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AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN WESTERN EUROPE: REVIEW OF 1974 AND OUTLOOK FOR 1975. (Foreign Agricultural Economic Report). / Cynthia Breitenlohner (and others). Washington, DC: Economic Research Service. Apr. 1975.

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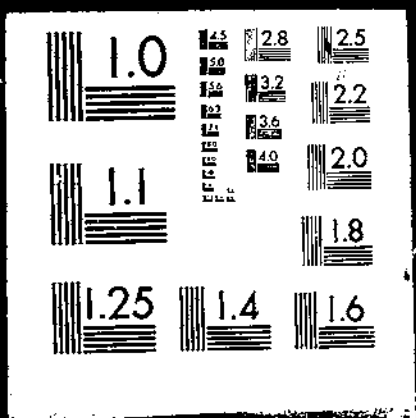


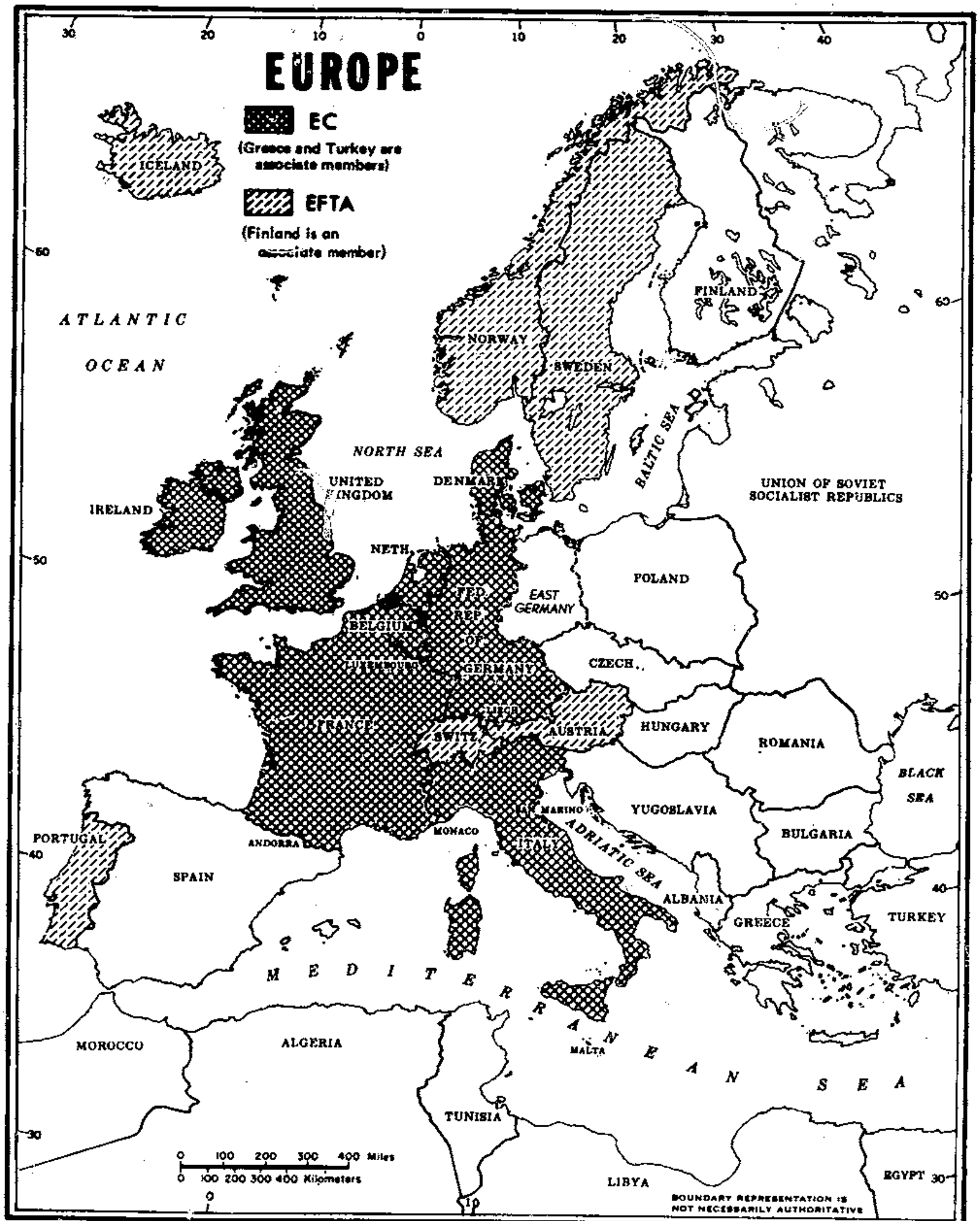
The Agricultural Situation in Western Europe

Review of 1974 and Outlook for 1975

U.S.
Department
of Agriculture

Economic
Research
Service

Foreign
Agricultural
Economic
Report No. 100



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 8189-73(1) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN WESTERN EUROPE, REVIEW OF 1974 AND OUTLOOK FOR 1975. Developed Countries Branch, Foreign Demand and Competition Division. Economic Research Service. Foreign Agricultural Economic Report No. 100.

ABSTRACT: Agricultural output in Western Europe continued at a high level in 1974. Led by larger wheat output, grain production reached a new record. Output of nearly all livestock products increased. Higher beef and veal production reflected increased slaughter resulting from higher cattle inventories and a severe cost/price squeeze. Policy was highlighted by a large increase in target and support prices in the European Community for 1974/75. U.S. agricultural exports to Western Europe surged to a record $7 billion in 1974.

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

FOREWORD

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

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

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

This publication is one of seven regional reports, supplementing information contained in the *World Agricultural Situation*, WAS-6, December 1974. Other regional reports are published for the Western Hemisphere, the Near East and Africa, Communist Asia, the Far East and Oceania, Eastern Europe, and the USSR. This report is based on information available as of February 26, 1975.

Reed E. Friend

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April 1975

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WEIGHTS AND MEASURE REFERENCES

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

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

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

CAP.—Common Agricultural Policy of the European Community.

Unit of Account.—The standard of value used by the EC for all financial transactions. Prior to the floating of the dollar in August 1971, 1 unit of account equaled 1 dollar. The value of the unit of account in terms of dollars now varies according to monetary market conditions, and as of September 1973 has been equal to $1.206.

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

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN WESTERN EUROPE: Review of 1974 and Outlook for 1975

SUMMARY

Assuming more favorable weather in 1975, total feed grain production should rise in Western Europe. However, wheat production could be down due to adverse weather which reduced the fall seeded area. Sugarbeet production is expected to rise over 1974's output. Beef output is likely to continue to increase, but at a slower rate than in 1974. Similarly, pork output should increase slightly, but milk production could be down.

Grain production reached a record 142.6 million tons in 1974, paced by increases in the three new European Community (EC) members. Wheat output rose to a record 55.9 million tons, while the record achieved for barley was 46.7 million tons. Corn, reflecting poor weather, declined to 18.4 million tons. Output of sugarbeets, potatoes, and tobacco declined.

Red meat output increased about a tenth to nearly 19 million tons, largely due to rising beef and veal output. Several countries realized high slaughter, reflecting large inventories and a severe cost-price squeeze. Total pork output rose despite declining output in Denmark, an important producer and exporter. Milk output rose slightly, but sufficiently to worsen butter and nonfat dry milk surplus problems.

World agricultural commodity prices diverged following across-the-board rises in 1973. However world prices for grains and sugar exceeded EC threshold prices. EC import levies on grains were zero for much of 1974, but wheat, corn, and sorghum import levies reappeared by January 1975. West European farmers were plagued by sharply rising costs in 1974, with high fuel and fertilizer prices contributing significantly.

A four-fold rise in the import price of oil contributed to a deepening recession with real growth increasing by only 2.5 percent. The United Kingdom and Portugal experienced negative growth. Inflation worsened, reflected in an average rise in consumer prices of 16 percent; West Germany was the only country with a relatively low inflation rate. Real growth in 1975 is estimated at 2-4 percent in Western Europe.

On March 23, 1974, the European Community agreed to increase farm prices by an average of nearly 9 percent, a record annual increase. Subsequently, further price hikes occurred. All farm prices and subsidies for the 1974/75 marketing year were upped an additional 5 percent in October 1974. An average increase of about 10 percent over October's price rises was decided on February 13, 1975.

As a result of higher prices, U.S. agricultural exports to Western Europe reached a record $7 billion in 1974. The volume of grains declined while soybeans and soybean cake and meal increased. The West European share of the U.S. agricultural export market remained at about 32 percent.

I. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Agricultural production rose in 1974 at the same rate as 1973, reaching 126 percent of the 1961-65 average (table 1 and figure 1). The European Community (EC) index of agricultural production rose 4 percentage points, slightly higher than 1973's increase. Within the EC the index remained unchanged only for Italy, and increased moderately for other countries. Outside the EC, large increases took place in Greece, Spain and Sweden, due mainly to significant increases in grain production. Portugal's index registered the smallest increase. Most other countries showed some increase in the indices of agricultural production.

Abnormal weather in 1974 throughout Western

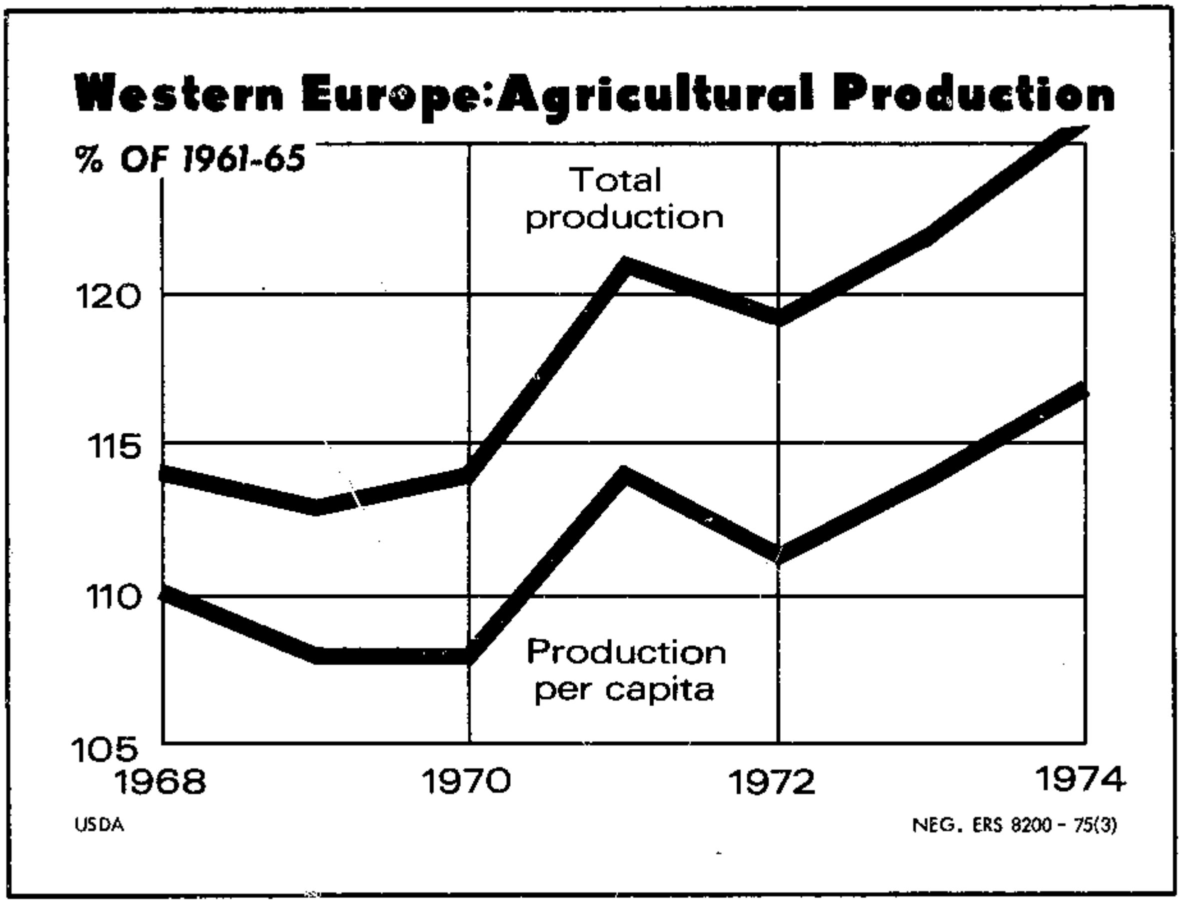

Figure 1

Table 1--Indices of agricultural production in Western Europe, 1970-74 1/

(1961-65=100)

Country or Area	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 Prelim.
Belgium-Luxembourg	120	126	127	135	140
Denmark	102	107	108	107	112
France	112	123	128	132	133
Germany, West	111	118	117	117	122
Ireland	117	124	120	122	125
Italy	114	118	109	114	114
Netherlands	126	131	130	133	138
United Kingdom	110	116	116	117	122
European Community	113	120	119	121	125
Austria	113	119	115	120	125
Norway	109	107	107	114	121
Portugal 2/	112	116	107	109	112
Sweden	107	107	107	102	124
Switzerland	113	118	116	120	126
European Free Trade Area	111	113	111	112	123
Finland	121	128	124	117	121
Greece	127	125	134	129	144
Spain 2/	122	142	133	138	147
Other Western Europe	123	135	132	132	141
Western Europe	114	121	119	122	126

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

2/ Excludes production of certain fruits and vegetables in Portugal and Spain.

Europe, varying from excessive rains in northern Europe to severe drought in Spain, adversely affected output and quality of several crops. In large areas of northern Europe, a dry summer followed by excessive fall rains greatly reduced yields of several crops, particularly corn, sugar beets, and forage, particularly corn silage. Also, frosts in the spring during blossom, along with dry weather in the summer greatly reduced fruit crops. In southern Europe, a cold and damp spring benefited winter grains but adversely affected fruit production, while the drought in Spain caused substantial declines in production of most crops.

Grain production in Western Europe in 1974 totaled a record 142.6 million tons, 5 percent higher than in 1973. Grain production in the EC was up 1.7 million tons to 108.5 million tons in 1974, with the new EC-3 countries responsible for nearly all the increase. In

France, Western Europe's largest grain producer, overall grain production was down 1.8 million tons from 1973, due almost entirely to lower production of feed grains, particularly corn. However, the total grain crop of 41.0 million tons was still the second largest in French history. In Italy, a record corn crop and recovery of wheat production to a more normal level raised total grain production nearly 1 million tons to a record 16.9 million tons. Higher yields pushed grain crops in West Germany and the United Kingdom in 1974 to record levels of 22.4 and 16.0 million tons, respectively, although the grain quality was below average.

Most non-EC countries had larger grain crops. Spain's grain crop hit a record level of 13.1 million tons—1.5 million tons above 1973—mainly the result of a record barley crop and recovery in wheat production. Sweden's record high of 6.6 million tons—about 1.2 million tons above the previous high in 1971—was due to significantly higher production of all grains, particularly barley and wheat.

Much of the increase in West European grain production in 1974 was due to a larger *wheat* crop which rose by over 5 million tons above 1973 levels, and 4.5 million tons over the previous high in 1972, to a record 55.9 million tons in 1974. An increase in area and favorable weather pushed EC wheat production up 3.1 million tons to a record 44.6 million tons. Increases in area and higher yields pushed French wheat production in 1974 to a record of nearly 19 million tons—1.1 million tons more than in 1973 and nearly 800,000 tons above the previous high in 1972. Italy's wheat production recovered from the reduced 1973 level to a more normal 9.6 million tons, while West Germany's wheat production continued its rapid climb to a record 7.7 million tons. Also, wheat production in the United Kingdom rose 15 percent above 1973 to a new high of 5.8 million tons as area continued to increase. Quality was poor, however. Wheat output in Denmark recovered to 583,000 tons despite smaller area and in Belgium-Luxembourg increased slightly despite smaller area in both countries. Wheat production increased in all of the non-EC countries, but most markedly in Sweden (to nearly 2 million tons) and in Greece (to 2.3 million tons), reflecting increases in both areas and yields. A 13-percent jump in Spain to 4.4 million tons followed increases in area and yield.

Rye production increased slightly over 1973 to 4.7 million tons. The continuous decline in EC rye production was offset by increased production in non-EC countries, particularly Sweden where production rose more than one-third. Although West German rye production continued its decline, it still came to over half of total West European production in 1974.

Record *feed grain* production was achieved in 1974, despite a sharp setback for corn. Feed grain production rose slightly from the previous high in 1973 to a new level of 80.4 million tons. Because of a slight decrease in area and somewhat lower yields, feed grain production in the EC dropped by 1.3 million tons from 1973 to 59.7 million tons in 1974. Larger feed grain crops in West Germany, Italy, and Denmark were more than offset by lower production in most other EC countries, particularly France. Feed grain production in the non-EC countries rose 2.4 million tons from 1973 to total 20.7 million tons. Spain's output rose 1 million tons above 1973 to a record of 8.1 million tons. Sweden's feed grain production in 1974 was up 1.2 million tons from 1973 to a high of 4.3 million tons due to both significantly larger barley and oats crops.

Production of *barley* rose to a record 46.7 million tons, compared with 44.3 million tons in 1973. EC barley production showed only a slight increase to 34.8 million tons. In France, Western Europe's most important producer, production was down 7 percent to 10.1 million tons, largely offsetting increases in other EC countries. U.K. barley production rose slightly to 9.1 million tons on slightly reduced area. Barley production in the non-EC countries showed a particularly large increase. Spanish barley output rose over a fifth to a record 5.4 million tons. Area in Spain continued to increase rapidly. Also, higher yields and some increase in area pushed Sweden's barley production in 1974 to a record 2.4 million tons—643,000 tons more than in 1973.

Corn output suffered from unfavorable weather, dropping about one-tenth to slightly less than 18.4 million tons. Dry summer weather stunted the crop and an exceptionally wet fall made harvest difficult in northern Europe. France's corn production dropped from 10.6 million tons to a low level of 8.7 million tons in 1974, reflecting decreases in yields. Italy, the only country with an increase, had a record corn crop of 5.2 million tons. Despite a small increase in area, Spain's corn production dropped moderately to nearly 2 million tons. Greece's corn production dropped sharply (17 percent) to 540,000 tons. Due to higher potential earnings from crops competing with corn on irrigated area and uncertainty over corn support prices, Greek farmers planted 16 percent less corn.

Production of *sugarbeets* in 1974 at 75.2 million tons was 6 percent below the 1973 record. Expectations that the acute world shortage of sugar and high prices would induce European producers to expand area sharply and increase yields were not fulfilled, largely due to poor weather. Both area and yields in 1974 were slightly below the previous year. Very dry spring weather experienced in many producing countries caused a poor start for the crops from which they never recovered. Plant diseases set back the crops further. Excessive fall rains dealt a final blow. Partly due to a slight decline in area sown, EC production of sugarbeets was down 6 percent from 1973 to 64.0 million tons. Larger crops in France, West Germany, and Denmark were offset by declines in Italy (18 percent) and the United Kingdom (12 percent). Italy's crop of 7.4 million tons was 1.7

million tons less than in 1973 and the lowest since 1964. U.K. sugarbeet area was up slightly from 1973, but lower yields due to very unfavorable weather reduced the crop sharply to 5.8 million tons—1.6 million tons less than in 1973. Production in non-EC countries was down by about one-tenth to 11.2 million tons, primarily reflecting the sharp drop in Spain's sugarbeet production from 5.8 million tons in 1973 to 4.1 million tons. Discontent with the level of support prices and the alternative of producing more profitable crops, Spanish producers planted about 40 percent less sugarbeets in 1974 than in the previous year.

Production of *potatoes*, which had trended downward rapidly in recent years, declined only by 2 percent in 1974 to 52.6 million tons. Area was down slightly reflecting a continuation of farmers' long-term response to sliding food and feed uses. Unfavorable weather lowered yields in most West European countries. EC potato production total 39.4 million tons in 1974, roughly 350,000 tons less than in the previous year, and accounted for most of the decline in Western Europe. Production was up in France, the Benelux countries, Ireland, and Denmark, but down in other EC countries. Outside the Community, some major producers—Spain and Austria—had smaller potato crops, while production increased in Portugal and Sweden.

Preliminary data indicate that *olive oil* production in 1974 was down nearly 10 percent from the 1.1 million tons of 1973. Spain's olive oil production is estimated to be down about one-fifth below normal to roughly 300,000 tons, partly reflecting a cyclical decline, but mainly the result of a combination of drought conditions during the second half of 1974 and insect damage. In contrast, the "up" cycle occurred in Greece with production rising 17 percent to 225,000 tons. Italy's production is an estimated 460,000 tons, only 4 percent less than the bumper crop in 1973. The relatively high Italian output in what normally would be a cyclical "down" year is credited to better care of orchards resulting from favorable olive oil prices. Portugal's production increased slightly above the reduced crop in 1973 to 49,000 tons.

Output of *tobacco* declined slightly from 1973 to 260,000 tons due primarily to a smaller Greek crop. Although favorable prospects during the planting season encouraged Greek farmers to plant more tobacco, substantially lower yields reduced output by more than a tenth to 81,000 tons. Planted area was up 28 percent in Italy, but spring flooding (which required replanting) reduced yields, resulting in only a slight increase in tobacco production to 94,000 tons. Production was also slightly down in France to 48,000 tons, while in Spain the drought reduced tobacco production by nearly a fifth to 22,000 tons.

Weather extremes and insect damage resulted in declines in deciduous fruit output in 1974. *Apple* production in 1974 was down a fifth from the previous year to 7.1 million tons, while *pear* production declined 8 percent to 3.0 million tons. Most of these decreases took place in the EC, where apple production dropped 1.6 million tons to 5.5 million tons, and pear production declined 200,000 tons to 2.4 million tons. West Germany's apple production was nearly halved to 1.2 million tons. French apple production declined by 22 percent to 1.5 million tons. Italy, the leading producer of apples and pears in Western Europe, showed a slight decline in production of both.

Total *citrus* production was close to the 1973 level of about 6.1 million tons. A decline in Spain's citrus production was mostly offset by greater production in Greece. Citrus production in Italy fell short of 1973's record, declining slightly to 2.5 million tons.

Production of *red meat* in Western Europe increased by about a tenth in 1974 to nearly 19 million tons. *Beef and veal* production accounted for more than two-thirds of the increase—production increased 18 percent to 7.7 million tons. This sharp increase resulted from increased slaughter which reflected large inventories and a severe cost/price squeeze. The cattle build-up had been encouraged by the large jump in beef prices in 1972 and 1973 and an expectation of continued strong consumer demand. In addition, herd building in the United Kingdom, Denmark, and particularly Ireland, had been encouraged by internal policy and the entry into the EC—expected to generate higher livestock prices and provide lucrative market outlets.

In the EC-9, beef and veal production in 1974 rose by 19 percent to 6.4 million tons. France's beef and veal production rose 21 percent to nearly 1.9 million tons, while beef and veal production in West Germany was up 22 percent to about 1.4 million tons. Both countries increased slaughter as a result of high feed prices and reduced price incentives for building herds. Most EC countries experienced some increases in beef and veal production in 1974. Italy's beef and veal production, however, was down roughly 10 percent from 1973 to 750,000 tons. This decline was due to reduced slaughter numbers (herd size was relatively low), lighter slaughter weights, and fewer animals imported. Outside the EC, most other West European countries also increased beef and veal production in 1974, as farmers, faced with high feed prices, sent more animals to the slaughterhouses despite the lower prices. In Finland, an extremely low quality hay crop resulted in a sharp increase in slaughter of dairy cows.

Production of *pork* increased by nearly 5 percent in Western Europe, reaching a new record of 10 million tons in 1974 and resulting in surplus disposal problems. EC production increased by 3 percent. In West Germany, the leading pork producer in Western Europe, production rose 5 percent to 2.7 million tons, primarily the result of a cyclical increase in hog slaughter. Pork output in Denmark, Western Europe's major exporter, declined reflecting reduced import demand in early 1974 in the United Kingdom, and high feed prices. Production remained at high levels in the United Kingdom at over 1 million tons, only slightly below the 1971 record. Pork output in France rose, totaling 1.4 million tons in 1974, or close to the record in 1972. Spain also reached a new high pork output, exceeding the 28 percent increase in 1973 by more than one-third to a total of 785,000 tons.

Output of *poultry meat* continued an uptrend unbroken since 1970 with total output in Western Europe rising to 3.8 million tons. Responding to higher levels of poultry meat demand, producers in the EC-9 continued to increase output to 3.1 million tons in 1974. However, the rate of increase (of about 10 percent annually during 1970-73) slowed to about 2 percent in 1974 reflecting rising feed costs. France, Italy, and Denmark all continued to set records in poultry meat output, reflecting more intensive and specialized production. Italy's poultry production in 1974 approached 880,000 tons, up 10 percent from 1973, nearly a three-fold increase above the 1960-64 average. Despite the cost-price squeeze, *egg* production in Western Europe continued to increase to a new high of 4.5 million tons.

Output of *cow's milk* increased slightly above 1973, rising to 117 million tons. Production in the EC-9 expanded slightly to 97 million tons, further aggravating surplus disposal problems. Production in the United Kingdom was slightly below last year's high level of nearly 14 million tons as cattle slaughter was abnormally high. In many EC countries, farmers continued to reduce dairy cow numbers because of high feed prices and relatively low milk prices. Outside the EC, a significant change occurred in Greece (up 10 percent), largely as a result of government incentives to expand production.

Outlook for 1975

In addition to the perennial uncertainties of weather and producer intentions, the 1975 outlook for West European agricultural production is clouded by economic uncertainties. Problems of high rates of inflation and a deepening recession in Western Europe may further cloud farmers' incentives to expand output. However, governments will encourage farmers to increase agricultural production selectively in many West European countries, partly reflecting consumer pressure to reduce food prices. Pressure from farm organizations to increase farm prices will continue.

Crops—Preliminary reports indicate that a slight decrease in grain area will occur in 1975. Most of the decline will reflect a reduction in wheat area in the EC, where excessive rains hindered fall sowings and reduced wheat area in Spain where severe drought occurred. Although a partially offsetting increase in spring seeded wheats is expected in most of Western Europe, average yields are normally lower than fall-seeded grains. Spain, a possible exception, was a victim of one of the century's worst droughts in 1974, and may realize a sharp reduction in total grain output as grain area in mid-January 1975 was 45 percent below year-earlier levels.

Given more normal weather in 1975, which could result in higher yields for feed grains—particularly barley and corn—total feed grain output could be up in Western Europe. Grain output in France could decline slightly, reflecting reduced winter plantings.

Favorable seeding weather and attractive support prices may boost Greece's wheat and barley harvests in 1975.

The crop outlook in the Scandinavian countries is mixed. Norway and Sweden are both likely to increase output reflecting new agricultural policies. Crop output (particularly feed grains) in Denmark is unlikely to change significantly unless the export market for livestock and livestock products improves.

West European *sugarbeet* production in 1975 should be significantly above the reduced crop last year, unless adverse weather reoccurs. Both sugarbeet area and yields are expected to be up in most countries. The EC's decision to raise sugarbeet prices is expected to result in a 20 percent increase in area over last year's planted acreage in Italy. French farmers could plant up to 5 percent more sugarbeets. Sugarbeet production in both the United Kingdom and Italy is expected to recover from the disastrous situation in 1974. Spain plans a significant increase in sugarbeet area and output, with a production goal of 5 million tons. Most other countries are setting higher goals for 1975.

A considerable slowdown is expected in West European production of most *livestock products* in 1975 due to excessive 1974 production of some livestock products, particularly beef, a cost-price squeeze, and weakening demand.

West European *beef and veal* production in 1975 is expected to continue to increase but at a much slower rate. Continued large herds and high feed prices will induce further slaughtering. Beef and veal production is expected to be up 5 to 10 percent in both France and West Germany. In the United Kingdom, despite the heavy slaughter rates in 1974, cattle numbers are still high. However, in many other West European countries, reduced cattle numbers due to heavy 1974 slaughtering are expected to result in lower beef and veal production in 1975.

Pork production should increase only slightly in 1975, possibly relieving surplus problems. Increased pork output due to heavier slaughter weights in West Germany, the leading producer, is expected to be offset by decreased slaughter numbers in the United Kingdom and Denmark. Reduced hog numbers in both the United Kingdom and Denmark imply that pork production will be down in 1975 in these countries. Pork production in France, Western Europe's second major producer, is expected to remain at last year's level of 1.4 million tons. Pork prices in France have weakened since mid-1974, putting producers under a cost-price squeeze. Hog numbers in France at the beginning of the year were estimated at 11.4 million, or about the same as a year earlier. In the non-EC countries, pork production will probably continue to expand in Portugal and Greece due to expansion programs but decline slightly in other countries as a result of the cost-price squeeze.

Milk production could be slightly down in 1975. France and West Germany, the leading West European producers, are having difficulties in exporting dairy products such as cheese, and are burdened with mounting nonfat dry milk stocks. Outside the EC, high feed prices will tend to limit the increases in milk production.

Expansion of *egg* production is expected to slow in 1975 because of high feed prices and slackening demand. Since poultry producers will face high costs, any incentive to expand output will depend upon consumer and export demand. **(James Lopes)**

II. AGRICULTURAL POLICY[1]

EC Policy Developments in 1974

On March 23, 1974, the EC agreed to raise Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) prices for the 1974/75 marketing year by an average of almost 9 percent (table 2). This hike in prices constituted the largest annual increase ever approved by the EC Council of Ministers. Target prices for most grains were raised by about 6 percent and grain support prices by about 4 percent. However, very large increases were granted for durum wheat, including a 41 percent hike in the support price. Price increases for other major crops were as follows: sugar (7 percent), fruits and vegetables (about 8 percent on average), wine (11 percent on average), and rapeseed (4 percent). Increases in the livestock sector were generally larger than those agreed upon for crops—12 percent for cattle, 9 percent for calves, 8 percent for pork and milk, and nearly 20 percent for nonfat dry milk powder. But the price of butter was kept at the same level.

To achieve agreement on prices, the Community agreed to permit a number of temporary exceptions to common EC rules. For the most part, these involved the use of subsidies and other measures by the United Kingdom to help moderate their rise in food prices. The Council also agreed in March to institute a guaranteed price system for soybeans although the actual price (233.10 units of account per metric ton) applicable to the crop year was not decided upon until later in the year. The new soybean CAP will not involve any change in the import system for soybeans or soybean meal, commodities which currently enter duty-free; rather, it provides for a subsidy to producers equal to the difference between the guaranteed price and the market price. (World market prices, which were initially above the 1974/75 guide price, have been substantially below it since January 1975).

The price increases granted in March did not satisfy EC farm groups. Widespread farmer unrest caused by the continuing inflation of production costs, combined with the threat of several member governments to provide "illegal" national aids, forced the EC to take the unprecedented step of implementing a mid-year price increase. With a few minor deviations, all CAP farm prices and subsidies for the 1974/75 marketing year were increased by an additional 5 percent, effective October 7, 1974. The West German cabinet initially had refused to approve the proposed 5-percent increase agreed by the Agricultural ministers on September 18. German acquiesence was obtained only after the following commitments by the EC Council were made:

*to take the October increases into account in deciding 1975/76 farm prices

*to undertake a full "stocktaking" of the CAP by late February 1975 (to be followed by a thorough debate of the Commission's conclusions)

*to take action to ensure that both existing and future aids to agriculture (by national governments) conform with the rules of the EC Treaties.

The EC took a number of important actions in the beef sector in 1974, reflecting concern for deteriorating cattle prices and burgeoning beef support stocks (estimated at about 250,000 tons at the end of 1974). From September 1973, when full import duties were reimposed, a steady tightening of the import system occurred culminating in a ban on all imports of beef, veal, and live animals (except quantities specified in quotas agreed to under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) imposed on July 16, 1974. This ban was originally expected to last through October 1974 but has since been extended indefinitely. In contrast, in 1972 and the first part of 1973, the EC liberalized its import regime to combat a beef shortage situation.

The EC has provided funds for the subsidization of beef exports, food distribution programs within the EC foreign food aid, and for advertising aimed at stimulating meat consumption in order to relieve the beef surplus problem. In addition, the EC instituted a system of cattle slaughter premiums in August. These premiums, which were scaled from 20 units of account per head in August 1974 to 73.50 units of account per head in February 1975,[2] were paid to the

[1]Previous issues of this publication provide helpful background material for this section. In particular, see *The Agricultural Situation in Western Europe*, ERS-Foreign 359, April 1974, pp. 3-10.

[2]Originally set at 70.00 u.a./m.t. per head. Along with farm prices, these premiums were also raised by 5 percent in October.

Table 2--EC target prices for selected commodities 1973/74, 1974/75 and proposed prices for 1974/75

Commodity	1973/74	1974/75 March 23	1974/75 October 7	1975/76	Change from 1974/75 (Oct.)
	Units of account per M.T.				Percent
Soft wheat	114.94	121.84	127.93	139.44	9.0
Barley	105.29	110.55	116.08	126.99	9.4
Corn	102.77	109.45	114.92	126.41	10.0
Husked rice	213.25	226.00	237.20	261.03	10.0
Sugar	248.00	265.50	278.80	320.28	15.0
Rapeseed	210.60	219.00	230.00	255.30	11.0
Milk	124.20	134.10	140.80	1/155.90	11.0
Butter 2/	1,760.00	1,760.00	1,835.80	1/2,095.80	14.2
Nonfat dry milk powder 2/	660.00	790.00	827.40	887.00	7.2
Cattle, live weight 3/	862.00	965.00	1,013.30	1,099.40	8.5
Hog, carcass weight 4/	860.00	930.00	976.50	1,025.33	5.0

1/ Price becomes effective on Sept. 16, 1975. From March 3, 1975 to Sept. 16, 1975 prices are: milk, 149.20; butter, 1,946.30 units of account per metric ton.
2/ Intervention or support price.
3/ Guide price comparable to the target prices.
4/ Base price, a form of support price.

producer for the slaughter of adult beef cattle. Premiums were intended to supplement the cattle producer's income and, at the same time, encourage him to postpone marketings until early 1975. In advancing the latter goal, they were not particularly successful. Cattle slaughter in the United Kingdom, the major beneficiary of this program, rose to extremely high levels the last quarter of 1974.

A serious shortage of sugar both on world and EC markets also had an impact on EC policy. In October 1974, the EC Council of Ministers introduced a subsidy on sugar imports—primarily for the benefit of the United Kingdom, the member state most dependent on third country sugar supplies. The exact amount to be covered by this subsidy was not stated; instead the Council agreed "to insure the adequate supply of sugar throughout the Community for the 1974/75 marketing year, at common prices, the cost being financed by the Community." The mechanism governing an initial 200,000 metric tons was put into operation in December. Under this system, importers tendered a rate of subsidy for a given amount of imports. Those selected (the lowest bids) must purchase sugar at the world market price and sell it within the EC at the EC price (no more than 324.00 units of account per metric ton for refined sugar c.i.f.). In return, the importer receives both the subsidy and the right to export a corresponding quantity of EC sugar (free of the export levy) during the 1975/76 marketing year. All of the initial amount had now been contracted (at a cost of about $100 million) with an estimated 80 percent going to the United Kingdom. More recently, the Council decided to finance another 300,000 tons of imports by means of either the competitive bidding system (described above) or by direct subsidy. The Council also agreed to provide a subsidy for the production of sugar from molasses—estimated to result in the production of an additional 80,000-100,000 tons of sugar.

EC Raises 1975/76 Prices

The Council's decision of February 13, 1975, on farm prices for the 1975/76 marketing year closely followed EC Commission proposals submitted in November 1974 for most commodities. An average increase of about 10 percent has been granted in relation to prices announced in October, or about 15 percent compared with prices at the start of the 1974/75 marketing year (table 2). EC farm groups, led by the Committee for Agricultural Organizations in the EC (COPA), had called for an average 15 percent increase above October's prices.

Increases in target prices for grains range from 8 percent for durum wheat to 11 percent for rye; target prices for corn and rice were raised by 10 percent and those for soft wheat and barley by about 9 percent. The percentage increases in support prices were nearly the same—slightly higher in the case of rye and durum wheat and slightly lower in the case of rice. The producer subsidy for durum wheat was reduced from 30 u.a./m.t. to 24.92 u.a./m.t.

The largest price increases were granted for sugar (15 percent) and olive oil (29 percent). Substantial percentage increases were also allowed for rapeseed (11), sunflowerseed and soybeans (12), table wine (8), and fruits and vegetables (an average of about 10 percent). The percentage increase in the olive oil price was about double that proposed by the Commission, while the others were close or identical to Commission recommendations.

Price increases granted in the livestock sector include 11 percent for milk, 14 percent for butter, 7 percent for nonfat dry milk powder, and 8.5 percent for beef (guide price) and 5 percent for pork. The increase in the milk price will go into effect in two stages—the first boost (more than 6 percent) immediately and the second boost (over 4 percent) coming on September 16, 1975. The hikes in the butter and nonfat dry milk powder support prices are retroactive to February 3, 1974, for quantities purchased by intervention agencies. Larger percentage increases in butter prices will occur for new members—over 16 percent for Ireland and Denmark and 32 percent for the United Kingdom. These increases further close the gap between their prices and the common EC price. In fact, Danish butter prices are now fully aligned; however, a gap of more than 600 u.a./ton remains between EC and United Kingdom prices. The Council also authorized Member States to grant consumer subsidies for butter of up to 450 u.a./ton (of which 92.50 u.a./ton is reimbursable by the EC agricultural fund). In addition, beginning April 1, the EC will authorize subsidies permitting the sale of butter at a reduced price to certain consumers in welfare programs.

The price increases for beef, although relatively low compared with other commodities, are nonetheless higher than those proposed by the Commission. The Commission, worried by the large beef surplus stocks which have accumulated over the past year, had asked for a 7 percent hike in the beef guide price, a 4.5 percent increase in the intervention price, and no change in the so-called "permanent intervention" price which applies only to certain cuts and qualities of beef. Instead, a 5.5 percent increase was granted for all intervention prices.

These price hikes will be bolstered by a variety of direct aids to cattle producers. The premiums (see p. 7) for cattle slaughter will be continued in March and April; a maximum of 80 u.a. per head can be paid by member states, of which 30 u.a. per head will be paid by the EC. In May, these retention premiums will be replaced by an EC premium of 28 u.a. per head, to which complementary national premiums of up to 52 u.a. per head may be added. A similar scheme of premiums for the maintenance of cows will also be implemented but the details have not yet been agreed upon. Finally, a premium for calves of 50 u.a. per head will also be paid, half at birth and half 1 year later—completely financed by the EC agricultural fund. These three different programs reflect British, French, and Italian requests, respectively.

The Council was unable to come to a final agreement in their February meeting on the system of aids for hill farming and farming in less favored areas. A point of dispute on this issue concerns the share of expenditures to be paid by the EC agricultural fund, with West Germany pressing to keep this share as low as possible. This program will include annual subsidies granted to farmers either on a per hectare or per head of livestock basis as well as provide aids for the modernization of farms, the development of cottage industries, and tourism, etc. The annual cost to the EC agricultural fund has been estimated at about 160 million u.a. per year.

The Council also agreed to make certain adjustments in the conversion rates between the unit of account and the various member state currencies (with the exception of the Danish Kroner). These adjustments will result in reductions of the monetary compensatory amounts (MCA) which apply to the agricultural trade of the member countries (except Denmark) with both third countries and other EC members. The decrease in the MCA's, in percentage points, will be as follows: West Germany, 2; the Benelux countries, 0.7; France, 1.5; Italy, 3; the United Kingdom, 2.5; and Ireland, 5. The Commission had originally proposed somewhat larger MCA reductions for France, West Germany, and the Benelux countries.

MCA's have been imposed to offset the divergence between official currency rates relative to the unit of account and the actual market rates. They are applied as a tax on imports and a subsidy on exports for those countries whose currencies have appreciated (West Germany and the Benelux countries). For those countries whose currencies have depreciated (France, Ireland, Italy, and the United Kingdom), they constitute a subsidy on imports and a tax on exports. MCA's are not applied in Denmark where the official conversion rate between the kroner and the unit of account has been maintained. MCA's in effect as of January 20, 1975 were as follows:[3]

	Percent
West Germany	12.03
Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands	2.7
France	7.2
Ireland	11.8
Italy	5.3
United Kingdom	15.1

Any change in the official conversion rate between the unit of account and a national currency results in an immediate change in national farm prices. Thus, the impact of the recent price hikes will be somewhat different in each member state as a result of adjustments in conversion rates. In Germany and the Benelux countries, the adjustments represent a revaluation of their currencies relative to the unit of account and will lessen the price increases (in terms of national currencies); in the other countries, the adjustments represent a devaluation and will accentuate the price increases.

"Renegotiation" of the CAP

A promise to renegotiate the United Kingdom's position in the EC was featured as a major element of the British Labor Party's campaign posture. Soon after assuming power in March 1974, the Labor Government initiated discussions with other EC Ministers to fulfill this campaign promise. Some of the major British complaints centered on the cost and protectionism of the CAP and what they regard as the inequity of the existing method of financing Community expenditures—most of which are occasioned by EC agricultural policies. The United Kingdom's approach has been to seek favorable changes in the EC's policies and decisions rather than more fundamental changes in the treaties of accession.

With respect to the CAP, in June 1974, U.K. Agricultural Minister Peart proposed to the EC Council: (1) the use of clearer criteria based on the costs facing modern farms in determining farm prices; (2) the adoption of alternative policies (in lieu of price policy) to help small, inefficient farmers; and (3) the fixing of prices for particular parts of the EC (in certain restricted cases) at levels below those for the EC as a whole. The United Kingdom also asked for a more flexible support system which could be adjusted to deter the production of surplus commodities and their sale to support agencies, and a greater consideration for EC consumers in surplus disposal programs. More specifically, the British requested the introduction of slaughter premiums and production subsidies in the beef sector. Also, the British requested—and received—a modification of EC sugar policy so as to permit an expansion of U.K. sugarbeet production. The United Kingdom also pressed for a more liberal agricultural trade policy, particularly with respect to Commonwealth countries. They specifically requested arrangements safeguarding future imports of New Zealand dairy products and Commonwealth sugar (including sugar from Australia), a special entry price ensuring a lower levy on hard wheat, and the reduction of EC tariffs on canned fruits, canned fish, and palm oil.

Since July, the EC has taken a number of decisions favorable to the United Kingdom—influenced, in part, by the foregoing requests. These have included the adoption of cattle slaughter premiums and the relaxation of the beef intervention system with respect to the United Kingdom, import subsidies for sugar, the enlargement of the U.K. sugar production quota, and the recent conclusion of a supply agreement for sugar with Commonwealth and other developing countries. In addition, the general rise in world prices of agricultural commodities has made the transition to EC prices appear less onerous. Nevertheless, the British government can be expected to push for further concessions in agricultural policy before the June referendum on U.K. membership in the EC. These might be obtained in the context of the "stocktaking" of the CAP agreed to in October, 1974. With respect to the EC budget, it appears that an agreement will soon be reached on a "corrective mechanism" which will limit the United Kingdom's contribution.

[3]MCA's for West Germany and the Benelux Countries are fixed. MCA's for the other members (except Denmark), whose currencies are floating, are set weekly. Basically, the percentages shown are applied to the national intervention prices to calculate the actual MCA.

Preferential Trade Arrangements

Negotiations between the EC and 46 developing countries in Africa, the Caribbean, and Oceania (termed the ACP), which began in October 1973, were concluded in February 1975. The new agreement (termed the Convention of Lome) will replace the special arrangements previously negotiated with the EC under the Yaounde and Arusha Conventions or with the United Kingdom through the Commonwealth system. Unlike the previous arrangements, however, reverse preferences (i.e., preferences granted by the ACP countries) will not be granted. The Convention of Lome will not take effect until its ratification by all the governments concerned—expected to take about a year. In the interim, the previous agreements will be extended; also, certain measures will be put into effect in advance of ratification.

With respect to agriculture, the Convention provides for a new sugar agreement, preferential or duty-free treatment for nearly all agricultural exports of the ACP countries, and an export stabilization scheme for 11 agricultural commodities. Preferences granted include both tariff cuts and derogations from the variable levy system. Corn, rice, and beef are among the commodities receiving the latter treatment.

The agreement on sugar replaces the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement which expired at the end of 1974. It contains two major elements: (1) an agreement by the ACP's to supply the United Kingdom with sugar in calendar year 1975 at a price of 260 pounds sterling per ton; and (2) a long-term arrangement for the importation of ACP sugar by the EC as as a whole. Under the short-term arrangement, a minimum of 400,000 tons will be supplied during the first half of 1975. The quantities to be delivered in the last half of 1975 will be decided later. The long-term arrangment provides for a guaranteed price to be negotiated annually within the range of the EC intervention and threshold prices for domestic sugar for up to 1.4 million tons of sugar. Prices will be permitted to rise above this guaranteed price, which will act as a floor price.

The export stabilization scheme provides for financial assistance from the EC to ACP countries when their export earnings of certain commodities fall 7.5 percent below a certain reference value.[4] Except in the case of the least-developed countries, these transfers are loans to be repaid to the EC. EC funds of 375 million u.a. will be provided to cover the operation of the system over a five year period. The agricultural commodity groups covered by the system are peanuts, coffee, cocoa, coconuts, palm oil, hides and skins, wood products, bananas, tea, and sisal.

After delays for more than a year past the original January 11, 1974, deadline, Community negotiations of preferential agreements with Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia now appear very close to conclusion; negotiations with Israel have been completed while those with Spain continue to lag. The new agreements, which will supersede previous preferential arrangements with the EC, result from the Community's desire to better "harmonize" agreements with Mediterranean countries and the need to reduce the adverse effects of the United Kingdom tariff treatment adjustments required by EC membership. Existing preferential tariff treatment will be improved for a number of agricultural commodities including certain citrus products. In January 1975, the EC Commission proposed the opening of similar negotiations with Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, and Syria. Also, there has been some pressure, primarily from France, to negotiate a preferential trade agreement with Iran.

The Community also made further improvements in its generalized System of Preferences (GSP) for developing countries for 1975. Most preferential margins of 20 percent will be increased to 40 percent, while some 40 percent margins will be hiked to 50 percent. The value of agricultural products which will be covered by the GSP in 1975 is currently estimated at 450 to 600 million units of account. **(Donald M. Phillips, Jr.)**

[4]Only a 2.5 percent fall is required for the least developed countries. These commodities must also account for at least 7.5 percent of the export earnings of the country in question (2.5 percent in the case of the least developed countries).

III. GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION

Summary—A deepening economic recession developed over most of Western Europe during 1974 as countries adjusted to a four-fold increase in the import price of oil. Restrictive monetary and fiscal policies were general throughout Western Europe as governments attempted to curb inflationary cost pressures. Consumer resistance to higher prices dampened demand, resulting in a rise in unemployment, especially in the final quarter of 1974. Little improvement is expected in the West European economies in 1975. Double-digit inflation will persist in most countries although it is expected to retreat as the year progresses. Real economic growth is expected to remain sluggish although positive in 1975 in all countries except United Kingdom, Italy, and Greece, where negative growth is anticipated.

GNP—Western Europe registered an overall nominal growth in economic output of nearly 13 percent in 1974 over the previous year, reaching

$1,435 billion (table 3). The rate of real growth, however, declined sharply—increasing only by 2.5 percent in 1974 against 5.5 percent a year earlier. For the second straight year, real growth was slightly higher outside the European Community (EC)—3.4 percent, compared with 2.3 within the EC. Austria's growth was 5 percent, Spain's 5.5 percent, while Norway's rate of growth was 4 percent. Only the United Kingdom and Portugal experienced negative real growth rates in 1974.

Inflation also struck hardest outside the EC, with increases in the consumer price indices exceeding 15 percent in Portugal, Spain, and Finland. Among EC members, only Italy fell in this range with 15.25 percent inflation. Only five countries in Western Europe managed to keep their inflation rates under 10 percent in 1974. Within the EC, West Germany had the lowest rate, 6.5 percent, followed by the Netherlands with 9.5 percent. Highly restrictive monetary and fiscal policies enabled the West Germans to achieve the best record in holding down inflation among the world's industrial nations. A relatively low dependency on energy imports compared to EC partners helped the Dutch to keep the lid on inflation during 1974. Outside the EC, Austria, Sweden, and Switzerland all managed to hold inflation to around the 8.5 percent level. Inflation rates in the Netherlands and Switzerland actually declined in 1974 from a year earlier.

Prices and Wages—Average price and wage levels continued a steady climb throughout Western Europe during 1974 (table 4). By the end of the year the average annual growth of consumer prices in Western Europe was around 16 percent. West European countries ranged from a low of 5.9 percent in West Germany—a decline of 1.3 percent from a year earlier—to a high of around 25 percent for Italy.

Two countries in Western Europe—West Germany and Denmark—experienced a slower rise in the growth of food prices in 1974 than in late 1973. Food prices in most other West European countries in 1974, however, showed a marked rise over a year earlier. A slowdown in agricultural production, coupled with excessive consumer demand, forced Italian food prices up over 27 percent—the highest increase among EC members. An import deposit scheme implemented from May through November to ease balance of payment problems restricted the inflow of some agricultural commodities, putting further pressures on domestic prices.

Outside the EC, Portugal, struggling with political as well as economic problems, faced a 33-percent rise in food prices during 1974, highest in Western Europe.

Wages rose between 15 and 25 percent in a majority of the West European countries in 1974, further contributing to the price spiral.

Labor Developments—Despite wage pressures, Western Europe was relatively free of labor problems in 1974. Strikes by U.K. coal miners early in 1974, however, forced an election which led to a new government. The wage-price index in the United Kingdom rose from 11 percent from late 1972 to 1973, lowest in Western Europe, and by 19 percent during the October 1973—October 1974 period. A strike in France in October and November, which largely affected public services, was quite disruptive and had a depressing effect on that nation's economic output.

Unemployment continued to rise throughout 1974 in most West European countries. Denmark had the highest rate unemployed—5.8 percent in the third quarter up from 2.4 in 1973—while West Germany followed with an unemployment rate of 3.8 percent—a sharp increase over the 1962-72 average of 1.9 percent. The West German situation deteriorated rapidly in the final quarter of 1974. Unemployment is now over 1 million and a potential source of instability despite that country's overall strong economic position.

International Monetary Developments and the Energy Crisis

The first half of 1974 saw a serious depletion of reserves in several West European nations as the price of oil imports quadrupled (table 5). As the year progressed, however, policy adjustments by a number of countries and capital inflows from Middle Eastern oil producers, the IMF, and other sources resulted in a general leveling off or strengthening of reserves in most countries. A few countries—notably Portugal, Greece, and Sweden—have experienced a continual decline in international reserves since the energy crisis began in late 1973. Reserves in both Sweden and Denmark dropped by over 30 percent in 1974; however, the Danish position recovered slightly in the latter half of the year. Developments in some of the major countries include:

Italy, whose economic woes are currently unequaled among West European nations, has been able to maintain its reserves by a series of short-term borrowings. To improve a sagging trade deficit, Italy enacted a number of fiscal austerity measures including the import deposit scheme and higher value-added taxes (VAT). Energy imports accounted for $7.1 billion out of the $8.1 billion trade deficit in 1974.

The *United Kingdom* suffered the largest negative trade balance in 1974 among West European countries, $11.5 billion following a negative $5.9 billion in 1973. High interest rates of up to 16 percent attracting foreign capital, and reinvestment in government securities by Arab oil producers enabled the British to strengthen monetary reserves by 7 percent in 1974. Britain's long term prospects are greatly enhanced by the North Sea oil deposits. The British Government estimates its North Sea oil production will be between 100 to 140 million tons a year by 1980.

In *France*, efforts to discourage oil consumption aided in reducing petroleum demand 5.6 percent from

Table 3--Gross National Products, West European countries, 1971-1975

Country	1971	1972	1973	1974 1/	1975 2/	Growth rate: 1974 (preliminary) Real	Growth rate: 1974 (preliminary) Inflation	Growth rate: 1975 (forecast) Real	Growth rate: 1975 (forecast) Inflation
	Billion U.S. dollars 3/					Percent			
European Community. . .	707.1	844.5	1,059.0	1,144.6	1,346.9	2.3	9.3	1.7	12.6
Belgium-Luxembourg. .	29.0	36.0	46.0	52.2	62.7	4.5	10.0	3.0	10.5
France.	162.0	198.6	256.9	269.7	327.9	4.5	10.0	2.75	12.75
Germany, West	217.7	261.7	348.2	382.4	440.1	0.5	6.5	.75	6.5
Italy	101.8	118.1	138.3	149.1	172.0	3.75	15.25	-1.25	18.5
Netherlands	37.0	46.0	59.7	68.8	82.4	2.5	9.5	2.5	10.5
Denmark	17.2	20.7	27.4	30.7	37.8	1.5	13.0	1.0	15.0
Ireland	4.6	5.6	6.6	7.2	8.5	2.5	13.5	1.5	16.0
United Kingdom. . . .	137.8	157.8	175.9	164.5	215.5	-0.25	11.0	-1.25	19.5
Other Western Europe. .	154.6	188.1	243.3	290.1	353.2	3.4	13.8	2.3	14.7
Austria	16.6	20.5	27.9	32.8	39.8	5.0	8.5	3.0	11.0
Finland	11.2	13.3	17.1	20.6	24.6	3.25	16.0	3.0	13.5
Greece.	10.8	12.6	16.4	20.4	23.6	0.0	25.0	-1.0	17.0
Norway.	12.5	14.5	18.7	22.6	27.4	4.0	10.5	5.5	12.5
Portugal.	7.0	8.6	11.5	14.3	17.7	-1.0	30.0	1.0	20.0
Spain	36.3	46.4	60.3	77.9	98.0	5.5	18.0	2.5	20.5
Sweden.	35.7	41.8	50.0	54.3	64.6	3.0	8.5	2.5	11.5
Switzerland	24.5	30.4	41.4	47.2	57.2	1.5	8.5	1.0	7.25
Total Western Europe. .	861.7	1,032.6	1,302.3	1,434.7	1,700.1	2.5	10.0	1.8	13.0

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Forecast.
3/ U.S. dollar equivalent values are determined using exchange rates published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). For 1971 through 1973 average annual rates are used, for 1974, the average for three quarters is used, and for 1975 the November 1974 spot rate is used.

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

Table 4--Index of consumer prices, food prices, and wages, West European countries, 1972-1974

Country	Consumer prices			12-month rate of change	Food prices			12-month rate of change	Wages			12-month rate of change
	1972	1973	1974 1/		1972	1973	1974 1/		1972	1973	1974 1/	
	1970=100			Percent	1970 100			Percent	1970=100			Percent
European Community												
Belgium	110	118	141	15.7	109	117	134	11.3	128	149	(3 Q) 185	23.0
Luxembourg	110	117	134	11.2	110	118	134	10.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
France	112	120	144	15.2	114	125	148	12.5	124	139	(Oct) 177	20.5
Germany, West	111	119	130	5.9	110	118	125	4.5	123	135	(Jul) 154	12.0
Italy	111	123	161	24.5	112	125	168	27.5	125	156	(Nov) 206	20.5
Netherlands	116	125	144	10.9	112	120	135	8.3	126	143	176	18.7
Denmark	113	123	152	15.5	115	130	155	13.1	129	153	(Nov) 199	19.5
Ireland	118	132	164	(Nov) 20.0	120	140	173	20.2	134	161	(Jun) 188	19.8
United Kingdom	117	128	160	19.1	121	140	178	18.1	126	142	(Oct) 179	20.8
Other Western Europe												
Austria	111	120	136	9.7	110	118	131	7.3	125	138	162	7.7
Finland	114	127	159	17.0	114	129	159	18.7	131	153	(3 Q) 188	19.0
Greece	108	124	166	13.5	109	133	178	11.8	119	138	(Aug) 178	26.4
Norway	114	122	140	11.3	114	122	140	12.4	122	135	(3 Q) 165	20.8
Portugal	124	140	182	18.1	120	130	192	32.6	128	145	n.a.	14.4
Spain	117	131	162	(Nov) 17.5	118	132	164	17.1	135	157	(Aug) 252	45.7
Sweden	114	121	141	11.6	119	126	140	8.5	124	134	(Nov) 155	13.3
Switzerland	114	124	141	7.6	113	120	140	12.9	119	130	(Sep) 144	10.6

n.a. = not available.

1/ 1974 data are for latest month available (December unless indicated otherwise) therefore may not be an average for the year as are 1972 and 1973.

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

Table 5--International reserves and trade balances, West European countries, 1971-1974

Country	International Reserves 1/				Trade Balance			
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1971	1972	1973	1974 3/
	Million U.S. dollars 2/				Million U.S. dollars 3/			
European Community								
Belgium-Luxembourg. .	3,473	3,870	5,100	5,345	842	1,035	1,180	635
France.	8,253	10,015	8,529	8,851	1,105	1,275	1,202	-3,494
Germany, West	18,657	23,785	33,147	32,720	4,560	6,065	15,028	21,400
Italy	6,787	6,079	6,434	6,941	114	1	-3,962	-8,100
Netherlands	15,028	4,785	6,547	6,958	-607	392	709	-18
Denmark	722	855	1,324	935	-709	-430	1,134	-1,300
Ireland	995	1,126	1,025	1,266	-524	-481	-665	-1,230
United Kingdom. . . .	6,582	5,647	6,476	6,939	737	-1,675	-5,876	-11,500
Other Western Europe								
Austria	2,343	2,719	2,873	3,430	-884	-1,151	-1,523	-1,943
Finland	715	758	644	708	-456	-263	-516	-747
Greece.	525	1,032	1,047	4/916	-1,320	-1,583	-2,810	-3,000
Norway.	1,154	1,325	1,575	1,929	-1,436	-1,010	-1,525	-2,700
Portugal.	1,945	2,312	2,839	4/2,336	-647	-679	-1,211	-1,500
Spain	3,268	5,014	6,772	4/6,277	-1,599	-2,316	-3,504	-6,587
Sweden.	1,110	1,575	2,528	1,734	395	639	1,453	716
Switzerland	6,966	7,488	8,078	9,011	-1,366	-1,479	-2,102	-2,114

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

2/ U.S. dollar equivalent values are determined using exchange rates published by the International Monetary Fund. For 1971 through 1973 average annual rates are used and for 1974 the average for three quarters is used.

3/ Preliminary estimate.

4/ As of November 30, 1974.

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

1973. Nevertheless, the trade balance was in deficit by $3.5 billion by the end of 1974 due to a tripling in value of energy imports from $3.8 billion to $10.4 billion. Maintenance of French financial reserves was aided by a bilateral agreement with Iran resulting in a $300 million prepayment to France for future delivery of goods. Seventy-five percent of France's oil imports comes from Middle Eastern sources; however it is hoped this dependency will be reduced in the next few years to 55-60 percent. A proposed 10-year plan announced by the government calls for an $11 billion ceiling on oil imports in 1975. One special objective of this long-range program is to restrict the proportion of energy imported from any one country to 15 percent of total consumption.

West Germany's monetary reserves, by far the largest in Western Europe, remained steady in 1974. The strong West German external position was backed by a 42 percent increase in its trade balance to $21.4 billion, representing the largest surplus in Western Europe in 1974.

Outlook for 1975

The West European economic horizon is not expected to improve before the latter half of 1975 at the earliest. Real growth in 1975 for all Western Europe is expected to range from 2 to 4 percent. Worsening economic conditions in the United Kingdom, Italy, and Greece are expected to keep those three countries in the negative growth range this year. However some improvement in overall economic performance is likely in Western Europe later in 1975.

The rise in Western Europe's inflation from 10 percent in 1973 to an average 13 percent in 1974 severely limits any strong policy measures governments might implement to spur output. Higher rates of unemployment are thus a likely prospect through 1975, particularly in Mediterranean countries in Western Europe, where workers depend on industry in the EC for jobs.

Petroleum related problems will continue to be a major economic consideration. In an effort to improve the balance of payments situation, the European Commission has called on the EC-9 countries to lower oil consumption in 1975 and 1976 to 7 percent below their initial forecasts. The proposal is part of an effort to present a united front by European consumers in preparation for forthcoming meetings with OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) this spring.

Although economic prospects among West European nations are not bright for 1975, most should continue to be relatively strong markets for U.S. agricultural exports this year. The two top customers—West Germany and the Netherlands—should have no trouble maintaining or increasing 1974 import levels based on their financial positions. Third and fourth ranking Italy and the United Kingdom, weakened by mounting economic problems, are highly unlikely to expand the demand for U.S. farm products this year. France, troubled by a large current account deficit, has enacted tougher restrictions on all imports, but their financial position should be sufficiently sound to allow imports of U.S. farm commodities in 1975 to at least equal those of last year. Also, European nations along with other developed nations are working hard to complete arrangements for a "solidarity" fund—a fund contributed to by the participating countries for use in ameliorating severe balance of payments problems. **(Lorin O. Lovfald)**

IV. PRICES

Trends in *world prices* of major agricultural commodities diverged in 1974, after the nearly across-the-board price hikes that occurred in 1973 (table 7). The Rotterdam import price and the London daily price (LDP) for sugar escalated wildly in response to a tight worldwide supply situation. The Rotterdam wheat and corn import prices continued to upsurge, but at a slower rate than in 1973, since world grain supplies continued to remain short.

The c.i.f. Rotterdam price for soybean meal and the Smithfield (UK) market price for chilled beef hindquarters both plummeted, as these commodities became more plentiful in 1974.

Last year marked the longest period since the inception of the EC that world prices for such variable levy commodities as grains and sugar exceeded threshold prices (i.e., the minimum import prices imposed by the EC).[5] Thus, last year the world price became the effective price of these imported commodities as they entered the EC. Prior to 1974, EC members paid prices for variable-levy commodities that were well above world market prices. Except for a short time in May-June 1974, EC import levies on grains dropped to zero. (By January 1975, after world grain prices began to moderate, EC import levies for wheat, corn, and sorghum reappeared). Because of 1974's high grain prices, EC officials imposed a variable levy on grain exports to prevent a "grain drain." (Prior to 1974, a subsidy payment was applied to grain exports). The export levy for wheat was at its

[5] EC import duties became zero on wheat in September 1973, corn in December 1973, and raw sugar in January 1974.

Table 6--Changes in selected EC producer and wholesale prices, 1974

Product	Country	January-October 1974 average price	Change from January-October 1973 average price
		Dollars/Ton	Percent
Soft wheat, producer price	France	119.0	+8
	West Germany	150.0	+3
	Italy	157.0	+25
Barley, producer price	France	111.0	+16
	West Germany	140.0	+7
	United Kingdom	137.0	+44
Corn, producer price	France	97.0	+22
	Italy	149.0	+33
Potatoes, producer price	West Germany	59.0	-19
Sugar, wholesale price, ex-factory	France	289.0	+7
	Netherlands	341.0	-1
Slaughter cattle, average quality, wholesale price	France	1,115.0	-2
	West Germany	1,344.0	-3
	United Kingdom	788.0	-8
Hogs, 75-100 kg., live-weight wholesale price	West Germany	1,048.0	-13
	Netherlands	919.0	-12
	Denmark	868.0	-4
	United Kingdom	786.0	+1
Broilers, liveweight, producer price	West Germany	694.0	+2
	Italy	870.0	+16
Eggs, producer price per 100 units	France	463.0	+11
	West Germany	6.7	+6
	United Kingdom	4.6	+4
Milk, producer price	West Germany	160.0	+4
	France	137.0	+8
	Italy	185.0	+28
Butter, wholesale price, ex-factory	West Germany	2,512.0	+2
	France	2,409.0	+2
	Netherlands	2,246.0	-7

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

peak in February 1974 at $100 a ton and that for corn reached a maximum of $49 a ton in August 1974.

High world sugar prices also altered the EC's variable levy system. Moreover, the United Kingdom's entry into the EC and the EC's own short sugarbeet crop changed the EC status from net exporter to net importer of sugar. During 1974, the EC had no import levy on raw or white sugar, which was also contrary to earlier years. In order to prevent sugar-producing member countries from exporting available sugar supplies, the EC imposed an export levy. In November, when raw sugar prices were driven to their peak, the export levy on raw sugar was $970 a metric ton. By January 1975 the export levy dropped to $550 a ton in response to the fall in raw sugar prices. The EC also had to adjust to the termination of the United Kindom's Commonwealth Agreement on Sugar (under which sugar entered the United Kingdom under a contracted price) and the United Kingdom's inability to draw adequate sugar supplies from the international market. In November 1974, the EC introduced a subsidy on white and raw sugar imports into the net importing countries—Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.

The dramatic decline in world meat prices was caused in part by the EC's ban on imports of beef, veal, and live animals for an indefinite duration.

West European *producer and wholesale prices*, which continued to rise for many commodities in 1973, weakened in 1974 (table 6).

Producer prices for soft *wheat* in the EC-6, however, continued to rise in 1974, but not as rapidly as they had in 1973. In early 1974, farm prices for wheat rose more sharply for the EC-3 than the EC-6 members, partly because farm-level prices were being adjusted from relatively low levels maintained prior to EC entry. (Price adjustments of this sort are scheduled to occur through 1977). Italy, an exception, experienced a 25-percent rise in farm-level wheat prices. EC-9 coarse grain prices experienced a sharper upsurge than did wheat prices. Italian farm prices of corn and British barley prices made especially sharp gains.

Wholesale *sugar* prices rose faster during 1974 than a year earlier—but certainly not at the same rate experienced in the world market. The United Kingdom, which saw the termination of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement on December 31, 1974, experienced the sharpest sugar price hikes in the EC. The negotiated sugar price of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement for sugar originating in other Commonwealth countries, which had applied to a large portion of U.K. sugar imports, increased in 1974 but at a slower rate than the soaring LDP for British purchases on the world market. The 1974 LDP was triple the 1973 price, reaching its peak of $1,297 a ton in November 1974.

Potato prices generally plunged. While West German potato prices declined by 19 percent, prices in the Netherlands and Ireland fell even further.

In response to the buildup of livestock inventories, EC *livestock* prices plummeted in 1974. During January-October 1974, farm level *cattle* prices fell the most in Italy, while calf prices dropped the sharpest in Ireland, compared with a year ago. By January 1975, EC farm and market prices for live cattle and calves were higher than in January 1974—having recovered from the price breaks that had occurred in early summer 1974 (see page 17). January 1975 wholesale liveweight cattle prices at slaughterhouses ranged from 38 cents a pound in Ireland to 82 cents a pound in France. January-October 1974 average farm level wholesale *hog* prices also softened from a year ago. In the Netherlands and West Germany hog wholesale prices plummeted by 12 and 13 percent respectively during the January-October period compared with a year earlier. But by January, 1975, EC hog prices began to recover from their summer slump, rising faster than cattle prices.

Egg prices were strong at the beginning of 1974, and weakened in the ensuing months of the year. *Butter* prices began picking up slightly in late 1974, as butter stocks declined in response to rising consumption and exports. Prices of *broilers* also increased throughout most of Western Europe reflecting higher levels of consumption.

Severe Cost Increase For Farmers

EC farmers, like U.S. farmers, experienced sharply rising expenses during 1974. During the first 8 months of 1974, EC livestock feeders faced added costs for feed grains, hay, mixed feeds, and milk replacers, but relatively lower costs for protein meals. Farmers in the United Kingdom, Ireland, and Denmark faced larger price hikes for feed grains than those in the EC-6 who had traditionally experienced higher prices under the CAP. U.K. farmers, for example, saw a 62-percent price rise for feed barley and denatured wheat. Among other EC members, the 55-percent rise in the denatured wheat price in France and the 31-percent rise in the corn price in Italy were outstanding price hikes which added to the cost-price squeeze. Price ratios between meat output and feed inputs showed a declining meat/grain price ratio through July. By August, with the new barley harvest, the pork/barley price ratio improved. The profitability ratio between beef and cattle fattening rations was at its low point during the first quarter, 1974, while relative prices in the pork/hog-fattening rations were at their low point during July. Among feeds, soybean meal became an increasingly less expensive feed than corn. Through June 1974, denatured wheat was more expensive than corn but an abundant 1974 wheat harvest resulted in a relatively good buy for feeders. The price ratios have since shifted in favor of corn. Soybean meal prices to the feeder nosedived from the 1973 record highs. In Western Europe, especially the Netherlands and Denmark, prices for other protein meals also

Table 7--West European import prices of selected agricultural products, 1970-74

Commodity	Description	Price in U.S. dollars				
		1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
		Price per metric ton				
Wheat.	U.S. No. 2 hard winter, ordinary, c.i.f., Rotterdam	64	66	76	143	200
Corn	U.S. No. 3 yellow, c.i.f., Rotterdam	67	63	63	106	147
Soybeans	U.S. No. 2, c.i.f., Rotterdam	117	126	140	290	277
Soybean meal . . .	U.S., 44 percent, c.i.f., Rotterdam	103	102	129	307	184
Cotton	U.S. SM 1-1/16, c.i.f., Bremen	655	743	798	1,302	1,485
Sugar.	Raw, 96°, London Committee Price, c.i.f., London	95	113	186	282	671
Sugar.	Raw, 96°, c.i.f., Rotterdam	96	110	179	230	560
Coffee	Santos, N.Y. No. 2, c.i.f., North Sea Ports	1,254	987	1,195	1,409	1,641
Cocoa beans. . . .	"Forestero," c.i.f., Hamburg	714	533	656	1,340	2,118
Beef	Argentine, chilled hindquarters, Smith Market, London	2,072	2,420	2,941	4,308	3,446
Cheese	Cheddar, finest N. Zealand wholesale price, London	599	785	1,160	1,106	1,308
Butter	N. Zealand, wholesale price, London	732	1,030	1,250	1,182	1,709

generally weakened, as worldwide supplies became more abundant.

The oil crisis (through increased fertilizer and fuel prices) brought yet another layer of added farming expenses despite subsidy programs undertaken to offset these increases. Italy, the United Kingdom, Denmark, and Finland absorbed especially high fertilizer prices. In Italy, for example, ammonia sulfate was priced nearly 50 percent higher during January-September 1974 than a year earlier. Also in Italy, the gasoline price more than tripled from 1973 to 1974, and doubled in Denmark and the United Kingdom. But in the Netherlands and West Germany, gasoline prices only increased by one-fourth from January-September 1973 to January-September 1974. Fertilizer prices increased the least in the Netherlands and Norway. **(Christine M. Collins)**

V. HIGHLIGHTS OF WEST EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL TRADE[6]

Agricultural trade in Western Europe in 1974 was influenced by several important factors: surplus problems for certain products, notably beef, a general economic slowdown, and continued high world commodity prices. Preliminary data indicate a sharp increase in the value of West European agricultural imports which reflected relatively high world commodity prices.

The West European trade situation was highlighted by Italy's decision on May 1, 1974, to impose an import deposit scheme which affected more than half of their farm imports.[7] Under pressure from EC partners, this scheme was abolished in July 1974 for all products except beef. At that time, advance deposits were applied only to beef, and the deposit was reduced from 50 to 25 percent.

A second important occurrence in 1974 was the unexpected shift in EC grain prices vis-a-vis world prices. As grain prices outside the EC increased to levels higher than EC prices, the EC in August 1974 raised export levies on wheat and wheat flour and reinstated barley and corn export levies. This action was intended to prevent an outflow of EC grains late in 1974 in response to relatively higher world prices.

A third major occurrence affecting trade was the EC-wide embargo on imports of beef, veal, and live cattle to alleviate a critical beef surplus.

Grain Highlights

For France, the major West European grain exporter, and the world's second largest exporter of all farm products behind the United States, 1973/74 was a record year. Grain exports of 18.2 million tons, compared with 16.0 million tons in 1972/73, featured a sharp rise in corn exports and slight increases in exports of barley and wheat. The EC-9, the principal market for French grain exports, accounted for 77 percent of total sales. The three new member states accounted for 22 percent of French grain exports to the EC.

French *wheat* exports were 6 percent greater during the January-August 1974 period than a year earlier. Through January-June 1974, Italy had accounted for 24 percent of French wheat exports and West Germany took 20 percent.

The United Kingdom, a major importer of wheat, reduced its wheat imports by 30 percent through January-August 1974, due to a substantial decline in the use of wheat for feed. High feed prices, particularly for feed grains, as well as a rapid escalation of other costs, led to culling of hogs and of the laying flock and subsequently reduced demand for feed. Imports of wheat from Australia, formerly a major supplier, have been phased out since the United Kingdom jointed the EC. Millers in the United Kingdom have replaced Australian wheat with domestically grown wheat and other EC wheats.

In 1973/74, Italy imported 867,000 tons of durum wheat, principaly from Argentina, Canada, and the United States. As a result of high 1974 output and high stocks, imports in 1974/75 will be below last year's level.

During the 1973/74 marketing year, West Germany reduced its durum wheat imports as millers reduced use because of high prices. Also, as French and Italian processed pasta products increase their penetration of the German market, durum imports by West Germany from third countries are expected to decline further. Soft wheat imports increased from EC-member countries due to soaring wheat prices on the world market.

France, the leading world exporter of barley, increased shipments by 12 percent through January-August 1974 compared with the same period in 1973. Most of the growth in exports was to the United Kingdom (up from 62,000 tons to 591,000 tons in 1974) and Italy (up from 61,000 tons to 454,000 tons), and to traditional trading partners, West Germany and Belgium. The increased intra-EC trade offset the sharp reduction in exports to third countries, notably the USSR and Eastern Europe.

Imports of corn into Western Europe, in particular the EC, were running about 2 percent higher in the first half of 1974 than in the same period in 1973. However, imports tapered down in the third quarter

[6]All data are on a quantity basis unless otherwise indicated.

[7]Under the scheme, designed to improve Italy's balance of payments deficit, importers were required to deposit 50 percent of the value of imports. For further details see, *Foreign Agriculture*, "Italy Limits Farm Imports to Improve Ailing Finances," June 17, 1974, For. Agr. Serv., U.S. Dept. Agr.

of 1974 under the impact of high grain prices and relatively low livestock prices.

As a result of the long run expansion in corn production, stimulated by the grain CAP, France has become one of the major world exporters of corn. Nearly half total output was exported in 1973/74; most of this trade was with other EC countries.

In response to greater livestock feeding, West Germany (an important corn importer) increased corn imports by over 20 percent in 1974. In the spring, a relatively sharp fall in corn import prices, especially U.S. corn, stimulated consumption. Trade in corn received another boost after April, when stocks of denatured wheat had been drawn down. Corn remained competitive with other feed grains towards the end of 1974 although corn prices had strengthened by that time.

Livestock Highlights

Due to a beef and veal "glut" in Western Europe since 1973, the EC placed a ban on imports (still in effect) of beef, veal, and live cattle in 1974 (products imported under Gatt-bound quotas were exempted). Prior to the embargo, increasingly severe controls had been placed on beef imports in 1974: (1) an embargo by France, Italy, and Belgium/Luxemburg on imports of fresh and chilled beef from outside the EC effective from late February through March 1974; (2) the institution of a so-called "jumelage" system May 8, 1974, whereby the issuance of beef import licenses became contingent upon agreement to buy an equal amount from EC-support stocks; (3) a ban on imports of live cattle and fresh and chilled beef and veal from other European countries on June 27; (4) the Italian import deposit scheme which reduced imports. The embargo on imports virtually shut off imports from third countries during the latter part of 1974.

Exports of live animals from France and Denmark—both net exporters—were sharply reduced in 1974, primarily due to a cutback in purchases from Italy.

French beef and veal exports in January-August 1974 rose 70 percent over the comparable 1973 period. West Germany and Italy are the primary markets for French beef and veal, and both registered increased imports from France. Exports to these countries, plus large shipments of beef to the USSR (over 20,000 metric tons through August), and a shipment of over 4,000 metric tons to Bulgaria helped France dispose of sharply increased production of beef. The sale to the Soviet Union was composed largely of frozen young bull carcasses.

Danish exports of beef and veal to Italy, a main customer, declined 15 percent in January-October 1974, due largely to the Italian import-deposit scheme. Danish exports of beef and veal to the United Kingdom, however, were stimulated by an unexpected sharp rise in demand which occurred when EC members were restricted to importing meat from other EC members. Danish exports rose from insignificant levels in 1973 to over 24,000 tons in January-October 1974.

U.K. imports of beef and veal in January-November 1974 declined by about a tenth to 229,000 tons because of a suspension of supplies from non-EC sources and abnormally high domestic cattle slaughter. However, imports from Ireland more than doubled over low 1973 levels, offsetting sharp declines from other traditional suppliers, Australia and Argentina.

Due to increased domestic production of beef and veal, West German imports of beef and veal through August of 1974 declined 30 percent compared with the first 8 months of 1973, to 123,000 tons. Increased calf slaughter was due to relatively low herd replacement and reduced calf exports to Italy. Imports from France accounted for over 40 percent of West German imports of beef and veal, and increased by 15 percent during the first 8 months of 1974 over that period in 1973.

Dutch pork exports in January-August 1974 increased 11.8 percent due to sharply increased demand from West Germany.

Denmark's exports of pork remained at 1973 levels (about 340,000 tons) with larger exports to the EC offsetting early-year stagnation in the principal U.K. market.

West German pork imports in January-August 1974 rose a third to 167,000 tons. The Benelux countries are West Germany's major sources of pork. Imports from these countries increased a fourth in quantity.

A net importer of pork, France imported 135,000 tons of pork through August, 14 percent more than in the same period in 1973. Most of the increase came from Belgium and the United Kingdom, although Denmark, East Germany, and the People's Republic of China were important suppliers.

U.K. imports of pork in January-October declined 14 percent from the 1973 period, reflecting lower quantities from Denmark, the main supplier, and Poland and Ireland.

West European exports of poultry-meat revived somewhat in 1974, partly reflecting a higher volume of trade with non-European markets, specificially the USSR, Eastern-Europe, and the Far East.

West Germany, the major West European importer of poultry meat, increased imports slightly in January-September 1974 to 190,000 metric tons. Imports from the Netherlands, the major supplier, increased about 2 percent to 136,000 metric tons, but imports from the United States dropped by one-half.

Other Commodity Highlights

Exports of tobacco by Greece recovered sharply in 1974, largely relfecting more favorable prices over

1973 (a 1973 currency revaluation of 10 percent had cut 1973 exports.)

The volume of raw tobacco imports by the United Kingdom increased by about 12 percent, to over 150 million tons in January-November 1974. Although remaining the major supplier, the U.S. share dropped from 38 to 27 percent, with Canada and India increasing their share of the market.

With a smaller 1974 beef crop, U.K. self-sufficiency dropped from 35 percent to 25 percent. However, January-November imports declined to 1.7 million tons from 1.9 million tons a year earlier as Traditional Commonwealth suppliers diverted sugar to higher-priced markets. (see production section).

Imports of soybeans by Denmark increased by 18 percent to 450,000 tons in 1974 despite a contraction in the hog sector. The increase reflected stockbuilding because of lower prices and expectations of an improving market for pork. The United States, normally supplying nearly all soybeans for Denmark, supplied only 55 percent in 1974. Brazil emerged as an important supplier (142,000 tons) and The People's Republic of China re-entered the Danish market for the first time since 1960, shipping 10,000 tons.

1973 Trade

Western Europe's agricultural trade in 1973 (the latest full calendar year for which complete West European trade data are available) reached a record high. Agricultural imports soared to $48.0 billion, a 42-percent increase from 1972; the value of agricultural exports at $26.9 billion also represented a 42-percent rise from the previous year. (See tables 12 and 14). This increase was primarily due to higher prices; the United Nations export commodity price index rose 58 points between 1972 and 1973, compared with 17 points between 1971 and 1972.

The value of agricultural imports increased in all countries of Western Europe between 1972 and 1973. West Germany was again the world's leading importer of agricultural goods in 1973, buying approximately $11 billion worth of commodities. The United Kingdom, with approximately $8.5 billion, was the second largest importer in Western Europe. The EC-9 accounted for nearly 85 percent of Western Europe's agricultural imports in 1973.

West European imports from the United States surged forward by 67 percent in 1973 to $5.9 billion and accounted for 27 percent of total imports from the United States (see table 13). All countries increased their imports from the United States, with West Germany our top-ranking market. West Germany bought approximately $1.4 billion worth of agricultural goods, 80 percent more than in 1972.

Total agricultural exports increased in value for all countries except Finland. France, the largest agricultural exporter in Western Europe, registered an increase of nearly 50 percent to total $6.8 billion. The Netherlands, the second largest exporter, sold $5.7 billion worth of agricultural commodities.

U.S. Exports

U.S. agricultural exports to Western Europe in 1974 surged ahead 26 percent to a record $7 billion (tables 8 and 9 and figure 2). Since the total volume of exports to Western Europe declined by approximately 8 percent, the increase was due to higher unit values.

Agricultural exports to all countries in Western Europe except Denmark, Ireland, Austria, and Greece registered increases. The largest percentage gains were noted for Portugal and Iceland, 94 percent and 74 percent, respectively.

Due to low demand for either herd replacement or expansion in Western Europe and import restrictions on live cattle by the EC, U.S. exports of live animals to Western Europe declined. Exports of live animals dropped in 1974 by nearly half. U.S. exports of meat to Western Europe declined by only 1 percent in volume, despite the import restrictions by the EC on beef and veal.

As Western Europe reacted to the abnormally high world price of wheat, the quantity of U.S. exports of wheat dropped 44 percent in 1974, while the value of exports rose 10 percent. U.S. wheat exports declined to all West European countries except the United Kingdom and Portugal, which registered increases of 15 percent and 87 percent, respectively. The United States was Portugal's leading supplier of wheat in 1974.

U.S. coarse grain exports to Western Europe declined only slightly in volume but rose 41 percent in value. Corn exports, accounting for over 90 percent of all feedgrains, remained at high levels. The corn-wheat price ratio led to substantial feeding of wheat in the EC from early 1974 until late in the year when prices again favored corn. Also, there was no denaturing subsidy on wheat in effect.

Sorghum was the only grain to register an increase in export volume in 1974—91 percent, with the Netherlands a major market taking 483,000 tons, twice the 1973 level. Barley and oat exports dropped sharply, 87 percent and 68 percent, respectively, while rye and corn exports dropped 28 percent and 2 percent, respectively.

Corn exports to the United Kingdom and Italy dropped sharply while exports to Spain and West Germany rose. Due to Spain's low support price for corn in 1974 and poor weather, resulting in reduced corn acreage and production, large imports of corn were necessary to meet growing domestic demand.

Following the general trend of reduced grain exports to Western Europe, rice exports fell 10 percent while the value of these exports climbed 38 percent.

Soybean and soybean cake and meal were favorable commodity exports of the United States to Western Europe in 1974. U.S. soybean exports reached 8.1 million metric tons, a 13 percent volume increase from 1973, despite a 30 percent increase in the export unit value. This reflected increased livestock feeding, as well as shortages and relatively higher-prices of other protein feeds. Although

Table 8--U.S. agricultural exports to Western Europe by country, 1973 and 1974

Country	1973	1974	Change
	1,000 dollars		Percent
Belgium-Luxembourg	222,723	259,121	+16
Denmark	162,527	111,774	-31
France	390,372	491,896	+26
West Germany	1,180,598	1,592,905	+35
Ireland	38,626	29,630	-23
Italy	674,192	766,691	+14
Netherlands	1,240,751	1,607,952	+30
United Kingdom	615,949	655,131	+6
European Community	4,525,638	5,515,100	+22
Austria	16,467	13,527	-18
Finland	23,276	36,795	+58
Greece	142,139	120,813	-15
Iceland	3,531	6,154	+74
Norway	92,244	134,723	+46
Portugal	107,985	209,731	+94
Spain	461,535	710,631	+54
Sweden	70,099	94,408	+35
Switzerland	156,256	194,467	+24
Other 1/	5,504	3,807	-31
Other Western Europe	1,079,036	1,525,056	+41
Total Western Europe	5,604,674	7,040,156	+26

Data not adjusted for transshipments.

1/ Azores, Gibralter, Malta.

Source: U.S. Agricultural Exports, Bureau of Census.

Table 9--Selected U.S. agricultural exports to Western Europe by quantity and value, 1973 and 1974

SITC code	Commodity	Unit	Quantity 1973	Quantity 1974	Percentage change	Value 1973	Value 1974	Percentage change	Unit value 1973	Unit value 1974	Percentage change
			- - - 1,000 - - -			- - 1,000 dollars - -			- - Dollars - -		
001	Live animals. .	Number	2,235	1,154	-48	36,024	20,834	-42	16	18	+12
01	Meat.	M.T.	142	140	-1	158,049	145,987	-8	1,113	1,043	-6
041	Wheat	M.T.	2,722	1,539	-44	276,891	305,160	+10	102	198	+94
042	Rice.	M.T.	203	183	-10	66,748	92,394	+38	329	505	+54
044	Corn.	M.T.	14,562	14,283	-2	1,187,634	1,718,007	+45	82	120	+46
043	Barley.	M.T.	369	49	-87	33,420	5,457	-84	91	111	+22
045.1	Rye	M.T.	61	44	-28	4,778	5,225	+9	78	119	+53
045.2	Oats.	M.T.	497	157	-68	44,025	17,075	-61	89	109	+22
045.9	Sorghum	M.T.	452	865	+91	38,085	104,689	+175	84	121	+44
	Total feedgrain	M.T.	15,941	15,396	-3	1,307,942	1,850,453	+41	82	120	+46
051	Fresh fruit and nuts.	M.T.	198	211	+7	98,675	133,588	+35	498	633	+27
052	Dried fruit . .	M.T.	57	54	-5	54,411	54,703	+1	95	1,013	+6
054	Vegetables. . .	M.T.	188	123	-35	66,281	67,341	+2	35	547	+55
081	Animal feed . .	M.T.	4,576	4,479	-2	800,281	781,454	-2	175	174	-1
12	Tobacco	M.T.	195	171	-12	465,394	461,070	-1	2,387	2,696	+13
221.4	Soybeans. . . .	M.T.	7,161	8,108	+13	1,400,280	2,069,060	+48	196	255	+30
263	Cotton, raw . . and linters .	Rn.Bl. 1/	995	754	-24	163,148	197,127	+21	164	261	+59
411.3	Inedible tallow	M.T.	339	289	-15	94,783	120,722	+27	280	418	+49
081.3	Soybean oilcake and meal	M.T.	2,910	3,358	+15	617,230	622,869	+1	212	185	-13
	Total					5,604,674	7,040,156	+26			
	EC-9.					4,525,638	5,515,100	+22			

Note: Data not adjusted for transshipments.

1/ Running Bales, 1 RnBl = 480 pounds.

Source: U.S. Agricultural Exports--Bureau of Census.

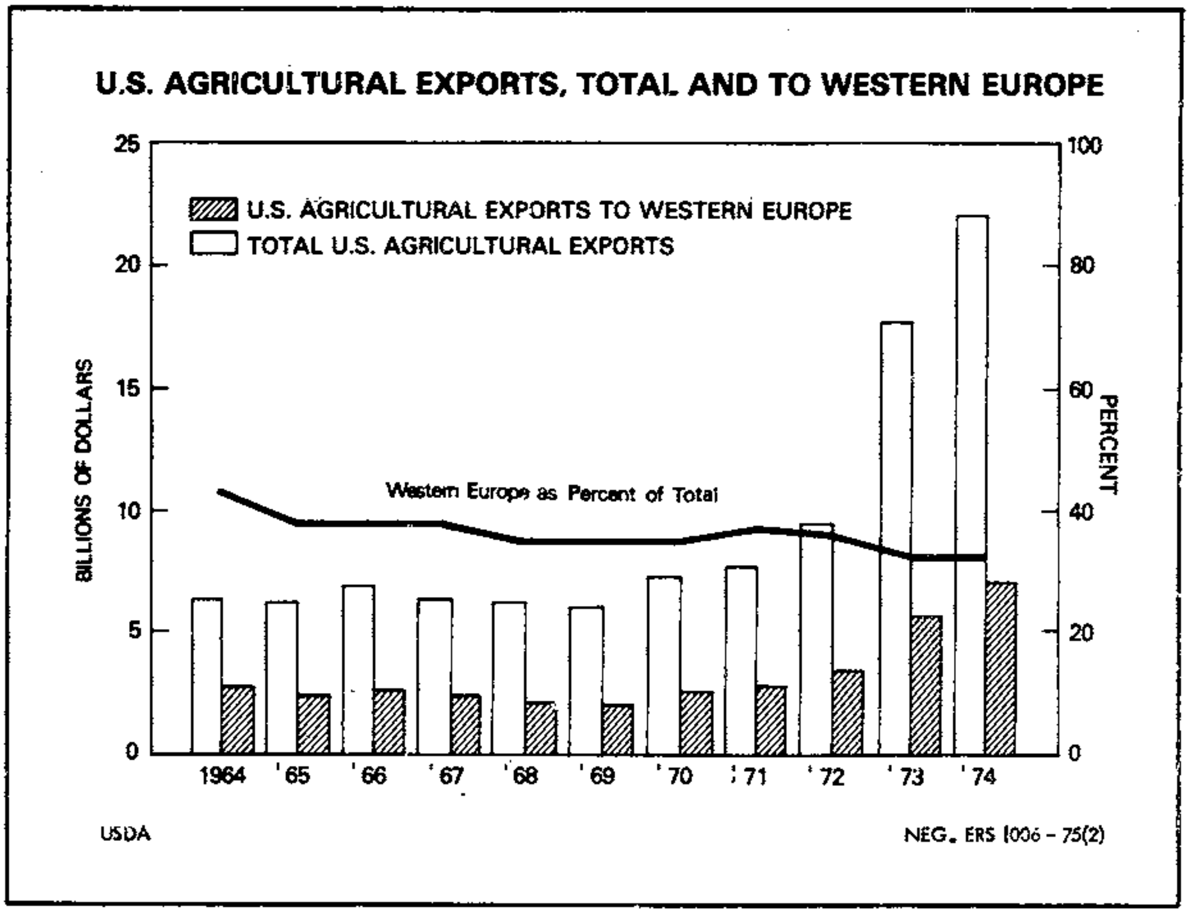

Figure 2

soybean exports to the EC-9 only rose 6 percent in volume, soybean oilcake and meal exports rose 23 percent. Exports of soybeans to the rest of Western Europe rose 51 percent to total 1.7 million tons. Most of this increase stemmed from an increase in exports to Spain of 50 percent.

U.S. tobacco exports to Western Europe dropped 12 percent in quantity but only 1 percent in value.

Due to soaring prices of cotton, the quantity of U.S. cotton shipped to Western Europe dropped 24 percent in 1974, while the value of these shipments rose 21 percent.

Western Europe proved to be a good market for U.S. exports of fresh fruit and nuts as exports rose 7 percent (35 percent by value). The market dipped for dried fruit, and fresh and dried vegetables—exports of these commodities declined by 5 percent and 35 percent respectively. **(Cynthia Breitenlohner)**

Table 10--Production and area of selected

Country and year	Grains: Production: Wheat	Rye	Feed grains: Barley	Oats	Corn	Total 2/	Rice	Total	Area: Wheat	Rye	Feed grains: Barley	Oats	Corn	Total 2/
	1,000 tons								1,000 hectares					
Belgium-Luxembourg														
1960-64.	842	144	478	455	2	976	---	1,962	226	49	131	140	1	285
1971	954	94	644	323	19	1,032	---	2,080	214	27	166	84	3	270
1972	952	76	693	281	18	1,037	---	2,065	210	22	166	80	5	251
1973	1,049	66	776	287	27	1,138	---	2,253	214	18	173	74	4	263
1974	1,078	53	752	264	26	1,090	---	2,221	211	15	166	72	5	255
France														
1960-64.	11,746	373	6,261	2,628	2,624	11,873	121	24,113	4,233	251	2,284	1,321	902	4,708
1971	15,482	294	8,910	2,540	8,954	21,290	79	37,145	3,978	129	2,671	831	1,642	5,428
1972	18,123	331	10,425	2,463	8,177	22,032	52	40,538	3,958	128	2,673	762	1,877	5,603
1973	17,792	327	10,844	2,203	10,620	24,614	72	42,805	3,957	122	2,788	693	1,952	5,712
1974	18,905	311	10,121	2,030	8,700	21,712	47	40,975	4,117	116	2,717	657	1,920	5,554
West Germany														
1960-64.	4,731	3,225	3,433	2,211	39	7,076	---	15,032	1,388	1,176	1,107	762	12	2,363
1971	7,142	3,032	5,774	3,037	594	10,771	---	20,945	1,544	865	1,505	836	116	2,838
1972	6,608	2,917	5,997	2,887	564	10,718	---	20,243	1,626	843	1,549	808	118	2,835
1973	7,134	2,576	6,622	3,045	573	11,465	---	21,175	1,603	739	1,671	821	106	2,943
1974	7,724	2,350	7,022	3,320	534	12,168	---	22,422	1,622	703	1,667	842	105	2,958
Italy														
1960-64.	8,261	89	266	525	3,732	4,535	635	13,520	4,451	59	209	406	1,140	1,761
1971	10,070	55	367	501	4,469	5,355	892	16,372	3,952	29	182	289	936	1,409
1972	9,422	38	390	440	4,789	5,631	751	15,842	3,804	18	186	250	892	1,330
1973	8,921	38	458	419	5,007	5,894	1,043	15,896	3,590	18	203	238	891	1,335
1974	9,590	35	552	460	5,193	6,239	988	16,852	3,744	17	228	236	895	1,363
Netherlands														
1960-64.	583	354	374	425	---	946	---	1,883	132	118	92	116	---	252
1971	718	209	373	206	11	597	---	1,524	142	60	98	45	2	147
1972	673	151	340	140	10	494	---	1,318	156	54	83	33	3	120
1973	725	105	383	134	11	530	---	1,360	138	31	90	30	2	123
1974	745	78	315	163	10	490	---	1,313	130	22	73	32	2	108
Total EC														
1960-64. . . .	26,163	4,185	10,812	6,244	6,397	25,406	756	56,510	10,430	1,653	3,823	2,745	2,055	9,369
1971	34 396	3,684	16,068	6,607	14,047	39,045	971	78,066	9,830	1,110	4,622	2,085	2,699	10,092
1972	35,778	3,513	17,845	6,211	13,558	39,912	803	80,006	9,760	1,065	4,657	1,933	2,895	10,139
1973	35,621	3,112	19,083	6,068	16,238	43,641	1,115	83,489	9,502	928	4,925	1,856	2,955	10,376
1974	38,042	3,007	18,762	6,237	14,463	41,699	1,035	83,783	9,824	873	4,851	1,839	2,927	10,238
Denmark														
1960-64.	487	418	3,241	693	---	4,631	---	5,536	121	145	855	191	---	1,267
1971	585	150	5,458	701	---	6,326	---	7,061	121	42	1,367	185	---	1,591
1972	592	155	5,572	637	---	6,321	---	7,068	135	42	1,401	163	---	1,595
1973	542	140	5,450	444	---	5,976	---	6,658	123	42	1,425	129	---	1,586
1974	583	174	6,012	485	---	6,587	---	7,344	107	47	1,455	124	---	1,614
Ireland														
1960-64.	351	2	502	366	---	868	---	1,221	119	1	160	142	---	302
1971	380	---	991	207	---	1,198	---	1,578	91	4/	235	60	---	295
1972	270	---	981	179	---	1,160	---	1,430	68	---	252	52	---	304
1973	229	---	905	162	---	1,067	---	1,296	58	---	243	50	---	293
1974	218	---	1,018	152	---	1,170	---	1,388	55	---	246	44	---	290
United Kingdom														
1960-64.	3,293	20	5,891	1,705	---	7,752	---	11,065	835	8	1,694	619	---	2,366
1971	4,815	18	8,558	1,369	---	10,133	---	14,966	1,097	6	2,288	363	---	2,706
1972	4,761	19	9,238	1,255	---	10,709	---	15,489	1,127	6	2,288	314	---	2,663
1973	5,003	16	9,007	1,086	---	10,289	---	15,308	1,146	5	2,268	281	---	2,601
1974	5,750	16	9,050	1,000	---	10,213	---	15,979	1,248	5	2,225	250	---	2,518
Total.														
1960-64. . . .	4,131	440	9,634	2,764	---	13,251	---	17,822	1,075	154	2,709	952	---	3,935
1971	5,780	168	15,007	2,277	---	17,657	---	23,605	1,309	48	3,890	608	---	4,592
1972	5,623	174	15,791	2,071	---	18,190	---	23,987	1,330	48	3,941	529	---	4,562
1973	5,774	156	15,362	1,692	---	17,332	---	23,262	1,327	47	3,936	460	---	4,480
1974	6,551	190	16,080	1,637	---	17,970	---	24,711	1,410	52	3,926	418	---	4,422
Total EC-9 6/														
1960-64. . .	30,294	4,625	20,446	9,008	6,397	38,657	756	74,332	11,505	1,807	6,532	3,697	2,055	13,304
1971	40,146	3,852	31,075	8,884	14,047	56,702	971	101,671	11,139	1,158	8,512	2,693	2,699	14,684
1972	41,401	3,687	33,636	8,282	13,558	58,102	803	103,993	11,090	1,113	8,598	2,462	2,895	14,701
1973	41,395	3,268	34,445	7,780	16,238	60,973	1,115	106,751	10,829	975	8,861	2,316	2,955	14,856
1974	44,593	3,197	34,842	7,874	14,463	59,669	1,035	108,494	11,234	925	8,777	2,257	2,927	14,660

See footnotes at end of table.

Crops, average 1960-64, annual 1971-74 1/

Grains--Cont.		Other crops											
Area--Continued		Production								Area			
							Fruits 3/						
Rice	Total grains	Potatoes	Sugar beets	Cotton	Tobacco	Olive	Apples	Pears	Citrus	Potatoes	Sugar beets	Cotton	Tobacco
- 1,000 hectares		1,000 tons								1,000 hectares			
---	560	1,870	2,607	---	3	---	160	59	---	75	61	---	1
---	511	1,687	4,876	---	2	---	271	60	---	52	93	---	1
---	489	1,163	4,319	---	2	---	263	31	---	39	101	---	1
---	495	1,258	5,136	---	2	---	262	30	---	45	104	---	1
---	481	1,518	4,465	---	2	---	173	64	---	42	105	---	1
31	9,223	13,915	14,803	---	41	1	854	302	6	825	387	---	22
20	9,555	8,994	19,185	---	44	3	1,854	553	10	372	419	---	20
20	9,709	8,471	17,840	---	50	2	1,718	439	12	337	443	---	20
17	9,808	7,400	20,490	---	51	3	1,912	457	12	326	480	---	21
14	9,801	7,500	20,800	---	48	3	1,500	370	12	320	500	---	20
---	4,927	23,515	11,292	---	10	---	1,623	477	---	951	294	---	4
---	5,247	15,176	14,409	---	9	---	1,980	414	---	554	315	---	4
---	5,304	15,038	14,656	---	10	---	1,239	344	---	503	331	---	4
---	5,285	13,676	14,448	---	11	---	2,016	414	---	481	352	---	3
---	5,283	13,500	16,800	---	10	---	1,194	322	---	471	369	---	3
121	6,392	3,904	7,543	5	59	385	2,180	866	1,476	375	232	19	48
175	5,565	3,268	8,776	1	76	616	1,698	1,706	2,545	238	254	7	43
180	5,332	2,949	11,177	1	84	365	1,884	1,538	2,509	230	275	6	41
190	5,133	2,937	9,110	1	92	480	2,030	1,570	2,600	182	235	5	40
190	5,314	2,900	7,430	1	94	460	1,838	1,435	2,538	180	202	5	51
---	502	3,766	3,606	---	---	---	335	120	---	124	89	---	---
---	349	5,749	5,024	---	---	---	520	110	---	154	102	---	---
---	330	5,581	4,957	---	---	---	400	95	---	149	113	---	---
---	292	5,771	5,592	---	---	---	450	55	---	156	117	---	---
---	260	5,595	4,911	---	---	---	385	130	---	142	109	---	---
152	21,604	46,970	39,851	5	113	386	5,152	1,824	1,482	2,350	1,063	19	75
195	21,227	34,874	52,270	1	131	619	6,323	2,843	2,555	1,370	1,183	7	68
200	21,164	33,202	52,949	1	146	367	5,504	2,447	2,521	1,258	1,263	6	66
207	21,013	31,042	56,776	1	156	483	6,650	2,526	2,612	1,190	1,288	5	65
204	21,139	31,013	54,406	1	154	463	5,090	2,321	2,550	1,155	1,285	5	75
---	1,533	1,432	2,164	---	---	---	5/84	5/8	---	69	58	---	---
---	1,754	750	1,999	---	---	---	5/80	5/7	---	32	49	---	---
---	1,772	704	2,166	---	---	---	62	8	---	29	56	---	---
---	1,751	750	2,580	---	---	---	80	7	---	32	63	---	---
---	1,768	850	2,850	---	---	---	72	9	---	33	60	---	---
---	422	1,935	924	---	---	---	---	---	---	85	32	---	---
---	386	1,428	1,218	---	---	---	6	---	---	52	30	---	---
---	372	1,152	1,113	---	---	---	6	---	---	44	34	---	---
---	351	1,243	1,321	---	---	---	7	---	---	48	30	---	---
---	345	1,000	927	---	---	---	6	---	---	40	26	---	---
---	3,209	6,829	6,083	---	---	---	518	62	---	209	174	---	---
---	3,809	7,396	7,869	---	---	---	466	69	---	257	191	---	---
---	3,796	6,527	6,216	---	---	---	339	50	---	236	189	---	---
---	3,752	6,711	7,427	---	---	---	456	44	---	225	194	---	---
---	3,771	6,526	5,812	---	---	---	551	47	---	215	196	---	---
---	5,164	10,196	9,171	---	---	---	602	70	---	363	264	---	---
---	5,949	9,574	11,086	---	---	---	552	76	---	341	270	---	---
---	5,940	8,383	9,495	---	---	---	407	58	---	309	279	---	---
---	5,854	8,704	11,328	---	---	---	543	51	---	305	287	---	---
---	5,884	8,376	9,589	---	---	---	429	56	---	288	282	---	---
152	26,768	57,166	49,022	5	113	386	5,754	1,894	1,482	2,713	1,327	19	75
195	27,176	44,448	63,356	1	131	619	6,875	2,919	2,555	1,711	1,453	7	68
200	27,104	41,585	62,444	1	146	367	5,911	2,505	2,521	1,567	1,542	6	66
207	26,867	39,746	68,104	1	156	483	7,193	2,577	2,612	1,495	1,575	5	65
204	27,023	39,389	63,995	1	154	463	5,519	2,377	2,550	1,443	1,567	5	75

Continued

Table 10—Production and area of selected

Country and year	Grains													
	Production								Area					
	Wheat	Rye	Feed grains				Rice	Total	Wheat	Rye	Feed grains			
			Barley	Oats	Corn	Total 2/					Barley	Oats	Corn	Total 2/
	1,000 tons								1,000 hectares					
Austria														
1960-64	712	401	576	336	202	1,167	---	2,280	276	183	209	153	53	437
1971	974	448	1,016	284	722	2,124	---	3,546	274	145	295	98	125	554
1972	863	402	977	255	726	2,053	---	3,318	274	144	296	96	133	557
1973	939	400	1,087	284	966	2,437	---	3,776	266	123	318	94	147	611
1974	1,102	415	1,238	290	857	2,490	---	4,007	269	123	319	92	149	612
Finland														
1960-64	422	140	387	846	---	1,281	---	1,843	242	98	227	467	---	723
1971	443	132	1,054	1,424	---	2,538	---	3,113	173	59	408	540	---	974
1972	463	119	1,140	1,245	---	2,560	---	3,142	179	59	466	501	---	991
1973	462	124	992	1,169	---	2,161	---	2,747	188	52	450	528	---	1,008
1974	593	134	963	1,113	---	2,076	---	2,803	217	73	443	550	---	1,016
Greece														
1960-64	1,722	24	248	150	284	693	80	2,519	1,089	23	184	126	187	509
1971	1,933	8	795	112	585	1,496	73	3,510	960	6	379	79	163	624
1972	1,919	7	873	108	615	1,596	76	3,600	904	5	394	76	165	635
1973	1,738	6	857	102	650	1,612	91	3,447	865	5	411	74	166	651
1974	2,274	6	983	118	540	1,644	102	4,026	935	5	419	80	139	638
Norway														
1960-64	22	3	423	139	---	566	---	591	9	1	165	55	---	221
1971	10	5	569	279	---	848	---	863	3	1	179	84	---	271
1972	12	5	521	271	---	792	---	809	3	1	181	86	---	267
1973	20	7	535	349	1	885	---	912	5	2	172	100	---	272
1974	62	11	649	404	1	1,054	---	1,127	14	3	170	103	---	273
Portugal														
1960-64	526	162	56	79	562	699	170	1,557	710	302	123	279	489	892
1971	794	168	84	125	526	735	162	1,859	509	225	92	168	393	653
1972	612	164	62	85	519	666	178	1,620	511	226	89	168	390	647
1973	584	134	57	79	509	645	178	1,541	474	207	81	157	373	611
1974	577	155	72	94	492	658	168	1,558	505	194	86	167	372	625
Spain														
1960-64	4,120	393	1,893	459	1,075	3,456	397	8,366	4,148	465	1,431	545	461	2,452
1971	5,457	269	4,783	582	2,058	7,605	361	13,692	3,635	303	2,254	447	540	3,290
1972	4,562	263	4,358	440	1,921	6,895	350	12,070	3,560	278	2,519	467	533	3,563
1973	3,915	252	4,402	427	2,054	7,045	390	11,602	3,151	268	2,733	471	523	3,767
1974	4,440	256	5,388	560	1,964	8,090	330	13,116	3,282	254	2,937	484	514	3,979
Sweden														
1960-64	866	154	1,050	1,272	---	2,812	---	3,832	276	65	378	502	---	1,073
1971	995	301	2,029	1,867	---	4,098	---	5,394	245	80	603	526	---	1,246
1972	1,150	365	1,883	1,629	---	3,704	---	5,219	269	108	624	539	---	1,233
1973	1,335	324	1,768	1,209	---	3,140	---	4,799	290	95	599	474	---	1,144
1974	1,864	440	2,411	1,674	---	4,311	---	6,615	343	110	609	438	---	1,121
Switzerland														
1960-64	343	52	99	43	11	191	---	586	104	15	30	13	2	58
1971	387	57	168	41	90	344	---	788	88	12	39	9	14	71
1972	374	49	156	36	72	300	---	723	89	12	39	9	15	72
1973	339	45	173	39	135	382	---	766	90	11	43	10	20	82
1974	369	44	200	46	119	402	---	815	84	10	49	11	23	92
Total Western Europe														
1960-64	39,027	5,954	25,178	12,332	8,531	49,522	1,403	95,906	18,359	2,959	9,279	5,837	3,247	19,669
1971	51,139	5,240	41,573	13,598	18,028	76,490	1,567	134,436	17,026	1,989	12,761	4,644	3,934	22,364
1972	51,356	5,061	43,606	12,351	17,411	76,668	1,407	134,494	16,879	1,946	13,206	4,404	4,131	22,666
1973	50,727	4,560	44,316	11,438	20,553	79,280	1,774	136,341	16,158	1,738	13,676	4,224	4,184	23,002
1974	55,874	4,658	46,746	12,173	18,436	80,394	1,635	142,561	16,883	1,697	13,809	4,182	4,124	23,016

--- = not applicable, or negligible.

1/ Data for 1974 are preliminary.
2/ Includes other grains.
3/ Data for apples and pears include those for dessert and cooking only; fruit totals exclude Portugal.
4/ Less than 500.
5/ Commercial crop.
6/ Includes the original EC members and Denmark, Ireland, and the United Kingdom. Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom joined the EC on Jan. 1, 1973.

crops, average 1960-64, annual 1971-74 1/--Continued

Grains-Cont.		Other crops											
Area--Continued		Production								Area			
							Fruits 3/						
Rice	Total grains	Potatoes	Sugar beets	Cotton	Tobacco	Olive	Apples	Pears	Citrus	Potatoes	Sugar beets	Cotton	Tobacco
- 1,000 hectares		1,000 tons								1,000 hectares			
---	896	3,471	1,799	---	1	---	279	69	---	168	47	---	4/
---	970	2,717	1,590	---	1	---	158	48	---	105	39	---	4/
---	975	2,341	2,148	---	4/	---	112	30	---	101	48	---	---
---	1,000	2,117	2,220	---	1	---	187	54	---	84	51	---	---
---	1,004	1,996	2,355	---	1	---	205	51	---	82	54	---	---
---	1,063	1,159	424	---	---	---	---	---	---	77	18	---	---
---	1,206	803	495	---	---	---	---	---	---	50	18	---	---
---	1,229	716	662	---	---	---	---	---	---	48	19	---	---
---	1,248	669	607	---	---	---	---	---	---	46	21	---	---
---	1,306	776	630	---	---	---	---	---	---	48	20	---	---
20	1,641	527	223	82	99	144	130	41	329	44	7	193	122
15	1,605	727	1,252	116	84	183	225	104	526	50	24	131	92
15	1,559	732	1,134	139	85	250	183	114	640	49	22	167	89
17	1,538	787	1,380	127	91	192	233	120	582	53	25	147	83
17	1,595	813	1,490	115	81	225	200	88	785	53	28	150	86
---	231	1,082	---	---	---	---	62	9	---	52	---	---	---
---	275	708	---	---	---	---	51	8	---	31	---	---	---
---	271	634	---	---	---	---	50	13	---	29	---	---	---
---	279	672	---	---	---	---	36	5	---	29	---	---	---
---	290	750	---	---	---	---	59	13	---	30	---	---	---
37	1,941	1,056	---	---	---	79	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	104	---	---	---
42	1,429	1,129	---	---	---	67	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	110	---	---	---
44	1,428	1,139	---	---	---	42	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	112	---	---	---
43	1,335	1,086	---	---	---	46	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	109	---	---	---
39	1,363	1,124	---	---	---	49	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	115	---	---	---
63	7,128	4,604	3,532	92	31	378	290	132	1,799	399	146	275	19
61	7,289	4,857	6,214	45	25	344	617	416	2,267	416	215	78	14
59	7,460	5,137	5,224	50	26	445	738	460	2,635	379	211	105	18
50	7,236	5,608	5,765	51	27	424	1,015	470	2,887	405	208	92	17
52	7,567	5,405	4,064	82	22	300	944	443	2,577	393	128	107	16
---	1,414	1,636	1,832	---	---	---	123	14	---	53	46	---	---
---	1,571	1,242	1,705	---	---	---	118	14	---	45	42	---	---
---	1,610	1,136	1,782	---	---	---	110	16	---	47	42	---	---
---	1,529	903	1,781	---	---	---	118	10	---	46	41	---	---
---	1,574	1,283	2,100	---	---	---	100	18	---	41	47	---	---
---	177	1,222	256	---	2	---	194	38	---	49	6	---	1
---	171	1,175	483	---	2	---	111	23	---	28	9	---	1
---	173	1,000	396	---	2	---	95	13	---	25	10	---	1
---	183	1,025	540	---	2	---	112	26	---	26	10	---	1
---	186	1,085	518	---	2	---	78	10	---	25	11	---	1
272	41,259	71,923	57,088	179	246	987	6,832	2,197	3,610	3,659	1,597	487	217
313	41,692	57,806	75,095	162	243	1,213	8,155	3,532	5,348	2,546	1,800	216	175
318	41,809	54,420	73,790	190	259	1,104	7,199	3,151	5,796	2,357	1,894	278	174
317	41,215	52,615	80,397	179	277	1,145	8,894	3,262	6,081	2,293	1,931	244	166
312	41,908	52,621	75,152	198	260	1,037	7,105	3,000	5,912	2,230	1,855	262	178

Table 11--Production of principal livestock products, average 1960-64, annual 1971-74 1/

Country and year	Beef and veal	Mutton, lamb, and goat meat	Pork 2/	Total red meat 3/	Poultry meat 4/	Cow's milk	Eggs
				1,000 tons			
Belgium-Luxembourg							
1960-64	221	2	246	495	77	4,120	173
1971	279	1	472	760	111	4,042	256
1972	271	3	539	813	114	4,193	227
1973	271	3	587	866	112	4,266	223
1974	304	3	618	930	106	4,424	220
France							
1960-64	1,439	108	953	2,752	372	24,338	527
1971	1,612	132	1,356	3,166	560	27,639	662
1972	1,456	132	1,389	3,034	642	28,846	680
1973	1,546	128	1,351	3,028	718	29,231	714
1974	1,870	135	1,370	3,399	740	29,810	720
West Germany							
1960-64	1,138	14	2,051	3,242	117	20,190	530
1971	1,334	10	2,732	4,076	272	21,165	876
1972	1,257	10	2,670	3,937	261	21,490	920
1973	1,164	11	2,578	3,879	289	21,704	930
1974	1,362	12	2,716	4,213	275	21,500	935
Italy							
1960-64	621	37	414	1,161	234	9,413	396
1971	813	46	515	1,417	570	8,500	528
1972	730	43	530	1,349	714	8,800	540
1973	828	39	562	1,469	796	9,549	550
1974	750	42	580	1,409	876	9,477	564
Netherlands							
1960-64	262	8	404	685	99	6,989	320
1971	322	11	758	1,094	325	8,392	251
1972	268	11	743	1,024	339	9,073	255
1973	279	10	768	1,059	354	8,850	269
1974	336	13	826	1,177	344	9,386	276
Total EC							
1960-64	3,681	169	4,068	8,335	899	65,050	1,946
1971	4,360	200	5,833	10,513	1,838	69,738	2,573
1972	3,982	199	5,871	10,157	2,070	72,402	2,622
1973	4,088	191	5,846	10,301	2,269	73,600	2,686
1974	4,622	205	6,110	11,128	2,341	74,597	2,715
Denmark							
1960-64	162	1	633	798	64	5,319	117
1971	195	1	764	960	80	4,557	75
1972	171	1	766	939	85	4,789	73
1973	185	1	774	962	90	4,900	73
1974	230	1	740	972	94	4,850	72
Ireland							
1960-64	126	44	111	281	19	2,842	45
1971	236	47	154	439	35	3,688	42
1972	205	45	160	412	40	3,935	40
1973	210	43	143	398	44	4,162	34
1974	309	42	141	492	40	4,040	34
United Kingdom							
1960-64	893	250	762	1,905	350	5/11,100	815
1971	951	230	1,037	2,218	598	5/12,730	846
1972	909	220	1,009	2,138	624	5/13,595	814
1973	876	242	1,006	2,124	673	5/13,867	800
1974	1,220	250	1,010	2,480	670	5/13,469	821
Total							
1960-64	1,181	295	1,506	2,984	433	19,261	977
1971	1,382	278	1,955	3,617	713	20,975	963
1972	1,285	266	1,935	3,489	749	22,319	927
1973	1,271	286	1,923	3,484	807	22,929	907
1974	1,759	293	1,891	3,944	804	22,359	927
Total EC-9							
1960-64	4,862	464	5,574	11,319	1,332	84,311	2,923
1971	5,742	478	7,788	14,13[illegible]	2,551	90,713	3,536
1972	5,267	465	7,806	13,645	2,819	94,721	3,549
1973	5,359	477	7,769	13,785	3,076	96,529	3,593
1974	6,381	498	8,001	15,072	3,145	96,956	3,642

Table 11--Production of principal livestock products, average 1960-64, annual 1971-74 1/--Continued

Country and year	Beef and veal	Mutton, lamb, and goat meat	Pork 2/	Total red meat 3/	Poultry meat 4/	Cow's milk	Eggs
				1,000 tons			
Austria							
1960-64	137	1	240	384	26	2,985	80
1971	160	1	292	453	51	3,282	84
1972	160	1	291	452	52	3,286	88
1973	166	1	288	455	57	3,277	87
1974	192	1	295	488	58	3,300	87
Finland							
1960-64	84	1	63	153	2	3,668	45
1971	112	6	154	272	6	3,247	72
1972	106	1	128	235	3	3,282	74
1973	98	1	128	227	3	3,100	79
1974	111	1	111	233	4	3,107	72
Greece							
1960-64	40	77	37	156	22	385	67
1971	88	92	64	244	75	567	110
1972	91	93	71	255	83	575	118
1973	91	99	88	278	80	654	113
1974	107	103	104	314	88	719	116
Norway							
1960-64	54	15	55	127	3	1,648	32
1971	54	16	68	138	7	1,686	37
1972	54	16	76	146	8	1,755	37
1973	66	16	76	159	9	1,744	40
1974	58	15	79	155	9	1,739	41
Portugal							
1960-64	45	22	91	161	30	5/354	32
1971	87	26	102	220	62	5/446	39
1972	74	22	110	211	75	5/460	41
1973	81	23	124	228	69	5/462	42
1974	83	25	129	237	73	5/465	43
Spain							
1960-64	180	119	286	604	95	5/2,255	248
1971	324	138	475	941	318	3,685	386
1972	302	139	461	906	329	3,907	390
1973	371	144	588	1,104	340	4,196	360
1974	445	160	785	1,390	345	4,278	368
Sweden							
1960-64	149	2	212	371	18	3,905	95
1971	146	4	248	398	27	2,870	100
1972	131	3	271	405	28	2,972	103
1973	135	3	256	394	28	2,990	103
1974	142	3	261	406	32	3,100	110
Switzerland							
1960-64	108	3	139	251	7	3,079	29
1971	134	3	209	346	18	3,160	40
1972	124	3	224	351	18	3,234	40
1973	126	3	231	360	19	3,274	41
1974	148	3	231	382	20	3,340	41
Total							
1960-64	5,659	704	6,697	13,526	1,535	102,590	3,551
1971	6,847	764	9,400	17,142	3,115	108,656	4,404
1972	6,309	743	9,438	16,607	3,415	114,192	4,440
1973	6,493	767	9,548	16,990	3,681	116,226	4,458
1974	7,667	809	9,996	18,677	3,774	117,004	4,520

1/ Data for 1974 are preliminary.
2/ Excludes commercial lard.
3/ Includes horsemeat.
4/ On ready-to-cook basis.
5/ Milk for commercial use only.

Table 12—Agricultural imports by country, European

Commodity and year		SITC number: Major headings	SITC number: Sub-headings 1/	European Economic Community: Belgium-Luxembourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Total	New EC members as of: Denmark	Ireland
				Million dollars							
Live animals	1971	00		51.6	130.7	88.1	604.7	17.8	892.9	0.6	30.7
	1972			115.2	158.6	156.2	1,007.7	52.4	1,490.1	1.4	41.4
	1973			135.6	203.5	212.3	1,015.0	54.5	1,620.9	3.2	53.0
Meat and meat preparations	1971	01		97.0	427.1	719.2	569.2	99.7	1,912.2	4.7	0.8
	1972			137.0	651.3	1,048.6	749.7	178.3	2,764.9	4.9	1.0
	1973			196.1	956.6	1,442.4	1,303.4	247.6	4,146.1	6.7	2.6
Dairy products and eggs	1971	02		144.4	99.3	424.0	322.7	89.0	1,079.4	9.1	0.7
	1972			160.7	104.0	520.6	430.5	120.2	1,336.0	14.3	1.6
	1973			260.6	146.1	678.4	553.4	228.8	1,867.3	18.9	5.3
Cereals and cereal preparations	1971	04		402.6	126.5	763.0	574.0	424.6	2,290.9	70.4	47.6
	1972			463.8	143.3	843.3	560.9	444.3	2,455.6	52.5	57.9
	1973			635.7	246.3	1,136.9	1,033.5	803.9	3,856.3	82.0	67.7
Wheat and flour	1971		041,	100.4	18.9	207.3	131.4	113.2	571.2	0.6	9.1
	1972		046	128.7	24.2	282.5	115.3	147.7	698.4	1.2	15.3
	1973			195.8	58.3	328.6	283.5	236.4	1,102.6	3.5	13.0
Rice	1971		042	9.7	21.6	32.6	0.5	12.1	76.5	1.6	0.6
	1972			9.8	32.5	31.3	2.8	12.1	88.5	2.2	0.7
	1973			19.3	54.4	49.3	3.8	25.3	152.1	4.0	1.0
Feed grains	1971		043,	257.2	42.9	451.5	421.9	270.1	1,443.6	48.4	29.2
	1972		044,	514.8	26.5	435.7	413.3	249.7	1,640.0	30.0	31.
	1973		045	357.2	54.9	641.9	702.6	496.5	2,253.1	47.8	41.2
Fruit and vegetables	1971	05		239.1	658.7	1,754.8	178.6	296.1	3,127.3	64.9	40.2
	1972			296.0	806.6	2,081.9	252.7	377.7	3,814.9	75.8	46.1
	1973			389.1	1,081.2	2,726.0	335.8	514.7	5,046.8	114.1	60.5
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	1971	06		22.7	88.8	111.4	127.9	50.7	401.5	9.4	12.1
	1972			24.7	103.9	116.4	157.8	78.1	480.9	10.0	15.7
	1973			34.6	154.3	154.7	189.2	91.6	624.4	14.2	15.6
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc.	1971	07		140.0	349.3	580.2	196.9	286.7	1,533.1	79.3	27.0
	1972			198.1	401.7	637.6	213.2	310.5	1,761.1	90.2	29.1
	1973			202.5	547.2	833.2	304.8	413.9	2,301.6	116.3	29.8
Animal feed	1971	08		159.9	196.5	439.7	148.3	296.2	1,240.6	77.6	20.3
	1972			191.3	246.7	461.3	190.5	337.4	1,427.2	99.3	23.4
	1973			306.2	462.1	608.7	294.3	537.9	2,209.2	198.0	33.4
Oilseed cake and meal	1971		081.3	70.5	149.8	286.4	41.0	127.8	675.5	68.9	12.9
	1972			87.9	185.4	306.5	63.2	139.8	782.8	87.4	15.2
	1973			145.6	376.7	487.2	154.4	227.8	1,391.7	174.3	19.0
Meatmeal and fishmeal	1971		081.4	21.6	15.1	93.0	20.6	24.5	174.8	4.5	2.3
	1972			19.7	18.4	82.8	24.2	29.8	174.9	5.7	3.7
	1973			25.5	22.1	101.7	31.6	26.7	207.6	15.9	5.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Economic Community and total Western Europe, 1971-73

January 1, 1973		Total EC-9	Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	Total Western Europe
United Kingdom	Total										
					Million dollars						
173.5	204.8	1,097.7	2.0	0.3	17.1	0.4	1.6	7.6	1.0	7.2	1,134.9
180.0	222.8	1,712.9	23.6	0.4	18.2	0.5	1.5	13.0	1.4	10.5	1,782.0
196.6	252.8	1,873.7	24.2	0.9	32.7	0.8	1.9	20.7	2.1	14.1	1,971.1
1,132.2	1,137.7	3,049.9	27.4	1.0	89.2	8.5	27.5	44.6	49.1	103.4	3,400.6
1,348.7	1,354.6	4,119.5	39.7	3.2	86.3	14.5	41.6	160.5	58.5	131.3	4,655.1
1,754.1	1,763.4	5,909.5	69.4	19.2	153.8	19.7	35.2	160.9	68.8	191.8	6,628.3
578.9	588.7	1,668.1	23.0	0.2	28.3	3.3	2.8	56.3	21.0	66.9	1,869.9
638.2	653.9	1,989.9	19.3	0.3	32.8	2.1	4.9	46.5	13.2	69.6	2,178.6
552.2	576.4	2,443.7	25.0	0.3	49.8	2.1	3.5	46.8	15.5	78.6	2,665.3
688.5	806.5	3,097.4	38.5	9.1	35.3	52.1	61.0	218.6	32.2	119.0	3,663.2
642.3	752.7	3,208.3	27.3	7.2	11.4	58.5	83.2	160.4	35.6	115.3	3,707.2
905.3	1,055.0	4,911.3	52.7	12.7	41.6	103.6	149.0	301.8	54.3	200.7	5,827.7
343.4	353.1	924.3	5.0	1.8	0.4	23.6	11.8	13.4	1.8	38.8	1,020.9
317.0	333.5	1,031.9	3.1	1.4	0.6	26.3	15.0	0.2	2.1	30.2	1,110.8
416.5	433.0	1,535.6	7.5	2.4	0.3	45.6	30.7	0.4	3.1	46.8	1,672.4
23.0	25.2	101.7	6.3	1.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	2/	3.0	4.6	120.3
22.4	25.3	113.8	9.6	1.2	0.4	1.1	3.7	2/	3.7	4.9	138.4
46.9	51.9	204.0	12.4	2.9	1.8	2.3	2.1	2/	6.2	10.2	241.9
296.7	374.3	1,817.9	20.6	3.6	28.9	17.3	44.9	200.8	3.4	58.3	2,195.7
274.1	335.1	1,975.1	6.8	4.0	4.1	18.2	61.5	160.1	3.2	58.2	2,291.2
402.7	491.7	2,744.8	20.2	4.4	30.0	38.2	112.0	296.3	15.7	115.4	3,377.0
958.9	1,064.0	4,191.3	111.1	52.0	7.7	68.8	16.4	41.7	189.7	207.5	4,886.2
1,078.9	1,200.8	5,015.7	139.2	63.3	10.8	80.1	26.3	66.3	210.7	252.3	5,864.7
1,381.0	1,555.9	6,602.7	197.6	81.6	20.6	109.1	32.1	75.1	265.9	334.5	7,719.2
302.0	323.5	725.0	7.0	29.1	3.1	30.3	26.0	10.4	28.4	39.5	898.8
365.5	391.2	872.1	10.7	41.5	18.7	38.7	37.9	38.7	31.6	50.5	1,140.4
428.7	458.5	1,082.9	13.3	42.1	17.2	54.9	47.6	26.8	36.6	69.5	1,390.9
480.8	587.1	2,140.2	54.7	35.8	18.9	51.5	14.2	98.5	137.2	102.4	2,653.4
468.9	588.2	2,349.3	59.0	75.5	21.0	63.7	16.6	128.8	152.8	112.5	2,979.2
609.4	755.5	3,057.1	78.9	100.2	31.0	77.7	22.3	151.3	200.8	143.4	3,862.7
196.6	294.5	1,535.1	38.5	10.7	17.9	11.6	21.2	34.3	58.4	43.2	1,770.9
210.8	333.5	1,760.7	44.9	10.8	19.3	13.4	22.5	41.3	63.7	40.9	2,017.5
377.6	609.0	2,818.2	70.9	23.2	24.6	23.5	41.7	308.0	106.0	87.1	3,503.2
95.4	177.2	852.7	21.0	---	6.1	9.5	10.8	9.3	31.7	12.4	953.5
85.0	187.6	970.4	27.4	2/	7.5	9.8	9.9	12.8	37.1	11.2	1,086.1
178.6	371.9	1,763.6	48.5	0.7	6.9	20.5	26.9	280.5	60.9	37.3	2,245.8
65.0	71.8	246.6	13.4	10.3	2.7	0.3	4.1	21.1	18.2	14.5	331.2
80.1	89.5	264.4	12.7	10.3	3.3	1.9	5.2	23.0	17.7	15.7	354.2
135.0	156.1	363.7	15.7	21.9	3.2	0.2	4.9	20.7	33.0	28.8	492.1

Continued

Table 12--Agricultural imports by country, European

Commodity and year		SITC number: Major headings	SITC number: Subheadings 1/	European Economic Community: Belgium-Luxembourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Total	New EC members as of: Denmark	Ireland
				Million dollars							
Miscellaneous food preparations	1971	09		37.3	19.9	34.3	10.4	17.8	119.7	8.8	7.4
	1972			44.2	25.9	39.5	13.8	24.5	147.9	[illegible]	10.9
	1973			60.1	29.9	54.8	18.4	37.1	200.3	[illegible]	14.6
Lard	1971		091.3	4.6	0.1	2.8	0.7	8.8	17.0	0.7	0.3
	1972			3.9	0.6	2.8	1.7	9.1	18.1	1.1	0.5
	1973			11.6	1.4	4.8	1.8	10.7	30.3	2.0	0.5
Margarine and shortening	1971		091.4	2.2	2.9	0.4	1.2	3.3	10.0	2/	1.0
	1972			2.6	5.1	2.3	2.7	3.3	16.0	2/	0.7
	1973			3.1	6.1	4.1	1.9	3.4	18.6	2/	1.7
Beverages	1971	3/11		79.3	125.3	200.6	37.7	48.9	491.8	16.7	5.5
	1972			112.0	199.1	262.7	51.0	82.3	707.1	20.1	8.0
	1973			138.2	276.5	335.3	98.4	103.2	951.6	47.0	12.8
Nonalcoholic	1971	111		8.3	2.8	10.1	0.4	6.0	27.6	0.5	0.1
	1972			10.0	3.6	14.9	0.4	8.2	37.1	0.5	0.3
	1973			18.5	4.5	29.5	4.4	9.1	66.0	1.1	0.5
Wine	1971		112.1	59.0	98.5	182.7	29.5	36.7	406.4	14.9	4.4
	1972			86.5	166.8	238.7	40.7	56.2	588.9	18.9	6.2
	1973			119.7	232.4	305.8	79.0	[illegible]	822.1	45.1	10.8
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1971		121	45.8	45.2	236.1	32.8	75.0	434.9	29.3	11.5
	1972			54.6	51.7	235.5	45.0	92.1	478.9	40.2	15.3
	1973			67.7	53.7	264.1	45.0	118.5	549.0	57.0	30.1
Hides and skins	1971	21		35.1	115.0	230.0	363.8	29.4	573.3	36.5	2.2
	1972			28.4	159.2	80.8	222.5	51.7	542.6	7.4	5.1
	1973			40.2	231.3	90.0	323.8	58.3	743.6	9.9	7.6
Oilseeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	1971	22		60.4	176.4	415.9	225.0	239.9	1,118.5	73.5	2.1
	1972			61.7	154.5	451.0	232.3	310.0	1,209.5	79.7	2.7
	1973			121.3	244.6	815.7	357.1	400.2	1,938.9	85.0	16.0
Soybeans	1971		221.4	43.7	58.2	260.1	105.8	151.9	619.7	59.8	2/
	1972			44.5	59.0	284.4	106.6	[illegible]	708.3	68.0	2/
	1973			101.7	100.4	565.0	228.6	290.4	1,286.1	67.3	0.3
Natural rubber	1971	231.1		8.9	62.6	78.2	56.9	11.4	218.0	2.3	1.8
	1972			7.5	62.0	69.9	50.1	11.8	201.3	2.7	1.8
	1973			13.8	110.4	123.8	72.6	18.5	339.1	3.5	3.1
Natural fibers	1971	261-		146.3	339.7	328.6	290.0	61.4	1,166.0	10.1	15.8
	1972	265		181.8	434.8	393.8	364.4	62.8	1,437.6	11.2	19.0
	1973			365.0	679.7	612.4	715.9	112.0	2,485.0	17.6	41.3
Raw cotton	1971		263.1	41.8	150.0	160.6	135.0	36.2	523.6	2.6	2.8
	1972			42.8	183.3	174.0	159.4	35.4	594.9	3.3	3.2
	1973			62.1	240.5	249.4	231.4	45.4	828.8	3.4	4.7
Crude animal and vegetable materials not elsewhere specified	1971	29		37.1	142.4	418.0	91.2	65.8	754.5	32.0	4.6
	1972			49.6	167.7	504.6	110.5	77.1	909.5	34.0	6.3
	1973			65.3	237.0	658.4	141.8	104.6	1,207.1	50.9	8.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Economic Community and total Western Europe, 1971-73

January 1, 1973											
United Kingdom	Total	Total EC-9	Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	Total Western Europe
					Million dollars						
27.7	43.4	163.1	3.9	9.4	2.5	5.6	2.5	5.5	18.4	12.6	223.5
30.8	51.8	199.7	4.7	12.1	3.6	6.3	2.9	8.2	23.4	15.0	275.9
46.5	75.7	276.0	7.3	15.6	3.7	8.0	3.2	10.7	29.3	12.7	366.5
53.6	54.6	71.6	2/	n.a.	---	0.1	0.5	2/	0.1	0.2	72.5
48.2	49.8	67.9	0.2	n.a.	---	2/	0.1	2/	0.1	0.2	68.5
72.8	75.3	105.6	0.2	n.a.	0.1	2/	2/	2/	2/	0.3	106.2
1.1	2.1	12.1	0.2	n.a.	0.1	2/	2/	1.0	4.1	0.1	17.6
2.5	3.2	19.2	0.1	n.a.	0.1	0.1	2/	1.3	5.2	0.2	26.2
1.2	2.9	21.5	0.1	n.a.	0.2	0.1	2/	1.4	6.7	0.2	30.2
181.1	203.3	695.1	10.3	4.1	0.8	5.1	0.4	1.9	28.2	70.3	816.2
249.0	277.1	984.2	15.5	5.5	1.1	6.1	0.5	4.7	37.6	93.6	1,148.8
423.3	483.1	1,434.7	23.3	7.8	6.3	8.5	0.8	21.9	37.5	144.3	1,685.1
0.8	1.4	29.0	1.3	0.2	2/	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.8	4.6	37.4
1.2	2.0	39.1	1.5	0.3	2/	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.0	5.5	48.9
1.8	3.4	69.4	1.9	0.3	2/	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.0	7.2	81.3
130.5	149.8	556.2	6.2	3.5	0.3	4.6	0.2	0.5	16.5	61.6	649.6
191.0	216.1	805.0	10.2	4.8	0.4	5.5	0.3	2.9	24.3	83.2	936.6
349.6	405.5	1,227.6	16.0	7.1	5.6	7.9	0.6	19.3	25.2	129.8	1,439.1
241.4	282.2	717.1	15.5	8.8	0.5	7.8	8.1	56.3	17.1	55.8	887.0
272.8	328.3	807.2	18.8	13.7	0.5	10.5	9.0	56.8	23.2	58.4	998.1
335.3	422.4	971.4	19.0	15.0	0.6	9.6	11.2	65.0	21.7	77.1	1,190.6
179.8	218.5	791.8	13.8	7.2	8.8	3.9	5.0	52.1	17.8	5.9	906.3
66.4	78.9	621.5	10.8	6.3	12.1	3.0	7.5	106.4	21.7	6.1	795.4
102.3	119.8	863.4	10.6	10.6	24.8	5.9	18.6	112.8	32.1	6.5	1,085.3
92.8	168.4	1,286.9	4.4	15.7	7.2	36.7	30.2	182.7	13.2	25.3	1,602.3
128.3	210.7	1,420.2	3.8	15.5	12.1	37.5	35.8	220.8	11.1	23.4	1,780.2
254.8	355.8	2,294.7	5.5	26.9	15.0	60.7	46.8	219.7	14.3	36.3	2,719.9
39.7	99.5	719.2	2/	9.6	2/	27.4	7.3	166.0	1.2	2.2	932.9
72.4	140.4	848.7	2/	9.9	2/	30.7	4.9	198.5	1.1	2.1	1,059.9
158.0	225.6	1,511.7	2/	20.8	n.a.	52.0	5.2	194.5	0.3	4.2	1,788.7
78.1	82.2	300.2	7.3	3.1	2.0	2.5	3.3	33.0	9.2	3.4	364.0
66.8	71.3	272.6	6.4	3.8	2.1	2.1	3.3	34.0	9.0	2.7	336.0
116.9	123.5	462.6	9.8	4.8	3.7	2.7	5.4	54.8	11.5	3.9	559.2
302.1	328.0	1,494.0	27.3	17.7	25.1	4.6	84.6	83.7	12.2	47.0	1,796.2
440.4	470.6	1,908.2	32.0	16.3	28.9	4.8	115.2	119.8	10.9	52.5	2,288.6
698.2	757.1	3,242.1	75.6	23.2	66.1	10.3	191.3	145.3	20.5	121.5	3,895.9
99.6	105.0	628.6	16.8	13.3	8.4	1.7	60.6	54.5	5.5	34.3	823.7
109.9	116.4	711.3	19.5	12.4	10.0	1.8	90.4	76.8	4.2	36.5	962.9
162.5	170.6	999.4	23.8	11.8	7.7	2.1	142.1	77.8	7.2	62.0	1,333.9
147.4	184.0	938.5	31.7	23.5	4.0	15.3	8.1	12.9	57.5	51.2	1,142.7
168.5	208.8	1,118.3	38.6	25.2	5.1	17.8	8.4	29.7	67.9	61.4	1,371.8
223.0	282.7	1,489.8	53.5	34.2	6.1	23.3	11.4	43.4	85.0	84.2	1,830.9

Continued

Table 12--Agricultural imports by country, European

Commodity and year		SITC number: Major headings	SITC number: Sub-headings 1/	European Economic Community: Belgium-Luxembourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Total	New EC members of: Denmark	Ireland
				Million dollars							
Agricultural fats and oils 4/	1971	4/		96.0	229.8	245.7	208.4	152.1	932.0	14.3	13.9
	1972			102.8	263.9	228.5	183.6	159.6	938.4	13.0	11.8
	1973			152.1	378.5	383.4	316.5	263.5	1,494.0	22.3	17.6
Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed	1971		431	11.0	36.2	25.2	15.4	12.5	100.3	5.9	2.1
	1972			17.1	36.8	28.6	15.2	16.8	114.5	4.5	1.3
	1973			28.9	50.3	47.0	22.2	33.7	186.1	6.9	1.0
Total agricultural 5/	1971			1,752.0	3,254.9	6,938.5	3,793.7	2,207.4	17,946.5	527.0	235.4
	1972			2,170.6	4,045.3	8,006.6	4,782.5	2,693.9	21,698.9	554.8	289.2
	1973			3,115.0	5,915.4	10,972.9	7,046.4	4,025.4	31,075.1	835.6	410.2
Total imports	1971			12,855.8	21,137.2	34,341.3	15,968.1	14,879.7	99,182.1	4,528.1	1,835.2
	1972			15,588.7	26,715.1	39,763.4	19,282.1	17,120.5	118,469.8	5,027.0	2,101.9
	1973			21,916.2	37,054.5	54,495.6	27,792.8	23,803.4	165,062.5	7,714.2	2,793.0

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

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

Compiled from UN Trade Statistics, 1971, 1972, and 1973. SITC is the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised.

Economic Community and total Western Europe, 1971-73--Continued

January 1, 1973 United Kingdom	January 1, 1973 Total	Total EC-9	Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Total Western Europe
					Million dollars						
275.8	304.0	1,236.0	37.3	5.2	8.5	9.1	18.1	26.3	39.3	27.6	1,407.4
240.9	265.7	1,204.1	35.5	3.5	3.3	9.4	41.6	39.0	37.1	29.8	1,403.3
391.3	431.2	1,925.2	52.2	6.7	11.0	15.7	38.3	50.4	56.4	44.3	2,200.2
21.5	29.5	129.8	8.1	1.6	1.4	1.8	0.7	2.1	7.8	5.3	158.6
19.7	25.5	140.0	7.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.9	5.5	9.1	5.3	173.5
25.7	33.6	219.7	11.3	2.4	2.3	1.6	1.3	6.0	11.6	7.7	263.9
5,846.1	6,608.5	24,555.0	429.2	220.6	272.2	314.6	325.6	941.0	689.8	963.9	28,711.9
6,389.9	7,233.9	28,932.8	507.8	291.7	281.5	365.0	452.4	1,243.5	766.0	1,099.5	33,940.1
8,489.9	9,735.7	40,810.8	756.1	400.3	502.1	533.8	654.0	1,784.9	996.7	1,606.2	48,044.9
23,943.7	30,307.0	129,489.1	4,188.8	2,796.2	2,098.1	4,083.5	1,797.4	4,935.7	7,081.7	7,153.5	163,606.0
27,860.0	34,988.9	153,458.7	5,216.3	3,198.4	2,345.8	4,369.4	2,227.2	6,754.1	8,062.0	8,471.1	194,103.0
38,843.5	49,350.7	214,413.2	7,120.6	4,209.7	3,473.0	6,218.7	3,072.8	9,536.1	10,625.4	11,615.0	270,284.5

Table 13--Agricultural imports from the United States by

Commodity and year		SITC number: Major headings	SITC number: Sub-headings 1/	European Economic Community: Belgium-Luxembourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Total	New EC members of: Denmark	Ireland
							Million dollars				
Live animals	1971	00		0.1	3.2	0.2	1.4	0.2	5.1	---	1.5
	1972			0.1	6.0	0.2	2.4	0.3	9.0	0.1	3.1
	1973			0.1	9.9	0.3	6.6	0.2	17.1	2/	6.7
Meat and meat preparations	1971	01		5.4	29.4	11.2	0.5	13.0	59.5	0.1	---
	1972			9.1	42.6	13.4	1.0	13.1	79.2	0.1	---
	1973			15.1	66.1	29.4	2.2	17.3	130.1	0.2	---
Dairy products and eggs	1971	02		0.2	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.2	2.4	0.1	2/
	1972			1.0	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.1	2.6	0.2	2/
	1973			0.2	0.6	0.2	1.8	2/	2.8	2/	2/
Cereals and cereal preparations	1971	04		73.0	43.0	185.3	110.8	157.9	570.0	17.3	6.9
	1972			31.5	44.5	158.4	146.3	122.3	503.0	18.1	22.6
	1973			70.8	103.5	452.4	340.3	408.2	1,375.2	28.0	15.6
Wheat and flour	1971		041,	12.0	7.6	17.5	18.4	37.1	92.6	2/	0.5
	1972		046	12.8	17.9	37.6	6.1	44.2	118.6	0.3	0.4
	1973			30.4	39.4	90.3	57.4	74.4	291.9	0.9	0.2
Rice	1971		042	3.2	6.8	9.3	2/	2.7	22.0	0.3	0.1
	1972			1.3	9.9	7.5	2/	2.1	20.8	0.4	0.2
	1973			5.7	17.4	17.3	2/	7.3	47.7	0.8	0.2
Feed grains	1971		043,	57.6	28.5	158.4	92.3	118.0	454.8	16.9	5.8
	1972		044,	17.2	16.4	113.1	140.1	75.8	362.6	17.3	21.7
	1973		045	34.5	46.1	344.2	282.8	326.0	1,033.6	26.1	15.0
Fruit and vegetables	1971	05		11.9	24.4	40.9	8.4	18.3	103.9	7.6	2.4
	1972			13.7	34.3	57.3	13.3	22.7	141.3	9.0	3.1
	1973			14.7	40.1	65.1	12.4	27.9	160.2	11.5	3.7
Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	1971	06		0.1	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.7	2.4	0.1	3/
	1972			0.3	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.2	2.3	0.2	0.1
	1973			0.3	0.5	3.5	0.3	1.5	6.1	0.1	0.2
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc.	1971	07		0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.1	2/
	1972			0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.6	0.1	2/
	1973			0.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	2.3	4.3	0.1	0.1
Animal feed	1971	08		27.9	80.0	118.2	32.5	102.2	360.8	14.8	10.2
	1972			28.9	97.3	126.0	37.4	115.8	405.4	12.9	9.8
	1973			33.3	167.2	209.7	87.4	166.3	663.9	23.1	8.2
Oilseed cake and meal	1971			26.3	78.4	106.9	31.4	60.7	303.7	13.2	9.4
	1972			25.5	95.9	110.7	36.3	56.4	324.8	10.5	9.7
	1973			25.1	164.3	172.9	78.9	63.3	504.5	21.7	6.8
Meatmeal and fishmeal	1971		081.4	---	---	0.1	---	0.4	0.5	2/	---
	1972			---	---	0.7	2/	1.5	2.2	---	---
	1973			0.4	0.1	5.4	5.5	1.0	12.4	---	---

Economic Community and total Western Europe, 1971-73--Continued

January 1, 1973											
United Kingdom	Total	Total EC-9	Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	Total Western Europe
					Million dollars						
1.6	3.1	8.2	2/	0.1	1.1	---	0.2	1.9	0.1	2/	11.6
5.9	9.1	18.1	2/	2/	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.5	0.4	2/	21.2
15.5	22.2	39.3	2/	2/	1.8	2/	2/	1.8	0.7	0.1	43.7
22.6	22.7	82.2	0.6	2/	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	3.5	88.1
29.2	29.3	108.5	0.7	2/	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	5.9	116.9
38.4	38.6	168.7	2.4	2/	0.5	0.3	2/	0.4	0.5	4.7	177.5
32.2	32.3	34.7	---	2/	0.1	2/	2/	0.5	0.3	0.2	35.8
24.1	24.3	26.9	---	2/	0.1	2/	2/	1.5	0.3	4.3	33.1
0.6	0.6	3.4	2/	2/	0.2	2/	2/	0.3	0.3	2/	4.2
170.7	194.9	764.9	5.8	1.9	30.1	5.0	39.1	28.2	5.0	15.5	895.5
185.9	226.6	729.6	3.8	1.5	5.6	15.2	40.9	77.1	5.8	21.0	900.5
250.2	293.8	1,669.0	14.5	4.8	31.5	38.2	86.6	184.4	11.6	45.9	2,086.5
63.8	64.3	156.9	---	0.6	0.2	4.5	11.3	11.9	0.2	6.8	192.4
57.7	58.4	177.0	2.2	0.7	0.2	7.8	12.7	2/	0.6	4.0	205.2
51.8	52.9	344.8	7.4	1.8	2/	19.6	30.6	0.4	1.6	15.2	421.4
11.4	11.8	33.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	2/	2/	1.4	2.8	39.3
9.6	10.2	31.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	2/	---	1.5	3.0	37.1
14.7	15.7	63.4	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	2/	2/	2.6	4.4	72.2
94.0	116.7	571.5	5.3	0.9	28.5	0.3	27.7	16.1	2.5	5.9	658.7
116.6	155.6	518.2	1.1	0.5	4.1	7.2	28.1	77.0	2.3	14.0	652.5
180.9	222.0	1,255.6	6.1	2.6	29.7	18.1	60.6	183.9	6.5	26.2	1,589.3
40.2	50.2	154.1	4.3	5.3	1.4	8.5	2/	2.7	28.6	13.7	218.6
45.7	57.8	199.1	4.5	7.7	1.6	9.1	2/	6.5	17.6	14.8	260.9
73.6	88.8	249.0	5.7	9.5	3.2	12.6	2/	8.1	34.4	4.7	327.2
2.3	2.4	4.8	0.1	2/	0.1	2/	2/	2/	0.1	0.5	5.6
2.2	2.5	4.8	1.3	2/	0.1	2/	2/	2/	0.3	0.5	7.0
4.5	4.8	10.9	0.6	2/	0.2	2/	2/	2/	0.2	1.0	12.9
0.9	1.0	2.9	2/	0.2	0.1	0.1	---	2/	0.2	0.1	3.2
1.1	1.2	2.8	2/	0.1	2/	0.2	---	2/	0.2	0.1	3.4
2.9	3.1	7.4	2/	0.2	0.1	0.2	2/	2/	0.3	0.1	8.3
9.9	34.9	395.7	9.9	2/	1.4	0.9	1.7	4.0	1.8	9.3	424.7
7.2	29.9	435.3	11.5	2/	2.9	0.9	5.2	3.8	1.6	8.5	469.7
16.1	47.4	711.3	13.1	2/	8.3	0.1	16.0	84.2	4.5	21.2	858.7
8.3	30.9	224.6	9.8	---	0.1	0.9	1.5	3.7	0.9	8.3	359.8
4.8	25.0	349.8	11.3	---	1.8	0.9	4.9	3.3	0.4	7.4	379.8
8.8	37.3	541.8	12.3	---	5.2	---	15.6	82.3	3.9	19.2	680.3
0.1	0.1	0.6	2/	---	---	---	---	2/	2/	2/	0.6
2/	2/	2.2	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	2.4
0.2	0.2	12.6	0.7	---	---	2/	---	1.2	---	0.5	15.0

Table 13--Agricultural imports from the United States by

Commodity and year		SITC number: Major headings	SITC number: Sub-headings 1/	European Economic Community: Belgium-Luxembourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Total	New EC members of: Denmark	Ireland
				Million dollars							
Miscellaneous food preparations	1971	09		0.2	0.4	1.5	0.7	0.6	3.4	0.7	2/
	1972			0.3	0.4	2.0	0.8	0.5	4.0	0.8	0.1
	1973			0.6	0.8	2.7	0.8	0.5	5.4	1.0	0.2
Lard	1971		091.3	0.4	---	0.3	---	3.8	4.5	---	0.2
	1972			2/	---	0.3	---	1.2	1.5	---	0.1
	1973			0.5	---	0.3	---	0.4	1.2	---	---
Margarine and shortening	1971		091.4	2/	2/	2/	---	---	2/	2/	---
	1972			2/	2/	2/	2/	---	2/	2/	---
	1973			2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	---
Beverages	1971	3/11		2/	0.1	2/	2/	2/	0.1	2/	---
	1972			2/	0.1	2/	2/	2/	0.1	2/	2/
	1973			2/	0.1	0.4	2/	2/	0.5	2/	2/
Nonalcoholic	1971		111	2/	0.1	---	2/	2/	0.1	2/	---
	1972			2/	0.1	2/	---	2/	0.1	2/	2/
	1973			2/	0.1	0.4	2/	2/	0.5	2/	2/
Wine	1971		112.1	2/	---	2/	2/	---	2/	2/	---
	1972			2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	---
	1973			2/	---	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1971	121		12.8	4.3	105.3	19.5	28.2	170.1	14.8	7.6
	1972			12.8	7.8	102.6	24.2	33.0	180.4	24.6	12.1
	1973			13.6	3.5	112.3	20.4	37.8	187.6	33.3	10.0
Hides and skins	1971	21		0.7	8.3	19.4	7.9	1.1	37.4	0.2	---
	1972			1.2	16.6	8.5	4.2	2.4	32.9	0.3	2/
	1973			0.8	17.6	11.3	11.4	1.6	42.7	0.7	2/
Oilseeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	1971	22		40.0	56.2	252.1	92.8	156.5	597.6	60.6	0.3
	1972			13.9	57.2	277.1	83.2	197.8	629.2	66.7	0.2
	1973			53.1	79.0	451.8	162.3	226.6	972.8	60.9	11.0
Soybeans	1971		221.4	39.6	54.6	247.2	89.1	151.8	582.3	59.8	2/
	1972			11.3	50.8	256.5	75.3	179.2	573.1	66.2	2/
	1973			51.8	69.6	421.4	154.2	214.6	911.6	60.5	2/
Natural rubber	1973	231.1		2/	1.8	2/	2/	---	1.8	2/	2/
	1972			2/	1.4	2/	2/	---	1.4	---	2/
	1973			2/	2.2	0.1	0.1	2/	2.4	---	2/
Natural fibers	1971	261-		7.6	14.4	18.9	16.4	6.5	63.8	0.4	0.2
	1972	265		4.1	15.3	17.1	22.2	4.8	63.5	0.8	0.2
	1973			11.3	38.5	44.2	44.6	9.6	148.2	1.5	0.3
Raw cotton	1971		263.1	7.4	11.6	13.5	14.2	5.9	52.6	0.4	0.2
	1972			3.5	10.4	13.8	18.3	4.5	50.5	0.8	0.1
	1973			8.3	29.9	32.2	36.6	8.5	115.5	1.4	0.2
Crude animal and vegetable materials, not elsewhere specified	1971	29		1.0	4.8	9.3	5.2	4.9	25.2	2.5	0.3
	1972			1.0	5.6	8.0	4.7	4.9	24.2	2.9	0.3
	1973			0.8	8.3	11.1	5.4	5.8	31.4	3.6	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Economic Community and total Western Europe, 1971-73--Continued

January 1, 1973											
United Kingdom	Total	Total EC-9	Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	Total Western Europe
					Million dollars						
2.0	2.7	6.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	1.5	0.7	9.7
3.5	4.4	8.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	---	2.1	1.0	12.5
4.5	5.7	11.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.9	2.5	1.3	17.4
30.8	31.0	35.5	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	2/	35.5
13.8	13.9	15.4	2/	---	---	2/	---	---	2/	2/	15.4
10.6	10.6	11.8	2/	---	---	---	---	---	2/	2/	11.8
2/	2/	2/	---	---	2/	2/	---	---	---	---	2/
2/	2/	2/	---	---	2/	2/	---	---	---	---	2/
0.2	0.2	0.2	---	---	2/	2/	---	2/	---	2/	0.2
0.1	0.1	0.2	2/	2/	---	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	0.2
0.1	0.1	0.2	---	2/	---	---	2/	2/	2/	2/	0.2
2.0	2.0	2.5	2/	2/	2/	---	---	2/	10.3	2/	12.8
2/	2/	0.1	---	2/	---	2/	---	---	2/	---	0.1
2/	2/	0.1	---	2/	---	---	---	---	2/	---	0.1
1.8	1.8	2.3	---	2/	---	---	---	2/	2/	2/	2.3
2/	2/	2/	2/	---	---	---	---	0.5	---	2/	0.5
2/	2/	2/	---	---	---	---	2/	---	---	2/	2/
0.1	0.1	0.1	---	---	2/	---	---	---	---	2/	0.1
109.5	131.9	302.0	5.3	4.6	0.5	5.1	3.0	7.5	11.9	34.6	374.5
141.0	177.7	358.1	5.7	7.3	0.5	7.4	3.2	7.7	17.6	33.9	441.4
164.3	207.6	393.2	5.5	8.4	0.6	5.8	3.4	6.3	16.1	33.2	474.5
14.0	14.2	51.6	1.2	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	6.4	2.0	0.4	63.5
6.1	6.4	39.3	0.7	0.3	0.5	2/	0.6	11.5	0.6	0.1	53.6
10.9	11.6	54.3	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.2	12.1	0.9	2/	70.1
15.9	76.8	674.4	2/	2.9	2/	28.4	8.3	161.3	1.2	2.5	879.0
46.8	113.7	742.9	0.1	6.0	2/	28.5	10.4	179.4	1.2	2.9	971.4
57.9	129.8	1,102.6	0.2	7.8	4.5	42.5	21.3	199.6	0.1	6.6	1,385.2
15.1	74.9	657.2	---	2.9	2/	27.4	7.3	160.6	1.1	2.2	858.7
45.5	111.7	684.8	---	5.8	---	27.6	3.5	177.0	1.0	1.9	901.6
55.9	116.4	1,028.0	2/	7.5	---	42.3	5.2	194.2	2/	3.0	1,280.2
2/	2/	1.8	2/	---	---	2/	---	0.1	2/	2/	1.9
2/	2/	1.4	2/	---	---	2/	---	2/	---	2/	1.4
2/	2/	2.4	2/	2/	---	---	---	---	---	2/	2.4
6.1	6.7	70.5	0.2	0.4	1.5	1.1	1.2	6.6	3.8	3.1	88.4
15.9	16.9	80.4	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.8	3.3	6.0	2.1	3.9	98.7
28.1	29.9	178.1	0.5	2.3	0.4	1.7	5.0	22.6	7.3	11.3	229.2
---	0.6	53.2	0.1	0.3	1.5	1.1	1.2	5.8	3.8	3.1	70.1
---	9.9	51.4	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.8	3.3	4.4	2.1	3.7	67.7
---	1.6	117.1	0.1	2.0	2/	1.7	4.9	21.1	7.0	8.9	162.8
5.4	8.2	33.4	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.4	1.9	1.3	40.5
6.3	9.5	33.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	2.0	2.0	1.7	41.7
10.5	14.5	45.9	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.9	2.4	1.9	2.1	55.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

Table 13--Agricultural imports from the United States by

Commodity and year		SITC number: Major headings	SITC number: Subheadings 1/	European Economic Community: Belgium-Luxembourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Total	New EC members as of: Denmark	Ireland
				Million dollars							
Agricultural fats and oils 4/	1971	4		11.5	6.6	24.5	7.8	25.7	76.1	2/	1.0
	1972			8.6	4.9	22.3	10.9	21.1	67.8	0.5	1.5
	1973			12.5	12.4	38.9	11.1	39.0	113.9	0.4	1.9
Animal and vegetable oils and fats processed	1971		431	0.4	1.1	1.8	0.7	0.9	4.9	2/	2/
	1972			0.3	1.2	3.2	0.9	1.3	6.9	2/	2/
	1973			0.4	1.6	1.8	0.6	1.2	5.6	0.1	2/
Total agricultural 5/	1971			192.0	276.5	786.9	304.5	511.2	2,071.1	119.3	30.2
	1972			126.6	333.4	790.4	351.3	535.6	2,137.3	137.3	53.0
	1973			226.8	549.0	1,426.3	701.3	942.0	3,845.4	164.3	58.3
Total imports	1971			822.3	1,805.0	3,543.8	1,437.1	1,474.6	9,082.8	383.3	158.1
	1972			859.4	2,185.0	3,337.1	1,592.3	1,455.5	9,429.3	358.2	160.7
	1973			1,237.9	3,103.5	4,580.6	2,301.1	2,139.9	13,363.0	519.2	192.4

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

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

Compiled from UN Trade Statistics, 1971, 1972 and 1973. SITC is the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised.

Economic Community and total Western Europe, 1971-73--Continued

January 1, 1973												
United Kingdom	Total	Total EC-9	Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	Total Western Europe
					Million dollars						
40.5	41.5	117.6	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.9	3.1	14.0	4.5	0.8	142.0
26.4	28.4	96.2	0.5	2/	0.5	1.1	2.2	16.5	4.9	0.5	122.4
24.4	26.7	140.6	1.3	0.9	0.9	2.0	2.4	15.8	11.6	1.7	177.2
1.8	1.8	6.7	2/	2/	2/	---	2/	0.1	0.1	2/	6.9
2.6	2.6	9.5	2/	2/	0.1	2/	2/	0.1	2/	2/	9.7
2.5	2.6	8.2	2/	2/	0.1	2/	2/	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.6
441.1	590.6	2,661.7	28.4	17.7	38.0	51.0	57.7	235.9	64.4	86.2	3,241.0
530.9	721.2	2,858.5	29.7	24.3	14.3	64.5	66.9	313.9	57.2	99.1	3,528.4
690.8	913.4	4,758.8	45.0	34.8	53.5	104.5	137.1	537.6	92.8	133.3	5,897.4
2,600.9	3,142.3	12,225.1	155.2	125.9	139.1	244.4	123.9	771.[illegible]	566.6	512.2	14,863.8
2,891.0	3,409.9	12,839.2	168.8	141.8	145.6	270.4	197.8	1,075.8	582.5	585.0	16,006.9
3,881.9	4,593.5	17,956.5	218.4	199.0	288.9	382.8	251.2	1,547.0	705.6	741.1	22,290.5

Table 14--Agricultural exports by country, European

Commodity and year		SITC number: Major headings	SITC number: Sub-headings 1/	European Economic Community: Belgium-Luxembourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Total	New EC members of: Denmark	Ireland
				Million dollars							
Live animals	1971	00		104.5	216.4	129.5	2.0	75.9	528.3	34.5	165.5
	1972			142.1	364.0	217.2	4.3	130.3	857.9	32.0	204.9
	1973			168.8	353.3	255.9	8.4	179.1	965.5	52.0	207.5
Meat and meat preparations	1971	01		251.8	228.2	127.9	41.7	792.7	1,442.3	632.5	215.7
	1972			337.8	292.0	127.2	47.0	939.2	1,743.2	573.8	241.1
	1973			519.3	406.7	230.2	50.6	1,317.5	2,524.3	599.4	324.7
Dairy products and eggs	1971	02		167.4	501.4	290.2	48.7	626.2	1,633.9	212.2	87.3
	1972			196.9	527.0	327.5	60.2	729.8	1,841.3	258.4	104.0
	1973			310.3	785.0	500.5	53.7	1,007.6	2,657.1	326.7	182.3
Cereals and cereal preparations	1971	04		152.2	1,047.5	158.6	122.4	207.9	1,688.9	39.0	9.3
	1972			223.9	1,395.4	202.5	140.4	245.0	2,207.2	51.4	9.7
	1973			268.9	2,092.8	396.0	168.5	431.9	3,358.1	84.0	18.1
Wheat and flour	1971		041,	20.9	378.5	43.1	46.9	71.2	560.6	44.1	0.2
	1972		046	39.4	583.5	70.0	41.2	78.4	812.5	7.6	0.2
	1973			71.3	1,047.7	179.4	54.6	83.5	1,436.5	19.9	0.7
Feed grains	1971		043,	46.5	584.7	46.2	2.9	68.7	749.0	10.3	2/
	1972		044,	72.5	697.2	50.1	8.7	82.8	911.3	13.8	2/
	1973		045	46.7	895.3	82.5	4.3	234.3	1,263.1	24.2	5.4
Fruits and vegetables	1971	05		152.5	338.8	91.7	722.5	536.6	1,842.1	14.9	15.5
	1972			195.3	471.6	122.6	871.5	671.5	2,332.5	19.0	18.4
	1973			275.0	625.9	175.7	950.8	946.9	2,974.3	24.2	23.3
Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	1971	06		68.9	238.8	32.8	12.9	67.6	421.0	18.8	6.8
	1972			108.8	314.3	68.3	1.2	48.8	541.4	11.8	3.6
	1973			110.6	507.7	102.2	18.6	95.6	834.7	40.7	8.1
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc.	1971	07		39.1	28.5	87.6	30.4	239.1	424.7	4.4	25.7
	1972			48.1	39.4	102.7	32.7	257.5	480.4	5.5	30.2
	1973			72.4	66.5	148.5	34.5	356.6	678.5	8.3	33.6
Animal feed	1971	08		47.2	125.6	117.1	21.3	137.4	448.6	74.6	18.2
	1972			55.5	135.2	165.4	23.8	192.7	572.6	90.1	26.8
	1973			96.1	214.3	446.9	38.2	281.9	1,077.4	167.2	26.9
Oilseed cake and meal	1971		081.3	17.7	14.6	39.6	8.0	61.6	141.5	14.6	0.4
	1972			18.7	16.5	60.1	8.0	88.5	191.8	18.8	0.2
	1973			39.5	27.9	288.2	14.4	143.4	513.4	22.5	0.5
Meatmeal and fishmeal	1971		081.4	4.3	8.4	14.0	1.5	10.9	39.1	36.1	1.9
	1972			4.8	8.1	13.0	1.5	16.1	43.5	42.6	1.7
	1973			6.6	18.6	29.9	6.3	11.2	72.6	104.0	3.9
Miscellaneous food	1971	09		23.7	34.9	31.6	16.8	61.1	168.1	12.7	6.7
	1972			30.2	44.9	44.4	19.0	73.9	212.4	15.6	6.0
	1973			44.6	60.0	65.8	21.2	105.8	297.4	22.8	12.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

Economic Community and total Western Europe, 1971-73

January 1, 1973		Total EC-9	Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	Total Western Europe
United Kingdom	Total										
					Million dollars						
62.5	262.5	790.8	54.7	0.2	2.1	2/	0.3	5.1	1.1	4.5	858.8
100.7	337.6	1,195.5	81.4	0.4	2.7	0.1	0.8	3.1	1.9	8.9	1,294.8
144.2	403.7	1,369.2	72.5	1.1	3.3	0.1	1.3	3.7	3.6	8.3	1,463.1
57.1	905.3	2,347.6	16.7	23.2	0.1	2.3	0.8	7.1	46.4	2.9	2,447.1
123.3	938.2	2,681.4	18.5	17.1	0.1	5.4	0.7	13.0	68.2	3.3	2,807.7
195.9	1,120.0	3,644.3	25.9	13.6	2/	8.0	1.2	18.4	71.5	5.3	3,788.2
46.0	345.5	1,979.4	33.6	56.6	4.0	16.1	4.3	0.8	9.1	91.8	2,195.7
55.6	418.0	2,259.3	45.9	68.8	5.9	22.4	2.7	2.4	23.4	100.5	2,532.3
108.6	617.6	3,274.7	51.0	59.8	1.1	21.7	4.3	3.5	23.1	126.4	3,565.6
93.7	142.0	1,830.9	5.7	12.1	9.8	2.6	1.2	6.9	77.1	11.4	1,957.7
84.7	145.8	2,353.0	5.5	25.1	3.0	3.3	1.0	20.8	77.5	9.6	2,498.8
133.9	236.0	3,594.1	8.4	26.9	1.8	5.7	2.3	31.8	74.1	9.6	3,754.7
1.8	6.1	566.7	0.1	1.6	6.5	0.5	2/	1.7	10.0	0.2	587.3
2.0	9.8	822.3	0.1	4.2	1.7	2/	2/	11.8	18.8	2/	858.9
4.6	25.2	1,461.7	2/	15.4	0.1	2/	2/	23.3	32.7	2/	1,533.2
8.4	18.7	767.7	0.4	4.3	1.3	---	0.1	0.1	50.3	0.1	824.3
4.9	18.7	930.0	0.4	11.6	2/	0.6	0.1	0.5	38.6	0.2	982.0
36.4	66.0	1,329.1	1.0	2.3	0.2	1.6	0.1	6.6	19.4	0.3	1,360.6
62.1	92.5	1,934.6	12.5	3.2	136.9	1.6	50.5	460.6	10.3	17.1	2,627.3
78.4	115.8	2,448.3	23.4	3.4	185.4	2.0	74.2	594.4	13.6	16.4	3,361.1
106.3	153.8	3,128.1	29.4	4.0	280.7	1.5	105.2	771.1	19.2	24.3	4,363.5
91.1	116.7	537.7	2.7	8.3	2.3	0.8	0.3	8.3	6.2	6.2	572.8
61.2	76.6	618.0	3.7	17.4	3.5	0.8	0.3	14.8	7.4	5.3	671.2
150.8	199.6	1,034.3	9.2	16.0	1.9	1.3	0.5	25.0	8.7	7.1	1,104.0
119.2	149.3	574.0	5.6	5.3	1.1	3.1	1.0	21.6	7.1	62.2	681.0
126.4	162.1	642.5	6.4	6.4	1.5	3.6	0.9	26.9	10.2	56.2	754.6
150.5	192.4	870.9	5.9	8.8	2.1	5.1	1.0	33.3	14.0	66.4	1,007.5
30.8	123.6	572.2	1.9	0.3	4.8	71.1	1.7	8.2	2.0	4.6	666.8
41.9	158.8	731.4	1.4	0.6	6.3	83.9	2.5	10.4	3.7	6.9	847.1
72.4	266.5	1,343.9	2.0	0.1	10.0	171.6	4.2	16.1	6.8	5.6	1,560.3
1.7	16.7	158.2	2/	0.1	4.0	9.2	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.3	173.2
4.5	23.5	215.3	2/	0.4	5.7	10.1	0.9	1.0	2/	0.4	233.8
13.7	36.7	550.1	2/	n.a.	10.0	27.8	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	590.5
3.2	41.2	80.3	0.1	0.1	---	61.5	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.1	144.3
2.3	46.6	90.1	0.1	0.1	2/	73.3	1.1	0.3	1.9	0.1	167.0
6.4	114.3	186.9	0.3	2/	2/	143.3	1.3	1.1	3.7	0.2	336.8
51.4	70.8	238.9	7.3	0.2	0.5	4.8	1.7	1.2	5.3	28.7	288.6
58.4	80.0	292.4	6.3	0.6	0.6	6.4	1.1	1.6	7.5	31.4	347.9
80.8	116.4	413.8	6.6	0.6	0.9	8.1	1.3	2.2	11.9	45.4	490.8

Table 14--Agricultural exports by country, European

Commodity and year		SITC number: Major headings	SITC number: Sub-headings 1/	European Economic Community: Belgium-Luxembourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Total	New EC members of: Denmark	Ireland
				Million dollars							
Beverages	1971	3/11		25.1	375.9	87.3	219.5	48.5	756.3	47.9	23.6
	1972			34.5	552.4	107.4	338.9	58.4	1,091.6	58.6	25.9
	1973			51.9	860.2	167.7	366.3	88.5	1,534.6	71.3	27.6
Nonalcoholic	1971		111	4.6	19.9	5.9	8.3	6.8	45.5	2.2	2.2
	1972			5.3	24.5	6.0	9.2	10.4	55.4	2.6	0.3
	1973			8.4	36.6	8.8	9.9	30.9	94.6	3.1	0.6
Wine	1971		112.1	4.3	348.6	37.9	210.3	3.1	604.2	0.8	n.a.
	1972			6.8	519.5	54.4	328.6	2.8	912.1	1.0	n.a.
	1973			10.8	812.7	94.3	355.3	2.5	1,275.6	1.7	0.2
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1971	121		1.6	2.1	6.0	15.4	13.6	38.7	0.2	2/
	1972			3.1	2.1	10.1	21.7	18.8	55.8	0.2	2/
	1973			5.2	4.0	10.8	32.8	28.2	81.0	1.9	10.4
Hides and skins	1971	21		13.9	56.3	50.8	6.9	39.7	167.6	66.3	9.2
	1972			25.7	85.6	51.0	11.2	68.7	242.2	17.1	14.1
	1973			20.2	106.3	65.3	16.7	85.6	294.1	23.3	17.8
Oilseeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	1971	22		4.8	39.7	28.8	0.7	10.0	84.0	7.2	2/
	1972			6.4	65.8	22.5	0.8	49.0	144.5	6.5	n.a.
	1973			8.7	50.7	36.9	1.0	29.5	126.8	17.4	0.2
Natural rubber	1971	231.1		0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	2.1	3.7	0.1	n.a.
	1972			0.3	1.7	0.5	0.2	2.5	5.2	0.1	n.a.
	1973			0.5	3.8	0.6	0.4	4.1	9.4	2/	3.2
Natural fibers	1971	261-265		51.9	51.9	24.4	8.2	16.3	152.7	0.6	7.8
	1972			67.0	92.7	28.5	13.0	18.4	219.6	0.7	11.4
	1973			179.7	410.1	119.9	26.5	37.1	773.4	1.7	20.0
Crude animal and vegetable materials, not elsewhere specified	1971	29		52.7	73.9	81.8	84.2	366.4	659.0	88.9	5.5
	1972			73.2	90.6	100.7	102.7	453.6	820.8	108.6	5.7
	1973			96.7	129.0	146.5	115.9	596.9	1,085.0	147.8	8.0
Agricultural oils and fats 4/	1971			56.5	90.5	168.5	46.7	195.4	554.9	32.4	5.5
	1972			64.6	111.7	180.8	45.1	208.2	610.4	29.0	4.0
	1973			102.7	161.5	317.3	65.5	204.9	851.9	39.9	7.8
Total agricultural 5/	1971			1,177.9	3,420.1	1,386.3	1,392.4	3,293.5	10,670.2	1,194.1	576.1
	1972			1,566.2	4,562.4	1,797.3	1,722.0	4,009.8	13,657.7	1,169.6	677.4
	1973			2,260.1	6,785.4	2,961.9	1,950.4	5,691.1	19,648.9	1,454.8	901.2
Total exports	1971			12,391.4	20,420.0	39,039.6	15,110.6	14,029.9	100,991.5	3,556.7	1,281.8
	1972			16,043.6	25,844.4	46,207.7	18,547.8	17,361.6	124,005.1	4,168.6	1,581.1
	1973			22,393.0	35,661.5	67,436.9	22,222.9	24,043.8	171,758.1	5,629.5	2,131.3

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

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

Compiled from UN Trade Statistics, 1971, 1972 and 1973. SITC is the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised.

Economic Community and total Western Europe, 1971-73

January 1, 1973		Total EC-9	Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	Total Western Europe
United Kingdom	Total										
					Million dollars						
40.6	112.1	868.4	6.6	0.7	11.9	2.4	72.4	81.1	1.7	2.4	1,047.6
42.8	127.3	1,218.9	14.1	0.9	11.4	2.3	91.3	123.7	1.0	3.3	1,466.9
51.3	150.2	1,684.8	16.9	1.5	20.8	3.7	131.2	201.3	1.6	4.5	2,066.3
5.1	7.5	53.0	0.4	2/	2/	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.9	55.9
5.5	8.4	63.8	0.2	2/	2/	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.1	66.8
6.4	10.1	104.7	0.8	0.1	2/	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.7	109.6
17.7	18.5	622.7	4.8	2/	11.8	---	70.0	79.7	2/	1.1	790.1
18.4	19.4	931.5	12.0	2/	11.4	---	88.4	121.5	0.1	[illegible]	1,166.4
23.4	25.3	1,300.9	14.3	0.2	20.8	---	128.3	198.9	2/	[illegible]	1,665.4
3.4	3.6	42.3	0.2	0.1	86.5	2/	---	0.1	0.3	8.6	138.1
3.1	3.3	59.1	0.4	2/	113.9	2/	---	0.3	0.4	12.4	186.5
3.5	15.8	96.8	1.0	2/	77.7	0.1	---	0.4	0.6	14.5	191.1
143.8	219.3	386.9	4.2	38.4	17.2	27.5	0.4	1.0	27.3	11.1	514.0
39.9	71.1	313.3	6.6	6.2	22.7	5.7	0.6	1.3	17.1	13.7	387.2
52.7	93.8	387.9	7.5	5.3	31.5	7.9	1.0	1.1	28.2	18.0	488.4
2.8	10.0	94.0	0.7	2/	0.2	2/	0.1	0.4	7.9	2/	103.3
4.1	10.6	155.1	0.5	---	0.2	---	2/	0.7	12.8	2/	169.3
7.8	25.4	152.2	1.2	2/	0.2	2/	0.1	0.2	27.4	2/	181.3
3.7	3.8	7.5	n.a.	2/	---	2/	2/	2/	0.7	2/	8.2
3.7	3.8	9.0	2/	---	---	2/	2/	2/	0.7	2/	9.7
5.6	8.8	18.2	2/	2/	---	2/	2/	2/	2.8	2/	21.0
41.2	49.6	202.3	1.0	2/	53.9	1.5	0.5	3.4	1.9	1.9	266.4
50.5	62.6	282.2	1.0	0.1	41.9	1.8	0.6	5.7	1.8	2.1	337.2
213.5	235.2	1,008.6	5.7	0.2	82.2	3.2	1.4	21.8	5.3	16.6	1,145.0
29.6	124.0	783.0	7.5	2.6	5.8	5.7	8.5	20.5	6.7	7.9	847.5
35.0	149.3	970.1	8.7	3.3	6.8	5.4	9.7	23.0	8.2	9.1	1,044.3
44.8	200.6	1,285.6	11.5	5.0	7.6	7.0	14.8	30.6	11.8	12.9	1,386.8
28.3	66.2	621.1	2.0	3.0	5.8	31.2	13.3	179.2	22.0	7.5	885.1
30.4	63.4	673.8	2.4	2.5	13.1	29.2	11.3	84.2	21.6	6.0	844.1
45.6	93.3	945.2	3.6	2.9	17.0	51.5	16.7	207.1	29.6	12.4	1,286.0
867.1	2,637.3	13,307.5	160.6	151.2	342.7	77.5	153.1	801.0	213.9	263.4	15,470.9
899.4	2,746.4	16,404.1	222.7	149.5	418.9	69.7	193.3	923.8	266.7	280.6	18,929.3
1,509.2	3,865.2	23,514.1	254.4	141.8	538.5	140.1	281.2	1,362.5	325.3	370.4	26,928.3
22,353.4	27,191.9	128,183.4	3,168.8	2,356.5	662.5	2,563.3	1,037.3	2,937.8	7,464.0	5,768.4	154,142.0
24,344.3	30,094.0	154,099.1	3,883.4	2,946.9	870.9	3,279.0	1,293.8	3,803.3	8,748.7	6,877.3	185,802.4
30,534.7	38,295.5	210,053.6	5,284.7	3,718.8	1,454.1	4,679.7	1,861.7	5,161.5	12,307.2	9,472.4	253,993.7
								5,161.5			

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