WHEAT	RYE 2/	FEED GRAINS	
			BARLEY	OATS	CORN	TOTAL 3/					BARLEY	OATS
	1,000 HECTARES								1,000 TONS			
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE												
AUSTRIA												
1978	286	109	356	89	178	659	---	1,054	1,195	410	1,424	304
1979	270	106	373	95	188	692	---	1,068	850	278	1,129	273
1980	269	109	374	92	193	691	---	1,069	1,201	383	1,515	316
1981	270	110	375	90	195	690	---	1,070	1,000	330	1,200	270
FINLAND												
1978	116	38	609	446	---	1,079	---	1,233	241	74	1,565	1,082
1979	99	37	633	451	---	1,099	---	1,235	208	77	1,650	1,283
1980	124	53	533	448	---	991	---	1,168	357	124	1,534	1,258
1981	108	45	602	444	---	1,056	---	1,209	235	78	1,683	1,170
NORWAY												
1978	23	2	185	97	---	283	---	308	80	10	669	367
1979	20	2	197	101	---	299	---	321	77	9	612	382
1980	17	1	187	113	---	301	---	319	65	5	675	419
1981	15	1	189	114	---	304	---	320	61	5	650	417
PORTUGAL												
1978	355	213	86	177	367	630	33	1,231	250	123	44	64
1979	316	208	74	189	338	601	35	1,160	248	120	33	70
1980	340	217	72	184	370	626	35	1,218	430	138	54	96
1981	340	200	74	184	360	618	30	1,188	310	126	40	72
SPAIN												
1978	2,752	228	3,389	442	443	4,328	68	7,376	4,806	251	8,068	553
1979	2,561	212	3,477	436	467	4,423	69	7,255	4,082	215	6,252	456
1980	2,687	221	3,425	442	453	4,357	68	7,333	5,901	298	8,561	664
1981	2,623	216	3,415	463	436	4,349	68	7,256	3,356	216	4,709	454
SWEDEN												
1978	288	82	674	453	---	1,184	---	1,554	1,294	298	2,434	1,550
1979	244	59	704	456	---	1,215	---	1,518	1,030	195	2,345	1,524
1980	288	66	648	452	---	1,155	---	1,509	1,193	225	2,172	1,567
1981	220	52	678	472	---	1,215	---	1,487	1,038	189	2,502	1,750
SWITZERLAND												
1978	86	10	46	12	16	79	---	175	384	45	213	55
1979	81	10	48	10	18	82	---	173	398	41	222	48
1980	85	8	46	11	15	78	---	171	369	35	212	48
1981	86	8	48	11	18	83	---	177	396	36	220	48
TOTAL OTHER WESTERN EUROPE												
1978	3,906	682	5,345	1,716	1,004	8,241	101	12,930	8,250	1,211	14,417	3,975
1979	3,581	634	5,506	1,738	1,011	8,411	104	12,730	6,893	935	12,243	4,036
1980	3,810	675	5,285	1,742	1,031	8,199	103	12,787	9,516	1,208	14,723	4,368
1981	3,662	632	5,381	1,778	1,009	8,315	98	12,707	6,396	980	11,004	4,181
TOTAL WESTERN EUROPE												
1978	15,860	1,639	15,242	3,703	3,978	23,658	322	41,479	58,076	4,713	54,863	11,270
1979	15,540	1,454	15,506	3,522	4,188	23,878	312	41,184	55,608	3,901	52,123	10,364
1980	16,378	1,440	14,906	3,513	4,013	23,042	303	41,164	64,567	4,012	55,446	10,590
1981	16,247	1,364	15,140	3,489	3,893	23,095	293	40,999	59,850	3,524	50,783	10,257

--- = NONE, OR NEGLIGIBLE.
1/ DATA FOR 1981 ARE PRELIMINARY.
2/ RYE IS CONSIDERED A BREAD GRAIN BUT FOR THE REGION, ABOUT HALF THE CROP IS USED FOR FEED.
3/ INCLUDES OTHER GRAINS: MILLETT, SORGHUM, BUCKWHEAT, AND MIXED GRAINS.

PRODUCTION--CONT. CORN	PRODUCTION--CONT. TOTAL 3/	PRODUCTION--CONT. RICE, PADDY	PRODUCTION--CONT. TOTAL GRAINS	YIELD WHEAT	YIELD RYE 2/	YIELD FEED GRAINS BARLEY	YIELD FEED GRAINS OATS	YIELD FEED GRAINS CORN	YIELD FEED GRAINS TOTAL 3/	YIELD RICE, PADDY	YIELD TOTAL GRAINS	COUNTRY AND YEAR
------- 1,000 TONS	--------			----------------- KGS. PER HECTARE	-----------------							
												OTHER WESTERN EUROPE
												AUSTRIA
1,166	3,025	---	4,630	4,178	3,761	4,000	3,416	6,551	4,591	---	4,393	1978
1,347	2,856	---	3,984	3,148	2,623	3,027	2,874	7,165	4,127	---	3,730	1979
1,293	3,244	---	4,828	4,465	3,514	4,051	3,435	6,699	4,695	---	4,516	1980
1,462	3,028	---	4,358	3,704	3,000	3,200	3,000	7,497	4,388	---	4,073	1981
												FINLAND
---	2,702	---	3,017	2,078	1,947	2,570	2,426	---	2,505	---	2,447	1978
---	2,973	---	3,258	2,101	2,081	2,607	2,845	---	2,704	---	2,637	1979
---	2,820	---	3,301	2,879	2,340	2,878	2,808	---	2,846	---	2,826	1980
---	2,876	---	3,189	2,176	1,733	2,796	2,635	---	2,723	---	2,638	1981
												NORWAY
---	1,039	---	1,129	3,478	5,000	3,616	3,784	---	3,671	---	3,666	1978
---	996	---	1,082	3,850	4,500	3,107	3,782	---	3,331	---	3,371	1979
---	1,096	---	1,166	3,824	5,000	3,610	3,708	---	3,641	---	3,655	1980
---	1,069	---	1,135	4,067	5,000	3,439	3,658	---	3,516	---	3,547	1981
												PORTUGAL
449	557	126	1,056	704	577	512	362	1,223	884	3,818	858	1978
456	559	95	1,022	785	577	446	370	1,349	930	2,714	881	1979
489	639	101	1,308	1,265	636	750	522	1,322	1,021	2,886	1,074	1980
375	487	85	1,008	912	630	541	391	1,042	788	2,833	848	1981
												SPAIN
1,969	10,874	401	16,332	1,746	1,101	2,381	1,251	4,445	2,512	5,903	2,214	1978
2,212	9,135	428	13,860	1,600	1,014	1,798	1,046	4,737	2,065	6,196	1,910	1979
2,297	11,695	415	18,309	2,196	1,348	2,500	1,502	5,071	2,684	6,096	2,497	1980
2,181	7,486	414	11,472	1,279	1,000	1,379	981	5,002	1,721	6,088	1,581	1981
												SWEDEN
---	4,154	---	5,746	4,493	3,634	3,611	3,422	---	3,508	---	3,698	1978
---	4,017	---	5,242	4,221	3,305	3,331	3,342	---	3,306	---	3,453	1979
---	3,896	---	5,314	4,142	3,409	3,352	3,467	---	3,373	---	3,522	1980
---	4,461	---	5,688	4,718	3,635	3,690	3,708	---	3,672	---	3,825	1981
												SWITZERLAND
115	402	---	831	4,465	4,500	4,630	4,583	7,188	5,108	---	4,757	1978
135	428	---	867	4,914	4,100	4,625	4,800	7,500	5,241	---	5,021	1979
96	379	---	783	4,341	4,375	4,609	4,364	6,400	4,879	---	4,587	1980
117	408	---	840	4,605	4,500	4,583	4,364	6,500	4,935	---	4,754	1981
												TOTAL OTHER WESTERN EUROPE
3,699	22,753	527	32,741	2,112	1,776	2,697	2,316	3,684	2,761	5,222	2,532	1978
4,150	20,964	523	29,315	1,925	1,475	2,224	2,322	4,105	2,492	5,024	2,303	1979
4,175	23,769	516	35,008	2,498	1,790	2,786	2,507	4,049	2,899	5,005	2,738	1980
4,135	19,815	499	27,690	1,747	1,551	2,045	2,352	4,098	2,383	5,092	2,179	1981
												TOTAL WESTERN EUROPE
20,578	89,427	1,612	153,829	3,662	2,876	3,599	3,043	5,173	3,780	5,007	3,709	1978
22,284	87,129	1,876	148,514	3,578	2,682	3,361	2,943	5,321	3,649	6,011	3,606	1979
21,882	90,133	1,686	160,398	3,942	2,786	3,720	3,015	5,452	3,912	5,563	3,897	1980
22,802	85,926	1,494	150,793	3,684	2,583	3,354	2,940	5,857	3,721	5,099	3,678	1981

Appendix table 2—Area and production of selected nongrain crops in Western Europe, average 1970-74, annual 1978-81[1]

Country and year	Area: Potatoes	Area: Sugar beets	Area: Cotton	Area: Tobacco	Production: Potatoes	Production: Sugar beets	Production: Cotton	Production: Tobacco	Production: Olive oil	Fruits: Apples[2]	Fruits: Pears[2]	Fruits: Citrus
	1,000 hectares				1,000 tons							
European Community												
Belgium-Luxembourg												
1970-74	48	99	—	1	1,458	4,533	—	2	—	245	61	—
1978	45	110	—	—	1,579	5,700	—	2	—	266	66	—
1979	45	116	—	—	1,460	6,461	—	2	—	317	62	—
1980	47	117	—	—	1,454	5,526	—	1	—	322	75	—
1981	43	135	—	—	1,426	8,000	—	1	—	131	58	—
France												
1970-74	346	451	—	20	8,146	19,313	—	48	2	1,778	489	12
1978	277	522	—	21	7,467	22,920	—	50	2	1,768	349	24
1979	225	520	—	21	5,900	24,700	—	51	2	1,769	433	33
1980	216	526	—	20	6,864	25,248	—	46	2	1,802	413	33
1981	200	615	—	17	5,294	31,673	—	44	2	1,471	443	33
Germany, West												
1970-74	520	334	—	4	14,938	15,214	—	10	—	1,659	411	—
1978	355	411	—	4	10,510	18,400	—	9	—	1,783	374	—
1979	276	405	—	4	8,776	18,300	—	9	—	1,951	367	—
1980	258	414	—	4	6,694	19,100	—	7	—	1,880	394	—
1981	245	457	—	4	7,586	23,750	—	8	—	719	276	—
Greece												
1970-74	52	25	146	89	767	1,341	126	87	212	210	107	620
1978	56	45	168	104	903	3,000	153	130	240	174	81	645
1979	56	44	142	95	952	2,667	107	127	204	280	104	509
1980	55	28	141	89	984	1,504	117	117	305	261	111	747
1981	53	43	128	90	953	2,700	120	122	260	320	129	945
Italy												
1970-74	223	248	6	45	3,145	9,285	1	85	471	1,912	1,645	2,583
1978	172	255	3	58	2,801	11,800	1	109	419	1,874	1,212	2,733
1979	169	275	3	60	2,957	13,236	1	137	475	2,023	1,062	2,930
1980	132	290	3	61	2,396	13,241	1	126	686	1,966	1,342	2,799
1981	123	314	1	60	2,204	16,000	1	123	515	1,750	1,160	2,854
Netherlands												
1970-74	155	109	—	—	5,769	5,045	—	—	—	441	112	—
1978	162	130	—	—	6,231	6,000	—	—	—	510	110	—
1979	166	124	—	—	5,937	5,491	—	—	—	450	120	—
1980	172	122	—	—	6,267	6,175	—	—	—	450	105	—
1981	165	130	—	—	6,445	7,100	—	—	—	220	72	—
Denmark												
1970-74	33	56	—	—	828	2,254	—	—	—	75	8	—
1978	34	80	—	—	932	2,932	—	—	—	81	6	—
1979	32	78	—	—	844	2,099	—	—	—	87	6	—
1980	34	77	—	—	849	3,056	—	—	—	63	5	—
1981	34	76	—	—	910	3,250	—	—	—	44	6	—
Ireland												
1970-74	48	29	—	—	1,282	1,110	—	—	—	8	—	—
1978	41	37	—	—	1,008	1,456	—	—	—	10	—	—
1979	41	35	—	—	1,141	1,322	—	—	—	10	—	—
1980	40	35	—	—	1,125	1,154	—	—	—	10	—	—
1981	34	36	—	—	1,000	1,344	—	—	—	10	—	—
United Kingdom												
1970-74	241	191	—	—	7,000	6,502	—	—	—	423	58	—
1978	214	209	—	—	7,330	8,150	—	—	—	342	26	—
1979	204	214	—	—	6,485	7,100	—	—	—	336	60	—
1980	206	212	—	—	7,080	7,250	—	—	—	321	44	—
1981	194	209	—	—	6,292	6,855	—	—	—	225	49	—
Total EC-10												
1970-74	1,666	1,542	152	159	43,333	64,597	127	232	685	6,751	2,891	3,215
1978	1,300	1,799	187	187	38,761	80,358	154	300	661	6,808	2,224	3,402
1979	1,214	1,811	145	180	34,452	81,376	108	326	681	7,223	2,214	3,472
1980	1,160	1,821	144	174	33,713	82,254	118	297	993	7,075	2,489	3,579
1981	1,091	2,015	129	171	32,110	100,672	121	298	777	4,890	2,193	3,832

— = None or neligible. [1]Data for 1981 are preliminary. [2]Dessert and cooking only.

Appendix table 2—Area and production of selected nongrain crops in Western Europe, average 1970-74,annual 1978-81[1] Continued

Country and year	Area				Production							
	Potatoes	Sugar beets	Cotton	Tobacco	Potatoes	Sugar beets	Cotton	Tobacco	Olive oil	Fruits		
										Apples[2]	Pears[2]	Citrus
	1,000 hectares				*1,000 tons*							
Other Western Europe												
Austria												
1970-74	96	47	—	—	2,375	2,059	—	1	—	170	47	—
1978	57	44	—	—	1,401	1,885	—	1	—	203	45	—
1979	58	45	—	—	1,494	2,145	—	1	—	248	46	—
1980	53	51	—	—	1,264	2,587	—	1	—	240	42	—
1981	50	59	—	—	1,176	2,640	—	1	—	186	32	—
Finland												
1970-74	51	19	—	—	770	563	—	—	—	—	—	—
1978	44	30	—	—	746	860	—	—	—	—	—	—
1979	42	32	—	—	674	697	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980	41	31	—	—	736	900	—	—	—	—	—	—
1981	39	31	—	—	478	750	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norway												
1970-74	31	—	—	—	744	—	—	—	—	49	10	—
1978	25	—	—	—	624	—	—	—	—	59	11	—
1979	23	—	—	—	455	—	—	—	—	36	5	—
1980	23	—	—	—	527	—	—	—	—	41	6	—
1981	22	—	—	—	530	—	—	—	—	47	9	—
Portugal												
1970-74	111	—	—	—	1,123	—	—	—	52	132	55	163
1978	108	—	—	1	1,078	—	—	1	30	117	45	137
1979	103	—	—	—	1,012	—	—	—	40	107	49	157
1980	116	—	—	—	1,122	—	—	—	57	110	50	130
1981	118	—	—	—	850	—	—	—	38	98	45	115
Spain												
1970-74	401	195	94	16	5,250	5,270	51	25	399	766	414	2,524
1978	360	231	43	17	5,316	7,304	32	30	500	1,015	437	2,798
1979	351	166	50	18	5,400	5,124	41	35	433	1,097	480	2,945
1980	353	168	62	21	5,742	6,943	57	37	431	859	418	2,963
1981	342	221	68	24	5,483	7,673	62	38	230	1,037	537	2,571
Sweden												
1970-74	49	42	—	—	1,214	1,925	—	—	—	30	5	—
1978	45	52	—	—	1,339	2,161	—	—	—	34	5	—
1979	42	52	—	—	1,284	2,206	—	—	—	51	8	—
1980	42	51	—	—	1,153	2,252	—	—	—	33	5	—
1981	42	52	—	—	1,220	2,431	—	—	—	29	6	—
Switzerland												
1970-74	27	10	—	1	1,075	463	—	2	—	109	22	—
1978	23	13	—	1	989	629	—	1	—	130	20	—
1979	23	14	—	1	964	660	—	2	—	130	18	—
1980	24	13	—	1	980	634	—	1	—	120	19	—
1981	24	14	—	1	1,100	850	—	2	—	83	15	—
Total Other Western												
1970-74	766	313	94	17	12,551	10,280	51	28	451	1,256	553	2,687
1978	662	370	43	19	11,493	12,839	32	32	530	1,588	563	2,935
1979	642	308	50	20	11,283	10,832	41	38	473	1,669	606	3,102
1980	652	314	62	22	11,524	13,316	57	39	488	1,403	540	3,093
1981	637	377	68	25	10,837	14,344	62	41	268	1,480	644	2,686
Total Western Europe												
1970-74	2,432	1,855	246	176	55,884	74,877	178	260	1,136	8,007	3,444	5,902
1978	2,018	2,169	214	206	50,254	93,197	186	332	1,191	8,396	2,787	6,337
1979	1,856	2,119	195	200	45,735	92,208	149	364	1,154	8,892	2,820	6,574
1980	1,812	2,135	211	196	45,237	95,570	175	336	1,481	8,478	3,029	6,672
1981	1,728	2,392	197	196	42,947	115,016	183	339	1,045	6,370	2,837	6,518

Appendix table 3—Production of principal livestock products in Western Europe, average 1970-74, annual 1978-81[1]

Country and year	Principal red meats: Beef and veal	Principal red meats: Mutton, lamb, and goat meat	Principal red meats: Pork[2]	Principal red meats: Total	Poultry meat[3]	Cow's milk[4]	Eggs
				1,000 tons			
European Community							
Belgium-Luxembourg							
1970-74	281	3	534	818	111	4,011	223
1978	276	3	661	940	113	4,022	223
1979	289	3	690	982	131	3,915	203
1980	311	4	700	1,015	134	3,898	195
1981	295	4	710	1,009	136	3,895	188
France							
1970-74	1,577	129	1,341	3,047	727	24,092	668
1978	1,663	157	1,609	3,429	963	25,850	796
1979	1,824	168	1,686	3,678	1,034	26,549	814
1980	1,831	182	1,691	3,704	1,122	27,950	851
1981	1,840	187	1,742	3,769	1,252	28,150	888
Germany, West							
1970-74	1,291	11	2,403	3,705	266	21,458	882
1978	1,435	26	2,618	4,079	350	23,291	842
1979	1,519	28	2,688	4,235	364	23,907	784
1980	1,564	30	2,726	4,320	374	24,778	805
1981	1,535	25	2,700	4,260	380	24,800	783
Greece							
1971-74	93	96	76	265	79	611	121
1978	101	118	124	343	107	705	139
1979	99	119	135	353	135	684	140
1980	100	120	144	364	144	713	141
1981	96	122	152	370	149	714	142
Italy							
1970-74	1,072	48	626	1,746	775	8,691	626
1978	1,027	63	873	1,963	896	9,360	648
1979	1,106	68	933	2,170	908	10,526	649
1980	1,148	72	981	2,201	953	10,749	628
1981	1,130	70	990	2,190	950	10,600	653
Netherlands							
1970-74	311	11	753	1,075	314	8,904	262
1978	336	14	989	1,339	347	11,367	415
1979	362	16	1,045	1,423	359	11,739	482
1980	376	19	1,062	1,457	376	11,785	530
1981	416	16	1,134	1,566	398	12,150	553
Denmark							
1970-74	195	1	753	949	86	4,706	76
1978	237	1	812	1,050	98	5,324	72
1979	253	1	899	1,153	100	5,225	77
1980	245	1	971	217	97	5,117	77
1981	243	1	980	1,224	103	5,037	81
Ireland							
1970-74	241	44	146	3,899	37	3,899	41
1978	388	46	133	567	43	4,803	38
1979	387	39	152	578	47	4,908	36
1980	446	42	154	642	50	4,826	32
1981	315	42	158	515	47	4,770	30
United Kingdom							
1970-74	952	232	1,001	2,185	631	13,212	851
1978	1,028	228	910	2,166	783	15,877	829
1979	1,042	230	968	2,240	753	15,915	838
1980	1,102	278	947	2,327	754	15,958	882
1981	1,014	256	960	2,230	743	15,940	809
Total EC-10							
1971-74	6,013	575	7,633	14,221	3,026	89,584	3,750
1978	6,491	656	8,729	15,876	3,700	100,599	4,002
1979	6,881	672	9,196	16,749	3,831	103,368	4,023
1980	7,123	748	9,376	17,247	4,004	105,774	4,141
1981	6,884	723	9,526	17,133	4,158	106,056	4,127

[1]Data for 1981 are preliminary. [2]Excludes commercial lard. [3]On ready-to-cook basis. [4]As reported; does not always include amounts fed young animals.

Appendix table 3—Production of principal livestock products in Western Europe, average 1970-74, annual 1978-81[1]—Continued

Country and year	Principal red meats: Beef and veal	Principal red meats: Mutton, lamb, and goat meat	Principal red meats: Pork[2]	Principal red meats: Total	Poultry meat[3]	Cow's milk[4]	Eggs
				1,000 tons			
Other Western Europe							
Austria							
1970-74	167	1	259	427	46	3,290	88
1978	185	2	340	527	60	3,341	99
1979	193	2	360	555	63	3,310	101
1980	200	2	358	560	64	3,396	98
1981	192	2	340	534	64	3,400	102
Finland							
1970-74	107	3	131	241	7	3,175	73
1978	106	1	164	271	12	3,225	78
1979	110	1	169	280	13	3,242	78
1980	114	1	169	284	15	3,277	79
1981	120	1	180	301	17	3,232	75
Norway							
1970-74	58	16	73	147	8	1,732	37
1978	68	18	78	164	10	1,815	41
1979	73	19	81	173	11	1,875	44
1980	71	20	86	177	12	1,941	44
1981	78	20	85	183	13	1,960	45
Portugal							
1970-74	80	25	106	211	74	458	40
1978	88	23	151	262	135	569	60
1979	89	21	133	243	131	549	65
1980	98	21	154	273	140	615	66
1981	100	22	158	280	147	665	66
Spain							
1970-74	344	143	545	1,032	556	3,914	490
1978	391	142	803	1,336	755	5,560	589
1979	394	132	939	1,465	747	5,661	647
1980	442	138	986	1,546	771	5,871	682
1981	415	140	1,050	1,605	885	6,000	686
Sweden							
1970-74	145	3	258	406	30	3,030	100
1978	147	5	307	459	41	3,298	105
1979	152	5	314	471	41	3,394	105
1980	156	5	315	476	42	3,465	105
1981	157	5	318	480	42	3,493	106
Switzerland							
1970-74	133	3	209	345	18	3,234	41
1978	150	4	258	412	22	3,518	44
1979	161	4	263	428	22	3,642	44
1980	169	4	279	452	24	3,655	44
1981	153	3	276	432	24	3,710	43
Total Other Western Europe							
1970-74	1,034	1,94	1,581	2,809	739	18,833	869
1978	1,135	195	2,101	3,431	1,035	21,326	1,016
1979	1,172	184	2,259	3,615	1,029	21,673	1,084
1980	1,230	191	2,347	3,768	1,068	22,217	1,118
1981	1,215	193	2,407	3,815	1,192	22,460	1,123
Total Western Europe							
1970-74	7,047	769	9,214	17,030	3,765	108,417	4,619
1978	7,626	851	10,830	19,307	4,735	121,925	5,018
1979	8,053	856	11,455	20,364	4,860	125,041	5,107
1980	8,353	939	11,723	21,015	5,072	127,991	5,259
1981	8,099	916	11,933	20,948	5,350	128,516	5,250

Appendix table 4—Agricultural imports by country, European Community and Other Western Europe, 1978-80

Commodity and year		SITC Numbers: Major heading	SITC Numbers: Sub-heading	European Community: Belgium Luxembourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Denmark	Ireland
				Million dollars						
Live animals	1978	00		235.5	437.3	313.3	1,195.0	55.8	1.7	93.3
	1979			272.3	485.8	356.5	1,470.4	63.2	2.1	147.2
	1980			281.8	505.1	347.8	1,655.3	58.6	2.3	121.3
Meat and meat preparations	1978	01		456.0	1,941.3	2,119.3	1,670.9	407.2	24.5	19.7
	1979			511.8	2,063.3	2,431.4	2,065.9	560.9	17.0	25.8
	1980			534.2	2,291.5	2,680.4	2,396.2	649.0	20.2	50.6
Dairy products and eggs	1978	02		731.0	506.8	1,439.9	1,266.8	654.5	25.9	22.3
	1979			819.4	492.4	1,512.7	1,582.6	825.5	40.5	30.5
	1980			934.2	567.7	1,646.9	1,623.1	1,120.9	79.8	49.7
Cereals and cereal preparations	1978	04		1,163.8	719.6	1,503.1	1,580.1	1,156.5	140.2	143.3
	1979			1,365.7	661.8	1,501.7	1,551.9	1,283.9	152.2	185.4
	1980			1,444.2	755.4	1,578.4	1,666.8	1,406.6	159.1	259.7
Wheat and flour	1978		041,	219.3	125.2	290.2	668.2	298.2	10.4	49.1
	1979		046	325.2	118.9	300.7	618.0	353.0	8.0	57.4
	1980			370.5	192.5	341.7	770.3	368.1	15.1	93.4
Rice	1978		042	54.1	144.4	95.9	111.2	61.2	7.5	1.4
	1979			63.3	137.5	89.0	65.1	68.8	9.2	2.3
	1980			79.5	152.3	95.8	49.6	93.3	9.7	2.9
Feed grains	1978		043-	742.9	257.6	801.8	735.0	665.5	76.0	51.7
	1979		045	805.7	181.8	749.7	774.9	703.4	82.0	64.7
	1980			800.8	153.4	740.9	733.1	751.1	76.6	66.9
Fruits and vegetables	1978	05		838.6	2,189.6	4,577.0	552.5	1,217.1	228.5	128.4
	1979			1,012.6	2,405.4	5,273.4	738.3	1,485.8	271.9	161.3
	1980			1,142.5	2,619.4	5,914.4	751.9	1,706.2	274.3	208.8
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	1978	06		111.9	250.5	320.2	148.3	153.4	66.6	53.7
	1979			179.6	298.0	382.0	250.6	235.2	102.5	70.8
	1980			136.1	323.1	422.2	284.9	241.4	83.6	94.4
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc.	1978	07		608.5	1,835.3	2,730.3	917.8	1,447.9	307.7	101.7
	1979			669.8	1,939.7	2,943.6	1,090.5	1,498.9	315.3	120.0
	1980			722.7	1,983.6	2,994.8	1,106.1	1,369.8	313.8	143.8
Animal feed	1978	08		443.5	747.6	1,136.1	515.3	977.1	381.1	116.7
	1979			560.2	926.3	1,398.2	650.9	1,258.8	453.5	196.1
	1980			660.0	1,068.7	1,650.7	676.3	1,558.6	524.9	162.1
Oilseed cake and meal	1978		0813	184.4	626.9	721.9	248.5	340.4	316.6	72.9
	1979			204.2	781.3	883.4	330.4	390.9	380.8	117.6
	1980			267.1	881.5	1,016.9	327.8	512.1	450.0	88.0
Meatmeal and fishmeal	1978		0814	22.0	32.8	109.8	44.6	36.9	3.3	8.1
	1979			21.6	32.0	103.0	46.9	36.8	3.4	7.3
	1980			23.8	34.7	135.4	37.4	44.8	3.5	7.6
Miscellaneous food preparations	1978	09		147.7	111.7	195.2	52.1	134.4	28.6	41.4
	1979			178.8	155.6	242.6	75.2	166.2	36.4	50.3
	1980			203.2	192.6	271.1	68.1	205.2	36.4	52.9
Lard	1978		0913	10.2	5.6	3.6	3.9	26.0	1.6	0.8
	1979			10.7	5.8	3.7	13.4	33.5	3.8	0.9
	1980			10.2	4.9	4.1	5.6	34.5	3.6	0.9
Margarine and shortening	1978		0914	10.0	22.9	22.5	5.8	12.8	—	4.6
	1979			13.6	38.3	22.6	9.2	12.9	—	2.8
	1980			16.6	44.8	27.8	8.2	22.3	0.2	2.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 4—Agricultural imports by country, European Community and Other Western Europe, 1978-80—Continued

United Kingdom	Total EC-9	Other Western Europe: Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	Total OWE	Total Western Europe
						Million dollars					
262.7	2,594.6	18.2	1.1	9.0	0.9	5.2	12.9	3.0	13.2	63.5	2,658.1
187.8	2,985.3	5.5	2.6	20.9	1.2	7.1	37.9	4.6	13.5	93.3	3,078.6
244.5	3,216.8	18.9	2.5	22.5	1.3	10.1	16.9	5.7	15.5	93.4	3,310.2
2,183.5	8,822.4	78.7	3.4	255.3	42.2	24.6	183.7	72.0	198.5	858.4	9,680.8
2,676.3	10,352.4	71.4	3.8	286.8	42.7	39.6	301.5	113.2	215.1	1,074.1	11,426.5
2,846.2	11,468.4	74.5	6.0	304.4	50.8	35.9	121.4	97.7	230.9	921.6	12,390.0
979.3	5,626.5	48.9	0.4	86.5	9.6	8.9	81.3	32.2	127.8	395.6	6,022.1
1,135.5	6,439.0	60.1	0.6	122.3	9.3	8.2	140.6	33.6	121.7	496.4	6,935.4
1,161.4	7,183.7	75.9	0.8	142.8	11.7	7.2	130.7	41.9	151.1	562.1	7,745.8
1,297.8	7,704.4	62.9	33.6	68.1	111.3	364.7	610.7	79.0	283.7	1,614.0	9,318.4
1,412.9	8,115.5	72.0	81.7	164.9	135.5	467.4	699.2	93.0	263.3	1,977.0	10,092.5
1,402.5	8,672.6	94.0	90.9	97.2	184.6	550.6	940.5	114.1	321.3	2,393.2	11,065.8
557.7	2,218.3	1.1	18.9	0.4	42.8	95.1	35.3	2.4	75.4	271.4	2,489.7
548.9	2,330.0	1.5	43.6	0.4	53.9	125.7	40.5	7.8	62.0	335.4	2,665.4
541.7	2,693.4	0.3	64.6	1.3	63.0	110.4	70.7	11.1	78.3	399.7	3,093.1
109.1	584.8	17.0	5.2	—	4.3	16.3	0.1	11.9	13.6	68.4	653.2
106.6	541.6	18.5	7.3	0.1	3.7	39.2	—	12.2	13.0	94.0	635.6
98.3	581.3	21.5	7.8	—	4.9	19.6	0.8	16.0	17.7	88.3	669.6
552.6	3,883.1	9.2	3.3	47.0	29.6	246.1	568.0	8.4	131.8	1,043.4	4,926.5
645.2	4,007.5	11.5	21.9	139.7	39.2	292.7	644.2	8.9	127.1	1,285.2	5,292.7
612.9	3,935.7	27.3	6.0	69.6	64.4	412.1	851.8	12.7	163.4	1,607.3	5,543.0
2,006.0	11,737.7	354.7	160.0	32.8	188.3	15.7	160.7	472.1	603.4	1,987.7	13,725.4
2,499.7	13,848.3	416.2	198.4	33.2	223.0	19.5	189.9	540.5	648.8	2,269.5	16,117.8
2,879.9	15,497.3	457.6	258.0	22.5	252.3	40.2	192.2	613.7	741.6	2,578.1	18,075.4
856.8	1,961.5	30.1	39.9	3.0	81.7	59.7	38.0	39.7	78.9	371.0	2,332.4
863.3	2,382.1	30.7	42.5	4.6	93.8	104.8	53.4	55.2	75.3	460.3	2,842.4
935.7	2,521.4	41.9	129.3	5.1	128.5	143.6	18.4	76.9	89.8	633.5	3,154.9
1,454.8	9,404.1	253.1	257.7	91.9	235.8	42.4	520.9	477.7	374.6	2,254.1	11,658.1
1,683.0	10,260.8	282.2	283.3	125.1	231.6	48.0	558.6	508.2	376.2	2,413.2	12,674.0
1,572.0	10,206.6	319.8	340.2	136.8	258.7	52.3	701.3	526.9	420.0	2,756.0	12,962.6
406.6	4,724.0	123.0	34.3	19.8	26.1	76.0	133.7	166.4	129.0	708.3	5,432.3
588.7	6,032.8	148.8	47.0	19.7	31.7	72.6	126.9	194.6	135.3	776.6	6,809.4
578.7	6,880.1	165.4	65.5	7.9	49.4	118.6	58.1	209.3	139.3	813.5	7,693.6
161.5	2,673.1	88.5	—	2.7	12.7	44.2	109.3	74.3	14.9	346.6	3,019.7
256.1	3,344.7	107.2	—	3.2	13.0	37.4	100.9	83.6	10.8	356.1	3,700.8
255.8	3,799.2	116.9	—	2.1	27.4	77.0	20.8	77.3	5.6	327.1	4,126.3
98.5	356.0	19.8	30.2	4.4	—	5.9	10.4	41.1	52.0	163.8	519.8
125.2	376.1	20.7	39.3	1.8	—	6.0	10.2	48.4	46.9	173.3	549.4
125.6	412.8	20.3	54.2	1.5	0.1	4.6	14.9	54.0	45.2	194.8	607.6
276.0	987.1	27.0	25.5	12.0	20.8	5.3	26.2	62.6	36.7	216.1	1,203.2
366.9	1,270.9	32.2	31.7	14.2	23.3	4.7	36.0	71.2	40.7	254.0	1,524.9
344.9	1,374.4	34.4	37.4	16.6	32.8	5.9	50.1	71.6	49.9	298.7	1,673.1
151.7	203.4	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	—	—	0.4	0.8	204.2
169.3	241.1	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.5	1.0	242.1
134.5	198.4	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	0.4	0.7	199.1
11.0	89.6	2.6	—	0.2	—	—	2.5	8.0	0.6	13.9	103.5
39.9	139.3	3.6	—	0.3	0.1	—	2.9	8.0	0.7	15.6	154.9
40.5	162.6	3.2	—	0.5	—	—	2.6	6.8	0.7	13.8	176.4

continued

Appendix 4—Agricultural imports by country, European Community and Other Western Europe, 1978-80—Continued

Commodity and year		SITC Numbers		European Community						
		Major headings	Sub-headings	Belgium Luxembourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Nether-lands	Denmark	Ireland
				Million dollars						
Beverages	1978	11		440.2	539.7	844.2	189.3	325.7	111.0	47.8
	1979			550.0	671.8	1,086.4	262.0	402.0	119.1	64.3
	1980			607.0	638.1	1,216.0	304.6	456.6	125.0	64.9
Nonalcoholic	1978		111	45.9	11.4	65.4	3.0	31.3	2.8	1.5
	1979			59.9	17.3	69.3	5.2	41.7	2.3	4.2
	1980			70.4	23.5	72.0	12.4	71.6	2.7	4.9
Wine	1978		1121	261.0	340.7	527.4	62.7	208.3	75.4	18.6
	1979			331.4	402.3	690.6	81.2	248.1	89.5	25.7
	1980			353.5	332.2	761.2	90.9	277.7	91.5	25.7
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1978	121		115.8	98.5	493.1	75.2	243.2	72.0	25.9
	1979			133.0	99.0	498.9	114.1	260.5	52.3	28.8
	1980			142.8	84.9	545.1	128.1	326.4	35.8	27.3
Tobacco, manufactured	1978	122		67.6	163.3	92.3	171.6	181.0	14.2	17.0
	1979			85.5	246.2	103.6	282.6	237.5	7.4	22.5
	1980			87.2	417.0	111.3	326.3	275.3	7.1	24.6
Hides, skins, and furs, undressed	1978	21		89.9	277.6	471.0	803.7	95.0	176.9	7.5
	1979			113.8	402.8	639.3	1,355.2	130.9	287.4	12.6
	1980			110.4	334.8	675.4	949.7	80.8	303.4	8.2
Oilseeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels	1978	22		304.4	409.4	1,381.3	431.6	825.7	161.7	7.7
	1979			316.9	486.1	1,598.2	633.6	1,086.6	177.3	9.3
	1980			319.3	404.8	1,771.5	536.4	1,154.1	132.7	3.6
Soybeans	1978		2214	270.7	202.7	912.2	338.8	666.8	123.5	—
	1979			286.5	251.2	1,012.3	490.1	930.2	139.1	0.3
	1980			261.9	241.2	1,110.4	392.5	993.4	82.5	1.1
Natural rubber	1978	2311		24.7	179.7	199.1	127.8	24.8	5.4	7.8
	1979			29.4	256.5	254.3	207.8	30.6	4.9	10.3
	1980			42.1	306.2	281.3	210.2	33.0	6.3	11.8
Natural fibers	1978	261-		345.9	772.4	784.1	1,033.4	105.8	18.1	54.8
	1979	265		422.3	871.3	849.9	1,392.9	116.2	24.5	70.4
	1980			402.2	910.2	960.1	1,501.9	112.3	27.6	80.7
Raw cotton	1978		2631	46.7	288.0	322.2	352.4	41.1	2.9	7.4
	1979			60.9	292.5	288.6	408.7	37.5	4.0	16.0
	1980			64.1	334.2	349.4	477.1	33.0	3.9	30.6
Crude animal & veg. matls. not elsewhere spec.	1978	29		155.7	522.1	1,324.6	244.6	255.9	112.0	16.8
	1979			187.1	608.9	1,482.9	325.8	301.6	125.8	25.1
	1980			214.4	692.9	1,677.5	356.1	333.3	139.3	27.7
Agricultural fats and oils	1978	4		255.6	737.7	629.2	377.1	501.4	65.5	34.0
	1979			351.1	844.6	835.9	608.6	619.1	88.9	51.0
	1980			323.5	844.4	795.9	568.7	640.7	93.1	51.0
Animal & vegetable oils & fats, processed	1978		431	65.3	112.1	111.3	30.4	52.4	26.6	6.6
	1979			96.2	129.8	141.0	47.4	69.3	40.2	11.4
	1980			84.5	127.6	138.4	40.2	96.8	44.8	12.3
Total agricultural[1]	1978			6,536.4	12,440.0	20,553.4	11,353.0	8,762.4	1,941.6	939.8
	1979			7,759.1	13,915.5	23,391.4	14,659.0	10,563.5	2,278.0	1,281.7
	1980			8,308.0	14,940.3	25,540.8	15,110.9	11,728.8	2,364.6	1,443.1
Total imports	1978			48,267.7	81,864.6	120,667.8	55,114.7	53,040.6	14,776.6	7,102.4
	1979			60,185.8	106,711.0	157,681.9	76,158.2	67,281.5	18,412.4	9,850.3
	1980			71,192.0	134,328.2	185,921.6	98,118.6	76,889.0	19,314.9	11,132.6

— = None or negligible. [1]Totals may not add due to rounding. Compiled from UN Trade Statistics, 1976-1980. SITC is the Standard International Trade Classification, revised.

Appendix table 4—Agricultural imports by country, European Community and Other Western Europe, 1978-80—Continued

United Kingdom	Total EC-9	Other Western Europe: Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	Total OWE	Total Western Europe
						Million dollars					
690.6	3,188.5	46.1	17.8	12.9	33.7	15.7	59.9	110.9	257.3	554.3	3,742.8
1,017.6	4,173.2	55.0	20.3	16.9	57.1	33.9	78.2	139.6	305.0	706.0	4,879.2
1,021.4	4,433.6	59.9	25.7	17.0	51.9	8.7	84.4	154.0	344.4	746.0	5,179.6
10.8	172.1	9.7	0.6	—	1.1	—	3.3	6.1	15.6	36.4	208.5
13.4	213.3	12.7	1.5	0.1	1.5	—	3.4	4.2	19.4	42.8	256.1
19.4	276.9	13.8	2.9	0.1	1.9	0.1	4.2	7.5	22.4	52.9	329.8
448.6	1,942.7	17.1	8.5	1.1	13.5	0.1	2.7	52.3	205.6	300.9	2,243.6
674.5	2,543.3	20.1	8.7	0.8	22.6	19.5	2.3	69.5	246.5	390.0	2,933.3
660.6	2,593.3	21.3	10.4	0.8	22.3	0.2	3.1	74.1	277.4	409.6	3,002.9
794.2	1,917.9	33.2	30.8	7.4	19.0	16.4	157.4	40.8	98.6	403.6	2,321.5
649.0	1,835.6	40.9	33.9	12.7	20.4	19.1	152.9	33.8	94.5	408.2	2,243.8
416.0	1,706.4	35.0	36.6	15.3	25.8	38.7	205.9	38.4	94.7	490.4	2,196.8
75.8	782.8	6.0	2.2	2.0	20.0	0.5	81.3	24.8	13.9	150.7	933.5
96.2	1,081.5	6.2	3.0	2.8	23.4	0.5	94.4	30.6	15.3	176.2	1,257.7
130.1	1,378.8	7.4	4.0	4.4	26.6	0.8	105.3	33.0	15.9	197.4	1,576.2
375.8	2,297.3	25.9	25.9	33.0	8.5	20.0	205.5	55.7	12.1	386.6	2,684.0
477.8	3,419.8	38.5	39.7	59.5	12.9	42.6	265.7	75.6	20.8	555.3	3,975.1
527.0	2,989.7	36.3	49.5	43.0	12.5	48.1	166.7	58.2	15.1	429.4	3,419.1
486.9	4,008.7	9.4	27.9	37.0	77.4	144.7	593.0	26.3	49.1	964.8	4,973.5
554.7	4,862.6	10.5	35.2	46.8	110.1	182.2	696.1	25.0	53.4	1,159.3	6,021.9
615.6	4,938.1	11.1	39.2	33.1	111.1	141.4	945.7	27.7	51.2	1,360.5	6,298.6
333.4	2,848.1	0.1	23.5	27.5	68.7	52.8	562.1	1.3	23.9	759.9	3,608.0
298.7	3,408.3	0.3	29.9	32.7	94.0	68.3	656.3	1.2	27.7	910.4	4,318.7
346.2	3,429.2	0.1	34.2	13.2	97.0	54.0	909.1	1.3	31.2	1,140.1	4,569.3
149.6	718.9	20.3	7.1	8.3	2.4	11.5	101.2	12.2	3.7	166.7	885.6
188.1	981.8	33.3	11.0	12.2	4.3	12.3	142.9	17.5	4.0	237.5	1,219.3
202.1	1,093.1	40.6	13.4	12.4	5.0	14.8	146.3	20.3	4.6	257.4	1,350.5
775.5	3,890.0	89.2	30.6	116.5	10.2	192.2	180.2	23.8	179.8	822.5	4,712.5
813.8	4,561.3	94.2	45.4	121.8	13.4	254.8	221.6	23.1	177.1	951.4	5,512.7
687.5	4,682.6	109.9	42.8	198.5	16.1	327.7	250.7	22.8	216.0	1,184.5	5,867.1
156.6	1,217.3	40.6	14.3	36.4	1.2	156.8	83.1	8.6	100.6	441.6	1,658.9
179.2	1,287.4	41.6	23.0	33.1	2.3	200.8	128.1	6.2	90.9	526.0	1,813.4
131.5	1,423.8	46.4	23.0	117.5	3.5	258.4	142.3	7.1	118.5	716.7	2,140.5
336.2	2,967.9	112.3	67.9	17.2	48.3	19.3	83.4	165.4	173.2	687.0	3,654.9
422.5	3,479.8	135.8	97.8	17.4	56.0	19.8	95.5	187.6	189.1	799.0	4,278.8
429.0	3,870.3	157.9	115.0	20.9	64.7	22.8	108.9	204.0	211.1	905.3	4,775.6
534.0	3,134.5	86.6	11.3	13.0	27.7	26.3	129.1	86.5	65.7	446.2	3,580.7
670.0	4,069.2	105.9	18.5	18.9	33.0	31.1	129.0	111.2	74.4	522.0	4,591.2
604.6	3,921.9	103.6	20.6	35.7	38.2	22.2	130.9	95.2	76.7	523.1	4,445.0
66.6	471.3	19.1	4.8	10.4	3.3	3.2	5.6	17.0	9.9	73.3	544.6
98.1	633.3	23.3	7.4	16.4	4.2	4.3	9.2	23.6	10.6	99.0	732.3
93.1	637.9	24.5	8.8	32.5	3.7	5.5	8.4	24.8	10.9	119.1	757.0
13,942.2	76,468.8	1,425.5	777.4	825.6	963.8	1,048.8	3,359.1	1,951.2	2,699.1	13,050.5	89,519.3
16,303.9	90,152.1	1,639.4	996.4	1,100.7	1,122.8	1,368.3	4,020.5	2,258.1	2,823.5	15,329.7	105,481.8
16,599.2	96,035.8	1,844.2	1,277.3	1,136.0	1,321.8	1,589.7	4,374.5	2,411.5	3,188.9	17,143.9	113,179.7
78,424.5	459,258.9	15,975.4	7,864.5	7,654.5	11,435.4	5,228.6	18,630.2	20,547.5	23,791.6	111,127.7	570,386.6
102,613.1	598,894.2	20,230.5	11,344.2	9,697.9	13,732.4	6,508.7	25,370.2	28,578.5	29,306.4	144,768.8	743,663.0
117,902.1	714,799.0	24,414.8	15,632.4	10,531.3	16,951.5	9,292.9	33,900.7	33,425.9	36,148.1	180,297.6	895,096.6

continued

Appendix table 5—Agricultural imports from the United States by the European Community and Other Western Europe, 1978-80

Commodity and year		SITC Numbers: Major heading	SITC Numbers: Sub-headings	European Community: Belgium Luxembourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Nether-lands	Denmark	Ireland
				Million dollars						
Live animals	1978	00		0.2	10.9	0.9	2.8	1.1	0.2	4.8
	1979			0.3	22.6	1.1	2.8	0.9	0.2	8.6
	1980			0.2	25.2	1.8	2.3	1.2	0.6	11.8
Meat and meat preparations	1978	01		43.4	125.8	19.7	2.0	50.6	2.4	—
	1979			50.2	159.3	21.0	4.0	58.6	1.5	—
	1980			60.6	182.8	26.0	4.0	63.5	2.0	—
Dairy products and eggs	1978	02		0.2	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.1
	1979			0.2	0.2	0.9	2.0	1.2	—	0.2
	1980			0.4	0.3	1.3	2.1	0.3	—	0.2
Cereals and cereal prepa-rations	1978	04		235.7	263.6	372.5	394.0	383.3	48.4	10.3
	1979			324.5	252.5	318.5	398.2	373.1	38.2	10.1
	1980			418.5	297.4	361.2	519.6	376.7	31.8	7.6
Wheat and flour	1978		041,	23.8	63.9	57.1	90.5	81.4	3.0	2.3
	1979		046	25.8	57.8	48.8	101.0	116.4	3.0	4.1
	1980			51.8	109.9	63.6	154.2	116.6	3.0	0.3
Rice	1978		042	2.1	50.1	41.3	45.2	5.6	1.6	0.3
	1979			15.3	46.7	20.6	42.4	13.7	1.9	0.3
	1980			57.6	51.4	33.2	15.3	40.3	1.7	0.8
Feed grains	1978		043-	209.5	149.5	273.8	258.1	296.2	43.2	7.4
	1979		045	283.1	147.8	248.4	254.7	242.7	32.5	5.4
	1980			308.7	136.0	263.3	349.9	219.3	26.4	6.2
Fruits and vegetables	1978	05		22.2	81.7	154.4	27.4	64.7	20.0	4.0
	1979			20.4	98.2	188.0	40.6	69.0	22.9	4.0
	1980			36.1	154.3	278.7	49.0	97.9	25.5	5.9
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	1978	06		0.7	0.6	9.6	0.1	1.2	0.9	2.0
	1979			2.8	5.5	9.5	0.3	4.0	1.2	3.9
	1980			2.7	2.1	5.9	0.5	8.6	1.2	0.5
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc.	1978	07		2.0	0.2	2.3	0.4	1.7	0.6	0.1
	1979			3.2	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.3
	1980			2.2	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.2
Animal feed	1978	08		34.8	96.5	308.7	171.4	298.7	34.5	50.0
	1979			40.2	132.8	389.1	169.7	404.1	50.5	71.2
	1980			76.1	105.5	623.6	241.4	637.4	90.8	52.0
Oilseed cake and meal	1978		0813	22.8	90.3	169.2	168.0	85.3	26.9	49.2
	1979			17.9	121.3	203.8	167.8	70.2	42.8	67.1
	1980			49.1	81.0	325.6	230.3	178.8	80.2	49.0
Meatmeal and fishmeal	1978		0814	0.1	0.1	10.0	1.4	—	—	—
	1979			—	0.1	0.8	—	—	—	—
	1980			—	0.5	12.7	1.9	—	—	—
Miscellaneous food prepa-rations	1978	09		1.4	4.8	8.0	0.7	3.7	1.2	0.4
	1979			0.6	6.1	7.9	0.9	1.8	1.2	0.5
	1980			0.9	9.1	12.3	0.9	4.4	1.2	1.1
Lard	1978		0913	0.7	—	—	—	2.5	—	—
	1979			—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—
	1980			—	—	—	—	2.1	—	—
Margarine and shortening	1978		0914	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1979			—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1980			—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 5—Agricultural imports from the United States by the European Community and Other Western Europe, 1978-80—Continued

United Kingdom	Total EC-9	Other Western Europe: Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	Total OWE	Total Western Europe
						Million dollars					
12.9	33.8	0.1	0.5	0.4	—	0.2	1.7	1.7	0.1	4.7	38.5
14.0	50.5	—	1.7	—	0.1	0.1	2.4	2.4	0.1	6.8	57.3
26.5	69.6	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	3.4	2.9	0.2	8.2	77.8
45.4	289.3	2.3	—	0.1	0.5	—	9.1	0.6	9.5	22.1	311.4
60.5	355.3	2.6	—	—	0.5	0.1	18.0	2.9	11.0	35.1	390.4
57.1	396.0	3.0	—	0.1	0.6	0.7	17.8	5.9	13.2	41.3	437.3
0.1	2.8	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	2.9
—	4.8	0.3	—	0.2	—	—	2.0	—	0.2	2.7	7.5
0.8	5.4	0.6	—	0.2	—	—	1.7	0.1	0.1	2.7	8.1
367.6	2,075.4	2.6	6.6	45.8	38.0	288.5	406.3	13.7	69.3	870.8	2,946.2
464.2	2,179.4	3.2	26.9	131.3	33.0	381.0	432.0	19.6	59.4	1,086.4	3,265.8
363.7	2,376.5	5.5	49.6	64.9	87.6	505.8	825.0	27.9	82.4	1,648.7	4,025.2
46.3	368.3	—	5.5	—	15.1	67.5	24.8	0.3	27.3	140.5	508.8
114.1	470.9	—	17.7	—	7.3	87.4	26.3	7.5	16.2	162.4	633.3
59.2	558.7	—	48.2	—	33.6	89.9	69.8	6.6	26.7	274.8	833.5
37.3	183.5	2.2	0.9	—	1.3	10.6	—	6.4	7.6	29.0	212.5
31.2	172.2	2.8	1.7	—	1.4	22.6	—	8.1	8.6	45.2	217.4
19.9	220.2	3.7	1.1	—	1.8	8.6	—	10.9	12.4	38.5	258.7
281.0	1,518.7	0.4	0.2	45.7	21.4	210.2	381.4	5.6	33.7	698.6	2,217.3
314.7	1,529.4	0.4	7.5	131.0	24.0	270.9	405.6	6.0	34.3	879.8	2,409.2
279.3	1,589.2	1.7	0.3	64.6	51.9	407.2	755.0	9.0	43.2	1,332.9	2,922.1
110.6	485.0	11.5	16.4	3.7	32.2	0.6	23.0	60.4	31.7	179.5	664.5
129.7	573.0	12.9	21.8	6.7	32.7	0.5	22.8	64.6	32.9	194.9	767.9
173.7	821.1	17.6	31.4	3.2	42.1	1.3	43.3	75.6	48.3	262.8	1,083.9
18.2	33.3	0.6	—	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	1.4	3.5	36.8
11.1	38.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	—	0.1	1.4	1.4	4.2	42.5
9.1	30.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.6	9.3	0.1	0.6	0.6	12.0	42.4
4.0	11.3	—	0.1	0.2	1.4	—	0.2	0.9	0.2	3.0	14.3
25.3	32.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	—	0.2	1.5	0.2	3.4	35.5
2.7	7.8	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.2	6.6	0.9	0.1	9.4	17.2
52.5	1,047.1	9.5	—	5.5	0.7	27.8	73.6	7.1	14.8	139.0	1,186.1
86.3	1,344.0	3.9	—	10.5	1.8	21.4	61.1	5.8	10.7	115.2	1,459.2
96.9	1,923.7	15.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	23.2	8.1	10.9	7.7	65.8	1,989.5
45.2	656.9	7.4	—	2.2	0.6	27.4	73.4	5.8	10.7	127.5	784.4
65.7	756.6	3.6	—	2.5	1.6	21.0	60.8	4.7	7.5	101.7	858.3
71.2	1,065.3	10.6	—	0.2	—	22.7	6.8	8.7	3.1	52.1	1,117.4
0.2	11.8	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	2.2	14.0
0.2	1.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	1.3
0.6	15.7	4.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	4.3	20.0
11.8	32.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.6	0.4	1.6	5.5	2.5	13.0	45.0
14.3	33.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.4	1.8	6.2	2.5	14.1	47.4
15.1	45.0	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.4	1.4	7.7	2.9	15.7	60.7
3.3	6.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	6.7
1.4	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.2	1.7
1.2	3.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	3.3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2
—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1

continued

Appendix table 5—Agricultural imports from the United States by the European Community and Other Western Europe, 1978-80—Continued

Commodity and year		SITC Numbers		European Community						
		Major heading	Sub-headings	Belgium Luxembourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Nether-lands	Denmark	Ireland
				Million dollars						
Beverages	1978	11		0.5	3.0	8.4	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.3
	1979			0.6	3.2	10.5	1.4	1.7	0.3	0.7
	1980			1.1	3.9	12.6	1.5	2.3	0.6	0.9
Nonalcoholic	1978		111	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—
	1979			—	—	0.2	—	0.3	—	—
	1980			—	—	0.2	—	0.3	—	—
Wine	1978		1121	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1979			0.1	0.2	0.1	—	0.3	0.1	0.2
	1980			0.5	0.3	2.2	—	0.7	0.3	0.5
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1978	121		10.8	9.6	185.0	44.5	68.5	45.4	10.9
	1979			9.1	10.8	175.7	46.3	42.0	23.9	10.8
	1980			12.4	10.7	170.0	84.4	86.4	12.0	7.8
Tobacco, manufactured	1978	122		0.2	0.1	3.1	0.3	2.1	2.7	0.6
	1979			0.8	0.2	4.0	0.3	2.7	—	0.8
	1980			0.4	0.2	4.4	—	3.6	—	0.7
Hides, skins, and furs, undressed	1978	21		2.2	25.4	73.9	73.6	2.7	13.5	—
	1979			3.2	43.6	108.6	133.3	5.6	18.7	—
	1980			3.4	25.1	126.5	101.4	2.2	24.7	0.2
Oilseeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels	1978	22		173.7	247.8	860.0	280.2	610.5	110.3	0.1
	1979			169.3	317.2	929.6	389.2	783.3	100.8	0.1
	1980			204.2	278.7	1,144.3	332.1	880.4	71.3	1.6
Soybeans	1978		2214	171.0	179.4	696.5	248.9	578.8	109.4	—
	1979			162.5	219.7	742.6	324.9	752.6	100.0	—
	1980			181.6	198.1	937.9	260.3	825.4	70.3	1.0
Natural rubber	1978	2311		0.3	0.6	—	—	—	—	—
	1979			—	0.6	—	0.2	—	—	0.1
	1980			0.2	0.9	0.2	—	—	—	0.3
Natural fibers	1978	261-		6.2	43.4	36.4	47.4	4.0	0.8	1.9
	1979	265		10.9	41.6	38.7	70.3	—	2.5	9.3
	1980			13.3	50.9	66.7	81.4	0.5	2.2	25.4
Raw cotton	1978		263.1	4.1	32.9	29.7	37.8	3.5	0.8	1.4
	1979			7.4	27.6	30.4	60.9	—	2.5	8.8
	1980			9.4	41.4	54.7	70.3	—	2.2	24.9
Crude animal & veg. matls. not elsewhere specified	1978	29		1.4	12.1	27.5	12.2	14.9	12.3	0.9
	1979			2.8	14.1	29.7	17.4	19.8	13.4	1.7
	1980			3.5	17.7	35.6	21.9	30.4	15.9	1.4
Agricultural fats and oils	1978	4		17.8	30.8	55.3	10.5	67.1	0.7	1.3
	1979			24.9	17.6	54.6	15.8	69.3	3.0	1.3
	1980			21.4	22.0	51.2	21.0	75.6	0.2	1.5
Animal & veg. oils & fats processed	1978		431	0.1	1.6	6.7	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.3
	1979			0.2	1.7	8.2	1.0	2.9	1.9	0.3
	1980			0.3	1.5	7.7	0.5	4.5	0.1	0.3
Total agricultural[1]	1978			553.6	956.9	2,126.4	1,069.4	1,576.5	294.7	87.8
	1979			664.2	1,126.9	2,288.5	1,293.0	1,838.4	278.8	123.7
	1980			857.6	1,187.4	2,923.3	1,463.9	2,272.0	280.0	119.2
Total imports	1978			2,796.2	5,974.0	8,694.4	3,816.5	4,565.7	812.8	597.1
	1979			3,971.5	8,080.2	10,968.9	5,277.0	5,664.7	949.1	837.1
	1980			5,479.9	10,582.5	14,050.3	6,904.6	6,758.4	1,141.7	973.7

— = none or negligible. [1]Totals may not add due to rounding. Compiled from UN Trade Statistics, 1976-80. SITC is the Standard International Trade Classification, revised.

Appendix table 5—Agricultural imports from the United States by the European Community and Other Western Europe, 1978-80—Continued

United Kingdom	Total EC-9	Other Western Europe: Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Total OWE	Total Western Europe
					Million dollars						
6.9	21.6	0.5	0.7	0.2	3.8	—	0.7	5.4	0.3	11.6	33.2
10.6	29.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	5.6	—	1.0	6.3	0.5	14.7	43.7
13.0	35.9	0.7	0.5	0.1	5.6	—	0.8	5.4	0.6	13.7	49.6
0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3
0.2	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.8
0.9	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	0.3	1.9
0.9	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	1.1
1.2	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.3	2.5
4.4	9.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.4	0.6	9.6
408.2	782.9	7.2	16.8	0.6	9.1	1.5	56.2	30.2	48.2	169.8	952.7
247.3	565.8	11.7	20.2	0.1	11.0	1.5	26.1	23.6	37.7	131.9	697.7
89.8	473.6	9.1	22.0	0.1	15.0	2.1	87.5	27.1	38.6	201.5	675.1
8.3	17.4	0.1	0.8	0.4	1.9	0.1	50.7	2.9	1.7	58.6	76.0
9.1	17.9	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.7	0.1	60.2	2.9	2.5	68.8	86.7
10.0	19.4	0.3	0.9	0.7	2.1	0.2	71.2	3.4	1.4	80.2	99.6
34.1	225.4	3.5	4.2	3.3	0.1	2.6	30.3	8.5	0.1	52.6	278.0
50.5	363.6	5.4	7.9	6.8	0.2	6.7	54.2	10.2	0.2	91.6	455.2
54.5	338.1	3.2	6.5	5.1	0.1	5.4	22.4	9.8	1.0	53.5	391.6
353.3	2,635.9	1.4	24.2	23.4	71.4	112.0	441.9	0.9	23.6	699.1	3,335.0
333.1	3,022.6	1.7	20.0	28.6	85.1	107.3	524.9	1.2	28.9	797.7	3,820.3
337.5	3,250.2	1.9	33.3	13.3	92.8	103.3	592.2	1.3	31.8	869.9	4,120.1
302.0	2,286.0	—	22.2	23.4	68.7	52.8	430.2	—	21.2	618.5	2,904.5
259.1	2,561.4	0.1	17.7	28.5	82.5	53.3	508.5	—	23.8	714.4	3,275.8
262.5	2,737.1	—	31.7	13.2	88.5	35.1	575.4	—	29.0	772.9	3,510.0
—	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9
0.2	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2
0.2	1.7	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.2	1.9
58.7	198.8	2.8	3.5	13.4	1.1	34.0	28.8	8.1	18.9	110.6	309.4
69.9	243.5	1.6	5.9	2.8	2.2	15.8	31.3	6.4	17.1	83.1	326.6
52.1	292.5	3.3	5.0	55.4	3.3	33.9	62.5	7.2	26.9	197.5	490.0
22.3	132.5	2.7	3.2	13.4	1.1	34.0	24.0	7.5	18.0	103.9	236.4
33.0	170.5	1.6	5.5	2.7	2.2	15.7	27.9	6.0	16.6	78.2	248.7
22.1	224.9	3.3	4.4	55.2	3.3	33.6	55.5	6.8	25.8	187.9	412.8
17.7	99.0	1.4	2.1	1.0	1.2	0.9	3.7	2.9	2.6	15.8	114.8
21.7	120.6	2.1	2.5	0.6	1.8	1.0	5.2	3.6	4.1	20.9	141.5
19.8	146.2	2.4	2.2	0.8	1.9	0.8	6.0	5.4	4.7	24.2	170.4
34.5	218.0	0.7	—	0.2	2.6	3.0	21.6	5.2	1.9	35.2	253.2
23.4	210.0	0.1	—	0.1	2.3	6.3	27.6	10.3	1.0	47.7	257.7
44.4	237.2	0.1	0.8	5.8	1.5	3.1	39.1	6.5	1.1	58.0	295.2
6.2	16.8	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.0	17.8
6.2	22.4	—	—	—	0.4	—	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.6	24.0
4.3	19.3	—	—	5.8	—	—	0.2	1.0	0.3	7.3	26.6
1,544.8	8,210.1	44.8	76.2	98.7	166.3	472.3	1,149.4	154.6	226.9	2,389.2	10,599.3
1,571.4	9,185.0	48.1	109.0	189.4	180.4	542.2	1,271.2	169.0	210.4	2,719.7	11,904.7
1,367.0	10,470.3	64.2	153.9	151.5	256.5	689.9	1,789.1	198.5	261.5	3,565.1	14,035.4
8,113.2	35,369.9	486.5	395.8	311.9	776.0	617.0	2,474.2	1,506.8	1,786.5	8,354.7	43,724.6
10,346.1	46,094.4	642.7	574.7	469.6	987.2	764.2	3,133.4	2,076.3	1,837.8	10,485.9	56,580.3
13,915.9	59,807.0	825.9	908.9	484.3	1,356.6	1,015.7	4,406.0	2,436.6	2,446.4	13,880.4	73,657.4

Appendix table 6—Agricultural exports by country, European Community and Other Western Europe, 1978-80

Commodity and year		SITC Numbers: Major headings	SITC Numbers: Sub-headings	European Community: Belgium Luxembourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Nether-lands	Denmark	Ireland
				Million dollars						
Live animals	1978	00		249.0	749.3	250.6	8.4	423.4	36.1	344.8
	1979			254.7	908.6	283.1	15.0	539.5	42.0	269.6
	1980			267.7	1,020.3	322.5	7.6	675.4	48.2	380.1
Meat and meat preparations	1978	01		763.2	853.7	746.8	120.5	2,110.9	1,761.4	823.4
	1979			893.0	1,132.6	1,034.9	206.3	2,476.0	2,141.1	926.8
	1980			1,016.2	1,430.0	1,186.2	266.3	2,644.1	2,298.4	1,224.6
Dairy products and eggs	1978	02		671.0	1,328.2	1,441.6	104.3	2,125.5	697.5	475.1
	1979			786.6	1,696.7	1,996.5	165.5	2,529.3	763.9	669.6
	1980			934.8	2,075.6	2,445.0	148.8	2,933.1	852.6	592.1
Cereals and cereal preparations	1978	04		705.3	3,246.5	662.4	479.7	798.9	312.4	87.3
	1979			958.8	3,895.2	728.9	673.3	755.7	282.9	76.9
	1980			1,163.2	4,909.9	935.5	786.8	754.8	355.2	87.6
Wheat and flour	1978		041, 046	91.8	1,550.7	217.7	132.7	207.2	22.8	4.5
	1979			203.9	1,815.0	247.5	231.6	261.2	27.2	6.2
	1980			249.2	2,552.4	411.6	279.0	220.2	23.4	15.7
Rice	1978		042	43.0	26.2	47.7	213.3	42.2	1.4	0.1
	1979			68.0	20.6	25.5	236.8	44.5	1.4	0.1
	1980			90.8	9.8	21.5	287.2	70.2	1.5	0.9
Feed grains	1978		043–045	287.8	1,336.0	121.7	4.5	326.2	187.8	56.4
	1979			388.3	1,656.3	120.9	12.3	200.3	137.3	38.5
	1980			508.1	1,826.0	129.0	19.1	179.1	186.6	41.1
Fruits and vegetables	1978	05		464.4	1,027.1	409.9	1,864.2	1,607.8	64.7	43.9
	1979			551.4	1,319.1	500.5	2,503.5	1,949.6	66.8	47.1
	1980			590.6	1,507.4	573.4	2,416.4	2,261.3	75.9	50.9
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	1978	06		239.4	735.6	355.1	46.0	264.8	134.1	59.5
	1979			314.9	788.1	338.0	66.2	329.7	134.3	74.2
	1980			444.5	1,590.6	608.6	99.1	373.1	180.3	77.9
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc.	1978	07		224.0	291.6	621.9	108.0	1,099.8	39.1	87.8
	1979			296.6	374.8	736.3	164.1	1,105.5	59.8	98.7
	1980			348.3	393.9	764.3	145.8	1,051.9	62.3	93.5
Animal feed	1978	08		244.7	464.6	520.6	75.6	595.8	192.9	38.4
	1979			268.3	592.3	673.2	134.8	760.4	185.8	55.9
	1980			285.9	646.8	801.8	111.6	877.6	219.0	62.2
Oilseed cake and meal	1978		0813	128.3	39.2	192.4	5.5	295.3	18.5	0.9
	1979			133.5	45.4	236.5	8.1	417.0	14.6	0.3
	1980			136.1	50.8	278.3	17.2	490.4	9.7	3.3
Meatmeal and fishmeal	1978		0814	17.3	37.7	33.7	15.9	5.6	128.8	9.0
	1979			17.6	35.0	36.0	25.3	9.4	127.0	6.4
	1980			23.0	35.6	53.2	21.7	11.5	164.0	7.9
Miscellaneous food preparations	1978	09		158.8	168.7	284.4	63.0	398.3	88.5	172.9
	1979			205.0	222.3	343.8	87.5	477.9	124.2	235.6
	1980			227.6	265.1	384.9	81.6	575.7	155.2	258.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Appendix table 6—Agricultural exports by country, European Community and Other Western Europe, 1978-80—Continued

United Kingdom	Total EC-9	Other Western Europe: Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	Total OWE	Total Western Europe
					Million dollars						
251.0	2,312.6	85.7	2.0	2.3	0.1	0.5	12.0	1.9	9.6	114.1	2,426.7
363.4	2,675.9	114.0	1.5	3.4	0.2	0.7	12.2	3.2	12.3	147.5	2,823.4
325.5	3,047.3	109.6	2.1	4.2	0.2	0.9	15.7	3.1	20.0	155.8	3,203.1
542.2	7,722.1	48.1	30.2	1.6	3.7	0.4	26.4	56.7	6.2	173.3	7,895.4
585.8	9,396.5	71.5	43.5	0.3	5.8	1.2	36.4	75.3	6.6	240.6	9,637.1
760.9	10,826.7	88.6	60.1	3.6	5.0	8.5	46.3	92.5	11.9	316.5	11,143.2
425.8	7,269.0	116.7	122.5	4.0	45.5	5.4	24.1	27.5	267.7	613.4	7,882.4
481.6	9,089.6	130.5	136.2	5.7	54.4	7.6	30.0	28.2	284.1	676.7	9,766.3
694.2	10,676.2	154.0	167.2	6.4	51.8	5.0	44.9	35.1	304.2	768.6	11,444.8
700.0	6,992.5	64.2	25.4	86.2	13.3	5.1	53.1	149.2	20.2	416.7	7,409.2
562.4	7,934.1	80.5	28.6	131.7	11.1	5.5	58.1	174.2	24.5	514.2	8,448.3
1,061.0	10,054.0	76.0	23.8	161.6	11.7	11.1	81.0	206.5	29.8	601.5	10,655.5
65.9	2,293.3	33.6	1.4	70.7	1.1	—	28.2	72.8	—	207.8	2,501.1
44.6	2,837.1	32.1	—	107.2	—	—	27.6	65.1	—	232.0	3,069.1
279.6	4,031.1	22.4	—	120.7	0.1	—	43.7	75.0	0.2	262.1	4,293.2
34.0	407.9	—	—	3.3	—	—	17.5	0.1	—	20.9	428.8
30.4	427.3	—	—	3.1	—	—	19.4	0.1	—	22.6	449.9
1.6	483.5	—	0.1	9.4	—	1.0	21.8	0.1	—	32.4	515.9
324.1	2,644.5	1.1	11.3	—	2.8	—	3.1	43.4	0.2	61.9	2,706.4
171.0	2,724.9	8.6	13.1	—	0.1	—	3.7	67.4	0.8	93.7	2,818.6
378.0	3,266.9	14.9	1.5	1.0	0.1	—	3.1	82.9	0.5	104.0	3,370.9
258.3	5,740.3	55.6	14.0	617.9	3.1	82.7	1,381.2	44.8	36.7	2,236.0	7,976.3
319.5	7,257.6	58.9	12.5	645.1	3.8	94.5	1,995.9	49.6	42.2	2,902.5	10,160.1
361.1	7,837.0	61.4	31.8	778.0	7.2	99.2	2,001.6	40.8	41.2	3,061.2	10,898.2
205.3	2,039.8	15.3	14.6	9.8	1.9	2.1	31.4	25.8	23.5	124.4	2,164.2
220.2	2,265.7	19.8	19.1	15.2	2.5	9.5	27.4	37.6	22.4	153.5	2,419.2
261.0	3,635.1	73.0	32.1	7.6	2.1	16.3	31.2	53.0	27.8	243.1	3,878.2
562.3	3,034.5	11.2	21.1	6.6	7.2	1.9	98.2	38.6	121.1	305.9	3,340.4
570.6	3,406.5	16.4	29.7	11.6	8.0	0.7	147.5	44.5	128.2	386.6	3,793.1
610.7	3,470.7	24.2	40.5	8.7	10.6	1.9	122.1	51.4	145.4	404.8	3,875.5
112.1	2,244.7	4.9	1.5	21.3	157.6	1.7	40.5	5.9	12.2	245.6	2,490.3
121.0	2,791.5	4.2	1.7	31.8	173.4	8.0	35.0	9.4	15.1	278.6	3,070.1
148.0	3,153.0	5.9	3.5	44.3	196.3	3.2	42.1	10.4	13.1	318.8	3,471.8
18.5	698.6	—	—	10.0	25.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	37.9	736.5
14.9	870.3	—	—	9.5	35.2	6.3	2.5	0.8	1.1	55.4	925.7
11.9	997.6	0.1	—	11.9	45.2	0.7	7.4	1.2	0.3	66.8	1,064.4
4.7	252.7	0.3	—	—	130.9	—	5.7	0.4	0.4	137.7	390.4
4.0	260.6	0.5	0.2	—	136.1	0.8	3.8	0.3	0.5	142.2	402.8
6.7	323.4	1.8	0.2	—	137.2	0.6	2.5	0.3	0.5	143.1	466.5
174.5	1,509.1	14.7	0.3	2.1	17.4	2.3	27.9	19.9	133.4	218.0	1,727.1
177.0	1,873.2	23.2	1.6	3.7	20.3	3.3	49.7	27.4	143.9	273.2	2,146.4
215.2	2,163.7	20.3	2.1	5.4	18.8	5.1	52.5	31.9	174.8	310.9	2,474.6

continued

Appendix table 6—Agricultural exports by country, European Community and Other Western Europe, 1978-80—Continued

Commodity and year		SITC Numbers: Major headings	SITC Numbers: Sub-headings	European Community: Belgium Luxembourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Nether-lands	Denmark	Ireland
				Million dollars						
Beverages	1978	11		123.6	2,357.6	443.6	752.1	332.0	114.8	68.7
	1979			159.8	2,791.1	543.4	1,191.2	430.5	116.6	98.2
	1980			190.3	2,948.3	613.6	1,023.2	480.8	124.9	135.6
Nonalcoholic	1978		111	28.8	98.2	36.9	30.9	81.3	9.4	4.7
	1979			47.8	131.5	53.4	44.0	98.5	10.8	6.4
	1980			61.8	121.6	65.1	23.4	117.2	12.6	7.3
Wine	1978		1121	28.8	1,363.0	246.1	675.6	5.6	5.8	0.3
	1979			27.5	1,658.6	296.1	1,065.3	6.4	3.8	0.6
	1980			32.0	1,775.4	344.6	918.9	5.9	3.9	0.9
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1978	121		7.1	9.6	12.8	72.8	42.1	4.2	0.3
	1979			7.9	9.1	13.6	93.5	61.2	2.1	1.5
	1980			8.8	10.9	15.9	81.2	72.5	1.8	0.2
Tobacco, manufactured	1978	122		161.5	78.0	251.3	1.0	376.0	33.5	31.3
	1979			188.5	78.5	327.2	2.3	486.9	42.1	34.5
	1980			205.0	94.2	358.9	11.7	611.0	43.2	36.5
Hides, skins, and furs, undressed	1978	21		72.8	280.5	171.3	20.9	170.1	294.7	47.7
	1979			98.3	397.7	238.4	28.1	234.3	460.7	64.9
	1980			70.5	270.1	178.4	27.5	164.5	449.2	54.0
Oilseeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels	1978	22		12.2	50.6	27.6	1.3	87.1	44.5	0.1
	1979			16.9	62.3	19.7	2.3	119.3	52.3	0.1
	1980			18.1	161.4	31.3	1.8	113.7	104.8	0.4
Natural rubber	1978	2311		0.8	5.2	2.5	5.5	4.4	0.1	—
	1979			1.0	7.1	2.7	6.2	5.6	0.1	—
	1980			1.0	6.1	2.8	3.4	6.1	0.1	0.1
Natural fibers	1978	261-		214.9	437.7	146.6	32.0	49.1	1.3	18.5
	1979	265		248.1	538.0	190.7	41.6	55.3	1.8	22.5
	1980			263.4	564.7	199.3	44.8	51.3	1.4	18.0
Crude animal & veg. matls. not elsewhere spec.	1978	29		161.2	244.7	294.0	206.5	1,271.9	231.9	15.5
	1979			178.2	293.5	349.5	294.1	1,494.5	292.9	16.0
	1980			183.0	347.3	383.4	257.8	1,716.4	319.9	30.7
Agricultural fats and oils	1978	4		196.3	333.0	681.9	108.2	546.0	102.3	20.5
	1979			231.2	407.7	821.4	170.3	698.2	111.5	22.5
	1980			233.3	416.7	848.2	160.3	734.0	119.4	18.9
Animal & vegetable oils & fats, processed	1978		431	28.9	35.7	209.1	13.8	162.4	37.6	1.2
	1979			40.3	46.1	271.8	21.1	215.1	42.5	3.4
	1980			45.3	55.6	307.2	16.2	252.4	40.5	2.4
Total agricultural[1]	1978			4,670.2	12,662.2	7,325.0	4,070.1	12,303.8	4,153.8	2,335.5
	1979			5,659.2	15,514.7	9,141.7	5,845.7	14,509.7	4,881.0	2,714.7
	1980			6,452.3	18,659.4	10,653.8	5,675.5	16,097.3	5,411.6	3,121.8
Total Exports	1978			44,792.8	76,494.3	142,089.6	56,048.3	50,149.2	11,676.0	5,681.1
	1979			56,083.2	97,958.8	171,436.7	72,236.8	63,667.4	14,341.6	7,173.0
	1980			63,967.2	110,865.5	191,646.7	77,640.4	73,871.1	16,407.3	8,473.1

— = None or negligible. [1]Totals may not add due to rounding.

Compiled from *UN Trade Statistics, 1976-1980. SITC is the Standard International Trade Classification, revised.*

Appendix table 6—Agricultural exports by country, European Community and Other Western Europe, 1978-80—Continued

		Other Western Europe									
United Kingdom	Total EC-9	Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	Total OWE	Total Western Europe
1,545.8	5,738.2	55.2	7.0	44.6	4.1	163.1	302.7	3.2	19.2	599.1	6,337.3
1,816.8	7,147.5	79.2	9.5	53.2	4.6	204.3	468.0	3.9	23.7	846.4	7,993.9
2,088.6	7,605.4	91.7	21.1	49.3	4.9	245.7	462.5	5.6	31.4	912.2	8,517.6
51.6	341.8	11.8	0.1	1.8	0.5	0.4	2.4	2.3	11.3	30.6	372.4
47.8	440.2	22.6	0.2	2.7	0.5	0.6	3.6	3.0	13.1	46.3	486.5
39.7	448.7	25.8	1.9	1.6	0.5	0.8	2.7	3.4	15.2	51.9	500.6
51.9	2,377.2	31.0	—	27.1	—	160.1	244.0	—	3.3	465.5	2,842.7
55.5	3,113.8	43.5	—	34.3	—	200.0	399.6	—	3.2	680.6	3,794.4
57.2	3,138.7	50.6	0.1	17.8	—	240.5	404.1	—	4.6	717.7	3,856.4
165.4	314.4	2.3	—	214.0	0.1	—	1.4	0.3	22.1	240.2	554.6
231.6	420.5	3.4	—	190.6	0.1	—	2.9	0.6	20.6	218.2	638.7
16.4	207.7	1.4	0.1	203.9	0.1	—	10.7	0.5	27.5	244.2	451.9
370.3	1,302.9	2.7	15.7	0.2	3.6	1.1	10.9	15.2	176.4	225.8	1,528.7
493.6	1,653.6	2.5	23.3	0.2	4.0	1.3	12.8	16.5	151.0	211.6	1,865.2
699.8	2,060.2	2.5	30.4	0.1	4.3	1.9	16.0	17.2	104.5	176.9	2,237.1
309.1	1,367.1	16.7	150.4	55.8	59.5	4.9	3.7	69.4	35.0	395.4	1,762.5
471.1	1,993.5	21.4	239.3	56.5	86.3	7.2	6.5	96.1	52.8	566.1	2,559.6
441.7	1,655.9	13.4	227.5	45.4	78.6	9.6	15.6	94.9	41.0	526.0	2,181.9
10.9	234.3	1.9	—	1.6	—	—	3.9	8.6	0.1	16.1	250.4
6.6	279.6	1.5	—	1.6	—	—	5.4	38.3	0.1	46.9	326.5
6.7	438.2	4.1	0.1	0.7	—	—	3.2	27.1	0.3	35.5	473.7
4.9	23.4	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.7	0.4	1.5	24.9
7.4	30.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.4	31.5
5.3	25.0	0.4	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.1	1.9	26.9
289.7	1,189.8	4.4	1.1	44.8	3.8	1.9	65.4	3.1	30.0	154.5	1,344.3
331.2	1,429.1	6.1	0.6	46.5	4.8	3.9	40.0	2.1	32.8	136.8	1,565.9
341.0	1,483.8	7.6	0.5	42.3	5.5	3.1	42.5	2.4	31.4	135.3	1,619.1
79.8	2,505.4	21.7	5.5	11.8	13.9	17.6	74.8	28.7	27.9	201.9	2,707.3
93.2	3,011.9	23.0	6.8	11.7	18.6	20.1	93.6	33.7	30.0	237.5	3,249.4
113.1	3,351.5	27.2	6.8	12.4	28.0	21.0	102.8	37.5	34.3	270.0	3,621.5
108.6	2,096.8	11.0	10.6	71.4	94.7	13.4	288.7	62.6	17.3	569.7	2,666.5
139.7	2,602.5	13.6	10.7	43.4	116.3	30.6	403.6	73.8	20.6	712.6	3,315.1
165.3	2,696.0	12.6	15.5	34.9	114.3	34.1	474.2	74.7	20.3	780.6	3,476.6
52.0	540.7	2.3	7.4	1.6	44.1	1.4	4.6	23.8	5.8	91.0	631.7
64.5	704.8	2.5	9.0	4.0	56.6	1.6	3.4	28.4	8.7	114.2	819.0
84.9	804.5	2.5	9.1	3.1	53.7	3.3	4.1	27.6	8.8	112.2	916.7
6,116.1	53,636.7	532.5	421.8	1,196.2	429.5	304.2	2,446.7	562.2	958.9	6,852.0	60,488.7
6,992.4	65,259.1	670.1	564.9	1,252.3	514.2	398.2	3,425.0	715.2	1,011.1	8,551.0	73,810.1
8,315.8	74,387.5	773.9	665.3	1,408.9	539.6	466.8	3,565.2	785.6	1,059.0	9,264.3	83,651.8
71,483.3	458,414.6	12,173.9	8,571.6	3,375.3	10,026.6	2,410.5	13,102.5	21,768.1	23,532.3	94,960.8	553,375.4
90,503.5	573,400.9	15,478.2	11,174.7	3,877.4	13,466.4	3,353.8	18,196.0	27,537.8	26,389.7	119,474.0	692,874.9
114,380.5	657,251.8	17,478.2	14,140.3	5,141.7	18,481.1	4,629.0	20,826.7	30,787.5	29,470.8	140,955.3	798,207.1

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