

	<u>1987</u> (000 tonnes)	<u>1988</u>
<u>Simple Fertilizers</u>		
Nitrogen	1,981	1,970
Phosphate	299	303
Potassic	603	569
<u>Compound Fertilizers</u>		
Binary PK	994	1,017
Binary NP and NK	251	289
Triple NPK	1,680	1,779
<u>Total Simple and Compound</u>		
Nitrogen	2,561	2,597
Phosphate	1,402	1,455
Potash	1,846	1,875
TOTAL	5,809	5,927

4. Import Mechanism

Imports in France are handled by the private sector. The Office National Interprofessionnel des Céréales enforces EC regulations (levies, restitutions, interventions). French millers buy Canadian products through trade companies such as Conagra, André and les Établissements Blanc. Given the regular but reduced amounts coming from Canada, transatlantic shipping is subject to bulking on ships unloaded at Gand or Anvers (ARAG ports).

5. Grain Industry Infrastructure

The capacity for storage of collected grain equals the capacities of the certified collectors who have a monopoly on crop collection. Their facilities are used to receive grain directly from the place of harvest. As of August 1, 1989, the storage capacity of the certified collectors was 33.07 million tonnes (cooperatives 23.63, traders 7.22, communal facilities 1.76, others 0.47). Secondary storage is used for stocking carry-over grain, transit grain or collection grain that the collectors cannot store as part of a provision of services operation. These silos are generally not supplied directly by the producers but by the collection storage centres. These centres too must be certified by the Comités Départementaux des Céréales. As of August 1, 1989, the secondary storage capacity was 7.86 million tonnes.

The involvement of the processing industries in the collection of grain is still low at the national level (3% of total collections).