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THE 1964 WESTERN EUROPE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

Supplement No. 2 To The 1964 World Agricultural Situation

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE
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TIME REFERENCES

Crop, livestock, and trade 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 1962/63. Hyphens, such as 1956-60, indicate averages for several years.

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1964 Western Europe Agricultural Situation

Introduction



Western Europe continues to exhibit strong overall economic growth and continues as the region having the highest growth rate in the free world. Prospects are excellent for continued economic expansion in 1964 at a rate not much different, perhaps slightly lower, than in 1963. Growth in the gross domestic product in the European Economic Community (EEC) during 1964 may approximate 4 to 4.5 percent in real terms. Economic activity is expanding in the United Kingdom and Spain and continuing at a relatively high level in most of the other European countries.

Some difficulties that have arisen are being attacked by governments. France has adopted a series of measures to cope with the threat of inflation. These cover direct price controls, fiscal and monetary measures, and some import liberalization. Italy is also experiencing internal inflation problems and a change in its balance-of-payments situation. The latter was caused chiefly by a sharp rise in imports because of reduced agricultural production and a strong rise in consumer demand. Political uncertainties and an exodus of capital were also involved. In some countries monetary controls have been tightened, but in Denmark they have been eased since the pressure of demand has receded somewhat.

Economic policies recommended by the Common Market Commission recognize that employment may not rise as much in 1964 as last year and anticipate that the rate of growth in productive investment in the EEC as a whole may continue about unchanged from 1963. The Commission has suggested that priority be given to price stabilization in France and Italy even though implementing actions may have some dampening effects on the economic growth rate. The Commission has suggested that the continuing imbalance in international accounts stems more from capital movements than from disequilibria in current accounts. Recent data indicate that the Common Market's trade balance (excluding intra-Market trade) showed a deficit of \$755 million in the second quarter of 1963 compared with \$415 million in the same quarter of 1962. Last year's second quarter deficit, however, was somewhat smaller than in the preceding quarter (\$809 million). (The following terms in this report are used as synonyms for European Economic Community: EEC, Common Market, the Community.)

There was some slackening--beginning in 1962 and extending into 1963--in growth of the international reserve position for Western Europe as a whole. The trade deficit apparently increased in the first half of 1963, but capital inflow continued strong. The French surplus position persisted last year, aided by strong capital inflow, but the Italian position weakened. Economic

expansion in the United Kingdom appears, thus far, to have stimulated imports more than exports.

Agricultural output continues to expand in most of Western Europe, but in most countries the gross agricultural product is growing at a substantially slower rate than the gross national product. Thus, the share of agricultural product in gross national product continues to decline. In many countries, however, the exodus of labor from agriculture in recent years has pushed the annual gain in agricultural labor productivity well above the annual gain in nonagricultural labor productivity. Exceptions are Portugal and Spain. Increased mechanization, increased use of fertilizers, and other technological advances are also contributing strongly to higher farm labor productivity. In 1962 the agricultural labor force as a proportion of the total labor force ranged from a low 3.8 percent in the United Kingdom to 47 percent in Greece.

Agricultural production in Western Europe last year maintained the record output of 1962 despite the severe winter of 1962/63 which damaged some of the fall-seeded crops in Northern Europe, and the unfavorable harvest weather which reduced the quality of some grain crops.

The index of net agricultural production for 1963/64 is forecast at 125 (1952/53-1954/55 = 100), 1 point above the revised index of a year earlier, and considerably above 1961/62 (table 1). However, the rise in production merely offset the population increase and the index of per capita production was unchanged from last year's record level of 115.

Substantial production increases in 1963 occurred in Austria, Finland, France, West Germany, Greece, and Spain; output in Belgium increased only slightly. These gains were more than enough to offset declines in Denmark, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland. Output was unchanged in Norway and the United Kingdom.

Following a bumper wheat crop of 43.9 million metric tons in Western Europe in 1962, output last year declined substantially to 36.3 million tons. Production declined in all countries except West Germany. A large part of this decline was due to the severe winter of 1962/63 which destroyed a considerable acreage of fall-seeded wheat. Most of this acreage was replanted to feedgrains. As a result the output of feedgrains, including rye, increased sharply and probably totaled 58.3 million metric tons last year compared with 53.7 million in 1962. In addition to the large feedgrain output, a substantial quantity of wheat will again be available for livestock feed because of reduced quality due to the unfavorable weather during harvest.

Production of potatoes, sugar beets, deciduous and citrus fruit, and tobacco increased in 1963 while the output of cotton and rice declined slightly. Olive oil production was up sharply from 1962's low level; a near-record crop is forecast for Spain.

The production of beef and veal in 1963 continued the uptrend of recent years with output estimated at about 6.3 million metric tons. Pork production remained about stable at 6.7 million metric tons. Small increases in egg

production and substantial increases in poultry meat output also occurred. The production of milk and butter continued downward.

Agricultural imports into Western Europe during 1963/64 will continue at a high level. However, the composition of imports probably will change somewhat from the previous year. The reduced, poorer quality wheat crop in nearly all West European countries will result in increased imports of both soft wheats and quality (high protein) wheats for blending. Decreased exports of soft wheat from this area seem likely. Imports from the United States are expected to increase substantially.

Table 1.--Western Europe: Indices of agricultural production, total and per capita, by countries, 1960/61-1963/64 1/

(1952/53-1954/55 = 100)								
Country	Total				Per capita			
	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64
		<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u>		<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u>
Austria	129	127	135	138	127	125	131	134
Belgium	114	118	123	124	109	112	117	117
Denmark	113	115	117	116	108	110	110	108
Finland	116	127	119	122	109	118	109	111
France	123	124	125	129	117	117	119	117
West Germany	124	113	128	131	112	101	113	115
Greece	120	142	138	141	113	138	134	136
Ireland	109	105	103	101	113	109	107	105
Italy	116	124	119	117	112	118	113	110
Netherlands	130	130	135	132	119	117	121	116
Norway	111	117	114	114	104	108	105	105
Portugal	120	120	129	127	113	108	115	113
Spain	114	110	123	129	108	100	111	115
Sweden	91	93	94	91	87	89	90	86
Switzerland	119	118	123	120	107	104	106	101
United Kingdom:	117	117	126	126	113	111	119	118
Total	119	119	124	125	112	111	115	115

1/ Excludes food produced from imported feed. 2/ Revised. 3/ Preliminary
4/ Forecast.

It is expected that total feedgrain imports into Western Europe in 1963/64 will decline from a year earlier. Requirements will continue to increase due to rising livestock numbers. However, the increase may not be large enough to maintain the level of feedgrain imports because of increased feedgrain output in Western Europe and the availability of substantial quantities of low quality wheat for feed use.

The United States continues as the major source of feedgrains imported into Western Europe. During 1962/63, such imports reached a record level of 10 million metric tons. Imports from the United States during 1963/64 are expected to decline from a year earlier.

Import demand for edible vegetable oils will be supported by population growth, continued economic expansion, and higher prices for butter. However, near-record olive oil production may tend to hold down imports. U.S. soybean exports should continue at least at the high levels of recent years and may increase considerably as new oilseed crushing plants begin operating. Spain, the largest U.S. soybean oil market, plans to build 8 new plants this year with a total capacity of nearly 2,000 metric tons per day. Imports of oilcake and meal from the United States are expected to continue at or slightly above a year earlier.

Imports of citrus and deciduous fruit and preparations will be lower in 1963/64 because of increased output in Western Europe and reduced U.S. supplies.

Imports of cotton will be higher in 1963/64 due to the upturn in the cotton utilization cycle in Western Europe. As a result, imports from the United States are expected to increase substantially.

Tobacco imports are expected to continue the uptrend of recent years. Imports from the United States during 1963/64 are expected to recover to the 1961/62 level.

Western Europe

Agricultural Trade



U. S. agricultural exports to Western Europe declined 10 percent from 1961/62 to 1962/63 (July-June years) and were down 6 percent from 1960/61. Total export values were \$2.01 billion in 1960/61, \$2.09 billion in 1961/62, and \$1.88 billion in 1962/63. Major declines from 1961/62 occurred in wheat and wheat flour, \$177 million; cotton, \$130 million; poultry, \$32 million; tobacco, \$30 million; and animal fats, \$13 million. Increases occurred for oilseeds, \$54 million; oilcake and meal, \$42 million; and fruits and vegetables, \$23 million. Total feedgrain exports in both years were very close to \$463 million.

U.S. agricultural exports to the EEC declined 10 percent in the year following the imposition of marketing and trade regulations under the Common Agricultural Policy on July 30, 1962. Exports to the EEC totaled \$1,070 million in the year ended June 30, 1963, compared with \$1,184 million in 1961/62 and \$1,100 million during 1960/61. U.S. exports of wheat and wheat flour, poultry, and eggs, all subject to variable import levies, declined 66 percent, 40 percent, and 54 percent respectively. Despite the heavy buildup of EEC feedgrain stocks in June 1962, U.S. exports increased 1 percent over the previous year and nearly 40 percent above the 1960/61 level. EEC feedgrain imports are also subject to variable import levies.

The total value of U.S. exports of commodities not subject to variable import levies was almost the same during 1962/63 as in the previous year. Declines were registered for cotton, lard and tallow, rice, tobacco, and vegetable oils. Offsetting were substantially larger shipments of soybeans, fruits and vegetables, and other commodities.

It is expected that U.S. exports to the Common Market during fiscal year 1963/64 will be higher than a year earlier. Increased exports during the year ending June 30, 1964, are expected for wheat, cotton, soybeans, tobacco, and animal fats with little change expected in exports of feedgrains.

The total trade of Western Europe has been increasing substantially in recent years. Between 1959 and 1962 total exports including intra-European trade increased 31 percent--from \$43.8 billion to \$56.8 billion. Total imports increased even faster--37 percent--from \$47.2 billion to \$64.7 billion. Trade in agricultural products also increased, both exports and imports, but at a more modest rate. Agricultural exports of Western Europe rose 11 percent from \$5.8 billion to \$6.8 billion between 1960 and 1962 while agricultural imports were rising 8.5 percent from \$16.8 billion to \$18.0 billion.

U.S. exports of farm products to Western Europe in 1962, at \$1.99 billion, were 18 percent above the \$1.68 billion in 1959 and almost the same as the unusually high level in 1957. Western Europe has been taking a slightly smaller share of total U.S. exports of farm products in recent years. The share was 39 percent in 1962 compared with 43 percent in 1959. Nevertheless, 6 of the 10 largest markets for U.S. farm product exports in 1962 were in Western Europe. These were the United Kingdom, West Germany, Netherlands, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Furthermore, Western Europe is by far the best regional dollar market for U.S. farm exports. Western Europe in 1957 accounted for 49 percent of total dollar exports of farm products. In 1959 this share was 51 percent and in 1962 it was almost 54 percent. Total dollar exports in 1962 were \$3.5 billion; \$1.89 billion went to Western Europe.

The most important European agricultural export commodities in 1962 were meat and meat preparations, dairy products and eggs, cereal products, and fruits and vegetables. Leading import items included the above products and oilseeds, natural fibers (particularly cotton), tobacco, hides and skins, and agricultural fats and oils.

Most of the trade of Western Europe is accounted for by the two major organizations, The European Economic Community and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). The EEC is more important in the value of total trade, total agricultural trade, and in the rate of increase in trade during 1959-62.

The EEC in 1962 accounted for over 60 percent of the value of total West European exports and over 55 percent of imports. The Community increased its total exports 35.6 percent and total imports 47.2 percent from 1959 to 1962. The EEC is moving rapidly towards its goal of free movement of nonagricultural goods among member countries. This liberalization of internal trade has affected the distribution of EEC trade.

Intra-EEC trade, both exports and imports, has shown a remarkable increase over the last few years. Between 1959 and 1962 it increased 66 percent. Common Market exports to the EFTA countries increased 38 percent over this period and imports from EFTA countries rose 42 percent. EEC exports to its Associated Overseas Countries, however, declined 13 percent whereas EEC imports from the Associated Overseas Countries rose 41 percent. Finally, EEC exports to the United States over the same period rose from \$2.37 billion to \$2.45 billion, or 3.2 percent, whereas EEC imports increased from \$2.56 billion to \$4.45 billion--a very large jump of 74 percent. The Community in 1962 accounted for 60 percent of agricultural exports and 55 percent of agricultural imports by Western Europe.

U.S. exports of farm products to the EEC rose 24 percent from \$926 million in 1959 to \$1.15 billion in 1962. This was practically the same as in 1961. The EEC took larger quantities of U.S. feedgrains, tobacco, oilseeds and protein meal, fruits, vegetables, nuts and poultry meat in 1962 than in 1961 and smaller quantities of wheat and flour, cotton, and fats and oils.

The EFTA countries account for a substantial portion of Western Europe's trade--more than 35 percent of its total exports and more than 40 percent of its total imports. EFTA trade has also been increasing but not as rapidly as EEC trade. Between 1959 and 1962 EFTA country exports rose 27 percent and imports rose 29 percent. Intra-EFTA trade increased 57 percent and EFTA exports to EEC rose 51 percent. Imports from the Common Market rose 44 percent and imports from the United States rose 33 percent. EFTA exports to the United States rose only 1 percent.

U.S. agricultural exports to EFTA countries between 1959 and 1962 rose 7 percent from \$622 million to \$666 million. Such exports in 1962 were at almost the same level as in 1961. U.S. exports in 1962 to the United Kingdom, largest of the EFTA countries, were at the lowest level in the past 6 years. Reductions in exports of wheat and flour, cotton, and tobacco were not offset by gains in feedgrains, oilseeds, fruits and vegetables, and animal fats.

Common Market

SITUATION



During 1962 the Community made excellent progress in economic integration on several fronts. Integration in agriculture was begun and it posed many difficult problems. Considerable momentum had been generated, since many phases of economic integration were proceeding with far less difficulty of adjustment than had been anticipated. A quite general spirit of harmony and accommodation prevailed.

This situation was substantially altered in January 1963 when negotiations between the EEC and the United Kingdom were abruptly discontinued. A period of relative inaction ensued during which member governments carefully reconsidered both the political and economic aspects of the situation. In May 1963 and again toward the end of July the Community began to move forward again in both the integration area and the area of its external economic relations.

The latter was reflected in EEC participation in ministerial decisions of the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT) in May 1963. These decisions established the scope and main procedural phases of the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations, now generally referred to as the Kennedy Round.

Progress in economic integration was reflected in agreement in July on a more broadly synchronized handling of Community issues than had been the case earlier when important decisions had been taken in consecutive order in a general spirit of adjustment and accommodation.

The likelihood of expansion of the Community, however, appears to be almost nil--at least in the near future--although it is reported that Austria is actively pursuing the possibility of some form of association. In September 1963 an association agreement between the EEC and Turkey was signed which, when ratified, will provide Turkey with development assistance and improved terms of access for agricultural products including tobacco and raisins. A 3-year trade agreement, which became effective December 1, 1963, was signed by the EEC and the Government of Iran in October. The agreement provides improved terms of access to the EEC for Iranian carpets, raisins, dried apricots, and caviar. A second 5-year convention of association between the EEC and the Associated Overseas Countries was initiated in December 1962 and is expected to come into force about April 1, 1964. This agreement contains provisions for preferential trade relations between the contracting parties and provides that the EEC will make available approximately \$800 million in 1963-1967 for development loans and grants.

Internally, the dismantling of national tariffs continued ahead of the schedule laid out in the Rome Treaty. National tariffs in intra-EEC trade in nonagricultural products now reflect a 60 percent reduction from levels prevailing in 1957. The second alignment of national tariffs toward the Common External Tariff (less 20 percent) occurred on July 1, 1963. The EEC Commission has proposed that all tariffs on manufactured goods in intra-EEC trade be abolished by January 1, 1967.

The first phase of the EEC Common Agricultural Policy was implemented by the rules and regulations effective on July 30, 1962, for cereals(except rice), feedgrains, pork, eggs, poultry meat, fruits and vegetables, and wine. ^{1/} Draft regulations for milk and dairy products, beef and veal, and rice have been under consideration since May 1962. When these regulations come into force about 86 percent of the Common Market's agricultural production and about 62 percent of its internal agricultural trade will be covered by some form of Community marketing and trade regulation.

The Commission's draft regulation on the criteria to be followed in fixing target prices for all farm products has been under consideration since November 1962. These criteria involve (1) incomes of persons working in agriculture, (2) the pattern of production in relation to demand, and (3) the development of the general economy, including external trade. In February 1963 the Commission amended its proposals on price criteria to take into account suggestions from the European Parliament--particularly those dealing with supplies to consumers at fair prices, weight to be given to wages of farm labor as a cost, budget costs of farm price supports, and expansion of world trade.

The Commission in March 1963 submitted a draft regulation on conditions for assistance to member governments from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund. The Commission has proposed that the Fund progressively assume responsibility for refunds on farm product exports to nonmember countries and, in accordance with provisions of Regulation No. 25, assume financial responsibility for denaturing wheat and inventory losses because of price changes on cereal stocks carried over from one marketing year to another. Also, the Commission has proposed conditions for financing structural improvements in agricultural marketing and production.

As 1963 progressed, very little agreement was reached on the proposed financial farm-price and income-support regulation; on the proposed marketing and trade regulations for beef and veal, milk and dairy products, and rice; and on an EEC negotiating position in the forthcoming Kennedy Round. As the end of the year approached another crisis apparently was developing in view of the impasse as described above and the position of at least one member government that basic decisions had to be made on internal agricultural matters before the end of the year. At least one member government believed that

^{1/} A rough index of the scope and complexity of these regulations may be indicated by the fact that between April 1 and July 30, 1962, there were 103 texts issued. Nine were of general scope, 40 concerned the cereals market, 15 were for pork, 28 were for eggs and poultry, and 11 were for fruits and vegetables.

problems of Community external relations, particularly trade, were also very important and had to be substantially resolved for progress to be made in settling internal issues.

In November 1963, the Commission suggested two major solutions to the impasse; (1) common grain prices, a schedule for their achievement, and a plan for subsidies to offset initially and later to partly compensate for farm income reductions resulting from establishment of common grain prices, and (2) a plan for handling agricultural matters in the forthcoming Kennedy Round.

At the end of EEC Ministerial Council meetings just before Christmas it was announced that the deadlock over priorities had been broken and that major agreements, presumably of a compromise nature, had been reached. The agreements covered (1) the financial regulation mentioned above, (2) marketing and trade regulations covering milk and dairy products, beef and veal, and rice, (3) the handling of GATT negotiations for agricultural products, and (4) apparently some determinations of negotiating posture involving both agricultural and nonagricultural products in the Kennedy Round. Thus the EEC surmounted another series of problems involving both integration of its separate country economies and its external relations.

Many important details of EEC agreements reached in December 1963 are still lacking. An evaluation of their impact on agricultural imports to the Community must await further developments. U.S. agricultural export interests are waiting, with some concern, for further information so they can assess future trade developments. One of the few facts which has clearly emerged is that a common grain price for the Community has not been determined.

Major features of the proposed EEC regulations for milk and dairy products, beef and veal, and rice are as follows:

1. Milk and dairy products 2/ - Target, intervention, and threshold price determinations, initially by member countries and later, after price harmonization, on a Community basis. Levies on imports, and both import and export licenses. Continuation of national aids to dairy farming under a system which provides for gradual aid alignment as prices approach a common level. Provision for financing intervention on the butter market and, as necessary, for other dairy products. Surplus disposal and a suggested ceiling, in principle, on the overall milk surplus.

2/ Milk production is reported to account for about 20 percent of the total value of the Community's agricultural production and dairy products for some 7.5 percent of the value of intra-Community trade in farm products. In 1962 the members spent more than \$375 million in aids to dairy farming. Only Italy spends no public funds in direct aid to dairy farming.

2. Beef and veal 3/ - The proposed regulation is similar in some respects to the regulations on pork and cereals. As with cereals, guide prices (target) are provided for calves and mature animals and a permissive rather than compulsory system of market intervention. As with pork, there are customs duties plus a levy system if the market situation requires such action. Common guide prices are proposed to be reached by April 1, 1968. The draft regulation does not provide either guide prices or levies for offals, salted, dried, or smoked meats, or sausages and other prepared or preserved meats. It does provide import control through a system of licenses, which may be suspended depending on the market situation.

3. Rice 4/ - The proposed regulation is based on the principles employed in the Community regulations for cereals and includes a structure of target, intervention, and threshold (import) prices. There are to be 3 threshold prices within the EEC; one applicable to the 4 non-producing member countries (Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands, and West Germany) and a separate threshold price each for France and for Italy. The threshold price in the non-producing countries will be based on short-grain brown rice of standard quality.

The United States does not have a substantial interest in dairy product or carcass beef exports to the EEC but it does have an interest in rice exports. The final decisions on producer prices for rice in the EEC, the level of threshold prices, and the location of price-basing points in the EEC are all matters of considerable concern to U.S. rice exporters. In respect to beef, the United States is anxious that major markets such as the EEC and the United Kingdom do not adopt restrictive trade policies. Such policies would tend to divert larger supplies toward the United States as the largest remaining open beef market.

3/ Beef and veal production in the EEC is reported to account for about 14 percent of the value of farm production and about 7 percent of the value of intra-EEC trade in farm products. The EEC reported a net import of 243,000 metric tons of beef in 1960-61.

4/ The Community reports recent rice production of about 600,000 metric tons annually, husked basis. Imports and exports are in rough overall balance except for broken rice, which is a net import item of about 100,000 tons annually. EEC rice production accounts for less than 0.5 percent of the total value of farm production of the Community but is concentrated in France and Italy.

Western Europe

Fertilizer Trends



This report on fertilizer in Western Europe is in terms of metric tons of plant nutrient material (N for nitrogenous fertilizers, P_2O_5 for phosphate fertilizers, and K_2O for potash). All forms of fertilizers are expressed in terms of these plant nutrients. ^{5/}

Production

Fertilizer production continues to rise. In 1961/62, output of N totaled about 4.5 million metric tons, a 4 percent increase over 1960/61. Production of P_2O_5 moved up slightly (1 percent) during the same period, reaching 3.9 million tons. Output of K_2O totaled 4.0 million tons, continuing the 5 percent or better expansion rate of recent years.

Although fertilizer production capacity has improved markedly, few extensions were made in the 1961/62 period. The capacity for N output increased 4 percent during this period, while that for P_2O_5 and K_2O remained stable. As of July 1, 1962, Western Europe's yearly output capacity, in million tons, was as follows: N--5.2; P_2O_5 --5.1; K_2O --4.2.

Among the West European nations, Germany, France, and Italy, in descending order of importance, were the major N producers in 1961/62. The same 3 countries were the major West European producers of P_2O_5 , with French exceeding German production. Over 90 percent of Western Europe's K_2O production in 1961/62 occurred in Germany and France.

Consumption

The 1962/63 fertilizer consumption of Western Europe is estimated as follows: N--3.6 million tons; P_2O_5 --4.0 million tons; K_2O --3.6 million tons. If these levels were reached, increases ranging 6 to 8 percent above 1961/62 levels will have occurred for all three plant nutrients.

^{5/} Information is from data compiled and published by the OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development).

Trade

Preliminary estimates for 1961/62 show West European imports of N and P_2O_5 up nearly 7 percent from 1960/61. As a result, 1961/62 imports of N totaled 673,000 tons while imports of P_2O_5 totaled 573,000 tons. On the other hand, K_2O imports held steady at 1.4 million tons. Among the major fertilizer importers were Spain (taking 30 percent of N imports), France (taking one-third of P_2O_5 imports), and the United Kingdom (taking 31 percent of K_2O imports).

According to preliminary estimates, West European exports of N and P_2O_5 in 1961/62 increased over the previous year. Exports of N totaled 1.8 million tons (up 8 percent), while P_2O_5 reached 744,000 tons (up 6 percent). Conversely, exports of K_2O in 1961/62 dropped to 1.8 million tons, a 2 percent decline from 1960/61. Germany was the major exporter of N (28 percent of the total), Belgium was the major exporter of P_2O_5 (32 percent of the total), and Germany and France were the major exporters of K_2O (87 percent of the total).

In most West European countries, increasing amounts of fertilizers are being applied as two or even three plant nutrients in chemically or mechanically mixed forms. During the 1960/61 - 1962/63 period Western Europe consumed 27-28 percent of N in compound form compared with 40-42 percent for P_2O_5 and 49-52 percent for K_2O .

SITUATION BY Country



AUSTRIA

During the 10 years prior to 1962, the Austrian gross national product expanded at a phenomenal rate of almost 12 percent annually. However, the growth rate in 1962 was only 2.5 percent, and there was little hope of exceeding this rate in 1963. One of the dampening factors has been prolonged uncertainty as to the effects on the economy of an integrated Europe and Austria's role in this integration. The effect on investment has been particularly significant. There has, as yet, been no action on Austria's application for membership in the EEC. Despite the slowdown in the growth rate, employment reached a record level last fall.

Austrian agriculture contributes only 10 percent to the gross national product, although it employs 28 percent of the labor force. A decade ago it contributed 16 percent, while employing 32 percent of the labor force. Although agricultural production has declined as a percentage of gross national product, it has more than doubled absolutely during the decade.

Austrian agriculture is handicapped by two major structural problems. Almost two-thirds of the farmland lies in mountainous areas where natural factors limit productivity. And, in the northeastern plain, where conditions are more favorable to agriculture, farms are too small to permit the needed modernization of agriculture. Also, capital for modernization is scarce.

Agricultural policy is directed toward income parity for agriculture (which, hopefully, would halt the present rural exodus) to insure sufficient food supplies at stable prices and improve the severely fragmented and frequently unproductive mountain farms. Within this framework, official policy emphasizes improvement and standardization of the quality of fruit and vegetables and thereby improvement of the competitive strength of agriculture. It also emphasizes increased production of livestock rather than field crops.

A Basic Agricultural Law was passed in 1960, requiring the preparation of an annual report on the condition of Austrian agriculture ("Green Report") and the submission of an itemized statement of necessary appropriations from the following year's federal budget for agricultural subsidies and other measures to maintain a viable farm economy. Funds budgeted under this plan ("Green Plan" grants) have been as follows: \$7.7 million in 1961,

\$17.4 million in 1962, \$17.3 million in 1963, and \$21 million for 1964. These grants are used for rural roads, rural electrification, land consolidation and resettlement, disease control, drainage and irrigation, farm buildings, marketing facilities, reforestation, interest reduction for agricultural loans, etc. In addition to these grants, other budget grants to agriculture have been running at about \$13 million annually and agricultural investment loans have been amounting to about \$28 million annually.

Austria is self-sufficient in the production of potatoes and dairy products, having a slight surplus in the latter. It is 98 percent self-sufficient in meat, being a net exporter of beef and veal and a net importer of pork and poultry. It is 93 percent self-sufficient in sugar, 90 percent in vegetables, 80 percent in fruit, 77 percent in grains (90 percent in breadgrains and 68 percent in feedgrains), and 45 percent in fats and oils. The country's greatest grain deficiencies are in corn, barley, and wheat.

Net agricultural production was 2 percent greater last year than in 1962 because of increased livestock production. Available food supplies in Austria, among the highest in Western Europe, remain relatively stable at about 3,000 calories per capita per day. The diet is gradually becoming less dependent upon cereals and more dependent upon a variety of superior foods.

Crop production: Austria's 1963 grain production of 2.2 million metric tons was down 4 percent from 1962. There was a shift in acreage and production from breadgrains to feedgrains because of winter damage to fall-sown wheat and rye. Breadgrain production was down 13 percent, most of the decrease being in rye. Feedgrain production was up 6 percent, with most of the increase in barley. The production of high quality wheat for blending (140,000 metric tons) represented 20 percent of total wheat production. The output of durum wheat was the highest on record.

Feedgrain production has increased rapidly, in recent years, although it has failed to keep pace with the increase in livestock production and the consequent increased domestic demand. Barley production has increased by 80 percent and corn production by almost 20 percent since 1955, resulting in a 36 percent growth in total feedgrain output.

The potato harvest in 1963 was down by 7 percent - the fourth straight year in which production declined. The 1963 crop of 3.0 million metric tons was only slightly larger than the 1959 crop. The sugar beet crop of 1.74 million metric tons was 13 percent larger than in 1962 and the refined sugar output was up 5 percent to 250,000 metric tons.

Austria produces only about 5 percent of domestic tobacco consumption. Production of 590 metric tons (all Burley) in 1963 represents a 30 percent increase over 1962, an increase caused by bringing blue-mold under control. Production of vegetable fats and oils in Austria is practically nil. Fruit and vegetable production increased in 1963. Deciduous fruit production was 2 percent above 1962, the main increases being in plums, prunes, and apricots.

Livestock production: The composition of the Austrian livestock population has changed significantly in recent years (table 2).

Table 2.--Austria: Livestock numbers, average 1956-60, 1961, and 1962 (end of year)

Animal	Average 1956-60	1961	1962
	- - - - - 1,000 head - - - - -		
Milk cows.....	1,144	1,136	1,138
Beef and other cattle.....	1,173	1,321	1,299
Total cattle.....	2,317	2,457	2,437
Hogs.....	2,864	2,995	2,851
Sheep.....	197	169	153
Goats.....	192	149	133
Horses.....	183	135	121

Dairy cattle numbers show a gradual decline, while the number of other cattle has increased considerably. Total cattle numbers in 1962 were up 5 percent from the 1956-60 average. Hog numbers have been almost constant, but sheep, goat, and horse numbers have declined by 22 percent, 31 percent, and 33 percent, respectively.

Beef production in 1963 was 52 percent above the 1956-60 average, while veal production was up 8 percent and pork production up 4 percent. Both the domestic slaughter and export of live cattle were exceptionally high in 1963, however. In contrast, horsemeat and lamb and mutton output, much less important in total meat production, declined 27 and 7 percent, respectively. Total meat production was 19 percent above the 5-year average.

Production of poultry meat has also increased rapidly. The 1963 production of poultry meat (20,000 metric tons) was 82 percent greater than in 1957-61 and 25 percent greater than in 1962. Egg production in 1963 was down by 4 percent to 68,000 metric tons, although slightly above the 1957-61 average. Milk production continues to increase despite a gradual decline in cow numbers. The 1963 production of 3.1 million metric tons exceeds by 2 percent the 1962 figure and by 8 percent the 1957-61 average. Although there has been a surplus of milk and dairy products in recent years, subsidization of the dairy industry reached a record level in 1963. The dairy industry is departing from the practice of exporting this surplus in the form of butter and is turning toward exporting it in the form of dried whole milk, for which there is considerable market potential in Great Britain and West Germany.

Agricultural inputs: The agricultural labor force continues to decline both relatively and absolutely. In 1960, 28 percent of the labor force was employed in agriculture, a high percentage for an industrialized country. However, Austrian agriculture is by necessity labor intensive, since the topography severely limits mechanization. Nevertheless, the number of tractors has grown rapidly over the last decade, the number in 1962 (138,000) almost four times larger than in 1953.

Consumption of commercial fertilizers since 1956 has increased remarkably. Total nitrogen consumption has reached 47,000 metric tons, a 47 percent increase; phosphate consumption 96,000 metric tons, an 88 percent increase; and potash consumption 86,000 metric tons, a 95 percent increase. This means 27, 50, and 49 kilograms per hectare of N, P₂O₅, and K₂O, respectively.

Foreign trade: Under Austria's general agricultural trade policy, commodities produced domestically in significant quantities cannot be imported freely. As protective devices for its producers, Austria applies controls ranging from import quotas and nonissuance of import licenses to variable tariffs and equalization levies. Staple commodities not produced in significant quantities (e.g., raw cotton, crude vegetable oils, and rice) are imported free of duties.

The value of Austria's agricultural imports in 1962 amounted to 19 percent of total imports, or \$289 million. The most important imports, in value terms, were fruits and vegetables, cereals, agricultural fibers, agricultural fats, oils, and oilseeds, unmanufactured tobacco, and sugar. These commodities in 1962 accounted for 70 percent of agricultural imports. The most important cereal imports are corn, barley, and wheat. The most important natural fiber is cotton. The United States supplied only 8 percent of Austria's total agricultural imports, by value, but it supplied 35 percent of the feedgrains, 19 percent of the cotton, and 39 percent of the tobacco.

U.S. commodities for which the export outlook to Austria is particularly optimistic are feedgrains (which are state-traded) and poultry meat. Although feedgrain production is rising rapidly, import demand will increase because of increasing livestock numbers. Feedgrain imports this year will be increased also because of a small potato crop in 1963, since potatoes are used for livestock feed. Consumption of poultry meat is increasing rapidly partly because of a more favorable price relationship to red meats. Consumption rose by 10 percent in 1962. Although Austria imported no poultry meat from the United States prior to 1961, it imported 1,500 metric tons in 1963, making the United States its third largest supplier. The quota for imports from the United States has been raised to 2,250 metric tons for 1964, and complete elimination of the quota system for U.S. poultry meat is expected early in 1965.

Austria exports very few agricultural commodities. Its only significant exports in 1963 were live animals (mostly beef animals), dairy products, and forage to Italy and West Germany. Austria's exports of live cattle have become significant only in recent years. After almost doubling from 1961 to 1962, exports for the first half of 1963 were almost equal to those in 1962. Increased exports have resulted in increased domestic prices. Although political pressure is strong to suspend exports, the livestock trade fears that suspension of shipments might impair its reputation as a dependable supplier. Dairy product exports are becoming more important as Austria's surplus continues to mount. U.S. imports of farm products from Austria are very small.

BELGIUM

The land area of Belgium is about equal to that of Maryland and Delaware combined. Its population was 9,221,000 in 1962. About 56 percent of the total land area of 3,051,000 hectares is agricultural. Of the total value of agricultural production, 17 percent is from crops, 67 percent is from livestock, and 16 percent is from horticultural crops. Belgium is estimated to be approximately 65 percent self-sufficient in food. According to OECD statistics, major food import requirements in 1960/61 were in breadgrains (34 percent), feedgrains (60 percent), fats and oils (except butter) (79 percent), and total fruit (35 percent) -- mostly citrus and processed. On the other hand, a surplus existed for eggs (12 percent) and sugar (28 percent). Belgian nonfood import needs include wool, cotton, and tobacco.

The growth rate of the gross national product (GNP) for 1963 apparently was less than the 1962 rate of 6 percent in current prices. In 1961, the GNP increased at a rate slightly less than 5 percent and the annual rate of increase between 1953 and 1960 was about 3 percent. The lower growth rate in 1963 resulted largely from the decline in the excess capacity in the Belgian economy and the emergence of labor shortages. However, the industrial production index increased 10 percent from September 1962 to September 1963 compared to a 6 percent increase during 1962. The wholesale price index for 1963 was slightly above the 1955-57 average, with most of the increase occurring since late 1962. The retail price index has continually increased since 1955 and in September 1963 was 11 percent above the 1955-57 level. Consumer goods and exports are currently experiencing the strongest demand.

The overall balance of payments remained in surplus as the reserves of the National Bank of Belgium increased by more than \$25 million for the first 9 months of 1963. At the end of September the gold and foreign exchange holdings reached a total of \$1,367 million. Belgian per capita income in current prices was estimated at \$1,100 in 1962, an increase of 42 percent over 1953 and 16 percent over 1957.

Gross agricultural production (GAP) in 1962 was 20 percent above 1953 and 5 percent above 1957. Since GNP increased at a more rapid rate, GAP contributed a smaller share to the GNP in 1962 (6 percent) than in 1953 (8 percent).

While the Belgians are eating more sugar, vegetables, citrus fruit, meat, eggs, milk, margarine, and other so-called quality foods than they did a decade ago, they are eating less cereals, potatoes, butter, and deciduous fruit. While available food supplies did not change significantly in the past few years (2,950 calories per capita per day), the consumption of meat increased 12 percent from 1953/54 to 1960/61 while the consumption of cereals declined. Consumption of butter and margarine was stable at 18 kilograms per person for the 8 years ended in 1960/61, but butter consumption declined 16 percent while margarine consumption increased 19 percent. Consumer expenditures for food have changed little during the past 10 years. In 1953, 30 percent of their total expenditures was for food; by 1962 the percentage had declined to 28 percent.

Crop production: Belgian grain production in 1963 was about 5 percent below 1962 (table 12). Wheat production in 1963 of 762,000 metric tons was below 1962 output of 834,000 metric tons because of reduced yields and a smaller harvested area. Wheat quality was reduced by unfavorable weather at harvest-time. Feedgrain production in 1963 was 5 percent less than in 1962. The area planted to oats and rye is declining in favor of barley, which has a higher feed value as well as higher yields. Barley occupies about 46 percent of the feedgrain area.

The two most important root crops are potatoes and sugar beets. Potato production in 1963 was an estimated 28 percent below 1962. Sugar beet production in 1963 probably reversed the recent trend of decreased production with a 14 percent larger output than in 1962. Potatoes were harvested from a smaller area in 1963 while the sugar beet area was relatively unchanged from the previous year. Vegetable production was an estimated 890,000 metric tons in 1963, up 3,000 tons from 1962. Production of apples and pears, the principal fruits, was lower in 1963 than in 1962.

Livestock production: Livestock production is very important to Belgium's agriculture. The following items last year constituted 58 percent of the total value of agricultural production: Milk (20 percent), beef and pork (27 percent), poultry and eggs (11 percent). Production of beef and pork, the most important meats, is expected to have risen slightly in 1963. Poultry meat production likely increased the most with production in 1963 about 10 percent above 1962. A slight decrease in milk production probably occurred in 1963 due to the hard winter and below-average pasture conditions. The number of milk cows was slightly lower on May 15, 1963, than a year earlier. Therefore, there should be very little increase in milk production for 1964.

Agricultural inputs: The agricultural labor force in 1961 was 250,000 or about 7 percent of the total labor force. The agricultural labor force declined 21,600 in 1953-60 at an annual rate of 2.8 percent. Agricultural production has been maintained partly by investing increasing amounts of capital. Tractors, which represent a part of the increased capital on Belgian farms, have increased at a rapid rate. Belgian farms had 16,000 tractors in 1953, but by 1962 the number had risen to 54,000. Commercial fertilizer usage, already the second highest in Western Europe per hectare of arable land, is expanding (table 10). From 1955/56 to 1960/61 the greatest rate of increase in application occurred for nitrogen (18 percent) and potash (3 percent). Application of P_2O_5 showed an 8 percent decrease.

Foreign trade:^{6/} Belgium's most important agricultural imports in 1962 were wool, grains, fruits, vegetables, cotton, oilseeds, and fats and oils (table 14). The Belgian textile industry requires large wool and cotton imports. About three-fourths of the wool imports were supplied by Australia and New Zealand. A large portion of the wool was reexported to other European countries. Belgian cotton imports declined in 1962. The U.S. share of Belgian cotton imports declined from about one-half in 1960 and 1961 to about one-fourth in 1962.

^{6/} Foreign trade statistics are combined for Belgium and Luxembourg.

In recent years, Canada has supplied over half of Belgium's wheat imports, mainly hard wheat for blending purposes. The United States furnished about one-third of Belgian wheat imports in 1962. Belgium also imports large quantities of feedgrains for its livestock industry. The value of feedgrains imported in 1962 was \$73 million compared with \$51 million in 1961. U.S. feedgrain shipments to Belgium, which amounted to \$42 million in 1961, rose to \$60 million in 1962. Wheat imports are expected to increase, particularly for the higher quality wheats. Increases in livestock production are expected to continue in 1964; this will probably result in increased feedgrain imports.

Italy is normally a leading source of fruits and vegetables for Belgium, while the Netherlands traditionally supplies vegetables. The United States is an important supplier of oranges and certain canned and dried fruits (table 13).

Fats, oils, and oil-bearing materials are important in the total import picture. Belgium imported \$41 million of oilseeds in 1962; over one-third (mostly soybeans) came from the United States. U.S. exports of oilmeal to Belgium have also risen rapidly since 1956, reaching \$6 million in 1962. Other important suppliers of oilseeds in 1962 were Nigeria, Sudan, and the Philippines. Belgium has reduced oil imports in recent years in favor of oilseed to meet domestic needs. Increased demand for feed meals has been an important factor in the trend toward oilseeds. Soybeans produce an excellent feed meal and are expected to enjoy an expanding market in Belgium.

The most important Belgian agricultural export items are fruits and vegetables, mostly fresh. The value of fruit and vegetable exports was \$34 million in 1960, \$43 million in 1961, and \$68 million in 1962. The largest export market continues to be West Germany, but the Netherlands and France are also important markets for Belgian horticultural products.

Other important agricultural exports in 1962 were eggs (\$21 million), meat and live animals--mostly pork (\$28 million), and sugar (\$14 million), (table 15).

DENMARK

Economic situation: Government measures enacted in the summer of 1962 to cope with inflationary forces in the Danish economy have been effective and excess demand pressures have receded. The Central Bank lending rate was reduced 0.5 percent in November 1963. The foreign exchange account is in better condition, with holdings of gold and foreign exchange up to \$324 million at the end of November 1963 from the low level of \$97 million a year earlier. Prices showed greater stability last year than in 1962. The GNP increased only about 2 percent (in real terms) in 1963 compared with 4-5 percent in recent years. The Danish Government is concerned that further evolution of the Common Market's Common Agricultural Policy may reduce Danish exports of farm products to the Community. Denmark has sought, without success thus far, to work out some special trade arrangements with the Community. Even though agriculture supplies most of the nation's food requirements and accounts for over 50

percent of the total value of exports, agriculture contributes only about 13 percent to the GNP.

Last year's very difficult export situation for agricultural products, with surplus stocks of several products and very low export prices, has changed. During the first 8 months of 1963, it was very difficult for Denmark to supply sufficient quantities of several products for export markets because low prices during recent years caused reductions in Danish production capacity, primarily in the number of cows. The outlook for the coming months is relatively optimistic for Danish agriculture.

Crop production: The winter of 1962/63 was unusually severe and the seeding of spring grains was delayed about a month. However, by the latter part of May the weather turned warm and sunny and general growing conditions improved. Overall Danish agricultural production during 1963 likely was slightly below 1962. Reduced grain output, mainly wheat, was largely offset by larger production of root crops, hay, and pasture. In addition, a higher output for fruits, refined sugar, meat, and vegetables is expected. Grain output in 1963 was an estimated 5.4 million metric tons compared with the record 5.8 million metric tons a year earlier. Wheat production is reported at 520,000 metric tons compared with 644,000 tons in 1962; rye 300,000 metric tons compared with 513,000 tons; barley 3,340,000 metric tons compared with 3,299,000 tons; oats 640,000 metric tons compared with 609,000 tons; and mixed grain 570,000 metric tons compared with 719,000 tons.

Large feedgrain stocks at the beginning of the 1963/64 crop year partly offset 1963's smaller production. Total feedgrain import requirements for 1963/64 are forecast at about 800,000 metric tons, only slightly less than a year earlier. Current difficulties for the Danish egg and broiler industries indicate smaller imports of corn and grain sorghum. Although barley output increased in 1963, additional imports of 325,000 metric tons are forecast.

Due to favorable summer weather, output of roughage crops in 1963 was higher than a year earlier. Production of fodder beets and other root crops was an estimated 17.6 million metric tons compared with 17.3 million tons in 1962. The supply of hay and silage and the utilization of pasture was also slightly higher. Despite slightly reduced cow numbers, domestic requirements for roughage during 1963/64 are forecast at about the same level as 1962/63, as high livestock prices indicate heavier feeding of cattle.

The production of sugar beets increased sharply in 1963 and totaled 2.6 million metric tons, 82 percent above the previous year, due to increased acreage as well as yields. Sugar production totaled about 300,000 metric tons in 1963 compared with only 188,000 tons in 1962. This production exceeds domestic requirements and it is forecast that 65,000 metric tons will be available for export.

Expansion of rapeseed and mustardseed production in 1962 did not continue in 1963. Output last year declined from 52,000 metric tons to only 35,000 tons. Exports of rapeseed will be slightly lower than the level of last season. The production of mustardseed declined by 50 percent and totaled only 8,000 metric tons. However, exports are expected to increase. The output of linseed remained about the same--1,000 metric tons.

Domestic production of crude vegetable oils (for sale and use as crude oil only) is estimated at 35,000 metric tons in 1963, unchanged from 1962. Output of refined oil is estimated to have increased slightly to 47,000 metric tons compared with 45,000 tons the year before. Hardened vegetable oil production probably did not vary significantly from 1962's level, about 7,000 metric tons. Edible lard output increased slightly to about 36,000 metric tons. Imports of various vegetable oils probably totaled 38,000 metric tons; exports amounted to 84,000 metric tons, mainly crude oils and edible lard.

Estimated total production of both home garden and commercial fruits, mainly apples and some pears, totaled about 214,000 metric tons compared with 188,000 in 1962. The production of processed fruit, mainly marmalade, jam, and fruit juices probably increased. Apart from processed use, a surplus of about 15,000 metric tons are available for export.

Due to favorable growing conditions and a small increase in the area harvested in 1963, the outturn of potatoes increased to 1,310,000 metric tons from 1,162,000 a year earlier, a 12 percent increase. The quantity available for export will increase from 67,000 metric tons in 1963 to 75,000 in 1964. The production of other garden vegetables is estimated at 145,000 metric tons, an increase of 7 percent from 1962.

Livestock production: Danish pork production totaled about 633,000 metric tons during 1963. Due to the shift in domestic consumption, from pork to beef and veal, exports probably rose substantially to 530,000 metric tons. Red meat production in 1963 totaled about 828,000 metric tons compared with 804,000 in 1962. Exports of meat, including live animals for slaughter, are expected to increase to 730,000 metric tons, 4 percent above a year earlier.

Poultry meat production in 1963 was below the 88,000 metric tons produced in 1962. During the first 6 months of 1963, output was 7 percent below the corresponding period of the previous year. Uncertainties regarding future EEC poultry import policy do not encourage expansion of the Danish poultry production.

Milk production last year was down to about 4.9 million metric tons from 5.4 million in 1962, due mainly to the reduced number of dairy cows. The downtrend is expected to continue. The largest use of milk is for butter, followed by cheese and fluid consumption. Total butter production during 1963 is estimated at about 150,000 metric tons compared with 166,700 tons in 1962. Domestic consumption has increased during the past 3 years despite higher prices. Exports are expected to decline, and as a result, it will be difficult for Denmark to fill its share of the British global butter quota. Cheese output is expected to increase to 125,000 metric tons from 116,000 tons a year earlier, despite reduced milk production.

Egg production continues to decline and in 1963 production totaled only 85,000 metric tons, compared with 108,000 tons a year earlier and 127,000 tons in 1961. Domestic consumption is gradually increasing while exports are declining.

Trade: The markets for red meats in Western Europe have been favorable to Danish exports of beef and veal. West German quotas for slaughter cattle and beef have been relatively large. The very important Italian veal and baby beef market was completely free during the past summer. Outlook for exports of pork meat, primarily bacon, to the United Kingdom is expected to remain good. The Danish meat canning industry expanded its output substantially in the first half of 1963. Exports of ham and luncheon meat have increased considerably. Export prices for most meat products increased in 1963 and for some, particularly bacon, were the highest since 1960.

Despite reduced exports of poultry meat to West Germany in 1962/63, total exports increased to about 60,000 metric tons from a year earlier. Increased exports of poultry meat to other West European countries, mainly Switzerland, Austria, and the United Kingdom, and to Far and Middle East countries offset the decline in exports to West Germany. Because of reduced demand during the fall of 1962, stocks were built up and were not entirely disposed of until June 1963, presumably at a loss to exporters, since export prices were reduced.

The most important agricultural imports during 1963/64 are expected to be coarse grains, soybeans, and tobacco. An estimated 800,000 metric tons of barley, sorghum grain, and corn will be imported in 1963/64 compared with 876,000 metric tons a year earlier. The United States is expected to supply a substantial amount of these commodities. During 1962 the U.S. share of corn was 90 percent, of grain sorghum 65 percent, and of barley 28 percent. This season's soybean import requirements may be about 350,000 metric tons, slightly higher than last year. The U.S. share has increased from 65 percent in 1960 to 85 percent in 1962 and is expected to have increased in 1963.

Inputs: During 1955/56 to 1960/61, Danish use of nitrogenous fertilizers (in terms of plant nutrients) increased from 89,000 metric tons to 124,000, P_2O_5 from 99,000 metric tons to 116,000, and K_2O from 157,000 metric tons to 181,000.

Mechanization has also increased steadily. About 60 percent of the grain is now harvested by combines. The number of tractors in use in 1962 was reported at 136,000, combines 16,070, and milking machines about 150,000 compared with 1958 figures of 86,000, 4,200, and 134,400 respectively. Farm labor has been declining at an annual rate of 4 percent. The agricultural labor force totaled 400,000 in 1961, about 19 percent of the total labor force. The number of farms in Denmark was 196,520 in 1961, 47 percent of which were small farms of less than 25 acres and 40 percent between 26 and 75 acres. About 80 percent of the farm income is generated from livestock raising, 13 percent from crops and the remainder from other sources, including Government subsidies.

Agricultural policy: The main theme of Danish agricultural policy is to protect producers' interests by maintaining various support programs and finding new outlets for agricultural products.

The Danish Government early in 1963 approved various agricultural production schemes and support programs for the next 2 years. Direct cash payments to farmers were decreased somewhat. The Rapeseed Act remained unchanged. Various home market schemes were also extended and \$3 million was

made available for the Dairy Rationalization Fund during the coming 2 fiscal years. The Grain Act was also extended, except that the basic price will not automatically be increased as compensation for storage expenses. It is estimated that total financial assistance to agriculture during 1963/64, including direct cash payments by Government and income transfers through domestic price schemes, will amount to \$160 million compared with \$150 million in 1962/63 and \$100 million in 1961/62. Most of these measures were taken during negotiations between Denmark and the EEC regarding Denmark's membership. Some agricultural programs were intensified after Denmark's failure to join the Common Market in early 1963.

FINLAND

The agricultural economy of Finland is dominated by hazardous climate and influenced by postwar trade with the Soviet Bloc. Finland is situated so far north that some crops common to other countries cannot be grown and those that are grown run the risk of early or late frosts. As a result, the size and quality of crops may fluctuate greatly.

Economic activity in Finland slowed somewhat during the latter part of 1962 and remained sluggish throughout the first 6 months of 1963. However, strengthening demand for Finnish exports is a sign of an upswing. Finland's gross national product in 1959-61 averaged \$4.5 billion with agriculture contributing 18.2 percent to GNP.

On January 1, 1963, the Finnish markka was revalued. One new markka equals 100 old markkas. At the end of July 1963 Finland had gold and foreign exchange reserves of \$320 million and holdings were declining. The declining reserves and growing Government debt have caused some concern and a search for remedial measures. During the summer of 1963 the decision was made to raise retail prices of agricultural products to support agricultural income. Opposition to this decision resulted in the resignation of the entire Cabinet and was one of several reasons leading to eventual resignation of the Prime Minister.

The Finnish people have a diet adequate in calories and composition. Apparent food consumption per person is 3,100 calories per day. Grain products supply about one-third of total calories. Meat and meat products supply 7 percent and sugar supplies 13 percent.

The annual review of farm income, required under the Agricultural Price Level Law of August 15, 1962, produced a recommendation that farm income should increase by 4.3 percent in the crop year that began September 1, 1963. The increase is to be achieved by (1) raising previously established target prices on wheat, rye, beef, pork, milk, and eggs, (2) increasing direct subsidy payments to farmers owning less than 10 hectares of arable land, and (3) increasing the support to dairy production in unfavorable farming regions. It was recognized that the increased subsidies to producers would place pressure on the Government's financial position; therefore, the subsidies were passed on to the consumer through increases in retail prices. As a consequence the price of food rose 2.5 percent in the first month of the new program.

Crop production: Agricultural production in 1963 improved from the poor crop year of 1962. An early spring and inferior seed resulted in some reduction of sown area and sparse growth. Early summer brought drought, but as the season progressed growing conditions became more normal and more favorable weather occurred at harvesttime.

Barley production increased from 270,000 metric tons to 504,000 in 1963. Oat production was 36 percent greater than in 1962. Breadgrains (wheat and rye) were about the same as 1962 in quantity but were much improved in quality. This should substantially reduce wheat import requirements. The season was very favorable for potato production with an increase of 46 percent. Refined sugar production was up 26 percent. The hay crop was good and of satisfactory quality.

Livestock production: Effects of the poor crop year of 1962 carried over into the early months of 1963 in reducing dairy output. However, favorable grazing conditions in the spring brought up milk production; production was up 1.5 percent at the end of the first half. Cheese production was up slightly and butter production was up 5 percent. The rise in butter production did not cause any marketing problems since a ready market existed in England. Meat production remained about the same as in 1962.

Agricultural inputs: The agricultural labor force continues a long-term decline. In 1960, 29.2 percent of the economically active population was engaged in agriculture against 39.3 percent in 1950. Capital in agriculture increased significantly. The number of tractors increased from 23,000 to 82,000 between 1953 and 1961. Fertilizer consumption continues to increase rapidly. Nitrogen consumption in 1960/61 was 64,000 metric tons, phosphoric acid 113,000 metric tons, and potash 77,000 metric tons. In comparison with 1955/56, there was an increase in consumption of nitrogen of 78 percent, of phosphoric acid 43 percent, and potash 38 percent. Cash receipts from farming increased 62 percent while expenses increased only 38 percent from 1955/56 to 1960/61. The largest item of expense was wages, about one-fourth of the total. Fertilizer expenses more than doubled during the period. Dairy products accounted for about one-half of the cash receipts.

Foreign trade: Russia is the primary source of agricultural imports through a bilateral trade agreement which calls for the import of Russian wheat, rye, sugar, cotton, oilcake, and tobacco in exchange for the products of Finland's metal working industry. Russian wheat is milled and the flour is exported. However, current indications are that Russia will not be able to meet its wheat commitments. Finland will continue to take supplies of hard wheat for blending from the United States and Canada. Finland purchased small quantities of cotton and tobacco from the United States in the past under Public Law 480. Dairy products are the principal Finnish agricultural exports. Butter and cheese are exported to the Soviet Union and particularly the United Kingdom. In January to June 1963, dairy product exports increased 14 percent over the corresponding period of 1962. Egg exports have moved chiefly into West Germany.

Due to a poor international financial position and strong trade ties with the Soviet Bloc, Finland has not been a receptive market for U.S. agricultural exports.

Finland has associate status with the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), which has taken very limited action on agricultural trade. During 1963 EFTA agreed to speed up the reduction of tariffs on Finnish products moving in intra-EFTA trade, including processed food products.

FRANCE

The French economy continued strong during 1963. Estimated gross national product increased approximately 4.3 percent, in real terms, over 1962. Consumer demand continued to give a strong forward thrust to the expanding GNP. On the other hand, production of capital equipment for industrial use was relatively weak. Construction sagged in early 1963, but showed sound recovery with the arrival of favorable weather.

France's balance-of-payments surplus in 1963 probably decreased slightly from the \$1.2 billion in 1962. Foreign exchange holdings are more than ample to pay for usual imports. Wages in the private sector of the economy rose 4.3 percent during the first half of 1963 and the retail price index rose from 140 to 150 between the third quarters of 1962 and 1963 (1956/57 = 100).

The French Government, taking firm steps to halt spiraling prices, announced a comprehensive stabilization program in September 1963. Features of the program include tighter credit, reduced deficit spending, tax reform, increased labor availability (through the release of 77,000 draftees from military service), selective tariff reduction, and the imposition of selective price controls. A long-range objective of the program is to improve the marketing distribution system. Of particular importance to French farmers are the price controls placed on a number of agricultural products. They regard this action as particularly undesirable in light of income losses resulting from the very hard winter of 1962/63.

Gross agricultural product (GAP) as a proportion of GNP continues to decline. During the 1950's, GAP as a proportion of GNP fell from 15 percent to about 10 percent. But the index of agricultural production continues to rise and was estimated at 129 for 1963 (1952/53 to 1954/55 = 100). The index was 125 for 1962 and 124 for 1961.

Efforts are being made to adapt agriculture to the Common Market economy so that France will become the main food supplier of the Community. France's Fourth Modernization Plan, covering the period 1962-65, calls for increased output in many major agricultural products so that net agricultural trade (through increased exports) will be enlarged. This plan, along with subsequent legislation, also attempts to develop greater efficiency in French agriculture. Recently, action was taken to limit the size of poultry and hog enterprises, perhaps to the detriment of increased efficiency. Nevertheless, the French Government's position, at this time, is to avoid vertically integrated operations and to preserve the family farm.

France, with a 1962 population of 47 million, continues to improve its diet. The consumption of cereals, along with potatoes and other starchy foods, shows a constant decline. Conversely, that of meat, sugar, and fats and oils continues to increase. Per capita meat consumption averaged

161 pounds in 1960/61, a 28 percent increase above the 1950-52 average. The per capita daily food consumption advanced from 2,860 calories in 1953/54 to 2,990 in 1960/61.

Crop production: French grain production in 1963 was estimated at 23.9 million metric tons, about 1.1 million metric tons (or about 4 percent) below 1962 (table 12). The 1963 wheat crop, seriously affected by the hard winter of 1962/63 and the unfavorable weather at harvesttime, totaled only 9.6 million metric tons, a 31 percent decline from 1962. By using wheat land on which severe winter kill occurred, feedgrain production, including rye, was boosted to 14.2 million metric tons, a 29 percent increase over 1962. As a result, the 1963 outturn of barley and corn was at a record high.

Sugar beet production is estimated at 14 million metric tons in 1963, up 21 percent from the preceding crop. Both expanded acreage (up 7 percent) and heavy rainfall in August and September (beneficial to sugar beets, although not to some other crops) helped to increase production. Advances in international sugar prices along with increased domestic sugar consumption suggest no problems in the disposition of the 1.8 million metric tons of refined sugar expected in 1963/64.

Contrary to expectations, the 1963 French potato crop was heavy (15.6 million metric tons). Acreage increased only slightly between 1962 and 1963 but outturn rose 2.2 million metric tons, a 17 percent increase over the previous year. Marketing inefficiencies, due in part to freezing weather with prolonged holding of both domestically produced and imported potatoes from the market, resulted in low prices and substantial stocks of unsold potatoes. The probable outcome is a reduction in producer income. Potato imports during 1963/64 are expected to decline while exports are expected at nearly double the 1962/63 level.

Pulse production totaled 110,000 metric tons in 1963, down nearly 25 percent from the preceding year. This decrease was due to poor growing conditions -- acreage between the two periods increased 2 percent. Imports were upped in 1963 to maintain a normal consumption level. Pulse production is forecast to expand in 1964; if so, imports will decline.

Estimated oilseed production in 1963 was 220,400 metric tons, down 2,000 from 1962. Rapeseed, though experiencing a 27 percent decline in output between 1962 and 1963, still accounted for more than half of total oilseed production. France, in 1962, accounted for three-fifths of the total oilseed production in the Common Market countries. The French Ministry of Agriculture has a planned output of 300,000 metric tons of oilseeds by 1965.

French fruit production is expanding rapidly. Output in 1963 was about 70 percent above the 1956-60 average. New orchards are coming into production, stimulated in part by a Government premium paid to producers who replace cider apple trees with other varieties. Production of table apples continues upward with outturn estimated at 950,000 metric tons in 1963. Production of table pears, estimated at 293,000 metric tons in 1963, declined about 5 percent from 1962. Consumer preference for American varieties of table apples continues to grow at the expense of older French varieties. Imports of table

apples during the first 9 months of 1963 totaled 79,000 metric tons, half as large as during the comparable 1962 period. Imports of table pears held steady at 15,000 metric tons.

The latest available estimates place 1963 wine production at 54 million hectoliters, 27 percent below the 1962 crop. Heavy rainfall and a lack of sunshine during August and September resulted in lower quality and a reduced quantity of wine. Government policy on wine, involving price stability and imports of Algerian wines, is strongly opposed by French wine producers. Farmers are demanding an increase in prices to offset the effects of a bad harvest.

Livestock production: French meat production in 1963 advanced over 1962 levels but still fell short of expanding consumer demand. As a result, prices continued to rise, imports were increased, and exports were lowered. In mid-October 1963 the French Government, acting to halt rising beef prices, announced that the wholesale retail margins of beef would be fixed in the greater Paris area and in all towns with a population of over 10,000.

Beef and veal production reached 1.7 million metric tons in 1963, a 4 percent increase over the previous year. Production is forecast to move gradually and steadily upward. The French Government is advocating a shift from dairy to beef production, but price policies will play a significant part in determining the extent of this shift. As evidenced in table 3, beef cattle numbers are increasing.

Table 3.--France: Livestock numbers, average 1956-60, 1961, 1962, and 1963 (As of October of previous year)

Animal	Average 1956-1960	1961	1962	1963
	----- <u>1,000 head</u> -----			
Milk cows.....	7,058	7,637	7,932	7,936
Work and other cows <u>1/</u>	2,261	2,174	2,124	2,280
Calves.....	7,207	8,080	8,405	8,341
Beef cattle.....	755	951	1,010	1,288
Oxen and bulls.....	805	593	538	420
Total cattle.....	18,086	19,435	20,009	20,265
Hogs.....	8,058	8,526	8,924	9,080
Sheep.....	8,564	9,043	9,110	8,945
Goats.....	1,219	1,109	1,167	1,124
Horses, mules and donkeys....	2,160	1,883	1,796	1,646
Hens.....	<u>2/</u>	73,000	75,000	<u>2/</u>
Total poultry.....	<u>3/</u> 101,000	110,000	113,000	<u>2/</u>

1/ Other cows are mostly breeding stock.

2/ Not available.

3/ Average 1956-60 includes USDA estimate for 1960.

Pork production in 1963, about 1.0 million metric tons, increased only slightly above 1962. No further increase is expected before mid-1964. Poultry meat production continues to rise, totaling 400,000 metric tons in 1963. As with hog enterprises, the French Government is limiting the size and the number of poultry production units. Attempts are being made to develop export markets as one method of improving poultry prices.

Milk production continues upward, reaching 25.1 million metric tons in 1963. Although milk is already in surplus, cow numbers and production per cow are increasing. Both the export of fluid milk and milk products are forecast to increase in 1964. Egg production, expected to hold steady for several years, totaled about 500,000 metric tons in 1963.

Agricultural inputs: France's labor force numbered 19 million in 1962, 40 percent of the total population. As in most other countries of Western Europe, the size of the agricultural labor force is steadily declining. In 1962, 1 out of every 5 Frenchmen did farmwork compared with more than 1 out of 4 a decade earlier.

Farm mechanization is increasing due in large part to greater capital availability and the pressure of labor costs. The number of tractors increased nearly four-fold during the 1953-62 period. As farm consolidation continues, farm mechanization will also increase.

Fertilizer usage in France totaled 2.3 million metric tons in 1960/61, a 27 percent increase over 1955/56. Fertilizer consumption in France, per hectare of arable land, falls substantially below some West European countries (e.g., Netherlands, Belgium, and West Germany) but above many other countries (e.g., Spain, Greece, Italy, and Sweden). During 1960/61, French farmers applied the following amounts of fertilizer, in kilograms of plant nutrients per hectare of arable land: Nitrogen, 26; phosphoric acid, 41; potash, 35.

Foreign trade: France is a net importer of agricultural products. In 1962 the inflow of agricultural commodities totaled \$2.3 billion against an outflow of \$1.2 billion. Agricultural commodities contribute about 14 percent to total export earnings but account for one-third of the costs of imports.

France exports a variety of agricultural commodities. Among the most important in 1962 were: Alcoholic beverages, including wine (\$236 million), natural fibers (\$138 million), wheat and flour (\$136 million), fruits and vegetables (\$126 million), meat and meat preparations (\$121 million), and dairy products and eggs (\$100 million). The most important agricultural commodity exported to the United States is wine.

The two major agricultural imports by France in 1962 were: Natural fibers (\$460 million of which \$167 million was raw cotton) and fruits and vegetables (\$453 million). Agricultural exports from the United States totaled \$86 million, about equal to the 1958 level and 23 percent below the 1961 level. Cotton, although it remained the most important U.S. agricultural export to France in 1962, totaled only \$28 million compared with \$71 million a year earlier. Other major agricultural commodities exported to France by the United States in 1962 included: Oilcake and meal (\$14 million), oilseeds (\$8 million), fruits and preparations (\$6 million), and wheat and wheat flour (\$5.5 million).

WEST GERMANY

Economic activity, although weakened by an unusually hard winter, continued to expand in 1963. Exports continued to be a strong stimulus to economic growth. Private expenditure on consumption kept expanding and expenditure on construction rebounded from a sharp drop in early 1963. In 1962 gross national product rose 8.5 percent (current prices) over 1961. In the first half of 1963, GNP (at constant prices) rose by only 1 percent, compared with 3 percent in the first half of 1962. The last half of 1963 probably compared more favorably with the 5 percent growth rate in the last half of 1962.

Price levels seem to be stabilizing and the pressure for wage increases seems to be easing. However, the cost-of-living index increased about 3 percent between May of 1962 and 1963. Gold and foreign exchange reserves of West Germany are quite favorable; in June 1963 they totaled \$7.2 billion, up \$410 million from a year earlier.

Characteristic of a developed country, the share of agriculture in the expanding GNP of West Germany is declining. Gross agricultural product (including forestry and fishery) rose to \$4.6 billion in 1962, a 3.4 percent increase over 1961. Nevertheless, the share of agriculture in the GNP fell from 5.7 percent in 1961 to 5.4 percent in 1962. A decade earlier the agricultural share was 8.5 percent.

One of the major objectives of West Germany's agricultural policies is to raise farm income to a level comparable with other sectors of the economy. The West German Parliament, on the basis of an annual statement (Green Report) prepared by the Federal Government, decides on a program of assistance to agriculture (Green Plan). This program, along with other methods of farm income supports, have not eliminated the disparity between farm and nonfarm incomes, but they have reduced the magnitude of the disparity.

In 1962/63, both crop and livestock production in West Germany substantially improved over the relatively unfavorable year of 1961/62. The index of gross agricultural production in 1962/63 rose to 128 (1952/53-1954/55 = 100). Production continued to expand in 1963/64 with the production index rising to a record 131.

The daily per capita food supply of West Germany averaged about 2,940 calories during the 1959/60-1961/62 period. During 1964, the long-run trend in consumption, emphasizing more high protein foods, is expected to continue. Per capita consumption of the principal starchy foods (grain and potatoes) will continue to decline. A small reduction in the per capita consumption of fresh milk is also expected to continue. Total meat consumption, which increased during 1962/63 despite an unexpected decline in poultry consumption, is expected to continue upward. Consumption of fruit juices and canned fruits should also continue to increase.

West German farmers are apprehensive about implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy, required under a timetable of events in the full development of the Common Market. Agricultural price levels in Germany are at a much

higher level than in France and Holland. A movement towards common agricultural prices could result in serious income losses to German farmers unless offset by substantial subsidies. As in many other West European countries, the historical splitting up of farms into widely scattered plots, the inadequate road systems, and the concentration of farmsteads in congested villages complicate the development of efficiency in agriculture and the ability and willingness of West German farmers to adjust to a more competitive market.

Crop production: Estimated grain production in 1963 was 15.4 million metric tons, slightly above 1962. The production of breadgrains (wheat, rye, and winter mixed grains), was up about 7 percent; but this increase was largely offset by a decline in coarse grain production. An increasing amount of breadgrains is being used for feed and in 1963/64 nearly half of the crop is expected to be used in livestock rations. The record volume of 7 million metric tons of coarse grains fed to livestock in 1962/63 is expected to be repeated in 1963/64. Imports of all grains during the 1963/64 crop year are expected to increase only slightly (1 to 2 percent) above 1962/63.

West German sugar beet production in 1963 totaled some 12.5 million metric tons, one-third more than the 1962 crop. This increase was due to an expanded acreage and an above average yield of 40 metric tons per hectare (1958-62 average was 35.9 metric tons per hectare). The extraction rate for the 1963 crop is expected to be about equal to recent averages of 14 percent, resulting in a refined sugar yield of nearly 5.6 metric tons per hectare.

The 1963 West German potato crop was estimated at 25.8 million metric tons. This was a 3 percent increase over 1962 although acreage fell 4 percent. This larger than average crop resulted in a potato price decline and Government subsidization totaling \$8.1 million. About \$625,000 of this amount was used to subsidize exports while the remaining \$7.5 million was used to divert potatoes for drying and ensilage. About half of the 1962 potato crop was used for livestock feed.

The production of oilseeds totaled about 100,000 metric tons in 1963, a substantial decrease from the record of 116,000 metric tons in 1962. Not only did the acreage decrease (about 3.5 percent), but yields were also lower. Although rapeseed and poppyseed are grown in West Germany, poppyseed production is insignificant. Soybeans, totaling in excess of 1 million metric tons, led the list of oilseeds imported by West Germany in 1962/63.

The hard winter of 1962/63 did not cause anticipated heavy damage to fruit production. In fact, deciduous fruit production in West Germany in 1963 was an estimated 3.5 million metric tons, 21 percent above the 1962 level and about 30 percent above the average of the past 7 years. Due to the large domestic crop of apples, the German Government has applied import restrictions under the EEC regulations for certain types and varieties of apples. Production as well as imports of canned fruits and fruit juices is expected to increase during 1963/64.

Total domestic vegetable production in 1963 probably exceeded the previous crop by about 20 percent, reaching 2.7 million metric tons. Part of this

additional outturn is due to a 5 percent increase in vegetable acreage. Imports of fresh vegetables during 1963/64 are expected to decline 14 percent from the 1962/63 level while imports of canned vegetables are expected to remain rather stable.

Livestock production: Meat output during 1962 was 7 percent larger than in the preceding year. Increased production occurred in beef (up 105,000 metric tons), veal (up 20,000 metric tons), pork (up 71,000 metric tons), variety meats of beef, veal, and pork (up 9,000 metric tons), and poultry (up 9,000 metric tons). Mutton and lamb, horse, goat, and rabbit and game were the only classes of meat with declining output.

The 1963 meat output was only slightly above 1962. A small decrease occurred in the production of pork. Output of beef and veal, horse, and poultry meats increased. Production of other meats probably held steady at 1962 levels. Total meat imports in 1963 are estimated at 10 percent above 1962. These conditions, along with reduced exports and stocks, probably raised per capita consumption of meats to 62 kilograms (137 pounds) in 1963, up about one-half kilogram from the previous year.

Livestock numbers in 1963 showed the effect of heavy slaughter during the previous year (table 4). Every type of animal declined in numbers. The declining number of horses, goats, and sheep followed recent-year trends. On the other hand, the uptrend in cattle and hog numbers was halted. Results of the June 1963 census show that cattle numbers declined by 300,000 head from the 1962 level while hogs declined more than 700,000 head from 1962 and were 100,000 head below 1961. Bred sows, however, increased 6.6 percent between June 1962 and June 1963, so an upswing in the swine production cycle can be expected.

Table 4.--West Germany: Livestock numbers, average 1956-61, 1961, 1962, and 1963 (as of June)

Animal	Average 1956-61	1961	1962	1963
	: - - - - - 1,000 head - - - - -			
Milk cows.....	5,670	5,827	5,956	5,913
for work.....	1,032	666	560	409
Calves.....	3,664	4,089	4,336	4,081
Beef cattle.....	161	198	215	223
Other cattle.....	3,142	3,311	3,485	3,475
Total cattle.....	12,637	13,425	13,992	13,692
Hogs.....	14,087	15,641	16,247	15,520
Sheep.....	1,389	1,280	1,228	1,190
Goats <u>1/</u>	461	352	292	235
Horses <u>1/</u>	843	710	634	559
Hens.....	55,507	56,380	61,662	61,654
Total poultry <u>1/</u>	62,748	63,982	69,226	69,071

1/ As of December of previous year.

Estimated milk production in 1963 was 20.9 million metric tons, a 2 percent increase over 1962. The decline in use of milk cows as draft animals favors increased milk production. Laying hens numbered 61.7 million in 1963, about equal to the 1962 level. Egg production in 1963 was estimated to reach 570,000 metric tons because of increased egg yield per hen.

Agricultural inputs: The West German population, including West Berliners, numbered 56.9 million in midyear 1962. Of this number, 27.2 million were labor force participants of which 3.4 million (1 out of every 8 persons) was in the agricultural labor force. Just a decade earlier, 1 worker in 5 was doing farmwork. During 1953-62 farm operators, unpaid family workers, and hired workers left the farm labor force at an annual rate of 2.8 percent. The demand for labor, in both the farm and nonfarm sectors, is expected to remain strong with labor recruitment proving increasingly difficult.

Increasing farm labor scarcity and rising wages has played an important part in stimulating farm mechanization. Nearly a million tractors were reported by West German farmers in 1962, more than triple the number a decade earlier. The trend is from low to high powered tractors. Demand for other farm equipment has also increased markedly.

Fertilizer usage (nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash in terms of plant nutrients) totaled about 2.3 million metric tons in West Germany in 1960/61. This constitutes a 27 percent increase over 1955/56. During 1959/60, fertilizer applications per hectare of arable land amounted to 72 kilograms of nitrogen, 76 kilograms of phosphoric acid, and 118 kilograms of potash. Only in the face of deteriorating economic conditions in agriculture would long-term fertilizer consumption be expected to stabilize at or decline from its 1959/60 application level. It is possible, however, that elimination of a commercial fertilizer subsidy (operational 1960-62) in the 1963 Green Plan may cause a temporary decline in fertilizer consumption.

Foreign trade: West Germany's exports, the largest in Western Europe, exceeded \$13 billion in 1962 (table 15). Internal transportation problems, spawned by bad weather and the dock strike in the United States, caused exports to fall in early 1963. Recovery began in May 1963 and exports for 1963 and 1964 are expected to increase over previous years.

Exports of agricultural products amounted to \$319 million in 1962, only 2.5 percent of the total. No other country in Western Europe receives such a small proportion of its total export earnings from agricultural products. Some of West Germany's more important agricultural export commodities, on a value basis, during 1960-62 included: Wheat and flour, feedstuffs for animals, alcoholic beverages, hides and skins, natural fibers, and other crude animal and vegetable materials.

West Germany imported over \$4 billion worth of agricultural commodities in 1962, one-third of total imports. Fruits and vegetables were the most important agricultural commodities imported in terms of value (table 14). Other commodities of major importance included natural fibers, coffee, cocoa, tea, spices, meats, coarse grains, dairy products, eggs, and wheat.

Among the West European countries, only the United Kingdom exceeds West Germany in the magnitude of agricultural imports. Agricultural imports into West Germany increased 20 percent between 1960 and 1962, and now account for 40 percent of the agricultural imports of the Common Market countries.

Approximately 14 percent of West Germany's agricultural imports in 1962 came from the United States, making West Germany the fourth largest world market for U.S. agricultural exports. U.S. agricultural exports to West Germany totaled \$391 million in 1962, an increase of \$36 million from 1960. In 1962, the three major U.S. agricultural commodities exported to West Germany were feedgrains (\$75 million), unmanufactured tobacco (\$63 million), and oil-seeds (\$53 million).

GREECE

Although economic growth of Greece over the past decade has been satisfactory, there are some important economic difficulties to be overcome. The gross national product increased 45 percent between 1950-52 and 1959-61. Holdings of gold and convertible currencies are increasing; at the end of June 1963 they stood at \$284 million. But employment has not substantially increased and relatively easy improvements in agriculture are no longer available to provide the necessary economic expansion. Greek industry, which has been sheltered, will need substantial preparation for the coming increase in competition which the EEC Association agreement will engender. Private sector investment is still lagging and new enterprises, particularly small ones, have considerable difficulty obtaining financing.

Agricultural production continued at a high level in 1963 and was surpassed only in 1961. Because of the severe winter, there was a decline in the production of livestock products as well as reduced yields of fruits and fall seeded crops. However, substantial increases in the production of cotton, tobacco, and olive oil offset the decline. As a result the index of agricultural production rose 3 points over the previous year.

Although the per capita consumption of food has apparently increased in recent years, the composition of the diet (high in cereals, low in livestock products) is typical of countries still far from affluent. As real incomes continue to rise the consumption of more expensive foods can be expected to rise rapidly.

Crop production: The severe winter caused reductions in production of some farm products in 1963. Wheat production in 1963 was 1,399,000 metric tons, down 21 percent from the previous year. Feedgrain production was about the same as a year earlier. Some of the area normally planted to wheat was diverted to corn to increase its production. The barley crop was slightly below 1962's crop. The area planted to barley has remained constant over the last 3 years. The tobacco crop was large in 1963 as a record acreage was harvested. The area harvested in 1963 was 52 percent more than the 1951-55 average. Almost all tobacco grown in Greece is oriental. However, in the last few years, burley tobacco has been grown, largely on an experimental basis. In 1963 the burley tobacco area was expanded to 765 hectares with production

forecast at 1,530 metric tons. Tobacco prices are generally lower than the high levels of recent years.

The cotton area expanded to a record of 237,000 hectares which was 13.7 percent over the previous high in 1961 of 208,360 hectares. This expansion of area was due, as in corn, to the availability of a large area of wheat land that suffered severe winter damage. The quality of the crop is good and that which has been picked has been very clean. A domestic sugar industry has made a significant start although the country is far from self-sufficient. Sugar beets were not grown 5 years ago but 361,000 metric tons were produced in 1963. This is the high crop year of the biennial cycle of olive oil production.

Fruit production was down in 1963 due to winter damage. Exceptions were dried figs and tangerines, which gained. Production is encouraged by a guaranteed price. Deciduous fruit production for 1963 was an estimated 305,000 metric tons, down from the 1962 crop of 321,000 metric tons. The reduction was attributed to adverse weather conditions during blooming of peaches and apples. The reduction would have been larger but for many new trees that came into bearing. The production of pears increased substantially in 1963.

Livestock production: As in the other Mediterranean countries, livestock contributes a small share to the net agricultural production. The livestock economy is built around sheep and goats. They provided 51 percent of the meat and 55 percent of the milk produced in 1963. National policy calls for an increase in output of livestock products, but efforts have been hampered by lack of forage and feed (there is little fertilization of the infertile and often eroded pastures) and the low quality of the national herd. The value of livestock production in 1963 was approximately \$308.4 million; meat accounted for \$103.3 million, cheese \$65.7 million, fluid milk \$51.5 million, and eggs \$37.3 million. Poultry meat, butter, wool and hides and skins account for the remainder. The 1962/63 winter was particularly severe and emergency measures were instituted to provide feed for starving animals.

All livestock products show a gradual increase in output when viewed in the long run.

Agricultural inputs: The problem of fragmented inefficient farm units remains a major problem facing any scheme of rationalization of Greek agriculture. Although a program of land consolidation has been in existence for some time, it has had only limited success.

There are 1.8 million people in the agricultural labor force out of approximately 3.8 million in the total labor force. As in almost all countries the number in agriculture is declining. The figure given (1.8 million) fails to disclose the extent of underemployment among agricultural workers, which is known to be high. Partly as a result of this, but largely as a result of higher wage rates and more numerous job opportunities, Greek agricultural workers have been emigrating to the countries of the EEC, particularly West Germany. The outflow of labor has grown to such proportions that a severe labor shortage in Greece is feared within the next few years. The shortage of labor was severe last year for harvesting some crops, particularly cotton and olives.

Mechanization of Greek agriculture lags behind the rest of West Europe. There are several causes: (1) The many small fragmented holdings, (2) adverse soil and topographic characteristics, and (3) lack of individual financial resources.

Fertilizer consumption is one of the lowest in Western Europe despite the low fertility of Greek soils. However, Greek farmers are increasing their fertilizer consumption at the fastest rate in West Europe. In comparison with 1955/56, data for 1960/61 reveal an increase in consumption of N of 74 percent, P_2O_5 of 90 percent, K_2O of 125 percent. Greece has a small but growing fertilizer manufacturing industry.

Foreign trade: West Germany is Greece's major trading partner. The major export item is tobacco, which provides almost two-fifths of total export earnings. Tobacco exports in 1964 are expected to reach 75,000 metric tons, up strongly from last year. Export prices are down. This decrease, coupled with EEC trade concessions, will permit Greek tobacco to move into the EEC and into world markets more readily.

Cotton is second in importance as an export item. The very large cotton crop will provide a large reserve of exportable cotton.

Citrus exports reached record proportions in 1962/63 as a result of increased production and larger demand, particularly in the Soviet Bloc countries where a large portion of Greek citrus is marketed under bilateral agreements.

Exports of olive oil are expected to be larger under the stimulus of a heavy crop. Exports of edible olives have shown a gradual uptrend over the recent years. Exports of peaches in 1963 declined due to a lack of refrigerated rail cars at the time of harvest.

An objective of national agricultural policy has been a reduction in imports as a means of improving the balance of payments. In 1962 the value of agricultural imports declined 16 percent from a year earlier. However, the continuous improvement in the standard of living has brought about a higher demand for certain commodities such as livestock products. Although production of these products has shown a sustained increase, domestic supply has not kept up with domestic demand. This deficit has been met by increased imports.

In recent years since Greece became self-sufficient in wheat, only small amounts for special purposes were imported. However, the wheat grown in Greece is not generally recognized as a good breadwheat. Due to the decline in production last year, a significant increase in imports may be expected.

In quantity terms, feedgrains are important imports. Most of these imports come from the United States under P.L. 480, Title I.

Sugar imports are expected to be down to 85,000 tons in 1964 as the third sugar factory will be ready for full capacity operation.

Greece has been an associate member of EEC for a year; there has been no significant increase in EEC trade. During the past year the EEC reduced

member tariffs on Greek-dried raisins to 30 percent of the 1957 level. There was also a tariff reduction on Greek wines imported into France and Italy and an increase in the import quota for Greek wines into West Germany. Other agricultural commodities which have been extended preferential access to EEC markets are tobacco, citrus fruits, currants, grapes, and peaches.

IRELAND

Ireland, an island somewhat isolated from the mainstream of European activities throughout modern history, is remolding its economy to play a more active role in an economically unified Europe.

After rapid economic growth in 1959 and 1960, the growth rate slowed in 1961 and 1962. However, the economy in 1962 expanded at a faster rate, stimulated in part by a sharp rise in exports. This rise was helped along by increases in dairy products, cereals, cattle and beef. The livestock census of June 1963 showed a very high inventory of 1- to 3-year old cattle. Therefore, exports of live cattle and beef probably will increase over the next year or two.

The gross national product increased 55 percent during the 1950's and averaged \$1,843 million during 1959-61. The gross agricultural product has also been increasing. However, its share of GNP declined from 25.8 percent in 1950-52 to 21.5 percent in 1959-61. Ireland's external financial position has been improving; gold and foreign exchange holdings totaled \$380 million by September 1963 compared with \$350 million a year earlier.

Ireland released details in August 1963 of the Second Program for Economic Expansion, covering the period 1964 to 1970. The plan sets up goals that assume Irish membership in the EEC by 1970. The primary objective of the plan is to raise real GNP 50 percent by 1970. It also intends to decrease emigration and give special attention to increasing labor productivity in Ireland.

Recognizing the importance of agriculture as a basis for economic growth, the proposed target for agricultural growth is an annual rate of 2.7 percent. This would make the 1970 gross agricultural product 31 percent greater than in 1960. The primary agricultural objectives of the plan are to organize an expanding and efficient agriculture and expand individual farm income. This will be accomplished through (1) international trade agreements, (2) increased agricultural productivity, and (3) creation of viable family farms in areas where they do not exist. However, major emphasis, as in the previous plan, is directed to the more rapid development of the industrial sector.

Ireland is attempting to modernize and improve its agricultural industries as part of an overall industrial adjustment. Study groups composed of representatives of producing, marketing, consuming and government interests have been formed to deal with the marketing problems of cereals, milk products, poultry and eggs, horticulture, and all livestock. Surveys of the agricultural complex have been in progress since 1961. In addition, special studies are being made to evaluate the EEC as a market for Irish agricultural products.

Some optimism is placed on development of a food processing industry to supply the domestic market and provide an expanded export industry. The eradication of bovine tuberculosis has been emphasized in recent years since the United Kingdom placed restrictions on imports of live cattle. This program is nearing a successful completion.

Food balance data indicate that Ireland's available food supply is one of the highest in terms of calories per capita in the world. Apparent per capita availability is approximately 3,500 calories per person per day with cereals and potatoes accounting for three-fifths of the total. There has been some decline in the consumption of these items and an increase in the consumption of protein foods (meat, milk, and eggs) in recent years.

Ireland experienced one of the severest winters in its history in 1962/63. The winter was extremely cold and many areas were covered by drifts of snow for several weeks. This adverse weather affected the condition of livestock and delayed crop plantings and pasture growth. Summer was favorable for crops and pastures. But the delay in planting and early fall rains set back the grain harvest by at least 3 weeks. As a result, the index of net agricultural production at 101 was 2 points below the previous year and 8 points below the index of 1960/61.

Crop production: Unfavorable weather caused a reduction of 25 percent in wheat acreage and a corresponding increase in barley acreage. Wheat production declined 119,000 metric tons, but quality was much improved over 1962 when 70 percent of the crop was unmillable. Despite the larger barley acreage, the crop was only 7 percent larger because of reduced yields. Oat production continued downward; acreage and production declined 3 percent from a year earlier. Potato acreage declined slightly, but higher yields resulted in increased production.

Livestock production: From June 1962 to June 1963, cattle numbers increased 2.4 percent or 112,900. Almost all the increase was in 1- to 3-year old cattle. Sheep numbers, which have increased 42 percent since 1955, declined 0.8 percent. This loss was due to deaths caused by the severe winter. Hog numbers were also down 1.5 percent. Poultry numbers (including ducks, turkeys, geese) were up 1.2 percent; a 3 percent increase in chicken numbers offset significant declines in other classes.

Table 5.--Ireland: Livestock numbers, June 1, 1961 and 1962

Animal	1961	1962
	1,000 head	
Cattle.....	4,742	4,855
Sheep.....	4,671	4,634
Pigs.....	1,111	1,094
Poultry.....	11,870	12,010

Source: Irish Trade Journal and Statistical Bulletin.

Beef and veal production increased slightly in 1963 although large exports of live cattle deprived domestic slaughterers of some supplies. The export market for live cattle and beef was stronger than in 1962 as prices of cattle improved. The production of lamb and mutton was up 5.5 percent from 1962. Pork production decreased slightly. Poultry production continues to increase with the broiler industry becoming increasingly important. Milk production was 3.5 percent above the previous year. This is part of a long-term increase in milk production due to better breeding and pasture improvement. Butter production increased with the exportable surplus moving into stronger international markets.

Agricultural inputs: The labor force declined at the annual rate of 1 percent in the years 1953 to 1962. The agricultural labor force comprised 36.4 percent of the total labor force in 1962. It has remained relatively stable since 1953. However, tractor numbers increased from 21,000 in 1953 to 46,000 in 1961. Nevertheless, Irish farmers have been slow to adopt technological improvements. Use of all types of fertilizer is among the lowest in Western Europe, both in total and in consumption per hectare. Ireland during 1959/60 used only 18 kg. of N, 58 kg. of P₂O₅, and 49 kg. of K₂O per arable hectare. Additional increments of fertilizers would increase crop and pasture yields significantly.

The agricultural price index rose 1.7 percent from 1961 to 1962; in August 1963 it was slightly more than 1 percent higher than a year earlier. The price index for materials used in agriculture was up 0.8 percent in 1962 and in May 1963 was up 1.3 percent from a year earlier.

Foreign trade: Agricultural products are the main exports of Ireland, accounting for two-thirds of total exports. Livestock and livestock products are the major exports. Most go to Great Britain. Live cattle exports were off sharply in 1962 but recovered strongly in 1963 under the stimulus of higher prices in Great Britain. Irish butter exports were curtailed in 1962; they are now moving well in international markets. Major agricultural imports are live animals, cereals, tropical products, fruits, and vegetables.

Ireland has a relatively small amount of agricultural trade with the United States. Principal U.S. agricultural exports to Ireland are tobacco and feedgrains, which in 1962 totaled \$18.9 million and \$11.1 million respectively. The principal U.S. agricultural import from Ireland is frozen beef, which totaled \$23.2 million in 1962.

Ireland will be a market for larger quantities of wheat. This is primarily due to the fact that wheat production is expensive and risky in Ireland.

ITALY

Italy's economy during 1963 was characterized by strongly growing internal demand, a slight slowdown in the industrial growth rate, a growing shortage of skilled labor, and substantial price and wage increases. The effects of bad weather on agricultural production during 1962 and in the spring of 1963 and

rising consumer incomes combined to push up food prices. Food imports were larger than normal as selective import quotas were enlarged to reduce the pressure of internal demand on food prices. Industrial and commercial wage rates during January-August 1963 rose about 9 percent compared with a rise of about 11 percent for agricultural labor. The cost-of-living index, to which minimum contractual wages are linked, was 9.4 percent higher in October 1963 than a year earlier.

Balance-of-payments data (current and capital account) through September 1963 showed a deficit of \$793 million compared with a surplus of \$224 million a year earlier. The trade deficit reached \$1.8 billion during the same period. Official reserves totaled \$3,651 million as of September 1963, compared with \$3,455 million a year earlier. The gross national product in real terms increased 6 percent in 1962, whereas private consumption rose 6.6 percent. On the other hand, fixed investment fell 8 percent in 1962. Gross national product is expected to have increased 5 percent in 1963, while consumption and investment are expected to have risen by 8 percent. The agricultural contribution to GNP, about 15 percent, was about the same or slightly below a year earlier. Estimated farm income in 1963 was about 9 percent below 1962.

Import quotas were increased or removed, customs duties were reduced or temporarily suspended, and other nontariff restrictions were eased by various means for a number of items. Among those affected were butter, olive oil, meat, slaughter livestock, lard, potatoes, dried pulses, sugar beet seeds, sugar, and molasses. These actions were aimed at stabilizing retail food prices. They began in the fall of 1962 for butter, livestock and meat products, and olive oil.

Crop production: The drought of 1962 was followed by a cold and wet spring. The index of agricultural production in 1963 was estimated at 117, down 2 percent from a year earlier. Most of this decline was due to a reduced output of grain and some early vegetables. A low sugar content of beets was also expected. Quantity and quality of grapes was reduced because of excessive moisture. On the other hand, the summer weather favored many other crops: Certain vegetables, forage, corn, tree fruits, nuts, and tobacco.

Wheat production in 1963 was estimated at about 8 million metric tons, or 15 percent under the high 1962 level. The quality of the crop was also poorer, thus increasing the likelihood of larger imports of high quality wheat for blending. The production of durum increased.

Rice output was an estimated 620,000 metric tons for 1963, off 5 percent from 1962's reduced harvest. Acreage declined for the third straight year from about 130,000 hectares in 1960 to 116,000 hectares in 1963. About 150,000 metric tons of rice are available for export. However, price support levels and the "contract right" of the EEC levy, applicable for 1963/64, are awaiting further development of rice regulations within the EEC.

Estimated corn output increased to more than 3.7 million metric tons, up 15 percent from 1962's drought-reduced crop. Increased yields more than offset a further decline (3.6 percent) in acreage. Even with this increase, feedgrain imports are expected to continue at only slightly reduced levels.

Barley output in 1963, estimated at 280,000 metric tons, was down about 2 percent. Rye was estimated to have decreased 18 percent and oats 8 percent from the previous year, yielding about 76,000 metric tons and 548,000 tons, respectively.

Output of dried pulses in 1963 probably exceeded the reduced harvest in 1962. Biggest increases were registered by fava (15 percent) and other dried beans (12 percent). The United States supplies nominal amounts of dried beans and peas. However, imports are expected to be reduced in 1963/64.

The sugar beet area continued to decline from the record of 287,000 hectares in 1959 to 224,000 in 1963. Sugar beet production in 1963 amounted to 7 million metric tons compared with 7.15 million a year earlier. However, the sugar content is expected to average only 13-14 percent, lowest for some years, compared with 16.5 a year earlier. As a result, not more than 800,000 metric tons of refined sugar is estimated for 1963 compared with 917,000 metric tons in 1962. Due to rising domestic demand, Italy's sugar imports jumped sharply from 21,000 metric tons in 1961/62 to 275,000 metric tons in 1962/63. Import quotas have been increased to meet the demand and imports during 1963/64 could reach 400,000 metric tons.

Last year's tight potato supply situation encouraged producers to plant more potatoes. Acreage in both spring and other potatoes increased from 367,589 hectares in 1962 to 385,760 in 1963. Yields also increased. Official estimates indicate a record 4.3 million metric ton output, an increase of 20 percent from the previous year. However, as a result of this large crop, potato growers find themselves with a price and marketing problem.

Tomato production was estimated at close to 3 million metric tons for 1963 (a 10 percent increase) due to increases in area and yields. Tomato processing is expanding rapidly along with fresh and processed tomato exports. West Germany and the United Kingdom are the major markets for Italy's fresh and processed tomatoes but U.S. imports of peeled and concentrated tomatoes from Italy are rising.

Onion production in 1963 was an estimated 395,000 metric tons. Higher than usual exports are expected, mainly to West Germany and France. Production increased for other vegetables, particularly cabbage, cauliflower, peppers, and garlic. Decreases were indicated for eggplant, artichokes, fresh beans, and peas.

A record output of olives, 2.4 million metric tons, is forecast for 1963/64, an increase of 40 percent from last season's reduced 1.7 million ton output. Table olives, estimated at 47,000 tons, are expected to exceed the record harvest of 46,100 tons in 1961/62.

Expectations continue for a possible record-high 1963/64 olive oil crush, amounting to about 400,000 metric tons. This is based on this season's unusually large olive crop. Despite increased production, Italy will still need to import about 100,000 metric tons of olive oil in 1964.

Imports of olive oil continued large in 1963 despite gains in imports of peanuts, colza, rapeseed, and sunflowerseed, and to a lesser extent increased soybean imports. Estimated oilseed imports in 1963 approached 800,000 tons compared with about 600,000 tons in 1962. Soybeans, however, continue to be Italy's major oilseed import, comprising about half the total.

The production of most other oilseeds also increased. The output of animal fats, mainly tallow and lard, probably increased to 202,000 metric tons from the previous year's 194,000. Walnut output in 1963 is estimated at about 20,000 metric tons compared with 33,000 tons a year earlier. The large carry-over of walnuts (about 10,000 metric tons) indicated a need for export in 1962/63. There will be 15,000 metric tons available for export in 1963/64. Major purchasers are West Germany and the United Kingdom. Shelled almond production in 1963 is expected to reach 40,000 metric tons, up substantially from the 13,000 tons the previous year. There will be 30,000 metric tons available for export. The output of shelled filberts is forecast at 40,000 metric tons; 27,000 metric tons (including 5,000 metric tons carryover) will be available for export. The main markets for almonds and filberts are West Germany, Switzerland, and France.

Prospects for deciduous fruit indicate record production for 1963, surpassing the peak in 1962. Production of jammed and canned cherries and Bing cherries may be down slightly. Apple and peach production in 1963 reached record proportions and totaled 2.15 million metric tons and 1.1 million, respectively. Pear production was down 7 percent to 850,000 tons, cherries up 2 percent to 221,000 tons, apricots up 23 percent to 59,400 tons, and plums up 5 percent to 113,300 tons. The quality of 1963's tree fruit production is reported as good. West Germany and other north European countries account for the bulk of Italy's fruit exports. Difficulties in marketing deciduous fruits stem from competition with north European countries.

A record citrus crop is expected. Orange production is up 19 percent to 876,000 metric tons, lemons up 23 percent to 433,000 tons, and tangerines up 9 percent to 128,000 tons. The influence of relatively new plantings and favorable weather conditions in 1963 are major reasons for the increase. In the past, Italy exported about 35 to 40 percent of its citrus crop, largely to the north European markets, mainly West Germany.

The grape harvest is estimated at about 9.2 million tons, substantially above the postwar average. Production is, however, far below the record crop of the previous year (10.7 million tons). The 1963 harvest yielded 58 million hectoliters of wine.

Italy's textile industry is over 97 percent dependent upon imports of cotton fibers. Cotton output in 1963 was an estimated 4,400 metric tons, 10 percent above 1962. Cotton imports in recent years have averaged about 220,000 metric tons; in 1962/63 the United States supplied about 25 percent. Imports are expected to continue at about this level.

Despite unfavorable weather conditions, 1963 tobacco production was estimated at 61,000 metric tons from 48,000 hectares. This was 33 percent higher than the previous crop, but 26 percent below the 1958-60 average (83,000 metric tons). Damage by blue mold was estimated at only 2 percent since nearly

two-thirds of the acreage was planted to resistant varieties. Leaf tobacco imports during 1962/63 amounted to 36,124 metric tons, up 2 percent from a year earlier. Imports of bright U.S. tobacco increased about four-fold while imports of burley declined substantially. Leaf tobacco exports during the same period amounted to about 9,000 metric tons. Imports and exports in 1963/64 are expected to increase.

Livestock production: The number of sheep has dipped sharply since the end of 1961. Workstock numbers have continued downward at a fairly steady rate. Meanwhile, hog and poultry numbers have continued increasing. Total meat production, including that produced from imported live animals, has increased steadily in recent years.

Output of beef and veal in 1963 is estimated at 720,000 metric tons (6.7 percent increase from 1962), lamb and mutton about 44,000 metric tons (up nearly 5 percent), and pork about 485,000 metric tons (down 0.6 percent).

Estimated per capita consumption of beef and veal in 1963 was 16 kilograms compared with 10 kilograms in 1956. Since total and per capita meat consumption has been rising due to increased income, larger meat imports are required. Imports of red meat during 1963/64 are expected to total 150,000 metric tons, up 15 percent from the high level of 1962/63. Meat from domestic animals is likely to decrease. Despite reduced livestock numbers in recent years, the long-term outlook is for numbers to increase.

Poultry numbers, excluding broilers for which data are not available, continued to increase in 1962. The production of poultry meat increased 7 percent in 1963 and totaled 220,000 metric tons while egg production was up 3 percent to 390,000 tons. Output of both is expected to increase in the coming season. Since 1955, per capita consumption of poultry has more than doubled and it now makes up about 13 percent of total meat consumption. Imports of poultry meat and baby chicks were off 35 percent in 1963 from a year earlier, reflecting growth of the domestic industry and Common Market import regulations.

Dairy production, after reaching a high level in 1961, declined slightly in 1962 and sharply in 1963. Milk production (cow, sheep, and goat milk) declined 5 percent in 1963 to 9.9 million metric tons. It is estimated that 1963 cheese production was 430,000 metric tons and butter, 65,000 metric tons--reductions of 5 percent and 4.5 percent respectively. It is estimated that imports of 55,000 metric tons of cheese and 30,000 metric tons of butter will be required during 1963/64, representing an increase of 10 percent for cheese and 7 percent for butter from the previous year.

Italy's rising level of living has resulted in an increase in the apparent consumption for such agricultural products as meat, sugar, canned foods, and dairy products. The pork, poultry, and canning and preserving food industries are expanding to meet this increased demand.

Agricultural inputs: The 1961 census indicates that farms up to 10 hectares account for 35 percent of the total area in farms. The 48,610 farms of over 50 hectares comprise almost one-third of the total area. About 10 percent of the farmland is in units of less than 3 hectares. The agricultural labor

force was estimated at 5.7 million in 1962, 27.1 percent of the total labor force of 21 million compared with 37.7 percent in 1953.

In response to farm labor shortage and production expansion, mechanization is progressing rapidly. There was an increase from 101,000 tractors in 1953 to over 307,000 in 1962. Sales records indicated a 10 percent increase for 1963. In addition there are 255,000 stationary engines, 151,000 forage harvesters, 60,000 garden tractors, and 7,000 combines. The greatest density of farm tractors is in the north, with an average of 1 tractor per 15 hectares.

Farmland suitable for mechanization is estimated at 7.5 million hectares of the 15.8 million of arable land. In addition, 4 million hectares of rolling land are partially suitable for mechanization.

Fertilizer consumption has been rising in Italy, although the rate of application is still among the lowest in Western Europe. Domestic production of nitrogenous and various mixed fertilizers has increased considerably. In 1960/61, Italy consumed 333,000 metric tons of nitrogen, 379,000 metric tons of P_2O_5 , and 104,000 metric tons of K_2O . Consumption in 1962/63 increased from 1961/62 by 8 percent for nitrogen, 2 percent for phosphoric acid, and 19 percent for potash.

Foreign trade: As in past years, Italy's agricultural imports in 1963 greatly exceeded its agricultural exports. The gap was widened last year due to heavier than usual imports, such as corn, sugar, oilseeds, olive oil, dairy products, livestock, meat, and tobacco. Agricultural imports have traditionally comprised a substantial share of Italy's total imports, 25 to 30 percent in the past 3 years or about \$1.5 billion per year.

Total agricultural exports averaged about 16 percent of the total export value. Italy's major agricultural exports are fruits, nuts, and vegetables, which constitute over 70 percent of the total agricultural export value. Others are wines, cheese, and rice. Increased exports are expected in 1964 for the first 3 items, while reductions will likely occur for the latter 3 commodities.

Marketing problems, however, are expected to be encountered. Relatively large available supplies--both domestic and foreign--of fruits and nuts will be competing for Italy's traditional north European market. The EEC's associations with Greece and Turkey and trade agreement with Iran will further intensify the competitive situation. Higher than usual export subsidies previously in effect on rice have recently been removed due to insufficient quantity for export.

Agricultural policy: The Italian Government's basic agricultural policy is to expand the production of meat, milk, butter, eggs, olives, sugar beets, fruits, and vegetables and to reduce wheat production. This policy is designed to cope with: (1) Rising living standards accompanying rapid industrialization, (2) the increasing foreign trade deficit, and (3) problems associated with membership in the Common Market, such as elimination of state-trading of wheat and adoption of variable levy import systems. Temporary liberalization of agricultural imports is also designed to cope with the strong domestic demand

for agricultural products. Apart from funds to be allocated to improve sugar beet and olive cultivation, a new bill provides \$48 million for improvement, modernization, and mechanization of agriculture and processing facilities.

Italy is attempting to mold its own policy and to influence as much as possible the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) of the EEC so as to obtain the utmost advantage from its membership. Italy stands to gain by supporting a protective policy towards fruits, vegetables, rice, and olive oil, because these are its most important export items. Also, Italy stands to gain in the long run by supporting relatively low feedgrain import prices, since this would enable a more economical expansion of its livestock industry. Italy favors high prices on imported wheat to protect its wheat industry, particularly durum.

NETHERLANDS

The Netherlands is a small country about the size of New Hampshire and Connecticut combined, with a population in 1963 of 11,975,000. The area devoted to agriculture totals about 2,530,000 hectares, much of which is farmed very intensively. About 25 percent of the agricultural area is cropland, 53 percent grassland, and 5 percent in horticultural crops. The Netherlands is about 75 percent self-sufficient in food production, being deficient in grains, fats and oils, fibers, tobacco, and fruit, but having export surpluses of livestock products.

Economic conditions continued good in 1963 with full employment of the labor force and strong consumer demand. The expected growth rate of 3.5 percent for 1963 likely produced a gross national product of around \$10.5 billion. This would be 119 percent above 1952 and 37 percent above 1957. Population has grown at approximately 1.3 percent per year during the last 10 years. Per capita annual income was near \$870 in 1962, an increase of 90 percent in the last 10 years and 25 percent in the last 5 years.

The Netherlands was able to maintain a favorable balance of trade. For July 1962-June 1963, gold and foreign exchange holdings increased from \$1,795 million to \$1,838 million.

Food consumption, measured in terms of average per capita daily calorie availability, has remained nearly constant at about 2,950 calories. However, some dietary shifts occurred during the past decade as incomes rose. Consumption of cereals, potatoes, pulses, and milk all declined in favor of vegetables, some fruits, meat, eggs, sugar, and fats and oils. Beef and poultry consumption rose more rapidly than pork consumption. Citrus and dried fruit consumption increased while that of apples and pears decreased.

The gross agricultural product increased 33 percent from 1952 to 1962 and 10 percent from 1957 to 1962. However, the gross national product increased at a more rapid rate. As a result, GAP as a percent of GNP declined. GAP accounted for 12 percent of GNP in 1950-52 and 9 percent in 1959-61. The agricultural labor force also declined, accounting for 13 percent of the total labor force in 1953 and 10 percent in 1960.

Agricultural production, net of imported feed, is expected to be slightly lower in 1963/64 than the previous 12 months. This results primarily from reduced crop harvests in the fall of 1963.

Crop production: Estimated grain production in 1963 was below 1962 (table 12). However, production was near the 1961 level and the average for 1956-60. A severe winter and late spring and unfavorable weather at harvesttime reduced yields and the quality of most grains. In addition to lower yields, the harvested area was below that of the 2 previous years, but near the 1956-60 average.

Wheat production was lower in 1963 with 527,000 metric tons. Wheat production has shown a generally increasing trend since 1951 because of a larger area devoted to wheat and rising yields. In 1963 the area harvested was down from the previous year because of the unfavorable weather causing farmers to replant or substitute other crops.

Rye and oat production continued to decline in 1963 and yielded 317,000 metric tons and 408,000 metric tons, respectively. Rye is now used mostly as a feedgrain rather than a breadgrain. Oat production has declined as a feedgrain since the number of horses has decreased. In some sandy soil areas, barley is mixed with oats to increase total feed value produced per hectare. This practice has been increasing since the late 1950's. Where adaptable, barley has been replacing both rye and oats because it is a better feedgrain. Barley production has been increasing.

The estimated production of potatoes and sugar beets in 1963 was lower than in 1962 (table 12). The potato area was above 1962, while the sugar beet area continued to decline.

Vegetable production continued to increase in 1963, reaching an estimated production of 1,610,000 metric tons. In 1963 the apple crop was estimated at 275,000 metric tons and the pear crop at 105,000 metric tons. This compared with 280,000 metric tons of apples and 95,000 metric tons of pears a year earlier.

The total area sown to pulses in 1963 was 21,300 hectares compared with 15,600 in 1962 and 23,900 in 1961. Total production of pulses for 1963 was an estimated 61,900 metric tons, 12 percent below 1962; yields were much lower in 1963.

Livestock production: Milk production in 1963 declined an estimated 2 percent from the 7,269,000 metric tons of 1962. This is the first time since World War II that production has declined. The number of milk cows in May of 1963 was slightly lower and heifers 2 percent below a year earlier. Increased milk production in 1964 will depend entirely on increased output per cow. Output of butter and cheese products increased slightly in 1963.

Indications point toward increased meat production in 1963; the severe winter caused heavy culling during the first half of 1963. Total red meat production was an estimated 746,000 metric tons (table 11), a 5.5 percent increase over 1962. Poultry meat production increased an estimated 22 percent

over 1962. Pork production in 1964 is expected to be slightly higher than in 1963, with lighter slaughter in the first half and increased slaughter in the second half. Egg production declined to an estimated 350,000 metric tons in 1963. Decreased egg exports to West Germany have caused depressed domestic prices and, as a result, producers are switching from eggs to the more profitable poultry meat production for export.

Agricultural inputs: Studies by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development indicate that farm labor is declining and capital expenditures are increasing. Increasing expenditures for machinery are evidenced by the rapid increase in the number of tractors on farms. In May 1963, the number of tractors reached 104,000 for an increase of 8 percent in a single year and an increase of 271 percent since 1953. The number of milking machines increased 12 percent from May 1962 to May 1963 and now totals about 64,000. This approximates one machine per 27 milk cows. According to Dutch statistics, most farm machinery has increased in recent years except threshing machines, which declined from 27,600 in 1950 to 11,100 in 1960. However, the number of combines increased from 18,100 to 23,600 in the same period with the greatest increase in self-propelled types. Improvements are also being made in farm buildings and livestock equipment, but at a much slower rate.

The Netherlands applies more commercial fertilizer to its arable land than any other West European country (table 10). In 1961/62, over 200 kilograms of nitrogen, about 110 kilograms of phosphoric acid, and nearly 150 kilograms of potash were applied per hectare of arable land. The use of phosphoric acid has increased only very slightly during the past 10 years and declined in 1961/62. The application of potash was 16 percent less in 1960/61 than in 1955/56. Total nitrogen consumed increased 28 percent during this same period and reached 243,000 metric tons in 1961/62.

Foreign trade: In 1962, most of Netherlands' agricultural exports (77 percent) were shipped to other West European countries, 54 percent of total exports went to other EEC countries. Only 25 percent of Netherlands' agricultural imports were obtained from Western Europe in 1962, the Western Hemisphere supplying 47 percent. Imports from the United States were 28 percent of the agricultural imports.

Items comprising the bulk of Netherlands foreign trade in agricultural products in 1962 are as follows:

Exports	::	Imports	
<u>Percent</u>	::	<u>Percent</u>	
Livestock products.....	39	:: Grains.....	26
Fruit, vegetables and bulbs.	27	:: Fruit and vegetables.....	11
Fats, oils, and margarine....	8	:: Animal feeds.....	12
Other agricultural.....	26	:: Fibers.....	12
		:: Fats, oils, and oilseeds.	14
		:: Other agricultural.....	<u>25</u>
	::		
Total	100	:: Total	100

Grains are the leading agricultural import and in 1962/63 the United States supplied 73 percent. The second ranking supplier was Argentina. The Netherlands in 1962 imported \$68 million of wheat and flour (table 14), about half from the United States. Also the Dutch imported \$183 million of other grain including rice, primarily for feed; the United States supplied 63 percent of the value of these grains.

In 1962 the Netherlands imported larger quantities of fats, oils, and oilseeds than in 1961. The United States supplied about one-fourth of the total oilseeds in terms of oil equivalent, mostly soybeans. The Netherlands was also an important market for U.S. exports of animal fats, tallow, and lard, which were valued at \$12.2 million in 1962. U.S. exports of oilcake to the Netherlands in 1962 were more than double the previous year (table 13).

The Netherlands, with its large and rising per capita income, imports fruits and vegetables including preparations to supplement those grown domestically. Spain and Italy were the major suppliers of the \$107 million imported in 1962 while \$22 million was imported from the United States.

In 1962 the Netherlands imported \$111 million of natural fibers, chiefly cotton (\$46 million) and wool. U.S. cotton exports to the Netherlands in 1962 amounted to \$12 million. The demand for raw cotton is expected to decline with the U.S. share also declining.

The most important export markets of the Netherlands are West Germany for eggs, poultry meat, other meats, butter, cheese, fruit, and vegetables; United Kingdom for pork, butter, fruit, and vegetables; Italy for butter and some meat; Belgium for cheese, fruit, and vegetables. Processed milk is sold to Asia, Africa, and South America.

The outlook is favorable for Dutch exports of condensed and evaporated milk and cheese for 1964, but butter exports in 1963 probably were reduced from the high 1962 level. The prospects for egg exports, which were down 19 percent in the first half of 1963 compared with the same period in 1962, are not good due to strong competition in the West German egg market. However, poultry meat exports to West Germany were up 71 percent in the first half of 1963 over a year earlier and will likely continue to increase with the decline of U.S. broiler exports to that country. With the exception of bacon exports, which were down 60 percent from 1962, live hogs and pork were considerably higher in the first 6 months of 1963 compared with 1962.

NORWAY

Crop production in Norway is oriented toward satisfying the feed demand of the livestock industry, the most important sector of the country's agriculture. Little breadgrain and no sugar or oilseeds are produced. Agricultural land comprises only 3.4 percent of a total land area that is highly fragmented by a mountainous topography and indented coastline. The agricultural land per farm is extremely small, even by European standards. Only 10 percent of Norway's 198,000 farms of more than 0.5 hectares have more than 5 hectares of agricultural land.

Except for the most inaccessible areas where production is for home use only, the farmer's basic aim is to produce livestock products for marketing. Norway is essentially self-sufficient in livestock products, although this production depends in part on imports of coarse grain, other feed concentrates, farm machinery, fertilizers, and other agricultural supplies.

Norway's gross agricultural product as a proportion of gross national product fell from 13.5 percent in 1950-52 to 10.1 percent in 1959-61. The change toward industrialization was less rapid than in neighboring Sweden.

The current account deficit in the Norwegian balance of payments is a major source of official concern. It has increased recently mainly due to heavier imports of ships. The 1963 goods and services deficit probably exceeded the 1962 record deficit of \$226 million despite an improvement in the trade balance. Foreign borrowing has also been heavy, however, and Norway's foreign exchange reserves have been substantially increased. Gold and foreign exchange reserves of \$356 million in June 1963 were \$101 million greater than a year earlier.

The average per capita food availability in terms of energy value is estimated at about 3,200 calories per day, substantially above the average for Western Europe. On the whole, Norwegians have an adequate diet with substantially lower consumption of grain products, meat, fruits, nuts, and vegetables than the European average. Consumption of sugar, fish, and fats and oils is much higher than the European average and fluid milk consumption is the highest in the world, except for Finland.

Crop production: The grain area increased 2 percent in 1963, and the barley acreage increased 11 percent. Wheat and oats declined 30 and 18 percent, respectively. Good harvest weather in most parts of the country resulted in a good quality grain crop of roughly 637,000 metric tons. The 1963 grain crop was about 158,000 metric tons or 33.0 percent larger than in 1962 and 15.6 percent above the 1957-61 average.

The short growing season and improved short-season varieties have strongly favored barley production, which constituted more than three-fourths of total grain production in 1963. Barley and oats together represented over 95 percent of total grain.

Norway's import requirement for feedgrain will be lower than normal during 1963/64 as a result of the good 1963 harvest. Imports will be limited mainly to 90,000 metric tons of U.S. corn. Normal breadgrain imports of about 375,000 metric tons will continue unaltered by the large domestic production since nearly all Norwegian grain production is used directly for feed.

Commercial fruit production--though of much better quality in 1963 than in 1962--was down substantially (about 22 percent for apples alone). The size of the crop will mean an earlier opening of the free import season, an occurrence which greatly enhances U.S. export prospects.

Livestock production: Milk production continues to increase despite a steady downtrend in cow numbers. Surpluses of milk and dairy products are substantial.

As Norwegian consumption of milk, butter, and cheese is already among the highest in the world, there is little latitude for expanding domestic sales. Beef production exceeds domestic demand slightly despite decreased production, while about 4,000 metric tons of pork will have to be imported, probably from Ireland.

Agricultural inputs: The agricultural labor force comprised about 17 percent of the total labor force in 1962. It decreased about 2.1 percent per year from 1953 to 1962. The total labor force increased about 0.3 percent per year during this same period.

Mechanization of agriculture has proceeded at a substantial rate. In June 1962 there were 59,000 four-wheel farm tractors and 17,000 two-wheel, garden-type tractors compared with 45,000 and 11,000 only 3 years earlier. Norwegian fertilizer consumption was the heaviest in Scandinavia, amounting to about 151 kilograms in plant nutrient value per hectare of arable land during 1960/61.

The foremost objective of agricultural policy is to increase the average size of farms through land reclamation and the amalgamation of small farms.

Foreign trade: No events took place during 1963 to indicate a major change in agricultural import policy. This policy is designed to provide effective protection of Norwegian domestic agricultural prices. The United States is one of Norway's most important suppliers of corn, rice, grain sorghum, lemons, raisins and prunes, canned peaches, soybean meal, unmanufactured tobacco, and raw cotton.

Except for butter and cheese, Norway has very few agricultural products to export. There is a small surplus production of beef, which might be consumed domestically if a more flexible pricing policy is adopted. There is a small seasonal export of eggs, which on an annual basis roughly equals imports during the period of short supply.

With trade hampered by the Common Market, Norway faces a serious problem in its efforts to export butter and cheese. Sales to West Germany and Italy have usually been close to half of total exports; it will be difficult for Norway to find substitute markets.

PORTUGAL

The relative stagnation of agricultural output and productivity continues to be one of Portugal's most conspicuous economic problems. Portuguese agriculture is characterized by low yields, low capitalization, and uneconomic-sized farms. While 47 percent of the labor force was engaged in agriculture in 1960, only 24 percent of the gross national product came from agriculture. Although net agricultural production had increased slightly in recent years, it declined 2 percent in 1963. In the 5-year period ended in 1961, Portugal's gross national product increased at an average rate of 6 percent, but the agricultural sector has not kept pace.

The Portuguese Government has committed itself to economic planning to develop the economy. The Second Six-Year Development Plan (1959-64) will be followed by a Transitional Investment Plan (1965-67) and, subsequently, by the Third Six-Year Plan. These plans give high priority to agricultural development, particularly to irrigation, livestock and fruit and vegetable development, land reform, and construction of storage facilities.

Despite considerable economic development, the Portuguese diet remains the poorest in Western Europe at about 2,500 calories. The diet is composed largely of starchy foods and is low in proteins and fats. It is especially lacking in meat and dairy products.

Crop production: Unfavorable weather last season reduced the production of some grain crops, as it did in most of Western Europe. However, total grain production increased almost 4 percent from 1.68 million metric tons in 1962 to 1.74 million metric tons in 1963. Only the rye and corn crops were larger, resulting in a 23 percent increase in feedgrain production and a 12 percent decrease in breadgrain production. Wheat production declined 22 percent.

The main trends in grain production in recent years have been decreasing acreage and production of wheat and increasing yields and production of corn, although corn acreage has remained almost constant. Wheat acreage and production are expected to continue declining, since the Government recently stated its intentions to favor increased fruit and vegetable output and decreased wheat production. Considerable potential exists for both expanded production and exports of fruit and vegetables. EEC and EFTA countries are potential nearby markets.

Potato production last year was up 12 percent over the poor 1962 crop. Olive oil production increased by nearly 50 percent and pulse production increased 17 percent, while wine production decreased 24 percent. Continental Portugal does not produce sugar beets, oilseeds, cotton, or tobacco commercially. Portugal has ample supplies of olive oil; it imports sugar, oilseeds, and cotton from its overseas provinces.

Livestock production: Since Portugal's latest livestock census was taken in 1955, present numbers are unknown, but total meat production has increased steadily since 1958. Most of the increase has been in beef and veal, with some increase in mutton and lamb. Pork has traditionally been the largest meat item in the Portuguese diet. In recent years African swine fever has reduced pork production considerably. About 84,000 hogs--almost 8 percent of the number slaughtered--were lost because of the disease in 1962. Although a vaccine has been developed, it does not appear to be completely effective, and the disease continues to pose a serious threat. As incomes rise, the demand for beef and veal will rise. Whether Portugal can supply this increased demand remains to be seen.

Milk production, although rather minor, increased 28 percent from 345,000 metric tons in 1950 to 440,000 metric tons in 1963. Poultry production, also small, has almost doubled since 1955, while egg production remains at a very low level.

A comprehensive Livestock Development Program was planned in 1962, which involved the importation of a large number of purebred beef and dairy cattle for breeding. Although implementation has been slower than planned, some progress was made in 1962 and the program is to be reactivated soon.

Agricultural inputs: In 1960, 47 percent of the labor force was employed in agriculture. There is considerable underemployment of agricultural labor, particularly in the south where agricultural activity is highly seasonal. Although there has been some migration to urban areas, the migratory process has been hampered by the failure of the industrial sector to furnish enough jobs.

Tractor numbers have continued to increase, going from 3,000 in 1953 to 11,000 in 1961--about 1 tractor for every 315 hectares of land in field crops. Portuguese agriculture is among the least mechanized in Western Europe.

Irrigation development is a major project under Portugal's development plans. This ambitious program aims to irrigate 175,000 hectares of fertile land in southern Portugal, which would increase the arable acreage by 10 percent. This land would be suitable for high-value fruit and vegetable crops.

Between 1956 and 1961, nitrogen consumption increased 31 percent; phosphate consumption remained unchanged; and potash consumption decreased 30 percent. But the utilization per hectare is still far below the average for Western Europe.

One of the most formidable obstacles to increasing agricultural production is the unequal and uneconomic distribution of farmland. The Government instituted a land reform program in 1962 to break up the large, extensively cultivated estates in the south and consolidate the fragmented plots in the north, which preclude modernization and keep incomes low. The program has not proceeded as rapidly as planned because of the complexity of problems involved.

Foreign trade: Portugal's agricultural trade is regulated by quantitative restrictions, import and export permits, exchange controls, and bilateral agreements. Imports and exports are subject to licensing arrangements; import licenses are granted primarily for essential commodities only. Portugal is a member of EFTA, OECD, and GATT, and has applied for EEC membership.

Portugal depends entirely on imports for its supply of sugar, cotton, tobacco, and oilseeds, but its overseas provinces are major suppliers of these commodities. In some years Portugal imports considerable quantities of cereals, primarily wheat. Cereals, sugar and sugar preparations, unmanufactured tobacco, oilseeds, and natural fibers (mostly cotton) accounted for 81 percent of total agricultural imports in 1962.

Wheat production continues to decline, and recently-announced Government policy favors the decline because it will release more land to high-value crops. The United States is by far the major supplier of wheat to Portugal. In 1962, all wheat imports (268,000 metric tons) came from the United States, mostly through Title IV of P.L. 480. The next most important U.S. exports to Portugal in 1962, in dollar terms, were unmanufactured tobacco, dairy products, and cotton, in that order. Tobacco imports from the United States have

declined by 20 percent in volume since 1960 and the U.S. share has declined from 53 to 43 percent. Because of the reduced potato crop in 1962, due to adverse weather, an estimated 65,000 metric tons were imported in 1963. More than one-half came from the United States.

Portugal's agricultural exports are very small, most of them going to the overseas provinces. They have increased in recent years, however. Portugal has considerable undeveloped potential as an exporter of fruit and vegetables to Western Europe.

Portugal is wrestling with a worsening balance of commodity trade, imports continue to out-distance exports. However, its gold and foreign exchange reserves continue upward because of invisible transactions, increasing to \$775 million in 1963 from \$747 million a year earlier.

SPAIN

The Spanish economy remained relatively stagnant and isolated until the 1950's. Since 1955 the gross national product has more than doubled. From 1958 to 1962 the annual growth rate was about 7 percent. Gold and foreign exchange reserves have reached \$1.07 billion and have been increasing despite a substantial trade deficit. The most important development of 1963 was the promulgation of a Four-Year Plan, with the goal of a 6 percent cumulative growth in the GNP and an increase in annual per capita income to \$462 in 1967 from \$360 in 1963. This is Spain's first comprehensive development plan. However, it did initiate an Economic Stabilization Plan in 1959, which improved the balance of payments, increased gold and foreign exchange reserves, and stabilized the value of the peseta.

The new plan gives detailed plans for the public sector, but has only announced guidelines for the private sector, in keeping with the recent World Bank Mission's recommendation to increase the role of private initiative in the economy. Public investment during the 4-year period will be about \$5.6 billion, equal to about one-half of the 1961 GNP. About \$1.4 billion, or 25 percent of the total, will be used for productive investments in agriculture. This attests to the important role Spain's agriculture must play in its economic development. The agricultural sector employs 40 percent of the labor force, produces 25 percent of the GNP, and earns over 50 percent of the foreign exchange. Thus, it is essential that agricultural output, agricultural exports, and agricultural incomes continue to rise if substantial overall economic expansion is to be achieved.

The Spanish diet continues to improve with the per capita food availability at about 2,700 calories per day. Consumption of meat, fruit and vegetables, and fats and oils has increased, producing a significantly larger intake of protein and fat. However, the diet still does not compare favorably with other West European countries.

Net agricultural output was up substantially in 1963, with the most notable gains in potatoes, olive oil, fruit and vegetables, and livestock.

Crop production: Spain is at or near self-sufficiency in several crops. It is 85 percent self-sufficient in breadgrain, 90 percent in feedgrain, 80 percent in rice, 93 percent in vegetables, 90 percent in cotton, and 36 percent in tobacco. It usually has slight surpluses in potatoes, sugar, and pulses, and has exportable surpluses of 40 to 50 percent of the crop in olives, fruit, and nuts. Spain is 95 percent self-sufficient in vegetable oil; it exports olive oil and imports seed oils, both in considerable volumes.

Grain production, which accounts for over one-third of the arable land, was down from 9.2 million metric tons in 1962 to 9.0 million in 1963. Declines were registered for all grains except corn, which was up 9 percent. Breadgrain (mostly wheat) production was down 4 percent and feedgrain output was down 2 percent.

Sugar beet acreage was down more than 50 percent because price increases promised by the Government failed to materialize. But beet production declined only about 30 percent to 2.4 million metric tons. Refined sugar yield, from both beets and cane, was off about 25 percent to 334,000 metric tons. Finally, prices for beets and cane were increased 18 percent for the 1964 crop. Therefore, production should increase in 1964.

The potato crop of 5.4 million metric tons was 28 percent larger than in 1962 because of better growing conditions and an increase in irrigated acreage. Olive oil production was up more than 60 percent to an estimated 526,000 metric tons. Fruit and vegetable production was also up somewhat in 1963. Deciduous fruit production was up 7 percent to 2.2 million metric tons, with the largest gains in the apple and peach crops. Citrus production, largely oranges, was also up to 1.7 million metric tons. Spain is the world's second largest orange producer and the largest exporter. Spain devotes 132,000 hectares to oranges, tangerines, and lemons and 60,000 hectares to deciduous fruits. Pulse production increased only slightly to 467,000 metric tons in 1963. Cotton production decreased 10 percent to 102,000 metric tons. However, this compares with an average of only 13,000 metric tons in the 1950-54 period. Forty-four percent of the present cotton acreage is irrigated.

The Four-Year Plan envisages a change in the composition of Spain's crop production. In table 6 the 1967 production goals for some major crops are

Table 6.--Spain: Crop production, 1967 goal, and percentage change from 1963

Commodity	Production, 1963	Production goal, 1967	Percentage change, 1963-67
	<u>1,000 metric tons</u>	<u>1,000 metric tons</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Wheat.....	4,650	3,996	-3
Sugar.....	320	922	188
Citrus.....	1,667	2,040	27
Other fruit.....	2,170	2,660	22
Vegetables.....	1/ 3,740	6,475	73
Olive oil.....	526	500	-5
Cotton.....	102	114	11

1/ Estimated.

compared with the 1963 production. This comparison distorts the change in olive oil production since the 1963 crop was exceptionally large. Feedgrain production is expected to increase significantly to meet rising domestic demand.

Livestock production: Spain is 97 percent self-sufficient in meat production, importing only small amounts of beef. Although dairy output per capita is low, Spain almost meets domestic requirements.

Spain has considerable potential for increasing livestock production. However, domestic demand threatens to outgrow domestic supplies under the pressure of rising incomes. Total red meat production was up 12 percent in 1963 to 581,000 metric tons. Beef and veal production was up 4 percent, while mutton and lamb production declined. Pork slaughter was increased by fear of African swine fever, which remains a menace. But the large gain in poultry production is natural for Spain's rapidly expanding poultry industry, which until recently was a backyard operation. Production increased from 52,000 metric tons in 1959, to 130,000 in 1963. During this same period egg production increased from 128,000 to 245,000 metric tons. Milk production, although relatively constant since 1961, was 13 percent above 1959.

A major goal of the development plan is a large expansion in livestock numbers and production. In table 7, Spain's goals for livestock numbers are compared with the 1962 numbers.

Table 7.--Spain: Livestock numbers, goals for 1967 compared with 1962

Animal	1962	1967	Percentage increase, 1962-67
	<u>1,000 head</u>	<u>1,000 head</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Milk cows.....	690	862	25
Beef cattle.....	3,269	3,477	6
Hogs.....	577	648	12
Sheep.....	12,892	16,500	28
Poultry.....	40,132	52,300	30

To aid in achieving these goals, the Government has a comprehensive livestock improvement plan involving \$6.7 million in public investment over the period.

Agricultural inputs: Forty percent of Spain's labor force, or 4.7 million people, are employed in agriculture. This compares with almost 50 percent a decade earlier. With a growing scarcity of labor and consequently rising wages, mechanization has been rapid in recent years. The number of tractors has increased more than five-fold since 1953 to over 100,000. Two major aims of the Four-Year Plan are to release 340,000 agricultural laborers to nonfarm employment and to double tractor numbers to 200,000.

Commercial fertilizer consumption, although still the lowest per acre of any West European country, is rising rapidly. Total consumption in 1962 was

up 12 percent from 1961. Nitrogenous fertilizer consumption quadrupled in the last decade, potash consumption doubled, and phosphate consumption almost doubled. Application rates in 1960/61 of nitrogen, potash, and phosphate fertilizers are still only 13, 5, and 14 kilograms per hectare of arable land, respectively.

The Four-Year Plan provides for several measures to raise the productivity of agricultural inputs. The Government plans to invest \$816 million to finish current irrigation projects, improve the irrigation on 75,000 hectares, and irrigate 270,000 additional hectares. Also planned are investments totaling \$322 million for land consolidation and resettlement on 1 million hectares, soil conservation, crop and livestock improvement, agricultural marketing facilities, agricultural extension, and reforestation.

Foreign Trade: Spain imported \$409 million in agricultural products in 1962, 25 percent more than in 1961 and 139 percent more than in 1960. Its major imports are grains, potatoes, tobacco, vegetable fats and oils, oilseeds and cotton. These accounted for 64 percent of all agricultural imports in 1962. Spain imported 1.1 million metric tons of grain in 1962; 54 percent was wheat and the remainder corn and barley. This represented a 50 percent drop in wheat imports and a 44 percent gain in feedgrain imports from 1961. Wheat imports declined and feedgrain imports increased again in 1963. Although feedgrain production is increasing, the Government anticipates the importation of about 500,000 metric tons annually to meet the requirements of the expanding livestock industry. The Government has ceased state-trading in feedgrains and is allowing private importation.

Commodities expected to be imported in greater quantities in 1964 are sugar, cotton, and beef and veal, while slight declines in imports of wheat, tobacco, and potatoes are expected.

Spain in 1962 was the 10th largest destination for U.S. agricultural exports, the value amounting to almost \$100 million. Between 1953 and 1961, Spain imported large quantities of cotton, feedgrains, wheat and flour, fats and oils, tobacco, and dairy products under P.L. 480. It still imports dairy products under Title III. Partly as a result of P.L. 480 shipments, Spain has become the best cash customer for U.S. soybean oil and a good cash customer for grain and tobacco. Soybean oil, wheat and flour, and feedgrains in 1962 constituted 44, 23, and 12 percent by value, respectively, of U.S. agricultural exports to Spain.

Spain's agricultural exports are confined largely to citrus fruit, fresh vegetables, olive oil and olives, wine, and cotton. However, these are very important earners of foreign exchange. Spain in 1962 was the world's largest exporter of oranges, supplying 25 percent of world imports. Exports from this year's citrus crop will be up greatly from last year because of a larger output and better quality. Exports of olive oil and potatoes will also be up, while cotton exports will decline significantly. Spain is not a significant supplier of U.S. agricultural imports. It supplied \$40 million worth in 1962. The most important commodities were olive oil, fruits, nuts, and vegetables.

If Spain achieves the goals of the Four-Year Plan, total farm exports will increase about 70 percent over the 1962 level. Projected rates of expansion for individual commodities are: Over 100 percent for fruit; about 75 percent for wine and potatoes; 60 percent for cereals; about 25 percent for olive oil, vegetables, and livestock products; and about 10 percent for pulses and condiments.

SWEDEN

An upturn in the Swedish economy that began in the first half of 1963 showed further progress in the third quarter. The industrial production index regained ground lost during 1962. Exports have risen sharply but prices have been low, competition keen, and profit margins narrow. Sweden's gold and foreign exchange reserves were the same in June 1963 as a year earlier, about \$791 million. This was an improvement over the December 1961 reserves of \$736 million but lower than the \$801 million at the end of 1962.

Swedish agricultural policy may change significantly following the expiration of the current program in 1965. These changes may well have a significant bearing on the pattern of agricultural production and the general agricultural situation. Until then, maintaining the income of efficient family farmers on a par with rural industrial workers remains the principal policy goal. This goal is sought by keeping agricultural production approximately balanced with domestic consumption and, when necessary, restricting imports and subsidizing exports. Sustained efforts have also been made by the Government to aid in enlarging farms, improving land and buildings, and advancing the efficiency of farm production. In 1963 as in recent years the agricultural economy was favored by a strong home market demand for Sweden's products.

Estimated output of livestock products in 1963 lagged behind 1962 production by about 5 percent while marketings of plant products from the 1963 crop was higher. The net effect was an estimated decrease of 3 percent in agricultural production. On a calorie basis, Sweden is currently about 98 percent self-sufficient in temperate zone agricultural products, assuming a normal crop. The economic self-sufficiency is about 78 percent when the value of consumption is related to the value of production. The degree of self-sufficiency has shown only minor change during the last 10 years.

Crop production: Deviations in the quality and the quantity of the 1963 grain crop caused by winter damage and a wet harvest period led to a 26 percent decline in breadgrain production and a 15 percent increase in coarse grains, mainly barley. Much of the acreage of fall sown grains was winter killed and was replanted to barley during the spring of 1963. Seventy-five percent of the fall sown grain and 30 percent of the spring sown grains were of inferior quality. About 45-50 percent of the total wheat crop and more than half of the rye crop was unfit for milling because of sprouting. Pulse, potato, and sugar beet production was higher in 1963 due to increased yields in the face of reduced acreage. Deciduous fruit production was less than the bumper crop of 1962 and about 10 percent below the 1958-62 average.

About 200,000 metric tons of wheat and 120,000 metric tons of rye may be imported during 1963/64. During 1962/63 about 304,000 metric tons of bread-grains were imported, well above the average of 217,000 metric tons between 1957 and 1961. Substantial quantities of low grade wheat and rye are available for export, principally to the Soviet Bloc. Part of the unusually large crop of barley, which was less damaged by the weather than either wheat or rye, may be exported if suitable markets can be located.

Livestock production: A continued slight decline in milk production is expected in 1963/64 due to a reduction in cow numbers. Higher prices may reduce consumption of butter; less will be available for export during 1963/64 due to decreased production. Cheese production and consumption are expected to increase with no change in foreign trade. Production of nonfat dry milk solids is increasing each year, but external trade movements are of small consequence since domestic consumption is also increasing. The relatively low profitability of milk production in some areas and high beef prices are responsible for the reduction in cow numbers. The meat market during 1963/64 is expected to be nearly balanced with only minor quantities imported and exported.

The people of Sweden eat a well rounded diet, although slightly lower in total caloric value than their neighbors' diets. Their diet shows a declining emphasis on cereals and potatoes and growing emphasis on fruits, vegetables, cheese, and eggs. The slightly lower caloric value and shifting emphasis to higher quality, more processed foods reflects higher purchasing power, increasing mechanization in agriculture and industry, and more sedentary jobs.

Agricultural inputs: Largely because of the upswing in the general economy during the 1950's and the conscious effort to limit agriculture's role in the economy, the gross agricultural product as a share of the gross domestic product fell from 8.2 percent in 1950-52 to 5.2 percent in 1959-60. The agricultural labor force declined at an annual rate of 1.3 percent from 19.4 percent of the total labor force in 1950 to 10.6 percent of a total labor force of 4,700,000 in 1962.

Domestic and imported tractors and equipment of the finest design and quality are readily available. On the other hand, agricultural labor is in short supply. These and other economic forces have so stimulated mechanization that farms with 50 or more acres of arable land have reached the saturation point for tractors. The replacement market for tractors now averages over 10,000 a year. Use of combines, milking machines, and other machinery and equipment has increased rapidly although not to the same degree.

Commercial fertilizer is applied according to soil test. Use averaged 82 kilograms, plant nutrient value, per hectare of arable land in 1959/60 with considerably higher applications on the fertile grain producing plains of southern Sweden than on the pastureland in the north. Sweden has developed the art of seed production to a high degree and Swedish farmers have available the finest adapted seed varieties.

Emphasis continues on increasing farm size and improving the efficiency of farm buildings to make more rational use of the available physical and human

resources. Holdings of less than 5 acres have not been enumerated since 1951 when they numbered 163,000. Between 1956 and 1961 the number of farms with more than 5 acres of cropland decreased from 268,101 to 232,959 (or 13 percent) while the average arable land area of these farms increased from 32 acres to 36.7. This trend is continuing; by 1970 a further reduction of 16 percent in farm numbers is expected and a 10 percent increase in area of arable land per farm. The agricultural population is expected to fall to 9 percent of total population by then.

Foreign trade: Foreign trade is carried out to a major degree with the European Free Trade Association of which Sweden is a member, and the European Economic Community. Swedish trade with other EFTA countries is increasing. The EFTA countries in 1962 supplied 27 percent of Sweden's total imports, the EEC 41 percent, and the United States 10 percent. Sweden's exports to the EFTA were 34 percent of total exports, those to the EEC 33 percent, and 5.6 percent to the United States.

Foreign demand for surplus products such as pork, beef, and live cattle continues brisk, a situation which has temporarily obscured the adverse effects of the EEC Common Agricultural Policy, such as the cessation of live hog exports to West Germany.

In 1962 there were strong increases in both imports and exports of food-stuffs over 1961. There were increased imports of coarse grains, potatoes, oilcake, sugar, and apples. But there were fewer imports of meat, copra, palm kernels, and dairy products. Exports declined slightly to West Germany and increased to the United Kingdom. Exports to these countries accounted for 46 percent of Sweden's food exports in 1962.

SWITZERLAND

Switzerland has a land area about two-thirds as large as West Virginia and a population of 5.7 million. The rugged Alpine mountains cover the greater part of the country, severely limiting the amount of land for agriculture. As part of the traditional Swiss policy of neutrality, the country's agricultural policy calls for maintaining the maximum feasible degree of self-sufficiency in food production.

Swiss farmers provide about half of the nation's food supply. Domestic production in 1960/61 covered 40 percent of the grain requirements, 100 percent of potatoes, 85 percent of butter, 20 percent of fats and oils (except butter), 15 percent of sugar, and 55 percent of the meat. A surplus above domestic consumption exists only for cheese and powdered milk.

Throughout 1963, Switzerland continued to be highly prosperous. But economic expansion was at a slower rate than a year earlier. In general, the economy continued to be characterized by a high level of investment, heavy demand for imports and exports, and an acute labor shortage. Credit became more difficult to obtain in 1963. The cost of living rose and additional increases are anticipated. The consumer price index increased 3.3 percent from September 1962 to September 1963. Mild controls and voluntary agreements with

commercial banks have already been adopted by the Swiss Government to decrease inflationary pressures. Stronger anti-inflationary measures are being considered.

The number of foreign workers in Switzerland increased 7 percent over 1962 and constituted about one-fourth of the total labor force of 2.7 million. This is a smaller increase than those of the 2 previous years, when increases were 26 and 18 percent respectively.

At the end of September 1963 exports were continuing to increase, but imports were also increasing and the Swiss balance of trade continued to show a deficit. However, the inflow of foreign funds has continued to be sufficient to prevent Swiss foreign exchange reserves from declining. Total reserves of gold and foreign exchange at the end of June 1963 amounted to \$2,707 million, \$2 million over a year ago.

Available food supplies for the Swiss people averaged about 3,280 calories per person daily during 1962/63 compared with about 3,050 a decade earlier. There were several changes in food consumption patterns during the period 1953/54 to 1962/63. During this period the percentage of calories obtained from grains and potatoes declined from 37 percent to 33 percent. Meat consumption increased from 50 kilograms per person yearly to 63 kilograms. Annual per capita milk consumption, at a very high level of 215 kilograms in 1953/54, declined to 166 kilograms in 1962/63. During the same period fresh fruit consumption showed a marked increase, rising from 77 kilograms per capita per year to 92 kilograms. Other increases occurred in consumption of sugar, vegetables, fats, and eggs.

Gross agricultural product showed a modest increase between 1950-52 and 1959-61, but gross national product increased 60 percent during this period. As a result, GAP as a percentage of GNP decreased from 10.2 percent in 1950-52 to 7.5 percent in 1959-61.

Crop production: Major crop area totaled 263,800 hectares in 1963, a 1.5 percent decline from 1962. Cereals occupied 70 percent of the crop area compared with 24 percent for root crops. Crops contribute only about one-fourth of the value of total agricultural production. Production of wheat and rye of baking quality is estimated at 325,000 metric tons in 1963 compared with 497,000 metric tons in the previous year. In addition, 60,000 metric tons of sprouted breadgrain were diverted to feed use. Feedgrain production for 1963 was estimated at 161,000 metric tons compared with 206,000 metric tons in 1962 and 161,000 in 1961 (table 12).

Potato and sugar beet production in 1963 were both expected to have exceeded 1962 output (table 12). Due to a labor shortage, the potato area harvested fell to 45,000 hectares in 1963, a reduction of 2,000 hectares from 1962. However, with increased yield a larger potato harvest was obtained for 1963. The contracted sugar beet area reached 6,920 hectares in 1963, an increase of 2,060 hectares over 1962.

Vegetable production in 1963 was estimated at 300,000 metric tons or at the same level as in 1961, but higher than the 1962 production of 280,000

metric tons. In 1963, total fruit production at 777,000 metric tons was about 74,000 metric tons below 1962.

Livestock production: About three-fourths of Switzerland's agricultural revenue comes from livestock products. Milk production contributes 33 percent of total agricultural revenue compared with 18 percent for slaughter cattle and 16 percent for hogs.

Milk produced in 1963 was expected to total 3.2 million metric tons, a slight increase from 1962. Meat production for 1963 was estimated at 286,000 metric tons, an increase of 19,000 metric tons over 1962 (table 11). Egg production for 1963 was about the same as 1962, while butter and cheese production was estimated slightly higher.

Cow numbers in April 1963 were 918,000 or 3 percent below April 1962. During the same period the total number of hogs reached 1,313,500, an overall increase of 6 percent, and brood sows increased by 5 percent. The number of laying hens continued at 3.4 million, the level of the 2 previous years.

Agricultural inputs: Persistent labor shortages and higher wages in the industrial sector in recent years have stimulated the transfer of labor from agricultural to industrial jobs. The active agricultural population was 13.5 percent of the total active population in 1950. By 1960 it was down to 11.6 percent. In 1960, about 18,000 foreign workers were employed in agriculture, 6 percent of the total active agricultural population.

Capital expenditures in Swiss agriculture continue to increase. An important portion is for tractors, which are increasing at a rapid rate. The number of Swiss farm tractors was 58,000 in 1962 compared with 27,000 in 1955.

Total commercial fertilizer used in Switzerland in recent years (1955/56-1960/61) has increased considerably (table 10). During this period total application of nitrogen increased 45 percent, phosphoric acid increased 5 percent, and potash increased 91 percent.

Foreign trade: The principal agricultural imports in terms of value were grains, fruits, meats, vegetables, cotton, wool, wine, and tobacco in 1962. (See table 14 for full list and values of imports and exports.) The only agricultural export of importance was cheese, valued at \$37 million in 1962. Nearly one-third of the cheese exports were sold to Italy. France was the second most important market, followed by the United States, West Germany, and Belgium.

The most important Swiss agricultural import is grain. The value of all grains and grain preparations imported in 1962 was \$86 million compared with \$72 million in 1961. In 1962, wheat and flour accounted for \$35 million and feedgrains accounted for \$40 million. Canada furnished about two-thirds of the wheat imports in 1962. U.S. exports to Switzerland of wheat and flour in 1962 amounted to \$9 million while feedgrain exports were \$8 million.

Swiss fruit imports amounted to \$73 million and vegetables amounted to \$47 million. The principal suppliers of fruits and vegetables were Italy,

Spain, and France. The United States exported \$8 million of fruits and vegetables to Switzerland in 1962.

Meat was an important Swiss agricultural import in 1962, totaling \$55 million. The U.S. share of Swiss poultry meat imports decreased from 70 percent in 1960 to 50 percent in 1962, while total poultry meat imports rose 28 percent from 1960 to 1962. Most of the increased quantity was supplied by France and Denmark while slight decreases occurred for the United States and the Netherlands (table 8).

Table 8.--Switzerland: Imports of dressed poultry by countries of origin and share of total imports in 1960, 1961, and 1962

Country	Quantity			Share of total		
	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962
	Metric tons			Percent		
United States.....	11,766	12,233	10,840	70.3	66.4	50.5
Denmark.....	709	1,138	4,292	4.2	6.2	20.0
Netherlands.....	3,594	3,016	3,207	21.5	16.3	15.0
France.....	278	1,074	2,077	1.7	5.8	9.7
Others.....	398	975	1,036	2.3	5.3	4.8
Total.....	16,745	18,436	21,452	100.0	100.0	100.0

Switzerland imported cotton (\$30 million) and wool (\$29 million) for the textile industry in 1962. The United States supplied \$15 million of cotton in 1961 but only \$7 million in 1962. Swiss tobacco imports in 1962 amounted to \$26 million of which the United States supplied \$10 million.

The Swiss have the second highest per capita income in Western Europe. It was nearly \$1,500 in 1961, having risen 62 percent since 1951. Indications are for further increases in 1964 making Switzerland a continued good market for U.S. agricultural products. (See table 13 for a list of U.S. exports to Switzerland in 1960, 1961, and 1962.)

THE UNITED KINGDOM

The United Kingdom of Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales) and Northern Ireland is a densely populated, industrialized country relying on imports for half its food supply. Agriculture, a major industry, employs nearly a million people, about 4 percent of the active population, and contributes about 4 percent of the gross national product.

Nearly 50 million acres of land are used for agriculture although just over one-third of this is rough grazing land. There are about 0.5 million holdings, but the major part of the farmland is managed by about 300,000 full-time farmers whose activities account for the major share of farm output.

Agricultural price and income support policies are likely to be revised substantially during 1964. The January 1963 failure of membership negotiations with the EEC caused the year 1963 to be used for exploring alternative policies--needed in any case--to relieve the Exchequer of part of what is considered an unreasonable burden.

The general aim of new Government policy will be to ensure that the market does not become depressed by excess supplies from either domestic production or imports. The present system of guaranteed prices and deficiency payments will continue with the "standard quantity" principle extended to cover cereals and meat. Minimum import prices for cereals and quantitative restrictions for meat may be instituted to regulate the import trade.

The available food supply in the United Kingdom averages about 3,200 calories per person per day. While calorie levels have remained relatively stable over the past decade, consumption of milk and dairy products, meat, vegetables, and sugar has increased while potato consumption has decreased and grain consumption is among the lowest in Europe. The consumption continues to increase, although already at one of the highest rates in the world. Frozen, pre-packaged, and convenience foods are now commonplace in urban areas. The real value of purchases of convenience foods in 1960 was 17 percent above 1956.

Crop production: The past year was very difficult for British farmers. One of the coldest and most severe winters on record was followed by a cool, late spring, a lack of summer sunshine, and an almost complete absence of any long, warm spells. As a result, crops sown in the autumn of 1962 were badly affected by the winter, while most spring sowings were late. By the time normal-year harvesting would have begun crops were as much as 3 or 4 weeks late; but a 10- to 15-day period of warm weather in mid-September arrived just in time to salvage the crop, although weather damage had occurred.

There was a marked reduction in the acreage of wheat harvested and a record area of barley. This fact coupled with a yield below 1962's record but still higher than the 5-year average resulted in a harvest of about 2.9 million metric tons of wheat, down 21 percent from 1962 and a record 6.6 million metric tons of barley, up nearly three-quarters of a million metric tons. Although 1963's barley crop is a new record, its quality as well as that of wheat is no more than fair. Oat production followed the same pattern as wheat along with continuing the long-term downtrend in sown acreage. Production of apples was well above both 1962 and the 1957-61 average. Pear production, though well above the 1962 crop, was about average. Pastures remained in good condition throughout the year, having benefited from the damp weather. But the 1963 hay crop was one of the most difficult to harvest in many years. Though a fairly large hay crop was gathered, the quality was not good.

Livestock production: Cattle did not fatten as well as usual in the wetter areas and lambs were slow to finish. In September there were more sheep, lambs, pigs, and poultry on farms than a year earlier. Cattle numbers, however, were a little lower, primarily cows and heifers, and there was a reduction in the number of cows and heifers in calf. It seems likely that cattle numbers will continue to fall slightly during 1964.

The long hard winter also had its effect on milk production in 1963. Total commercial production of 13.2 million metric tons was 2.3 percent less than a year earlier, but about 10 percent above the 1956-60 average. Some 67 percent was consumed as fluid milk. Meat production, especially pork, continued to expand in 1963, well above the 5-year average. Continued expansion is expected in 1964 in both milk and meat production--milk through higher yields per cow and meat, especially pork and poultry, through increased slaughter of larger swine herds and flocks.

Agricultural inputs: Expenditures for farm labor have been high by West European standards, with farm wages increasing at a rate that has forced farm operators to economize on hired labor. Nevertheless, farm wages continue to be below urban or rural nonfarm earnings and the long-term movement of labor from agriculture continues.

The United Kingdom has one of the most highly mechanized farm economies in the world, with about 1 tractor for every 30 hectares of arable land. Tractors and most of the other machinery now purchased are mainly for the replacement of worn or obsolete equipment.

Between 1955/56 and 1960/61 consumption of commercial fertilizers increased markedly. Despite a subsidy on phosphate fertilizers their use increased only 4 percent, but nitrogen and potash consumption increased 56 and 45 percent respectively. Fertilizer application per hectare of arable land in 1959/60 was about 63 kilograms of nitrogen, 57 kilograms of P_2O_5 , and 60 kilograms of K_2O .

Foreign trade: The gold and foreign exchange reserves of the United Kingdom were about \$3,211 million in June 1963, down \$100 million from December 1962 and \$228 million from June 1962. The current account balance of payments on goods and services showed a modest surplus in June 1963. The United Kingdom is the world's leading importer of agricultural products. These products averaged about 40 percent of total imports of about \$12 billion annually in recent years.

Meat, fruit and vegetables, and grain are the leading import commodities, accounting for nearly 50 percent of total agricultural imports in 1962. An additional 26 percent was accounted for by imports of dairy products, eggs and honey, coffee, tea, cocoa and spices, sugar, oilseeds, fats and oils, and feedstuffs such as oilcake. Tobacco, wool, cotton, and rubber accounted for about 75 percent of the remainder.

Exports of agricultural products are fairly minor, accounting for only about 5 percent of total exports. Most agricultural exports are raw or semi-processed imports which have received further domestic processing, such as refined sugar, cocoa, vegetable oils, and clean wool.

About half of the agricultural imports in value terms comes from the Commonwealth nations, chiefly Australia, New Zealand, and Canada. The United States ranks first among foreign suppliers, furnishing about 10 percent of the total. This is more than supplied by the EEC countries but much less than the rest of Western Europe. Denmark is also a major supplier.

The United Kingdom is one of the United States' most important markets for agricultural products, buying an average of \$436.6 million annually during the period 1958-1962. Major products were flue-cured tobacco (valued at \$118.9 million), feedgrains (\$114 million), cotton and linters (\$49 million), and wheat (\$32 million).

The United Kingdom's trade policy is protective of Commonwealth and Irish as well as domestic agriculture. There have been no evident changes in trade policy either in the United Kingdom or its major suppliers that are likely to change traditional trading relationships during 1964.

Table 9.--Western Europe: Selected demographic, economic, and technological characteristics

Country	: Population : : (1962)	: Total : : labor : : force :		: Agricultural labor force		
		: (1962)	: (1962)	: 1962	: As proportion of : : total labor force:	: 1962 : 1953 : : decrease 1/
	: Million	: Million	: Million	: Percent	: Percent	: Percent
Austria.....	7.1	2/ 3.6	2/ 1.0	2/27.8	31.9	.9
Belgium.....	9.2	3/ 3.6	2/ .3	2/ 7.1	9.1	2.8
Denmark.....	4.7	3/ 2.1	3/ .4	3/19.0	25.0	4.3
Finland.....	4.5	2/ 4.0	2/ 1.4	35.0	4/45.0	n.a.
France.....	47.0	19.0	3.8	20.0	6/27.8	3.5
West Germany.....	56.9	27.2	3.4	12.5	19.7	2.8
Greece.....	8.5	3/ 3.8	3/ 1.8	3/47.4	8/50.0	n.a.
Ireland.....	2.8	3/ 1.1	3/ .4	3/36.4	36.7	1.3
Italy.....	50.2	21.0	5.7	27.1	37.7	2.1
Netherlands.....	11.8	2/ 4.4	2/ .4	2/ 9.9	12.6	2.0
Norway.....	3.6	1.5	2/ .3	2/17.0	20.5	2.1
Portugal.....	9.0	2/ 3.2	1.5	2/46.9	4/48.5	.6
Spain.....	30.8	11.8	4.7	39.8	4/49.1	.9
Sweden.....	7.6	4.7	.5	10.6	4/19.4	1.3
Switzerland.....	5.7	3/ 2.5	2/ .3	2/11.6	4/13.5	1.6
United Kingdom.....	53.4	24.9	.9	3.8	4.9	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued-

Table 9.--Western Europe: Selected demographic, economic, and technological characteristics--Continued

Country	Gross national product (GNP)		Gross agricultural product as proportion of GNP		Number of tractors	
	1959-61 Million dollars	1950-52 Million dollars	1959-61 Percent	1950-52 Percent	1962 1,000	1953 1,000
Austria.....	6,163	2,470	10.2	15.5	138	35
Belgium.....	12,689	8,387	7.2	11.8	54	16
Denmark.....	6,007	3,307	14.3	19.4	136	42
Finland.....	4,453	2,834	18.2	<u>5</u> /23.0	<u>3</u> / 82	23
France.....	58,113	34,990	9.7	<u>7</u> /15.0	890	230
West Germany.....	67,954	27,889	6.2	9.6	999	283
Greece.....	3,310	2,281	25.5	31.6	<u>3</u> / 23	7
Ireland.....	1,843	1,188	21.5	25.8	<u>3</u> / 46	21
Italy.....	32,301	15,851	15.5	23.5	307	101
Netherlands.....	11,180	5,560	9.1	12.4	96	28
Norway.....	4,490	2,530	10.1	13.5	59	18
Portugal.....	2,393	1,603	23.5	<u>9</u> /27.8	<u>3</u> / 11	3
Spain.....	10,217	5,340	<u>10</u> /25.1	<u>6</u> /25.5	<u>11</u> /101	19
Sweden.....	14,097	6,627	<u>12</u> / 5.2	8.2	<u>3</u> /159	91
Switzerland.....	8,273	5,180	7.5	10.2	58	17
United Kingdom.....	70,943	40,593	3.6	6.3	474	398

1/ From early 1950's through early 1960's. 2/ 1960. 3/ 1961. 4/ 1950. 5/ 1951-52. 6/ 1954. 7/ GAP as percent of gross domestic product. 8/ 1951. 9/ 1952 only. 10/ 1958. 11/ 1963. 12/ 1959-60.

N.A.--not available.

Table 10 .---Western Europe: Consumption of commercial fertilizer and rate of application, selected years (in plant nutrients)

Country	Fertilizer consumption						:Application per hectare					
	: 1955/56	: 1960/61	:Change from 1955/56 : of arable land (1960/61)				: 1955/56	: 1960/61				
:	: N	: P ₂ O ₅ 1/	: K ₂ O	: N	: P ₂ O ₅ 1/	: K ₂ O	: N	: P ₂ O ₅ 2/	: K ₂ O			
:	: 1,000 metric tons-						: Percent-					
:	: Kilograms-											
Austria	: 32	: 51	: 44	: 47	: 96	: 86	: 47	: 88	: 95	: 27	: 50	: 49
Belgium	: 85	: 97	: 148	: 100	: 89	: 152	: 18	: -8	: 3	: 106	: 94	: 161
Denmark	: 89	: 99	: 157	: 124	: 116	: 181	: 39	: 17	: 15	: 45	: 42	: 65
Finland	: 36	: 79	: 56	: 64	: 113	: 77	: 78	: 43	: 38	: 24	: 40	: 29
France	: 381	: 831	: 581	: 565	: 964	: 750	: 48	: 16	: 29	: 26	: 41	: 35
West Germany	: 472	: 485	: 847	: 618	: 662	: 1,006	: 31	: 36	: 19	: 72	: 76	: 118
Greece	: 42	: 31	: 4	: 73	: 59	: 9	: 74	: 90	: 125	: 20	: 16	: 2
Ireland	: 14	: 56	: 38	: 25	: 81	: 66	: 79	: 45	: 74	: 18	: 58	: 49
Italy	: 254	: 424	: 57	: 333	: 379	: 104	: 31	: -11	: 82	: 21	: 24	: 7
Netherlands	: 184	: 111	: 165	: 224	: 112	: 138	: 22	: 1	: -16	: 215	: 108	: 133
Norway	: 38	: 35	: 49	: 50	: 47	: 54	: 32	: 34	: 10	: 59	: 55	: 64
Portugal	: 49	: 73	: 10	: 64	: 73	: 7	: 31	: 0	: -30	: n.a.	: n.a.	: n.a.
Spain	: 172	: 268	: 82	: 275	: 279	: 95	: 60	: 4	: 16	: 13	: 14	: 5
Sweden	: 84	: 104	: 87	: 106	: 104	: 84	: 26	: 0	: -3	: 30	: 29	: 23
Switzerland	: 11	: 42	: 22	: 16	: 44	: 42	: 45	: 5	: 91	: 3/37	: 3/98	: 3/96
United Kingdom	: 296	: 415	: 310	: 463	: 430	: 450	: 56	: 4	: 45	: 63	: 57	: 60

1/ Includes raw rock phosphate consumed as such.

2/ Excludes raw rock phosphate consumed as such.

3/ Arable land excludes land under tree crops.

Source: The State of Food and Agriculture, 1963, FAO.
Production Yearbook, Vol. 12, 1958 and Vol. 16, 1962, FAO.

Table 11.--Western Europe: Production of principal livestock products, 1962 and 1963 ^{1/}

Country and year		Beef and veal	Mutton, lamb, and goatmeat	Pork ^{2/}	Total meat	Cow's milk	Total milk
		1,000 metric tons					
Austria	1962 ^{3/}	143	1	220	364	2,980	3,055
	1963 ^{3/}	148	1	222	371	3,041	3,131
Belgium	1962.....	209	2	247	458	4,002	4,002
	1963.....	230	2	252	484	3,962	3,962
Denmark	1962.....	177	1	626	804	5,360	5,360
	1963.....	194	1	633	828	4,928	4,928
Finland	1962.....	79	2	67	148	3,670	3,670
	1963.....	79	2	67	148	3,663	3,663
France	1962.....	1,633	129	1,010	2,772	24,197	24,443
	1963.....	1,694	120	1,036	2,850	24,147	25,132
West Germany	1962.....	1,226	18	1,836	3,080	20,300	20,520
	1963.....	1,248	18	1,822	3,088	20,859	20,881
Greece	1962.....	29	82	28	139	503	1,459
	1963.....	30	86	29	145	558	1,514
Ireland	1962.....	109	36	111	256	2,852	2,852
	1963.....	115	38	108	261	2,952	2,952
Italy	1962.....	675	42	488	1,205	9,619	10,351
	1963.....	720	44	485	1,249	9,335	9,853
Netherlands	1962.....	280	9	418	707	7,269	7,269
	1963.....	299	8	439	746	7,144	7,144
Norway	1962.....	58	14	58	130	1,652	1,673
	1963.....	57	14	54	125	1,668	1,689
Portugal	1962.....	52	21	92	165	312	440
	1963.....	50	23	98	171	312	440
Spain	1962.....	163	113	245	521	2,892	3,375
	1963.....	170	106	305	581	2,892	3,375
Sweden	1962.....	156	1	222	379	4,108	4,108
	1963.....	163	1	202	366	4,000	4,000
Switzerland	1962.....	117	4	146	267	3,113	3,140
	1963.....	126	4	156	286	3,175	3,200
United Kingdom	1962.....	919	250	775	1,944	13,493	13,493
	1963.....	950	257	820	2,027	13,179	13,179
Total	1962.....	6,025	725	6,586	13,336	106,322	109,210
	1963.....	6,251	725	6,722	13,698	105,815	109,043

^{1/} Preliminary. ^{2/} Excludes lard. ^{3/} Excludes variety meats.

Meat is carcass weight basis. Total meat includes beef and veal, pork, lamb, mutton, and goatmeat and edible offals, except as noted. Horsemeat, poultry, game, etc. are not included. Total milk includes cow, sheep, goat and buffalo milk.

Table 12.--Western Europe: Production of selected crops, 1962 and 1963 1/

Country	Year	Wheat	Rye	Feed grains				Rice	Total	
				Barley	Oats	Corn	Mixed			Total
-----1,000 metric tons-----										
Austria	1962	706	467	557	332	193	-	1,082	-	2,255
	1963	696	323	623	340	179	-	1,142	-	2,161
Belgium	1962	834	121	499	427	3	12	941	-	1,896
	1963	762	140	482	385	4	23	894	-	1,796
Denmark	1962	644	513	3,299	609	-	719	4,627	-	5,784
	1963	520	300	3,340	640	-	570	4,550	-	5,370
Finland	1962	422	101	270	616	-	36	922	-	1,445
	1963	413	133	504	838	-	66	1,408	-	1,954
France	1962	13,854	356	5,893	2,590	1,886	269	10,638	130	24,978
	1963	9,572	340	7,250	2,775	3,450	356	13,831	143	23,886
West Germany	1962	4,591	2,962	3,744	2,333	43	1,554	7,674	-	15,227
	1963	4,856	3,236	3,561	2,321	48	1,409	7,339	-	15,431
Greece	1962	1,769	24	252	155	266	-	673	76	2,542
	1963	1,399	20	243	136	298	-	677	75	2,171
Ireland	1962	439	2	603	396	-	-	999	-	1,440
	1963	320	2	647	383	-	-	1,030	-	1,352
Italy	1962	9,521	93	285	597	3,261	-	4,143	652	14,409
	1963	8,110	76	280	548	3,742	-	4,570	620	13,376
Netherlands	1962	603	339	431	465	-	167	1,063	-	2,005
	1963	527	317	387	408	-	136	931	-	1,775
Norway	1962	20	4	343	107	-	5	455	-	479
	1963	18	3	493	119	-	4	616	-	637
Portugal	1962	645	160	83	102	515	-	700	173	1,678
	1963	504	207	75	99	684	-	858	169	1,738
Spain	1962	4,812	453	2,162	513	920	-	3,595	389	9,249
	1963	4,650	430	2,070	460	1,000	-	3,530	380	8,990
Sweden	1962	872	175	970	1,087	-	483	2,540	-	3,587
	1963	685	90	1,254	1,191	-	465	2,910	-	3,685
Switzerland	1962	431	66	126	68	12	-	206	-	703
	1963	330	55	96	53	12	-	161	-	546
United Kingdom	1962	3,689	17	5,857	1,775	-	-	7,632	-	11,338
	1963	2,896	20	6,604	1,524	-	-	8,128	-	11,044
Total	1962	43,852	5,853	25,374	12,172	7,099	3,245	47,890	1,420	99,015
	1963	36,258	5,692	27,909	12,220	9,417	3,029	52,575	1,387	95,912

continued

Table 12.--Western Europe: Production of selected crops, 1962 and 1963 1/ --Continued

Country	: Year :	Potatoes	: Sugar	: Fruit			Olive	: Cotton	: Tobacco
				: beets	: Apples	: Pears			
		:-----1,000 metric tons-----:							
Austria	: 1962	3,214	1,546	240	70	-	-	-	.4
	: 1963	2,975	1,740	229	55	-	-	-	.6
Belgium	: 1962	1,872	2,019	126	52	-	-	-	3.2
	: 1963	1,351	2,300	120	50	-	-	-	2.6
Denmark	: 1962	1,162	2/1,440	163	25	-	-	-	-
	: 1963	1,310	2/2,618	196	18	-	-	-	-
Finland	: 1962	950	339	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-
	: 1963	1,388	5/350	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-
France	: 1962	13,389	11,565	3/857	3/309	3	2	-	39.4
	: 1963	15,629	14,000	3/950	3/293	n.a.	2	-	44.0
West Germany	: 1962	25,091	2/9,191	1,694	460	-	-	-	9.6
	: 1963	25,800	2/12,530	1,942	415	-	-	-	10.8
Greece	: 1962	495	231	140	34	324	56	89.0	93.7
	: 1963	569	361	133	45	297	202	110.0	118.5
Ireland	: 1962	2,022	930	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-
	: 1963	2,094	915	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-
Italy	: 1962	3,557	7,147	2,207	913	4/1,205	300	4.0	46.3
	: 1963	4,265	7,000	2,149	850	4/1,443	399	4.4	61.4
Netherlands	: 1962	3,953	2,934	280	95	-	-	-	-
	: 1963	3,351	2,725	275	105	-	-	-	-
Norway	: 1962	919	-	64	9	-	-	-	-
	: 1963	1,222	-	50	9	-	-	-	-
Portugal	: 1962	894	-	n.a.	n.a.	5/615	62	-	-
	: 1963	1,000	-	n.a.	n.a.	5/633	91	-	-
Spain	: 1962	4,207	3,507	257	124	1,407	327	113.0	30.0
	: 1963	5,400	2,437	300	135	1,667	526	102.0	29.1
Sweden	: 1962	1,308	1,442	274	61	-	-	-	.7
	: 1963	1,522	1,530	217	43	-	-	-	.6
Switzerland	: 1962	1,290	168	480	220	-	-	-	2.0
	: 1963	1,400	280	420	180	-	-	-	2.0
United Kingdom	: 1962	6,765	5,398	512	52	-	-	-	-
	: 1963	6,549	5,893	575	63	-	-	-	-
Total	: 1962	71,088	47,857				747	206.0	225.3
	: 1963	75,825	54,679				1,220	216.4	269.6

1/ All 1963 data are estimates. 2/ Excludes sugar beets for feed. 3/ Excludes cider fruit.
4/ Includes oranges, lemons and tangerines. 5/ ERS-USDA estimates. n.a.--Not available.

Table 13.--United States: Total agricultural exports and agricultural exports by major commodity groups to Western Europe, by country, EEC and EFTA, 1960, 1961, and 1962

Country and year	Total 1/	Grains and preparations			Cotton excl. linters	Tobacco, unmanufactured	Vegetable oils and fats	Oil-seeds	Oil-cake and meal (protein meal)
		Wheat and flour 1/	Rice milled 1/	Feed grains 1/2/					
----- Million dollars -----									
United Kingdom									
1960	509.8	35.2	2.8	119.3	71.1	145.2	4.8	11.3	2.1
1961	430.6	27.8	4.1	89.6	53.0	129.4	2.9	8.6	.6
1962	407.6	21.7	5.1	135.8	26.0	84.4	1.5	14.0	.4
West Germany									
1960	354.9	11.4	2.9	52.6	75.8	50.1	27.6	38.1	4.6
1961	371.2	29.6	9.0	37.8	55.4	59.3	19.6	41.4	3.4
1962	391.1	11.8	10.5	75.2	15.0	63.4	7.9	52.6	8.6
Netherlands									
1960	319.7	19.2	3.2	94.1	32.4	21.1	11.6	64.5	7.4
1961	318.0	39.9	3.9	97.8	22.4	16.0	7.9	54.0	6.5
1962	365.8	29.3	2.4	136.1	11.9	16.1	4.4	66.6	16.7
Italy									
1960	159.1	26.6	.2	3.8	76.7	4.2	1.5	10.3	2.7
1961	235.9	99.2	.2	8.6	65.5	8.5	.5	20.2	.5
1962	175.7	11.5	5/	41.2	39.9	12.8	.7	30.8	.5
Belgium									
1960	136.9	6.8	1.0	46.7	34.5	9.2	2.2	14.0	3.1
1961	119.6	12.6	1.9	42.1	18.6	8.3	.6	12.0	3.5
1962	131.8	6.2	.8	60.3	10.8	9.7	.1	16.2	6.4
Spain									
1960	113.1	13.4	1.0	8.3	30.6	5/	46.4	.2	2.7
1961	154.3	64.6	.1	25.0	24.8	2.4	23.6	5/	3.1
1962	98.7	22.3	0	12.2	5/	5/	43.2	.4	3.2
France									
1960	128.2	.7	5/	.4	93.5	3.6	1.5	8.6	.9
1961	112.4	10.8	5/	.3	71.1	4.5	.1	6.4	2.3
1962	86.3	5.5	.5	4.7	28.3	3.4	.1	7.7	13.8
Denmark									
1960	55.4	.4	.1	15.2	3.3	9.2	.1	18.2	2.5
1961	49.2	.1	.1	6.3	3.2	10.9	.1	18.3	3.2
1962	63.7	.2	.3	10.8	2.0	11.6	.1	22.0	8.4
Switzerland									
1960	54.1	2.6	.3	2.7	15.3	8.8	1.4	2.2	.4
1961	63.0	12.0	.5	2.0	14.8	11.1	5/	1.4	.3
1962	61.6	9.0	.7	8.3	6.7	10.4	5/	2.2	2.3
Sweden									
1960	46.5	.8	.5	1.3	12.3	13.8	.2	5/	.1
1961	48.3	.9	.4	.5	14.4	15.4	.1	5/	5/
1962	46.8	.5	.6	1.2	9.5	13.0	.5	5/	.2
Norway									
1960	32.9	3.8	5/	7.1	2.2	5.7	5/	5.9	.8
1961	30.7	5.2	.1	4.1	2.1	5.0	5/	6.5	.5
1962	38.9	4.6	.1	8.3	1.5	6.1	5/	8.0	1.9
Ireland									
1960	19.7	.1	5/	3.6	1.1	10.8	5/	0	.3
1961	21.7	.2	.1	5.2	.5	12.0	5/	0	.3
1962	36.8	.7	.1	11.1	.8	18.9	0	0	1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13.--United States: Total agricultural exports and agricultural exports by major commodity groups to Western Europe, by country, EEC and EFTA, 1960, 1961, and 1962

Fruits and preparations	Vegetables and preparations	Nuts and preparations	Animal fats and oils	Poultry meat	Other meats and products	Hides and skins	Dairy products	Other
	1/	rations					1/	1/ 4/
----- Million dollars -----								
24.9	17.4	.8	35.9	1.0	8.7	2.5	.7	26.3
31.3	11.1	.1	32.0	1.0	8.6	2.7	.6	27.1
33.8	17.0	.8	33.9	1.1	7.7	1.9	.4	21.8
18.7	8.0	4.1	8.2	21.4	6.4	7.7	.9	16.4
22.4	7.8	.2	9.6	36.7	7.1	9.4	.4	22.2
31.1	13.4	2.3	7.4	42.1	6.2	7.5	.5	35.5
11.1	2.2	.9	16.9	3.3	6.7	12.8	.2	12.1
15.6	3.2	.7	17.3	5.7	6.9	8.2	.2	12.0
16.2	5.4	.4	12.2	7.8	6.7	10.2	.2	23.3
1.5	.4	5/	17.3	5/	.1	2.2	3.9	7.8
1.7	.6	.1	14.5	.2	.1	3.0	4.6	8.0
2.8	1.6	5/	14.0	.3	.1	2.0	3.8	13.7
9.0	1.2	.3	2.4	5/	.3	.7	.2	5.2
10.5	1.2	.2	2.0	.1	.5	.5	.2	4.9
10.4	1.6	.1	1.2	.1	.7	.1	.2	6.8
5/	.8	5/	3.0	0	5/	.3	3.8	2.6
5/	.1	0	4.9	5/	5/	.7	2.7	2.4
.4	.7	5/	5.7	.1	.1	.6	4.1	5.7
5.6	.7	2.3	1.9	5/	1.6	.6	5/	6.3
6.6	.7	.3	.6	.1	2.9	.9	5/	4.9
6.2	2.7	.3	.4	5/	3.5	.8	.4	8.1
3.7	.4	.2	5/	5/	5/	.1	5/	2.1
3.8	.4	.1	5/	5/	.1	.2	5/	2.4
5.3	.8	.1	5/	5/	5/	.1	5/	2.2
4.0	2.9	.5	.4	7.5	.2	.9	5/	3.8
3.7	3.2	.3	.9	6.8	.3	1.1	.1	4.7
4.7	2.9	.3	1.4	6.2	.2	.5	.3	5.5
10.7	2.4	1.0	5/	5/	.8	.9	5/	1.7
9.6	3.1	.3	5/	5/	.9	.7	5/	1.9
13.0	3.6	1.4	5/	5/	.8	.3	5/	2.3
4.6	.6	.3	.1	0	5/	.1	5/	1.6
4.4	.5	.1	.2	0	.1	.1	5/	2.0
4.8	1.0	.3	.2	5/	5/	.1	5/	1.9
2.6	.1	.1	5/	0	5/	5/	5/	.9
2.4	.1	.1	.3	5/	5/	5/	5/	.7
2.4	.3	5/	5/	5/	0	5/	5/	1.0

Continued-

Table 13.--United States: Total agricultural exports and agricultural exports by major commodity groups to Western Europe, by country, EEC and EFTA, 1960, 1961, and 1962--Continued

Country and year	Grains and preparations				Cotton excl. linters	Tobacco: unmanufactured	Vegetable: fats and oils	Oil-seeds	Oil-cake and meal (protein meal)
	Total 1/	Wheat and flour 1/	Rice milled 1/	Feed grains 2/					
----- Million dollars -----									
Portugal									
1960	15.2	5.0	1.0	5/	3.5	4.6	5/	0	0
1961	20.4	10.9	0	5/	3.7	3.6	5/	0	5/
1962	23.9	14.6	0	5/	1.3	4.5	5/	5/	5/
Austria									
1960	25.0	1.0	.2	15.2	4.4	2.4	5/	0	0
1961	20.0	.2	5/	11.2	6.5	.3	5/	5/	0
1962	23.1	.4	0	12.9	3.4	4.2	5/	0	0
Greece									
1960	17.0	5.8	.6	5.7	1.0	0	.7	5/	.1
1961	34.0	10.0	.5	8.5	.4	5/	4.8	0	.1
1962	18.0	4.7	.2	6.2	.3	0	5/	0	.4
Finland									
1960	12.5	0	0	.1	4.1	2.9	.3	.8	0
1961	14.8	.7	0	5/	3.8	4.7	5/	0	0
1962	16.7	0	5/	5/	1.3	5.8	5/	2.7	0
EEC 6/									
1960	1,098.7	64.7	7.4	197.6	312.9	88.3	44.4	135.5	18.6
1961	1,157.1	192.1	15.0	186.6	232.9	96.5	28.7	133.9	16.3
1962	1,150.7	64.3	14.2	317.6	106.0	105.5	13.2	174.0	46.0
EFTA 7/									
1960	738.9	48.9	4.9	160.8	112.1	189.7	6.6	37.6	5.9
1961	662.3	57.1	5.3	113.7	97.7	175.7	3.1	34.7	4.6
1962	665.6	51.0	6.8	177.2	50.4	134.3	2.1	46.2	13.3
Western Europe									
1960	1,999.9	132.9	14.0	376.1	461.7	291.6	98.3	174.1	27.6
1961	2,044.1	324.8	21.0	339.0	360.0	291.2	60.1	168.7	24.4
1962	1,986.5	143.0	21.4	524.2	158.8	264.5	58.4	223.3	64.5
Total, world									
1960	4,824.2	1,026.2	147.5	515.1	980.3	378.4	186.3	361.3	45.4
1961	5,029.7	1,298.4	111.1	517.1	874.6	390.8	152.1	366.6	47.5
1962	5,031.4	1,133.9	152.7	788.1	527.9	373.4	204.5	428.4	91.0

Table 13.--United States: Total agricultural exports and agricultural exports by major commodity groups to Western Europe, by country, EEC and EFTA, 1960, 1961, and 1962--Continued

Fruits and preparations	Vegetables and preparations	Nuts and preparations	Animal fats and oils	Poultry meat	Other meats and products	Hides and skins	Dairy products	Other
1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/ 4/
Million dollars								
5/	5/	0	5/	0	5/	.1	.5	.4
5/	5/	0	5/	0	.1	5/	1.3	.6
5/	.1	5/	5/	0	5/	0	1.3	2.0
.5	.1	5/	5/	5/	0	.4	.2	.6
.5	.1	5/	5/	.5	5/	.1	.1	.5
.7	.1	5/	0	.8	5/	.1	5/	.4
5/	5/	0	.4	.3	5/	.4	.6	1.5
5/	5/	0	.4	.4	5/	.1	.6	8.2
5/	.1	5/	.2	.9	5/	.3	.9	3.7
3.5	.1	.3	.1	0	0	.1	5/	.4
4.3	.1	5/	5/	0	5/	.1	5/	1.0
5.3	.1	.3	5/	5/	5/	.1	5/	1.0
45.9	12.5	7.5	46.6	24.8	15.1	24.0	5.2	47.8
56.8	13.4	1.4	43.9	42.7	17.5	22.0	5.5	52.0
66.7	24.7	3.0	35.2	50.3	17.1	20.6	5.0	87.3
48.3	23.8	2.8	36.6	8.6	9.7	4.9	1.5	36.3
53.3	18.3	.8	33.2	8.3	10.1	4.9	2.2	39.2
62.2	25.5	2.9	35.6	8.1	8.9	3.0	2.2	36.0
100.4	37.2	10.7	86.6	33.7	24.9	29.6	11.1	89.5
116.8	32.0	2.3	82.7	51.4	27.6	27.7	11.0	103.5
137.0	51.4	6.2	76.8	59.4	26.1	24.6	12.3	134.6
248.7	139.9	21.1	175.8	49.7	65.3	76.4	117.0	289.8
271.8	124.4	11.8	181.2	67.3	65.7	86.2	134.0	329.3
285.5	147.9	15.6	147.5	75.8	61.7	82.9	130.1	384.6

1/ Includes food exported for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies.
 2/ Feed grains: Barley, corn, oats, and grain sorghums, excluding products.
 3/ Excludes essential oils which are included in "other".
 4/ Other commodities: Mainly feeds and fodders, field and garden seeds, coffee, hops, essential oils, sugar and related products, and live animals.
 5/ Less than \$500,000.
 6/ The European Economic Community (Common Market) includes the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, France, West Germany, and Italy.
 7/ The European Free Trade Association includes the United Kingdom, Denmark, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Austria, and Portugal.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

Table 14.--Western Europe: Agricultural imports by country, European Economic Community, and total Western Europe, 1960, 1961, and 1962

Commodity and year	SITC number		European Economic Community							Total
	Major	Sub	Belgium	Nether-	West	France	Italy	Greece		
	head-	head-	Luxem-	lands	Germany					
	ings	ings	bourg							
Millions of U. S. dollars										
Live animals	1960:	00	6.4	8.1	142.9	27.7	88.4	10.1	283.7	
	1961:		7.5	14.3	138.4	30.5	72.1	16.7	279.5	
	1962:		5.4	11.3	104.0	36.1	83.5	10.6	251.0	
Meat and meat preparations	1960:	01	24.0	22.2	213.3	60.1	119.6	12.7	452.1	
	1961:		23.2	21.8	226.3	63.2	47.6	13.3	395.5	
	1962:		22.7	21.4	277.8	45.8	96.2	15.6	479.5	
Dairy products and eggs	1960:	02	31.8	6.4	263.1	47.0	96.6	8.4	453.2	
	1961:		29.2	6.2	267.2	20.7	90.9	10.1	424.3	
	1962:		28.8	4.5	256.0	29.4	106.1	11.5	436.3	
Fish and fish preparations	1960:	03	29.3	11.1	49.4	53.1	64.2	8.3	215.4	
	1961:		33.6	13.8	59.3	68.0	65.1	7.7	247.5	
	1962:		32.4	14.3	69.6	82.6	74.5	8.6	282.0	
Cereals and cereal preparations	1960:	04	129.1	232.7	363.4	73.3	186.7	11.5	996.7	
	1961:		124.7	212.0	395.1	90.1	320.9	17.6	1,160.3	
	1962:		158.0	250.7	568.1	119.9	232.4	10.5	1,339.6	
(Wheat and flour)	1960:	:041,	26.7	60.8	136.4	41.4	41.5	4.9	311.7	
	1961:	:046	34.7	61.4	199.0	56.7	171.0	5.3	528.1	
	1962:		27.5	67.9	228.3	54.0	36.4	2.1	416.3	
(Rice)	1960:	:042	5.9	8.5	15.5	11.2	.1	.7	42.0	
	1961:		5.1	7.3	14.8	9.2	2/	1.5	37.9	
	1962:		6.6	10.0	21.0	12.5	2/	.4	50.5	
(Coarse grains)	1960:	:043,	88.0	157.6	181.7	13.9	140.7	5.2	587.1	
	1961:	:044,	51.4	103.8	146.7	12.9	141.3	8.5	464.8	
	1962:	:045	73.0	125.9	275.2	38.5	185.8	6.2	704.6	
Fruit and vegetables	1960:	05	90.0	74.2	658.8	365.7	45.2	2.7	1,236.5	
	1961:		97.9	87.7	776.3	353.3	50.3	2.3	1,367.9	
	1962:		105.7	106.9	912.8	453.4	66.4	2.4	1,647.6	
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	1960:	06	18.0	22.1	31.7	99.9	6.0	10.8	188.5	
	1961:		7.4	15.9	29.4	68.4	3.9	10.7	135.7	
	1962:		8.6	16.0	45.1	77.9	3.9	8.1	159.6	
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc.	1960:	07	73.6	117.7	312.6	191.5	95.9	8.5	799.9	
	1961:		66.7	124.1	323.4	181.9	92.6	7.5	796.2	
	1962:		65.9	115.2	333.1	195.2	93.2	8.1	810.6	
Animal feed	1960:	08	43.1	67.7	106.7	36.9	25.0	1.8	281.2	
	1961:		39.9	77.5	106.8	44.3	17.9	1.8	288.1	
	1962:		57.3	99.7	164.3	89.1	27.5	2.7	440.7	
(Oilseed cake and meal)	1960:	:081.3:	15.5	30.3	69.5	26.0	8.0	.2	149.5	
	1961:		16.0	33.4	69.1	32.7	4.2	.3	155.8	
	1962:		23.5	44.7	101.5	66.0	3.7	.5	240.0	
(Meatmeal and fishmeal)	1960:	:081.4:	6.3	15.6	22.8	3.8	7.0	1.0	56.4	
	1961:		4.8	17.7	29.6	6.9	5.8	1.0	65.7	
	1962:		8.0	22.3	44.1	11.1	9.5	1.2	96.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14.--Western Europe: Agricultural imports by country, European Economic Community, and total Western Europe, 1960, 1961, and 1962

	United Kingdom	Norway	Sweden	Denmark	Austria	Switzerland	Portugal	Ireland	Spain*	Finland	Total Western Europe
<u>Millions of U. S. dollars</u>											
120.2	.1	.9	.6	13.3	4.9	.1	12.5	.1	2/	436.6	
146.9	.1	1.0	.7	4.6	5.2	.2	31.9	1.6	1/	471.8	
129.6	.1	1.2	.8	6.9	6.3	.5	25.3	2.1	.1	423.8	
971.9	5.4	16.3	3.1	13.0	42.9	5.5	.8	8.2	4.2	1,523.6	
858.2	3.7	23.2	.6	10.1	42.0	5.3	.4	6.6	10.0	1,355.6	
876.2	2.3	15.5	.7	10.0	54.7	2.9	.5	31.7	3.5	1,477.5	
484.1	.4	5.2	4.9	8.9	21.4	.2	.2	3.4	.1	982.0	
439.9	1.0	7.6	2.1	8.9	28.8	.3	.2	3.6	.3	917.1	
467.2	.8	6.9	2.4	10.6	26.7	.3	.3	8.6	---	960.2	
134.1	2.6	21.4	8.6	8.7	12.1	7.3	2.2	4.0	3.9	420.4	
120.4	2.5	25.5	10.1	9.2	14.7	8.5	2.0	4.7	4.1	449.2	
169.2	3.4	28.3	18.0	9.7	17.2	7.5	2.8	5.6	5.4	549.1	
614.7	37.1	32.0	75.6	59.2	75.3	11.4	20.3	13.7	21.7	1,957.6	
593.0	34.8	24.9	44.8	35.5	71.7	26.0	25.8	107.0	15.5	2,139.4	
682.0	41.1	32.4	73.7	49.9	86.3	23.5	23.5	92.9	24.1	2,469.1	
328.5	20.4	6.9	6.2	15.0	31.6	8.6	9.5	.6	13.9	752.9	
319.4	22.4	7.9	3.5	4.0	33.3	19.1	18.5	70.7	9.3	1,036.1	
330.1	24.7	8.8	4.1	6.1	35.4	19.3	10.1	66.6	14.5	936.2	
11.1	.7	1.6	.8	4.5	3.6	.6	.3	---	1.8	67.0	
12.4	.7	1.6	.8	4.7	4.1	1.9	.3	---	1.4	65.9	
17.2	1.0	2.0	1.1	5.2	5.3	.5	.4	---	2.2	85.3	
260.9	15.1	18.0	67.9	39.0	29.5	1.6	9.0	.7	5.8	1,034.6	
232.7	8.8	8.8	28.4	25.3	23.4	4.3	4.7	35.7	4.5	841.4	
287.0	8.5	12.1	47.9	36.5	29.6	3.0	10.2	24.7	7.2	1,171.3	
680.2	36.5	94.6	28.3	51.1	86.8	4.5	18.7	7.1	26.2	2,270.3	
705.7	37.7	96.6	29.8	48.4	102.3	3.1	20.9	8.5	29.7	2,450.7	
824.9	46.2	119.5	39.9	61.5	121.1	2.7	22.8	12.8	35.4	2,934.4	
228.7	18.0	7.2	1.5	1.5	21.9	16.1	2.8	2.7	13.7	502.5	
212.4	18.5	5.3	2.2	4.1	23.4	17.1	4.4	4.3	12.4	439.9	
179.2	17.5	8.9	4.4	8.6	20.4	18.0	4.6	3.9	12.7	438.0	
493.0	29.7	77.4	41.8	23.1	48.8	6.6	21.9	10.1	29.0	1,581.3	
468.0	28.2	80.4	42.0	23.9	50.8	6.7	22.4	14.5	32.7	1,565.8	
475.2	30.5	81.1	43.2	23.3	45.7	6.3	21.4	18.0	34.4	1,589.8	
166.6	9.6	34.2	65.9	7.5	10.9	.9	9.4	4.3	9.9	600.4	
151.4	8.2	25.0	60.2	7.2	8.4	1.0	10.9	9.2	6.4	576.1	
190.4	13.3	30.3	64.0	9.2	14.5	1.6	14.9	16.3	6.8	802.0	
104.3	8.9	20.9	57.3	4.0	2.5	.1	4.6	.9	5.9	358.8	
93.3	8.0	17.5	53.2	3.7	1.8	.1	4.7	6.2	3.7	347.9	
113.9	12.5	20.8	57.6	4.5	3.3	.3	5.9	6.5	3.1	468.3	
23.9	.2	2.4	3.0	3.0	3.7	.1	.5	1.2	1.3	95.7	
31.0	2/	2.9	4.7	3.1	3.0	.1	.6	2.2	2.3	115.8	
43.1	2/	3.5	3.5	4.3	4.2	.3	1.1	9.0	3.1	168.4	

Continued--

Table 14.--Western Europe: Agricultural imports by country, European Economic Community, and total Western Europe, 1960, 1961, and 1962--Continued

Commodity and year	SITC number		European Economic Community						Total
	Major headings	Sub-headings	Belgium-Luxembourg	Netherlands	West Germany	France	Italy	Greece	
			Millions of U. S. dollars						
Miscellaneous food preparations	1960: 09	:	4.3	1.6	17.6	1.8	2.3	.3	27.9
	1961:	:	10.7	15.6	11.3	2.1	2.3	.4	42.4
	1962:	:	11.4	10.5	13.7	3.0	3.5	.7	42.9
(Lard)	1960: :091.3:	:	1.4	.2	5.7	<u>2/</u>	.5	---	7.8
	1961:	:	2.2	12.5	6.1	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	---	20.7
	1962:	:	2.1	7.1	5.4	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	---	14.6
(Margarine and shortening)	1960: :091.4:	:	.2	.2	.2	.9	.2	.1	1.8
	1961:	:	.3	.3	.1	.6	.1	.1	1.5
	1962:	:	.5	.4	.3	1.2	.1	.3	2.7
Beverages	1960: 11	:	33.3	10.6	60.9	287.0	7.9	.3	399.9
	1961:	:	35.7	14.2	61.4	265.1	9.2	.3	385.8
	1962:	:	37.8	16.5	90.1	297.2	11.5	.4	453.4
(Non-alcoholic)	1960: :111	:	2.1	.5	.3	.1	.1	<u>2/</u>	3.0
	1961:	:	2.5	.6	.5	.2	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	3.9
	1962:	:	2.7	.7	1.3	.2	.1	<u>2/</u>	4.9
(Wine)	1960: :112.1:	:	19.5	7.0	51.7	271.8	2.6	---	352.6
	1961:	:	21.1	9.2	50.5	247.8	3.1	.1	331.7
	1962:	:	20.5	10.3	70.4	273.6	3.8	<u>2/</u>	378.7
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1960: 121	:	25.3	52.9	113.3	26.5	10.1	<u>2/</u>	228.1
	1961:	:	26.4	56.1	120.7	33.1	9.9	<u>2/</u>	246.1
	1962:	:	24.8	34.6	186.4	34.7	37.0	<u>2/</u>	317.6
Hides and skins	1960: 21	:	19.7	27.7	125.2	96.2	93.8	5.0	367.6
	1961:	:	22.6	30.2	137.6	99.6	86.0	4.6	380.6
	1962:	:	24.9	26.2	139.0	104.8	90.0	4.5	389.3
Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	1960: 22	:	34.9	105.0	194.4	166.7	56.3	3.9	561.1
	1961:	:	36.7	97.9	189.0	158.0	68.1	3.6	553.3
	1962:	:	41.0	98.2	199.3	155.2	77.5	1.7	572.9
(Soybeans)	1960: :221.4:	:	12.0	30.0	89.0	18.2	19.3	---	168.5
	1961:	:	9.1	26.7	93.8	8.8	22.5	---	160.9
	1962:	:	11.7	36.1	107.0	14.6	33.2	---	202.8
Natural rubber	1960: 231.1:	:	13.5	16.9	128.4	111.5	57.9	2.2	330.5
	1961:	:	10.8	13.0	85.7	77.8	48.5	1.7	237.5
	1962:	:	8.7	12.2	83.8	72.0	47.5	1.9	226.1
Natural fibers	1960: 261-	:	246.5	117.3	450.8	495.8	436.8	21.0	1,768.3
	1961: 265	:	272.4	122.7	432.7	490.4	408.4	19.4	1,746.0
	1962:	:	282.8	111.0	422.9	459.7	441.3	19.3	1,737.0
(Raw cotton)	1960: :263.1:	:	62.7	55.0	222.5	203.5	176.8	1.5	722.2
	1961:	:	61.0	55.6	201.9	198.3	162.3	1.2	680.1
	1962:	:	53.2	45.7	188.2	167.4	148.5	.5	603.6
Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	1960: 29	:	19.8	22.4	130.6	62.7	31.5	1.8	268.9
	1961:	:	21.7	25.4	172.8	63.3	31.7	1.5	316.5
	1962:	:	22.3	25.2	193.9	69.6	35.0	2.0	348.1

Table 14.--Western Europe: Agricultural imports by country, European Economic Community, and total Western Europe, 1960, 1961, and 1962--Continued

United Kingdom	Norway	Sweden	Denmark	Austria	Switzerland	Portugal	Ireland	Spain*	Finland	Total Western Europe
----- Millions of U. S. dollars -----										
51.8	.5	3.0	.7	1.4	2.0	.4	.6	1.1	.5	89.8
51.7	.7	4.9	2.1	1.8	2.3	1.5	1.9	.8	1.0	111.3
53.9	1.2	5.7	2.7	1.8	2.7	1.2	2.2	1.2	1.5	117.0
47.2	2/	.1	---	.2	.5	.3	---	2/	2/	56.0
44.3	2/	2/	2/	2/	.7	.3	n.a.	.1	n.a.	66.2
44.1	2/	2/	2/	2/	n.a.	2/	n.a.	.1	n.a.	58.8
.7	2/	1.0	2/	.3	.2	2/	.1	.5	2/	4.6
1.2	2/	1.3	2/	.3	.1	2/	n.a.	.6	n.a.	5.0
1.2	2/	1.3	2/	.3	n.a.	2/	n.a.	.8	.3	6.6
117.7	4.8	16.9	8.7	7.1	28.0	.5	5.5	.7	4.2	593.9
131.4	4.8	19.9	9.9	8.3	31.6	.5	6.4	1.5	5.2	605.3
126.9	5.1	21.5	11.2	7.7	37.6	.5	7.5	2.2	7.0	680.5
.3	2/	.1	2/	2/	.9	---	2/	.6	2/	4.9
.3	2/	.1	.1	2/	1.2	2/	.1	2/	.9	6.6
.3	2/	.1	.1	2/	1.4	2/	2/	2/	.1	6.8
60.7	1.9	8.0	4.0	5.7	22.9	.1	.2	.1	1.7	457.9
71.6	2.3	10.2	5.6	7.1	25.8	.1	2.2	.1	1.8	458.6
69.2	2.5	10.9	6.2	6.2	30.4	.1	2.4	.2	2.3	509.0
285.5	11.0	18.7	24.0	5.3	21.9	6.1	13.4	17.8	7.2	639.0
276.4	7.3	19.2	27.1	6.5	24.3	5.8	12.4	23.7	9.1	658.0
220.7	9.4	15.9	27.1	10.6	26.3	5.9	13.3	23.4	8.9	679.1
140.3	3.3	16.3	3.9	7.1	4.5	5.5	.8	5.7	5.1	560.1
131.3	3.3	16.3	4.5	9.2	5.4	4.0	1.4	8.5	5.9	570.3
130.0	4.2	19.9	3.8	7.7	5.7	2.6	1.8	19.3	5.6	589.8
153.0	16.6	16.7	47.7	3.8	21.5	12.6	1.6	120.8	6.3	961.8
137.0	13.5	15.6	41.7	3.3	23.5	11.9	1.9	5.3	6.4	813.5
149.5	15.7	7.9	47.8	3.7	19.3	10.0	1.5	13.2	8.3	849.8
29.0	7.5	2/	32.9	.1	---	n.a.	---	.2	n.a.	238.2
19.0	7.0	.3	30.9	2/	---	.3	---	2/	1.1	219.4
24.7	7.6	1.2	36.8	2/	---	.3	---	2/	n.a.	273.4
217.4	4.6	20.4	5.2	9.5	6.1	4.4	2.5	20.9	3.6	625.1
175.6	2.8	13.8	3.6	6.7	4.7	4.2	2.0	14.7	3.6	469.4
142.1	3.0	14.4	3.1	6.4	4.6	2.3	1.9	21.2	n.a.	425.0
727.2	11.7	40.0	25.3	50.3	75.8	50.6	21.6	35.1	28.1	2,834.0
684.3	11.9	40.9	24.4	54.8	76.7	63.1	22.0	72.7	21.9	2,818.7
665.8	11.9	37.8	24.4	48.4	72.4	60.9	23.1	79.6	22.1	2,783.3
186.4	2.5	15.1	6.2	19.1	33.5	36.2	3.9	26.2	14.2	1,065.5
154.2	3.0	18.3	6.5	20.0	34.5	43.6	4.2	48.5	10.5	1,023.4
146.2	3.0	15.2	6.1	17.9	29.8	42.7	4.4	49.3	11.0	929.1
115.6	8.2	23.4	11.1	10.0	16.7	2.0	3.9	3.9	8.1	471.8
119.3	8.8	28.9	14.1	13.5	24.8	2.7	4.6	4.4	8.1	545.7
121.4	7.8	31.8	15.3	14.6	27.3	3.0	5.0	6.2	8.4	588.7

N. A. - Not available.

Continued-

Table 14.--Western Europe: Agricultural imports by country, European Economic Community, and total Western Europe, 1960, 1961, and 1962--Continued

Commodity and year	SITC number		European Economic Community							Total
	Major head-ings	Sub-head-ings	Belgium-Luxembourg	Netherlands	West Germany	France	Italy	Greece		
			Millions of U. S. dollars							
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	1960: 4	:	34.3	70.3	149.6	97.4	133.6	1.0	486.0	
	1961:	:	27.1	57.5	146.8	102.5	99.2	7.2	440.4	
	1962:	:	24.1	42.9	130.0	98.5	108.3	3.0	406.6	
(Fish and marine oils)	1960:	411.1	4.5	13.5	26.2	6.3	2.2	.1	52.6	
	1961:	:	4.6	15.2	24.9	6.7	2.4	.3	54.1	
	1962:	:	2.7	9.8	17.2	6.5	2.4	.2	38.8	
(Animal and vegetable oils and fats processed)	1960:	431	2.3	2.7	5.4	7.7	10.2	.2	28.6	
	1961:	:	2.0	2.4	5.6	7.6	5.9	.3	23.8	
	1962:	:	2.1	2.8	5.8	7.7	6.4	.3	25.0	
Agricultural fats and oils ^{3/}	1960:	:	29.2	54.5	123.9	84.3	121.9	.7	414.5	
	1961:	:	23.0	52.7	122.5	88.8	91.0	6.7	384.7	
	1962:	:	21.8	37.8	112.6	85.5	99.5	2.9	360.2	
Total agricultural ^{4/}	1960:	:	822.7	941.0	3,400.1	2,214.8	1,469.1	100.4	8,948.2	
	1961:	:	837.3	952.3	3,550.4	2,106.0	1,439.3	117.1	9,002.5	
	1962:	:	903.0	962.7	4,034.6	2,292.8	1,534.9	101.1	9,829.1	
Total imports	1960:	:	3,968.2	4,530.7	10,102.6	6,279.2	4,740.7	702.0	30,323.4	
	1961:	:	4,230.8	5,112.0	10,940.9	6,675.9	4,256.5	714.1	31,930.3	
	1962:	:	4,577.4	5,347.5	12,279.5	7,514.8	6,097.8	701.3	36,518.3	

^{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 191.3(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 111(Non-alcoholic beverages) and 112.1(Wine), minus 081.4(Meatmeal and fishmeal) and 411.1(Fish and marine oils), and 431(Processed oils and fats).

Table 14.--Western Europe: Agricultural imports by country, European Economic Community, and total Western Europe, 1960, 1961, and 1962--Continued

United Kingdom	Norway	Sweden	Denmark	Austria	Switzerland	Portugal	Ireland	Spain*	Finland	Total Western Europe
----- Millions of U. S. dollars -----										
150.6	14.3	21.0	7.1	21.0	14.6	6.5	4.7	40.6	6.4	772.8
142.0	11.0	19.2	9.3	20.5	16.2	6.2	4.5	46.1	4.5	719.8
116.6	12.3	21.7	8.4	18.7	16.3	3.5	4.3	70.0	2.6	680.9
32.7	11.1	7.2	3.1	.2	.4	2/	.8	n.a.	.6	108.8
30.0	6.9	6.2	3.7	.3	.4	2/	.9	.3	.4	103.2
24.0	8.0	5.4	2.7	.2	.5	2/	.7	.9	.4	81.7
8.3	.6	3.0	.9	6.9	3.0	.3	.5	.4	1.0	53.4
6.5	.5	3.1	1.0	5.4	2.8	.4	.5	.8	1.0	45.9
5.5	.7	2.8	1.4	4.9	2.9	.4	.6	1.6	.8	46.7
157.5	2.6	12.0	3.1	14.4	11.8	6.5	3.5	40.7	4.7	671.1
150.9	3.6	11.2	4.6	15.1	13.9	6.1	3.1	45.8	3.0	642.0
132.3	3.6	14.7	4.3	13.8	12.9	3.1	3.0	68.3	1.7	618.0
5,597.0	196.8	422.7	343.7	281.8	492.6	133.1	134.1	294.5	169.0	17,013.5
5,297.5	186.4	421.1	305.4	257.5	531.4	158.7	168.1	328.3	166.4	16,823.4
5,421.4	211.1	450.1	360.1	288.6	574.3	144.5	166.6	409.0	172.5	18,027.3
12,758.1	1,459.9	2,882.8	1,794.7	1,415.9	2,232.5	545.4	635.6	721.5	1,060.2	55,829.9
12,314.3	1,614.4	2,918.1	1,864.1	1,484.8	2,693.3	655.9	732.1	1,092.0	1,153.2	58,452.6
12,577.3	1,654.9	3,111.7	2,116.9	1,551.8	3,000.6	585.4	767.9	1,569.5	1,227.7	64,682.1

* Spain--Because of a change in customs nomenclature in July 1960, the allocation of trade to the SITC for that year is only approximate.

Source: O.E.C.D Statistical Bulletin, Foreign Trade, Series C, 1960, 1961, and 1962 and official sources. SITC is the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised.

Table 15.--Western Europe: Agricultural exports by country, European Economic Community, and total Western Europe, 1960, 1961, and 1962

Commodity and year	SITC number		European Economic Community						Total
	Major	Sub	Belgium	Nether-	West	France	Italy	Greece	
	head-ings	head-ings	Luxem-bourg	lands	Germany				
			----- Millions of U. S. dollars -----						
Live animals	1960:	00 :	10.5	30.5	12.6	37.8	3.4	.1	94.9
	1961:	:	9.8	32.9	9.5	29.5	1.6	.1	83.3
	1962:	:	7.7	18.1	12.4	28.4	.9	.3	67.8
Meat and meat preparations	1960:	01 :	16.2	220.8	30.1	88.4	13.6	.2	369.2
	1961:	:	14.7	192.7	16.4	106.1	12.7	<u>2/</u>	342.5
	1962:	:	20.4	202.9	15.4	121.0	14.5	<u>2/</u>	374.3
Dairy products and eggs	1960:	02 :	21.9	334.3	11.5	86.1	30.1	.7	484.7
	1961:	:	27.3	316.6	11.2	121.6	28.4	.8	505.9
	1962:	:	34.5	320.5	15.5	100.0	31.0	.4	501.9
Fish and fish preparations	1960:	03 :	4.7	39.1	13.4	20.0	2.1	.3	79.6
	1961:	:	5.2	45.9	18.4	18.8	2.3	.4	90.9
	1962:	:	7.1	50.8	18.4	16.3	2.2	.5	95.3
Cereals and cereal preparations	1960:	04 :	24.1	36.5	58.0	191.8	40.2	.1	350.7
	1961:	:	25.9	45.6	64.0	247.1	40.2	<u>2/</u>	422.8
	1962:	:	37.4	55.2	64.9	232.1	49.4	<u>2/</u>	439.2
(Wheat and flour)	1960:	:041, :	3.5	.4	33.8	111.7	15.6	---	165.1
	1961:	:046 :	2.6	1.7	42.1	91.4	4.3	---	142.1
	1962:	:	5.7	1.5	42.6	136.2	10.5	---	196.4
(Coarse grains)	1960:	:043, :	1.2	6.4	12.1	52.2	1.2	---	73.0
	1961:	:044, :	.5	13.7	12.7	124.8	.3	---	151.9
	1962:	:045 :	2.2	22.2	9.4	64.5	.8	---	99.0
Fruits and vegetables	1960:	05 :	34.1	191.6	16.3	106.6	394.8	49.0	792.5
	1961:	:	43.0	218.3	19.7	114.5	449.4	52.7	897.7
	1962:	:	68.4	267.5	25.4	126.4	510.7	63.3	1,061.5
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	1960:	06 :	16.0	29.4	10.5	96.6	2.7	.2	155.4
	1961:	:	17.3	21.3	5.4	116.4	3.7	.2	164.2
	1962:	:	13.8	18.6	12.0	94.3	5.0	.3	144.0
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc.	1960:	07 :	8.4	80.5	14.0	12.5	9.0	.2	124.6
	1961:	:	10.4	81.2	11.0	15.5	12.3	.2	130.6
	1962:	:	12.0	83.4	10.0	14.1	11.7	<u>2/</u>	131.4
Animal feed	1960:	08 :	8.7	31.2	24.9	24.9	5.6	1.1	96.4
	1961:	:	11.4	32.7	31.2	26.1	4.8	<u>2/</u>	106.1
	1962:	:	13.5	41.3	24.1	23.2	9.0	<u>2/</u>	111.1
(Oilseed cake and meal)	1960:	:081.3:	3.1	17.4	18.8	6.6	2.1	<u>2/</u>	47.9
	1961:	:	5.7	18.6	23.0	7.3	2.4	---	57.0
	1962:	:	7.6	21.5	18.9	3.7	6.6	---	58.2
(Meatmeal and fishmeal)	1960:	:081.4:	1.4	1.0	.3	1.4	<u>2/</u>	---	4.2
	1961:	:	1.5	1.2	.4	1.7	<u>2/</u>	---	4.8
	1962:	:	1.8	1.6	.5	1.3	<u>2/</u>	---	5.2
Miscellaneous food preparations	1960:	09 :	5.4	39.2	7.0	19.6	3.0	<u>2/</u>	74.3
	1961:	:	6.2	46.2	5.3	23.9	4.5	<u>2/</u>	86.1
	1962:	:	8.8	47.2	7.4	18.0	5.0	<u>2/</u>	86.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15.--Western Europe: Agricultural exports by country, European Economic Community, and total Western Europe, 1960, 1961, and 1962

United Kingdom	Norway	Sweden	Denmark	Austria	Switzerland	Portugal	Ireland	Spain*	Finland	Total Western Europe
----- Millions of U. S. dollars -----										
32.8	.8	6.6	90.0	25.3	4.7	2/	113.1	n.a.	.2	368.4
55.3	.1	6.7	89.3	25.9	3.8	.1	143.8	2.1	.1	410.5
47.4	.1	3.7	71.9	28.9	3.9	.1	123.5	1.9	.2	349.4
14.3	3.5	18.2	381.8	4.8	2.7	1.5	77.2	1.8	.4	875.3
12.8	4.6	13.4	371.1	2.2	1.2	.8	94.6	1.3	1.1	845.5
12.9	6.7	22.3	404.6	2.3	1.2	.6	89.7	1.2	1.1	917.0
29.3	11.8	17.9	229.2	13.3	41.8	3.1	10.7	.4	35.9	878.1
20.0	9.7	12.8	217.0	13.3	44.6	2.8	18.3	.1	29.4	873.9
19.7	9.6	19.8	211.1	15.4	43.6	2.2	22.7	.3	24.4	870.5
17.7	110.8	10.6	53.0	.2	.4	38.5	4.6	19.1	.1	334.7
17.8	101.7	9.6	60.1	.3	.6	42.7	3.4	21.9	.1	349.0
19.8	116.2	9.2	70.3	.3	.6	44.4	4.6	26.2	.2	387.1
50.2	.6	12.3	17.8	1.3	4.6	.3	3.9	3.8	2.1	447.7
52.9	1.3	31.2	19.6	4.1	4.9	.7	9.7	10.7	5.5	563.3
64.0	3.1	28.7	23.8	7.3	5.1	.9	4.8	7.1	7.2	591.1
.7	2/	7.9	.2	2/	2/	---	2/	.7	1.9	176.5
.8	2/	13.1	2.9	2.8	2/	2/	7.3	1.1	1.5	171.7
.9	2/	8.6	.3	5.7	2/	---	1.7	1.2	4.9	219.8
18.8	---	1.1	8.7	.4	2/	2/	1.7	n.a.	---	103.9
9.5	.6	13.4	6.9	.3	2/	2/	.1	2/	.8	183.6
21.0	2.1	13.7	14.0	.5	2/	2/	.4	2/	2.0	152.8
23.0	.5	6.4	14.0	2.3	15.7	8.6	4.8	237.3	.7	1,105.7
26.1	.4	6.7	11.6	3.3	7.2	13.7	4.7	241.5	.8	1,213.6
25.7	1.3	7.2	16.7	3.3	6.2	16.0	8.2	283.4	.3	1,429.8
77.6	.1	1.0	5.1	1.1	.7	2/	2.7	1.5	.2	245.6
59.8	.3	.8	4.2	1.8	1.1	2/	3.3	2.1	.2	237.8
56.0	.3	1.3	5.6	1.1	1.4	2/	4.8	1.8	.3	216.7
33.4	.2	1.4	1.0	.5	18.3	.2	17.7	5.2	2/	202.6
31.0	.2	1.6	1.0	.7	19.7	.3	17.4	3.9	2/	206.5
32.3	.4	2.6	1.2	.7	20.9	.4	17.1	4.4	2/	211.4
6.7	14.1	.2	14.9	.7	.2	1.0	2.4	.9	1.4	138.9
6.1	17.7	.3	14.2	.6	.3	1.6	2.4	.2	.3	149.9
9.2	9.9	.6	22.8	1.1	.7	1.1	3.3	2.4	.3	162.4
2.4	.1	.1	7.8	2/	.1	.1	n.a.	n.a.	---	58.6
1.9	.6	.2	7.2	.2	.2	.5	n.a.	2/	---	67.7
3.5	.1	2/	10.7	.1	.6	2/	n.a.	---	.2	73.5
.7	12.7	2/	4.0	---	2/	.2	.1	n.a.	---	21.9
.5	16.5	2/	4.9	2/	n.a.	.9	.1	---	---	27.7
.5	9.2	2/	9.0	2/	n.a.	.6	.1	---	2/	24.8
20.3	2.6	1.8	3.7	.3	1.5	.4	.8	.7	2/	106.5
24.7	3.3	2.0	5.4	.6	9.9	.4	1.8	2/	2/	134.4
24.6	3.4	2.1	6.0	.6	9.6	.7	1.7	.1	2/	135.3

Continued--

Table 15.--Western Europe: Agricultural exports by country, European Economic Community, and total Western Europe, 1960, 1961, and 1962--Continued

United Kingdom	Norway	Sweden	Denmark	Austria	Switzerland	Portugal	Ireland	Spain*	Finland	Total Western Europe
----- Millions of U. S. dollars -----										
212.4	.2	.4	17.1	1.3	1.0	13.3	20.4	28.5	2/	620.9
239.5	.3	.4	18.1	1.7	1.1	27.7	20.8	31.4	2/	691.5
258.2	.4	.4	18.4	1.1	1.3	28.4	20.3	34.2	.1	737.3
5.1	2/	.1	.3	.1	.1	.2	.1	n.a.	---	17.7
4.9	2/	.1	.4	.1	.1	.2	.1	2/	---	19.5
4.8	2/	.1	.4	.1	.1	.2	.1	2/	---	20.0
1.0	---	---	n.a.	n.a.	.4	2/	2/	25.9	---	181.7
1.2	2/	2/	.4	1.2	.4	26.8	n.a.	29.3	---	237.2
1.1	---	2/	.1	.4	.4	27.5	---	31.6	2/	267.0
2/	2/	---	2/	.5	2/	---	---	---	---	100.5
2/	2/	2/	.2	.5	2/	---	2/	---	---	113.4
2/	2/	1.	.2	.3	.1	---	---	---	---	106.3
10.7	18.6	24.5	25.8	4.1	8.2	.2	2.7	4.6	11.2	225.1
11.6	19.6	27.2	25.0	4.7	8.9	.2	3.5	6.2	12.4	242.1
13.9	23.3	28.5	28.9	2.6	8.4	.5	2.8	6.2	13.9	253.1
.2	2/	3.5	3.3	.1	---	2/	---	n.a.	---	20.0
.3	---	1.0	6.0	.7	2/	---	---	.1	---	25.6
.2	---	2.1	3.7	.2	2/	2/	n.a.	.2	---	28.7
n.a.	---	.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.0
n.a.	2/	1.0	2/	---	2/	---	n.a.	---	---	4.2
n.a.	2/	1.2	2/	---	2.	2/	n.a.	---	---	3.6
203.3	1.4	2.7	2.7	1.6	n.a.	1.5	13.3	3.0	.1	595.3
240.1	1.2	10.4	2.6	1.7	7.0	2.1	16.7	2.6	.1	669.1
219.9	1.5	2.4	2.5	1.8	7.1	3.1	16.2	5.7	.2	672.9
6.4	1.9	2.4	28.2	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.1	n.a.	1.3	273.2
11.0	3.3	3.8	43.1	1.9	3.7	2.5	3.2	8.2	1.7	338.8
10.9	3.0	4.0	43.5	2.2	4.1	2.9	2.6	9.0	1.3	371.5
18.2	34.0	7.7	16.5	.3	2.2	5.4	1.1	71.2	1.9	289.4
17.2	37.5	9.1	16.2	.4	2.3	4.9	1.7	68.3	1.6	289.4
18.8	29.9	11.0	19.0	.4	2.0	12.5	1.6	44.9	1.0	282.1
13.8	3.5	4.9	13.8	.2	4.9	3.0	1.4	71.2	1.8	260.6
15.1	3.7	6.0	15.2	.3	2.2	3.7	1.5	67.7	1.4	256.6
17.0	3.9	7.9	17.8	.3	1.1	11.0	1.9	44.8	.3	252.1
583.6	44.5	103.7	824.5	57.7	101.8	22.1	252.5	357.0	55.3	6,022.3
567.6	45.9	124.1	816.9	63.5	113.9	54.9	321.0	376.2	53.2	6,452.8
554.5	54.3	133.5	847.0	68.8	114.0	66.2	298.7	400.3	49.4	6,778.3
9,901.6	879.6	2,564.6	1,462.8	1,120.3	1,871.3	327.2	415.0	726.1	989.0	50,221.1
10,310.7	929.2	2,734.9	1,513.7	1,202.4	2,028.9	326.0	490.4	698.3	1,054.4	53,864.8
10,610.3	973.2	2,920.3	1,625.2	1,263.5	2,200.1	369.8	472.9	736.0	1,104.1	56,773.9

* Spain--Because of a change in customs nomenclature in July 1960, the allocation of trade to the SITC for that year is only approximate. N.A.--not available.

Source: O.E.C.D. Statistical Bulletin, Foreign Trade, Series C, 1960, 1961, and 1962 and official sources. SITC is the Standard International Trade Classification, Revised.



