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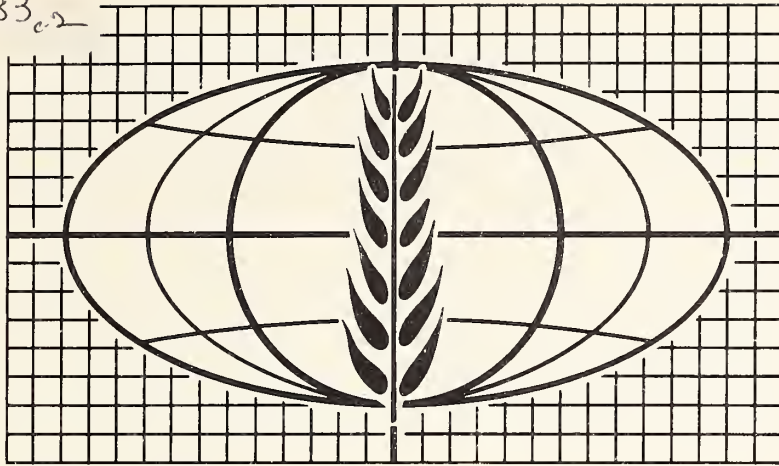
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THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN WESTERN EUROPE

Review of 1968 and Outlook for 1969

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Washington, D.C.

FOREWORD

The Agricultural Situation in Western Europe: Review of 1968 and Outlook for 1969 follows a different format than that used in our previous annual reviews. Discussion focuses on major agricultural and economic developments of concern to U.S. agricultural interests. In contrast to the reports published in 1967 and 1968, this report covers only Western Europe. The Communist areas will be the subject of a separate report.

This report was prepared under the direction of Fletcher Pope, Jr., and written by G. Robert Butell, Mollie A. Church, and Robert E. Shepherd. Tables in the statistical appendix were compiled by Doris H. Jeter and Elizabeth V. Truhan. Acknowledgment is extended to the Foreign Agricultural Service for assistance provided, especially by Agricultural Attache personnel who supplied much of the basic data.

The Agricultural Situation in Western Europe is one of five regional supplements to The World Agricultural Situation: Review of 1968 and Outlook for 1969, FAER 50. Other regional reports will be published on the Communist areas, Africa and West Asia, the Western Hemisphere, and the Far East and Oceania. Data may vary slightly from those in The World Agricultural Situation, as this report is based on information available as of March 1, 1969.



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ABBREVIATIONS

- CAP.....Common Agricultural Policy of the European Community.
- CXT.....Common External Tariff of the European Community.
- EC.....European Community. (Members: Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Italy, The Federal Republic of Germany or West Germany, Netherlands. Associate members: Greece, Turkey.)
- EFTA.....European Free Trade Association. (Members: United Kingdom, Austria, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal. Associate member: Finland.)
- FEOPA....European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund of the EC.
- GAP.....Gross Agricultural Product.
- GATT.....General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.
- GDP.....Gross Domestic Product.
- GNP.....Gross National Product.
- OECD.....Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. (Members: The United States, Canada, Japan, Turkey, Yugoslavia, and all West European countries.)

TIME REFERENCES

Statistics refer to a calendar year unless otherwise indicated. When split year (July 1 to June 30) data are used, they are identified with a diagonal stroke such as 1967/68. Hyphens, such as 1966-68, indicate averages for several years.

WEIGHT 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, and 1 metric ton is equal to 2204.6 pounds.

SUMMARY

Agricultural production in Western Europe in 1968 was slightly above the 1967 record. Increases in production of most animal products and record crops of grain and sugarbeets brought about the increase.

The 1968 grain crop, estimated at 120 million tons, was almost 3 million tons larger than the record 1967 harvest. The increase was primarily due to a record corn crop of over 12 million tons, although sizable gains also occurred in barley and wheat. Weather was generally favorable during the 1968 growing season. But cool, rainy weather during harvest in several countries, especially West Germany and the United Kingdom, reduced the quality of the 1968 grain crop, with barley and wheat suffering the most damage.

Production of cow's milk in Western Europe reached 116 million tons in 1968, a 2-percent increase over 1967 output, and the problem of surplus dairy products became more troublesome. Consumption of milk and milk products continued to lag behind milk production and an increasing proportion of the milk is being delivered to creameries. Most of the surplus milk in 1968 was used for butter, and cold-storage stocks of butter, particularly in the European Community, reached extremely high levels. Measures taken or considered in 1968 to alleviate the dairy surplus problem in Western Europe included incentives for culling dairy herds, export subsidies on dairy products, sale of dairy products to selected groups at reduced prices, and greater use of dairy products in animal feeds.

The Community has proposed a use tax on certain products, including vegetable oils and oilcake and meal, because declining prices of fats and oils reportedly have adversely affected its domestic market. However, the proposed tax would be an indirect means of alleviating the dairy surplus problem. The tax on vegetable oils would encourage butter consumption by making margarine relatively more expensive. Because of higher costs, the tax on protein meal and cake would tend to reduce their use in animal rations, which in turn would dampen increases in milk production. Use of nonfat dry milk in animal rations would probably also increase. Since the proposed tax covers oilseed products, U.S. exports of oilseeds, including soybeans as well as products, would be seriously affected.

Price proposals being considered by the EC Commission call for a sharp decrease in butter support for the 1969/70 marketing year and a compensating rise in the support for nonfat dry milk. The proposals also include a slightly lower support price for soft wheat, rye, barley, and sugarbeets. Other prices would remain unchanged from the 1968/69 marketing year.

The EC is also considering basic structural reforms in an attempt to solve problems developing under its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). Although the dairy surplus is the most serious, surpluses of soft wheat, sugar, and other commodities have developed, and support and subsidy costs to the European Agricultural Fund have jumped from \$1.3 billion in 1967/68 to \$2.2 billion in 1968/69, and may reach \$2.8 billion in 1969/70. Structural reform

proposals include measures to: (1) increase farm size to permit efficient use of modern technology; (2) encourage farmers to retire or seek nonagricultural employment by providing financial incentives and vocational training; (3) divert cropland to other uses; and (4) subsidize the slaughter of cows.

Monetary crises were among the most significant economic developments occurring in Western Europe in the past year or so. The United Kingdom (followed by some other countries) devalued its currency in November 1967 in an attempt to overcome its chronic balance-of-payments deficits in recent years. In November 1968, another European monetary crisis was precipitated by a loss of confidence in the French franc and by the exceptional strength of the West German mark. This crisis was resolved by French austerity measures without devaluing the franc and by a West German tax on exports and a rebate on imports without revaluating the mark. Despite these measures, the international monetary situation remains unstable.

Since devaluation, improvement in the U.K. balance-of-payments has been less than expected, primarily because imports have continued at a relatively high level. During 1968, the United Kingdom adopted or considered various measures which would reduce imports. Potentially, the most significant is a proposal to expand domestic agricultural production and increase the rate of U.K. self-sufficiency in agriculture. Measures adopted in 1968 include an Import Deposit Plan which requires importers to deposit for 6 months, interest-free with the Government, 50 percent of the value of all goods imported (agricultural imports are exempt); a 5-percent increase in the import duty on unmanufactured tobacco plus a 10-percent surcharge during 1968; import levies on corn and feed wheat imports for several months in 1968 to maintain minimum import prices in the face of declining world market prices.

Agricultural production in Western Europe in 1969 should remain at about the same level as that achieved in 1968. Another large grain crop approximating the 1967 harvest seems probable if weather is normal during the rest of the growing season. But the rate of increase in output of animal products is expected to slow down appreciably during 1969.

Considering both demand and competition, the near-term outlook for agricultural exports to Western Europe is not too bright. Besides, the strike at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports caused U.S. agricultural exports to get off to a bad start in 1969. The expected slowdown in the increase in livestock and poultry output in Western Europe will likely dampen feed demand. With the record feed grain harvest in 1968, prospects for another good feed grain crop in 1969, and the large carryover of wheat from the 1968 crop, feed grain imports by West European countries probably will decline in 1969. Imports of oilseeds and products and unmanufactured tobacco--barring more protectionist measures--should continue at recent high levels in 1969, but probably will not increase significantly. Finally, competition is expected to be keen, particularly for grains and oilseeds, as supplies are abundant in most exporting countries.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN WESTERN EUROPE
Europe and Soviet Union Branch
Foreign Regional Analysis Division
Economic Research Service

Agricultural Production Increases in 1968

In 1968, Western Europe had its second consecutive good agricultural year. The index of agricultural production for Western Europe as a whole, as well as for the European Community, 1/ increased to 131 (1957-59=100), about 2 percent above the previous record level achieved in 1967 (table 1). The EC contributed almost three-fifths of the total increase for Western Europe. In the EC, a significant increase in output in France more than offset a moderate decline in Italy. Among the non-EC countries, significant changes in agricultural production between 1967 and 1968 included increases in Spain, Norway, and Denmark and a decrease in Greece. Both Greece and Italy experienced dry weather in 1968. Production in the United Kingdom, West Germany, and most other countries in 1968 was within 2 to 3 percent of that in 1967.

Expanded production of animal products was primarily responsible for agricultural output in Western Europe reaching a new record in 1968. 2/ Pork and poultry meat production both increased 6 percent--to 8.1 million tons and 2.5 million tons, respectively. 3/ Increases for both beef and veal (reaching a level of 6.5 million tons in 1968) and milk (116 million tons in 1968) were about 2 percent. Mutton and lamb output declined slightly, the only major livestock product to do so. Most of the gains in animal products occurred in the EC. A large share of the West European increase in beef and veal and milk occurred in France; a major part of the increase in pork production was in West Germany.

Gains in pork production were widespread among the countries of Western Europe, with increases generally ranging from 7 to 10 percent. However, increases in Austria, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Greece, and Switzerland ranged from 2 to 5 percent, but in the Netherlands and Portugal output was up 14 percent and 17 percent, respectively. The sharp increase in Portugal was from a low level in 1967. Pork production in France, Denmark, and Finland remained at almost the same level as in 1967.

The increase in beef and veal production in Western Europe in 1968 was largely confined to the EC, with France and Italy contributing about equally to

1/ The terms European Community, EC, Community, Common Market, European Economic Community, and EEC are used interchangeably in this report.

2/ For statistics on production of principal livestock products in Western Europe see table 6 (in appendix).

3/ Tons in this report are metric unless otherwise indicated.

Table 1.--Indices of agricultural production in Western Europe, 1964-68 1/

Country or area	(1957-59=100)				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 <u>2/</u>
Belgium-Luxembourg	110	108	108	122	123
France	121	129	124	135	141
West Germany	115	108	112	123	126
Italy	108	114	115	125	120
Netherlands	121	119	124	135	140
Total EC	116	117	118	128	131
Austria	116	104	119	125	129
Denmark	124	124	122	122	127
Finland	116	129	120	125	128
Greece	124	133	135	143	124
Ireland	102	106	108	121	121
Norway	103	110	107	105	114
Portugal	89	103	90	110	111
Spain	107	115	129	135	150
Sweden	117	116	105	118	121
Switzerland	109	107	111	120	122
United Kingdom	127	132	131	137	134
Total Western Europe	116	119	120	129	131

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

2/ Preliminary.

the increase. Production in the United Kingdom almost equaled the 1967 level. The sharpest changes in beef and veal output in 1968 were a 13-percent increase to 242,000 tons in Spain and a 23-percent decrease to 166,000 tons in Ireland. Beef production in Ireland was abnormally high in 1967 because of heavy slaughter due to an unfavorable export market for feeder cattle.

The slight decline in mutton and lamb production in 1968 was primarily attributable to a decrease in U.K. output.

About two-thirds of the increase in milk production in Western Europe for 1968 was accounted for by EC countries. France, with a 5-percent increase in output, provided about three-fourths of the increase in milk production in the EC and West Germany most of the remainder. Milk output declined 4 percent in Italy. Ireland, Spain, and the United Kingdom, among the non-EC countries, had sizable production increases while small decreases occurred in Switzerland and Denmark. (The dairy surplus problem is discussed further on page 10.)

Production of poultry products continued the upward trend of recent years but the rate of increase slackened further. Most of the increase in production of poultry meat occurred in Spain and the United Kingdom. Egg production rose slightly in 1968, largely because of advances in Sweden, West Germany, and the Netherlands.

Record grain and sugarbeet crops contributed to the increase in agricultural production. ^{4/} Grain production in 1968 was 120 million tons, almost 3 percent larger than the previous record harvest in 1967. (The grain situation in Western Europe is discussed in the following section of this report.) Sugarbeet production increased 4 percent in 1968 to 71 million tons. The increase in output of both grain and sugarbeets was primarily due to expansion in area. Most of the increase in sugarbeet production occurred in the EC, with a sharp increase in France more than offsetting a decline in Italy.

Production of potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and olive oil in 1968 was smaller than in 1967. The potato crop, at about 63 million tons, was 4 percent less than in 1967, primarily because of a decrease in area in the EC. The cotton crop almost equaled the 1967 crop despite some further reduction in acreage in Spain and dry weather in Greece. The decrease of over one-tenth in tobacco production to 255,000 tons was due largely to blue mold damage in Italy and to a reduction in area and the dry weather in Greece. For olive oil, recovery from the 1967 "off-year" in the biennial cycle for olives in Spain was not sufficient to offset decreases in Italy and Greece; 1968 was the "off-year" for olives in Italy and Greece and both countries experienced dry weather.

Second Consecutive Record Grain Harvest

Western Europe in 1968 harvested a grain crop that exceeded the 1967 record by almost 3 million tons. A record corn crop of over 12 million tons was primarily responsible for the gain, although sizable increases also occurred in barley and wheat. The grain area was up about 2 percent from 1967 and larger than in any recent year. Good planting weather and more favorable price policies by the EC and Spain aided the increase.

Weather during the growing period was generally favorable. However, a drought in Italy during February-May reduced the winter wheat crop--especially durum. A drought in May followed by heavy rains reduced Greece's grain crop. But average yields of all grains for Western Europe were about equal to those of 1967. Cool, rainy weather during the harvest impaired grain quality in several countries, especially in West Germany, and the United Kingdom. Some damage was reported in France, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Austria. Grains suffering the most damage were barley and wheat. High moisture content and a high percentage of sprouted grain led to a rush to market grain in the affected areas, since European farmers lack grain-drying facilities. The bad weather also reduced yields somewhat, mainly for wheat in the United Kingdom and barley in France.

^{4/} For statistics on the area and production of selected crops in Western Europe see table 7 (in appendix).

Fearing a serious price decline, the West German Government requested special market support measures for the European Community. The EC Council approved Community-wide measures to:

(1) Allow support purchases of new-crop wheat and rye with up to 13 percent germinated kernels. (The normal maximum is 8 percent.)

(2) Permit the payment of denaturing subsidies on wheat and rye of millable quality with up to 25 percent germinated kernels and impurities (the old limit--10 percent) as a means of diverting such grain into livestock feed.

Germany's 1968 grain storage problem was the most acute of all EC members. The EC grain management committee had criticized German and Italian officials because of the high level of stocks held by market intervention organizations at the end of the 1967/68 marketing year. Both countries, the Committee suggested, should make more use of export and denaturing subsidies to dispose of grain purchased in market-support operations. (Later the EC adopted a simpler, EC-wide denaturing regulation in support of this suggestion, ending the autonomy of member countries in setting denaturing standards.) Large stocks, plus a 6-percent larger 1968 crop than the record of 1967, caused Germany's storage problem to become critical. And its Government found it difficult to locate adequate storage space inside or outside the country.

Corn production gains: Except for a gain of over 1.5 million tons in corn, the mix of grains produced in 1968 was similar to that in 1967. Most of the increase in corn production--about 14 percent--was through higher yields as area increased only about 1 percent. Late-summer rains damaged other grain crops but provided corn with moisture at a critical stage. In 1967, drought reduced the French corn crop below the 1966 level despite increased area. The return of favorable weather during the 1968 season produced a record French crop of over 5 million tons--almost 20 percent larger than the previous high in 1966.

The major corn producers in Western Europe are France, Italy, and Spain, since Northern Europe's short growing season and cool climate are unsuitable for corn growing. Output for all Western Europe is gaining steadily, and in 1968 represented over 18 percent of feed grain output--28 percent for the EC. Following an initial upswing in area after hybrid varieties were introduced in the 1950's, the corn area has become fairly stable.

Rising corn production in recent years largely reflects yield increases due to the introduction of hybrid varieties, heavier fertilization, and other improved cultivation practices (table 2). In fact, area has declined since the early 1950's in Italy and Greece. Hybrid strains of corn came into wide use in the late 1950's. Not only has the use of hybrid seed resulted in a large increase in average yields, allowing corn to compete with small grains and other crops for land, but it has extended the corn-growing area northward with the introduction of early-maturing varieties. In several corn-growing regions, area has not expanded so much at the expense of small grains as of crops such as potatoes and forages. The area devoted to these latter crops has been forced downward by less buoyant demand than in years past in the face of rising crop yields.

Table 2.--Corn: Area, yield, and production in selected West European countries, average 1950-54 and 1960-64, annual 1965-68

Item	Average		1965	1966	1967	1968
	1950-54	1960-64				
	----- <u>1,000 hectares</u> -----					
Area:						
France	362	902	869	961	1,003	1,025
Italy	1,266	1,140	1,028	987	1,017	970
Germany	7	12	27	31	42	58
EC total	1,635	2,055	1,925	1,980	2,063	2,054
Spain	350	461	478	456	487	523
Portugal	477	489	484	473	436	425
Greece	256	187	147	142	139	135
Austria	57	53	50	55	60	74
Western Europe total	2,922	3,247	3,088	3,110	3,189	3,216
	----- <u>Quintals per hectare 1/</u> -----					
Yield:						
France	18.4	29.1	39.4	45.1	41.0	50.5
Italy	20.9	32.7	32.3	35.6	38.0	40.7
Germany	27.1	32.5	35.6	41.0	46.7	49.5
EC total	20.4	31.1	35.5	40.3	39.6	45.8
Spain	18.5	23.3	23.9	25.3	25.1	27.5
Portugal	9.6	11.5	9.5	11.9	13.2	12.3
Greece	9.7	15.2	20.3	22.7	24.3	27.3
Austria	23.8	38.1	37.2	50.0	52.7	53.9
Western Europe total	17.5	26.3	29.0	33.2	33.4	37.8
	----- <u>1,000 tons</u> -----					
Production:						
France	667	2,624	3,420	4,331	4,111	5,174
Italy	2,649	3,732	3,317	3,510	3,860	3,950
Germany	19	39	96	127	196	287
EC total	3,337	6,398	6,835	7,971	8,170	9,414
Spain	649	1,075	1,142	1,154	1,224	1,440
Portugal	456	562	459	565	577	524
Greece	248	284	299	323	338	368
Austria	136	202	186	275	316	399
Western Europe total	5,106	8,532	8,940	10,307	10,647	12,173

1/ 1 quintal per hectare equals 1.6 bushels per acre.

Nevertheless, further growth in Western Europe's corn area will be limited by several factors. The shorter growing season of more northerly areas has been mentioned. In southwest France, that country's major corn-growing area, and in Italy and other Mediterranean countries, yields fluctuate widely on non-irrigated land. ^{5/} Much of the advantage of hybrid strains is lost without adequate moisture. During dry years, locally adapted non-hybrids may provide higher, more consistent yields. ^{6/} Limitations on expansion of the corn area will be the slow rise in irrigated area and competing uses for this land. Much of the corn area is irrigated in France, Italy, and Spain, but the pace of irrigation in these countries has not been rapid. An alternative to irrigation would be the development of more drought-resistant hybrids.

Another factor limiting the rise in corn area is that the prices established by the EC place corn at a disadvantage relative to wheat. On non-irrigated land, returns per acre for wheat may be greater than for corn. The Community may lessen the disadvantage for corn in setting future prices.

Spain has been increasing support prices for feed grains (including corn) relative to that for wheat to encourage a shift in acreage from wheat to feed grains. In recent years, Spain has produced a surplus of wheat and has been importing large amounts of feed grains, particularly corn. Changes in grain acreage in 1968 suggest that the emphasis on feed grains is producing a shift from wheat to feed grains.

The low rate of mechanization and small farm size also tend to inhibit large-scale production of corn. ^{7/}

Thus, while the corn area will likely be extended somewhat, short-term gains in output will be largely dependent on yield increases. France seems to be the country with the greatest potential for further gains in area as use of new varieties and cultivation techniques is extended in and around the Paris Basin, which is better suited to corn than areas with less rainfall or shorter growing seasons.

Outlook for grain utilization and trade: Livestock production in Western Europe continues to expand, but the rate of growth for poultry and beef and veal is estimated to have been slower in 1968 than in 1967. Poultry meat output is expanding more slowly because of international competition and lower domestic prices. The reduced rate of growth in beef and veal output is primarily cyclical. Pork production is estimated to have increased much more rapidly in 1968 than in 1967, however. Output of cow's milk gained at about the same rate as in 1967.

^{5/} Centre de Recherches et de Documentation sur la Consommation. Production and Uses of Selected Farm Products in France: Projections to 1970 and 1975. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., December 1967, p. 191. This study was prepared under contract and the views expressed do not necessarily reflect those of the Department.

^{6/} Fred A. Mangum, Jr. The Grain-Livestock Economy of Italy, Research Report No. 2. Michigan State University, Institute of International Agriculture (East Lansing, Michigan, 1960), p. 64.

^{7/} Ibid. p. 66.

Only moderate growth in poultry and beef and veal output in 1969 is probable because of the expected continuation of the factors affecting 1968 output. Pork output will likely expand more slowly than in 1968 as the increase in hog numbers during 1968 became less pronounced than in recent years. Milk output should gain moderately in 1969.

Since hogs and poultry are the main users of imported feed and neither is expected to expand greatly, requirements for imported feed--feed grains, oil-seed cake and meal, and other feedstuffs--are not expected to be much above those of 1968. 8/

Forage production--an important factor affecting requirements for concentrates--was reportedly adequate in 1968, but rainy weather reduced quality considerably. Lower quality forage will likely lead to increased feeding of concentrates to livestock. However, the large supply of domestically produced feed grains and soft wheat, the unsuitability of much wheat for milling, simpler EC denaturing standards, and the emergency measures adopted by the EC to lower standards for government support purchase and for payment of denaturing subsidies will likely result in a larger share of requirements being satisfied by domestic grains.

Considering domestic feed supplies, livestock requirements, and competitive factors, the outlook for feed grain and oilcake imports appears little different from the generally depressed situation in 1967/68.

In 1967/68, the United States experienced stiff competition from other exporting countries in West European feed grain markets as supplies were at record levels in major competing countries. Countries with exportable supplies sought to increase their share in a reduced market. Corn from South Africa, Argentina, Thailand, and Brazil provided much of this competition. France increased its total barley exports by over two-fifths from 1966/67 and, despite a reduced 1967 corn crop, was active in both the corn and barley trade in Western Europe--especially in the EC. Feed wheat exports by France to non-EC countries, highly subsidized by the EC, also competed with U.S. feed grain exports.

Competition likely will remain intense in 1969. Although supplies of corn for export are down in South Africa, Argentina, and Eastern Europe, feed grain supplies of several other competing countries, including France, Thailand, and Mexico, are adequate to insure keen competition.

Western Europe's wheat imports in 1969 may not be as low as the record 1968 crop and abundant stocks from the previous record crop in 1967 would suggest. Weather damage has made much of the wheat unsuitable for milling. Denaturing of such wheat for feed use is running ahead of a year earlier. Although the large carryover from the 1967 crop will supplement millable output

8/ For statistics on total imports and exports of various agricultural products by Western Europe, see tables 8 and 10 (in appendix). Also, for imports of agricultural products from the United States by Western Europe, see table 9.

from 1968, imports of high-grade wheats, especially durum, will likely exceed those of last year. To the extent that wheat is denatured for feed use, however, feed grain imports will decline by an offsetting amount.

Dairy Surplus Grows

A most troublesome agricultural problem of many governments today, particularly in Western Europe, is regulation of the market for dairy products and disposal of surplus dairy stocks. Domestic consumption in the major producing countries of Western Europe has not expanded as rapidly as production. As a result, there are burdensome stocks of butter and nonfat dry milk in many countries and added supplies on a depressed and unstable world market. Presently, the dairy surplus problem in Western Europe lies mainly in the EC countries.

For 1968, milk production (cow's) in Western Europe is estimated at 116 million tons, compared with 113 million tons in 1967. Italy, Switzerland, and Denmark produced less in 1968. Compared with the 1960-64 average, milk production in 1968 was up 10 percent in the EC--about 2 percent above 1967 production. Cow numbers in the EC changed only slightly from 1960 to 1967 while milk production increased 15 percent. Improved breeding and feeding have raised the milk yield per cow.

In Western Europe, more of the milk produced is being marketed and less used on farms. Partly explaining this is the widespread substitution of mixed feed and nonfat dry milk for whole milk in calf feeding. Also, less milk is being consumed or being processed into butter and cheese on farms. While milk production has been rising in recent years, per capita consumption of milk products has remained fairly stable; however, population growth has brought about some overall increase in consumption of milk.

By 1964, the EC was self-sufficient in milk production and since then has been a net exporter of dairy products. Since butterfat is easily storable as butter, much of the surplus milk has gone into butter, the commodity with the most burdensome stocks. In 1968, butter production (including home-churned butter) in Western Europe is estimated at a record-high 1.96 million tons--up 6 percent over 1967 and a rate of increase well above that of recent years. The United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Norway had the largest increases in butter production in 1968 while only Italy and Switzerland experienced decreases.

More of Western Europe's excess milk in 1968 was processed into butter because of difficulties in marketing cheese. In the EC countries, continued government purchases of nonfat dry milk in 1968 further encouraged the manufacture of butterfat into butter. The 12 West European countries listed in table 3 had 431,500 tons of butter in cold storage on January 1, 1969, compared with 251,700 at the beginning of 1968 and 222,000 at the beginning of 1966. The rate of increase, therefore, between January 1 inventories for 1968 and 1969 was over fivefold that from 1967 to 1968.

Table 3.--Butter stocks in selected West European countries

Country or region	January 1			
	1966	1967	1968	1969
	----- 1,000 tons -----			
France	67.5	76.8	90.0	170.0
West Germany	40.4	47.4	51.6	95.0
Netherlands	21.9	18.8	18.9	43.6
Belgium	9.0	9.2	10.7	19.5
Total, 4 EC countries	138.8	152.2	171.2	328.1
United Kingdom	42.3	37.6	37.1	51.4
Ireland	11.5	14.2	19.0	21.7
Finland	1.2	2.7	2.0	10.8
Denmark	5.3	2.0	4.6	8.8
Sweden	6.9	8.7	5.9	6.8
Switzerland	3.6	3.6	8.8	2.4
Norway	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.2
Austria	0.2	0.2	1.7	0.3
Total, 12 West European countries	210.7	222.0	251.7	431.5

OECD, The Market for Dairy Products, March 1967 and February 1969.

The European Community's extremely large butter surplus is the most troublesome farm surplus problem in the Community. Government stocks in the EC were estimated at about 300,000 tons at the end of 1968--an amount equal to one-fifth of production. Of the EC countries, France had the largest absolute increase in stocks; also there were sizable increases in West Germany and the Netherlands. While butter production was rising, consumption fell again in 1968. This was due largely to a reaction by Dutch, French, and Italian consumers to the higher prices that resulted from recent market support measures.

Among the non-EC countries of Western Europe, there was a big absolute increase in British butter stocks and large percentage increases in Danish and Finnish butter stocks. A reduction in cheese exports partly explains Denmark's buildup of butter stocks. During 1968, Norway, Switzerland, and Austria tried to expand domestic consumption of butter by lowering the retail price. After introducing comprehensive measures early in 1968 to reduce excess milk production, Switzerland managed to reduce its butter stocks sharply. Measures taken included lowering the consumer price of butter and encouraging a shift to beef and grain production.

Per capita consumption of butter has been decreasing in some European countries, thus aggravating the stock buildup. In the Netherlands, margarine consumption rose sharply during the latter part of 1968 as consumers reacted to

higher butter prices. Per capita butter consumption in the United Kingdom, on the other hand, was up in 1968 over 1967 because of lower prices and the availability of sizable quantities of butteroil; this per capita increase contrasted sharply with the situation in Western Europe as a whole.

The market for nonfat dry milk in Western Europe is no more encouraging than that for butter. Output of nonfat dry milk rose sharply in 1967 and 1968, and sizable stocks developed, especially within the Community. The EC's unified market for dairy products, established on July 29, 1968, included a support price for nonfat dry milk, providing incentive to processors to increase output. However, in the last few months of 1968, there was some cutback, perhaps largely seasonal, in West European production. Nevertheless, stocks of nonfat dry milk continued to mount with government and private stocks in the EC totaling nearly 300,000 tons at the end of November 1968, about double those at the end of 1967. It was expected that EC production of nonfat dry milk in 1968 would surpass consumption by around 350,000 tons. Under the present export policy, the EC could close the 1968/69 dairy season (ending on March 31, 1969) with stocks of about 350,000 tons.

Due to generally depressed conditions in the world market for nonfat dry milk, the European Community, with its high support prices, did not effectively compete in this market during 1968. West European countries outside the EC have filled the gap left by the EC's withdrawal.

Western Europe is confronted with increasing difficulties on the cheese market, although these are of less magnitude than the butter and nonfat dry milk problems. After rising in 1967, cheese production in Western Europe declined in 1968. There is a tendency for most major producing countries to shift from cheese to butter and nonfat dry milk production in reaction to the import restrictions on cheese by various importing countries and the absence of a guaranteed price for cheese (except for three Italian varieties) on the newly unified EC milk market. Although slowed by higher prices, per capita consumption of cheese has trended upward in recent years in most West European countries. Causes for this include improved consumer incomes and a growing consumer acceptance of varieties produced in other regions or countries.

During 1968, various policy measures were considered in the EC to ease the surplus of milk products. Measures discussed or introduced included: (1) the sale of butter at reduced prices to processors and to certain consumer groups, (2) food aid to developing countries, and (3) the increased use of nonfat dry milk as well as the use of butterfat in animal feed. Such measures could help to dispose of present stocks, but there is a growing conviction in the EC that stronger preventive measures are needed to avoid further stock accumulations. Assuming continued rising milk yields, decreasing milk consumption on farms, and low consumption of butter, the EC estimates that, without remedial measures, butter stocks will increase to over 1.1 million tons in 1971/72 and to about 1.9 million tons in 1973/74. These stocks would substantially exceed the EC's present 450,000-ton storage capacity for butter. According to a Commission report, storage of a ton of butter currently costs between \$425 and \$450 annually; at this rate, storage costs would equal the product value within 3 years.

To discourage butter production and to keep surpluses from building up in the future, the EC Commission has submitted to the Council of Ministers

proposals for a sharp reduction in the support price for butter, measures to reduce milk cow numbers, and a tax on oilcake and meal which would increase the cost of dairy feed. (This proposed tax is discussed in greater detail in the following section of this report.) To maintain the support for milk and help offset the effect of the lower support for butter on farm income, the Commission would greatly raise the support price for nonfat dry milk, increase the subsidy for skim milk used as feed, and increase export subsidies for skim and nonfat dry milk. Except for the export subsidies, one danger is that these measures, while easing the butter surplus problem, may add to surpluses of other commodities. Increasing the support price for nonfat dry milk and cheese would tend to increase surpluses of these products. A reduction in cow numbers could result in a shift in land use from forage crops to grain and cause larger grain surpluses.

There is no easy solution to the problem of surplus dairy products in Western Europe. Competition on the world market has been increasing, particularly from the USSR and Eastern Europe which also have very large surplus dairy stocks. This, together with the serious demand limitations in the EC's domestic market, will surely stimulate movements for structural reform in the important milk producing countries of Western Europe.

EC Considers Agricultural Reforms

The European Community is now attempting to determine the future direction of its Common Agricultural Policy, based on experience since the CAP was introduced in January 1962. This move has been forced by the increasing agricultural surpluses and support costs and the slow improvement in farm income. EC Commission Vice President Dr. Sicco Mansholt and the Commission's Agricultural Directorate have concluded that a policy which affects only prices and markets will not achieve a fair standard of living for agricultural workers. Instead, Mansholt strongly advocates more emphasis on the economic reorganization of farms.

Levels of surpluses in the Community vary considerably by product. Overall agricultural surplus is about 5 percent of annual consumption. The sugar surplus totals 17 to 20 percent of consumption and quota reductions are in prospect (the sugar policy allows each country a marketing quota). The dairy problem has been discussed. The deteriorating dairy situation is, in part, a result of high support prices without means to restrict production.

Since July 1, 1967, price supports and subsidies have been financed through the Guarantee section of the European Agricultural Fund rather than directly from national budgets as in the past. These expenditures rose from \$1.3 billion in 1967/68 to \$2.2 billion in 1968/69, and might reach \$2.8 billion in 1969/70. The Fund's support for butter alone during 1968/69 will cost nearly \$600 million. Mansholt recently warned that, unless policies are changed, the annual butter support program could reach \$1 billion in a few years. Member countries with fund payments exceeding receipts (West Germany, Italy, and Belgium) have insisted that measures be applied to limit their contribution to agricultural support.

Another problem facing Community planners is that high price-support levels encourage an accumulation of surpluses that place a growing burden on the Fund. Also, receipts from import levies and duties tend to fall over the long run as import volume diminishes under highly protective barriers. A lowering of support prices has, so far, been politically unacceptable in the member countries. However, such a reduction might make the European Agricultural Fund somewhat more self-financing with a lower rate of levy on a higher volume of imports resulting in greater revenue.

One of the principal weaknesses of Community agriculture is that farm size is too small to take full advantage of modern technology. Two-thirds of all farms in the Community are under 10 hectares (25 acres), while one-fifth of them have an area of 10 to 20 hectares (25 to 50 acres). Only 3 percent or 170,000 farms in the Community exceed 50 hectares (125 acres). Two out of three farms have less than five cows. Age is another problem--half of the farm operators are 57 years or older. Finally, the economic situation of most farm families is increasingly falling behind that of industrial workers.

Structural reforms: The EC reform plan would attempt to increase farm productivity by offering grants to encourage farmers to leave agriculture; furthermore, efforts would be made to strengthen the remaining farms. The proposed social measures would attempt to reduce the number of those employed in agriculture by 5 million between 1970 and 1980, leaving around 6 percent of the total labor force employed in agriculture compared with 16 percent in 1966.

Various schemes have been proposed to ease the transition for those leaving agriculture. Older people would receive financial assistance if they retired; younger persons leaving agriculture would receive financial assistance or training for other jobs. And children from farm families could obtain scholarships.

A special dairy cow slaughter subsidy would be paid to farmers (with a minimum of two cows) who agree to quit farming completely within 2 years. Conversely, feeding subsidies are proposed to encourage a shift to beef and veal production.

For farmers remaining in agriculture, efforts would be made to enlarge their farms to the size necessary for economic efficiency. For example, between 80 and 120 hectares (200 and 300 acres) would be the goal for cereal and root crop production. From 40 to 60 cows would be the target for dairy farms; between 150 and 200 head for beef farms; 10,000 laying hens or an annual production of 100,000 broilers for poultry enterprises; and 450 to 600 pigs for fattening operations.

The Commission reform plan would encourage the voluntary establishment of multifamily farms by consolidating small production units. Land laws would be changed to assist the formation of the larger units and financial assistance would be provided.

Under the plan, agricultural production would not be extended to any new land, and marginal land would be withdrawn from production through a soil bank. Agricultural land in the Community would be reduced from about 70 million hectares to 65 million hectares over the next 10 years. The 5 million hectares would be diverted to forests, and recreational uses. The rate of decrease in

acreage envisaged by this proposal would be slightly higher than that experienced between 1959 and 1965.

The EC Commission is not recommending production quotas. It claims that quotas are difficult to administer and that they conflict with specialization in production, one of the main benefits to be achieved by a common market. In addition, it claims that a cutback in output would give producers lower returns which can then only be corrected by still higher prices or by expanding production of other products.

The reform plan for Community agriculture would involve considerable expenditure. However, the EC countries themselves are already spending considerable sums on measures for improving agricultural structure (\$1.9 billion in 1967). The Commission maintains that, under existing policies, the total budget for 1980 (including price support) could greatly exceed the cost of its new program.

The growing surpluses and the resulting extremely high costs of financing their disposal are causing some member countries to introduce changes in their national farm policies, even before the new EC agricultural policy is clarified. The French Council of Ministers recently approved measures to accelerate the decline in the agricultural labor force. The program includes measures to encourage expansion in farm size, the creation of nonfarm employment in rural areas, and the offer of grants to farmers who discontinue dairying. A second series of measures covering agricultural credit, land tenure, and agricultural marketing may be introduced later in France.

West Germany, too, is considering a long-range farm program with major structural changes designed to make the evolution in farming there as painless as possible. Attempts will be made to curb overproduction of wheat, sugar, and dairy products. Emphasis will be directed toward training persons for other careers and attracting nonfarm businesses and tourism to the countryside.

The program for reforming the structure of EC agriculture has been formally submitted to the Council of Ministers by the EC Commission. The general plan will be discussed and analyzed in the member states and in the Community by the parliaments, the trade unions, and by trade, farm, and other organizations before it can be translated into formal proposals. Debate on the plan may go on for months, possibly years, and the plan may be modified considerably. The plan's political feasibility, the lack of production quotas, the ability of the nonfarm sector to absorb millions of farm people, and the relative efficiency of larger units of production are some of the subjects that will be examined critically.

Price policy and market stabilization: Besides the proposals for structural reform, the European Commission has submitted to the Council short- and medium-term recommendations on price policy and stabilization of the markets for certain products. Decisions on these shorter term measures have implications for longer range policy. For instance, the immediate granting of premiums to farmers giving up milk production conforms with Mansholt's plan to speed up the reduction in farm numbers over the next 10 years.

The Commission apparently feels that farm products are priced quite high in the EC and that the Common Market is effectively protected against imports. The period of rising farm prices in the EC may well have ended. Officials are becoming increasingly concerned about the disequilibrium between supply and demand. Considering the sizable surpluses, the Commission wants to reduce slightly the intervention prices for soft wheat, barley, and rye in an attempt to boost consumption of domestic grain. Prices for durum wheat, corn, and rice would remain unchanged. For sugar, a slightly lower price and some reduction of production quotas are recommended for 1969/70. Measures have also been recommended to stabilize markets for fats and oils and for fruit and vegetables.

The Commission is suggesting a drastic cut in the price of butter (about one-third). But to maintain the incomes of dairy farmers in the Community, lower returns for butter are to be compensated for by higher prices and subsidies for skim and nonfat dry milk. Since there is a shortage of beef in the Community, premiums for culling dairy herds and fattening premiums for slaughter cattle are proposed to stimulate a shift to beef production.

The above measures on price policy are Commission proposals only and will likely be altered considerably before they are accepted by the Council of Ministers or the national governments. The proposed price changes for dairy products would tend to increase the surpluses of nonfat dry milk and cheese in the Community, while attempting to reduce the butter surplus. If the Community applies a heavy use tax on fats and oils and protein supplements, our market for oilseeds and products could be substantially reduced. Beef imports into the Community may also be reduced if the Commission's proposals for subsidizing production are implemented. Effects on grain imports are uncertain at this time, but proposals to lower the support price for wheat, rye, and barley without decreasing the threshold price (minimum import price) for corn would favor increased consumption of domestically produced grains instead of imported corn.

The long-term structural proposals by the Commission will not in and of themselves reduce total agricultural output in the EC, despite some expected shifts in production. In fact, more specialization in agriculture will likely stimulate output. To control production, the EC may be required to divert increasing amounts of land into nonfarm use or resort to more direct production controls similar to those in the United States.

EC Proposes Use Tax on Fats and Oilseed Products

One provision of the "Mansholt Plan" to revise EC agricultural policies and trading regulations is a use tax on vegetable oils, oilcake and meal, fishoil and meal, and some animal fats. This tax would range from \$20 to \$60 per ton on individual products (most vegetable oils, \$60 per ton; vegetable oils which have experienced smaller decreases in price, as low as \$20 per ton; and oilcake and meal and fishmeal, \$30 per ton) and would apply to both domestically produced and imported items, according to the Plan. However, olive oil would be exempt from the tax or granted a preferential rate. Butter would not be taxed.

The primary reason given by the EC Commission for proposing this tax is that world prices of major fats and oils declined by an average of about 35 percent from 1964-65 (a period of relatively high prices) to 1968. According to

the Commission, this decline has had serious repercussions on the Community market for vegetable oils and animal fats (including butter), without "appropriate measures" to protect this market against imports. This absence of protectionism for most products is ascribed to the process of unifying EC trading regulations.

EC imports of oilseeds and cake and meal are free of conventional duties, their "zero duties" being bound in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade--GATT. The system of variable levies common to many farm products is not applied to oilseeds or oilseed products. The EC generally applies variable levies to commodities which are supplied primarily by domestic producers. Oilseed production is far below requirements for feed, food, and other uses. Most edible vegetable oils are subject to import duties of from 10 percent for crude oils to 15 percent for refined oils. The proposed use tax would impair existing conditions of access obtained through U.S.-EC bargaining in the GATT.

The Commission reportedly feels that the ultimate solution to the problem of burgeoning world supplies and lower world prices for fats and oils should come from an international agreement. (The Commission points out in the proposal that EC officials had proposed such an agreement during the Kennedy Round negotiations.) But, in view of the time required to negotiate an agreement, the Commission proposes that the tax be adopted as a short-run solution to problems on the EC market. Some exporting countries oppose an international agreement on fats and oils because competition and economic resource allocation--as well as GATT concessions--would be impaired and because of the difficulty of regulating such a diversity of products.

Rising livestock numbers and better animal nutrition in the Community have resulted in a constantly expanding demand for protein supplements, which have been a primary contributor to the upswing in livestock productivity and output. In the 1950's, much of the demand for protein supplements was met by importing protein cake and meal, and a large proportion of vegetable oil requirements was imported. In recent years, crushing facilities have been expanded and, increasingly, oilseeds--predominantly soybeans--are imported for crushing (table 4). Consequently, soybean oil imports have not increased but have been erratic. Imports of cake and meal continue to expand since their use in livestock and poultry feed continues to outstrip production by domestic crushers.

The Community usually produces less than two-fifths of its annual fats and oils (excluding butter) requirements. In 1965/66, about 23 percent of the vegetable oil, 91 percent of the slaughter fats, and 8 percent of the marine oils consumed were from Community sources. Vegetable oil output is primarily olive oil, produced mainly in Italy. Italian and French olive oil provides about three-fourths of Community olive oil requirements. Only 5 to 10 percent of the requirements for other vegetable oils are met by Community farmers. Rapeseed and sunflowerseed, with production concentrated in France and West Germany, are the only oilseeds of significance produced. In 1967, rapeseed output was about 550,000 tons and sunflowerseed output, 25,000. Rapeseed production in the Community is increasing under the impetus of a \$202.50 per ton target price--about double the world market price. Output in France set records in 1967 and 1968, and the area planted to winter rape there is also up for 1969. Winter rape accounts for about 85 percent of EC rapeseed output.

Table 4.--European Community imports of soybeans, soybean meal, and soybean oil, 1960-67

Commodity	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	- - - - - 1,000 tons - - - - -							
Soybeans	:1,881	1,546	2,034	1,973	2,514	2,380	2,942	3,008
(Meal equivalent)	:1,505	1,237	1,627	1,578	2,011	1,904	2,354	2,406
(Oil equivalent)	: 342	281	371	359	458	433	535	547
Soybean meal	: 387	362	755	846	1,020	1,342	1,854	2,013
Soybean oil	: 89	32	6	43	51	42	29	41

Foreign Agricultural Service, Foreign Agriculture Circular, various issues.

Since domestic oilseed output is low, most oilcake and meal for livestock feed is imported or produced from imported oilseeds. Available supplies of cake and meal from rape and sunflower seeds (including net imports) were about 430,000 tons in 1967/68--only about 5 percent of oilseed and cake and meal utilization in terms of meal. Over half of EC oilseed imports are soybeans; 90 to 95 percent of soybean imports are from the United States. Imports of U.S. soybeans (by volume) increased by 45 percent between 1962 and 1967.

U.S. exports of oilseeds and products to the EC were valued at \$481 million in 1967--soybeans and products making up all but \$34 million (table 5). The export value of U.S. oilseeds and products was only about \$200 million in 1960. The value of vegetable oil exports has shown no clear trend during most of the 1960's, but was lower in 1967 than in any previous year. In recent years, competition for the EC import market has been especially intense, especially from Soviet and East European sunflower oil. However, U.S. oilseed exports to the Community have risen by 130 percent in value during 1960 to 1967 and cake and meal exports have grown to over 8 times their 1960 level during this period of rising livestock and poultry feed requirements.

Revenue from the proposed tax would help finance the skyrocketing cost of the CAP. However, some of the revenue would go to subsidize oilseed producers in African countries associated with the EC. These countries have long been granted EC trading preferences and would also suffer losses through the tax. Although the tax would also apply to domestic output, the relative unimportance of domestic output would mean that its greatest impact would be on imports, acting similarly to a conventional import duty in restricting the level of imports. To the extent that imports of oilseeds and cake and meal are reduced or that prices of these products are increased, there would be a substitution of other protein supplements, such as nonfat dry milk, and more grain would likely be used in livestock and poultry feed. This would help to dispose of more soft wheat--a surplus commodity--and other domestically produced grain and would reduce the cost of supporting producer prices of grain. Unless tax rates reflect the differences in protein content, shifts will occur in the consumption of

Table 5.--U.S. exports of oilseeds, oilcake and meal, and vegetable oils to the EC, 1960-67

Commodity	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Million dollars							
Oilseeds	137.8	134.3	174.0	169.5	234.8	244.6	301.6	316.3
Soybeans	124.1	121.5	162.3	159.4	213.9	226.2	278.7	294.2
Oilcake and meal	18.6	16.3	46.0	61.5	76.6	110.7	149.9	156.6
Soybean	14.9	15.0	42.0	58.1	71.1	102.3	140.6	152.3
Vegetable oils	44.4	28.7	13.2	18.4	33.1	35.6	15.6	8.2
Soybean	10.4	2.6	1.2	1.5	5.3	2.1	<u>1/</u>	0.1
Total	200.8	179.3	233.2	249.4	344.5	390.9	467.1	481.1
Soybeans	149.4	139.1	205.5	219.0	290.3	330.6	419.3	446.6

1/ Less than \$50,000.

Foreign Development and Trade Division, Economic Research Service, Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, February 1969 and OECD, Trade by Commodities. Series C, Vol. 1, Exports, various issues.

supplements. To the extent that the tax reduces the amount of protein supplements fed to dairy cows, it would reduce milk yields and help alleviate the perplexing problem of the dairy surplus.

A tax on oils and fats used in margarine production, and resulting higher margarine prices, would also increase butter consumption, further alleviating the butter surplus problem. The tax would also increase consumption of Community olive oil by reducing imports of competing oils. If accompanied by a reduced intervention price for butter and lower (market) target and intervention prices for olive oil, as the Commission has proposed, the combined effect on consumption would be significantly greater. All these considerations add up to a sizable import replacement and a large saving to the Agricultural Fund, the agency financing the CAP. Thus, other considerations besides low prices to domestic fats and oils producers and low world market prices entered into the thinking of the EC Commission in developing this proposal.

It is difficult to estimate the trade loss which would accrue to the United States and other exporters if the tax were enacted. Even if the rates were set, the degree of substitution between taxed and untaxed products would not be easy to estimate. Higher feed costs would also restrict the level of livestock output--poultry, hogs, and cattle--and ultimately total feed needs. Higher variable levies for imports of poultry meat, pork, and eggs would be automatic since feed costs are used in computing them. However, the United States, as the major supplier of oilseeds and cake and meal to the Community,

would stand to lose a substantial portion of this nearly half-billion-dollar market upon enactment of a heavy tax.

Monetary Crisis in Western Europe

The most notable economic development in Western Europe during 1968 was the November monetary crisis, involving primarily the French franc, West German mark, and British pound. It was the third major world monetary crisis in a 12-month period. In November 1967, a crisis involving the British pound led to its devaluation and the currency devaluations of 13 other countries. In the spring of 1968, the value of all major currencies was threatened as speculators turned in paper money for gold.

The November 1968 crisis was precipitated by a series of developments in France which led to a loss of confidence in the French economy and the ability of France to maintain the value of its currency. Meanwhile, the strength of the West German economy resulted in speculation that revaluation of the mark was imminent. The result was a massive flight out of holdings of francs into German marks. Although the economic situation in the United Kingdom had not deteriorated, the crisis also set off widespread trading in the pound because of its already shaky position.

At the beginning of 1968, the franc was one of the world's strongest currencies, but student demonstrations and a general strike affecting about 18 million French workers in May and June shook confidence in the French economy and the franc. Losses in production resulting from the strike were heavy (estimates range as high as \$7 billion), and the settlements agreed upon were inflationary. Following the strike, wage costs rose by an estimated 13 percent, for example.

In contrast to the economic difficulties experienced in France was the economic boom in West Germany. GNP in West Germany increased by nearly 7 percent at constant price during 1968, and the country was running a balance-of-payments surplus estimated at about \$4 billion.

A series of events in the fall of 1968, including the lifting of exchange controls by France and speculation that the franc was about to be devalued and the mark revalued, resulted in large sales of francs for holdings of German marks. During the first 3 weeks in November alone, some \$1.7 billion worth of francs were reportedly sold, and to stop the drain on French monetary reserves, the exchange markets in Bonn, Paris, and London had to be closed.

However, the crisis did not result in either devaluation of the franc or revaluation of the mark. One reason for the reluctance to revise the exchange values of the franc and mark probably was its effect on support prices in the EC. Over 90 percent of all agricultural production within the Common Market is now subject to a uniform price-support system. These support prices are established in terms of units of account which are presently equal to U.S. dollars. If the exchange values of the franc and mark were devalued and revalued respectively, without some adjustment in the units of account, the agricultural price structure would become distorted. A 10-percent devaluation in the franc, for

example, would increase prices paid to French producers 10 percent above the level of prices received by farmers in other EC countries. Conversely, revaluation of the mark would decrease farm income in West Germany relative to the rest of the EC, making Germany reluctant to agree to revalue.

As a concession to the other Western monetary powers, Germany reduced its border tax on imports and levied a tax on all exports through March 1970. The effect is expected to be similar to revaluation. Export prices will rise relative to the price of imports, reducing the excess of exports over imports and, to some extent, the balance-of-payments surplus.

In France, the crisis resulted in severe budgetary cuts, stricter exchange controls, restrictions on foreign travel, and higher taxes to help stabilize the French economy and prevent the further flight of francs from the country. To deal with the immediate crisis, the major Western monetary powers made available to France credits totaling \$2 billion to replenish its dwindling gold and foreign exchange reserves.

As a result of these actions, the immediate crisis passed, but additional monetary problems, primarily involving the franc, have already reoccurred.

Since the November 1967 devaluation, the United Kingdom has taken several additional measures aimed at improving its balance-of-payments position, including the following measures to restrain domestic demand: significant budgetary cuts, tax increases, high interest rates, and stringent wage-price controls. Other measures, generally designed to restrict imports, are discussed in the following section of this report. Some improvement in the trade balance is now occurring, and some experts are predicting a U.K. balance-of-payments surplus as high as \$600 million in 1969.

Despite the monetary crises, overall economic performance in Western Europe during 1968 was good. ^{9/} West Germany registered the most significant growth--6.5 to 7 percent at constant prices. In France, the general strike and the November monetary crisis notwithstanding, GNP is estimated to have increased by 4.5 percent. A more modest growth rate was achieved by the United Kingdom where balance-of-payments pressures restricted growth to 2.5 to 3 percent. Italy achieved an increase in GNP, at constant prices, of between 5 and 5.5 percent. The Netherlands and Ireland both experienced increases of about 5 percent. In Denmark, GNP rose by only an estimated 1 percent. Norway recorded a surplus in its balance of payments in 1968--the first since 1957. GNP increased 3.5 to 4 percent. In Sweden, GNP increased about 4 percent in constant prices.

United Kingdom's Efforts to Reduce Imports

The United Kingdom continued to run a deficit in its balance of payments during 1968, despite devaluation and other measures enacted to restrain demand. The main factor behind the continued deficit was the persistence of a high level of imports; exports increased significantly in response to devaluation. In an

^{9/} See table 11 (in appendix) for selected demographic and economic statistics on Western Europe.

effort to curtail imports, the United Kingdom announced the following changes in policy during 1968: (1) new proposals to step up domestic agricultural production and thereby reduce imports, (2) introduction of an Import Deposit Plan, (3) an increase in the import duty on unmanufactured tobacco, and (4) the temporary use of import levies on corn and feed wheat to maintain minimum import prices.

The proposal to reduce imports by increasing domestic agricultural output is potentially the most significant from the U.S. point of view. In a report issued June 24, 1968, the Economic Development Council for Agriculture (EDC) recommended a 22-percent increase in net agricultural output from 1967/68 to 1972/73, with the following increases proposed for specific commodities: wheat, 50 percent; barley, 13 percent; beef, 21 percent; fresh pork, 24 percent; and "bacon" (cured pork), 84 percent. The report estimated that achievement of these goals would cut the United Kingdom's annual food import bill by about \$530 million.

In statements on November 12 and 13, 1968, Cledwyn Hughes, U.K. Minister of Agriculture, scaled down the EDC goals, particularly those for production of grain and cured pork. Although he did not substitute other specific production targets, Mr. Hughes said that grain and cured pork output would probably fall short of the EDC proposals. For grain, he indicated that the potential for expanding domestic production is limited because the additional land required would involve movement into less fertile areas and because of the uncertainty of weather. Achievement of the planned increase in production of cured pork appears unlikely since, in the past, U.K. producers have not been able to supply sufficient cured pork to meet the domestic production quotas (amounting to about 37 percent of the market) established by the U.K. Bacon Market Sharing Understanding. Nevertheless, the way was paved for increased domestic production of cured pork in the new Bacon Market Sharing Understanding, covering the period between 1969 and 1972, which removed the restriction limiting domestic output to a specific share of the market.

Even with the modifications outlined, the Minister expects U.K. agricultural production to increase sufficiently so that British agricultural imports can be reduced \$380 million annually by 1972/73.

The United Kingdom is the world's largest importer of agricultural commodities, and the third largest country market for U.S. agricultural products, after Japan and West Germany. In 1968, agricultural commodities imported directly from the United States were valued at about \$425 million. At least an additional \$50 million worth of U.S. agricultural goods is estimated to have been shipped from the United States to the United Kingdom via third countries.

About half of U.K. agricultural imports from the United States are goods which the United Kingdom cannot produce or can produce in only limited quantities. U.K. purchases of these commodities (primarily tobacco, oilseeds and oilcake and meal, cotton, rice, and fruit and nuts) will not be affected by efforts to expand domestic agricultural output.

However, British efforts to expand feed wheat production will undoubtedly affect the level of U.S. feed grain sales to the United Kingdom. Direct imports of grain (other than rice) from the United States to the United Kingdom during

1968 were valued at about \$140 million, one-third the total value of U.K. agricultural imports from the United States. About 80 percent consisted of corn imports. The proposed expansion in U.K. grain production obviously poses a threat to this trade.

U.K. imports of U.S. variety meats and lard may be even more significantly affected. During 1968, U.K. imports of meat and meat products (primarily variety meats) from the United States totaled \$19 million. During 1967/68, exports of U.S. lard valued at \$10 million were also shipped to the United Kingdom making it the largest market for U.S. lard exports. The planned increase in U.K. production of beef and pork could reduce demand for U.S. exports of variety meats and lard.

Following the West European monetary crisis in November 1968, the United Kingdom announced several new policies directed at reducing its import level. The Import Deposit Plan, in effect since December 6, 1968, requires that importers deposit in cash with the Government 50 percent of the value of all goods imported before delivery is made from Customs. It is estimated that the deposit, which will be held interest-free by the Government for 6 months, will affect about one-third of Britain's total imports. Agricultural commodities are exempt, but imports of agricultural machinery and equipment are not. According to the EDC report, achievement of the proposed increase in domestic production will require additional inputs of agricultural machinery and equipment, some of which cannot be obtained in the United Kingdom. The deposit requirement will probably raise the prices of farm machinery in Britain, thus making its purchase and use by farmers more costly. This could impair the United Kingdom's ability to expand domestic production of agricultural products as planned.

The United Kingdom also increased its import duty on unmanufactured tobacco during 1968. A 5-percent increase was announced in March; a second increase, a 10-percent surcharge, went into effect on November 22, 1968 so that the duty on unmanufactured tobacco now totals \$12.11 per pound. The resulting increase in cigarette prices could reduce consumption, thereby curtailing demand for unmanufactured tobacco. This could be a particularly significant development from the U.S. point of view as tobacco is the most important U.S. agricultural commodity imported by the United Kingdom. During 1968, U.K. imports of U.S. unmanufactured tobacco totaled about \$155 million, roughly 40 percent of the total value of U.K. agricultural imports from the United States during that period.

Imposition of import levies on grain shipments to the United Kingdom in August 1968 posed a threat to sales of U.S. grain. In 1964, the United Kingdom introduced minimum import prices for grain, reserving the right to impose levies on grain imports whenever prices fell below the established minimum. The minimum prices are reviewed and revised annually. During the first half of 1968, the British grain market was inundated by "cheap" imports, primarily imports of heavily subsidized French feed wheat. Also the price of corn on the Chicago market had declined to the point where it could be imported at less than the minimum import price. In August, the United Kingdom announced its intention to impose levies on imports of corn and feed wheat in order to maintain import prices at the established minimum.

U.S. corn sales to the United Kingdom in 1968 were not significantly affected by this decision because most contracts for 1968 shipment had already been

negotiated. In fact, U.K. corn imports from the United States increased about 8 percent in 1968 and the U.S. share of the market increased from 48 to 51 percent. The U.S. ships little, if any, feed wheat to the United Kingdom. At the end of 1968, the United Kingdom rescinded its levies on imports of both denatured wheat and corn.

Despite the trade restrictions imposed by the United Kingdom during 1968, the United States managed to retain its share of the U.K. agricultural import market. Imports from the United States represented about 8 percent of the value of all agricultural commodities imported by the United Kingdom, roughly the same as the U.S. share of the market in 1967. Not all the trade results were favorable, however. The U.S. share of the U.K. market for wheat, fruit and vegetables, miscellaneous food preparations, and cotton declined significantly. These declines primarily reflected an inability to compete with heavily subsidized products originating in the EC or with goods from countries which devalued their currency when the pound was devalued in November 1967.

Outlook

Economic: The economic outlook for Western Europe is for continued growth during 1969, although it appears probable that additional monetary problems will be encountered. GNP in Western Europe is expected to increase about 5 percent, at constant prices. This represents a slight decline from the 1968 rate of growth.

A 5-percent increase in real GNP is forecast for France. However, some of the problems which led to the student demonstrations and general strike in the spring of 1968 have not been resolved, and France may again experience major economic difficulties.

The United Kingdom is expected to achieve some surplus or at least an improvement in its balance of payments, although the measures taken to improve the trade balance are expected to hold the increase in GNP to about 3 percent again in 1969.

West Germany should show continued impressive growth but a slowing in the rate of growth to 5 percent is expected. Growth in Italy should also slow to 5 percent. Results in other parts of Western Europe will be mixed.

Although the monetary crisis in Europe during November 1968 was resolved, the possible devaluation of the French franc and British pound and revaluation of the German mark during 1969 remain. Acting as deterrents will be the fact that the pound's devaluation in November 1967 did not achieve the anticipated improvement in the United Kingdom and that changes in valuation would have adverse effects on agricultural support in the EC and perhaps political consequences.

Crops: Projections of production and trade for certain crops are based on information available as of February 1969. These projections assume average weather during the remainder of the 1969 crop season and largely represent extrapolations of recent trends in area, production, and trade for the individual countries of Western Europe. An important unknown is the extent to which weather

conditions during the 1967 and 1968 growing seasons were better than average and thus resulted in higher than average yields, particularly for grains.

The yield of 29 quintals per hectare (43 bushels per acre) obtained in 1967 and 1968 for all grains in Western Europe seems slightly above the 1950-66 trend. However, another large grain crop, roughly the same size as the 1967 harvest, appears probable for Western Europe in 1969. Total grain area in 1969 is forecast to be almost equal to the 42 million hectares in 1968 and the grain should yield about 28 quintals per hectare based on the yield trend. In general, the condition of fall sown grain in Western Europe is satisfactory, although wet weather caused a reduction in the area of fall sown crops in the United Kingdom.

The mix of the different grains in the 1969 harvest should not differ greatly from that in 1968. Wheat production may be down somewhat primarily because France is not likely to have as large a crop as in 1968, and the U.K. winter wheat area is down by almost one-fifth. Barley output is expected to continue its recent uptrend, an important factor being the assumed recovery of the U.K. barley crop from the relatively poor harvest in 1968. On the other hand, oat production is expected to continue its long-term downward trend in 1969, with France and West Germany contributing most to the decline. Corn production in Western Europe in 1969 should be somewhat less than the record 1968 output.

Another large grain crop in 1969 would continue to hold down grain import requirements in Western Europe. Wheat import requirements in 1969/70 should be less than in 1968/69 if the quality of the wheat from the 1969 crop is average or better. Since feed grain production in 1969 is forecast at roughly the same level as in 1967 and 1968, imports of feed grains in 1969/70 should not differ greatly from the amount imported in the last year or so. Furthermore, there may be a large carryover of feed-quality wheat from the 1968 crop. The tendency of livestock output to level off should prevent any significant increase in total feed grain requirements during 1969/70.

Cotton production in 1969 is expected to be lower than in 1968, continuing the downtrend of recent years. This decrease is largely due to a reduction in Spain's cotton acreage. However, the downtrend in West European cotton imports should continue because of increased competition from man-made fibers and continued sluggishness in the textile industry.

Tobacco production in Western Europe should recover somewhat from the relatively low level in 1968. Crop damage from blue mold in Italy this season is not likely to be as great as in 1968. Tobacco imports in Western Europe are expected to continue to trend upward during 1969 because the increase in production is not expected to be as large as the increase in demand and, as with cotton, imports are large relative to domestic output.

Imports of oilseeds and products into Western Europe should continue at a high level in 1969 although several factors probably will prevent any significant increase. In some countries, butter stocks are at record levels and supplies of vegetable oil are up. The demand for protein supplements is expected to increase little, if any, in 1969. In addition, U.S. soybeans are expected to face stiff competition from other oilseeds in the West European market. And the strike at

Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports has gotten U.S. exports of soybeans, as well as other commodities, off to a bad start in 1969.

Livestock and poultry: Livestock output is expected to grow at a slower rate in 1969 than in 1968. Among the major livestock products, only pork production increased faster in 1968 than a year earlier. Nearing the peak in the production cycle in most West European countries, pork production was up 6 percent--compared with 2.5 percent in 1967. Production cycles of some magnitude are noted in Western Europe for hogs and cattle. The hog production cycle is likely to peak early in 1969, and output for the year may be lower than in 1968. Of the EC countries, only the Netherlands' pork production is expected to gain substantially as the number of hogs for slaughter is still high. For the EC as a whole, as well as for Denmark and Sweden, output is expected to be slightly smaller than in 1968. The United Kingdom should register an increase of about 3 percent, a smaller gain than in 1968, as slaughter was relatively high at yearend 1968.

A further slowdown in the growth of Western Europe's beef and veal output--or even a slight decline--has been forecast by some European officials for 1969. The cattle cycle neared its peak in 1968 and further expansion is unlikely before late 1970. Meanwhile, growth in consumer demand, as incomes improve, is expected to result in a larger deficit between demand and supply of beef and veal. Beef self-sufficiency within the EC declined from 89 percent in 1962 to about 85 percent in 1968, while that for veal declined from 102 percent to about 93 percent in 1968.

Poultry meat production continues to improve, but the rate of increase dropped by about a third in 1967 and declined further in 1968. As more countries approach self-sufficiency, export markets are becoming fewer and price competition more intense. Denmark, long an important exporter, has been able to sell less and less poultry meat in foreign markets. (Danish exports to West Germany alone were cut from \$17 million in 1960 to \$2 million in 1968.) With limited export outlets and with domestic prices still under levels of recent years, poultry meat production is expected to continue to grow only moderately.

Egg production has also grown less rapidly in recent years as traditional importing countries have neared self-sufficiency and export markets have consequently been reduced. Denmark has cut back its output substantially because of reduced export outlets. Little growth in egg output is expected in 1969, as farm prices have been at relatively low levels.

Milk production in Western Europe has increased 2 to 3 percent annually in recent years, primarily a result of rising output per cow. A 2-percent gain occurred in 1968, but the increase slowed somewhat during the winter of 1968/69. The growth rate during the first half of 1969 is expected to be somewhat below that of 1968. However, butter stocks are expected to increase further despite some measures to reduce them. According to one forecast, butter stocks in the EC alone may reach 510,000 tons by mid-1970--70 percent above 1968 yearend stocks. With consumption of all dairy products expected to gain only slightly, disposal problems will be aggravated.

Thus, any gain in livestock output will be mostly in milk and poultry meat. The most significant effect of this outlook for livestock production on U.S.

trade is a dampening of feed import requirements. However, there could be increased markets for U.S. variety meats and specialty products in Western Europe, as growth in meat output will likely lag behind growth in consumption. U.S. exports of hides and skins, tallow, and lard could also increase.

Table 6.--Western Europe: Production of principal livestock products, average 1960-64, annual 1965-68 1/

Country and year	Beef, veal	Mutton, lamb, goatmeat	Pork <u>2/</u>	Total red meat <u>3/</u>	Poultry meat <u>4/</u>	Cow's milk	Eggs
	----- 1,000 tons -----						
Belgium-Luxembourg:							
1960-64	221	2	246	495	77	4,120	173
1965	214	4	266	507	94	4,016	171
1966	231	2	292	545	99	4,083	172
1967	243	3	319	584	101	4,144	180
1968	239	3	352	612	105	4,308	184
France:							
1960-64	1,439	108	953	2,752	372	24,338	527
1965	1,418	113	1,049	2,868	470	26,780	530
1966	1,489	118	1,042	2,952	480	28,016	558
1967	1,607	117	1,001	3,043	496	29,355	575
1968	1,648	116	990	3,084	500	30,700	565
West Germany:							
1960-64	1,138	14	2,051	3,242	117	20,190	530
1965	1,118	13	2,276	3,442	152	21,183	680
1966	1,194	13	2,232	3,476	176	21,357	735
1967	1,194	12	2,315	3,555	204	21,717	787
1968	1,240	10	2,562	3,843	210	22,100	804
Italy:							
1960-64	621	37	414	1,161	234	9,413	396
1965	566	37	469	1,162	368	8,970	441
1966	673	41	427	1,232	387	9,466	462
1967	712	40	436	1,279	376	9,660	451
1968	758	46	475	1,370	380	9,300	455
Netherlands:							
1960-64	272	8	426	718	97	7,005	334
1965	283	11	509	811	160	7,143	249
1966	282	9	521	818	188	7,235	245
1967	288	7	558	858	214	7,535	216
1968	293	8	631	937	229	7,750	229
Total EC:							
1960-64	3,691	169	4,090	8,368	897	65,066	1,960
1965	3,599	178	4,569	8,790	1,244	68,092	2,071
1966	3,869	183	4,514	9,023	1,330	70,157	2,172
1967	4,044	179	4,629	9,319	1,391	72,311	2,209
1968	4,178	183	5,010	9,846	1,424	74,158	2,237
Austria:							
1960-64	137	1	240	384	26	2,985	80
1965	130	1	259	393	34	3,209	82
1966	148	1	244	395	39	3,216	78
1967	157	1	251	411	40	3,360	80
1968	160	1	258	421	40	3,370	82
Denmark:							
1960-64	162	1	633	798	64	5,319	117
1965	153	1	739	897	66	5,367	90
1966	192	2	728	925	68	5,306	90
1967	216	3	730	951	66	5,208	89
1968	210	3	716	931	65	5,171	87
Finland:							
1960-64	84	1	63	153	2	3,668	45
1965	96	2	69	172	2	3,765	52
1966	85	1	74	165	2	3,689	54
1967	87	1	82	175	2	3,559	57
1968	86	1	80	172	2	3,637	56

--Continued

Table 6.--Western Europe: Production of principal livestock products, average 1960-64, annual 1965-68 1/--Continued

Country and year	Beef, veal	Mutton, lamb, goatmeat	Pork 2/	Total red meat 3/	Poultry meat 4/	Cow's milk	Eggs
----- 1,000 tons -----							
Greece:							
1960-64	40	77	37	156	22	385	67
1965	58	86	43	189	33	474	82
1966	68	85	41	196	41	529	90
1967	72	86	42	202	46	564	93
1968	75	86	43	206	57	562	97
Ireland:							
1960-64	114	44	109	267	19	2,842	45
1965	113	45	139	297	21	3,142	45
1966	135	48	126	309	22	3,232	46
1967	216	45	109	370	25	3,471	44
1968	166	49	120	335	25	3,678	45
Norway:							
1960-64	54	15	55	127	3	1,648	32
1965	56	16	58	133	3	1,694	33
1966	57	17	57	134	4	1,732	37
1967	52	18	58	131	4	1,653	38
1968	52	16	62	133	5	1,702	37
Portugal:							
1960-64	45	20	91	159	30	354	32
1965	58	23	83	166	43	377	33
1966	63	25	86	176	43	368	34
1967	53	20	72	147	44	397	34
1968	56	20	84	162	46	420	35
Spain:							
1960-64	180	119	286	604	95	3,010	248
1965	177	134	276	608	147	3,379	300
1966	198	133	376	724	212	3,824	311
1967	215	134	423	789	257	4,433	319
1968	242	137	450	847	300	4,640	328
Sweden:							
1960-64	149	2	212	371	18	3,905	95
1965	151	2	207	369	22	3,655	95
1966	173	2	219	402	26	3,545	93
1967	168	2	226	402	29	3,320	91
1968	157	3	235	400	35	3,310	110
Switzerland:							
1960-64	108	3	139	254	7	3,079	29
1965	103	2	161	270	12	3,117	33
1966	113	3	157	276	13	3,131	36
1967	116	3	167	289	14	3,246	37
1968	123	3	180	309	15	3,200	37
United Kingdom:							
1960-64	893	250	762	1,905	350	5/11,100	815
1965	832	245	943	2,020	407	5/11,408	851
1966	867	270	895	2,032	431	5/11,296	879
1967	921	262	823	2,006	462	5/11,694	876
1968	898	244	860	2,002	498	5/12,031	869
Total W. Europe:							
1960-64	5,657	702	6,717	13,546	1,533	103,361	3,565
1965	5,526	735	7,546	14,304	2,034	107,679	3,767
1966	5,968	770	7,517	14,757	2,231	110,025	3,920
1967	6,317	754	7,612	15,192	2,380	113,315	3,967
1968	6,403	746	8,098	15,764	2,512	115,879	4,020

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

Table 7.--Western Europe: Production and area of

Country and year	Grains													
	Production							Area						
	Wheat	Rye	Feed grains				Rice	Total grains	Wheat	Rye	Feed grains			
			Barley	Oats	Other	Total					Barley	Oats	Other	Total
----- 1,000 tons -----							----- 1,000 hectares -----							
Belgium-Luxembourg:														
1960-64	842	145	478	455	43	976	---	1,963	226	49	131	140	14	285
1965	901	108	550	338	44	932	---	1,941	244	39	156	113	16	285
1966	689	81	523	324	47	894	---	1,664	233	32	173	104	15	292
1967	877	100	669	406	63	1,138	---	2,115	218	30	167	111	16	294
1968	877	91	617	351	65	1,033	---	2,001	217	29	168	100	20	288
France:														
1960-64	11,746	373	6,261	2,626	2,985	11,872	121	24,112	4,233	251	2,284	1,321	1,103	4,708
1965	14,760	387	7,378	2,509	3,950	13,837	98	29,082	4,520	221	2,430	1,070	1,107	4,607
1966	11,297	356	7,421	2,578	4,973	14,972	100	26,725	3,992	198	2,642	1,094	1,240	4,976
1967	13,969	343	9,313	2,784	4,865	16,962	115	31,389	3,850	174	2,777	1,028	1,301	5,106
1968	14,841	332	9,062	2,506	5,960	17,528	91	32,792	4,069	166	2,774	936	1,314	5,024
West Germany:														
1960-64	4,731	3,225	3,433	2,211	1,432	7,076	---	15,032	1,388	1,176	1,107	762	494	2,363
1965	4,348	2,825	3,365	2,052	1,297	6,714	---	13,887	1,412	1,128	1,193	727	465	2,385
1966	4,533	2,696	3,869	2,340	1,386	7,595	---	14,824	1,389	1,021	1,288	777	464	2,529
1967	5,819	3,162	4,734	2,718	1,592	9,044	---	18,025	1,414	975	1,308	808	467	2,583
1968	6,198	3,189	4,974	2,893	1,814	9,681	---	19,068	1,464	962	1,330	821	508	2,659
Italy:														
1960-64	8,261	89	266	525	3,753	4,544	635	13,529	4,451	59	209	406	1,146	1,761
1965	9,776	83	285	527	3,338	4,150	509	14,518	4,291	48	186	367	1,034	1,587
1966	9,406	83	253	477	3,532	4,262	621	14,372	4,274	46	179	359	993	1,531
1967	9,596	82	295	556	3,880	4,731	756	15,165	4,012	46	181	358	1,023	1,562
1968	9,590	75	258	390	3,970	4,618	700	14,983	4,275	42	175	323	976	1,474
Netherlands:														
1960-64	583	354	374	425	148	947	---	1,884	132	118	92	116	44	252
1965	691	250	373	363	89	825	---	1,766	158	98	99	100	29	228
1966	597	190	416	357	61	834	---	1,621	148	74	120	99	21	240
1967	739	239	447	365	50	862	---	1,840	154	73	107	88	14	209
1968	679	239	389	318	28	735	---	1,653	153	75	107	76	9	192
Total EC:														
1960-64	26,163	4,186	10,812	6,242	8,361	25,415	756	56,520	10,430	1,653	3,823	2,745	2,801	9,369
1965	30,476	3,653	11,951	5,789	8,718	26,458	607	61,194	10,625	1,534	4,064	2,377	2,651	9,092
1966	26,522	3,406	12,482	6,076	9,999	28,557	721	59,206	10,036	1,371	4,402	2,433	2,733	9,568
1967	31,000	3,926	15,458	6,829	10,450	32,737	871	68,534	9,648	1,298	4,540	2,393	2,821	9,754
1968	32,185	3,926	15,300	6,458	11,837	33,595	791	70,497	10,178	1,274	4,554	2,256	2,827	9,637
Austria:														
1960-64	712	401	576	336	255	1,167	---	2,280	276	183	209	152	76	437
1965	661	316	523	274	246	1,043	---	2,020	276	157	220	136	79	435
1966	897	363	706	325	358	1,389	---	2,649	314	144	230	126	87	443
1967	1,045	377	772	336	405	1,513	---	2,935	316	139	232	124	92	448
1968	1,045	413	770	324	494	1,588	---	3,046	306	142	238	119	106	463
Denmark:														
1960-64	487	418	3,241	693	697	4,631	---	5,536	121	145	855	191	221	1,267
1965	564	265	4,125	780	479	5,384	---	6,213	127	88	1,041	203	138	1,382
1966	400	136	4,159	864	401	5,424	---	5,960	94	46	1,112	234	119	1,465
1967	421	118	4,382	904	328	5,614	---	6,153	91	37	1,170	243	97	1,510
1968	461	127	5,059	861	279	6,199	---	6,787	95	37	1,257	218	78	1,553
Finland:														
1960-64	422	140	387	846	48	1,281	---	1,843	242	93	227	467	29	723
1965	501	190	502	1,020	59	1,581	---	2,272	267	111	252	472	29	753
1966	369	119	597	881	52	1,530	---	2,018	209	93	321	479	30	830
1967	507	163	681	940	60	1,681	---	2,351	252	96	346	455	31	832
1968	506	132	671	1,014	50	1,735	---	2,373	241	72	359	489	31	879

See footnotes at end of table.

selected crops, average 1960-64, annual 1965-68 1/

Grains--Cont.		Other crops											
Area--Continued		Production								Area			
Rice	Total grains	Potatoes	Sugar beets	Cotton	Tobacco	Olive oil	Fruit 2/			Potatoes	Sugar beets	Cotton	Tobacco
							Apples	Pears	Citrus				
1,000 hectares		1,000 tons								1,000 hectares			
---	560	1,870	2,607	---	3	---	160	59	---	75	61	---	1
---	568	1,493	2,537	---	2	---	176	45	---	61	65	---	1
---	557	1,543	2,586	---	2	---	215	31	---	62	66	---	1
---	542	2,034	3,615	---	2	---	100	51	---	65	78	---	1
---	534	1,623	4,280	---	2	---	190	84	---	57	90	---	1
31	9,223	13,915	14,803	---	41	2	854	302	---	825	387	---	22
31	9,379	11,068	16,961	---	49	1	1,214	314	---	564	393	---	21
28	9,194	10,449	12,889	---	47	1	1,378	331	---	526	290	---	20
27	9,157	10,391	12,769	---	48	1	1,550	362	---	504	320	---	20
25	9,284	9,933	17,311	---	51	1	1,704	426	---	463	374	---	20
---	4,927	23,515	11,292	---	10	---	1,623	477	---	951	294	---	4
---	4,925	18,095	10,357	---	9	---	1,172	303	---	783	293	---	4
---	4,939	18,839	12,508	---	9	---	1,473	351	---	732	292	---	3
---	4,972	21,294	13,689	---	8	---	2,274	405	---	707	298	---	4
---	5,085	19,196	13,036	---	8	---	1,466	611	---	659	302	---	4
121	6,392	3,904	7,543	5	59	385	2,180	866	1,475	375	232	19	48
126	6,052	3,550	9,079	4	73	420	2,184	962	1,735	348	282	14	55
132	5,983	3,860	11,259	3	73	320	2,289	1,590	1,973	347	298	11	54
149	5,769	4,010	13,507	2	87	537	1,932	1,317	2,109	339	345	9	54
160	5,951	3,894	11,335	2	71	370	1,975	1,345	2,310	322	320	9	52
---	502	3,962	3,606	---	---	---	335	120	---	124	78	---	---
---	484	3,229	3,573	---	---	---	358	79	---	123	92	---	---
---	462	4,124	3,645	---	---	---	343	116	---	131	92	---	---
---	436	4,840	5,074	---	---	---	488	72	---	138	100	---	---
---	420	5,045	5,128	---	---	---	360	160	---	149	104	---	---
152	21,604	47,166	39,851	5	113	387	5,152	1,824	1,475	2,350	1,052	19	75
157	21,408	37,435	42,507	4	133	421	5,104	1,703	1,735	1,879	1,125	14	81
160	21,135	38,815	42,887	3	131	321	5,698	2,419	1,973	1,798	1,038	11	78
176	20,876	42,569	48,654	2	145	538	6,544	2,207	2,109	1,753	1,141	9	79
185	21,274	39,691	51,090	2	132	371	5,695	2,626	2,310	1,650	1,190	9	77
---	896	3,471	1,799	---	1	---	279	69	---	168	47	---	3/
---	868	2,540	1,462	---	1	---	178	42	---	145	38	---	3/
---	901	3,007	2,308	---	1	---	227	52	---	137	47	---	3/
---	903	3,049	2,006	---	1	---	246	54	---	134	42	---	3/
---	911	3,473	1,950	---	1	---	217	56	---	130	44	---	3/
---	1,533	1,432	2,164	---	---	---	4/84	4/8	---	69	58	---	---
---	1,597	937	1,883	---	---	---	4/87	4/7	---	41	60	---	---
---	1,605	972	2,159	---	---	---	4/77	4/7	---	40	58	---	---
---	1,638	857	2,139	---	---	---	4/85	4/8	---	38	53	---	---
---	1,685	863	2,168	---	---	---	4/83	4/8	---	35	53	---	---
---	1,058	1,159	424	---	---	---	---	---	---	77	18	---	---
---	1,131	1,257	408	---	---	---	---	---	---	73	20	---	---
---	1,132	1,066	457	---	---	---	---	---	---	68	17	---	---
---	1,180	881	432	---	---	---	---	---	---	64	18	---	---
---	1,192	1,049	347	---	---	---	---	---	---	64	15	---	---

--Continued

Table 7.--Western Europe: Production and area of selected

Country and year	Grains														
	Production								Area						
	Wheat	Rye	Feed grains					Rice	Total grains	Wheat	Rye	Feed grains			
			Barley	Oats	Other	Total	Barley					Oats	Other	Total	
1,000 tons								1,000 hectares							
Greece:															
1960-64	1,722	24	248	150	295	693	80	2,519	1,089	23	184	126	199	509	
1965	1,989	19	411	177	308	896	105	3,009	1,124	16	231	125	155	511	
1966	1,959	15	639	174	328	1,141	86	3,201	1,018	13	321	122	148	591	
1967	1,848	14	839	165	343	1,347	91	3,300	937	11	390	113	144	647	
1968	1,515	9	487	105	371	963	87	2,574	1,027	10	352	104	140	596	
Ireland:															
1960-64	351	2	502	366	---	868	---	1,221	119	1	160	142	---	302	
1965	209	2	573	316	---	889	---	1,100	74	1	188	115	---	303	
1966	168	1	610	290	---	900	---	1,069	53	1	187	98	---	285	
1967	255	1	629	286	---	915	---	1,171	76	1	182	96	---	278	
1968	356	1	681	264	---	945	---	1,302	90	2	183	89	---	272	
Norway:															
1960-64	22	3	423	139	4	566	---	591	9	1	165	55	1	221	
1965	12	2	485	113	2	600	---	614	4	1	189	46	1	236	
1966	4	1	405	91	2	498	---	503	2	1	188	41	1	230	
1967	11	2	493	122	2	617	---	630	3	1	179	45	1	225	
1968	16	4	621	176	3	800	---	820	5	1	176	50	1	227	
Portugal:															
1960-64	526	162	56	79	564	699	170	1,557	710	302	123	279	490	892	
1965	612	209	72	99	461	632	139	1,592	628	316	126	271	485	882	
1966	312	145	49	63	567	679	154	1,290	523	282	111	218	474	803	
1967	637	175	73	111	579	763	146	1,721	586	239	107	226	437	770	
1968	797	197	95	144	526	765	153	1,912	568	225	114	199	426	739	
Spain:															
1960-64	4,120	393	1,893	459	1,104	3,456	397	8,366	4,148	465	1,431	545	476	2,452	
1965	4,715	349	1,891	370	1,197	3,458	350	8,872	4,254	393	1,374	502	505	2,381	
1966	4,876	353	2,006	442	1,210	3,658	375	9,262	4,194	387	1,362	469	487	2,318	
1967	5,598	309	2,632	488	1,287	4,407	367	10,681	4,269	386	1,500	485	523	2,508	
1968	5,477	364	3,708	522	1,514	5,744	364	11,949	3,950	371	2,047	512	563	3,122	
Sweden:															
1960-64	866	154	1,050	1,272	490	2,812	---	3,832	276	65	378	502	193	1,073	
1965	1,038	171	1,437	1,340	410	3,187	---	4,396	277	60	465	445	145	1,055	
1966	576	85	1,408	1,154	266	2,828	---	3,489	191	39	568	461	116	1,145	
1967	1,130	197	1,564	1,396	259	3,219	---	4,546	254	61	530	455	95	1,080	
1968	1,040	207	1,731	1,493	250	3,474	---	4,721	245	68	552	464	86	1,102	
Switzerland:															
1960-64	343	52	99	43	49	191	---	586	104	15	30	13	15	58	
1965	336	51	95	30	46	171	---	558	104	15	31	10	13	54	
1966	328	46	107	33	54	194	---	568	102	14	32	10	15	57	
1967	402	65	117	32	57	206	---	673	99	16	31	9	14	54	
1968	381	64	106	31	68	205	---	650	99	17	30	9	16	55	
United Kingdom:															
1960-64	3,293	20	5,891	1,705	156	7,752	---	11,065	835	8	1,694	619	53	2,366	
1965	4,171	21	8,191	1,232	92	9,515	---	13,707	1,026	7	2,183	410	30	2,623	
1966	3,475	11	8,723	1,120	94	9,937	---	13,423	906	4	2,481	367	30	2,878	
1967	3,902	12	9,214	1,386	119	10,719	---	14,633	933	4	2,439	410	36	2,885	
1968	3,556	11	8,380	1,270	172	9,822	---	13,389	978	4	2,401	382	45	2,828	
Total W. Europe:															
1960-64	39,027	5,955	25,178	12,330	12,023	49,531	1,403	95,916	18,359	2,954	9,279	5,836	4,554	19,669	
1965	45,284	5,248	30,256	11,540	12,018	53,814	1,201	105,547	18,786	2,699	10,364	5,112	4,231	19,707	
1966	39,886	4,681	31,891	11,513	13,331	56,735	1,336	102,638	17,642	2,395	11,315	5,058	4,240	20,613	
1967	46,756	5,359	36,854	12,995	13,889	63,738	1,475	117,328	17,464	2,289	11,646	5,054	4,291	20,991	
1968	47,335	5,455	37,609	12,662	15,564	65,835	1,395	120,020	17,782	2,223	12,263	4,891	4,319	21,473	

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Data for apples and pears include those for dessert and cooking only; fruit totals exclude Portugal.

3/ Less than 500.

4/ Commercial crop.

crops, average 1960-64, annual 1965-68 1/--Continued

Grains--Cont.		Other crops											
Area--Continued		Production								Area			
Rice	Total grains	Potatoes	Sugar beets	Cotton	Tobacco	Olive oil	Fruit 2/			Potatoes	Sugar beets	Cotton	Tobacco
							Apples	Pears	Citrus				
1,000 hectares		1,000 tons								1,000 hectares			
20	1,641	527	223	82	99	144	130	41	329	44	7	193	122
22	1,673	589	690	75	125	191	166	45	415	49	16	136	129
17	1,639	579	830	88	98	186	166	55	513	48	16	140	125
18	1,613	721	899	96	115	194	178	69	302	51	16	137	127
20	1,653	620	663	84	90	155	192	82	435	47	17	144	115
---	422	1,935	924	---	---	---	---	---	---	85	32	---	---
---	378	1,648	759	---	---	---	---	---	---	70	27	---	---
---	339	1,678	704	---	---	---	---	---	---	68	22	---	---
---	355	1,749	956	---	---	---	---	---	---	64	26	---	---
---	364	1,626	1,013	---	---	---	---	---	---	59	26	---	---
---	231	1,082	---	---	---	---	62	9	---	52	---	---	---
---	241	1,134	---	---	---	---	43	8	---	49	---	---	---
---	233	1,090	---	---	---	---	41	9	---	45	---	---	---
---	229	807	---	---	---	---	49	5	---	40	---	---	---
---	233	912	---	---	---	---	65	12	---	38	---	---	---
37	1,941	1,056	---	---	---	79	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	104	---	---	---
35	1,861	888	---	---	---	72	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	101	---	---	---
35	1,643	923	---	---	---	38	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	101	---	---	---
32	1,627	1,300	---	---	---	81	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	117	---	---	---
33	1,565	1,040	---	---	---	63	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	104	---	---	---
63	7,128	4,604	3,532	92	31	378	290	132	1,799	399	146	275	19
59	7,087	4,078	3,678	81	34	324	328	169	2,029	368	146	198	21
58	6,957	4,423	4,042	90	21	437	362	170	2,311	376	148	222	13
59	7,222	4,197	4,287	65	30	273	301	110	2,265	381	162	144	17
63	7,506	4,431	4,500	67	30	394	428	218	1,900	375	170	138	17
---	1,414	1,636	1,832	---	---	---	123	14	---	100	46	---	---
---	1,392	1,542	1,340	---	---	---	103	14	---	62	42	---	---
---	1,375	1,354	1,434	---	---	---	110	11	---	55	41	---	---
---	1,395	1,300	1,798	---	---	---	131	16	---	51	41	---	---
---	1,415	1,320	1,768	---	---	---	125	17	---	51	41	---	---
---	177	1,222	256	---	2	---	194	38	---	49	6	---	1
---	173	906	298	---	2	---	158	23	---	39	8	---	1
---	173	1,049	366	---	2	---	90	32	---	39	8	---	1
---	169	1,310	423	---	2	---	95	32	---	38	9	---	1
---	171	1,270	453	---	2	---	54	26	---	36	9	---	1
---	3,209	6,829	6,083	---	---	---	518	62	---	309	174	---	---
---	3,656	7,578	6,813	---	---	---	538	70	---	300	184	---	---
---	3,788	6,580	6,599	---	---	---	442	42	---	271	180	---	---
---	3,822	7,201	6,884	---	---	---	285	24	---	287	185	---	---
---	3,810	6,858	7,417	---	---	---	340	78	---	280	189	---	---
272	41,254	72,119	57,088	179	246	988	6,832	2,197	3,603	3,806	1,586	487	217
273	41,465	60,532	59,838	160	295	1,008	6,705	2,081	4,179	3,176	1,666	348	232
270	40,920	61,536	61,786	181	253	982	7,213	2,797	4,797	3,046	1,575	373	217
285	41,029	65,941	68,478	163	293	1,086	7,914	2,525	4,676	3,018	1,693	290	224
301	41,779	63,153	71,369	153	255	983	7,199	3,123	4,645	2,869	1,754	291	210

n.a. = Not available.

Table 8.--Western Europe: Agricultural imports by country,

Commodity and year	SITC number		European Economic Community						Greece
	Major head-ings	Sub-head-ings	Belgium-Luxembourg	Netherlands	West Germany	France	Italy	Total	
			----- Million dollars -----						
Live animals	1965	00	26.1	26.5	160.0	60.4	109.1	448.1	9.9
	1966		19.0	10.1	113.8	54.1	204.1	401.1	12.1
	1967		36.6	15.0	53.1	67.7	270.7	443.1	10.3
Meat and meat preparations	1965	01	59.8	50.1	372.7	214.5	305.3	1,002.4	57.5
	1966		57.3	54.5	371.7	236.0	345.8	1,065.3	55.4
	1967		67.0	58.9	359.2	231.1	403.5	1,119.7	61.5
Dairy products and eggs	1965	02	58.6	39.1	223.5	64.3	145.7	531.2	22.9
	1966		73.2	38.6	240.5	50.7	158.7	556.7	21.0
	1967		78.0	47.2	236.8	49.2	166.6	577.8	21.6
Fish and fish preparations	1965	03	45.5	25.6	100.6	109.5	99.8	381.0	14.4
	1966		47.8	24.8	94.1	126.6	104.5	397.8	13.0
	1967		48.7	27.8	89.5	129.3	110.6	405.9	11.9
Cereals and cereal preparations	1965	04	192.3	266.9	525.5	136.1	497.5	1,618.3	24.8
	1966		218.9	253.6	585.8	136.0	553.3	1,747.6	29.1
	1967		242.6	271.0	570.8	131.4	380.1	1,595.9	24.4
(Wheat and flour)	1965	041	41.0	60.7	122.2	54.4	81.9	360.2	9.7
	1966	046	46.4	43.8	128.9	58.7	96.5	374.3	1.4
	1967		43.0	53.2	151.4	52.3	74.4	374.3	1.0
(Rice)	1965	042	3.6	6.3	21.9	12.8	0.1	44.7	0.9
	1966		5.5	11.7	26.8	17.9	1.1	63.0	1.0
	1967		6.2	10.6	21.0	20.9	0.6	59.3	2.1
(Feed grains)	1965	043	133.0	185.7	336.9	51.9	405.3	1,112.8	11.6
	1966	044	151.4	183.1	382.4	41.6	443.3	1,201.8	23.1
	1967	045	175.8	191.2	353.5	39.2	292.9	1,052.6	18.0
Fruit and vegetables	1965	05	136.6	159.8	1,194.2	515.5	130.2	2,136.3	4.9
	1966		158.5	181.7	1,162.6	569.1	126.6	2,198.5	4.6
	1967		161.2	191.6	1,160.5	590.6	129.9	2,233.8	8.7
Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	1965	06	11.5	25.4	53.5	78.9	36.5	205.8	5.2
	1966		14.9	25.6	64.4	87.3	16.0	208.2	5.1
	1967		14.9	30.4	58.9	79.1	13.3	196.6	5.5
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc.	1965	07	93.4	145.1	426.3	216.3	125.1	1,006.2	12.7
	1966		85.3	161.6	418.2	249.2	126.4	1,040.7	13.3
	1967		99.0	204.8	410.0	245.5	145.9	1,105.2	14.9
Animal feed	1965	08	72.4	129.6	266.0	117.0	58.4	643.4	6.3
	1966		87.6	153.6	325.1	141.9	79.0	787.2	8.9
	1967		90.2	164.2	289.6	150.3	84.8	779.1	8.6
(Oilseed cake and meal)	1965	081.3	30.3	48.2	163.8	89.5	13.6	345.4	1.6
	1966		37.2	59.9	226.3	110.5	17.3	451.2	2.4
	1967		36.4	59.4	192.8	116.4	24.0	429.0	2.9
(Meatmeal and fishmeal)	1965	081.4	12.2	27.7	66.3	16.7	17.4	140.3	2.6
	1966		13.6	23.6	64.8	17.3	21.9	141.2	3.3
	1967		12.3	21.1	66.2	16.1	19.4	135.1	2.7

See footnotes at end of table.

European Economic Community, and total Western Europe, 1965-67

	United Kingdom	Norway	Sweden	Denmark	Austria	Switzerland	Portugal	Ireland	Spain	Finland	Total Western Europe
----- Million dollars -----											
	133.5	0.2	2.4	1.2	5.7	11.6	0.6	31.3	9.2	0.1	653.8
	138.4	0.1	3.0	1.4	16.1	9.6	0.6	22.1	8.9	0.2	613.6
	140.1	0.2	1.8	0.8	6.4	5.0	1.2	29.8	9.1	0.4	648.2
	1,029.9	4.5	30.5	1.3	20.4	72.4	9.4	0.8	75.7	2.1	2,306.9
	1,048.3	6.3	28.6	1.6	21.2	77.9	7.9	0.5	90.5	10.1	2,413.6
	1,027.4	5.6	33.4	2.0	18.2	76.3	21.5	0.4	78.2	1.5	2,445.7
	583.1	0.9	8.5	3.3	12.7	42.0	1.4	0.3	29.6	0.1	1,236.0
	546.2	0.7	8.6	5.0	14.3	37.1	2.0	0.4	20.4	0.1	1,212.5
	569.9	0.6	9.3	4.7	12.5	35.6	1.9	0.7	21.7	0.1	1,256.4
	189.3	6.8	45.2	29.9	13.5	21.2	11.6	3.4	16.1	7.2	739.6
	173.6	8.6	51.0	31.8	13.0	22.2	15.4	3.5	15.7	9.1	754.7
	186.3	7.8	50.6	28.0	13.8	23.1	31.2	3.3	19.0	7.9	788.8
	649.2	44.4	26.9	60.8	71.6	88.5	34.5	51.5	157.7	19.7	2,847.9
	620.9	49.6	32.5	64.6	69.2	104.3	58.5	46.0	230.0	11.5	3,063.8
	612.7	55.5	29.9	59.0	43.4	106.9	44.0	35.2	217.6	14.7	2,839.2
	346.1	23.6	5.1	2.2	6.8	10.2	19.7	22.9	9.8	6.4	822.7
	323.8	25.3	6.5	2.2	7.9	33.5	29.2	22.1	5.6	5.5	837.3
	298.5	25.9	3.3	3.2	1.9	31.6	22.6	15.3	0.5	4.6	782.7
	16.2	1.0	2.2	1.1	5.7	4.6	3.2	0.4	---	2.1	82.1
	17.5	1.1	2.3	1.3	6.0	6.3	5.2	0.4	---	1.8	105.9
	18.9	1.1	2.7	1.3	6.5	5.6	3.3	0.5	---	2.1	103.4
	270.2	16.0	7.2	42.4	56.1	40.9	10.7	24.7	145.1	10.4	1,748.1
	262.6	18.9	9.1	49.0	51.6	50.9	22.9	19.9	221.5	3.3	1,934.6
	276.2	23.4	7.0	46.3	30.8	53.6	16.9	15.9	212.7	6.7	1,760.1
	809.9	54.7	137.2	46.6	83.6	150.9	6.8	29.2	44.7	38.6	3,543.4
	880.1	60.1	153.6	55.0	77.9	153.6	11.4	33.9	38.2	47.9	3,714.8
	901.6	58.1	149.8	53.3	81.1	159.5	6.8	35.0	34.8	44.3	3,766.8
	287.9	24.2	10.9	5.2	3.8	26.2	18.7	5.4	22.9	11.5	627.7
	299.6	17.3	15.6	6.8	4.9	22.3	20.8	8.0	30.2	13.4	652.2
	284.4	17.4	15.7	6.8	4.8	23.5	23.4	6.3	27.7	16.4	628.5
	436.2	36.7	112.1	57.9	32.5	61.2	9.3	22.2	45.4	48.8	1,881.2
	448.9	41.1	115.1	59.6	32.7	62.2	10.1	22.0	50.3	54.4	1,950.4
	469.5	41.1	111.7	57.6	36.0	59.2	10.8	24.0	46.1	56.9	2,033.0
	212.3	14.9	50.6	88.3	17.1	24.8	3.6	20.1	31.7	10.5	1,123.6
	192.3	17.0	59.1	97.4	19.1	31.0	5.7	18.3	40.3	10.3	1,286.6
	185.1	17.5	53.7	80.8	20.3	35.3	6.8	17.5	26.4	9.1	1,240.2
	117.2	13.5	37.0	80.1	8.9	7.5	1.1	9.0	10.4	3.7	635.4
	104.1	15.1	42.1	87.9	9.9	11.9	2.1	9.6	13.6	5.0	754.9
	91.4	15.3	37.6	74.7	11.0	12.4	2.0	8.6	2.2	4.1	691.2
	64.6	0.4	7.8	5.3	6.9	7.8	0.8	2.4	18.2	4.0	261.1
	60.8	0.5	10.2	5.8	7.6	7.5	1.8	2.1	23.7	4.7	269.2
	64.5	0.5	9.7	3.0	7.8	8.0	2.2	2.6	21.1	4.8	262.0

--Continued

Table 8.--Western Europe: Agricultural imports by country, European

Commodity and year	SITC number		European Economic Community						Greece
	Major head-ings	Sub-head-ings	Belgium-Luxembourg	Netherlands	West Germany	France	Italy	Total	
			----- Million dollars -----						
Miscellaneous food preparations	1965	09	21.7	11.6	14.2	4.1	3.4	55.0	0.9
	1966		22.2	12.9	16.6	4.8	9.2	65.7	1.2
	1967		23.8	12.3	17.1	5.8	9.2	68.2	1.2
(Lard)	1965	091.3	6.4	3.6	3.3	2/	0.1	13.4	---
	1966		4.9	3.7	2.6	2/	0.1	11.3	2/
	1967		3.6	3.1	2.6	2/	0.1	9.4	---
(Margarine and shortening)	1965	091.4	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.2	3.5	0.1
	1966		1.1	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	3.3	0.1
	1967		1.2	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.8	3.5	2/
Beverages	1965	11	58.3	27.2	116.6	205.5	14.4	422.0	0.8
	1966		59.7	29.2	134.4	209.5	20.0	452.8	1.2
	1967		62.3	29.5	117.1	132.5	24.8	366.2	2/
(Nonalcoholic)	1965	111	3.2	1.0	2.7	1.0	0.2	8.1	2/
	1966		4.0	1.4	3.3	1.1	0.2	10.0	0.1
	1967		4.9	1.2	3.5	1.6	0.1	11.3	2/
(Wine)	1965	112.1	31.8	17.6	84.7	171.2	5.2	310.5	0.1
	1966		33.0	20.0	103.0	171.9	7.7	335.6	0.1
	1967		34.6	20.8	86.7	91.4	10.9	244.4	0.1
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1965	121	38.8	56.3	189.4	35.2	13.2	332.9	0.1
	1966		35.4	55.4	208.9	39.2	10.9	349.8	0.1
	1967		44.6	62.1	214.1	39.6	19.0	379.4	2/
Hides and skins	1965	21	28.2	30.9	189.4	110.1	108.5	467.1	6.1
	1966		31.8	36.8	199.3	141.8	155.0	564.7	8.3
	1967		28.2	31.4	161.0	105.5	147.1	473.3	5.6
Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	1965	22	46.3	117.1	270.3	157.3	113.9	704.9	4.6
	1966		53.2	133.7	328.1	164.8	153.1	832.9	3.8
	1967		52.1	113.4	285.7	149.1	168.3	768.6	2.1
(Soybeans)	1965	221.4	15.5	44.5	147.5	12.9	51.9	272.3	2/
	1966		20.5	49.4	197.4	14.4	59.5	341.2	0.1
	1967		26.2	50.6	183.1	16.0	70.7	346.6	2/
Natural rubber	1965	231.1	8.8	11.1	84.4	62.9	43.0	210.2	1.6
	1966		9.1	11.3	81.0	65.8	44.0	211.2	2.1
	1967		7.8	9.3	63.1	58.8	45.4	184.4	1.7
Natural fibers	1965	261-	282.7	114.3	433.9	414.4	373.4	1,618.7	30.3
	1966	265	281.9	113.9	427.5	458.6	467.7	1,749.6	31.3
	1967		230.9	107.7	384.7	368.4	441.0	1,532.7	27.1
(Raw cotton)	1965	263.1	46.1	49.6	177.2	149.3	121.9	544.1	6.6
	1966		45.3	47.8	176.5	173.7	171.7	615.0	5.5
	1967		33.8	57.1	174.4	158.0	166.5	589.8	6.6
Live animal en reg table	1965	29	25.6	36.5	245.1	88.9	44.0	440.1	2.0
Animals, n.e.s.	1966		25.8	43.3	259.9	98.1	57.1	484.2	2.7
	1967		26.1	47.5	249.7	99.6	59.8	482.7	3.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Economic Community, and total Western Europe, 1965-67--Continued

United Kingdom	Norway	Sweden	Denmark	Austria	Switzerland	Portugal	Ireland	Spain	Finland	Total Western Europe
----- Million dollars -----										
74.3	2.2	9.6	3.9	1.6	2.8	1.3	5.2	2.3	2.6	161.7
63.2	2.5	11.7	4.4	2.1	3.5	1.3	5.0	2.7	3.5	166.8
58.9	2.8	13.7	5.6	1.9	3.9	1.5	5.0	2.5	3.8	169.0
58.1	2/	0.1	2/	2/	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	n.a.	73.1
47.8	0.1	0.1	2/	0.1	0.3	0.5	2/	0.2	n.a.	60.4
38.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	2/	0.4	0.6	2/	0.1	n.a.	49.3
0.9	2/	1.8	2/	0.6	0.1	2/	0.4	1.0	n.a.	8.4
1.0	0.1	1.6	2/	0.6	0.2	2/	0.1	0.9	n.a.	7.9
0.7	2/	1.7	2/	0.3	0.2	---	0.3	0.9	n.a.	7.6
147.5	6.3	32.0	19.4	7.7	47.6	0.7	9.8	6.9	7.8	708.5
152.5	7.1	34.1	17.4	11.1	49.3	0.8	8.9	9.0	7.4	751.6
176.8	7.5	38.9	18.3	11.6	53.7	1.0	8.7	10.5	8.4	701.6
0.2	2/	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.5	0.1	2/	2/	---	11.4
0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	3.0	0.1	2/	2/	---	14.3
0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	3.5	0.1	0.1	2/	n.a.	16.6
82.9	2.9	11.4	8.5	5.1	37.0	0.1	3.5	0.4	2.5	464.9
86.4	3.1	10.5	9.1	7.7	37.9	0.1	3.0	0.5	2.8	496.8
97.1	3.1	12.4	9.3	7.7	40.9	0.1	3.2	0.7	3.1	422.1
228.6	6.5	9.1	34.3	14.0	36.0	6.4	10.2	28.4	9.0	715.5
227.5	9.1	24.5	28.7	13.8	30.3	6.7	12.7	26.3	7.9	737.4
235.7	8.6	17.6	29.0	13.1	34.2	6.3	13.0	34.4	9.8	781.1
156.3	5.1	19.4	20.2	10.4	6.6	4.5	2.0	24.0	6.8	728.5
186.4	6.1	20.2	31.7	11.1	6.8	2.9	2.3	31.9	8.4	880.8
140.0	3.8	19.7	27.2	7.9	7.7	5.4	1.5	29.4	7.1	728.6
137.8	22.5	17.2	59.4	2.8	22.9	26.6	2.1	52.2	9.6	1,062.6
125.5	28.1	16.6	48.6	2.6	22.8	26.6	2.8	93.9	13.6	1,217.8
101.0	25.1	14.0	60.7	2.5	18.2	33.0	2.3	108.7	0.4	1,136.6
33.8	14.8	0.6	45.3	2/	2/	---	0.1	39.6	5.0	411.5
35.1	17.8	2/	34.8	2/	2/	---	---	79.2	7.7	515.9
29.1	18.9	0.1	52.5	2/	0.1	---	---	96.9	7.2	551.4
103.3	2.6	14.7	3.4	6.6	3.8	3.4	1.9	20.1	4.0	375.6
97.1	3.1	13.8	3.6	5.9	3.8	3.0	1.5	22.8	6.8	374.7
86.2	2.4	11.1	3.5	5.6	3.2	2.9	1.2	18.8	4.3	325.3
606.3	10.9	34.4	20.7	48.5	69.8	85.0	20.0	48.2	21.0	2,613.8
576.3	11.4	29.8	18.5	51.2	70.4	74.9	23.0	85.9	25.6	2,747.9
504.3	10.5	26.5	17.9	43.1	73.6	69.2	21.9	53.8	19.0	2,399.6
134.5	2.8	10.2	5.0	17.2	29.3	58.7	3.8	21.1	10.1	843.4
131.1	2.7	9.8	4.1	16.2	27.8	51.9	4.2	46.6	13.6	928.5
104.2	2.7	9.4	5.3	14.6	33.8	46.6	3.8	18.5	8.1	843.4
137.2	10.5	43.7	22.5	18.6	32.8	4.4	3.8	9.0	17.5	742.1
136.3	11.9	46.4	26.4	20.6	35.4	4.6	3.3	13.1	19.8	804.7
132.4	12.6	48.5	25.2	20.9	36.8	5.1	3.5	12.9	17.7	801.3

--Continued

Table 8.--Western Europe: Agricultural imports by country, European

Commodity and year	SITC number		European Economic Community						Greece
	Major headings	Sub-headings	Belgium-Luxembourg	Netherlands	West Germany	France	Italy	Total	
			----- Million dollars -----						
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	1965	4	40.6	84.0	193.3	131.8	72.1	521.8	10.8
	1966		38.2	79.0	176.7	141.4	100.3	535.6	2.2
	1967		39.0	86.8	156.6	131.1	134.4	547.9	3.0
(Fish and marine oils)	1965	411.1	6.0	19.9	25.3	10.5	2.1	63.8	0.1
	1966		4.9	20.1	22.6	6.2	2.2	56.0	0.1
	1967		4.0	19.2	19.9	4.8	2.4	50.3	0.1
(Animal and vegetable oils and fats processed)	1965	431	3.2	3.7	11.6	15.0	6.9	40.4	0.4
	1966		3.5	3.7	12.1	17.4	7.6	44.3	0.5
	1967		6.1	6.1	12.7	18.8	8.0	51.7	0.6
Agricultural fats and oils ^{3/}	1965		38.7	65.1	160.5	106.8	63.4	434.5	10.4
	1966		35.8	60.1	144.9	118.1	91.0	449.9	1.7
	1967		33.7	65.4	127.0	107.8	124.9	458.8	2.3
Total agricultural ^{4/}	1965		1,157.0	1,271.6	4,831.9	2,537.7	2,218.3	12,016.5	197.6
	1966		1,227.3	1,339.6	4,986.9	2,770.9	2,578.4	12,903.1	197.5
	1967		1,259.1	1,429.2	4,662.3	2,556.2	2,600.2	12,507.0	195.9
Total imports	1965		6,373.6	7,462.2	17,472.2	10,335.9	7,347.3	48,991.2	1,133.7
	1966		7,174.0	8,017.6	18,022.5	11,839.6	8,571.3	53,625.1	1,222.8
	1967		7,175.9	8,337.5	17,350.6	12,377.5	9,697.0	54,938.5	1,186.3

^{1/} Since these are components of major headings, their values are not duplicated in totals.

^{2/} Less than \$50,000.

^{3/} 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).

^{4/} Total agricultural is the sum of all major headings except 03 (Fish) and 11 (Beverages), plus the sum of 111 (Nonalcoholic beverages) and 112.1 (Wine), and minus the sum of 081.4 (Meatmeal and fishmeal), 411.1 (Fish and marine oils), and 431 (Processed oils and fats).

n.a. = Not available. n.e.s. = Not elsewhere specified.

Compiled from OECD Statistical Bulletin, Foreign Trade, Series B and C, 1965, 1966, and 1967 and other official sources. SITC is the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised.

Economic Community, and total Western Europe, 1965-67--Continued

United Kingdom	Norway	Sweden	Denmark	Austria	Switzerland	Portugal	Ireland	Spain	Finland	Total Western Europe
----- Million dollars -----										
180.7	9.1	24.1	17.5	26.5	18.4	20.7	6.2	70.5	3.0	909.3
177.7	8.2	22.3	13.8	25.2	19.9	8.8	6.3	32.8	3.2	856.0
173.0	6.0	21.3	11.4	23.7	18.3	10.7	5.3	26.0	2.4	849.0
40.9	5.5	9.6	9.6	0.2	0.7	2/	0.1	1.0	0.4	131.9
34.2	4.9	6.8	5.9	0.2	0.6	2/	0.1	1.4	0.5	110.7
41.5	2.5	6.2	4.2	0.2	0.5	2/	0.1	1.3	0.5	107.4
13.0	0.6	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.6	0.6	1.7	2.2	1.2	74.7
15.6	0.6	3.5	3.3	4.0	3.8	0.4	1.7	2.0	1.4	81.1
15.3	0.8	4.1	3.5	4.7	4.3	0.4	1.5	2.4	1.1	90.4
185.8	3.0	12.8	4.4	23.0	14.5	20.8	5.1	68.5	1.4	784.2
176.7	2.9	13.7	4.6	21.7	16.0	8.9	4.6	30.5	1.3	732.5
155.4	2.7	12.8	3.8	19.1	14.1	10.9	4.0	23.3	0.8	708.0
5,731.1	246.3	541.9	436.8	370.6	698.1	235.4	211.5	650.6	201.8	21,538.2
5,740.8	269.8	591.6	461.4	384.1	719.9	243.8	207.2	791.6	232.9	22,743.7
5,598.3	267.2	570.6	444.3	336.9	728.8	248.1	201.7	724.0	204.6	22,027.4
16,137.7	2,205.7	4,378.5	2,811.2	2,100.6	3,671.3	923.3	1,040.6	3,003.5	1,645.7	88,043.0
16,671.1	2,402.9	4,573.8	2,990.0	2,327.6	3,917.6	1,022.8	1,043.3	3,572.4	1,726.4	95,095.8
17,715.5	2,746.3	4,702.8	3,133.8	2,309.4	4,099.2	1,059.2	1,077.7	3,470.1	1,697.9	98,136.7

Table 9. --Western Europe: Agricultural imports from the United States by

Commodity and year	SITC number		European Economic Community						Greece
	Major head-ings	Sub-head-ings	Belgium-Luxembourg	Netherlands	West Germany	France	Italy	Total	
			----- Million dollars -----						
Live animals	1965: 00		0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	3.1	4.2	0.3
	1966:		0.2	0.2	0.1	0.9	3.8	5.2	0.5
	1967:		0.1	0.1	<u>2/</u>	1.3	2.0	3.5	0.4
Meat and meat preparations	1965: 01		2.8	7.3	38.4	20.3	2.3	71.1	1.9
	1966:		2.5	6.6	33.8	23.5	1.5	67.9	1.6
	1967:		3.2	6.6	22.1	21.2	1.8	54.9	1.1
Dairy products and eggs	1965: 02		1.6	17.3	1.1	11.7	6.5	38.2	0.9
	1966:		1.0	6.8	<u>1.0</u>	<u>2/</u>	3.9	12.7	0.8
	1967:		0.3	0.4	0.4	---	1.0	2.1	1.0
Fish and fish preparations	1965: 03		1.5	2.5	0.7	3.1	0.4	8.2	1.2
	1966:		1.7	2.1	0.8	5.3	0.2	10.1	0.8
	1967:		1.8	2.8	1.5	4.8	0.3	11.2	1.1
Cereals and cereal preparations	1965: 04		90.3	165.2	141.7	51.2	153.9	602.3	21.2
	1966:		105.6	187.8	169.7	60.6	191.1	714.8	24.8
	1967:		76.0	156.4	128.3	56.3	66.2	483.2	19.7
(Wheat and flour)	1965: 041		5.2	22.6	24.1	21.1	1.5	74.5	9.3
	1966: 046		8.9	36.8	38.6	27.7	14.6	126.6	1.1
	1967:		10.1	22.3	37.4	30.5	6.2	106.5	0.2
(Rice)	1965: 042		0.9	1.6	6.2	1.2	---	9.9	0.8
	1966:		1.5	4.7	9.5	3.1	<u>2/</u>	18.8	1.0
	1967:		2.8	7.1	10.3	4.9	---	25.1	1.0
(Feed grains)	1965: 043		83.9	140.8	111.2	29.0	152.3	517.2	10.8
	1966: 044		94.9	146.3	121.6	29.7	176.4	568.9	21.9
	1967: 045		62.8	126.4	80.3	20.9	59.8	350.2	17.9
Fruit and vegetables	1965: 05		16.1	15.2	54.0	17.8	4.9	108.0	0.7
	1966:		15.1	16.0	38.3	18.2	6.1	93.7	0.3
	1967:		15.6	15.7	29.4	20.8	5.4	86.9	0.9
Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	1965: 06		0.5	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.1	3.5	0.1
	1966:		1.1	0.7	1.0	1.4	0.1	4.3	<u>2/</u>
	1967:		1.3	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.3	4.5	<u>2/</u>
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc.	1965: 07		0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.0	2.9	<u>2/</u>
	1966:		0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.8	2.8	<u>2/</u>
	1967:		0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.8	3.0	<u>2/</u>
Animal feed	1965: 08		13.0	42.5	40.6	42.6	14.0	152.7	1.9
	1966:		14.2	53.5	69.0	56.5	16.3	209.5	1.6
	1967:		16.3	54.4	67.8	59.3	21.0	218.8	1.1
(Oilseed cake and meal)	1965: 081.3		9.6	17.3	38.4	41.4	10.1	116.8	1.4
	1966:		12.1	20.9	66.3	55.6	12.1	167.0	1.0
	1967:		14.1	27.0	66.4	58.8	18.4	184.7	0.6
(Meatmeal and fishmeal)	1965: 081.4		---	0.1	0.3	---	1.2	1.6	<u>2/</u>
	1966:		<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	0.2	---	0.5	0.7	<u>2/</u>
	1967:		---	0.1	<u>2/</u>	---	<u>2/</u>	0.1	---

See footnotes at end of table.

country, European Economic Community, and total Western Europe, 1965-67

United Kingdom	Norway	Sweden	Denmark	Austria	Switzerland	Portugal	Ireland	Spain	Finland	Total Western Europe
----- Million dollars -----										
1.8	<u>2/</u>	0.4	0.2	---	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	1.2	1.3	---	9.4
1.9	<u>2/</u>	0.8	0.2	---	<u>2/</u>	0.1	0.5	1.7	---	10.9
2.2	<u>2/</u>	0.4	<u>2/</u>	---	<u>2/</u>	0.6	0.6	1.5	---	9.2
18.8	0.2	2.1	0.2	1.2	1.8	<u>2/</u>	---	0.5	---	97.8
20.1	0.1	2.6	0.1	1.4	2.0	<u>2/</u>	---	1.1	0.3	97.2
16.7	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.1	1.4	---	---	0.2	0.2	77.8
0.4	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	0.4	<u>2/</u>	3.4	0.2	<u>2/</u>	2.1	---	45.6
0.6	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	0.2	---	<u>2/</u>	0.7	---	15.0
0.3	<u>2/</u>	0.2	0.1	---	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	---	4.3
15.1	<u>2/</u>	0.7	0.7	<u>2/</u>	0.3	<u>2/</u>	0.1	0.6	---	26.9
17.5	0.1	2.1	1.0	<u>2/</u>	0.3	<u>2/</u>	0.1	0.2	---	32.2
22.1	0.3	2.7	1.1	<u>2/</u>	0.4	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	0.2	---	39.1
169.3	11.5	9.3	25.0	7.8	9.3	12.4	17.9	94.2	3.7	983.9
210.4	22.7	13.3	26.5	19.5	23.0	22.9	19.7	127.5	3.8	1,228.9
159.1	14.6	8.4	20.4	0.8	9.3	12.9	10.2	71.3	1.2	811.1
22.5	1.2	2.8	<u>2/</u>	---	2.7	9.3	3.0	2.5	2.1	129.9
43.6	11.8	4.5	<u>2/</u>	0.4	8.1	8.9	5.0	4.0	2.1	216.1
31.8	4.6	1.8	0.1	<u>2/</u>	4.2	5.9	2.4	0.1	0.3	157.9
6.8	<u>2/</u>	1.0	0.4	0.3	1.9	1.2	0.2	---	0.1	22.6
7.6	<u>2/</u>	1.0	0.4	0.2	3.1	1.8	0.1	<u>2/</u>	---	34.0
11.3	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.3	2.3	---	0.1	---	0.2	41.9
138.8	10.3	4.2	24.5	7.5	4.6	1.9	14.6	91.6	1.6	827.6
157.7	10.7	5.9	25.8	18.7	11.7	12.2	14.5	123.5	1.5	973.0
114.3	9.9	3.8	19.8	0.5	2.8	6.7	7.6	71.2	0.7	605.4
50.2	9.4	20.8	7.6	3.5	10.9	<u>2/</u>	3.8	2.0	6.9	223.8
54.9	11.4	23.7	8.7	3.1	10.7	0.1	4.6	3.8	8.8	223.8
54.2	9.7	22.7	8.5	2.8	9.4	0.1	4.0	3.4	6.7	209.3
1.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	---	6.1
1.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	<u>2/</u>	0.4	<u>2/</u>	---	7.8
1.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	---	6.9
2.2	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	---	<u>2/</u>	0.1	0.7	7.6
2.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	<u>2/</u>	0.2	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	0.1	0.7	7.1
1.8	0.3	0.5	0.2	<u>2/</u>	0.2	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	0.1	0.5	6.6
2.1	0.6	1.9	20.5	1.1	1.4	0.1	5.6	10.6	0.2	198.7
3.5	0.8	1.9	16.9	2.1	2.2	1.3	5.1	12.1	---	257.0
2.2	0.1	0.7	11.8	3.6	3.0	1.1	4.9	1.8	---	249.1
0.7	0.6	1.6	19.7	1.0	0.6	---	5.2	8.5	0.2	156.3
2.1	0.7	1.8	16.0	1.9	1.3	1.1	5.0	11.0	---	208.9
1.0	<u>2/</u>	0.6	11.0	3.4	1.9	1.0	4.5	1.2	---	209.9
0.1	0.1	0.1	---	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	---	---	1.6	---	3.5
<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	---	<u>2/</u>	---	<u>2/</u>	---	0.3	---	1.0
0.1	<u>2/</u>	---	<u>2/</u>	---	---	---	---	<u>2/</u>	---	0.2

--Continued

Table 9.--Western Europe: Agricultural imports from the United States by country,

Commodity and year	SITC number		European Economic Community						Greece
	Major head-ings	Sub-head-ings	Belgium-Luxembourg	Netherlands	West Germany	France	Italy	Total	
----- Million dollars -----									
Miscellaneous food preparations	1965:	09	0.2	2.0	1.4	0.2	0.3	4.1	0.1
	1966:		0.4	2.6	1.0	0.2	0.4	4.6	0.2
	1967:		0.5	2.0	0.8	0.1	0.5	3.9	0.1
(Lard)	1965:	091.3:	2/	1.4	0.8	---	2/	2.2	---
	1966:		0.1	1.8	0.4	---	0.1	2.4	---
	1967:		0.2	1.5	0.3	---	2/	2.0	---
(Margarine and shortening)	1965:	091.4:	2/	---	---	---	2/	0.1	2/
	1966:		2/	---	2/	---	2/	0.1	2/
	1967:		2/	---	2/	---	2/	0.1	2/
Beverages	1965:	11	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	1.3	2/
	1966:		0.1	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.2	1.6	2/
	1967:		0.1	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.3	2.1	2/
(Nonalcoholic)	1965:	111	---	---	2/	2/	---	2/	---
	1966:		2/	2/	2/	2/	---	2/	---
	1967:		---	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	---
(Wine)	1965:	112.1:	2/	---	2/	---	2/	2/	---
	1966:		2/	---	2/	---	2/	2/	---
	1967:		2/	---	---	---	2/	2/	---
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1965:	121	12.2	20.3	76.3	4.0	3.9	116.7	0.1
	1966:		9.9	19.8	90.6	5.6	3.0	128.9	2/
	1967:		13.0	24.1	106.1	5.0	6.2	154.4	2/
Hides and skins	1965:	21	1.9	4.0	26.9	4.2	8.9	45.9	0.5
	1966:		1.9	4.2	26.7	5.7	7.9	46.4	0.8
	1967:		1.1	2.5	16.6	4.2	7.4	31.8	0.4
Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	1965:	22	19.4	47.5	143.9	14.8	45.4	271.0	0.1
	1966:		24.1	58.2	195.2	16.4	52.1	346.0	0.1
	1967:		30.9	56.6	178.1	17.3	57.8	340.7	2/
(Soybeans)	1965:	221.4:	14.2	41.5	138.9	11.6	44.2	250.4	2/
	1966:		20.5	48.3	185.2	14.2	51.5	319.7	---
	1967:		25.6	46.8	170.6	15.6	57.6	316.2	2/
Natural rubber	1965:	231.1:	2/	---	2/	0.5	2/	0.5	0.1
	1966:		2/	2/	2/	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.1
	1967:		2/	---	2/	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.2
Natural fibers	1965:	261-	12.4	10.3	31.8	28.3	33.9	116.7	0.2
	1966:	265	7.7	9.0	22.7	22.3	25.1	86.8	0.5
	1967:		6.3	4.1	22.0	22.4	41.6	96.4	0.1
(Raw Cotton)	1965:	263.1:	8.9	9.2	24.2	25.6	30.6	98.5	0.2
	1966:		5.5	7.2	16.1	20.3	21.9	71.0	0.4
	1967:		4.1	3.3	17.0	20.7	37.2	82.3	2/
Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	1965:	29	1.0	3.3	6.6	3.6	1.7	16.2	0.1
	1966:		1.0	3.9	7.7	3.3	4.1	20.0	0.1
	1967:		1.0	3.9	7.2	2.9	2.8	17.8	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

European Economic Community, and total Western Europe, 1965-67--Continued

United Kingdom	Norway	Sweden	Denmark	Austria	Switzerland	Portugal	Ireland	Spain	Finland	Total Western Europe
----- Million dollars -----										
36.2	0.2	1.4	0.3	2/	0.5	2/	0.2	0.4	---	43.4
17.7	0.2	2.0	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	---	26.6
19.3	0.3	2.0	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	27.4
32.6	---	---	---	---	0.2	2/	0.2	2/	---	35.2
15.3	---	---	---	2/	0.2	2/	---	2/	---	17.9
15.5	---	---	---	2/	0.1	2/	---	---	---	17.6
---	2/	---	2/	---	2/	---	2/	---	---	0.1
2/	0.1	---	2/	---	2/	---	---	---	---	0.2
---	2/	---	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1
0.5	2/	0.8	0.2	2/	0.1	2/	2/	2/	---	2.9
0.6	0.1	0.6	0.2	2/	0.1	2/	2/	0.1	0.1	3.4
0.6	0.1	0.9	0.2	2/	0.1	2/	2/	0.1	0.1	4.2
2/	---	2/	2/	---	---	---	---	2/	---	2/
2/	---	2/	2/	---	2/	---	---	---	---	2/
2/	---	2/	2/	---	2/	---	---	---	---	2/
2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	---	---	---	---	2/
2/	---	---	2/	---	2/	---	2/	2/	---	2/
93.9	4.7	3.0	13.2	3.7	20.1	3.0	9.1	5.4	5.1	278.0
135.0	7.6	22.3	13.5	4.4	16.4	3.1	12.3	4.5	4.4	352.4
130.6	6.9	14.6	13.9	3.8	18.1	3.1	12.1	7.5	5.4	370.4
14.2	0.6	2.1	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	2.9	0.8	69.7
14.7	0.7	2.0	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	3.5	0.6	71.6
10.1	0.6	2.0	0.2	0.7	1.9	0.3	2/	3.3	0.3	51.6
19.6	14.9	0.6	45.3	2/	0.8	2/	0.1	38.7	3.2	394.3
18.4	18.1	0.1	34.9	2/	1.3	0.8	0.2	77.0	3.2	500.1
13.2	18.1	0.2	50.3	2/	1.1	---	0.4	92.9	---	516.9
18.0	14.8	0.6	45.1	---	2/	---	---	37.9	2.8	368.7
16.1	17.8	2/	34.4	---	2/	---	---	75.4	3.0	466.4
10.9	17.9	2/	49.9	---	2/	---	---	91.9	0.9	487.7
2/	---	---	2/	2/	2/	---	2/	2/	---	0.6
0.1	2/	2/	2/	2/	0.1	2/	2/	2/	---	1.0
0.1	2/	---	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	---	1.0
35.9	2.0	8.0	1.0	3.7	7.9	3.5	1.4	4.9	1.6	186.8
33.5	1.8	7.7	1.7	2.3	4.6	0.8	2.2	2.7	2.0	146.6
27.7	1.6	8.4	2.8	1.9	5.9	0.3	2.0	0.8	2.0	149.9
24.9	2.0	8.0	1.0	3.5	7.6	3.4	1.3	4.2	1.6	156.2
21.3	1.7	7.7	1.6	2.1	4.4	0.8	2.2	1.5	1.9	116.6
18.2	1.5	8.2	2.7	1.8	5.7	0.2	2.0	0.1	2.0	124.7
6.6	0.3	1.2	1.3	0.4	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.5	29.7
6.0	0.4	1.1	1.7	0.6	1.8	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.4	33.9
5.3	0.4	1.1	1.8	0.5	1.7	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.3	30.8

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Table 9.--Western Europe: Agricultural imports from the United States by country,

Commodity and year	SITC number		European Economic Community						Greece
	Major headings	Sub-headings 1/	Belgium-Luxembourg	Netherlands	West Germany	France	Italy	Total	
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	1965:	4	4.0	22.3	39.4	5.6	13.5	84.8	9.9
	1966:		2.1	15.4	18.3	3.2	17.2	56.2	1.2
	1967:		1.4	14.1	9.1	5.6	10.3	40.5	2.1
(Fish and marine oils)	1965:	411.1	0.3	3.3	0.6	0.6	2/	4.8	---
	1966:		0.3	2.1	1.5	0.4	0.1	4.4	---
	1967:		0.1	1.7	0.5	---	---	2.3	---
(Animal and vegetable oils and fats processed)	1965:	431	2/	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.5	2.5	2/
	1966:		2/	0.2	1.4	0.4	0.5	2.5	2/
	1967:		0.1	0.4	1.6	0.4	0.5	3.0	2/
Agricultural fats and oils 3/	1965:		3.7	19.9	38.4	4.7	13.1	79.8	9.9
	1966:		1.9	14.9	15.8	2.4	16.7	51.7	1.2
	1967:		1.4	13.5	7.3	5.2	9.9	37.3	2.1
Total agricultural 4/	1965:		176.0	355.1	602.0	205.1	291.7	1,629.9	38.1
	1966:		187.0	383.0	672.5	217.8	332.6	1,792.9	32.7
	1967:		167.6	340.4	587.2	217.8	224.7	1,537.7	27.3
Total imports	1965:		550.0	765.5	2,295.9	1,087.9	988.6	5,687.9	112.7
	1966:		569.1	910.1	2,293.2	1,199.4	1,049.1	6,020.8	131.2
	1967:		589.8	886.1	2,138.4	1,219.3	1,025.3	5,859.0	100.1

1/ Since these are components of major headings, their values are not duplicated in totals.

2/ Less than \$50,000.

3/ 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).

4/ Total agricultural is the sum of all major headings except 03 (Fish) and 11 (Beverages), plus the sum of 111 (Nonalcoholic beverages) and 112.1 (Wine), and minus the sum of 081.4 (Meatmeal and fishmeal), 411.1 (Fish and marine oils), and 431 (Processed oils and fats).

n.a. = Not available. n.e.s. = Not elsewhere specified.

Compiled from OECD Statistical Bulletin, Foreign Trade, Series B and C, 1965, 1966, and 1967 and other official sources. SITC is the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised.

European Economic Community, and total Western Europe, 1965-67--Continued

United Kingdom	Norway	Sweden	Denmark	Austria	Switzerland	Portugal	Ireland	Spain	Finland	Total Western Europe
----- Million dollars -----										
8.5	0.4	8.7	2/	2.3	0.4	2.2	0.5	40.7	0.1	158.5
6.4	0.9	5.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.5	14.5	---	87.5
4.6	0.3	3.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.6	0.3	10.4	---	63.5
0.5	---	6.4	---	---	2/	---	2/	2/	---	11.7
---	0.4	3.4	---	---	---	---	---	2/	---	8.2
---	---	2.3	---	---	2/	---	---	2/	---	4.6
1.3	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	0.1	---	3.9
1.9	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	0.1	---	4.5
2.0	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	0.1	---	5.1
39.3	0.4	2.3	2/	2.3	0.5	2.2	0.7	40.5	0.1	178.0
19.8	0.6	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.5	14.4	---	92.8
18.1	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.6	0.3	10.3	---	71.5
459.1	45.2	54.1	116.1	24.9	59.7	21.8	40.1	203.0	22.8	2,714.8
525.5	64.7	80.6	105.9	34.9	64.8	31.2	45.9	250.4	24.2	3,053.7
446.3	53.2	64.2	111.2	15.6	53.4	20.5	35.0	194.8	16.7	2,575.9
1,885.8	154.6	415.8	240.4	92.3	312.2	74.8	83.6	526.7	101.5	9,688.3
2,020.7	179.6	427.5	236.5	100.9	354.4	81.6	97.6	608.9	97.4	10,357.2
2,215.4	176.0	436.5	269.4	80.6	343.9	72.8	87.1	584.5	83.1	10,308.4

Table 10.--Western Europe: Agricultural exports by country,

Commodity and year	SITC number		European Economic Community						Greece
	Major head-ings	Sub-head-ings	Belgium-Luxembourg	Netherlands	West Germany	France	Italy	Total	
- - - - - Million dollars - - - - -									
Live animals	1965	00	20.0	41.1	31.3	50.4	0.5	143.3	0.6
	1966		19.3	29.7	27.5	35.4	0.9	113.8	1.1
	1967		41.2	36.6	51.4	54.1	0.7	184.0	0.9
Meat and meat preparations	1965	01	49.6	380.1	21.7	104.1	21.8	577.3	0.1
	1966		69.1	386.0	16.6	117.3	27.1	616.1	2/
	1967		109.4	414.3	33.2	119.6	20.8	697.3	2/
Dairy products and eggs	1965	02	73.8	334.5	56.1	176.3	39.8	680.5	1.2
	1966		68.8	327.8	63.3	238.8	39.8	738.5	1.0
	1967		82.8	336.3	97.3	272.3	37.6	826.3	1.0
Fish and fish preparations	1965	03	10.3	62.6	30.6	17.7	3.1	124.3	1.6
	1966		11.3	72.5	33.3	23.7	4.0	144.8	1.7
	1967		12.8	74.6	35.0	25.8	4.5	152.7	1.5
Cereals and cereal preparations	1965	04	64.3	87.6	120.0	534.6	112.0	918.5	0.6
	1966		71.6	69.8	90.2	584.7	62.5	878.8	32.8
	1967		64.1	97.8	75.5	575.9	86.9	900.2	32.0
(Wheat and flour)	1965	:041,	13.7	21.1	37.0	312.2	22.0	406.0	---
	1966	:046	16.4	8.1	33.5	277.2	19.6	354.8	29.0
	1967		7.0	22.0	34.1	201.9	41.7	306.7	25.3
(Feed grains)	1965	:043,	12.3	28.0	37.6	184.5	59.6	322.0	---
	1966	:044,	15.6	19.8	18.6	268.5	16.7	339.2	---
	1967	:045	16.8	32.8	7.9	326.3	2.8	386.6	5.1
Fruits and vegetables	1965	05	87.3	330.0	31.5	186.7	550.4	1,185.9	88.9
	1966		82.3	329.2	36.0	178.0	591.4	1,216.9	90.5
	1967		92.6	357.3	46.1	192.5	605.5	1,294.0	94.6
Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	1965	06	26.8	29.0	8.1	130.0	3.8	197.7	0.7
	1966		22.1	34.0	9.6	96.2	4.4	166.3	1.1
	1967		27.2	34.1	12.4	67.1	8.3	149.1	1.1
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc.	1965	07	17.9	107.0	19.4	13.7	13.8	171.8	0.2
	1966		19.8	113.6	24.6	13.9	17.3	189.2	0.3
	1967		24.2	157.4	32.9	14.9	18.7	248.1	0.2
Animal feed	1965	08	20.3	56.8	41.5	53.8	11.0	183.4	2/
	1966		27.9	58.4	43.1	64.0	15.0	208.4	0.3
	1967		25.5	58.0	62.4	63.4	14.6	223.9	1.8
(Oilseed cake and meal)	1965	:081.3:	6.2	27.1	25.0	7.1	7.5	72.9	2/
	1966		7.6	30.2	22.8	9.6	10.2	80.4	0.3
	1967		9.2	25.5	30.8	6.2	9.9	81.6	1.7
(Meatmeal and fishmeal)	1965	:081.4:	2.1	2.2	1.1	3.8	2/	9.2	---
	1966		2.3	1.5	1.3	5.0	2/	10.1	---
	1967		1.3	0.8	1.3	2.9	2/	6.3	---
Miscellaneous food preparations	1965	09	17.1	60.3	10.2	25.4	9.6	122.6	2/
	1966		28.1	65.7	12.2	31.6	8.0	145.6	0.1
	1967		24.9	68.6	14.7	28.5	9.7	146.4	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

European Economic Community, and total Western Europe, 1965-67

United Kingdom	Norway	Sweden	Denmark	Austria	Switzerland	Portugal	Ireland	Spain	Finland	Total Western Europe
----- Million dollars -----										
103.4	0.1	1.6	89.4	36.4	3.7	0.4	143.0	4.8	0.7	527.4
63.8	<u>2/</u>	1.6	60.9	24.9	2.9	0.6	139.1	5.7	0.4	414.8
70.6	<u>2/</u>	1.1	39.3	39.4	2.7	0.8	135.6	1.3	0.3	476.0
28.0	7.6	30.9	525.4	6.5	1.9	0.7	108.0	1.5	2.7	1,290.6
35.8	6.3	45.6	596.4	9.7	1.6	0.7	113.7	1.7	2.0	1,429.6
28.3	7.2	42.8	578.4	9.4	2.2	0.6	161.5	3.7	7.7	1,539.1
29.6	10.6	11.8	224.7	26.6	53.9	3.9	37.8	0.1	47.7	1,128.4
33.5	11.9	13.2	219.4	25.5	60.4	3.6	43.9	0.2	43.7	1,194.8
30.6	12.7	9.1	219.4	30.5	64.5	3.4	53.2	0.2	38.3	1,289.2
28.4	139.4	9.5	98.5	0.3	0.5	53.9	5.5	39.9	---	501.8
27.7	147.6	8.3	100.1	0.3	0.7	49.5	7.0	49.2	0.1	537.0
26.2	141.3	7.2	97.3	0.4	0.7	50.1	6.4	51.3	0.1	535.2
61.4	1.1	44.3	42.2	1.7	6.6	1.0	3.3	16.4	0.3	1,097.4
116.5	1.3	34.5	36.9	2.0	7.1	0.6	4.2	8.5	4.1	1,127.3
111.9	1.7	43.2	29.8	4.0	7.7	0.6	4.6	63.5	0.8	1,200.0
1.3	<u>2/</u>	19.2	5.2	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	0.2	4.2	---	436.1
1.5	<u>2/</u>	8.8	5.3	<u>2/</u>	0.1	---	0.2	---	2.0	401.7
1.5	0.3	15.3	<u>2/</u>	2.0	0.1	<u>2/</u>	0.2	47.4	25.3	424.1
13.3	<u>2/</u>	14.9	23.0	0.3	0.1	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	0.1	---	373.7
67.0	---	13.4	15.9	0.2	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	0.1	1.6	437.4
60.7	---	17.6	15.7	0.4	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	0.1	0.1	---	486.3
31.7	0.9	7.3	13.4	4.9	6.6	31.3	7.6	315.5	0.8	1,694.8
42.7	1.8	8.9	14.2	5.5	8.1	33.5	9.4	365.0	2.2	1,798.7
36.1	1.0	9.4	13.2	6.1	10.5	44.7	9.7	356.9	2.2	1,878.4
66.6	0.4	1.3	12.0	1.3	2.1	0.1	4.0	2.8	0.8	289.8
60.5	0.4	1.9	8.8	1.2	2.3	0.1	4.7	4.2	1.6	253.1
63.7	0.5	2.8	9.9	1.7	3.0	0.1	4.7	4.6	3.8	245.0
36.8	0.7	3.0	2.5	1.2	28.8	0.7	18.6	6.9	0.9	272.1
37.6	1.1	3.0	3.3	1.3	33.3	1.0	20.9	10.3	1.6	302.9
40.9	1.5	3.2	4.2	4.5	29.0	0.8	24.9	11.7	2.4	371.4
16.6	48.1	0.3	37.2	1.6	1.4	2.7	4.6	1.4	---	297.3
21.4	48.7	1.3	38.1	1.5	1.3	4.2	5.4	1.3	---	331.9
23.3	78.7	0.6	43.0	1.7	1.3	4.9	8.4	3.3	---	390.9
n.a.	0.5	<u>2/</u>	15.1	<u>2/</u>	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	---	89.6
n.a.	0.5	0.1	14.1	<u>2/</u>	0.3	1.8	0.3	0.5	---	98.3
n.a.	3.9	<u>2/</u>	16.5	<u>2/</u>	0.2	2.9	0.4	2.4	---	109.6
n.a.	47.3	0.1	13.2	0.2	<u>2/</u>	0.9	0.6	<u>2/</u>	---	71.5
n.a.	48.0	0.2	13.1	0.1	<u>2/</u>	1.4	0.9	<u>2/</u>	---	73.8
n.a.	74.5	0.1	13.1	0.2	<u>2/</u>	0.8	1.3	---	---	96.3
30.8	4.5	2.9	8.4	0.9	11.5	1.3	4.0	0.5	---	187.4
32.3	5.0	2.9	12.9	1.6	14.8	1.4	3.5	0.6	---	220.7
30.9	4.8	2.8	12.8	1.5	16.3	1.7	2.7	0.2	---	220.3

--Continued

Table 10.--Western Europe: Agricultural exports by country, European

Commodity and year	SITC number		European Economic Community						Greece
	Major headings	Sub-headings	Belgium Luxem- bourg	Nether- lands	West Germany	France	Italy	Total	
			----- Million dollars -----						
Beverages	1965	11	16.8	34.3	42.4	296.9	74.1	464.5	6.3
	1966		19.9	36.4	44.2	324.2	80.6	505.3	6.7
	1967		20.2	40.9	48.8	344.4	85.1	539.4	7.3
(Nonalcoholic)	1965	111	1.6	4.2	1.2	10.5	1.9	19.4	2/
	1966		1.8	4.3	1.8	11.7	3.0	22.6	2/
	1967		2.0	4.7	2.1	12.1	3.9	24.8	2/
(Wine)	1965	112.1	4.7	0.4	14.8	169.6	67.6	257.1	5.5
	1966		6.2	1.3	15.9	191.6	72.1	287.1	5.8
	1967		5.1	3.1	18.0	198.3	74.8	299.3	5.8
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1965	121	2.4	8.5	3.4	2.5	9.0	25.8	112.9
	1966		2.2	8.5	3.4	1.8	10.2	26.1	111.6
	1967		1.6	8.3	5.6	1.3	9.8	26.6	137.3
Hides and skins	1965	21	14.3	29.8	31.5	41.9	13.3	130.8	12.0
	1966		14.9	39.4	42.4	47.6	13.8	158.1	13.0
	1967		13.4	35.4	38.2	46.3	11.3	144.6	11.4
Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	1965	22	5.2	10.4	2.1	18.2	0.7	36.6	0.2
	1966		5.1	8.4	2.1	17.9	0.5	34.0	0.1
	1967		4.9	7.9	3.2	14.7	0.5	31.2	0.1
Natural rubber	1965	231.1	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	2.0	---
	1966		0.7	0.4	0.9	0.3	2/	2.3	2/
	1967		0.7	1.2	0.8	0.6	2/	3.3	---
Natural fibers	1965	261-	148.8	42.4	46.2	152.6	19.3	409.3	22.0
	1966	265	138.5	42.0	49.6	156.7	18.1	404.9	29.4
	1967		121.3	44.3	45.9	129.2	19.0	359.7	42.7
Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	1965	29	31.9	198.3	42.4	42.4	53.2	368.2	5.2
	1966		34.6	206.4	47.0	48.0	55.6	391.6	5.4
	1967		35.8	227.2	48.9	49.6	53.2	414.7	5.1
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	1965	4	16.1	56.1	60.2	29.0	13.9	175.3	3.9
	1966		17.5	57.8	64.8	36.5	15.2	191.8	6.2
	1967		21.1	61.7	72.4	33.3	15.1	203.6	24.0
Agricultural oils and fats ^{3/}	1965		20.6	66.4	38.2	39.1	17.0	181.3	3.9
	1966		18.7	67.7	40.5	43.7	15.7	186.3	6.2
	1967		20.3	64.5	46.4	38.4	14.4	184.0	23.8
Total agricultural ^{4/}	1965		597.7	1,754.5	516.1	1,735.3	939.9	5,543.5	254.0
	1966		624.1	1,758.1	522.3	1,863.7	953.4	5,721.6	298.7
	1967		691.5	1,925.2	630.0	1,866.5	988.5	6,101.7	358.0
Total exports	1965		6,381.7	6,393.3	17,892.4	10,048.2	7,188.0	47,903.6	327.8
	1966		6,829.0	6,752.3	20,134.1	10,886.2	8,031.9	52,633.5	406.0
	1967		7,032.4	7,287.6	21,735.7	11,377.5	8,701.7	56,134.9	495.2

^{1/} Since these are components of major headings, their values are not duplicated in totals. ^{2/} Less than \$50,000. ^{3/} Agricultural fats and oils include lard, margarine and shortening and all other oils and fats except marine and processed. ^{4/} Total agricultural is the sum of all major headings except 03 (Fish) and 11 (Beverages) plus the sum of 111 (Nonalcoholic beverages) and 112.1 (Wine), and minus the sum of 081.4 (Meatmeal and fishmeal), Marine oil, and Processed oils and fats.

Economic Community. and total Western Europe, 1965-67--Continued

United Kingdom	Norway	Sweden	Denmark	Austria	Switzerland	Portugal	Ireland	Spain	Finland	Total Western Europe
----- Million dollars -----										
344.9	1.0	1.1	25.8	2.7	1.8	44.1	21.4	47.4	0.2	961.2
383.1	1.0	0.6	30.1	2.3	1.9	49.7	23.0	50.5	1.0	1,055.2
381.8	1.0	0.5	32.6	2.5	2.3	56.9	24.0	57.3	2.1	1,107.7
7.7	2/	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	2/	0.1	---	29.1
6.7	2/	0.2	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	2/	0.1	---	31.9
7.0	2/	0.2	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	2/	0.1	---	34.7
1.3	---	2/	0.7	1.5	0.6	42.3	n.a.	44.4	---	353.4
1.3	---	2/	0.7	0.8	0.7	47.2	n.a.	47.0	---	390.6
1.2	---	2/	0.7	0.7	0.7	51.7	n.a.	53.0	---	413.1
2/	2/	0.2	0.2	0.1	2/	---	2/	0.1	---	139.3
2/	2/	2/	0.2	0.4	2/	---	2/	0.1	---	138.4
2/	2/	2/	0.3	0.2	2/	---	2/	0.2	---	164.6
15.1	32.4	36.1	51.4	3.1	8.0	0.5	4.7	6.2	25.2	325.5
19.8	37.0	39.4	65.9	3.5	9.5	0.7	6.6	7.2	28.6	389.3
20.6	33.8	31.0	54.8	4.1	9.5	0.6	7.7	5.5	26.1	349.7
0.8	---	8.6	5.8	1.0	2/	2/	---	0.2	---	53.2
0.8	---	2.0	6.0	1.6	2/	2/	---	0.2	---	44.7
0.8	---	2.3	4.0	1.7	2/	0.1	---	0.4	---	40.6
n.a.	2/	2.4	2/	2/	2/	2/	n.a.	---	---	4.4
n.a.	2/	2.7	2/	---	2/	2/	n.a.	---	---	5.0
n.a.	2/	2.0	2/	---	2/	2/	n.a.	2/	---	5.3
167.2	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	6.6	0.5	16.7	5.0	---	636.5
162.7	2.4	2.5	2.0	1.9	8.0	0.9	14.3	8.4	---	637.4
127.4	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.5	7.3	---	10.2	7.8	0.1	562.2
12.7	4.3	4.3	59.9	2.6	5.2	4.5	2.6	12.5	1.6	483.6
11.9	4.1	4.1	60.4	3.1	5.2	4.6	2.8	13.4	1.8	508.4
10.6	3.9	4.6	60.1	3.6	5.5	5.2	2.9	14.7	2.0	532.9
18.7	45.0	13.1	30.3	0.7	3.1	6.9	2.1	18.2	2.9	320.2
17.1	51.6	12.4	25.3	0.7	3.6	8.2	2.4	47.7	2.3	369.3
16.5	43.5	14.4	28.1	0.5	3.8	8.6	2.3	65.1	3.8	414.2
12.9	4.4	8.5	21.5	0.6	2.2	5.1	2.4	17.9	1.8	262.5
11.2	4.3	8.4	21.8	0.6	2.5	6.7	2.8	46.9	1.3	299.0
11.7	4.2	9.8	20.9	0.4	2.9	7.9	2.8	64.3	2.6	335.3
617.2	66.8	165.2	1,079.2	92.3	138.6	93.8	356.1	436.3	82.5	8,925.5
654.0	73.1	171.5	1,129.5	85.3	157.5	104.2	369.7	520.8	87.3	9,373.2
610.2	74.3	166.1	1,075.7	111.1	163.0	121.8	426.9	591.4	86.3	9,886.5
13,226.7	1,442.6	3,973.1	2,273.2	1,600.0	2,939.3	576.4	610.5	966.5	1,426.8	77,266.5
14,118.2	1,563.3	4,272.5	2,401.8	1,683.6	3,251.6	619.5	658.8	1,253.6	1,505.8	84,368.2
13,862.2	1,736.4	4,528.1	2,473.6	1,808.8	3,471.1	701.4	760.2	1,384.1	1,534.4	88,890.4

Note: Trade data for the United Kingdom do not include re-exports.

n.a. = Not available. n.e.s. = Not elsewhere specified.

Compiled from OECD Statistical Bulletin, Foreign Trade, Series B and C, 1965, 1966, and 1967 and other official sources. SITC is the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised.

Table 11--Western Europe: Selected

Country	Population, 1967	Labor force				Share of total consumer expenditures used for food, at 1958 prices	
		Total, 1966	Agricultural, 1966	Agricultural as percentage of total ^{1/}		1958	1967
				1957	1966		
		Millions		Percent			
Belgium-Luxembourg	9.9	3.9	0.2	8	6	29	25
France ^{2/} ^{5/}	49.9	20.3	3.4	23	17	33	29
West Germany ^{2/} ^{4/} ^{5/}	59.9	27.2	2.9	16	11	39	34
Italy	52.3	19.6	4.7	32	24	46	37
Netherlands	12.6	4.6	0.4	12	8	33	27
Total EC	184.6	75.7	11.6	22	15	36	32
Austria	7.3	3.4	0.7	27	20	37	30
Denmark	4.8	2.3	0.4	23	16	26	22
Finland	4.7	2.2	0.6	39	28	41	29
Greece	8.7	3.8	0.8	54	47	43	36
Ireland ^{2/}	2.9	1.1	0.3	36	30	38	31
Norway	3.8	1.5	0.3	24	18	32	29
Portugal	9.4	3.3	1.1	44	33	46	31
Spain	32.1	12.5	4.0	42	32	43	43
Sweden	7.9	3.8	0.4	16	10	29	23
Switzerland ^{2/}	6.1	2.7	0.2	13	9	26	25
United Kingdom	55.2	26.2	0.9	4	3	30	26
Total W. Europe	327.6	138.6	22.2	22	16	34	31

^{1/} Agricultural labor force includes fishing, forestry and hunting.

^{2/} Values are reported at factor cost except for the following countries which report in market prices: France, West Germany, Ireland, and Switzerland.

^{3/} Gross agricultural production includes fishing, forestry and hunting for all countries except France which includes wine but excludes fishing.

^{4/} Includes West Berlin.

^{5/} For the 1957-59 period, France includes the Saar; for the 1965-67 period, West Germany includes the Saar.

Index of gross domestic production, at 1958 prices ^{2/} (1957-59=100)			Index of gross agricultural production, at 1958 prices ^{2/ 3/} (1957-59=100)			Gross agricultural production as percentage of gross domestic production	
1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	Average 1957-59	Average 1965-67
						----- Percent -----	
136	140	147	99	96	112	7	5
139	145	153	125	123	129	10	9
157	160	160	114	112	124	7	5
156	170	178	122	121	120	20	17
134	139	149	111	96	102	10	8
144	151	157	114	110	117	10	9
136	143	152	101	105	100	13	9
145	148	151	113	108	127	18	14
163	168	175	130	121	119	22	16
152	163	169	124	126	132	29	23
139	145	154	114	109	111	23	17
142	148	152	113	114	109	12	9
161	165	174	114	106	109	28	19
147	157	165	135	149	128	26	23
139	141	145	104	98	107	9	6
141	145	147	143	146	151	7	7
128	130	132	128	128	132	4	6
143	148	152	124	124	129	12	9

Note: Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

Compiled from data in OECD publications and official country statistics.

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