EUROPEAN COMMISSION

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

1999 REPORT

(Report published in conjunction with the *General Report on the Activities of the European Union — 1999*)

European Commission

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Foreword

This report, which is the 25th annual agricultural situation report, is published in conjunction with the *General Report on the Activities of the European Union – 1999.* It is presented in accordance with the procedure laid down in the declaration on the system for fixing Community farm prices contained in the accession documents of 22 January 1972. It was completed in December 1999.

As in previous years, the report falls into two parts. The first presents the agricultural situation and the year's out-turn. The economic situation, the trends on principal markets, issues affecting rural development, financing of the common agricultural policy and external trade relations are then discussed.

The second part of the report provides the main statistics on European Union agriculture and gives, in a form that has now become standard, updates of the tables produced in previous reports.

The statistics are based mainly on data supplied by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat). The Directorate-General for Agriculture has updated some of the figures and has sometimes added estimates when final figures were unavailable because of the report's publication date.

As in earlier years, certain subjects covered by the report have also been dealt with in other Commission documents. The reader will thus find references to various publications available from either the Commission, the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities or Eurostat.

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PRINCIPAL ABBREVIATIONS USED

ACP	=	African, Caribbean and Pacific countries
AWU	=	Annual work unit
CAP	=	Common agricultural policy
CEEC	=	Central and east European countries
COM	=	Common organisation of the market
EAGGF	=	European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund
EFTA	=	European Free Trade Association
EMS	=	European monetary system
FADN	=	Farm accountancy data network
GATT	=	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
MCA	=	Monetary compensatory amount
MGQ	=	Maximum guaranteed quantity
NVA	=	Net value added
UAA	=	Utilised agricultural area
USDA	=	United States Department of Agriculture

I — Economic situation and farm incomes

Overview

1. The 1999 agricultural year saw higher output for most crops (except cereals), an increase in the volume of livestock production and a marked reduction in producer prices, in particular in the livestock sector. Given that the reduction in the cost of inputs failed to compensate for the fall in producer prices and that agricultural subsidies themselves were slightly down in 1999 after the increase recorded in recent years, it will come as no surprise that the year as a whole again showed a reduction in farm incomes (of the order of 3 %), on top of the one experienced in the last two years. The somewhat sluggish state of agricultural markets thus continues to have an adverse effect on farm incomes, following the tangible improvement recorded in 1994–96, a development which coincided with the implementation of the reform of the CAP and a significantly more favourable international economic situation.

2. In terms of climate the 1999 agricultural year was characterised by excessive soil moisture in northern Europe at the time of the autumn sowings, resulting in some of the latter being delayed and in some areas being held over for spring crops. The winter was, on the whole, fairly mild in northern and central Europe, thus assisting crop growth in those regions. In the South, however, insufficient rainfall had an adverse effect on sowings and on the growth of winter crops. Later on, the agrimeteorological situation evolved fairly satisfactorily, not to say very favourably in the case of the summer crops. The only exception was a severe drought in southern Spain which, combined with very high temperatures, considerably reduced the production potential in the areas concerned. Generally speaking, yields were fairly good in the case of summer crops (in particular beet and maize), but less spectacular in the case of winter crops (viz. common wheat and, above all, durum wheat).

3. Internal demand for cereals is estimated to have been more or less unchanged, after the sharp increase in consumption in recent years, especially by the feedingstuffs and other industries. In the case of livestock products the salient feature was the fairly remarkable recovery of beef/veal consumption after the sharp drop caused by the BSE (bovine spongiform encephalopathy) crisis in 1996. In spite of that recovery, the overall trend of beef/veal consumption per head of the population is still downward, from more than 23 kg in 1986 to about 20 kg in 1999. Pigmeat consumption again showed a major rise in 1999, while the increase in the consumption of poultrymeat was less marked than in previous years, when it had been driven up by the drop in demand for beef/veal caused by the BSE crisis. Moreover, since the spring, the poultrymeat sector has had to withstand the adverse effects, on both production and consumption, of the dioxin contamination of poultry feed.

4. The international context, too, points to a situation on agricultural markets which, although in some respects better than it was in 1998, is nonetheless very much down on earlier years. In the case of cereals in particular, while wheat and coarse grain prices have recovered slightly in relation to the levels to which they had fallen in 1998, they are still about 20 % below the average for 1994–96. Similarly, while world oilseed prices appear to have bottomed out in the second half of 1999 after falling for three consecutive years, they are still almost 50 % down on the peak they reached in 1997. In the case of pigmeat and poultrymeat, too, world prices are down on earlier years or remain sluggish at fairly low levels. For their part, milk and milk products have not yet fully absorbed the effects of the crisis in Asia, Russia and Latin America.

5. In spite of this unpromising international context, the European Union turned in, for some products at least, better export figures in 1999, following the downturn recorded in 1998. This is true in particular of cereal exports which, in the first nine months of the year, were appreciably up in volume on the same period in 1998. It is also true of pigmeat, exports of which reached an all-time high (+ 26 % in volume for the period from January to September), beef/veal (+ 20 %) and skimmed-milk powder (+ 40 %). Most of the other sectors, however, did not perform as well as in 1998: sugar (– 24 %), fruit and vegetables (– 4 % and – 16 % respectively in the first nine months of the year), seed oil (– 15 %), butter (– 6 %), cheese (– 17 %), wine (– 16 %) and poultrymeat (– 2 %). Moreover, even where exports were up in terms of volume, they often rose by a smaller percentage in terms of value (cereals: + 2 %, beef/veal: + 5 %, skimmed-milk powder: + 19 %) or actually fell (pigmeat: – 3 %) because of lower export prices.

6. The level of intervention stocks over the year is a fairly good indicator of the deterioration on agricultural markets in the European Union. In the case of cereals the quantities actually in public storage at the end of each month went up from 13.5 million tonnes in August 1998 to 17.6 million tonnes in July 1999, before going back down to 12.8 million tonnes at the end of October 1999. Butter stocks, which had been less than 4 000 tonnes in August 1998, exceeded 49 000 tonnes in October 1999. Similarly, stocks of skimmed-milk powder went up from 200 000 to 212 000 tonnes in the same period after exceeding 270 000 tonnes in July 1999. On the other hand, thanks to lower production and increased outlets on both internal and export markets, beef intervention stocks went down from 472 000 tonnes in August 1998 to 139 000 tonnes at the end of October 1999. In the case of pigmeat, private storage aid was introduced in September 1998 to underpin a market hit by the Russian crisis. Over a 12-month period a total of 428 000 tonnes of pigmeat benefited from this measure and was stored for a period which could in no case exceed six months.

Production levels

7. After the previous year's bumper crop, cereal production was appreciably down in 1999 (– 4 % according to provisional estimates) as a result of a reduction in acreages and yields. The drop in production was more marked in the case of common wheat (– 5.4 %), barley (– 5.2 %), durum wheat (– 6.3 %) and rye (– 12.6 %). Maize production, on the other hand, recovered (+ 4.8 %) after the fall recorded in 1998 without, however, matching the record level it reached in 1997. In addition to the increase in compulsory set-aside (from 5 % to 10 %), the reasons for the reduction in acreages include excess soil moisture in some northern European regions in the autumn of 1998, something which, as pointed out above, gave rise to problems in connection with the sowing of winter cereals and led to some growers switching to spring crops or opting for voluntary set-aside.

8. The fall in average yields is due above all to the very low figures recorded in Spain, where there were long periods of drought and excessively high temperatures during the growing season. In most other Member States yields continued to rise in 1999, even reaching record levels in some cases. Another factor which helped to bring down average cereal yields was the reduction in the total area under common wheat, the cereal which, together with maize, produces the highest yields. The resulting adverse effects were, however, mitigated by a significant improvement in maize yields, that crop having benefited from much better weather than did winter cereals.

9. In 1999 the total production of oilseeds (rape, sunflower and soya) reached an all-time high (15.4 million tonnes, i.e. about 1 % more than the previous year) thanks to increased acreages and better yields. The increase was, however, restricted to oilseeds for non-food uses, the figures for oilseeds used for food purposes being down on the previous year. The increase in production, moreover, concerns rape only, the output of which rose by more than 15 % in 1999, following a spectacular increase in acreages. The production of both sunflower and soya, on the other hand, is sharply down on the previous year (–19 % and –35 % respectively) as a result of an appreciable reduction both in acreages in Italy — in the wake of the stiff penalties imposed the previous year — and in yields and acreages in Spain as a result of drought.

10. In 1999, after two years of marked increases, the production of protein plants also fell (–18 %), as a result of the reduction in acreages brought about by low oilcake prices at the time of the spring sowings. The production of non-fibre flax, however, has increased spectacularly for the third consecutive year (+ 91 %), area aid having proved very attractive to producers, especially in the United Kingdom and in Germany.

11. A slight reduction in the area under beet notwithstanding, sugar production exceeded 17 million tonnes in 1999, a year-on-year increase of 6.8 %, although yields had fallen in 1998 as a result of unfavourable weather in the autumn. Unlike the previous year, weather conditions were — from sowing to harvest — generally favourable to beet-growing. Sugar yields thus reached exceptionally high levels in most Member States.

12. After two harvests which were down on the 1996/97 level of close to 170 million hl, the forecasts for 1999/2000 suggest that wine production exceeded 173 million hl in 1999, i.e. an increase of about 7 % on the previous wine-growing year. Production is appreciably up in Germany (+ 21.1 %), France (+ 11.6 %) and Portugal (+ 92.8 %), but more or less unchanged in Italy and Austria, and even slightly down in Spain and Greece.

13. Early reports in mid-January 2000 suggest that olive oil production totalled about 1.6 million tonnes, a year-on-year reduction of 12.3 %.

14. After the fall recorded in 1997 as a result of late frosts in central and southern Europe, and a return to more normal conditions in 1998, fruit production again increased in 1999. Total fruit production rose about 9 %, with peaks of over 15 % in some Member States. The production of vegetables is about 2 % up on 1998, while potato production recovered sharply after the major fall recorded the previous year.

15. Beef/veal production continued to fall in 1999 (– 0.8 % according to provisional estimates), although at a slower rate than in recent years. The reduction is the result of two factors: a cyclical drop in production after the peak recorded in 1996 and the impact of the emergency measures adopted in October 1996 following the BSE crisis (1). The beef/veal production cycle — which, as stated above, was accentuated in terms of amplitude if not duration by the BSE crisis — bottomed out in the second half of the year. As in 1997 and 1998, beef/veal consumption continued in 1999 the recovery (+ 0.7 % according to early estimates) it began after the fall recorded in 1996 (– 7.4 %), thus reverting to the long-term trend, which nevertheless shows a gradual reduction in consumption per head of the population.

16. After the sharp increase recorded in 1998 (+ 8.2 %), pigmeat production continued to rise in 1999, albeit at a slower pace (+ 1.8 %), and this in spite of particularly low pigmeat prices in the second half of 1998. Even though consumption has continued to rise and exports are expected to reach an all-time high in 1999, the pigmeat market had to absorb over 1.5 million tonnes more than in 1997, something which has continued to have an adverse effect on market prices.

17. The production of poultrymeat increased slightly in 1999 (+ 0.9 %), after a series of appreciable increases in earlier years. The slowdown is attributable on the one hand to a fall in exports and, on the other, to the adverse effects on consumption of the dioxin crisis in Belgium in the spring of 1999.

18. With a slight increase in 1999 (+ 0.8 %) on top of the more substantial rise (+ 2.5 %) recorded in 1998, the production of sheepmeat and goatmeat reverted to the level it had reached before the fall which occurred in 1997, when bad weather led to farmers — especially in the United Kingdom and Ireland — retaining animals which would normally have been sent for slaughter.

(1) The following measures in particular were introduced after BSE crisis:
- elimination from the food chain of meat from cattle more than 30 months old in the United Kingdom;
- selective slaughter in several Member States;
- compulsory introduction in the Member States of a premiun for the processing of calves and/or their early slaughter.

19. In spite of a reduction in the Community herd (– 1.7 %), milk production reached about 120.5 million tonnes in 1999, i.e. about the same level as the preceding year. As in the past, increased yields have compensated for a reduction in the herd. Deliveries to dairies are slightly up, in spite of the overshoot of the reference quantities observed in preceding years in some Member States. Milk delivered to dairies in the first 11 months of 1999 was 1.1 million tonnes up on the previous year.

20. After falling in 1998 in line with a trend observed since 1995, butter production showed a slight increase in 1999 (+ 1.3 %) reflecting delivery levels and the difficulties experienced on certain external markets in other milk products such as cheese. While continuing to follow a long-term downward trend, butter consumption per head of the population rose slightly in 1999. The upward trend which cheese production has been following for 20 years or so slowed down. This was due above all to export difficulties on certain markets, in particular Russia, following the economic and financial crisis experienced by that country, since the summer of 1998. Internal consumption has continued to rise, but at a slower pace.

Prices

21. According to early estimates at the end of December 1999, the index of agricultural producer prices for 1999 went down by 2.8 % in nominal terms compared with the preceding year. The fall in prices was more marked in the case of livestock products generally (– 4.6 %), in particular pigmeat (– 7.3 %), poultrymeat (– 8.4 %), animals intended for slaughter or export (– 4.9 %), and eggs (– 10.0 %). Significant falls were also recorded in the case of milk (– 3.3 %) and bovine animals (– 2.6 %). The fall in prices affecting crop products was less tangible (– 1.1 % on average), except in the case of fruit (– 9.4 %). For some products there has even been a fairly marked improvement in prices compared with the preceding year, in particular olive oil (+ 11.3 %) and root crops (+ 1.4 %).

22. When inflation is taken into account, the producer price index shows a reduction averaging 4.6 % in real terms for the European Union as a whole. The fall was above the average in Belgium (– 6.1 %), Denmark (– 8.0 %), Greece (– 5.3 %), Ireland (– 7.1 %), Italy (– 6.2 %), the Netherlands (– 9.3 %) and Portugal (– 6.2 %), and below the average, again in real terms, in Germany (– 2.8 %), Spain (– 1.9 %), France (– 3.7 %), Luxembourg (– 1.1 %), Austria (– 3.8 %) and Finland (– 3.6 %), while in Sweden (– 4.8 %) and the United Kingdom (– 4.4 %) the reduction was about average.

23. After reaching an all-time low at the beginning of the 1998/99 marketing year, when a bumper European crop coincided with world prices recording a five-year low, market prices of cereals recovered slightly in the spring of 1999 thanks to better disposal prospects, and expectations that the harvest would be sharply down on the preceding year. Throughout 1999, however, the cereal market was adversely affected by the large stocks carried over from the previous year and by fairly low world prices compared with earlier years, despite the upturn recorded in the summer. Thus, although the harvest was smaller and of good quality, the price of common wheat was almost unchanged compared with July, while barley and, above all, maize prices even began to fall that month. Only durum wheat showed a sustained improvement in the first half of 1999/2000, after the fall recorded the previous marketing year.

24. Olive oil prices recovered sharply after the falls recorded towards the end of 1999. In mid-January 2000 the market price for extra virgin olive oil was well above the price at which private storage is activated, both in Italy (+ 38 %) and in Spain (+ 22 %).

25. After showing a significant improvement in the two preceding years, the market price for wine deteriorated throughout 1999, for both red wine and white wine. Compared with a year earlier, the market price for red wine at the beginning of January 2000 was 15 % down in Italy, 9 % down in France and more or less unchanged in Spain; for white wine there were reductions of 14 % and 10 % in Italy and Spain respectively, whereas for France there was no substantial change.

26. A significant increase in the volume of production, combined with difficulties in disposing of overabundant production are at the root of the reduction in market prices compared with the preceding year in the fruit and vegetable sector. The picture was roughly the same throughout the sector and in most Member States. Potato prices, on the other hand, showed a slight increase (+ 3.1 % on average compared with the preceding year).

27. The price of butter, which had been falling since the summer of 1998 as a result of export difficulties and increased production, continued on a downward course until the beginning of May 1999, when it was equivalent to 91.3 % of the intervention price, and thereafter held at that level. It recovered to some extent after July, to end the year at about 95 % of the intervention price. The price of skimmed-milk powder was almost unchanged until February, when it began a rise which took it to the level of the intervention price towards the middle of June, a level which it was later to exceed.

28. In the beef/veal sector the market price for reference quality R3 uncastrated male adult bovine animals, which had been falling since August 1998 following the loss of the Russian market, gradually recovered in the first six months of 1999 before settling at a level slightly above the intervention price, the threshold for the activation of market support. For their part, the prices of R3 castrated young bovine animals continued to fall throughout the first half of 1999, whereupon they showed an appreciable improvement to end the year at a much higher level than at the end of 1998.

29. In the spring of 1999 the poultry market, which had begun the year fairly promisingly, was hit by the crisis resulting from the contamination of poultry feed by dioxin. This resulted in a sharp fall in demand and in prices not only in the Member State where the crisis had occurred (Belgium) but also in the European Union generally. The worst of the crisis was felt at the end of June, when market prices were about 20 % below the level they had reached 12 months earlier. Prices later recovered, but remained below the levels recorded in preceding years.

30. After experiencing fairly favourable conditions in 1996 and 1997 which helped to bring about a considerable increase in the herd, the pigmeat market has in the past two years been characterised by overproduction, a situation which has been exacerbated by disposal difficulties on the Russian market from the summer of 1998 onwards. Market prices fell throughout 1998, reaching their lowest point at the end of November (ECU 88.5/100 kg carcase weight, i.e. about 40 % less than at the same period in 1996 and 1997). The situation then improved somewhat, especially in the summer, when production stabilised and exports picked up and also because private storage measures were implemented from the end of September 1998 until the middle of September 1999. Nevertheless, the situation again worsened in the second half of the year, when production exceeded the quantity that could be disposed of. At the end of the year, in spite of relatively low prices for compound feedingstuffs, pigfarmer profit margins were appreciably lower than normal.

31. Market prices in the sheepmeat and goatmeat sector, which had fallen by 24 % in the second half of 1998, reverted to normal levels in the spring of 1999, only to collapse as a result of a sharp increase in production in the United Kingdom and Ireland. Following a significant improvement from the autumn onwards, however, prices at the end of the year were more than 30 % up on those recorded a year earlier.

Input prices

32. The index of purchase prices for staple goods and services in agriculture fell by an average of 1.8 % in nominal terms in 1999 as a result of lower prices for feedingstuffs (– 5.3 %) and fertilisers (– 3.3 %). There was an increase in nominal terms, however, for most of the other headings, in particular energy (+ 1.8 %).

33. When inflation is taken into account the index of purchase prices for staple goods and services in agriculture reveals a fall averaging 3.5 % in real terms in the European Union as a whole. The fall was above the average in Italy (– 3.8 %), Austria (– 3.9 %), Portugal (– 3.9 %), Finland (– 3.7 %), Spain (– 4.7 %) and the Netherlands (– 5.0 %), but below the average in the other Member States, in particular in Germany (– 1.5 %), Ireland (– 1.7 %) and the United Kingdom (– 1.6 %).

Farm incomes

34. According to revised Eurostat estimates based on information received from the Member States in January 2000 in accordance with the new methodology for economic accounts in agriculture, farm incomes (2) fell by an average of about 3 % in real terms compared with a year earlier. The fall was above the average in France (– 4 %), the Netherlands (– 6 %), Belgium (– 9 %), Denmark (– 11 %) and Ireland (– 12 %). It was below the average in the United Kingdom (– 2 %), Italy (– 2 %), Austria (– 1 %), Greece (0 %) and Finland (– 2 %), while in Spain and Germany it was at the average level for the EU as a whole (– 3 %). In three Member States, however, there was an increase in farm incomes compared with a year earlier: Luxembourg (+ 2 %), Sweden (+ 6 %) and Portugal (+ 16 %).

(2) Measured as the net value added at factor cost per unit of work.

35. As a result of the change in the methodology used for drawing up the economic accounts in agriculture ([3]), and the delays which occurred in most Member States in compiling historical series in accordance with the new methodology, it is impossible to assess the changes recorded in 1999 in relation to the long-term trend in farm incomes or even in relation to recent years. In many Member States, moreover, changing over to the new methodology has not been without its problems. The information provided to date has not always been of the highest quality or homogeneous between Member States. In addition, not only have several revisions arising from the new methodology affected the definition of certain aggregates, they have also brought about changes in certain sources of data, thereby restricting comparability with the earlier series. It is accordingly difficult at this stage to measure to what extent the early estimates of farm incomes in 1999 have been influenced by factors other than the deterioration in agricultural markets or the reduction in subsidies compared with the preceding year.

([3]) The introduction of the new methodology for the economic accounts in agriculture has resulted in many changes in data, as a result both of the change in the methodology itself and of the use of new sources of data. Some of the changes have had a direct impact on the measurement of farm incomes, whereas others have altered only the level of certain aggregates without, however, affecting the measurement of income. An overview of the changes and of the factors that explain the movements in farm incomes in 1999 can be found in the Eurostat brochure Statistics in Focus — Theme 5 (24/1999).

Changes in nominal producer prices of agricultural products in 1999 and 1998

(%)

Member State	1999/98			1998/97		
	Crop products	Livestock products	Total	Crop products	Livestock products	Total
EU-15	- 1.1	- 4.6	- 2.8	1.5	- 6.7	- 2.6
Belgique/België	- 2.7	- 6.9	- 5.2	5.3	- 11.4	- 5.4
Danmark	- 4.5	- 7.1	- 6.2	- 2.7	- 14.6	- 10.6
Deutschland	- 1.1	- 3.3	- 1.8	- 1.2	- 8.0	- 5.8
Elláda	- 2.1	3.1	- 0.7	- 0.3	3.4	0.7
España	4.8	- 7.1	0.4	2.5	- 8.5	- 1.9
France	- 3.0	- 3.0	- 3.0	0.8	- 2.2	- 0.7
Ireland	0.2	- 5.3	- 4.6	15.0	- 3.3	- 1.2
Italia	- 3.9	- 4.6	- 4.1	0.8	- 2.7	- 0.6
Luxembourg	- 2.8	1.0	0.3	0.4	- 0.2	- 0.1
Nederland	- 4.4	- 10.2	- 7.3	3.3	- 10.8	- 4.1
Österreich	- 1.6	- 3.1	- 2.8	- 3.8	- 7.7	- 6.8
Portugal	- 3.3	- 4.3	- 3.8	20.1	- 6.8	6.9
Suomi/Finland	- 1.7	- 2.5	- 2.2	1.5	- 1.9	- 0.9
Sverige	8.8	- 8.3	- 3.6	3.8	- 2.9	- 1.1
United Kingdom	- 2.5	- 2.0	- 2.4	2.0	- 14.8	- 8.9

Source: Eurostat.

Changes in nominal producer prices of agricultural products in 1999 and 1998

(%)

Member State	Intermediate consumption		Investiment		Total	
	1999/98	1998/97	1999/98	1998/97	1999/98	1998/97
EU-15	- 1.8	- 3.0	1.1	1.4	- 1.0	- 1.8
Belgique/België	- 1.1	- 5.1	1.8	2.4	- 0.7	- 4.1
Danmark	- 1.3	- 1.9	2.1	2.3	- 0.6	- 1.0
Deutschland	- 0.5	- 4.5	0.9	0.6	- 0.1	- 3.2
Elláda	1.5	0.0	5.7	5.9	2.5	1.3
España	- 2.5	- 1.2	- 0.1	3.6	- 2.1	- 0.4
France	- 2.7	- 3.9	1.9	0.9	- 1.9	- 3.0
Ireland	1.0	- 2.2	1.5	3.5	1.1	- 0.8
Italia	- 1.7	- 2.6	0.9	0.5	- 0.3	- 1.0
Luxembourg	- 1.2	- 2.4	1.6	1.5	0.1	- 0.7
Nederland	- 2.9	- 3.1	1.3	2.5	- 1.8	- 1.7
Österreich	- 2.9	- 3.1	0.8	1.3	- 1.3	- 1.2
Portugal	- 1.4	- 2.5	1.4	2.5	- 0.7	- 1.5
Suomi/Finland	- 2.2	- 2.7	1.9	2.5	- 0.8	- 1.0
Sverige	- 1.0	- 1.9	- 6.6	1.2	- 2.4	- 1.1
United Kingdom	0.3	- 3.3	0.8	2.2	0.4	- 2.5

Source: Eurostat.

Deflated producer price indices

(1990=100)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
EU-15	100	97.2	89.4	84.8	84.9	85.4	83.2	80.1	76.6	73.1
Belgique/België	100	98.1	92.3	83.8	84.8	79.4	79.2	79.3	74.3	69.8
Danmark	100	96.2	92.8	80.0	79.5	77.8	77.3	76.0	66.7	61.4
Deutschland	100	95.2	91.2	80.6	79.5	78.7	76.8	75.9	70.9	68.9
Elláda	100	100.6	90.5	84.3	87.5	87.8	86.5	84.7	81.4	77.1
España	100	94.9	83.5	84.1	88.8	94.1	90.5	84.8	81.7	80.1
France	100	97.7	89.6	83.5	82.1	81.4	79.8	78.6	77.5	74.6
Ireland	100	93.4	91.9	96.7	95.8	95.6	89.3	82.7	79.9	74.2
Italia	100	102.8	89.8	87.8	87.5	90.9	89.2	87.4	85.3	80.0
Luxembourg	100	89.6	82.3	78.0	75.9	73.6	71.0	71.4	70.7	69.9
Nederland	100	100.8	92.1	83.4	84.2	84.9	84.8	87.1	81.8	74.2
Österreich	100	97.1	92.5	87.3	85.5	63.2	62.7	63.4	58.5	56.3
Portugal	100	87.3	74.3	69.6	67.7	72.3	69.8	64.4	66.9	62.7
Suomi/Finland	100	92.5	89.6	87.7	86.6	63.9	54.4	53.0	51.8	49.9
Sverige	100	91.5	86.4	79.3	81.6	79.8	76.2	74.2	73.5	70.0
United Kingdom	100	93.7	91.9	94.5	92.9	98.2	94.4	79.1	69.7	66.6

Source: Eurostat.

Deflated indices of purchase prices for staple goods and services in agriculture

(1990=100)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
EU-15	100	97.4	95.0	93.4	91.4	90.9	92.2	91.1	86.8	83.7
Belgique/België	100	97.1	94.5	91.0	88.5	87.4	89.4	89.7	84.3	82.4
Danmark	100	96.7	94.1	92.7	89.0	87.6	88.6	88.7	85.5	82.8
Deutschland	100	98.3	96.0	91.9	90.0	88.5	89.8	89.9	85.0	83.7
Elláda	100	101.7	99.2	96.5	97.4	94.2	94.6	92.0	87.8	85.0
España	100	96.1	92.0	91.1	89.5	88.4	88.7	89.0	86.4	82.3
France	100	97.9	96.2	94.2	92.6	92.6	94.4	94.9	90.6	87.6
Ireland	100	97.3	94.3	93.0	91.7	90.8	92.7	90.0	86.1	84.6
Italia	100	95.9	92.8	95.6	93.1	97.9	97.0	93.2	89.1	85.7
Luxembourg	100	98.7	96.0	91.4	89.5	89.0	91.1	90.4	87.4	85.1
Nederland	100	96.9	95.2	90.9	87.5	88.7	91.0	89.3	84.8	80.6
Österreich	100	98.8	96.3	93.7	88.8	84.8	87.5	89.7	86.1	82.7
Portugal	100	94.5	89.3	79.7	79.2	76.0	73.4	69.0	65.4	62.8
Suomi/Finland	100	102.8	102.4	102.0	96.6	74.7	75.9	77.0	73.9	71.2
Sverige	100	95.4	92.9	88.4	88.1	90.8	96.6	98.2	96.5	94.3
United Kingdom	100	97.8	97.1	99.7	97.6	97.4	100.9	95.3	89.1	87.7

Source: Eurostat.

Farm accountancy data network (FADN)

Farm incomes

36. Output, costs and incomes of commercial farms in the EU are calculated from observed data collected in a survey of harmonised farm accounts (see Chapter VII, Table 3.2.1). The survey provides valuable information about how farm incomes vary according to type of farming, size and location, which is not apparent from the global averages in the results for the agricultural sector as a whole. This section presents variations according to type of farming. For an explanation of the various types of farming, see Chapter IX, Table 3.2.2.

37. The results set out here are all based on observations, and the variations are calculated in real terms (adjusted for inflation). At the time of going to press, some results for 1997 were not yet available and those available were still provisional. Detailed results (in current euro) for the different types of farming and different business levels of economic size of farm are given in Chapter IX, Tables 3.2.3 and 3.2.4.

Income by type of farming

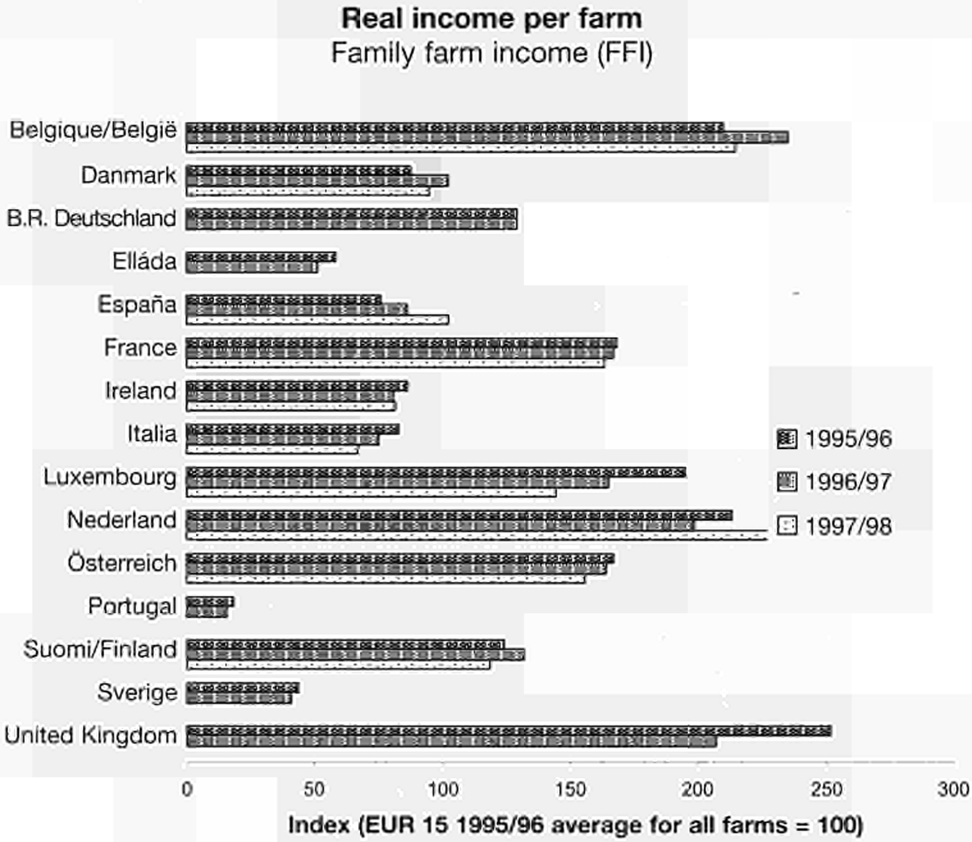
38. The large differences in average income between Member States (see Figure 1) are inherent in the structure of their agriculture. The Member States with the highest average incomes are generally speaking those with a large number of large-sized farms specialising in arable crops or involved in the most competitive sectors of production (pigs and/or poultry, horticulture and dairy). The southern Member States, with a large number of small farms engaged in mixed farming (crop and livestock production) or 'other permanent crops' (mixes of different cropping enterprises) have average incomes below the EU average.

39. In the 1997/98 accounting year average farm incomes in real terms were up on 1995/96 in several Member States: Spain, Ireland and especially the Netherlands. For the other available countries the figures were lower than in 1995/96.

40. Figure 2 shows the wide range of incomes from one Member State to another for each type of farming. It also shows a lack of uniformity regarding the changes in income between 1996 and 1997: for all sectors there are some Member States with an increase in income, while other(s) had a decrease.

41. Figure 3 shows the value of production of the average holding (in real terms). Between 1996 and 1997 more Member States experienced an increase than a decrease.

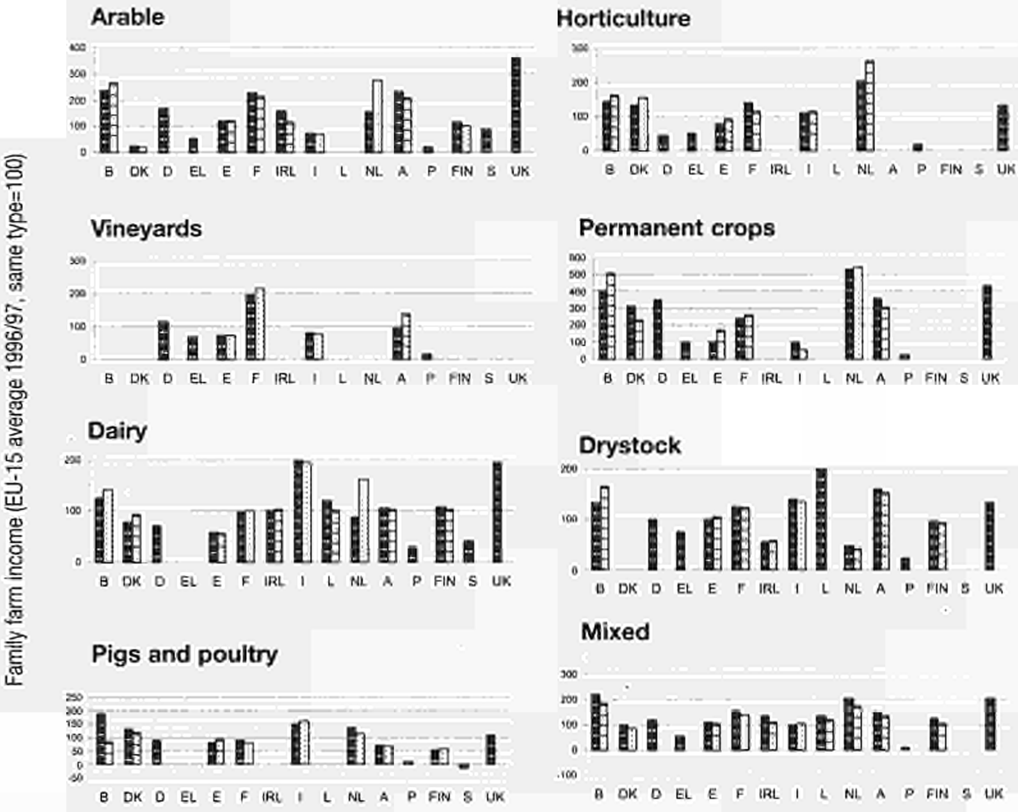
42. Figure 4 shows the evolution of net public subsidies (balance between public subsidies and taxes) per farm since 1995. Between 1996 and 1997 five countries had a negative evolution: Belgium, Denmark, France, Austria and Sweden. The others had an increase in net public subsidies.



Source: EU-FADN, DG Agriculture A-3.

Figure 1

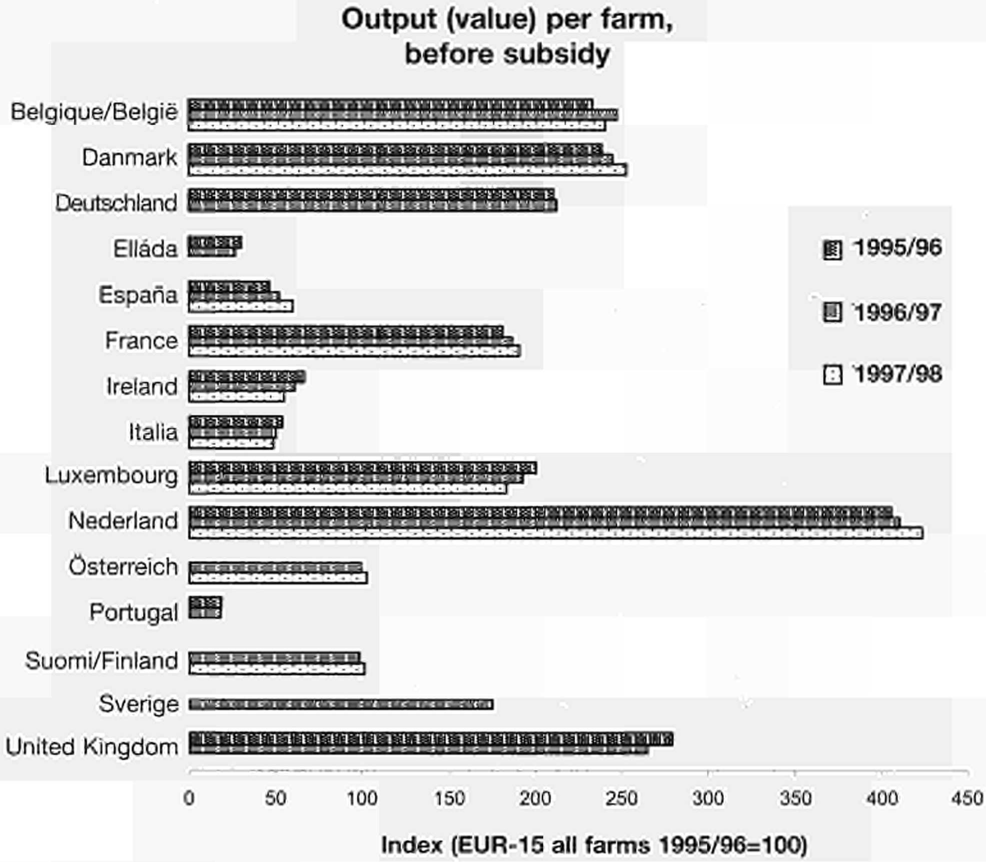
[Family farm income by type of farming]



Source: EU-FADN, Agriculture DG, A-3.

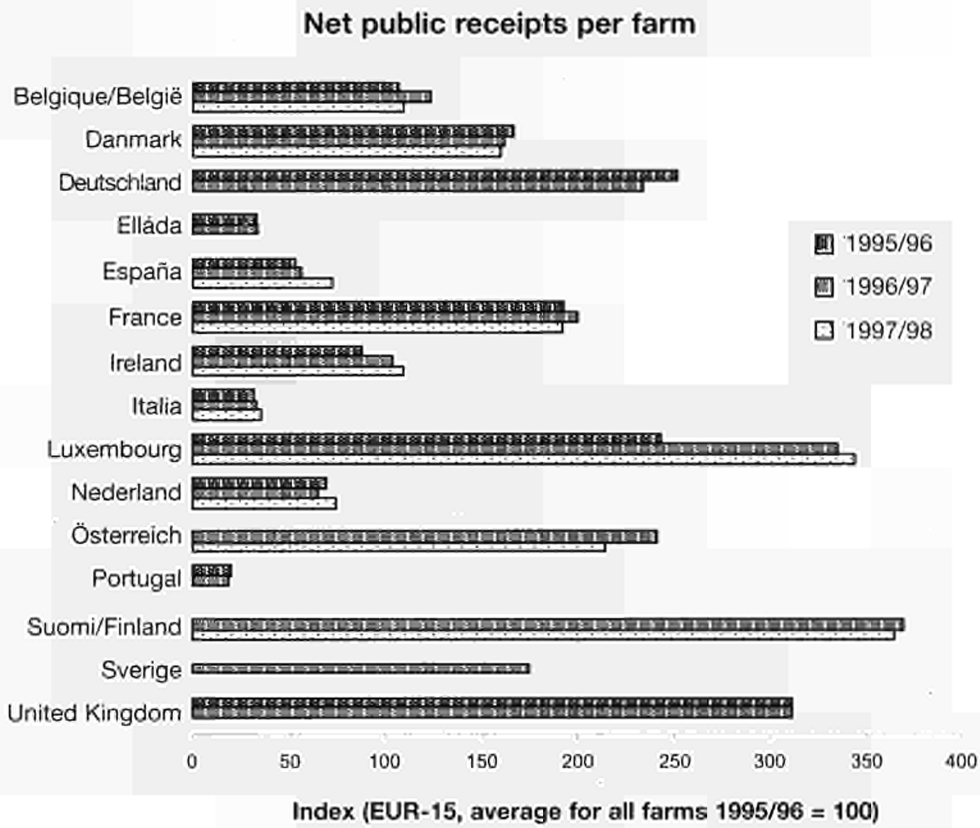
1996/97
1997/98

Figure 2



Source: Agriculture DG, A-3.

Figure 3



Source: Agriculture DG A-3.

Figure 4

II — Policy developments and legislative initiatives in 1999

The Berlin agreement on Agenda 2000

43. The conclusions of the Berlin Summit on Agenda 2000 in March 1999 resulted in the adoption of ten new regulations [4] and the decision on the level of allocations for the reform of the agricultural sector. The agricultural budget will be restricted to an average of EUR 38 000 million annually for market policy (including veterinary and plant health measures) and EUR 4 300 million for rural development measures.

44. The new regulations, which, except in the case of milk, are all applicable from the beginning of 2000, concern the arable crops, beef, milk and wine sectors, the new rural development framework, the horizontal rules for direct support schemes and the financing of the CAP. The amended regulations for the olive oil and tobacco sectors have to be added to this list, even though they were not adopted in the context of the Agenda 2000 reform package.

45. While in some respects the policy as finally agreed is not as far-reaching as had originally been proposed, it remains the most radical and wide-ranging reform in the history of the common agricultural policy. The reformed CAP represents a step towards supporting the broader rural economy rather than agricultural production and ensures that farmers are rewarded not only for what they produce but also for their general contribution to society.

46. More specifically, the reform provides for the following:

Lower institutional prices, as a means of encouraging competitiveness

47. Reductions in market support prices ranging between 15 % for cereals and 20 % for beef will be introduced. A cut of 15 % will apply to the milk sector from the year 2005/06. The cuts will be introduced gradually, with a view to bringing European prices closer to world market prices, something which, via a positive impact on both internal demand and export levels, will help to improve the competitiveness of agricultural products on domestic and world markets.

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(4) OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 1; OJ L 179, 14.7.1999, p. 1.

A fair standard of living for the farming community

48. The reductions in institutional prices will to some extent be offset by an increase in direct aid payments, thus helping to provide farmers with a fair standard of living. The move away from price support and towards direct income support for farmers means a further decoupling of aid from production.

Strengthening the European Union's international trading position

49. Greater market orientation will pave the way for the integration of new Member States and strengthen the European Union's position in the coming WTO round. As stated in the Berlin European Council conclusions on Agenda 2000: 'the decisions adopted regarding the reform of the CAP within the framework of Agenda 2000 will constitute essential elements in defining the Commission's negotiating mandate for the future multilateral trade negotiations at the WTO'.

Focusing on quality

50. The reform takes full account of increased consumer concerns over food quality and safety, environmental protection and animal welfare in farming. Compliance with minimum standards in the field of environment, hygiene and animal welfare is a requirement, in terms of both market support and the new rural development policy.

Integrating environmental goals into the CAP

51. Member States have to undertake what they regard as appropriate environmental measures. In this respect, Member States will have three options. The first of these, implementing appropriate agri-environmental measures under rural development programmes, may be sufficient on its own. The second allows them to make direct payments under the market organisations, subject to the observance of general environmental requirements. By virtue of the third, they may attach specific environmental conditions to the granting of such payments. In the latter two cases, payments would be proportionally reduced or cancelled altogether in the event of non-compliance.

A new rural development framework: the second pillar of the CAP

52. The new policy on rural development seeks to establish a coherent and sustainable framework for the future of Europe's rural areas. It will complement the market sector reforms by promoting a competitive, multifunctional agricultural sector in the context of a comprehensive integrated strategy for rural development.

53. As a coherent package of measures, it has three main objectives:

— to create a stronger agricultural and forestry sector, the latter being recognised for the first time as an integral part of rural development policy;

— to improve the competitiveness of rural areas;

— to maintain the environment and preserve Europe's rural heritage. The Council adopted Leader+, a new Commission Initiative for rural development for the period 2000–06.

54. The agri-environmental measures are the only compulsory element of the new generation of rural development programmes and therefore represent a decisive step towards the recognition of the role of agriculture in preserving and improving Europe's natural heritage. The agri-environmental aid scheme will encourage farmers to introduce, or to continue using, farming practices that are compatible with environmental protection and natural resource conservation.

Decentralised management

55. Compared with 1992 there has been a change in the arrangements for direct payments to producers. Those for the beef and dairy sectors will partly take the form of a national financial envelope from the EAGGF budget, an envelope which Member States can distribute in such a way as to target specific national or regional priorities. Each Member State will be able to allocate resources freely, subject to certain Community requirements designed to prevent distortions of competition.

Further simplification

56. The CAP reform contains important elements of simplification in various sectors. In the wine sector, for instance, there is now one regulation where previously there were 23. Equally, in rural development there is now only one regulation instead of nine. The Commission has, however, also sought to encourage the process by decentralising, streamlining and simplifying programming procedures.

57. To conclude, the new reform will contribute to the development of a genuinely multifunctional, sustainable and competitive agriculture, thus helping to secure the future of the more fragile rural regions. It recognises that agriculture has a key role to play in preserving the countryside and natural spaces and maintaining the vitality of rural life. It also seeks to respond to consumer concerns over food safety and quality and animal welfare. Lastly, the reform of the CAP is aimed at ensuring that the rural environment is protected and improved for future generations.

Quality policy

58. It is becoming increasingly clear, particularly in the light of the events of 1999, that producers cannot afford to ignore the growing concerns of consumers over food quality. Food safety must, of course, remain a basic requirement but, having ensured this, demand for quality products must be satisfied from a wide range of foodstuffs whose objective characteristics are known and guaranteed. What is more, guaranteeing this choice will create opportunities for agricultural diversification, particularly in the Union's less-favoured rural areas. It is against this background that Community policy on the use of quality labels to identify products has continued to develop.

59. The Commission has, under Council Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs ([5]), made additions to the list of registered names, which now stands at 526.

60. In terms of both the Member States and the types of products concerned, the new product registrations reflect growing interest in the protection of foodstuffs which consumers can associate with a particular production method and geographical origin.

61. By its very nature, however, the procedure can lead to disputes. In its judgment of 16 March 1999, the Court of Justice cancelled the registration of the name 'Feta' — essentially because of an alleged lack of basis for such registration — but did not express an opinion on the generic nature of the name. The application for registration is still pending before the Commission and will be re-examined in the light of additional information now being received. In other cases, the Court of Justice confirmed the Commission's approach and procedures for registration.

62. Operators are increasingly beginning to use the Community PDO and PGI logos — which were adopted in 1998 ([6]) — to increase the visibility of their products where the latter are covered by those Community quality guarantee schemes.

63. Very little use has been made of Regulation (EEC) No 2082/92 ([7]) on certificates of specific character and introducing the 'guaranteed traditional speciality' indication, with only six specialities being registered. In accordance with the rules, the Commission addressed to the Council and Parliament a report on the application of the regulation, detailing the difficulties encountered, in particular with the procedure for objecting to registrations and the type of legal protection given to names.

64. The information campaign to make the public aware of the indications PDO (protected designation of origin), PGI (protected geographical indication) and GTS (guaranteed traditional speciality), which was completed at the end of 1998, is currently undergoing evaluation.

65. There was a major development in 1999 in the WTO (World Trade Organisation) negotiations on the application of the agreement on trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights (the TRIPs Agreement). With this agreement, the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin takes on an international dimension. Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 will have to be amended to specify how non-member countries which are members of the WTO can register products as PDOs or PGIs and submit objections to the registration of Community PDOs or PGIs where they have a legitimate interest in doing so.

([5]) OJ L 208, 24.7.1992, p. 1.

([6]) Regulation (EC) No 1726/98 (OJ L 224, 11.8.1998, p. 1).

([7]) OJ L 208, 24.7.1992, p. 9.

66. With the adoption, in 1991, of Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs ([8]), the Community created a legal framework for ensuring that organic products comply with a number of well-defined production rules and are subject to special inspection arrangements in order to meet the expectations of the consumers concerned.

Organic farming

67. The Austrian Government and the Commission held a conference on 'Organic farming in the European Union — the prospects for the 21st century' in Baden (Austria) on 27 and 28 May 1999. During the conference it was pointed out that the area devoted to organic farming or in the process of conversion to organic farming had increased from around 900 000 hectares in 1993 to approximately 2.9 million hectares in 1998. It was recognised that there was further potential for growth in the sector, from the current 2 % of the European agricultural area to an average of between 5 % and 100% by 2005. In addition to the effects of the abovementioned legislation and the Community's financial support for environmentally-friendly farming practices, the reason for the growth appears to be an upsurge of interest among both consumers and farmers in farming practices that respect the environment.

68. On 19 July 1999 the Council adopted Regulation (EC) No 1804/99 ([9]), which includes livestock products in the scope of Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91. As a result, from 24 August 2000, the date on which the regulation becomes applicable, all organic agricultural products and foodstuffs, with the exception of a few livestock products of minor importance, will be subject to the rules of production and the inspection measures laid down in that regulation.

Promotion of agricultural products

69. Programmes run directly by the Commission: 1999 saw the start of a new two-year campaign for textile flax, and the launch of the seventh campaign for olive oil. The latter takes account of the assessment reports and informs consumers and nutritionists on the health aspects of the product.

70. The programmes run indirectly by the Commission comprised a continuation of the promotional campaigns for milk and milk products, quality beef, apples, citrus fruit and grape juice. For these sectors too, the assessment reports were encouraging. The year also saw the completion of the campaign to promote the logo identifying agricultural products from the EU overseas departments.

([8]) OJ L 198, 22.7.1991, p. 1.

([9]) Council Regulation (EC) No 1804/1999 of 19 July 1999 supplementing Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs to include livestock production (OJ L 222, 24.8.1999, p. 1).

List of PDOs, PGIs and GTSs registered in 1999

Country	Product	Name
Germany	Spreewälder Gurken (gherkins)	PGI
Germany	Spreewälder Meerrettich (horseradish)	PGI
Greece	Krokos Kozanis (saffron)	PDO
Spain	Lechazo de Castilla y León (suckling lamb)	PGI
Spain	Cordero Manchego (lamb)	PDO
Spain	Queso Majorero (cheese)	PDO
Spain	Avellana de Reus (hazelnuts)	PDO
Spain	Chufa de Valencia (chufas)	PDO
Spain	Priego de Córdoba (olive oil)	PDO
Spain	Sierra Mágina (olive oil)	PDO
Spain	Jamón Serrano (ham)	GTS
France	Rocamadour (cheese)	PDO
France	Mâche nantaise (lettuce)	PDO
France	Coco de Paimpol (haricot beans)	PDO
France	Muscat du Ventoux (grapes)	PDO
France	Olives cassées de la vallée des Baux-de-Provence (olives)	PDO
France	Olives noires de la vallée des Baux-de-Provence (olives)	PDO
France	Cornouaille (cider)	PDO
Francia	Pays d'Auge/Pays d'Auge-Cambremer (cider)	PDO
Ireland	Imokilly Regato (cheese)	PDO
Ireland	Clare Island Salmon (fish)	PGI
Italy	Cotechino Modena (prepared pork)	PGI
Italy	Zampone Modena (prepared pork)	PGI
Italia	Lametia (olive oil)	PDO
United Kingdom	Exmoor Blue Cheese (cheese)	PGI

71. The promotion of quality beef and veal continued and helped stabilise consumption. Based on Council Regulation (EC) No 2702/1999 ([10]), information measures were drawn up for the new labelling system for beef and veal.

72. The third set of promotion programmes for flowers and live plants was launched in 14 Member States.

73. The Council adopted a framework regulation on information and promotion measures for European agricultural and food products in third countries, which will afford fresh opportunities to increase awareness of Community products.

74. The budget amounts were as follows:

(million EUR)

	Amount set in 1999
Olive oil	18.2
Textile flax	2.5
Grape juice	7.1
Apples/citrus fruit	6.5
Information on beef labelling	7 (*)
Quality beef	8 (*)
Milk and milk products	8 (*)
Quality products from outermost regions	1.0
Flowers and live plants	15
(*) With effect from 2000	

Agricultural research

Introduction

75. Research activities in the field of agriculture, forestry and rural development were carried out through the implementation of the specific programme 'Quality of life and management of living resources' under the ongoing Fifth Framework Programme for Research

([10]) OJ L 327, 14.12.1999, p. 7.

and Technological Development (11) (1998–2002). Concomitantly with this, there was further progress on research activities in the field of the conservation, characterisation, collection and utilisation of genetic resources in agriculture under Regulation (EC) No 1467/94.

Quality of life and management of living resources (QoL) specific programme (12) (1998–2002) under the Fifth Framework Programme

76. The Fifth Framework Programme comprises four thematic and three horizontal specific programmes. The specific programme 'Quality of life and management of living resources' (QoL) addresses RTD priorities in agriculture, forestry and rural development. It consists of six key actions, generic activities and support for research infrastructures. Key Action 5, 'Sustainable agriculture, fisheries and forestry and integrated development of rural areas including mountain areas' and Key Action 2 'Control of infectious diseases' are the main vectors of RTD activities in the relevant disciplines.

77. The first call for proposals for the QoL programme was published on 6 March 1999 and featured two deadlines.

- A total of 1 020 proposals were submitted in respect of the first one, in June 1999. Altogether, 192 research proposals were received for Key Actions 2 and 5. Following independent evaluation, seven proposals on infectious animal diseases were put on the main priority list under Key Action 2, and 34 proposals (four on diversification, 14 on plant health, four on animal health and welfare, seven on forestry and five on support for the CAP) were put on the main priority list under Key Action 5. Contract negotiations were completed by November 1999 and the projects began in February 2000. The total Community contribution is EUR 54 million.
- The second deadline was 15 November 1999. Shortlists will be drawn up and contracts launched in 2000.

78. Proposals for training grants, accompanying measures and specific measures in favour of SMEs were also submitted, evaluated and selected in the areas of agriculture, forestry and rural development following open calls for proposals.

79. The Commission is, in its management of the specific programme as a whole, assisted by the Member States via the Programme Committee. In addition, RTD priorities are addressed at key action level by external advisory groups. These consist of independent experts representing, in a personal capacity, all the fields covered by the key actions.

80. In addition to the agreement established with the EEA countries, cooperation agreements have been signed with the 11 applicant countries and Israel. Under the agreements,

(11) Decision 182/1999/EC (OJ L 26, 1.2.1999, p. 1).
(12) Decision No 1999/167/EC (OJ L 64, 12.3.1999, p.1).

organisations in these countries are given equal access to the Fifth Framework Programme for RTD.

Management of RTD contracts

Fourth Framework Programme (1994–98)

81. Of the 183 projects being implemented at the beginning of 1999 under the FAIR specific RTD programme, 63 were completed before the end of the year. A total of 12 RTD projects are currently being carried out in the field of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies.

Projects concerned with genetic resources in agriculture

82. Following a call for proposals subject to a 9 July 1998 deadline, six proposals were selected for a total Community contribution of EUR 2.6 million in 1999. The Directorate-General for Agriculture is, in its management of the programme, assisted by a committee on genetic resources made up of representatives of the Member States.

83. Lastly, it should be noted that, following the restructuring of the Commission, the management of research activities under RTD Framework Programmes was transferred to the Directorate-General for Research as of 1 October 1999.

Simplification of agricultural legislation

84. The work on simplification carried out by the Commission in 1999 focused on two main areas: reducing the administrative workload the common agricultural policy (CAP) imposes on farmers and administrative authorities and making agricultural legislation as clear, transparent and easily accessible as possible.

Simplification

Simplification of the rules of the CAP

85. Simplification applied to various sectors is a major feature of the CAP reforms under the Agenda 2000 package. In addition, Agenda 2000 has led to a considerable reduction in the number of regulations in force, making the legislation much more comprehensible and accessible. Furthermore, the olive oil reform introduced some changes in June 1998 which will facilitate management and improve the control of the system.

Consultation of the national paying agencies

86. The Commission has invited the EAGGF national paying agencies to put forward proposals for the simplification of administrative rules and procedures. Some of the proposals have already been implemented under Agenda 2000 or are the subject of separate Commission decisions, while others are still being worked on and may lead to further proposals for simplification.

Transparency

Informal consolidation of agricultural legislation in the 11 official languages

87. As agricultural legislation is amended by successive legal acts, the modifications are integrated into single, correct and updated versions and are gradually made available to the general public and to national administrations via the Internet. Although non-binding, the consolidated versions substantially facilitate the search for rules in force by all those concerned by the CAP. They thus eliminate confusion and minimise the risk of misinterpretation. A first set of consolidated acts is already available, and the process will be completed for all agricultural legislation within the next few years.

Repeal of all agricultural legislation that is no longer applicable

88. Agricultural legislation which is formally still in force but no longer applicable is to be repealed. This will simplify user access to the legislation that is still relevant. The Commission has undertaken to monitor all agricultural legislation and take appropriate measures. Around 300 acts have been repealed so far.

Standardisation of Commission publications covering export refunds

89. Different systems are currently in use in the different sectors to indicate destinations in connection with the fixing of export refunds. The present systems are often complex and make the rules on export refunds difficult to read and understand. This represents a clear risk of misunderstanding and error. In order to overcome these problems, the Commission has been working on a standardisation of Commission publications concerned with export refunds. Once adopted, the new system will facilitate the electronic exchange of data and information between the Commission and the Member States and improve the implementation of the rules.

State aids

Introduction

90. In 1999 the Commission received 292 notifications of State aid measures to be granted in the agricultural and agro-industrial sector. Most of the notifications came from Italy and Germany and, as a result of the dioxin crisis, from Belgium. The actual numbers are not necessarily significant, however. Some of the notifications concern individual cases and/or one-off measures, which can vary in complexity from relatively straightforward promotional aid to complex cases of restructuring aid. Other notifications concern aid schemes of indefinite duration, often drafted in the form of comprehensive national or regional acts aimed at providing all-embracing frameworks for State aids in the Member State or region concerned and including different types of aid measure. In 1999 the Commission also began examining 42 aid measures which had not previously been notified under Article 88(3) of the EC Treaty. The Commission concluded two reviews of existing aids which resulted in proposals for appropriate measures pursuant to Article 88(1) of the EC Treaty. Altogether, the Commission approved 249 measures, several of them after the Member States concerned had amended them to bring them into line with the Community rules on State aid or had undertaken to do so. The Commission initiated the procedure provided for in Article 88(2) of the EC Treaty in 16 cases in which there were serious doubts as to whether the measures were compatible with the common market. The Commission closed the procedure provided for in Article 88(2) of the EC Treaty in respect of 25 cases, taking a final negative decision in 13 of them. In all cases where a negative decision was taken, and State aids had already been granted by the Member State concerned, the Commission requested recovery of the aid paid.

91. Policy developments: In 1999, following multilateral consultations with the Member States, the Commission adopted new comprehensive Community guidelines for State aid in the agriculture sector ([13]). Together with the entry into force of Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/99 ([14]), the need to provide a clear guide to Commission practice with regard to the different types of aid which may be considered compatible with the common market prompted a move to revise, update and consolidate the rules followed by the Commission when assessing proposals from Member States to grant State aid in the agriculture sector and applying a derogation under Article 87(2) and (3) of the EC Treaty. In providing a clear new framework for the different types of State aid allowed, the guidelines take particular account of new developments in agricultural policy, especially the need, on the one hand, to improve and promote the quality of agricultural products and, on the other, to preserve the environment and the traditional heritage in the countryside.

92. The following overview covers just some of the cases, those which raise interesting, although at times problematic, issues in terms of State aid policy in the agricultural and agro-industrial sector. Where no specific reference is made to the publication of a decision in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*, the decision has not yet been published. The authentic texts of the decisions approving aids, less any confidential information they may contain, can generally be found at http://europa.eu.int/comm/sg/sgb/state_aids.

Belgium

93. State aids for 'exceptional occurrences' falling under Article 87(2)(b) of the Treaty: In 1999 the Commission authorised a Belgian Government aid package for producers and undertakings affected by the crisis resulting from dioxin-contaminated feedingstuffs. The Commission took the view that, although the chemical contamination of foodstuffs could not be regarded as an 'exceptional occurrence' within the meaning of Article 87(2)(b), the Belgian authorities' announcement of the contamination and the urgent measures subsequently adopted made it impossible for the operators concerned to market their products, thereby plunging them into a crisis situation which, in terms of its character and effects, was

([13]) OJ C 28, 1.2.2000, p. 2.
([14]) OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 80.

quite unusual and outside normal market conditions. The Commission was of the opinion, however, that the concept of 'exceptional occurrence' could apply only to those producers who were victims of a situation which was beyond their control.

94. National aid for farmers initially took the form of compensation and repayable advances ([15]). The first were paid to poultry farmers and the second to pig farmers, cattle farmers and egg producers. The Commission subsequently authorised the conversion of the repayable advances into definitive compensatory payments set at 80 % of the cost price of the animals concerned, but not exceeding the market price where this was less than 80 % of the cost price ([16]). The aim of the measures adopted by the Belgian Government was to compensate and assist farmers following the slaughter/destruction of animals and eggs, either because the said animals/products were dioxin-contaminated or because they had passed the optimum marketing stage and had had to be destroyed for animal welfare or public health reasons. The latter measures were aimed in particular at farms which, being under precautionary distraint, were prohibited from marketing their production.

95. The aid to owners of products of animal origin also took the form of repayable advances and was intended to prevent bankruptcy among operators whose contaminated products had to be destroyed or whose products had passed their sell-by date because of the Belgian Government's precautionary measures ([17]). The Commission authorised a further measure, aimed at owners of fresh meat and meat products obtained from pigs, cattle or poultry that had possibly been contaminated by dioxin, and designed to compensate them for losses sustained as a result of the order to destroy such products ([18]). The products had been placed under precautionary distraint or destroyed because they could not be released for marketing and the possibility of contamination could not be ruled out altogether. The measure, aimed at protecting consumer health, was deemed compatible with the common market under Article 87(3)(c) since it constituted aid to facilitate the development of the sectors concerned. The Commission also authorised the Belgian authorities to bear the costs of the tests and of the destruction of the animals and products covered by the above measures ([19]). In line with its normal practice, the Commission permitted payment of all the costs concerned because the quality checks on, and the destruction of, the products were obligatory under Community and/or national rules.

96. Also in connection with the Belgian dioxin crisis, approval was given to State aid included in an agreement between the Belgian authorities and the Belgian Banking

([15]) Cases NN 87/99, NN 88/99, NN 89/99, N 380/99 and N 386/99 — Commission decision of 20.7.1999 (OJ C 253, 4.9.1999, p. 14).

([16]) Cases N 510/99, N 511/99, N 512/99 and N 513/99 — Commission decision of 29.9.1999 (OJ C 326, 13.11.1999, p. 10).

([17]) Cases NN 95/99 and N 384/99 — Commission decision of 20.7.1999 (OJ C 253, 4.9.1999).

([18]) Cases N 434/99, N 435/99 and N 447/99 — Commission decision of 16.8.1999 (OJ C 264, 18.9.1999).

([19]) Case NN 90/99 — Commission decision of 20.7.1999 (OJ C 253/99, 4.9.1999); Cases N 514/99 and N 509/99 — Commission decision of 29.9.1999 (OJ C 326, 13.11.1999).

Association [20]. The agreement concerned a loan scheme to prevent basically sound agricultural undertakings from failing as a result of a loss of income brought about by market disruption following the contamination of certain animal feeds by dioxin and the measures taken to deal with this. The scheme was based on equal contributions from the public and private sectors whereby the public sector would guarantee 50 % of the loan amount and the banking sector would underwrite the remaining 50 % and forgo its normal margin on the interest rate, the latter not exceeding the Belgian prime rate less 30 base points (cost price to the banks). Eligibility was restricted to undertakings which, although basically sound and viable, had suffered a major drop in turnover in June to September 1999 (25 % over a two-month period or 40 % in a single month). The notification contained two aid elements within the meaning of Article 87(1) of the EC Treaty. Firstly, the principal aid element was the provision of a State guarantee. Secondly, the fees of the accountants certifying the losses were to be met by the State. The State guarantee element was considered compatible under Article 87(2)(b) of the EC Treaty, given that the Commission had concluded in previous cases that the nature and extent of the restrictions needed to protect public health in connection with the dioxin crisis affecting foodstuffs and animal feed produced in Belgium amounted to an exceptional occurrence within the meaning of Article 87(2)(b) of the EC Treaty. The State guarantee amounted to a subsidy of less than 6.05 % of the total loan. Moreover the Belgian authorities undertook to ensure that individual recipients would not be overcompensated for their losses. Payment by the State of the accountants' charges was considered a soft aid, for which the Commission's established practice is to accept aid rates of up to 100 %.

97. The Commission decided to initiate the procedure provided for in Article 88(2) of the EC Treaty against a measure notified by the Belgian authorities [21] granting aid to farmers as compensation for restrictions on the spreading of manure (the maximum quantities concerned vary year by year). This measure possibly qualified under point 3.4 of the Community guidelines on State aid for environmental protection [22] whereby operating aids may, in exceptional cases, be allowed if: (i) the aid only compensates for extra costs by comparison with traditional costs; (ii) the aid is temporary and in principle degressive; and (iii) the aid is necessary to offset losses in competitiveness, particularly at international level. Furthermore, the Commission normally takes account of what the firms concerned have to do in return to reduce their pollution. In this case the Commission initiated the procedure provided for in Article 88(2) of the EC Treaty because it had doubts as to whether those conditions had been met. The signs were that the aid was neither temporary nor degressive, that it was not needed to offset losses in competitiveness and that the farmers did not have to take any steps to reduce pollution. Furthermore, the amount of manure that could be spread per hectare under the measure appeared to constitute an infringement of the

(20) Case N 499/99 — Commission decision of 7.9.1999 (OJ C 288, 9.10.1999).

(21) Case C 12/99 (ex N 380/98) — Commission decision of 17.2.1999 (OJ C 129, 8.5.1999).

(22) OJ C 72, 10.3.1994, p. 3.

nitrates directive (Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources). There therefore appeared to be no justification for granting the aid.

Denmark

98. In a Danish case ([23]), the Commission applied for the first time in the agricultural sector its notice on the application of the State aid rules to measures relating to direct business taxation ([24]). The case involved the reintroduction of a ceiling on the Danish local land tax levied by the municipalities on land used for primary production purposes. The measure, which was in the form of an amendment to the 1990 local land tax law, was intended to apply to the 1999 and 2000 fiscal years. The ceiling proposed by Denmark (0.008 %) was lower than that approved by the Commission (0.015 %) in its previous two decisions on the land tax, which dealt with the 1994–96 and 1997 fiscal years respectively and covered land used for agriculture, horticulture and seed nurseries. The latest measure also involved the extension of the tax ceiling to forestry. The ceiling is intended primarily to counteract increases in land prices — and, by the same token, in land taxes — that are caused by factors not attributable to primary production. A considerable reduction in variations in the tax rate (from 0.006–0.024 % to 0.006–0.008 %) would also be achieved. In its previous decisions on the land tax, the Commission considered that the land tax ceiling did not constitute aid. The Danish authorities gave assurances that the factors on which the Commission had based its previous decisions had not changed. In its decision the Commission reiterated its position in the previous two cases, i.e. that although selective, the measure did not constitute State aid within the meaning of Article 87(1) of the EC Treaty. As additional arguments in favour of this conclusion the decision took into account the special nature of the land used for primary production and the fact that the measure applied to the entire primary production sector.

99. The Commission decided to initiate the procedure provided for in Article 88(2) of the EC Treaty against an aid measure notified by Denmark and involving an amendment of the Danish parafiscal Poultry Levy Fund, a parafiscal aid scheme ([25]). The specific purpose of the measure notified was to allow the Poultry Levy Fund to finance part of the cost of preventive vaccination of broilers against gumboro, a poultry disease responsible for increased mortality rates among birds intended for slaughter. The aid was paid retrospectively to owners whose non-infected flocks were vaccinated as part of a vaccination campaign. As the disease in question was not covered by Danish or Community legislation on animal diseases, the aid did not entirely satisfy the cumulative requirements that, in accordance with established Commission practice, have to be fulfilled before State aid for combating epizootic and plant diseases can be declared compatible with the common market under

([23]) Case N 53/99 — Commission decision of 9.6.1999 (OJ C 213, 24.7.1999).

([24]) OJ C 384, 10.12.1998, p. 3.

([25]) Case C 15/99 (ex N 489/98) — Commission decision of 23.6.1999.

Article 87(3)(c) of the EC Treaty (compulsory Community or national provisions, infections of public concern, preventive and/or compensatory nature of the aid, no overcompensation of individual undertakings, and compliance with Community veterinary legislation). In addition, the Commission had doubts as to whether the requirement that the aid had to cover only infections of public concern and could not be granted to defray costs relating to normal business risks had been satisfied, in particular in the light of a previous gumboro outbreak in the 1990s and the existence of a voluntary industry gumboro fund. The notification was withdrawn by the Danish authorities after the procedure was initiated.

Germany

100. In 1999 the Commission communicated to Germany the adoption of a final negative decision on the aid granted by the German Government under the *Entschädigungs- und Ausgleichsleistungsgesetz* (*EALG*) (26). This introduced a scheme for the purchase of land at reduced prices in the former GDR that amounted to the granting of State aid to some beneficiaries. The Commission argued that while for the category *Wiedereinrichter* (resettled farmers) and *juristische Personen* (legal entities) comprising at least one of the former, the benefit of a reduced-price purchase could constitute compensation for a loss suffered (expropriation and/or the possible deterioration of the farm's inventory), this was not true in the case of the *Neueinrichter* (newly settled farmers), the other legal entities and possibly other beneficiaries not included in the law in question. For the latter category, the aid would constitute State aid under Article 87(1) of the EC Treaty, given that they had not suffered expropriation or similar damage. The aid rate appeared to be too high in relation to the rates which the Commission could ordinarily accept for the purchase of farmland in normal areas (i.e. those not classified as less favoured). In addition, the aid in question appeared to be discriminatory and thus to infringe Articles 12, 34(3) and 43 of the EC Treaty, given the requirement that certain beneficiaries had to have been resident in the former GDR on 3 October 1990, a condition that in practice could be fulfilled only by former East German nationals.

101. In the course of 1999 an amended version of the land purchase programme was notified to the Commission, which has approved the new version (27). The problems which had led to the partial negative decision have been resolved.

— In its partial final negative decision of 20 January 1999 regarding the old *EALG*, the Commission takes the view that making residence on a given date a requirement for eligibility under the programme — a requirement which in practice could be met by former East German nationals only — constitutes discrimination. No such date is specified in the new programme.

— The Commission further objected to the aid intensity for the purchase of agricultural land in areas other than less-favoured areas. The aid rate has been brought fully in line

(26) Case C 17/98 — Commission decision of 20.1.1999 (OJ L 107, 24.4.1999).

(27) Case N 506/99 — Commission decision of 22.12.1999 (not yet published).

with the rates the Commission usually accepts. Any excess aid granted under the old *EALG* will be recovered, with interest, as stipulated in the Commission decision of 20 January 1999.

102. In the light of the assurances provided by the German authorities, the Commission has established beyond doubt that there is sufficient land to overcome any potential discrimination without rescinding the contracts concluded under the old *EALG*. In so far as residual elements in the new scheme would, all other things being equal, give priority to East Germans, such preference would be in keeping with the objective of restructuring agriculture in the new *Länder*, while at the same time ensuring that potential purchasers who had lived and worked in the GDR for several decades, or whose family had lived and worked there for such a period, would be able to take part. This objective, which has been accepted as legitimate in the Commission decision of 20 January 1999, has not been challenged.

103. The Commission takes the view that the new scheme proposed by the German Government will facilitate the development of economic activities in the sector and that it therefore falls within the scope of Article 87(3)(c) of the Treaty.

104. The Commission decided to initiate the procedure provided for in Article 88(2) of the EC Treaty against promotion aid granted by Germany (Mecklenburg — western Pomerania). The aid consisted of several measures that could be divided into 'soft aids' and promotional aids. It is established Commission practice to allow aids with a 100 % aid intensity for soft aids such as aid for participation in trade fairs and seminars, aid for market research, etc. Promotional aids have to comply with the Commission communication concerning State involvement in the promotion of agricultural and fisheries products ([28]) and, if the promotion is in the form of advertising, the Framework for national aids for advertising of agricultural products and certain products not listed in Annex II to the EEC Treaty, excluding fishery products ([29]). One of the main conditions for promotional aids is compliance with Article 28 of the Treaty. An earlier decision had regarded this condition as having been fulfilled ([30]). Before adopting the current decision, however, the Commission examined the sample promotional material sent in by the German authorities. It seemed, on the face of it, that the sole message contained in the said promotional material was that the products were from Mecklenburg — western Pomerania. Therefore, both the existence of a reasonable balance between references to the qualities and varieties of the product and its national origin (a requirement of the abovementioned communication) and compliance of the measure with Article 28 of the Treaty appeared to be in doubt. Furthermore, since the measure restricted the benefit of the aid to undertakings with a registered office in Mecklenburg — western Pomerania, it appeared to constitute an infringement of Article 43 of the EC Treaty. In reply to the initiation of the procedure, the German authorities indicated

([28]) OJ C 272, 28.10.1986, p. 3.

([29]) OJ C 302. 12.11.1987.

([30]) Case NN 27/97 — Commission decision of 18.6.1997 (OJ C 334, 5.11.1997).

that they would amend the measure: what had been put forward as an example of the promotional material would not be used. Furthermore the national authorities gave an undertaking that future promotional material would comply with Article 28 of the Treaty and that they would send the Commission an annual report with examples of the promotional material used. Lastly, the requirement to have a registered office in Mecklenburg — western Pomerania in order to be eligible for aid would be abolished. In the light of those amendments the Commission decided to close the procedure by taking a positive decision ([31]).

105. In a German case, the Commission took the view that an exemption from tax on electricity and oil which was applicable in part to the agricultural sector ([32]) complied with point 3.4. of the environmental guidelines ([33]). The exemption had been notified by the German authorities for a three-year period, and was therefore temporary, but it was not degressive. However, having regard to its existing practice in the interpretation of the guidelines, the Commission waived the requirement of degressivity in this case. Although in the agricultural sector the mere fact that most other countries do not yet have energy taxes is not an acceptable justification for the payment of the aid, in this case the Commission accepted that the limited temporary relief provided by the aid measure was necessary to enable farms to adapt to new conditions of competition. Furthermore, although the Commission noted that there was no legal obligation on the agricultural sector to do anything in return, it was ultimately accepted that farmers would invest to reduce their energy consumption. Given the limited nature of the tax exemption in the agricultural sector (the producers still have to pay 20% of the tax) and the large net additional tax burden that resulted from the measure, it appeared that primary agricultural production had a substantial incentive to make energy savings.

106. The Commission also initiated the procedure in the case of three aid projects for the rescue or restructuring of companies in the new German *Länder* ([34]). Following the initiation of the procedure, one of the notifications was withdrawn. The examination of the others is still under way.

Greece

107. In 1999 the Commission adopted a final negative decision on the operation of the Greek Cotton Board (GCB), on the grounds that the latter was financed by a parafiscal tax of 1 % on the overall value of imported cotton ([35]). The GCB is a public body carrying out

([31]) Case C 23/99 — Commission decision of 25.11.1999 (OJ L 37, 12.2.2000, p. 3).

([32]) Case NN 47/99, Commission decision of 21.4.1999 (OJ C 166, 12.6.1999).

([33]) OJ C 72, 10.3.1994.

([34]) Cases: C 71/99 (ex N 258/98) — Commission decision of 13.10.1999 (OJ C 359, 11.12.1999); C 73/99 (ex NN 90/97) — Commission decision of 26.10.1999 (not yet published); C 16/99 (ex NN 108/98) — Commission decision of 3.3.1999 (OJ C 120, 1.5.1999).

([35]) Case C 60/94 — Commission decision of 20.7.1999 (not yet published).

official tasks in, and granting State aids to, the cotton sector (technical assistance, quality controls and research). The Commission took the view that although the aids — in the strict sense of the term — were compatible with the common market, they were financed by means of a parafiscal tax imposed not only on domestic products but also on imported cotton. As well as being incompatible with Commission policy on parafiscal taxes, the measures appeared to be incompatible with the Treaty of Accession of Greece. As a consequence of the decision, Greece is required to modify the scheme, notify the Commission of the amendments introduced and recover the amounts unduly paid.

Spain

108. The Commission adopted two negative decisions with demand for recovery in respect of two aid schemes implemented by the Autonomous Community of Extremadura in Spain. Aid No C 37/99 ([36]), introduced by Decree 35/1993, provides for financing to meet the capital requirements for a single marketing year in order to develop agricultural and agri-food activity. The beneficiaries are farmers, agricultural cooperatives and other associations and processing undertakings in Extremadura which conclude contracts with agricultural and livestock holdings in Extremadura for raw materials for industrial processing. The aid takes the form of an interest-rate subsidy for loans. Aid No C 38/99 ([37]), introduced by the decree of 8 July 1998, provides for aid for agricultural products for industrial processing for the 1997/98 marketing year. The beneficiaries of the aid are producers of horticultural products for industrial processing in Extremadura who concluded contracts with processors in 1997/98. The aid provided for is between ESP 1.5 and ESP 5 per kilogram for peppers, gherkins, cabbages, onions, broccoli, cauliflowers, spinach, broad beans and potatoes. The two aid schemes are restricted to Extremadura producers who conclude contracts with Extremadura processors and vice versa, two requirements which constitute a restriction on the free movement of goods between Member States and constitute an infringement of Articles 28 and 29 of the Treaty. In addition, the aid is granted to promote the production of products subject to a common organisation of the market (Council Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 of 28 October 1996 on the common organisation of the market in fruit and vegetables), which is to be considered as a complete and exhaustive system which denies the Member States any powers to take measures which might derogate from or undermine it. With regard to aid No C 38/99, any aid whose amount varies with the quantities produced is deemed to constitute operating aid and is, as such, incompatible with the common market. Furthermore, Aid No C 37/99 does not fulfil the criteria laid down in the Commission communication on State aids: subsidised short-term loans in agriculture ([38]).

([36]) Case C 37/99 (ex NN 25/99) — Commission decision of 22.12.1999 (not yet published).
([37]) Case C 38/99 (ex NN 26/99) — Commission decision of 22.12.1999 (not yet published).
([38]) OJ C 44, 16.12.1996, p. 2.

France

109. The Commission decided to open the examination procedure provided for in Article 88(2) of the Treaty with respect to a measure notified by France to promote the production of wine that meets consumer requirements in the Charentes region ([39]). The purpose of the aid is to improve the quality of vineyards and encourage cognac producers to switch to 'local wine' production by promoting the use of certain vine varieties. The Commission took into account the fact that the new Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 of 17 May 1999 on the common organisation of the market in wine ([40]), which entered into force on 21 July 1999 and is applicable from 1 August 2000, contains provisions on the abandonment of wine-growing areas and the restructuring and conversion of vineyards. The Commission took the view that, since the programme presented by the French authorities sought a long-term solution to the problem, the measures envisaged must take account of the new guidelines set out in the common organisation of the market. The regulation concerned establishes a system for the restructuring and conversion of vineyards, the objective of which is to adapt production to market demand. Article 15(c) provides for, *inter alia*, the inclusion, in the implementing rules to be adopted by the Commission, of provisions aimed at preventing an increase in production potential arising out of the application of the conversion measures. The information supplied indicates that the conversion measures involve the production of new 'local wines' and, therefore, an overall increase in the production of such wines. In addition, Article 2(1) of this regulation lays down that planting with vines classified as wine-grape varieties is prohibited until 31 July 2010. It has to be concluded, therefore, that one of the objectives of the new common organisation of the market is to prevent an increase in wine production. While it agrees that varietal conversion of the vineyards in the Charentes has the advantage of reducing the production of wines for which there is no market, the Commission considers that the resulting increase in 'local wine' production in France is incompatible with the principles contained in the new organisation of the market in wine and is likely to distort competition on a wine market which shows no signs of growth. It should be borne in mind that the wines resulting from the conversion of these vineyards would enter the ordinary wine market, while current production by definition goes to other destinations outside this market. Consequently, there is a strong risk that the general conversion of these vineyards would shift the problem to other markets, by leading to an overall net increase in the quantity of wine placed on the market, something which is incompatible with the objectives of the new common organisation of the market.

Ireland

110. The Commission also initiated the procedure provided for in Article 88(2) of the EC Treaty in respect of two aid measures notified by Ireland ([41]). The first, a submeasure (Ewe

([39]) Case C 70/99 (ex N 79/99) — Commission decision of 29.9.1999 (OJ C 359, 11.12.1999).

([40]) OJ L 179, 14.7.1999, p. 1.

([41]) Case C 44/99 (ex NN 23/99 and ex NN 79/99) — Commission decision of 8.7.1999 (OJ C 280, 2.10.1999).

Premium) of the Ewe Supplementary Measure, provides for slaughter facilities for about 100 000 cull mountain ewes in six counties in the west of Ireland affected by weather conditions and difficult soil types ([42]). The Commission considered that this measure appeared to constitute aid to sheep producers and expressed doubts as to whether Article 87(2)(b) was applicable. Indeed, the measure appeared to counteract problems resulting from an economic downturn in the sector and could, therefore, be regarded as compensation for damages due to an exceptional occurrence. Furthermore, by permitting the meat obtained from 'boner ewes' to be sold on for human consumption, and thus compete in the marketplace with other meat whose slaughter costs had not been subsidised, it appeared that the Irish authorities had failed to take the steps necessary to minimise the effects of the measure on competition.

111. The second measure against which the procedure was opened was the Assistance Scheme for Winter Fodder Losses ([43]). This consisted of three sub-measures aimed at providing relief to farmers who suffered winter fodder losses. In the case in particular of compensation granted by the Special Fodder Hardship Fund (SFHF) to farmers who did not qualify for aid under the other measure, the Commission expressed doubts as to whether the compensation was conditional on, and proportional to, losses of winter fodder due to wet weather. In fact the assistance appeared to be provided to any farmer who could show that his cattle was suffering or was likely to suffer from malnutrition due to a shortage of fodder, irrespective of the actual reason. The Commission therefore considered that the measure could constitute pure operating aid.

Italy

112. Aids for restructuring: In 1999 the Commission communicated to Italy its decision to open the procedure provided for in Article 88(2) of the EC Treaty on a notified project to grant aids for restructuring undertakings operating in the sector of protected agricultural products (flowers and horticultural products) in the Sardinia Region in Italy ([44]). The Commission took this decision because the measure notified, which envisaged financial measures (repayment and renegotiation of debts), structural measures (investments) and technical assistance, did not appear to satisfy the conditions upon which an aid scheme for restructuring holdings in difficulty could be approved under the Community guidelines on State aid for rescuing and restructuring firms in difficulty ([45]). Aid for restructuring raises particular competition concerns among other producers who are coping without aid, and among other Member States. Therefore, restructuring aid can be allowed only in circumstances in which it can be demonstrated that its approval is in the Community interest. This will only be possible when strict criteria are fulfilled and full account is taken of the

([42]) Case C 44/99 (ex NN 23/99, ex N 678/98).

([43]) Case C 44/99 (ex NN 79/99, ex N 90/99).

([44]) Case C 83/98 (ex N 40/98) — Commission decision of 22.12.1998 (OJ C 187, 3.7.1999, p. 2).

([45]) OJ C 283, 19.9.1997, p. 2.

possible distortive effects of the aid. In the case at hand the Commission had doubts concerning, in particular, the following aspects: (1) the state of financial difficulty of the potential recipients; (2) the restoration of viability of the holdings concerned through the measures envisaged by the notified scheme; (3) the avoidance of undue distortion of competition; (4) the proportionality of the aid in relation to the restructuring costs and benefits; and (5) the fact that not all the beneficiaries might fully satisfy the requirements for qualifying as SMEs under 3.2.4. of the guidelines. A further reason for opening the procedure was that the national authorities had not dispelled doubts of a possible duplication of aid for the repayment of debt paid to the same beneficiaries who might not yet have repaid the aid which the Commission, by a previous decision, had declared incompatible with the common market and whose recovery it had ordered. According to the Court of Justice, the failure to repay the unlawful aid constitutes, in these circumstances, an essential factor which is lawfully taken into account when the compatibility of the new aid is examined (Judgment of the Court in Case C-355/95 P Textilwerke Deggendorf GmbH (TWD) v Commission of the European Communities and the Federal Republic of Germany (1997) ECR I-2549). The planned budget for the aid measure amounted to ITL 60 billion (around EUR 30 million).

113. Some sophisticated types of measures to provide financing to undertakings were notified by Italy in 1998 and 1999. In particular, in 1999 the Commission notified Italy of its approval of an aid scheme aimed at supporting investments in the agri-food sector through the State-owned holding company RIBS ([46]). The scheme provides for the acquisition by RIBS of capital holdings in the beneficiaries' undertakings and the provision of loans at subsidised rates for up to 15 years. Approval of this aid scheme made it unnecessary to notify the Commission of individual investment projects below a certain threshold, thus reducing the time required for their approval, which is given at national level only. The national authorities undertook to send the Commission an annual report on the implementation of the scheme. On the basis of this report, the Commission will be able to propose possible modifications to the aid scheme. Investment projects in the sugar sector and projects involving a total contribution by RIBS of more than ITL 50 billion (about EUR 25 million), however, were expressly excluded from the aid scheme and will be notified individually to the Commission. In 1999 the Italian State also notified, as a precaution, a series of measures by State-owned holding companies that were deemed to take place 'under market conditions'. Due to a long-standing tradition of support to the food sector, the Commission required, in particular in relation to RIBS' operations, that the Member State notify, pursuant to Article 88(3), any such measures with the exception of some very obvious cases. These measures, which normally take the form of acquisitions of holdings in the capital of other undertakings, are often linked to development projects, including investments, promotion, marketing, organisational changes, etc. In these cases the State-owned holding company is expected not only to recover its capital but also to obtain an acceptable

([46]) Case N 619/98 — Commission decision of 22.12.1998.

return on the capital invested. Thus far, the Commission has cleared one of these types of measure (47). Other cases were notified in 1999 and are currently under examination.

114. In 1999 the Commission also adopted a final negative decision on several Italian State aid measures in the sugar sector granted through the State holding company RIBS between 1988 and 1992 (48). These aids, linked to the operation of two sugar plants in central Italy (Abruzzi and Tuscany), varied in nature and amount. The aids included commercial guarantees, capital holdings to cover losses, capital holdings for investments, extension of capital holdings, waiver of preferential credits, favourable conditions on the sale of public property and loans at subsidised rates. The Commission declared most of the above aids incompatible with the Treaty and required Italy to recover the amounts unduly granted within two months of notification of the decision and to inform the Commission within the same deadline as to the measures taken to comply with the decision. Italy decided to challenge the final negative decision of the Commission before the European Court of Justice. Following this decision, the Commission was notified of another five cases where aids were granted through the State-owned holding company RIBS to undertakings operating in the sugar sector between 1989 and 1992.

115. The Commission also adopted a final negative decision in Case C 36/98 (49) with respect to aid which Italy intended to grant to small and medium-sized enterprises in the south in the form of guarantees and subsidised loans for the consolidation of debts under Article 2 of Law No 341 of 8 August 1995. Since these loans and guarantees were not linked to investment and were not granted for the rescue and restructuring of companies in difficulty, the Commission concluded that they had to be regarded as operating aid which is prohibited in the agricultural sector.

116. In 1999, the Commission took a final negative decision with respect to an aid Italy intended to grant for the maintenance of female breeding animals of the Chianina breed (50). The aid formed part of a package of three measures which, according to Italian authorities, was designed to counter the decline which had affected this local Tuscan breed over the previous 10 years. Of the three schemes only this aid measure was considered by the Commission to be incompatible with the common market. The aid was granted in the form of a premium for the maintenance, until first calving, of adult female animals of the Chianina breed meeting specific requirements and was aimed at encouraging stockfarmers to use females as breeding animals rather than sell them or fatten them for slaughter, these being regarded as more profitable and less risky operations. The Commission has generally considered compatible with the common market aids granted for the maintenance of male breeding animals on account of the role played by such animals in the genetic and qualitative improvement of the livestock sector and of the high costs involved in keeping them,

(47) Case N 191/98 — Commission decision of 22.12.1998.

(48) Case C 56/96 — Commission decision of 11.5.1999 (OJ L 236, 7.9.1999, p. 6).

(49) Case C 36/98, Commission decision of 10.11.1999 (not yet published).

(50) Case C 57/98, Commission decision of 10.11.1999 (not yet published).

which are generally not recovered by stockfarmers. This is not the case with female animals, which can simultaneously be used profitably by stockfarmers for calving, milk production and the improvement of beef/veal production without any of these operations resulting in a reduction in market value. In this respect, the Commission considers that any aid granted for the maintenance of female animals would merely constitute operating aid intended to alleviate the costs normally associated with farming. The only case in which the Commission has consistently authorised aid for the maintenance of both female and male animals is where the breeds concerned are in danger of extinction according to Community criteria. In this case the aids are in fact considered to favour genetic diversity within the framework of Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92. The data submitted by the Italian authorities clearly showed, however, that the Chianina breed is far from being in danger of extinction, and no exception to Article 87(1) of the EC Treaty could therefore be granted with respect to the aid concerned.

Netherlands

117. AIDS granted pursuant to Article 87(2)(b) of the EC Treaty in order to make good the damage caused by natural disasters: The Dutch authorities notified an aid scheme providing compensation for damage, in affected areas, to all the sectors concerned, although most of the potential beneficiaries were agricultural undertakings ([51]). In agriculture, the Commission has customarily held that weather conditions such as frost, hail, ice, rain and drought cannot be regarded as natural disasters within the meaning of the Treaty unless the damage caused to the individual recipient of the aid reaches a certain minimum threshold, normally 30 % or more (20 % or more in less-favoured areas) of production in relation to a normal period. Because of the seasonal variability of agricultural production, it is necessary to ensure that such a threshold is applied in order to prevent alleged adverse climatic conditions from being used as a pretext for the payment of operating aids. In this specific case, the Dutch authorities indicated that heavy rain had caused floods in certain regions. Since a flood is regarded as a natural disaster within the meaning of Article 87(2)(b) of the EC Treaty, compensation for damage to agricultural production in those regions was in conformity with Commission policy. As regards the remainder of the affected areas, only limited floods within the traditional meaning of the term (i.e. the bursting of riverbanks) had occurred. Nevertheless, in this particular case, the Commission considered that there had been a very unusual combination of geographical and climatic circumstances that could be regarded as a natural disaster within the meaning of Article 87(2)(b) of the EC Treaty, so that there was no need to require the usual 30 % production loss for damage compensation. The weather conditions in the affected areas had been exceptionally harsh: at least 100 mm of rain had fallen in two days, an event which, according to the Dutch Royal Meteorological Institute, can be expected to occur only once every 125 years. According to the information

([51]) Case NN 136/98 (ex N 561/98) — Commission decision of 9.12.1998 (OJ C 72, 16.3.1999). See also Case N 19/99 — Commission decision of 12.3.1999 (OJ C 92, 1.4.1999).

provided by the Netherlands authorities, the problems arose in a polder area, situated below sea level and with heavy clay soil rendering natural drainage more difficult. A strong wind coming in from the sea made it impossible to drain the water seawards — on the contrary, water was being driven towards the land. There was a breakdown in the water-management systems in the region, with the result that the level of the water table rose and the land became saturated from below. The consequences of this chain of events were therefore very similar to those that would have occurred had the land been flooded in the traditional sense. In reaching this conclusion, the Commission also took into account the fact that the Netherlands compensation scheme was general in scope. It was open to private individuals, bodies covered by public law, and non-commercial bodies (schools, municipalities, religious bodies, etc.), commercial businesses operating in all sectors and agricultural producers. The Netherlands authorities had confirmed that the calculation of the losses would be undertaken individually for each beneficiary, who would be expected to bear a proportion of the losses themselves. In the agricultural sector, the calculation of losses would be based on the losses incurred in comparison with the average yields over the previous three years, which corresponds to normal Commission practice for the calculation of losses. There was therefore no risk of overcompensation under the scheme. In these circumstances, any risk of abuse of the scheme for payment of operating aids, which normally warrants the use of the 30 % threshold in case of adverse weather conditions, seemed to be excluded.

118. In 1999 the Commission adopted a final negative decision on the proposal for an amendment to an existing aid scheme concerning flower bulbs in the Netherlands ([52]). The existing aid scheme, concerning aids for the promotion of ornamental plants and flowers, is financed by parafiscal taxes and is compatible with Community rules, as regards both the promotional activities and the current system of financing, which explicitly exclude taxation of products imported from other Member States. The Netherlands authorities, however, notified an amendment to the scheme whereby products imported from other Member States would also be subject to the levy. The yield of the levy would be repaid to a representative organisation established in each Member State of origin and would be used on promotional activities in that country. A final negative decision on the proposed amendment was adopted by the Commission for the following reasons: even in the case of generic promotional activities, which do not refer to the origin of the product and therefore guarantee formal equality of treatment, it appeared that on a practical level such promotional and advertising activities would favour national specialisations, needs and shortcomings. In particular, it is likely that the timing of promotional activities and the choice of varieties to be emphasised during promotional campaigns would be based on national characteristics, to the detriment of imported products. Furthermore, the Netherlands proposal to transfer the yield of taxes on products imported from other Member States to representative organisations in those Member States to be used on promotional activities in the Member States concerned did not appear to modify this assessment. In the first instance, the Netherlands

([52]) Case C 34/97 — Commission decision of 20.7.1999 (not yet published).

authorities were unable to answer the concerns expressed by other Member States about the representativeness of the organisations to which the money would be transferred. Secondly, in some cases producers in other Member States may be paying compulsory levies to finance promotional activities in their own country. This would raise the problem of possible double taxation in the country of production and in the Netherlands. The Netherlands authorities offered to reimburse the tax where an importer could show that he had paid an equivalent tax in the Member State of production. However, such arrangements would require the establishment of additional administrative formalities solely for the movement of goods in intra-Community trade, something which appears contrary to Article 28 of the EC Treaty. Thirdly, the Dutch authorities provided no convincing explanation of how the administrative costs of such a system would be covered and how they would avoid further administrative formalities for products moving in intra-Community trade, which may be contrary to the Treaty. In view of the foregoing, the Commission decided that the system proposed by the Dutch authorities had an adverse effect on trading conditions, which was contrary to the common interest. The general principle based on the Court ruling in Case 47/69 was therefore applied, i.e. that aid financed by parafiscal charges which are also levied on products imported from other Member States is in principle incompatible with the common market.

119. The Dutch authorities also notified a modification to the parafiscal tax financing an existing State aid for market intervention in the flower bulbs sector in the Netherlands ([53]). Under the existing aid scheme, where there is a glut on the market, the Productschap Tuinbouw (Product Board for Horticulture) can decide to make use of its intervention system and set (minimum) intervention prices. In such cases flower bulbs which fail to reach the minimum price are bought by the Stichting Bloembollensurplusfonds (intervention body) from the producers concerned at the intervention price. When the amendment was notified, the Commission took the opportunity to re-examine the aid scheme as a whole, which concerns a national market-intervention system for agricultural products (flower bulbs) which are subject to a common market organisation. According to the European Court of Justice's well-established case-law in this respect, the existence of a common organisation of the market precludes national measures in the areas covered unless Community legislation provides otherwise, and Member States must therefore refrain from taking any measures which might derogate from or harm that market organisation (see, for example, Case 111/76 Officier van Justitie v Van den Hazel (1977) ECR 901; Case 177/78 Pigs and Bacon Commission v Maccarren (1979) ECR 2161 and Case 190/73 Van Haaster (1974) ECR 1123). The basic criterion for assessing the lawfulness of national measures is thus whether the exercise of the residual power resting with the Member States affects or may affect the proper functioning of the common market organisation. Not only can the rationing of production be regarded as a measure having an effect equivalent to quantitative

([53]) Case N 212/97.

restrictions, an intervention system can also qualify as such, as it is capable of affecting trade between Member States. Such quantitative restrictions or measures having equivalent effect in the internal trade of the Community are explicitly prohibited by Article 10 of the common organisation of the market. The nature of the national intervention system is such that products are taken out of the market. Obviously, this has an effect on prices and on the flow of trade (products taken out of the market cannot be sold and the intervention price will effectively become the minimum price). In the absence of the intervention system, the normal freedom of commercial transactions under conditions of genuine competition would prevail. The Court has accepted that an open market and effective competition underlie the market for flower bulbs (see Case 94/79 Vriend (1980) ECR 327). Similarly, products that are of a satisfactory quality are, by virtue of the national intervention system, eliminated from the market. Apart from this question of principle the Netherlands' national market-support scheme may not be compatible with the common market since only Dutch products and not those from other Member States can benefit from it. The argument that the imported products benefit indirectly through the reduction of output on the market is difficult to accept. After the Commission communicated to the Netherlands authorities their initial view that, for the reasons explained above, the scheme was incompatible with the common market, the Dutch authorities indicated that the scheme would be withdrawn.

120. The Commission also decided to initiate the procedure under Article 88(2) in respect of a Dutch measure regarding the rationalisation of the cattle slaughter sector ([54]). The original measure aimed at reducing existing overcapacity in the cattle-slaughter sector, with the Stichting Sanering Runderslachterijen (Fund for the Reorganisation of Cattle Slaughterhouses) set up by the Productschap voor Vee en Vlees (Product Board for Cattle and Meat) buying up slaughter capacity. Since new overcapacity has arisen the Fund wants to buy up additional capacity that comes onto the market following bankruptcy or the closing down of cattle slaughterhouses. The Netherlands authorities have notified an increase in a parafiscal tax, the proceeds of which will be used to buy up a slaughter capacity of 120 000 animals per year (the capacity of a company which had gone bankrupt), thus reducing slaughter capacity to 1.26 million animals. To that end, the parafiscal tax has to be further increased. The Netherlands authorities are of the view that the measure can be approved on the basis of the Commission policy on the abandonment of production. However, the Commission expressed doubts on the justification provided by the Netherlands authorities, mainly for the following reasons: the amount paid for a promise not to use the facilities for slaughtering seemed high in view of prevailing market conditions, since the abandoned capacity could turn out to be valueless and the risk of overcompensation could not be ruled out. Furthermore, no proof had been submitted demonstrating a possible interest in the acquisition of the bankrupt company. Such interest would have proven the need for the aid and provided a yardstick for determining the correct level of aid for buying up capacity.

([54]) Case C 55/99 (ex N 534/97) — Commission decision of 20.7.1999 (OJ C 280, 2.10.1999).

121. In 1999 the Commission approved the granting of partial relief from a CO_2 tax to the glasshouse horticulture sector ([55]).

122. The original version of the law on environmental taxes (Wet belastingen op milieugrondslag) was approved by the Commission on 3 December 1992. Various amendments were made to this law, *inter alia*, the introduction of a regulatory energy tax. The purpose of the regulatory energy tax is to contribute to reducing CO_2 emissions and to promote energy conservation. The Netherlands Government amended the energy tax rates applicable with effect from 1 January 1999, increasing the rates and adjusting the tax brackets, with the revenue generated by the increase paid back to households and businesses in the form of a tax reduction on wages and income. The Dutch Government expects the increase in tax on energy consumption to have a positive effect on CO_2 emissions.

123. Under the regulatory energy tax a zero rate is applicable to natural gas used in glasshouse cultivation. The Dutch authorities asked for the zero-rate on natural gas used for this purpose to be extended for at least one more year. If there is no natural gas connection, a zero rate applies to middle oil, gas oil and liquefied petroleum gas.

124. Following contacts with the Commission services, the Dutch authorities amended the measure: the zero-rate would be limited to 1999. In 2000 and 2001 the sector would be taxed on a (gradually increasing) basis similar to other energy-intensive sectors. The Dutch authorities undertook to renotify the scheme in 2002.

125. The measure falls within the scope of application of the Community guidelines on State aid for environmental protection because the objective of the law is environmental protection. It is intended to reduce energy consumption through an increase in energy taxation. The tax exemption would appear to be an operating aid. The Community guidelines apply strict conditions on operating aids given in relation with environmental problems.

— The aid should be temporary and in principle degressive: the Dutch authorities have provided a clear end date by which the zero-tariff will end and be brought gradually within the general framework. The measure is degressive since a zero-tariff continues to apply in 1999, whereafter a gradually increasing taxation will take place.

— The aid should be necessary to offset a competitive disadvantage: the Commission has taken account of the fact that the glasshouse horticulture sector has below average relative labour costs, the undertakings concerned will derive only very limited benefits from the offsetting reductions in labour taxes. The pre-existing preferential pricing system for natural gas to the glasshouse horticulture sector was discontinued at the end of 1998.

— A counterpart must be provided by the beneficiaries: a covenant has been concluded with the sector which also sets targets for renewable energy use: 4 % of the energy use in 2010 must consist of renewable energy. Energy efficiency must improve by 65 % compared with 1980. A further counterpart can be found in the increasing total tax bur-

([55]) Case N 589/B/98 — Commission decision of 8.12.1999 (not yet published).

den. Indeed, the new measure, which provides for a gradually increase in taxation on gas (and for full taxation on electricity use), provides a clear incentive to glasshouse horticulture in terms of rational use of energy and reductions in CO_2 emissions.

126. The Commission concluded, therefore, that the measure meets the requirements applicable under the environmental guidelines.

Austria

127. The Commission initiated the procedure provided for in Article 88(2) of the EC Treaty in respect of an aid scheme notified by the Austrian authorities for granting operating aid to encourage farmers in Lower Austria to keep she-goats. The Austrian authorities had stated that the aid would help to develop goat-rearing practices and, therefore, the sector concerned and that, since goats were in danger of extinction in Austria, they were eligible for support under Article 2(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92. The Commission decided to adopt a final negative decision on the measure, however, as its effect and purpose were merely to cut the production costs of the beneficiaries for the duration of the aid, without any long-lasting benefit for the sector concerned and, furthermore, there was no indication that goats were in danger of extinction in Lower Austria ([56]).

Portugal

128. In 1998 the Commission initiated the procedure pursuant to Article 88(2) of the EC Treaty in respect of the restructuring and privatisation plans of both the publicly owned cereal trading company EPAC and the port handling company Silopor ([57]). Although Portugal initially showed interest in exploring with the Commission the possibility of rendering the restructuring plans compatible with Community rules on rescuing and restructuring companies in difficulty, no result has been achieved so far. Meanwhile, the EPAC cases relating to Portugal's failure to comply with the Commission decision of 1997 — to the effect that the State guarantee provided to EPAC was an illegal and incompatible State aid — were heard by the European Court of Justice. The decisions of the Court on these cases are expected at the beginning of the year 2000.

129. The Commission decided to open the procedure provided for in Article 88(2) of the EC Treaty against Portugal in respect of an aid scheme for pig producers facing market difficulties at the end of 1998 ([58]). The scheme consists of two measures. The first one involves a one-year moratorium on existing short-term loans and a reduction of interest rates on those loans (up to 100 %). The second measure involves a subsidised short-term loan (one year), with a subsidy rate of up to 100 %. The Commission took the view that these aids appeared to constitute operating aids to pig farmers which exceeded the maximum amount allowed under the Commission policy on subsidised short-term loans in the agricultural sector. The measure may also infringe the rules of the common market organisation of the market in pigmeat.

([56]) Case C 82/98 — Commission decision of 8.12.1999 (not yet published).

([57]) Case C 51/98 (ex N 852/97 and N 6/98) — Commission decision of 29.7.1998 (OJ C 363, 25.11.1998).

([58]) Case C 31/99 (ex N 704/98) — Commission decision of 4.5.1999 (OJ C 220, 31.7.1999).

Sweden

130. Under the general principle whereby Member States may not grant pure operating aid, the Commission decided to initiate the procedure provided for in Article 88(2) of the EC Treaty in respect of non-notified aids granted by Sweden to a meat-processing company ([59]). Based on a complaint, a number of newspaper articles and some information provided by the Swedish authorities, the Commission concluded, in its decision to open the procedure, that the following measures granted in 1995–97 by a municipal property company in Skellefteå in Sweden possibly involved State aid to Nya Holmlunds Livs AB ('Holmlunds'), a meat-processing company in Skellefteå: (1) rental payments under an agreement between a municipal property company and Holmlunds in respect of the meat-processing factories where Holmlunds operated; (2) a sale and leaseback operation involving two sets of agreements whereby the property company bought Holmlunds' material and intangible assets and leased them back to Holmlunds; (3) Holmlunds' repurchase of the assets from the property company under a 1997 agreement in connection with the transfer of Holmlunds' shares to a new owner. The Commission's suspicions that State aid had been involved were based on an evaluation of the property company's measures from the point of view of the 'market economy investor principle'. The possible aid linked to the situations listed above seemed to the Commission to have been in the nature of operating aid: preferential rates of rent in respect of the old and the new factories owned by the property company, as well as preferential rates of lease payments in connection with the sale and leaseback of the assets. During the period when the measures were taken by the municipal property company (1995–97), Holmlunds apparently constituted an undertaking in difficulty. However, it was clear to the Commission that the measures did not fulfil any of the relevant rules as regards agricultural undertakings in financial difficulty. To the extent that the measures may constitute operating aid, they would appear to be incompatible with the common market and to constitute an infringement of the common market organisations concerned (pigmeat, beef and veal).

United Kingdom

131. After initiating the procedure provided for in Article 88(2) of the EC Treaty, the Commission adopted a favourable decision on the United Kingdom 'Pig Welfare Slaughter Compensation Scheme' which applied in Northern Ireland in September 1998 ([60]). Following an accidental fire on 20 June 1998, the major pig slaughtering plant in Ballymoney, Northern Ireland, was destroyed, leading to the loss of an estimated 40 % of the slaughtering and butchering capacity for pigs in the region. Many producers were left with nowhere to take their animals for slaughter and butchering so that by the middle of August 1998 20–30 000 pigs were awaiting slaughter, and the situation was deteriorating by the day. Consideration was given to the possibility of transporting these animals to slaughterhouses in Great Britain or the Republic

([59]) Case C 72/99 (ex NN 149/98) — Commission decision of 13.10.1999 (OJ C 359, 11.12.1999).

([60]) Case C 76/98 — Commission decision of 9.6.1999 (OJ L 227, 28.8.1999, p. 27).

of Ireland, but the overall depressed market situation and disease control restrictions militated against this. Thus producers were left with an increasing number of animals which basically could not be sold. Furthermore, as a result of the increasing backlog of pigs on farms, serious animal welfare problems had arisen due to overcrowding and feeding difficulties. The animals were faced with overcrowding, heat stress and tail-biting, causing them unnecessary suffering. The 'Pig Welfare Slaughter Compensation Scheme' provided for aid payments for slaughter and rendering costs and compensation payments for producers of overweight clean pigs (that is to say, pigs of a minimum live weight of 110 kg, excluding in-pig gilts and breeding sows and boars) of up to GBP 30 per head.

132. In its final decision, the Commission did not accept the United Kingdom's argument that the fire should be regarded as constituting an exceptional occurrence within the meaning of Article 87(2)(b) of the EC Treaty. As a derogation from the general principle of incompatibility of State aid contained in Article 87(1), the provisions of Articles 87(2)(b) have to be interpreted restrictively. In this case, the Commission noted that as regards material loss, the main victims of the fire, the owners of the Ballymoney facility, were not receiving aid and indeed appeared to be covered by normal commercial fire insurance. From the point of view of the pig producers, in economic terms the effects of the fire are the same as if the plant had closed for other reasons, for example because it was not profitable, or as a result of the insolvency of the owners. Since in normal commercial transactions there is always a degree of risk, albeit a small one, that one of the parties may cease trading for reasons which are beyond the control of the other parties, such events do not constitute exceptional occurrences within the meaning of Article 87(2)(b) of the EC Treaty.

133. Nevertheless, in view of the very specific situation of the Northern Ireland pig market at the relevant time, and in view of the various steps taken by the United Kingdom authorities to try to resolve the problem, the Commission concluded that the measure could be regarded as facilitating certain activities or certain economic areas within the meaning of Article 87(3)(c) of the EC Treaty.

Assistance to the needy

134. The European Union continued to implement its food aid programme for the needy ([61]). This involved making agricultural produce and processed agricultural produce from intervention stocks available to organisations working in the field in the Member States.

135. The table below gives a breakdown of the total budget and shows the quantities, as adjusted during the year, that can be withdrawn from intervention stocks by each participating Member State.

([61]) Regulation (EEC) No 3730/87 of 10 December 1987 (OJ L 352, 15.12.1987, p. 1); Commission Decision 98/657/EC of 12 November 1998 (OJ L 313, 21.11.1998, p. 25).

Free distribution of agricultural products (1999)

Member State	Appropriation allocated	Quantity (tonnes)					
		Cereals	Rice	Olive oil	Skimmed milk powder	Butter	Beef
Belgium	3 298 000	3 500			480		500
Denmark	745 000						200
Greece	20 536 000		14 900	4 632	613		1 590
Spain	55 083 000	30 000	12 000	4 118	3 200		8 154
France	38 898 000	17 240	1 800		9 800		3 515
Ireland	2 031 000					60	500
Italy	55 157 000	27 820	21 785	4 000	7 000		5 000
Luxembourg	44 000				12		5
Portugal	19 938 000	6 500	12 500	2 059	4 000		700
Finland	1 270 000	3 760					200
Totals ([1])	197 000 000	88 820	62 985	14 809	25 106	60	20 364

([1]) To the total of EUR 197 million should be added EUR 3 million to cover the costs of Community transport.

The outermost regions

136. In 1991 and 1992, in order to overcome the social and economic backwardness — aggravated by permanent factors (remoteness, island status, limited local markets) — of the outermost regions, the Commission set up three programmes: Poseidom (for the French overseas departments of Martinique, Guadeloupe, Guiana and Réunion), Poseima (for the Portuguese archipelagos of Madeira and the Azores) and Poseican (for the Canary Islands). The programmes are tailored to the specific characteristics of each region and cover several sectors. Their very substantial agricultural component comprises aid supplementary to the CAP or specific aid for a wide range of products. The aid is financed by the EAGGF Guarantee Section and falls into two categories:

— specific supply arrangements: forecast supply balances for the main agricultural products for human consumption and local processing are adopted each year or marketing year by the Commission under the management committee procedure. No customs duty is payable on imports from non-member countries for the quantities concerned. Aid equivalent to the import duty exemption is granted for deliveries from the Community.

— aid supplementary to the CAP or specific aid for production, marketing or processing is granted for agricultural products from these regions.

137. The work preparatory to the revision of the basic regulations for Poseican and Poseima (Regulations (EEC) Nos 1601/92 ([62]) and 1600/92 ([63])) and the revision of that part of the Poseidom regulation (Council Regulation (EEC) No 3763/91 ([64])) which concerns the specific supply arrangements is in hand.

138. Altogether, three reports on the implementation of these arrangements over the period 1992–98 have been drawn up for transmission to the Council and Parliament.

139. External evaluations of these arrangements were carried out under the Directorate-General for Agriculture's SEM 2000 programme. The executive summary of the report on Poseican can be found on the Commission's Internet site, at: http://europa.eu.int/comm/dg06/eval/reports/poseican/index_es.htm. The Poseidom study will be completed by the end of 1999, while the Poseima study is now under way and should be available early in 2000.

([62]) OJ L 173, 27.6.1992, p. 13.

([63]) OJ L 173, 27.6.1992, p. 1.

([64]) OJ L 356, 24.12.1991 p. 1.

III — Agricultural markets

The 1999/2000 prices package

140. The 1999/2000 prices package was agreed by the Council on 14 and 15 June 1999. It includes almost all the proposals ([65]) the Commission had presented with a view to continuity and stability.

141. Many points of the package had already been settled under the reforms introduced from 1992 onwards and, in the matters of market management that remained to be settled, the Commission proposed unchanged amounts, except for a reduction in sugar storage costs. It also proposed some adjustments for arable crops, wine and seeds.

142. As well as adopting the Commission's proposals on the amounts themselves (prices and aids), the Council took decisions:

— advancing authorisation for new vine plantings by several months to 1 January 2000 for up to 20 % of the rights opened by Agenda 2000 (in compliance with the conditions laid down);

— maintaining until 2001/02, and then scrapping, the aid differentials for the three types of perennial ryegrass;

— introducing technical changes to the regionalisation of rice aid (the Commission may, where appropriate, submit proposals on the lines of the provisions for arable crops);

— extending until 31 December 2003 at the latest the derogation on the fat content of drinking milk in Finland and Sweden;

— increasing the Portuguese quota for processed tomatoes (by 83 468 tonnes for 1999/2000 and in line with specific criteria for 2000/01).

143. The Council asked the Commission to act on various matters within its sphere of responsibility:

— the easing of certain set-aside criteria (e.g. minimum parcel width of 20 m) in return for environmental improvement;

([65]) COM(1999) 38 final, 3 February; OJ C 59, 1.3.1999, p. 3.

— derogations from intervention quality criteria for cereals (moisture content, shrivelled grains in Sweden and Finland, suspension of the reduction for barley in a specific case);

— examination of requests by Austria concerning the differentiation of fibre flax aid by production zone and the comparability, between Austria and the other Member States, of goat farming in mountain and hill areas.

Agenda 2000 reforms

Arable crops

144. The combination of intervention price cuts and increased area payments for cereals which is contained in the reform package adopted by the Council on 17 May 1999 in the wake of the Berlin European Council continues the process launched in 1992. The main features are outlined below.

145. The Council adopted a 15 % cut in the intervention prices for cereals, in two equal stages, starting with the 2000/01 marketing year. The impact of this price cut will be partially offset by an increase in the area payment, from the current EUR 54.34/tonne of the historical regional yield to EUR 58.67/tonne in 2000/01 and EUR 63/tonne in 2000/02.

146. The intervention prices and area payments may be changed in the light of production and market developments. In particular, depending on market developments, a decision may be taken on a final cut in the intervention price, to apply from the 2002/03 marketing year.

147. The arrangements for durum wheat, which were amended in 1997, remain unchanged.

148. For oilseeds a separate scheme from that for cereals is maintained until the 2002/03 marketing year. From then on, the area payment will be the same as for cereals. During the 2000/01 and 2001/02 marketing years, the area payment per tonne of the regional historical yield of oilseeds will be EUR 81.74 and EUR 72.37 respectively. The planned arrangements for oilseeds will also be subject to change if there is an appreciable reduction in the production potential.

149. The area payment for linseed will also be aligned on that for cereals in 2002/03. For the marketing years 2000/01 and 2001/02 the area payment per tonne of the regional historical yield will be EUR 88.26 and EUR 75.63 respectively.

150. To keep protein crops profitable compared with other arable crops, the level of aid is set, from the 2000/01 marketing year, at EUR 72.5 per tonne of the regional historical yield, compared with EUR 78.49/tonne at present.

151. Compulsory set-aside is retained as a management tool, its basic rate being set at 10 %. It will also be possible to take more land out of production under the voluntary set-aside scheme, for which the Member States set their own maximum limits, although they must offer a rate of at least 10 %.

152. In addition, the Member States which are not traditional producers of maize may make grass silage eligible for area payments on the same terms as for arable crops.

153. As for silage cereals, including maize, the present arrangements are kept.

154. In Finland and part of Sweden an additional amount of EUR 19 per tonne of the regional historical yield will be granted for cereals and oilseeds, the aim being to compensate for the disadvantages caused by the climate, which makes agriculture particularly difficult in these regions and increases grain-drying costs.

Milk and milk products

Regulations

155. In May 1999 the Council adopted Regulation (EC) No 1255/1999 on the common organisation of the market in milk and milk products ([66]) (which replaces, among others, Regulation (EEC) No 804/68) and Regulation (EC) No 1256/1999 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3950/92 establishing an additional levy in the milk and milk products sector ([67]).

156. The reform of the milk sector is postponed until 2005/06, apart from some specific increases in milk quotas. The future of this market organisation will be reviewed in 2003. The main elements of the milk sector reform are as follows.

Intervention prices

157. The intervention prices for butter and skimmed-milk powder will be cut by 15 % in three equal stages, starting in 2005/06.

Quotas

158. The milk quota scheme will remain in force until 2007/2008. The quotas will be increased by 1.5 % in three stages over a period of three years, in parallel with the price cuts starting in 2005, except for Italy, Greece, Spain, Ireland and Northern Ireland, for which there will be a special increase in quotas in 2000 and 2001. By the end of the implementation period (the next eight years) the quotas will have been increased by about 2.4 %

159. Austria has been authorised to transfer 150 000 tonnes in quotas from its direct sales to its deliveries to take account of structural changes in milk production. This measure will take effect from the 1999/2000 marketing year.

Compensatory aid

160. An aid scheme designed to protect farm incomes will be phased in, over three years, to offset the price cuts. Producers will qualify for a dairy premium, which will be granted

([66]) OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 48.
([67]) OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 73.

per calendar year, per holding and per tonne of individual reference quantity eligible for the premium and available on the holding. This premium will be worth:

— EUR 5.75 per tonne for the calendar year 2005;

— EUR 11.49 per tonne for 2006;

— EUR 17.24 per tonne for 2007.

National envelopes

161. Payments in connection with the national envelopes, which cover the additional funds allocated as a top-up aid to the Member States, will be made from 2005 to 2007.

Quota management

162. The Member Sates will be able to postpone the deadline for authorising temporary transfers of reference quantities from 31 December until 31 March.

163. So that the milk quotas are allocated only to active producers, the Member States, acting in compliance with the general principles of Community law, may take the measures described below.

164. Where the reference quantities have been or are to be transferred with or without the corresponding land in connection with leases or by other means having comparable legal implications, the Member States will be able to decide, on the basis of objective criteria, whether all or part of the reference quantities must go to the national reserve and on what conditions.

165. The Member States may opt not to apply the provisions on quota transfers with land.

166. If, during a period of 12 months or more, a producer does not use at least 70 % of the individual reference quantity at his disposal for either deliveries or direct sales, the Member State, in compliance with the general principles of Community law, will be able to:

— decide whether all or part of the unused reference quantity should be transferred to the national reserve and, if so, on what conditions (unused reference quantities will not, however, be transferred to the national reserve in the event of *force majeure* or in duly justified cases recognised by the competent authority as affecting the production capacity of the producers concerned); and

— set the conditions on which a reference quantity is to be reallocated to the producers concerned.

Reform of the wine sector

167. The adoption of Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 of 17 May 1999 [68] marks the introduction of a new common organisation of the market in wine, to apply from

[68] OJ L 179, 14.7.1999, p. 1.

1 August 2000. It simplifies the legislative structure by combining 23 Council regulations in a single one.

168. As far as wine-growing potential is concerned, in order to maintain market equilibrium, the ban on planting remains. However, new rights corresponding to 68 000 hectares (17 000 ha forming a Community reserve) will enable wines with good market prospects to develop, and 20 % of these rights will be available from 1 January 2000, following a Council decision forming part of the 1999/2000 prices package). A new scheme with a reserve of planting rights has been introduced to improve the management of replanting right transfers. Vineyard improvement measures are introduced in the form of restructuring and conversion aimed at maintaining market equilibrium and adapting quality to developments in demand. The abandonment premiums have been confirmed. The reform also includes provisions concerning the recognition of producer groups and sectoral organisations.

Reform of the beef and veal sector

169. The aim of the overall approach adopted by the Community with regard to beef and veal is to improve the balance between supply and demand on the internal market, primarily by cutting intervention prices, but also by introducing a set of measures designed to restore lost market share. These measures include provisions for better labelling of beef and veal, schemes for the electronic identification of animals and promotion campaigns for quality meat. This should also help to improve the competitive position of Community beef on the world market.

170. The new basic regulation, adopted by the Council in May 1999 ([69]) as part of the Agenda 2000 package, provides for a gradual reduction of 20 % in the intervention price. On 1 July 2002, when the last cut takes effect, the present intervention arrangements will be replaced by a new private storage scheme, similar to that for pigmeat. It will be possible to grant storage aid if the Community price, based on the prices of eligible class R3 carcases, is below EUR 229.1/100 kg. It will also be possible, from that date, to buy in beef in a Member State or region if the average market price in that Member State falls below EUR 1 560/tonne (safety net). As in other sectors, the new measures provide for increased direct aid to producers:

— The special premium will reach EUR 210 for bulls and EUR 150 for steers in 2002. This will be paid in a single instalment in the case of bulls and in two instalments in the case of steers;

— In the interests of effectiveness the deseasonalisation premium is based on the relative importance of steer production in the Member State concerned;

([69]) Council Regulation (EC) No 1254/1999 of 17 May 1999 (OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 21).

— The suckler cow premium will go up to EUR 200 in 2002. A maximum of 20 % of the premium rights claimed may be for heifers;

— The slaughter premium for all adult bovine animals from the age of eight months will be EUR 80 and, for calves aged more than one month but less than seven months and with a carcase weight of less than 160 kg, EUR 50 in 2002.

— The present extensification premium will be substantially increased, to EUR 100, as part of the reform. The maximum stocking density qualifying for the premium will be LSU 1.4 per hectare. Member States will have the option of modulating the premium if they choose to apply different stocking density criteria (between LSU 1.4 and 2.0 per hectare). The eligibility criteria will be stricter: all adult bovines actually present on the holding will be taken into account and the animals must be turned out during the normal pasture-growing season.

171. As for supply management, there will be regional ceilings on the number of premium rights for male animals. The suckler cow premium continues to be based on individual ceilings, but will be limited by national ceilings on the total number of premium rights. In addition, the slaughter premium will be limited to the number of animals (adult males and calves) slaughtered or exported to non-EU countries in 1995.

172. A national envelope for each Member State has been set to enable additional payments to be made to livestock farmers per head and/or per hectare of permanent pasture available to each farmer so as to better reflect the specific production situation in each Member State. As in the milk sector, national provisions must be strictly compatible with the principles of the single market.

Market developments — crop products

Cereals

World market

173. World production of cereals (excluding rice) in 1998/99 was down on the previous marketing year, on account of a decline in wheat production in China and Russia. However, as a result of the relatively high world prices in previous marketing years, the area under cereals in all the main producer countries was still very large. According to International Grains Council figures, the 1998/99 world harvest totalled 1 482 million tonnes, compared with 1 505 million tonnes the previous year.

174. World production of wheat fell from 610 million tonnes in 1997/98 to 585 million tonnes in 1998/99. Production in China, the world's leading wheat producer, totalled 110 million tonnes (– 11 %). The total wheat harvest in the CIS countries was down (55.3 million tonnes as against 79.2 million tonnes in 1997). The United States, the European Union, Australia and North Africa all harvested more wheat than in 1997. Production of feed grains was little changed at 897 million tonnes in 1998/99.

175. World consumption of wheat in 1998/99 is estimated at 589 million tonnes, i.e. 4 million tonnes more than the harvest. Consumption of feed grains is put at 879 million tonnes, slightly less than the previous year (885 million tonnes) but falling short of production.

176. World cereal stocks returned to a level similar to that at the beginning of the 1990s. At 278 million tonnes (127 million tonnes of wheat and 151 million tonnes of feed grains), they exceeded by 13 million tonnes the figure recorded at the end of 1997/98 (265 million tonnes).

177. The volume of world trade in cereals totalled 191 million tonnes — including 95 million tonnes of wheat — in 1998/99, as compared with 185 million tonnes (96 million tonnes of wheat) in the previous marketing year. Imports of wheat and feed grains by most of the importing countries remained stable. The fall in Russia's production was partially offset by special aid from the Community and the United States.

178. For the 1999/2000 marketing year, the International Grains Council's forecasts as at 30 September 1999 point to a decline in world production (1 453 million tonnes compared with 1 482 million tonnes for the previous year), as a result of, among other things, a decrease in cereal production in the Community and the Middle East. Consequently, world stocks are expected to be down from 278 to 263 million tonnes. World trade in cereals can be expected to increase in volume (198 million tonnes, including 100 million tonnes of wheat).

Community market

179. Community production of cereals in 1998/99 is estimated, on the basis of Eurostat's figures, at 211 million tonnes for the 15 Member States, i.e. five million tonnes more than in 1997/98.

180. The area sown to cereals in 1998/99 totalled 37.4 millions hectares, compared with 38.1 million hectares in 1997/98, i.e. 1.9 % less, while yields were up on 1997 (5.67 t/ha as against 5.39 t/ha).

181. Production of common wheat (94.4 million tonnes) and durum wheat (9.0 million tonnes) was up by 7.8 % and 23 % respectively as a result of higher yields. Maize production, on the other hand, was appreciably down, from 39.5 million tonnes to 36.5 million tonnes (– 7.4 %). Rye production, at 6.4 million tonnes, was up 4.6 %.

182. For the 1998 harvest, the set-aside requirement remained at 5 %, representing an area of 1.9 million hectares. However, voluntary set-aside of nearly 2.3 million hectares brought the actual total rate of set-aside to 10.4 %, with Spanish, Swedish and Finnish farmers in the forefront.

183. Together with the cut in cereal prices under the 1992 reform, high prices for oilseeds and protein crops up to the end of 1998 boosted the use of cereals for livestock feed. In addition, white meat production (pigmeat and poultrymeat) was boosted by the drop in prices for compound feedingstuffs. The use of cereals in the feedingstuffs sector totalled

110 million tonnes for the 15 Member States in 1998/99, over 23 million more than during the period preceding the reform.

184. Community exports (including processed products and food aid) rose to 29 million tonnes in 1998/99, as against 25.1 million tonnes the previous marketing year. Commercial exports totalled 14.1 million tonnes of common wheat (including flour), 11.7 million tonnes of barley (including malt) and 1.3 million tonnes of rye and rye flour. Durum wheat exports remained below average.

185. In spite of a steady increase in exports and in internal consumption, the rise in production in 1998/99 led to an increase in intervention stocks, from 13.6 million tonnes at the start of the marketing year to some 18 million tonnes by the end, the latter figure being made up of 6.4 million tonnes of common wheat, 7.8 million tonnes of barley and 3.7 million tonnes of rye.

186. The Council left the monthly increases in the intervention price for the 1999/2000 marketing year unchanged, at ECU 1.0/t/month. However, in view of the level of stocks and harvests and the situation on the world market, the Council had increased the rate of compulsory set-aside to 10 % for the 1999 harvest.

Cereals 1999

Area planted (million hectares)	37.4
Production (million tonnes)	211
Imports (million tonnes)	5.2
Exports (million tonnes)	29
Source: European Commission (Eurostat)	

Oilseeds

187. Oilseeds yield two products: oil, chiefly for human consumption, and cake for animal feed. This means that the economic position of the sector depends on price movements for seed, oils and cake. Vegetable oils may be consumed without further processing or as prepared oils and fats, e.g. margarine.

188. The European Union is a net importer of oilseeds, vegetable oils and oilcake, annual import volumes being largely dependent on the relative prices of seeds, cake, oils and competing feed products (cereals, corn gluten feed, etc.) and on the opportunities for exporting oils and cake from the EU. Total imports of oilseeds amounted to 17.2 million tonnes in 1998 and 16 million tonnes in 1997. Soya accounts for most of this quantity (80 %).

189. Altogether, 32.3 million tonnes of oilseeds were crushed in the European Union in 1998/99, as against 30.2 million tonnes in 1997/98. Most of these were soya beans (around 49 %), followed by rapeseed (around 31 %) and sunflower seeds (around 20 %).

190. Since 1993/94, the support arrangements for producers of oilseeds (rapeseed, sunflower seeds and soya beans) have been part of the support scheme for producers of certain arable crops (cereals, oilseeds, protein plants and linseed), which requires growers taking part in the general scheme to set-aside land. Under these arrangements, a basic payment of EUR 433.50/ha is made. The amount actually paid to growers varies regionally according to historical yields of cereals or oilseeds and is adjusted where necessary in line with world price fluctuations beyond a certain margin.

191. For 1998/99 a total of 5 345 897 hectares qualified for the crop-specific compensatory payment, i.e. more than the maximum guaranteed area (MGA) of 4 933 800 ha. The compensatory payment therefore had to be adjusted. The adjustment was applied in those Member States which had exceeded their national reference area. The reductions amounted to 2.70 % in Germany, 16.75 % in Greece, 7.88 % in France, 16.93 % in Ireland, 21.30 % in Italy and 18.32 % in the United Kingdom. These reductions were in addition to those applied for the overrun of the MGA for the previous marketing year. The reference price observed for the 1998/99 marketing year was EUR 226.816 per tonne, more than the projected reference price of EUR 196.8 per tonne. Taking account of the 8 % margin, this observed price resulted in a 7 % reduction in compensatory payments.

192. Total oilseed production in 1998/99 was 15.1 million tonnes (including 1.2 million tonnes of non-food production), as against 14.5 million tonnes (including 1.1 million tonnes of non-food production) in 1997/98.

Oilseeds (1998/99)

Area planted ('000 hectares)	5 960
Production (million tonnes)	15.1
Imports (million tonnes)	17.2
Exports (million tonnes)	0.97

Peas, field beans and sweet lupins

193. These products, which go chiefly to the feed industry, compete with a wide range of other raw materials.

194. From 1993/94, the system of aid to processors and minimum prices was replaced by the aid scheme for certain arable crops (cereals, oilseeds, protein plants and linseed), which requires producers taking part in the general scheme to set-aside land. The regionally differentiated aid is EUR 78.49, multiplied by the historical cereal yield.

195. Compensatory aid was paid for around 1.5 million hectares in 1998/99. Total production amounted to 5.9 million tonnes.

Linseed

196. The European Union produces both fibre flax, which is grown primarily for use in the textile industry but also gives seeds, and seed flax, which is grown exclusively for linseed. Linseed is either used without further processing or is crushed to obtain oil (for industrial applications) and cake used for animal feed.

197. The European Union imports large quantities of linseed (around 575 000 tonnes a year). Canada is its major supplier.

198. In order to control production, a better balance between the support granted for linseed production and that for other current crops was sought. From 1993/94, linseed was added to the list of arable crops qualifying for area payments under the reform adopted in 1992. The compensatory payment granted is EUR 105.1 per tonne, multiplied by the cereal yield.

199. The area sown to linseed in 1998 totalled 308 000 hectares, and the estimate for 1999 is 560 000 hectares.

Grain legumes (chick peas, vetches and lentils)

200. Council Regulation (EEC) No 762/89 ([70]) introduced a specific measure for grain legumes in 1989. Its period of validity was extended by Regulation (EEC) No 1577/96 ([71]). The measure comprises area payments for a maximum guaranteed area (MGA) not covered by the arable crops scheme.

201. The aid per hectare is set at EUR 181, and the MGA is 400 000 hectares. Should the MGA be exceeded, the aid is proportionally reduced during the marketing year in question.

202. In 1998/99 the area under grain legumes totalled 440 323 hectares; overrun of the MGA led to adjustment of the aid, which was set at EUR 164.42 per hectare; the area for the 1999/2000 marketing year is estimated at 510 000 hectares.

203. Following the report on the application of the aid for the production of certain grain legumes for the period 1996–98, the Commission proposed that the Council allow the scheme to continue, with the MGA subdivided between, on the one hand, vetches and, on the other, lentils and chick peas, on the basis of a 60:40 ratio in order better to reflect the different end-uses of the products in question, i.e. animal feed for vetches, and human consumption for lentils and chick peas.

Non-food production

204. During the period covered by this report, Council Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 ([72]) was repealed and replaced by Council Regulation (EC) No 1251/1999 of 17 May 1999 establishing a support system for producers of certain arable crops ([73]).

([70]) OJ L 80, 23.3.1989, p. 76.
([71]) OJ L 206, 16.8.1996, p. 4.
([72]) OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p 12.
([73]) OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 1.

205. The new rules set out the provisions on set-aside under the Agenda 2000 package. The basic percentage for compulsory set-aside was set at 10 % from 2000/01 to 2006/07 inclusive. Voluntary set-aside of 10 % minimum and as much as 100 % of the agricultural area may also constitute an appropriate framework for additional growing of non-food products. The area payment for set-aside land will be EUR 58.67 per tonne for 2000/01, rising to EUR 63.00 per tonne — the same amount as for oilseeds, cereals and linseed — thereafter.

206. The new implementing regulation thus recasts the old regulation, but at the same time introduces, in line with the objective of simplification, several amendments concerning new possibilities of production or questions of procedure, i.e.:

— the possibility of producing biogas on the holding;

— the possibility of growing biennial crops;

— the possibility of transferring the security between processors;

— the classification of certain raw materials which, by virtue of their characteristics, are used exclusively for non-food purposes.

207. It is also worth noting that the new regulation (Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999 on support for rural development from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) and amending and repealing certain regulations ([74])) lists the encouragement of non-food production among the activities eligible for support for rural development. It also provides for aid to cover the costs of planting short-rotation trees.

208. According to the latest information available, land set aside in the European Union and used for the production of non-food crops totalled 474 000 hectares in 1998/99, compared with 451 000 hectares in 1997/98. This is attributable to greater interest on the part of producers in the non-food sector, against the background of an unchanged set-aside rate (5 %). For 1999/2000 the figures suggest that the area used for non-food production will more than double. While this is of course due to a large extent to the set-aside rate being set at 10 %, it again confirms the increase in interest shown by farmers and industry in this area.

209. Of the 474 000 hectares used for non-food purposes in 1998/99, some 397 000 hectares were under oilseed crops, i.e. rapeseed and sunflower, with about 60 % of this production being used for manufacturing biodiesel and 40 % for lubricants and chemicals.

Rice

210. The world harvest in 1998 totalled about 386.3 million tonnes of milled rice equivalent, 1 million tonnes up on 1997 (385.3 million tonnes).

([74]) OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 80.

211. The volume of world trade in 1998/99 amounted to some 23.6 million tonnes, i.e. about 6 % of world production.

212. In the Community, the production of milled rice sold on the market totalled 1 537 100 tonnes in 1998. This was about 8 % less than in 1997 (1 667 919 tonnes) and can be attributed to the smaller area sown and to lower yields.

213. Production of indica rice was up by about 17 %, to 397 232 tonnes, equivalent to around 50 % of consumption (43 % in 1997/98); production of japonica was down by about 14 % at 1 139 868 tonnes, about 20 % more than consumption (46 % in 1997/98).

214. Throughout the marketing year, market prices for paddy rice were below the intervention price. They were especially low for indica rice in Greece.

215. Although the surplus of japonica and the shortfall of indica were smaller in 1998/99, the volume of the harvest and the continuing strength of imports resulted in a total of 283 306 tonnes of paddy rice being bought into intervention, bringing total stocks at the end of the marketing year to 495 402 tonnes of paddy rice.

216. Forecasts for 1999/2000 indicate that the total area sown will remain unchanged with an increase of about 20 % in the area under indica rice and a reduction of about 11 % in the area under japonica.

Rice (1998)

Area planted ('000 hectares)	408
Production ('000 tonnes)	2 615
Imports ('000 tonnes)	553
Exports ('000 tonnes)	291

Starch

217. Overall, the production of starch and starch derivatives such as glucose continues to progress, providing an essential raw material for the food sector and other industries such as biotechnology and paper manufacture. About 15 to 20 % of the starch produced is exported to countries outside the EU.

218. Wheat starch is responsible for the growth in production. Production of maize starch, which accounts for about half of total starch production, is levelling off.

219. EU production of potato starch amounted to 1.66 million tonnes in 1998/99, some 10 % down on the previous marketing year, as a result both of the voluntary efforts of some producers to restrict production and improve the market, and of bad weather in some regions. Potato starch continues to be subject to a quota scheme; under the Agenda 2000 decisions, the total European Union production quotas were cut by 2.7 % for 2000/01 and by an additional 2.9 % for 2001/02. The Council decided on this cut in order to neutralise the additional budget expenditure entailed by the fact that payments to potato growers to compensate for price cuts are higher than those to cereal producers.

Sugar

World market

220. In 1998/99 the world sugar balance showed a surplus for the fifth consecutive year, this time of 9.0 million tonnes. At the end of the year, stocks stood at 56.2 million tonnes — equivalent to 45 % of total consumption — the highest level ever.

221. As in 1997/98, early forecasts of production figures had to be revised upwards in 1998/99, the surplus for the year finally rising to a very high 9 million tonnes. The continuing yearly excess of production over consumption led to real surplus stocks of more than 15 million tonnes over and above normal functioning needs. The higher total of the accumulated surpluses over recent years, as shown in the table, also covers increased demand.

222. Comparing end-of-year stocks of 45 % of consumption with the figure of 28 % recorded 10 years earlier illustrates dramatically how the world sugar balance has worsened.

223. The biggest increases in production were in Brazil, India and Thailand and, to a lesser extent, China and Cuba, whereas the largest single drop in production was recorded in the European Union. Brazil is now the largest single sugar producer and exporter in the world, ahead of the European Union.

224. The relationship between cane and beet sugar production is being altered by the continuous rise in sugar production. Total beet sugar production has decreased because of a serious decline in eastern Europe's sugar industry, with the result that beet production now represents just 27 % of total sugar production, compared with 37 % in 1990/91.

225. Prices were already depressed at the start of the new marketing year when it was announced that a substantial surplus was expected. The fact that recent large importers were likely to be absent from the market at that time of the marketing year also had a negative influence: Russia introduced prohibitive import duties for six months, and China and India were expecting good harvests of their own. The futures markets also contributed to this bearish outlook through speculative positions. Later, however, the speculative funds were supportive in expectation of a resumption of Russian imports. Nevertheless, the devaluation of the Brazilian real at the beginning of January 1999 and the delayed resumption of Russian purchases together drove down prices to a historical low in April 1999. Although a slow recovery from then on was underpinned by unexpectedly high Russian imports and speculative positions on the futures markets, prices at the end of the marketing year were 2–3 cts/lb lower than a year earlier.

226. The table below shows the prices (EUR/t) for the 1998/99 marketing year, the preceding marketing year and the latest month of the next marketing year for which they are available.

EUR/t	1997/98	1998/99	October 1999
White sugar spot price (London)	26.76	20.1	16.7
Raw sugar spot price (New York)	23.26	15.5	14.2

227. The initial 1999/2000 global sugar balance estimates do not point to an improvement in sugar prices. On the contrary, in addition to the fact that the final revised figures for 1998/99 all tend upwards, the new production figures are such that even higher surpluses are expected. It is therefore likely that hopes of seeing better world market prices will have to be put on hold until the 2000/01 marketing year, when a rebalancing of supply and demand may be possible. The key factors in such a rebalancing will be, first of all, a reduction in Brazilian production and, secondly, a further recovery of consumption, in particular in Asian countries, fuelled by low prices and renewed economic growth.

228. Although production growth rates have for some years now been higher than the corresponding figures for consumption, the 1998/99 marketing year was particularly marked by low consumption. Since its growth in sugar consumption had in past years been above average and since it accounts for the biggest share of world consumption (38 %), Asia had helped to absorb part of the rise in production. In 1998/99, however, the growth rate for Asia was below 1 % and, in the east Asian countries that were particularly hard hit by the crisis there was no growth at all.

229. As a consequence of this slow growth in consumption, imports increased only marginally. Nevertheless, prices were underpinned by imports as some countries, in particular Russia and Indonesia, imported more than was required for internal consumption. This helped to some extent to absorb the enormous increase in Brazilian exports, the latter being buoyed by a currency devaluation midway through the marketing year.

Community market

230. Beet areas were reduced by 2.4 % (1 993 000 ha) in 1998, compared with the previous marketing year. The average yield reached the high level of 8.07 tonnes of sugar per hectare, representing a decrease of 5.6 % from the preceding year, but still 8.03 % above the average for the five years from 1994 to 1998. France in particular contributed to this result by recording an average yield of 10.3 tonnes/hectare. This helped total EU production (white sugar equivalent) to reach 16.382 million tonnes, of which 16.076 million tonnes came from beet, 257 000 tonnes came from cane and 49 000 tonnes came from molasses.

231. At around 12.700 million tonnes, total internal consumption of sugar was stable compared with the previous year. Of this, 312 000 tonnes was used by the chemical industry, a significant increase over the previous marketing year.

232. The surplus, built up by internal production and preferential (ACP sugar protocol, India Agreement, special preferential sugar and most-favoured nation reduced-tariff quotas) and non-preferential (mainly in processed goods) sugar imports (in total 2.316 million tonnes) in excess of internal consumption, is either exported or carried forward as blocked sugar (non-quota production to become quota sugar in the following marketing year). Blocked sugar carried forward from 1997/98 totalled 1 195 000 tonnes, whereas 1 340 000 tonnes of sugar was carried forward from 1998/99 to 1999/2000. Exports of sugar in the natural state totalled 4.971 million tonnes in 1998/99. Of this total, 2.021 million tonnes was exported as C sugar and 2.950 million tonnes as Community sugar. Exports of sugar in its natural state within the quota take place mainly under a weekly tender system, with a refund. C sugar has to be exported without a refund.

233. Exports decreased as a consequence of the lower crop; however, stocks were more than 200 000 tonnes up on 1997/98. This can be seen as the Community's positive reaction to the oversupplied world market.

234. Like sugar, production of isoglucose and inulin syrup is regulated by quotas within the common market organisation. As in past years, no isoglucose in excess of the A and B quota was produced. Production of inulin syrup, however, has not yet reached the maximum level fixed by quotas. There was even a decrease of 28 % from 1997/98 to 1998/99, with production reaching 156 344 tonnes as a result of low chicory harvests in Belgium and the Netherlands.

235. The forecasts are that, in spite of another 2.4 % reduction in acreage, beet and sugar production will be significantly higher next marketing year because of higher yields (up 7.8 %). Total EU production is expected to reach about 17.200 million tonnes, i.e. an increase of 0.8 million tonnes or 5.1 %.

Sugar 1999

Area planted ('000 hectares)	1 945
Production ('000 tonnes)	17 213
Imports ('000 tonnes)	1 814
Exports ('000 hectares)	6 357

Source: Agriculture DG.

Potatoes

236. Potatoes are one of the few products for which there is no market organisation. The Commission did present a proposal for a common organisation of the market in potatoes in 1993, but the Council has still not taken a final decision on the matter.

237. The total area under cultivation is nearly 1 400 000 hectares, making potatoes a major crop in the EU. They are grown in all the Member States, although, because of climatic and soil conditions, they are more widely grown in northern regions.

238. The Union is self-sufficient in potatoes with the exception of early varieties. These are imported in winter and early spring from Mediterranean countries when no, or only limited, Community production is available. The main suppliers are Cyprus, Egypt, Morocco and Israel. During the past few years, an annual average of some 400 000 tonnes of early potatoes have been imported from non-member countries.

239. EU production of potatoes totalled 48 million tonnes in 1997, whereas in 1998 the figure was down to 45.4 million tonnes. According to available estimates, the 1999 harvest is likely to total 48.4 million tonnes.

Potatoes 1998

Area planted ('000 hectares)	1 373
Production ('000 tonnes)	45 446
Imports ('000 tonnes)	405
Exports ('000 tonnes)	827

Source: Eurostat, Agriculture DG and FAO.

Dried fodder

240. Dried fodder is made up of protein-rich (minimum 15 %) products, derived from the artificial drying (dehydration) or natural drying (sun drying) of lucerne, other leguminous crops and certain grasses.

241. In 1998/99 aid was granted for 4 610 000 tonnes of dehydrated fodder (104.5 % of the MGQ) and 151 366 tonnes of sun-dried fodder (34.1 % of the MGQ).

242. For the first time since the 1995 reform, subsidised production of dried fodder exceeded the MGQ, by about 4.5 %. The co-responsibility clause, whereby the amount of aid is cut in all the Member States when the MGQ is overrun by up to 5 %, thus came into play. In all the Member States the aid per tonne was reduced (from EUR 68.83/t to EUR 65.88/t) to safeguard budget neutrality. On the other hand, the aid was paid in full for sun-dried fodder, the subsidised production of which was well within the MGQ.

Dried fodder (1998)

Area planted ('000 hectares)	371
Production ('000 tonnes)	4 761
Imports ('000 tonnes)	5
Exports ('000 tonnes)	175

Source: Eurostat and Agriculture DG

Fibre flax and hemp

243. On 10 November 1999, in connection with Council Regulation (EEC) No 1308/70 ([75]) on the common organisation of the market in flax and hemp, the Commission proposed a reform which includes these two crops in the support scheme for producers of certain arable crops under Council Regulation (EC) No 1251/1999 ([76]) and provides additional help for authorised processors via aid for processing flax and hemp straw for fibre production (COM(1999) 576).

244. The proposal also provides for budgetary limits. Firstly, it is proposed that the aid per hectare granted to producers be subject to the stabiliser mechanism that already exists for arable crops. Secondly, the aid per tonne of long fibres or per tonne of short fibres granted to processors would be subject to national guaranteed quantities (NGQ).

245. Given the biological similarities between industrial hemp and that used to obtain psychotropic substances, specific measures for hemp would be maintained or tightened up so that illegal crops do not bring discredit on the growing of hemp for fibre production. Aid would thus be granted only for varieties with a tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) content not exceeding 0.2 %. For 2000/01, however, the limit would be 0.3 %.

246. The proposal would also mean that Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1524/71 laying down detailed rules concerning private storage aid for flax and hemp fibres ([77]) would lapse.

Fibre flax

247. The total world area sown with fibre flax in 1998 was 520 000 hectares, producing around 636 000 tonnes of fibre, of which 368 000 tonnes was produced in China and 50 000 tonnes in Belarus. There is no significant trade in flax straw between the European Union and third countries. Fibre imports, on the other hand, sometimes reach levels capable of disrupting the Community market. The Union has a deficit in medium- and low-quality fibres, which it imports from eastern Europe, Egypt and China. On the other hand, it supplies the whole world with high- and very high-quality fibres, since these are not produced anywhere else. In 1998 the Union exported 62 000 tonnes: 47 000 tonnes of long fibres and 15 000 tonnes of short fibres. The main destinations were China, Hong Kong and Brazil.

248. The Community area planted with fibre flax increased substantially between 1992 (44 000 ha) and 1998 (171 000 ha). Since an increase on this scale was likely to outstrip the processing capacity available in the EU, the Council introduced a system of compulsory contracts between growers and authorised primary processors from 1997/98. The initial

([75]) OJ L 146, 4.7.1970, p. 1.
([76]) OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 1.
([77]) OJ L 160, 17.7.1971, p. 16.

effect of this measure was to stabilise areas in 1997 at 133 000 ha. Then, buoyed by growth in the primary processing industry, especially in Spain, the Community area again showed an appreciable increase. France, Belgium and the Netherlands have traditionally been the principal producer Member States. Flax straw is processed into fibres by about 150 retting and scutching companies in the north-west of France (30), Belgium (100), the Netherlands and Germany. There are also outlets for the product in non-textile sectors (paper-making in particular), at generally very low prices.

249. The situation on the market in flax fibres was poor for several years but improved towards the end of the 1992/93 marketing year. The balance on the market continued through the 1994/95 and 1995/96 marketing years. However, during the two following marketing years it became harder to dispose of scutched flax. Despite efforts to diversify by seeking new outlets, this market is still very much dependent on fashion in the clothing industry.

250. Aid for fibre flax in 1999/2000 has been kept at ECU 815.86 per hectare. It is graduated by production area and harvesting method according to the traditional seed yield per hectare.

Hemp

251. The world area planted with hemp has fallen sharply in recent years: 85 000 hectares were sown in 1998, as opposed to an average of 480 000 hectares for 1979–81. China, North Korea, India and Russia are the main producers. Production in the European Union is limited but increasing rapidly. It has traditionally been concentrated in France and, to a lesser extent, in Spain, although a few other Member States (the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Austria) are now producing this crop again. They were joined in 1996 by Germany and in 1997 by Finland and Portugal. The 1999 EU harvest totalled about 32 000 hectares. Trade with third countries is very limited. Aid for hemp has been kept at EUR 662.88 per hectare.

Cotton

252. The world area under cotton in 1999/2000 is put at around 33.0 million hectares, with production estimated at some 18.9 million tonnes, compared with 32.6 million hectares and 18.3 million tonnes in 1998/99.

253. Unginned cotton is not traded internationally, but the European Union, whose cotton-spinning capacity by far exceeds its fibre production, imports substantial quantities: more than 1 million tonnes from 1988 to 1993 and 857 000 tonnes in 1998.

254. The former Soviet Union, the United States, Syria and the CFA area countries in Africa are the main suppliers. Intra-Community trade is rising but remains limited.

255. In the European Union, the scale of cotton production is limited, in terms of both surface area planted and the number of producers. However, it is concentrated in certain areas of Greece and Spain where it plays a very important socioeconomic role. The Community area planted with cotton is again on the increase: 507 000 hectares in 1998 and 538 000 hectares in 1999 (427 000 ha in Greece and 111 000 ha in Spain), producing an estimated 1 622 000 tonnes of unginned cotton (1 231 000 tonnes in Greece and 390 000 tonnes in Spain), as against 1 512 000 in 1998. The European Union is about 40 % self-sufficient in cotton fibres, its consumption from 1996 to 1998 having been around 1 179 000 tonnes.

256. The Community aid scheme provides for a guide price (EUR 106.30/100 kg) and aid, equivalent to the difference between that price and the world price, granted to ginners who pay a minimum price to the grower. If the production of unginned cotton exceeds a maximum guaranteed quantity (MGQ), the guide price and the amount of aid are reduced proportionally.

257. The reduction in aid in each Member State is proportional to overrun of the NGQ concerned, the latter being set at 782 000 tonnes for Greece and 249 000 tonnes for Spain. There is no limit on the reduction, but it is cut if the world price level allows expenditure on the aid scheme to be curbed. For 1999/2000 the provisional reduction is estimated at 40.5 % of the guide price for Greece and 40.2 % for Spain.

258. On 14 December 1999 the Commission proposed a reform of the common organisation of the market in cotton, in order in particular to neutralise the effect of the scheme on the budget and introduce environmental criteria similar to those contained in the common rules for the direct support scheme under the common agricultural policy (COM(1999) 492 final). To prevent national authorities from obtaining the Community subsidy, the proposal also provides for granting the full amount of the aid direct to the beneficiaries.

259. Since this proposal does not change the fundamental principles of the scheme, it is expected to apply from the next marketing year, i.e. 1 September 2000.

Cotton (1998)

Area planted ('000 hectares)	507.6
Production ('000 tonnes)	1 512
Imports ('000 tonnes)	857
Exports ('000 tonnes)	130

Source: Agriculture DG and Eurostat

Silkworms

260. Silkworm rearing is practised in Greece, Italy, and to a lesser extent, France. It accounts for only a tiny part of the EU's agricultural activity and of world silk production.

In certain regions such as Thrace, Veneto and Marche, however, it represents an important activity and know-how worth preserving.

261. World production of raw silk fell markedly in 1997, totalling, according to the FAO, 83 000 tonnes, compared with an average from 1993 to 1995 of 110 000 tonnes. The industry is dominated by Asian producers (77 000 tonnes), with China (51 000 tonnes), India (16 000 tonnes), Korea (5 000 tonnes) and Japan (3 000 tonnes) accounting for more than 90 % of world production.

262. Community silkworm rearing is finding it difficult to sustain its level of activity. The increase in production costs is not always offset by a growth in market prices. In 1998 a total of 2 821 boxes were produced successfully, compared with 2 267 in 1997. They yielded 61 200 kilograms of cocoons. The aid for 1999/2000 is again EUR 133.26 per box.

Olive oil

263. World production averages some 2 300 000 tonnes, of which 78 % (around 1 850 000 tonnes) comes from the European Union. The other main producers are Tunisia (155 000 tonnes), Turkey (90 000 tonnes), Syria (75 000 tonnes) and Morocco (45 000 tonnes). Production varies considerably from one year to another, and the world market fluctuates as a direct result of the Community market situation.

264. Estimated Community production eligible for aid in 1998/99 was around 1 920 000 tonnes, as against 2 394 000 tonnes in 1997/98. According to information received from the Member States when the olive and olive oil yields were laid down for the 1998/99 marketing year, there are around 530 million productive olive trees in the European Union. Some 2 million farms are engaged in olive growing.

265. In 1997/98 Community consumption was around 1 900 000 tonnes (73 % of world consumption). The most recent forecasts put consumption at a comparable level in 1998/99. Olive oil packaged in quantities of less than 5 kg accounts for the bulk of consumption (more than 90 % of the total). At the beginning of the 1998/99 marketing year, intervention stocks totalled 113 343 tonnes, but were down to around 25 500 tonnes at the end.

266. Greece and Spain are normally the main suppliers, and Italy, although itself an exporting producer, remains the main purchaser. In 1997/98 imports totalled 46 000 tonnes. Exports for the same marketing year reached around 188 000 tonnes, but only 94 500 tonnes were exported with refunds. The limit imposed on exports with refunds for that period under the WTO agreements was 130 380 tonnes (including carryover).

267. Since the 1998/99 marketing year, substantial changes have been made to the market organisation for olive oil, and the maximum guaranteed quantity (MGQ) has been divided among the producer Member States into national guaranteed quantities (NGQs). When production exceeds the NGQ, plus, where applicable, the carryover from the previous year, production aid (paid to olive growers) is reduced proportionally.

268. The Commission has accordingly undertaken to step up inspections at mills, adopt an objective method for determining yields in homogenous areas and to draw up a strategy for olive oil quality. Lastly, the scheme provides for aid measures for the production of table olives for those producer Member States who so desire.

269. In addition, consumption aid has been abolished, the intervention system was replaced by private storage arrangements, the small producers scheme discontinued and new planting discouraged.

Olive oil (1997/98)

Area planted ('000 hectares)	4 448
Production ('000 tonnes)	1 920
Imports ('000 tonnes)	46
Exports ('000 tonnes)	188

Source: Agriculture DG and Eurostat

Fresh fruit and vegetables

World market

270. World production of fresh fruit and vegetables is increasing steadily. In 1997 it totalled nearly 915 million tonnes, 1.1 % up on 1996 and 28.2 % above the average for the period 1989 to 1991 ([78]). Vegetables (including melons) account for around 65 % of this total. With production totalling 88 million tonnes, the Community was the world's second largest producer in 1997, after China (286 million tonnes).

271. In the case of citrus fruits, the first estimates for the 1998/99 marketing year ([79]) point to world production totalling some 93.2 million tonnes, 5.5 % less than in 1997/98 and 9.3 % down on the figure for 1996/97. With production estimated at around 9.3 million tonnes, the Community was, in 1998/99, in third place behind Brazil (20.6 million tonnes) and the United States (12.6 million tonnes), but ahead of China (9.1 million tonnes) and Mexico (5.1 million tonnes).

International trade

272. The volume of international trade in fresh fruit and vegetables varies from one product to another. In 1997/98, exports accounted for 10.4 % of world citrus production. Recent

([78]) Source: FAO Production Yearbook Vol. 51 — 1997.

([79]) Source: FAO 1998 annual statistics on fresh and processed citrus fruit.

figures are not available, but between 1993 and 1995, imports accounted for an average of 11 % of world production for pears, 9.6 % for onions, 9.4 % for apples, 8.3 % for peaches and 3.8 % for tomatoes. For 1995, Community exports accounted for the following percentages of international trade: lemons 15 %, oranges and small citrus fruits 11 %, apples 8.8 %, tomatoes 7.8 % and pears 6.3 %.

273. The European Union is a net importer of fresh fruit and vegetables: the volume of exports was only 54 % of that of imports in 1995 and 1996 and 70 % in 1997. In 1998 exports (3.35 million tonnes) represented 63 % of total imports (5.3 million tonnes). In the case of fruit only, exports represented 38 % of imports in 1998 (67 % for citrus fruit). By contrast, while the Community was a net importer of vegetables in 1995 and 1996, it recorded a surplus in 1997, with a drop in imports (– 39 %) and an increase in exports (+ 38 %). In 1998 exports were again down on 1997 (– 9 %) and imports were up (+ 30 %). Tomatoes account for the bulk of these fluctuations.

Community market

274. At about 7.2 million tonnes in 1998/99, *apple* production in the Community was slightly down on the three previous marketing years. The quantities withdrawn from the market fell from 4.6 % of EU production in 1996/97 to 4.1 % in 1997/98 and 3.7 % in 1998/99.

275. In 1998/99 the production of *pears* totalled around 1.96 million tonnes, i.e. 12 % less than in 1997/98 and 27 % less than the average for the marketing years 1991/92 to 1995/96. This decrease was accounted for mainly by Spain (down 21 % on 1997/98) and Portugal (down 88 %). The quantities withdrawn from the market amounted to 3.4 % of production, compared with 4.1 % for 1997/98 and 6.1 % for 1996/97.

276. The production of *peaches* picked up in 1998, totalling 2.6 million tonnes (+ 7 % on 1997). This included substantial increases in Greece (+ 59 %) and Italy (+ 23 %). Nonetheless the production figure for 1998 was below that for 1996 (– 19 %) and the average for the marketing years 1991 to 1995 (– 8 %). Withdrawals were well down (0.7 % of production compared with 3.7 % in 1997 and 16.4 % in 1996).

277. The market for *nectarines* in 1998 developed in much the same way as that for peaches, rising to 628 million tonnes, with increases being recorded mainly in Greece (+ 233 %, from 30 000 to 70 000 tonnes) and Italy (+ 21 %).

278. At 2.2 million tonnes, the production of *table grapes* for the 1998 marketing year, was much the same as in 1996 and 1997. Italy alone accounted for 66 % of EU production. Withdrawals remained negligible.

279. The production of *apricots* fell again in 1998 (it was 16 % down on 1997 and 31 % down on 1996) and was below the low figure recorded in 1995. Withdrawals decreased from 3.8 % of production in 1997 to 1 % in 1998.

280. Citrus production, which totalled 9.3 million tonnes in 1998/99, was 12 % down on 1997/98 but still exceeded the figures for 1996/97 and 1995/96. Spain remained Europe's largest producer, with 54 % of the total in 1998/99. Community production of *oranges* fell to 5.29 million tonnes (12 % down on 1997/98). At 1.7 million tonnes for 1997/98 and 1.5 million tonnes for 1998/99, *lemon* production returned to the average for the 1991/92 to 1995/96 marketing years. Production of *mandarins*, *clementines*, and *satsumas* was 17 %, 14 % and 12 % lower respectively than in 1997/98. Withdrawals in 1998/99 were down on 1997/98, to 1.5 % of Community production for oranges, 0.2 % for mandarins, 2.6 % for clementines and 1 % for satsumas, while withdrawals of lemons rose to 2 %.

281. Production of *cauliflowers* in 1998/99 was 2.16 million tonnes (3.5 % down on 1997/98). Withdrawals in 1998/99 were down to 5.3 % of production, compared with 7.8 % for 1997/98 and 8.8 % for 1996/97.

282. Tomato production in 1998/99 was up 10 % on 1996/97 and 3 % on 1995/96. Production rose significantly in Italy (+ 17 %) to 6.5 million tonnes. Withdrawals remained negligible at 1.3 % of production.

Main developments in legislation and policy

283. The new market organisation adopted by the Council in 1996 was, in 1999, being implemented for the third consecutive year. It makes producer organisations the key operators and provides for Community aid via operational funds so as to align production on demand, encourage the concentration of supply, cut production costs and promote care of the environment.

284. The conditions for the recognition and preliminary recognition of producer organisations were introduced in 1997 and 1998, as were the implementing rules concerning operational funds and intervention arrangements. The new legislation specifies, among other things, what type of action and expenditure is not eligible for financing under operational programmes.

285. Under the new market organisation, Community financing can be granted to recognised producer organisations that implement an operational programme. A total of 845 producer organisations, accounting for about 30 % of fruit and vegetable production in the European Union, submitted operational programmes for 1998. In 1999, the number rose to 1 082. The amount of Community aid available for 1998 was EUR 238 million, compared with EUR 199 million in 1997. In 1999 the value of financing rose to 2.5 % of the value of production marketed by producer organisations, compared with 2.0 % in 1997 and 1998.

286. Under the specific measures introduced, for a three-year period, for area payments for asparagus, aid payments were made for a total of 3 736 hectares in 1997, and aid applications were submitted for a total of 3 900 hectares in 1998.

287. To avoid any risk of budget difficulties as a result of an excessive volume of withdrawals, the Commission set intervention thresholds for the 1999/2000 marketing year for the following products: tomatoes (360 000 tonnes), cauliflowers (112 300 tonnes), apples (486 900 tonnes), peaches (254 700 tonnes), nectarines (83 700 tonnes), table grapes

(165 300 tonnes), lemons (73 100 tonnes), oranges (414 200 tonnes), satsumas (22 100 tonnes), mandarins (37 900 tonnes) and clementines (132 800 tonnes).

288. In June 1999 the Commission extended by one year the period of validity of the machinery for controlling imports of garlic originating in China.

289. The basic regulation on the common organisation of the market in fresh fruit and vegetables provides for a report on the operation of the market organisation at the end of 2000.

Fruit (1998)

Area planted ('000 hectares)	1 814 (*)
Production ('000 tonnes)	17 886
Imports ('000 tonnes)	2 692
Exports ('000 tonnes)	1 031

(*) Excluding Germany, Ireland, Italy and Austria.

Vegetables (1997)

Area planted ('000 hectares)	1 354 *
Production ('000 tonnes)	32 644
Imports ('000 tonnes)	885
Exports ('000 tonnes)	1 167

(*) Excluding Ireland, Italy and Austria

Bananas

290. The market figures for 1999 confirm the trends that have been observed since the establishment of the market organisation for bananas [80], namely price convergence and a better mix of origins making up Community supplies.

(80) Regulation (EEC) No 404/93 of 13.2.1993 (OJ L 47, 25.2.1993, p. 1).

291. Bananas are supplied by three main groups:

— the Community production regions (market share: 20.50 %);

— ACP countries (17.12 %);

— central and south American countries (62.39 %).

Reform of the market organisation for bananas

292. The new provisions of Title IV 'Trade with third countries' of Regulation (EEC) No 404/93 have applied since 1 January 1999 following the reform adopted in July 1998. The summary table below shows the main features of market supply management.

293. However, the Dispute Settlement Body of the World Trade Organisation took the view that the content of this legislation was not yet compatible with the Community's obligations. The aspects complained of relate to the import licence arrangements, the distribution of tariff quotas and the quantity fixed for traditional imports of ACP bananas. The United States was authorised to apply sanctions to a value of USD 191.4 million.

294. The Commission began consultations with the main parties concerned to find an appropriate solution and informed the Council of its interlocutors' positions on the possible options, particularly those put forward by the Dispute Settlement Body itself. Finding a solution that is compatible with the rules of the WTO and satisfactory to the parties concerned is no mean task.

295. For Community bananas the producer groups receive aid to make up the difference between the flat-rate reference income, established on the basis of the 1991 figures for the four production areas adjusted upwards (+ 5 % for 1998) and the average production income during the year in question. For bananas marketed in 1998 the amount of the compensatory aid ([81]) was EUR 24.42/100 kilograms with additional aid of EUR 3.19/100 kg for Portuguese bananas, and the volume marketed was 786 232 tonnes. Expenditure on the compensatory aid for 1998 totalled EUR 193 million, compared with EUR 201.9 million in 1997.

Bananas (1998)

Area planted (million hectares)	–
Production (million tonnes)	786 232
Imports ('000 tonnes)	3 050

Source: Agriculture DG

([81]) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1063/1999 (OJ L 129, 22.5.1999, p. 25).

Market organisation for bananas: main mechanisms for managing market supply (arrangements in force since 1.1.1999)

Origin	Instrument	Customs duty (for 3 and 4)	Maximum quantity (tonnes net)
1. EU	Compensatory aid		854 000
Canary Islands			420 000
Guadeloupe			150 000
Martinique			219 000
Madeira and others			50 000
Crete, Lakonia			15 000
2. Traditional ACP quantities	Overall quantities	Exemption	857 700
3. All bananas other than 1 and 2, including:	Tariff quotas	EUR 75/tonne	
	– (bound)		2 200 000
	– (additional)		353 000
	Sub-quota (%):	EUR 75/tonne	
Ecuador	26.17		
Costa Rica	25.61		
Colombia	23.03		
Panama	15.76		
Altre [1]	9.43		
4. All origins for quantities in excess of the tariff quota	Non-quota	EUR 850/tonne, 20% reduction over six years	No limit
ACP in excess of 2 and 3		Difference of ECU 200/tonne in relation to the full duty	

[1] Customs duty exemption for non-traditional ACP quantities.

Community production

296. Community production in 1998 (786 232 tonnes) was in the end below the estimated ± 830 000 tonnes after hurricane George hit Guadeloupe. For 1999, the estimate is 786 000 tonnes, as a result of the impact of hurricane George on Guadeloupe's production and also the storms in the Canary Islands and Madeira at the beginning of the year.

ACP imports

297. Imports of ACP bananas in 1998 amounted to 656 000 tonnes, of which 595 000 tonnes were traditional ACP bananas. They are likely to increase in 1999.

Provenance	1997		1998	
	(tonnes)	%	(tonnes)	%
EU	**810 537**	**20.44**	**786 232**	**20.50**
Greece	3 901	0.10	3 589	0.09
Spain	403 999	10 19	437 414	11.40
France				
Martinique	277 013	6.99	240 499	6.27
Guadeloupe	97 734	2.46	74 294	1.94
Portugal	27 890	0.70	30 436	0.79
ACP	**693 054**	**17.48**	**656 548**	**17.12**
Belize	53 144	1.34	53 431	1.39
Cameroon	157 123	3.96	157 123	4.10
Cape Verde	0	0.00	0	0.00
Dominica	35 290	0.89	27 144	0.71
Dominican Rep	49 031	1.24	55 272	1.45
Grenada	101	0.00	54	0.00
Ivory Coast	166 247	4.19	158 243	4.13
Jamaica	76 978	1.94	61 989	1.62
Madagascar	0	0.00	0	0.00
Somalia	21 608	0.54	7 018	0.18
St Lucie	70 686	1.78	70 461	1.84
St Vincent	29 981	0.76	38 737	1.01
Surinam	29 257	0.74	21 218	0.55
Others	3 610	0.09	5 403	0.14
Dollar zone	**2 462 026**	**62.08**	**2 393 143**	**62.39**
Colombia	568 717	14.34	533 172	13.90
Costa Rica	603 052	15.21	633 750	16.52
Ecuador	738 475	18.62	563 718	14.70
Honduras	70 371	1.77	150 713	3.93
Guatemala	58 330	1.47	61 226	1.60
Nicaragua	29 674	0.75	10 740	0.28
Panama	357 921	9.03	402 155	10.48
Venezuela	30 189	0.76	30 069	0.78
Others	4 675	0.12	7 600	0.20
A.N. other	624	0.02	0	0.00
Total	**3 965 617**	**100.00**	**3 835 923**	**100.00**

Sources: Etats membres pour UE - Comext (Eurostat) pour ACP et DOLLAR/Cameroun 1998: Estimation

Processed fruit and vegetables

World and Community markets

298. Information on products processed from fruit and vegetables remains patchy. As far as the Community is concerned, it relates almost exclusively to products qualifying for processing aid.

299. World production of tomatoes for processing totalled around 24.3 million tonnes for the 1998/99 marketing year. The leading producer countries were the United States (8.5 million tonnes in 1998/99 as against 9 million tonnes in 1997/98), the EC (8 million tonnes as against 6.8 million tonnes) and Turkey (1.8 million tonnes as against 1.1 million tonnes).

300. The rise in Community production (1.2 million tonnes) concerned all products, i.e. concentrate (+ 0.7 million tonnes), peeled tomatoes (+ 0.2 million tonnes) and 'other products' (+ 0.2 million tonnes). However, of the 6.9 million tonnes of tomatoes processed in the Community into products on which processing aid is payable, Community aid was actually paid on only 6.6 million tonnes, or 92 % (6.3 million tonnes for 1997/98). Of those quantities, 66 % was used in the manufacture of concentrate. Except in the 1997/98 marketing year, the quota of 6.9 million tonnes continues to be exceeded. During the 1999/2000 marketing year, production is expected to rise not only in the Community but also throughout the world.

301. Around 480 000 tonnes of peaches were tinned in syrup and/or natural juice in the Community in 1998/99, compared with around 426 000 tonnes in the previous marketing year. For the second year in succession, production was significantly below normal and the guarantee threshold (582 000 t) as a result of unfavourable weather conditions. This product continues to feature among the Community's exports (113 000 t in 1998).

302. EC production of Williams and Rocha pears in syrup and/or natural juice totalled over 162 000 tonnes for the 1998/99 marketing year, i.e. 58 % above the guarantee threshold. Italy continues to be the main EC producer (49 % of the total), followed by Spain (31 %) and France (15 %). The Community is a net importer of this product, its exports in 1998 totalling 5 000 tonnes of finished product, as against imports of 33 000 tonnes.

Main legislative and policy developments

303. In principle the market organisation governing this sector covers all products processed from fruit and vegetables. However, Community support is concentrated on a few products.

— Processing aid is, subject to compliance with a minimum producer price, paid on peaches, pears, tomatoes, prunes, dried figs and pineapples.

— Aid is paid for the buying-in and storage of dried grapes and dried figs at the end of the marketing year; dried grapes are also eligible for area aid.

— Quotas of mushrooms can be imported duty-free.

— A system of minimum import prices exists for dried grapes and certain products processed from cherries and for imports of soft fruit from certain central and east European countries, including the Baltic States.

— In response to the request from the Council in connection with the 1999/2000 prices review, the Commission drew up a draft measure to increase Portugal's tomato concentrate quota for the 1999/2000 marketing year by 83 468 tonnes and, for the 2000/01 marketing year, by a quantity to be calculated once production in 1999/2000 was known.

— Raspberries for processing and dried grapes qualify under specific measures to improve quality and marketing.

304. For the 1999/2000 marketing year, the Council amended Regulation (EC) No 2202/96 ([82]) so that the penalty for overrunning the threshold for the processing of citrus fruit is applied in the following, rather than the same, marketing year.

305. As compared with the preceding marketing year, for 1999/2000 the minimum producer price was reduced for tomatoes (– 3 %), peaches (– 7.8 %) and pears (– 9.4 %); it was increased for figs (+ 3.0 %). The processing aid was cut by 11.4 % for tomatoes and increased by 0.6 % for peaches in syrup and/or natural juice, 5 % for Williams and Rocha pears in syrup and/or natural juice and 2.8 % for tinned pineapples. This development is connected with the price in euros of the raw material in third countries.

306. New rules of application for the granting of Community aid and storage arrangements for dried grapes and dried figs have been laid down and are to be applied from 1999/2000.

307. In the case of dried grapes, the basic aid per hectare was kept at EUR 2 785. This aid is paid only for specialised areas meeting certain yield criteria.

308. The minimum import price arrangements introduced in 1997 for certain soft fruit originating in Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and the Czech Republic continued to apply. Under those arrangements, the minimum import prices apply permanently and no longer on the basis of an ad hoc Commission decision. They will shortly be extended to the Baltic States. Import prices were above the minimum prices fixed.

309. The basic regulation on the common organisation of the markets in processed fruit and vegetables provides for the presentation, in the year 2000, of a report on the application of the market organisation.

Wine

310. The measures on the elimination of the by-products of winemaking, on storage aid and on support for the use of must to increase alcoholic strength and for the manufacture of

([82]) OJ L 297, 21.11.1996, p. 49.

grape juice were confirmed. Compulsory distillation was discontinued and will be replaced with crisis distillation measures. A new measure was introduced to preserve the major market outlet that is potable alcohol.

311. The provisions on the traceability of products, proper information for, and the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of consumers and producers, such as those on accompanying documents, the description and presentation of products, oenological practices and the protection of designations of origin, were incorporated. The main innovation relating to product specifications involves the possibility for other specific particulars to be shown on the label, in addition to the compulsory or optional terms specifically defined in Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999, provided they do not mislead the consumer and are documented by the bottler.

312. Wine production in the Community (excluding must not processed into wine) in the 1998/99 wine year totalled 159 million hl. Community production is forecast to rise by 11 % in the current wine year (1999/2000) (176 million hl) as compared with the previous wine year. The rise is expected to be very small in Spain (31 million hl) and Italy (57.6 million hl), large in Portugal, where the extra 4 million hl merely indicate a return to normal (7.2 million hl), quite appreciable in Austria (2.7 million hl) and, above all, in France (60.2 million hl) and Germany (13 million hl). The IWO's world production forecasts are for between 270 million hl and 285 million hl for 1999. Areas under wine grape varieties in the Community again fell slightly, amounting to 3.28 million ha in 1997/98, or 1.3 % lower than in 1996/97. The Community accounted for around 62 % of world wine production in the 1997/98 wine year. Going on the latest figures from the Instituto Européo de Coyuntura Vitivinicola, wine output in millions of hectolitres in 1999 in the countries of the southern hemisphere was as follows: Argentina 18.3, Australia 8.6, Brazil 3.2, Chile 4.3, New Zealand 0.7, South Africa 9.2, and Uruguay/Paraguay 1.1 together.

313. The European Community was the world's largest exporter with 12.8 million hl in 1998, up on the 12.2 million hl exported in 1997. For 1998 the chief traditional buyers of Community wine were the United States (close on 3 million hl), Japan (1.9 million hl), Switzerland (1.6 million hl) and Canada (1.1 million hl).

314. Imports from third countries also rose, amounting to 5.9 million hl in 1998, i.e. 7 % more than in 1997.

315. Wine imports in 1998 came mainly from Australia (1 million hl), Bulgaria (609 501 hl), Chile (780 906 hl), South Africa (760 439 hl) and the United States (815 626 hl). US exports increased significantly compared with 1997 (+ 31 %).

316. The Member States importing most wine in 1998 were the United Kingdom (44 % of the Community total) and Germany (25 % of the Community total).

317. Calculated on the basis of imports, intra-Community trade increased sharply between 1997 and 1998, rising from 30.8 million hl to 36.3 million hl (up 18 %). It had increased by 4 % between 1996 and 1997.

318. Wine consumption declined again during the 1997/98 wine year to 33.6 l/head (in 1996/97 it stood at 34.7 l/head). There were, however, possible signs of a recovery in 1998/99, and on the basis of provisional statistics supplied by the Member States, it looked set to reach 34.4 l/head.

319. At 118.7 million hl, the stocks at the end of 1998/99 were slightly down on 1997/98 (119.1 million hl).

320. In the 1998/99 wine year, preventive distillation was opened for a total of 9.45 million hl. For 1999/2000, the figure was 10 million hl.

Wine (1998)

Area planted ('000 ha)	3 283
Production ('000 hl)	159 000
Imports ('000 hl)	5 900
Exports ('000 hl)	12 800

Source: Agriculture DG, Eurostat and IWO

Tobacco

Market developments

321. At 6.7 million tonnes, world tobacco production in 1998 was 17.4 % down on 1997. In spite of having produced 27.2 % less than in 1997, China was still the leading producer, with 37.8 % of world production. The United States, India and Brazil took second, third and fourth places respectively. With 5.1 % of world production, the European Union was fifth. In 1998 the European Union produced 342 000 tonnes of leaf tobacco, a small increase (2.1 %) over 1997.

322. Tobacco prices fell slightly on the Malawian and Zimbabwean markets. Price trends on those markets give a good indication of world price trends, particularly for flue-cured and light air-cured varieties. Prices on European markets fell, in particular for oriental varieties. World demand for leaf tobacco decreased by 0.6 % between 1997 and 1998.

323. The EC exported 178 674 tonnes of tobacco to the rest of the world in 1998, compared with 168 255 tonnes in 1997. Exports were mostly of oriental varieties, which are sought after for their aromatic characteristics. The large rise in Community exports can be explained largely by the increase in exports of flue-cured, light air-cured and sun-cured varieties and other tobacco and tobacco refuse in 1998. The EC imported 541 200 tonnes of tobacco in 1998.

324. Community production is stable, the 1992 reform of the common organisation of the market in tobacco having introduced a system of quotas by Member State and by group of varieties. There are now eight groups of varieties, while buying-in and export refunds have been abolished. For the 1998 harvest, the quota was 350 163 tonnes, with Community production 2.3 % down.

325. A further reform of the tobacco market organisation, which seeks to encourage quality production and provides for accompanying measures for voluntary abandonment of tobacco growing, has applied from the 1999 harvest.

326. The new variable premium system will be introduced over a three-year period and will be fully in force from 2002. Its underlying principle is that a variable component of the premium available (from 30 % to 45 %) is allocated to producers in line with the market price, the designated indicator of quality. The variation is applicable by batch and by variety within each producer group.

327. With a view to encouraging producers to switch to other crops, a system was approved for buying back quotas from producers leaving the sector. Producers whose quotas were bought back during the 1999 harvest year are to qualify for amounts determined by group of varieties on payment of the premiums for the 2000, 2001 and 2002 harvests. Commission Regulation (EC) No 1823/1999 fixes the quantities of groups of high-quality varieties.

328. The Member States will have to set aside a national reserve of production quotas by group of varieties for each harvest. The aim is to ensure that the previously closed tobacco sector is opened up: the reserve will be apportioned with a view to strengthening existing production and helping young farmers to set up, in accordance with objective criteria laid down by the Member States.

Tobacco (1998)

Area planted (ha)	139 100
Production ('000 tonnes)	342
Imports ('000 tonnes)	541.2
Exports ('000 tonnes)	178.7

Source: Agriculture DG and 'World Tobacco Markets & Trade' (USDA publication)

Seeds

Market developments

329. In 1998 the total area given over to seed production and eligible for Community aid ([83]) was 439 512 ha. For the Member States taken together, this represents an increase of about 17 % on the previous year.

([83]) The market organisation for seeds provides for the granting of aid for the production of basic seed and certified seed belonging to some 40 different species of agricultural plants, including various species of fodder plants, rice and flax.

330. The area cultivated for the production of seeds of fodder grasses and legumes totalled 205 834 ha and 165 321 ha respectively, representing an overall increase on 1997 of 19 % and around 20 % respectively.

331. The total area used for rice seeds was 18 569 ha, representing an increase of around 5 % on 1997. More specifically, compared with 1997, the areas used for the production of rice seeds of the indica type (4 451 ha) and japonica type (12 357 ha) were about 29 % up and 8 % down respectively.

332. The areas used for growing seeds for fibre flax and linseed production were 27 076 ha and 20 503 ha respectively. Compared with 1997 and for the EU as a whole, this meant an increase of around 2 % in the case of fibre flax and of 8 % in the case of linseed.

333. The area sown to produce hybrid maize seed was 56 687 ha. This represents a reduction of around 2 % on 1997 for the EU as a whole.

334. In the case of seeds eligible for Community aid in the 1997/98 marketing year, total EC imports (75 980 t) again exceeded exports to third countries (23 179 t), thus confirming the trend observed over the last decade. Imports of hybrid maize seed totalled 65 317 t, of which 60 558 t (around 93 %) were simple hybrids.

Changes in the market organisation for seeds

335. On 24 June 1999 the Council adopted a regulation fixing the aid granted in the seeds sector for the 2000/01 and 2001/02 marketing years ([84]) and amending Regulation (EEC) No 2358/71 ([85]) as regards seeds of rice, hemp and perennial ryegrass.

336. In the case of rice seeds, the japonica/indica classification was replaced by one based on seed size, on the sames lines as the regulation on the common organisation of the market in rice.

337. For hemp seeds, the aid for which has traditionally been paid only on the monoecious varieties, eligibility was extended to the new dioecious varieties with an alcaloid (THC) content of less than 0.3 % for 2000 and 2001 and less than 0.2 % for subsequent marketing years.

338. In the case of ryegrass, with prices on the external markets no longer justifying the distinction between three groups of varieties, a single rate of aid will apply from the 2002/03 marketing year, after a transitional period during which the aid for the three groups is to be aligned gradually.

Hops

World market

339. The world area under hops stands at around 71 500 ha, of which almost 55 000 ha are located in member countries of the International Hop Growers' Convention (IHGC) and

([84]) Council Regulation (EC) No 1405/1999, 24.6.1999, OJ L 164, 30.6.1999, p. 17.

([85]) Council Regulation (EEC) No 2358/71, 26.10.1971, OJ L 246, 5.11.1971, p. 1.

the producer Member States in the European Community. China, too, is a major producer, but its production can only be estimated, since no precise figures are available.

340. Areas under hops in the IHGC members and the EC were down 14.89 % in 1998, the total reduction being around 9 600 ha, with falls of about 2 400 ha in the EC, particularly in Germany (about 1 700 ha), about 2 700 ha in the United States and about 1 750 ha in the Czech Republic.

341. At around 2 230 000 Ztr, the 1998 world harvest was 10.70 % down on 1997. The quality of production was lower, with an alpha-acid content of 6.29 % and alpha-acid production of 7 026 tonnes (9 300 t in 1997).

342. Although the yield was 2.5 % down compared with the 1997 harvest, it was still 9 % above the average for the last 20 years.

Community market

343. Hops are grown in eight Member States of the Community (Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Austria, Portugal and the United Kingdom), with Germany accounting for 80 % of the 24 371 ha devoted to hop growing in the EU in 1998. Compared with the 1997 harvest, areas were down 2 414 ha, or 9 %.

344. With production totalling 755 890 Ztr, the 1998 harvest was far smaller than in 1997 (– 9.74 %). The average yield per hectare, however, was identical to the previous harvest at 1.55 tonnes/ha or 31 Ztr/ha.

345. Production quality was good, with an average alpha-acid content of 7.5 % across the Community for the three categories of varieties, the equivalent of 2 853 tonnes of alpha acid, or 117 kg/ha for beer production in 1999.

346. Overall, the average price of hops sold under contract came to EUR 197/Ztr, i.e. EUR 5/Ztr down on the 1997 harvest.

347. The average price on the free market rose sharply (from EUR 64/Ztr in 1997 to EUR 92/Ztr in 1998), approaching the price it fetched for the 1996 harvest.

Hops (1998)

Area planted ('000 ha)	24.4
Production ('000 tonnes)	37.8
Imports ('000 tonnes)	2.5
Exports ('000 tonnes)	12.3

Source: Agriculture DG

348. Under the market organisation for hops, aid is granted to hop producers to enable them to attain a reasonable income level. The Council fixed the aid at EUR 480/ha for all varieties for a period of five years from the 1996 harvest. The same rate of aid is granted for areas set aside temporarily or grubbed up; in 1998 these totalled 1 679 ha, including 1 623 ha in Germany.

349. Estimates for the Community harvest in 1999 are lower than for the previous year.

Flowers and live plants

350. This sector covers a wide range of products: bulbs, live plants (ornamentals and nursery products), cut flowers and foliage. The market organisation includes quality standards and customs duties, with no specific protective measures against imports apart from any safeguard measures that might prove necessary. In 1996 the Council adopted a three-year promotion programme (1997–99) eligible for Community financing of EUR 15 million a year, possibly rising to 60 % of the actual cost of the measures implemented by groups representative of activities in this sector, the aim being to boost consumption of Community products in the EC. The programme also provides for a study to be carried out at the end of the three-year period, in order to assess the extent to which the objectives have been achieved and draw the consequences for any similar measures in the future.

351. In recent years, production and trade have grown on both the Community and third-country markets. In 1998 EC production was worth a total of EUR 13.4 billion, i.e. 6 % of final agricultural production.

352. The total area devoted to ornamental horticulture is around 115 000 ha, including nearly 22 000 ha for bulb production, principally in the Netherlands.

353. In 1998 Community imports from third countries totalled 311 823 tonnes (EUR 984 million), a rise of around 84 % on the figures for 1989. Fresh cut flowers accounted for about half of those exports, the EC being the biggest market in the world in this respect. Under agreements with third countries such as the Generalised System of Preferences in the case of Colombia and other central and south American countries, and the agreements concluded with the ACP States under the Lomé Convention, most of the flowers (approximately 80 %) are exempt from customs duty.

354. All told, five Mediterranean countries (Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Morocco, and the West Bank and the Gaza Strip) enjoy tariff exemptions for certain cut flowers (roses and carnations) within set quotas, provided that the import price is not below a certain percentage of the corresponding Community producer price.

355. Israel is still the EC's largest supplier of fresh cut flowers (40 700 t), followed by Kenya (29 600 t) and Colombia (19 000 t). Other countries that supply the Community with products from the sector as a whole include Poland and Zimbabwe, which now supply three times more than in 1990, and Ecuador, which exported 25 times more to the EC in 1998 than it did eight years ago.

356. In 1998 Community exports to third countries totalled around 328 000 tonnes (EUR 1 064 million), the principal exports in order of importance being live plants and nursery products, bulbs, fresh cut flowers and foliage.

357. The external trade balance for the entire sector for 1998 was positive, both financially (around EUR 80 million) and in terms of quantities (16 079 t), something which had not occurred since 1993. This was due to the fact that the export surpluses for two lines of production (bulbs and live plants) amounted to EUR 263 million and EUR 185 million respectively.

Market developments — animal products

Milk and milk products

World market

358. According to FAO estimates, world production of milk (including cows' milk, buffalo milk, sheep's milk and goats' milk) in 1999 was, at 559 million tonnes, likely to be 4 million tonnes (or just 0.7 %) up on 1998. The production of cows' milk accounted for all of the increase, whereas in previous years it had, despite the increase in production in Australasia, remained more or less stable given the decline in production in Russia and the other countries of eastern Europe.

359. Asia: the increase in production in India, where more than half the milk produced is buffalo milk, slowed down in some regions. In 1999 India was expected to produce 78 million tonnes and become the world's second producer after the EC and ahead of the United States. This increase in production in India has been underpinned by growing domestic demand. Nevertheless, per capita annual consumption is only 65 kg, less than a quarter of what it is in western countries. Pakistan, the other major producer in the region and fifth in the world, was expected to produce slightly over 23 million tonnes in 1999, i.e. a year-on-year increase of 1 million tonnes since 1994.

360. In Latin America, production looked set to increase in most countries, from 58 million tonnes in 1998 to more than 59 million tonnes in 1999. Brazil is both the region's largest milk producer (sixth in the world) and the foremost importer among the Mercosur countries. While its production was expected to exceed 22 million tonnes in 1999, Brazil's domestic consumption was also set to absorb large quantities of milk products from Argentina and Uruguay.

361. At 84.9 million tonnes, milk production in eastern Europe in 1999 looked set to reach the same overall total as in 1998, with, however, some differences from country to country. In the former Soviet Union, the decline continued. However, production was on the increase, in particular in Poland, Romania and the Czech Republic and, to a lesser extent, in other countries. Supplies of feedingstuffs are still limited, with consequent further reductions in herds. The financial crisis in Russia the previous year also hit its neighbours, generating price increases which dampened consumption and allowed supply to outstrip demand. In addition, consumers are now moving towards cheaper substitute products such as vegetable oils. Similarly, consumers in the region are switching to products like long-life milk, soft cheeses, ice-cream and desserts, while consumption of traditional products is falling.

362. In the United States, production increased very slightly in 1998. Once again, those who saw the BST (bovine somatotrophin) programme as the answer to all the industry's problems and were forecasting a spectacular leap in production were disappointed. In Canada, maintaining processing quotas for milk will leave production practically unchanged.

363. In Australasia, weather conditions were a key factor, affecting both major players in the region. In Australia, the very favourable weather conditions in the last milk year helped to increase production to over 10 million tonnes (+ 8.4 %). In this region of the world, milk production is affected by highly changeable weather conditions that bring large fluctuations from one year to the next. In 1996 the weather was very favourable, giving way in 1997 to a drought affecting much of Australia, and during the first half of 1998 the weather conditions were also unfavourable. There is a trend towards increased use of compound feeds in dairy farming in Australia. In New Zealand a drought put paid to any increase in milk production in the last milk year. The country had, however, shown strong growth — amounting to a year-on-year increase of 8 % — between 1995 and 1998, on the strength of good weather conditions for grazing and favourable world price trends in 1995 and 1996. Falls in world prices have always been offset by devaluations of the New Zealand dollar, a policy sometimes followed by Australia with regard to its own currency.

Community market

364. The dairy herd was expected to be down 385 000 head to 21.1 million, a fall of 1.8 % by the end of 1999, which should be partly offset by a 1.4 % increase in yields. Production would thus be down 70 000 tonnes to 120.5 million tonnes, though the Member States forecast a slight increase in milk deliveries. The latter should amount to 113.8 million tonnes, up 310 000 tonnes, mainly in the United Kingdom and Spain.

365. Drinking milk output continued to fall (– 0.9 %), while production of cream for direct consumption looked set to rise substantially in 1999, increasing by 2.3 %. Butter production was expected to rise 1.5 % to 1.86 million tonnes in 1999, representing an increase of 27 000 tonnes, concentrated in Germany, Ireland, Belgium and France. Butter consumption has levelled off at 1.79 million tonnes, but in 1999 estimated per capita consumption was 4.78 kg, down 0.2 %.

366. Cheese production was expected to fall by around 58 000 tonnes to 6.6 million tonnes (– 0.9 %) in 1999, which would be the first time cheese output had actually decreased, though growth had been slowing down since 1996. Consumption was also expected to fall by 0.3 % or 19 000 tonnes in 1999.

367. Per capita consumption also fell in most Member States, in particular in those where traditionally it was most firmly established, e.g. Denmark, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Greece and the Netherlands. The United Kingdom, however, recorded a rise (+ 3.2 %).

368. Milk powder production rose by some 39 000 tonnes to 2.13 million tonnes, an increase that can be put down to the 2.9 % rise in skimmed-milk powder output to 1.1 million tonnes. Whole-milk and semi-skimmed milk powder reached the same level as in the previous year.

369. Casein production was down 7 000 tonnes in 1999, having recorded an increase of 14 000 tonnes in 1998.

370. At 1.28 million tonnes, condensed-milk production was down 2.3 %, resuming its long-term decline of 1.6 % a year.

371. Other figures worthy of note include: the sharp drop — to 727 600 in 1999 — in the number of dairy farms (the annual rate of change in 1995–99 (EU-15) being 6.89 %); the average number of cows per holding (which rose to 28.9); and the average quantity of milk delivered per holding (156.4 t).

372. Since 1995, overall consumption of dairy products in the EC has been around 112 million tonnes. It is estimated at 112.8 million tonnes for all uses made of the milk available in 1999.

373. In 1996 Community stocks were at an all-time low: in March of that year there was scarcely a single tonne of either butter or SMP (skimmed-milk powder) in public storage. Stocks of SMP subsequently began to rise in response to slack demand both inside the EC and elsewhere, although this appears to have changed in recent months. In previous years the quantities of butter bought in were very small, but they could well rise in 1999, though not much above 50 000 tonnes.

374. Internal prices for milk products in 1999 showed conflicting trends, particularly at the start of the year. The price for butter began the year at 99.4 % of the intervention price, drifted down until early May (91.3 %) and held steady at that level until July, whereupon it began to climb again. The price for SMP showed little or no change until February, when it began to move upwards, reaching the intervention price level around mid-June. This did not, however, mark the end of the rise.

375. Export refunds on milk powder and cheese were increased in February and in April respectively.

376. EC dairy exports fell 2.2 % in 1998, i.e. by 340 000 tonnes milk equivalent, while imports were in excess of 3.6 million tonnes (including casein and fresh products). In 1999, forecasts point to a small fall in exports and a slight rise in imports.

377. On 10 December 1999 the Commission adopted a proposal ([86]) to amend Article 14 of Regulation (EC) No 1255/1999 ([87]) as regards the school milk programme. The proposal

([86]) COM(1999) 608 final.

([87]) OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 48.

provides for the continuation of the existing scheme with 50 % co-funding from the Member States or the milk industry to improve cost-effectiveness. As in the past, the quantity of milk subsidised will be 0.25 litres per pupil per day.

Milk and milk products (1998)

Number of dairy cows ('000 head))	21 506	
Production ('000 tonnes))	120 837	(cows' milk)
	113 403	(cows' milk delivered to dairies)
	38 793	(fresh milk and fresh milk products)
	1 833	(butter)
	6 341	(cheese)
	1 081	(skimmed-milk powder)
	1 015	(other milk powder)
	1 242	(concentrated milk)
	141	(casein)
Imports ('000 tonnes)	71	(butter)
	100	(cheese)
Exports ('000 tonnes)	222	(butter)
	453	(cheese)
Source: Eurostat, Agriculture DG, WTO and FAO.		

Beef and veal

Market situation

378. According to FAO data, world beef and veal production, estimated at 53.8 million tonnes for 1998, was slightly down, by around 0.1 %, on 1997, still accounting for just over a quarter of total meat production.

379. EC beef and veal production, totalling some 7.624 million tonnes in 1998, was 3.4 % down on 1997. It now accounts for only about 14 % of world production.

380. The supply of beef and veal increased in North America and certain producer countries in Asia, in particular China and India.

381. Beef production in Australia fell in 1996 as a result of the drought, and market conditions meant that exports from Australia and New Zealand were reduced to below their share of the tariff quota for exports to their traditional north American export market, but Australian production in 1997 and 1998 was up on 1996. As compared with 1996, production grew 4 % in 1997 and 7.6 % in 1998.

382. In eastern Europe and especially in Russia, production continued to decrease with the fall in herd sizes and in productivity per head. In Russia, beef/veal production in 1998 was around 14 % down on 1996.

383. On a world market experiencing dynamic economic growth and a strong trend towards meat consumption, beef/veal consumption was hampered by consumer fears about BSE (bovine spongiform encephalopathy).

384. This slowdown in world trade was encouraged by the fall in beef imports in south-east Asia, which now accounts for around a quarter of trade. Nevertheless, the situation in Asia was expected to settle down after the crisis that hit the region in 1998, which could only have a positive impact on beef trade for 1999.

385. Now officially recognised as free of foot-and-mouth disease, Argentina and Uruguay, the two exporting countries of Latin America, will probably increase their exports of fresh/chilled beef to the north American markets, where they can fetch higher prices.

386. More favourable access conditions on some import markets pointed to a trend reversal on the international markets in 1999 and thus firmer beef prices throughout the world. Nevertheless, the crisis in Russia in 1998 depressed the beef market in Ireland in particular. The fall-off in Russian imports (which account for 40 % of Community exports) from September 1998 brought prices down by 10 % on average, thus increasing supply in relation to possible outlets.

387. In 1998 cattle numbers declined in many countries, including the United States (where the decrease was put at some 2.0 %), Australia (– 0.1 %) and New Zealand (– 1.7 %).

388. World production is therefore thought to have remained unchanged for 1998, whereas the medium-term trend is for an increase of around 1.4 % a year through small rises in the developed countries.

389. In 1998 the Community market in beef and veal was up on 1997; there was a price rise of 2.2 % for adult bovine animals (R3), while for heifers (R3) and cows (O3) the increases were 3.7 % and 1.7 % respectively.

390. Premiums for the early slaughter of calves up to November 1998, for slaughterings with a view to the eradication of BSE in the United Kingdom and for the processing of calves applicable to the end of 1999 in Ireland, France, the UK and Portugal doubtless helped to reduce net Community production in the short term.

391. Plans to eradicate BSE were implemented in several Member States, including the United Kingdom. Alongside veterinary health checks of identified herds and cattle feed, these plans seek to eliminate from the food chain the meat of animals likely to be affected by BSE. By August 1999 over 3.499 million cattle, in particular cull dairy cows, had been slaughtered.

392. Again with a view to restoring sound conditions on the market for veal in the wake of the BSE crisis, premiums for the early marketing of calves under a programme which expired in November 1998 and for the processing of such animals had, by the end of September 1999, been paid on 3.60 million and 2.716 million head respectively.

393. The market price for the reference quality (uncastrated adult males of class R3) remained higher than 80 % of the intervention price, the threshold that triggers support measures, whereas, compared with 1997, prices for bovine carcases of classes R3 and R4 followed an upward and downward trend respectively, and the average Community price in 1998 was 78.0 % for class R3 and 67.9 % for class R4. In October 1999 the average price for R3 and R4 carcases was around 77 % of the intervention price.

394. From April 1996 to the end of March 1999, 719 000 tonnes were bought in from the market (the last quantities bought in). By contrast, sales of intervention stocks from 1 January to 31 August 1999 totalled only about 308 000 tonnes. Physical stocks at 31 August 1999 were put at 247 000 tonnes.

395. Although slightly up, per capita consumption of beef and veal remained below the level considered normal before the outbreak of the BSE crisis in 1996.

396. Consumer confidence in the EC could be restored through programmes to promote quality beef and veal, to which the Community contributes up to 60 % of the eligible expenditure. After the crisis referred to above, the budgetary authority substantially increased the funds available for promoting quality beef and veal. In the budget years from 1993 to 1999, the Community backed specific promotion programmes with actual funds of around EUR 76 million. Towards the end of 1999, the Commission contributed about EUR 8 million to such programmes, in addition to a total of EUR 7 million for information campaigns on the labelling of beef and veal.

397. At 387 000 tonnes in 1998, against 429 000 tonnes in 1997, beef/veal imports were in line with the normal level of Community imports observed in recent years.

398. Exports of beef/veal and live cattle to third countries, which totalled 769 000 tonnes in 1998, were 27 % down on 1997 on account of the difficulties stemming from the BSE crisis and sales to Russia. In 1999, in view of the comparative recovery of the Russian economy, beef and veal exports are expected to be in line with those recorded in preceding years.

399. As a result of the measures taken in 1996 to deal with the BSE crisis and of improved sales to Russia, the Community price for beef carcases levelled off in September and October 1999 at around 75 % of the intervention price, while the price for the reference quality of young bovine animals (R3) was above the threshold of 80 % of the intervention price.

Labelling of beef/veal

400. In the wake of the BSE crisis, the Council adopted Regulation (EC) No 820/97 [88] with a view to restoring stability on the beef market, in particular by improving the condi-

(88) OJ L 117, 7.5.1997, p. 1.

tions governing production and marketing. To that end, a Community labelling system based on objective marketing criteria was established in order to encourage consumer confidence in the quality of meat on offer.

401. The system should have become mandatory throughout the Community from 1 January 2000, but lack of progress in implementing the beef/veal labelling arrangements in the various Member States prevented this.

402. On 13 October 1999, in order to address the situation, the Commission presented two draft regulations to Parliament and the Council, the first temporarily extending the current voluntary labelling provisions and the second again putting forward, for implementation in two stages, general rules on the compulsory system. The Commission's proposal was that, initially, the mandatory particulars on the labelling should focus on information that could be confirmed and was available at the time of slaughter (date and place of slaughter and type of animal).

403. On 16 December 1999 Parliament approved the proposal to extend the period of validity of the existing voluntary system for a maximum of eight months (i.e. to September 2000). Because of the tight schedule for adoption of the extension of the regulation (31 December 1999), the Commission had to reserve the possibility of presenting to the Council an urgent proposal based on Article 19 of Regulation (EC) No 820/97, for adoption before the end of 1999. Such a proposal was necessary in order to avoid a legal vacuum as a result of the automatic lapsing of the voluntary system. In view of the divergence between the Parliament and Council positions on first reading, the Commission adopted the abovementioned emergency proposal once Parliament's vote of 16 December 1999 was known, and took account of Parliament's wishes as far as possible, in particular by providing for a shorter extension of the period of validity. The extension adopted by the Council now runs until 31 August 2000 only.

Beef/veal (1998)

Number of animals ('000 head)	82 850
Production ('000 tonnes)	7 624
Imports ('000 tonnes)	387
Exports ('000 tonnes)	769

Source: Agriculture DG, Eurostat and FAO.

Sheepmeat and goatmeat

404. The European Community is, after China and before Australia, New Zealand, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and the United States, the world's second largest producer of sheepmeat and goatmeat ([89]).

([89]) China produced about 2.6 million tonnes in 1997, according to the International Meat Secretariat.

405. New Zealand is the world's main exporter, followed by Australia. The European Community is also the world's second largest consumer after China. Imports are substantial in the EC, the United States, the Middle East and some countries in south-east Asia.

406. On the EC market, production decreased in recent years, reaching a low point in 1997 and recovering afterwards. Gross domestic production is expected to be 1 165 000 tonnes carcase weight equivalent in 1999. This rise comes mainly from the United Kingdom and Ireland, both countries having increased lately both their stock and their levels of production. Meanwhile, two other EC producers, Spain and France, have experienced declining trends.

407. France remains the largest recipient of internal trade, chiefly from the United Kingdom. New Zealand is the main supplier to the EC, largely through the United Kingdom.

408. Prices were at very good levels during most of 1996 and 1997. The graph showing prices for 1998 inversely reflects the price trends in previous years: prices were high around the middle of the year and very low in the first and last thirds of the year. In 1999 levels were at first very low, recovered towards Easter and remained firm during the spring. Nevertheless, prices collapsed in the United Kingdom and Ireland during the summer, owing to high levels of supply.

409. The private storage aid scheme was declared open in September 1999 (2 350 tonnes for the United Kingdom, 250 tonnes for Ireland and 100 tonnes for Finland). The very quick uptake of the quantities that were available under the scheme shows the scale of the crisis for the countries concerned. One of the aspects that stands out is the fact that while markets are depressed in some northern EC countries, those in southern EC countries look relatively healthy.

410. The reasons for concern are similar to those obtaining a year ago: (a) low demand, in particular in France, the main EC importer; (b) higher production in some Member States, in particular the United Kingdom and Ireland; (c) frequent poor quality of lambs in some northern EC countries and regions; (d) low prices for wool and skins; (e) greater competition from other meats for which prices are very low (poultry, pork and beef).

411. Imports into the Community are carried out principally under WTO tariff-free or reduced-tariff quotas together with additional quantities provided for in the Europe agreements. For market management reasons, the quotas are managed on a calendar-year basis. Total imports for 1999 are expected to be lower than the previous year, but higher for New Zealand chilled meat.

412. New Zealand is by far the main supplier to the Community, exporting a quantity that is close to its tariff-free quota of 226 700 tonnes. Australia is the second largest exporter to the Community, with just under 19 000 tonnes. EC applicant countries from central and eastern Europe (in particular Hungary) and Uruguay export under 10 000 tonnes.

413. The premium per ewe for the marketing year 1998 was EUR 22.494, i.e. the difference between the basic price for sheepmeat (EUR 468.785/100 kg) and the market price (EUR 325.329/100 kg), multiplied by a technical coefficient (0.1568). Producers in less-favoured areas received a supplementary premium as part of the rural aid package.

Sheepmeat and goatmeat (1998)

Number of sheep and goats ('000 head)	98 823/12 297
Production ('000 tonnes)	1 142
Imports ('000 tonnes)	267.8
Exports ('000 tonnes)	4.1

Source: Eurostat and Agriculture DG

Pigmeat

414. In 1998 world production of pigmeat continued to rise, increasing by 4.7 % or 3.8 million tonnes to a total of 84.8 million tonnes (source: FAO). China remained the world's leading producer, with output totalling 36.9 million tonnes, up 3.5 % on the previous year. The EC was again the second biggest producer, with an annual production of 17.6 million tonnes, an impressive 8.2 % up on 1997. Actual pig production had already increased in 1997, although statistics tell of a slight decrease. More than 10 million pigs raised on farms in 1997 were withdrawn from the market because of classical swine fever. The favourable market price in 1996 and 1997 may have encouraged many farmers to expand production, which led to a massive increase in production in 1998. In 1999 production is expected to increase to about 17.9 million tonnes (up 1.6 %), although production was already down in the second half of 1999. The world's third largest producer of pigmeat was the USA, with 8.6 million tonnes (+ 10 %) in 1998. US production is forecast to increase by 0.7 % in 1999 (source: USDA).

415. From the second half of 1998, EC pigmeat market prices decreased considerably as there was a clear oversupply situation. The average price for pig carcases was at its lowest (EUR 90/100 kg) in November 1998 and January 1999. It was only from the summer of 1999, when production levelled off, that the market situation improved significantly. In August 1998 exports to Russia were hit by a financial crisis in that country, but had reverted to earlier levels towards the end of 1998.

416. From May 1998 onwards, the European Commission took a number of measures — mainly involving export refunds and aid for private storage — to improve the market situation. Export refunds were made available for fresh and frozen products from May 1998 and were increased in August and October 1998. A special refund (EUR 70/100 kg) for carcases and certain cuts for export to Russia applied between November 1998 and July 1999. Special refunds were also introduced on certain processed products for Russia. In December 1998 the Commission reduced the refunds on carcases and cuts for eastern European countries to an especially low level in order to avoid serious problems on the pigmeat markets of these countries.

417. Private storage aid was introduced from 28 September 1998 to 17 September 1999. A total of 428 000 tonnes of pigmeat qualified under the scheme and was stored for a maximum of six months. Under a food supply programme for Russia, the Community sent 47 300 tonnes of pigmeat to Russia. There were plans (situation in October 1999) to distribute a total of 100 000 tonnes.

418. Per capita consumption of pigmeat increased by 6 % in 1998 to 43.7 kg/year. The reason for this increase was the very low price of pigmeat. Consumption was expected to increase by a further 2.6 % in 1999 as prices remained low.

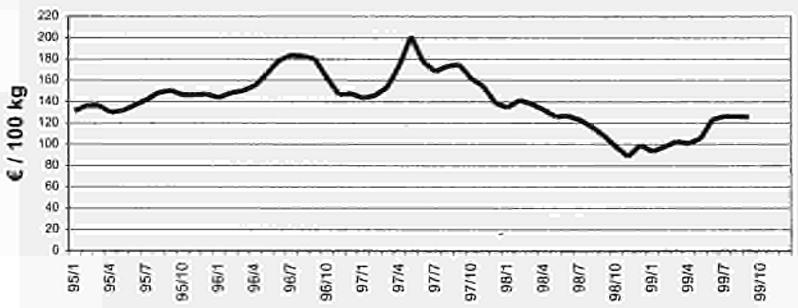
419. In 1998 the quantity of pigmeat exported from the Community amounted to 1.2 million tonnes (carcase weight), an increase of 16 % on 1997. Imports decreased to 50 000 tonnes in 1998 from 70 000 tonnes in 1997, which was no surprise considering the low prices in the EC. The most important country of destination for pigmeat exports in 1998 was Russia, with 335 000 tonnes. Japan came second with 175 000 tonnes, and Hong Kong, together with China, was third, with 145 000 tonnes. The share of subsidised exports increased in 1998, as the European Commission actively supported exports. In 1998 a total of 35 % of exports qualified for refunds, compared with 18 % in 1997. During the first half of 1999, exports to third countries increased further, again helped by low EC prices and relatively high refunds. However, the special refunds to Russia for carcases and cuts were abolished in September 1999 and exports then qualified for general refunds.

Pigmeat 1998

Number of animals ('000 head)	118 918
Production ('000 tonnes)	17 569
Imports ('000 tonnes)	50
Exports ('000 tonnes)	1 200

Source: Eurostat and FAO.

Development of the EU average price of pigmeat since 1995



Graph 5

Poultrymeat

420. Since 1991 world production of poultrymeat has shown a steady increase: 7 % a year from 1991 to 1995, slowing down to 3.4 % a year from 1995 to 1999. In the case of the main producer regions, the rate of increase was even higher in China (6.4 % a year from 1995 to 1999), but production fell in Russia (despite a small recovery expected in 1999) and Japan. In eastern Europe it started to increase from 1994/95 onwards.

421. The world market continued to expand slightly in 1999, thanks in particular to growing demand in Russia, China and Japan. The United States remained the world's leading exporter in 1998 and 1999, owing in particular to its exports of cheap cuts and various promotion programmes. Russia is still the world's largest importer, but it is expected that its production will rise in 1999 and that its imports will fall appreciably. Community exports rose steeply from 1996 to 1998, but were expected to fall in 1999.

422. Total production of poultrymeat on the Community market looked set to rise by only 0.9 % in 1999. The economic situation was affected by the dioxin crisis, which led to a sharp fall in demand and in prices. Although prices recovered fairly quickly, they were still lower than in previous years.

423. Poultrymeat does not qualify for support on the internal market. The measures governing trade with third countries have been adapted to comply with WTO rules: exports attracting refunds are being cut by some 30 000 tonnes a year (315 600 t for 1999/2000). This restriction has led to a targeting of refunds as regards countries of destination and products. Thus, in 1998, only 35 % of Community exports qualified for refunds.

424. Import quotas at reduced customs duties continue to apply under the association agreements (with Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, the Baltic States and Slovenia). Furthermore, 15 500 tonnes of boned chicken and 2 500 tonnes of turkey meat can be imported free of customs duty each year, in addition to 9 344 tonnes for 1999/2000 (July/June) under the minimum access arrangements at reduced duty and 2 400 tonnes under other bilateral agreements (with Turkey and Israel).

Poultrymeat (1998)

Number of birds ('000 head)	4 421 566
Production ('000 tonnes)	8 730
Imports ('000 tonnes)	248.9
Exports ('000 tonnes)	1 034.8

Source: Eurostat.

Eggs

425. World production increased by 4.4 % (annual percentage change) from 1991 to 1995 and continued to rise, albeit more slowly, from 1995 to 1999 (3.6 %). The increase in the United States was average, and production in the EC rose by only 0.4 %. Growth in China was high, at 5.9 % from 1995 to 1999.

426. After falling in 1995, world exports began recovering in 1996 and should continue to rise. The main importing countries are still Japan (egg products) and Hong Kong (eggs in shell). Community exports increased by 14.7 % in 1998 and early figures for 1999 suggest a rise of 7 %.

427. On the Community market, the number of laying hens should remain stable in 1999 and may decline slightly in 2000. The economic situation for producers was very poor in the first six months of 1999 compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, with prices fairly low, particularly during the dioxin crisis, even though they recovered in the third quarter of 1999.

428. The market organisation is similar to that for poultrymeat. In the case of trade, refunds are, under the WTO, payable on up to 104 200 tonnes eggs-in-shell equivalent in 1999/2000. Since the summer of 1996, exports have stayed below the limit agreed within the WTO.

429. The association agreements with Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Bulgaria involve an 80 % reduction in customs duties on certain egg products. Under the minimum access arrangements, import quotas at a reduced duty were opened in 1999/2000 for an annual volume of 132 826 tonnes, broken down into three groups of products, those for egg products and ovalbumin being the only ones used.

Eggs (1998)

Number of birds ('000 head)	338 561
Production ('000 tonnes)	5 332
Imports ('000 tonnes)	35
Exports ('000 tonnes)	228

Source: Eurostat.

Honey

430. World production of honey was stable at around 1.15 million tonnes in 1998. Prices on the world market were lower than in the previous year (– 4 %).

431. The self-sufficiency rate in the EC was 49 % in 1997/98, slightly down on the previous marketing year. This was due to the fall in production and the increase in imports. Per capita human consumption was stable at 0.7 kg a year.

432. Pursuant to Council Regulation (EC) No 1221/97 of 25 June 1997 laying down general rules for the application of measures to improve the production and marketing of honey ([90]), the Commission adopted decisions approving the national programmes for the third year (2000 marketing year).

Honey (1997/98)

Number of honey farms ('000)	450
Production ('000 tonnes)	127
Imports ('000 tonnes)	139
Exports ('000 tonnes)	6

Source: Eurostat and Agriculture DG

([90]) OJ L 173, 1.7.1997, p.1.

IV — Agrimonetary system

The agrimonetary system and the euro

433. On 1 January the monetary world underwent a major change, with 11 national currencies and the ecu being replaced by a single currency: the euro.

434. Needless to say, the changeover to the euro had an impact on the CAP and brought about changes in the agrimonetary regime.

435. A distinction has to be made between the new agrimonetary system and the transition to that scheme.

The new agrimonetary system [91]

436. For the CAP the first consequence of the creation of the single currency is that prices and amounts are expressed in euros, one euro being equal in value to one ecu.

437. Conversion — if this term can still be used for the 'ins' — into national monetary units is to take place at the exchange rate applicable from 1 January 1999. Given that this relationship vis-à-vis the euro is fixed and invariable, an agrimonetary system is no longer required for the 'ins'.

438. The new agrimonetary system accordingly applies only to the four 'pre-in' currencies (the Danish krone, the Swedish krona, the pound sterling and the Greek drachma).

439. Agrimonetary agreements are still necessary, because of the need to specify how amounts and prices expressed in euros have to be converted into national currency. For prices and amounts covered by the CAP, it has been decided that conversion is to take place at the market exchange rate. Export taxes and amounts and prices linked to imports will be converted at the customs rate, which in principle varies monthly.

440. The new regime contains a compensation scheme for farmers in the event of an appreciable exchange rate rise. As was the case under the previous scheme, a distinction is made between, on the one hand, the monetary effects on prices and, on the other, the monetary effects on compensatory payments.

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(91) Regulation (EC) No 2799/98 (OJ L 349, 24.12.1998, p.1).

441. Agrimonetary compensation can be granted for reduction in prices if such reduction is the result of an appreciable revaluation (i.e. one which exceeds a neutral margin of 2.6 %). The existence or otherwise of an appreciable revaluation will be established once a year. The average annual exchange rate will be compared to the lowest average annual exchange rate in the three preceding years and the value of the exchange rate on 1 January 1999. An appreciable revaluation is deemed to have taken place if the annual average is lower than the lowest of these four values.

442. Member States will then be able to decide to grant compensation co-financed by the Community. The detailed arrangements are the same as under the old system, except that the 50 % co-financing by Member States has been made obligatory.

443. In the case of direct payments to producers, a reduction in the conversion rate can be compensated. Compensation — 50 % of it financed by the EU — can be granted if a conversion rate applicable to these payments is lower than the one applied during the 24 preceding months. The Member State concerned pays the other 50 %.

444. It has also been decided to limit the possibility to grant compensations to revaluations occurring before 1 January 2002, the date on which the euro will be definitely introduced.

Transition to the new scheme ([92])

445. As a consequence of the introduction of the euro and the new arrangements, the Council decided to dismantle all the monetary gaps existing on 1 January 1999 between the different agricultural conversion rates applicable until 31 December 1998 and the exchange rates for the 'pre-ins' which were to be used from 1 January 1999. The same rules applied to all currencies and the compensation, if any, is guaranteed in the same way.

446. Although a reduction in prices expressed in national currency resulting from the introduction of the euro could be compensated if the replacement of these rates by the fixed conversion rate for the 'ins' — or the exchange rate for the 'pre-ins' — constituted an appreciable revaluation of more than 2.6 %, the agrimonetary situation on 1 January 1999 was not such as to give rise to compensation.

447. For conversion rates applicable to direct payments, full compensation financed by the EU is granted in the first year if the new conversion rate is lower than the lowest value of the rate applicable in the last 24 months. For the second and third year, the new agrimonetary system rules apply. This means a double reduction of the compensation by one third and 50 % financing by the EU.

448. Two tables are attached. The first one indicates the monetary gaps resulting from the introduction of the euro and the resulting compensation (in %). The second table gives an overview of the agrimonetary compensation granted in the first year.

([92]) OJ L 349, 24.12.1998, p. 8.

Agrimonetary aids

449. In the case of agrimonetary aids, 1999 has been marked by the transition to the euro and the dismantling of the frozen green rates. Only one case concerned the revaluation of the Swedish krona for arable crops, that took place on 1 July 1998. The overall aid granted to this sector was EUR 2 215 million at a rate of EUR 1.4/hectare, taking account of the Swedish base rate area described above. In this connection, it should be noted that the rules on the granting of transitional agrimonetary aid diverge from past rules. Indeed, the granting of the Community part of transitional agrimonetary aid is not just a possibility for the Member State as in the past, but it is an obligation. Member States retain, however, the possibility of deciding whether they wish to grant the national funding required for the second and third tranches. For the CAP measures having an operative event on 1 or 3 January or 1 July 1999, the Member States concerned are: Belgium, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Finland, Sweden (only for 1 July 1999) and the United Kingdom. All Member States submitted their proposals in good time. For most of the direct aids under the CAP, transitional agrimonetary aids were granted by topping up the relative market premiums. However, some practical difficulties arose in the case of the structural measures (Regulation (EC) No 950/97 ([93])) and the measures accompanying the reform of the CAP (Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92 ([94]) — agro-environmental measures; Regulation (EEC) No 2079/92 ([95]) — early retirement from farming; and Regulation (EEC) No 2080/92 ([96]) — forestry measures). The difficulties were attributable mainly to the fact that these measures are implemented through multiannual programmes approved by the Commission; these programmes contain a significant number of measures whose implementing conditions differ appreciably. Thus far the Commission has approved four schemes in the United Kingdom (sheep premiums, beef premiums, agri-environmental and arable areas/hops premiums), two schemes in Denmark (one relating to measures whose operating event is on 1 and 3 January and one relating to measures whose operative event is on 1 July), one scheme for France and Luxembourg covering all the sectors concerned, one scheme in Belgium covering only animal products, with an operative event on 1 or 3 January 1999, one scheme for Finland and one scheme for Ireland covering only the measures with an operative event on 1 or 3 January 1999. In the case of Italy, scrutiny of the notified plan is still pending, the Commission having requested additional detailed information on how the funds available would be used.

([93]) Regulation (EC) No 950/97 (OJ L 142, 2.6.1997, p. 1).
([94]) Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92 (OJ L 215, 30.7.1992, p. 85).
([95]) Regulation (EEC) No 2079/92 (OJ L 215, 30.7.1992, p. 91).
([96]) Regulation (EEC) No 2080/92 (OJ L 215, 30.7.1992, p. 96).

Agrimonetary compensatory aid under Regulation EC No 2808/98 (EUR million)

Measure — Type	Measure — Regulation	Belgium	Denmark	France	Spain	Ireland	Italy	Luxemb.	Finland	Sweden	UK
OPERATIVE EVENT: 1 JANUARY 1999 — REGULATION (EC) No 755/1999											
Sucker cow premium	805/68 Art. 4 d	0.85	0.68	10.39	0.00	12.61	1.70	0.04	0.06	0.00	35.55
Additional suckler cow premium	805/68 Art. 4 d	0.14	0	0.03	0.00	0	0.16	0	0	0.00	1.10
Premiums for male bovine animals	805/68 Art. 4 b	0.41	1.18	5.72	0.00	14.10	1.08	0.03	0.35	0.00	34.57
Deseasonalisation premium	805/68 Art. 4 c	0	0	0	0.00	1.87	0	0	0	0.00	0.80
Extensification premium	805/68 Art. 4 h	0.08	0.11	4.18	0.00	5.64	0.39	0.02	0.11	0.00	16.15
Early retirement	207/92	0.06	0.07	1.40	0.00	3.57	0.02	0	0.16	0.00	0
Environment	207/92	0.03	0.38	2.44	0.00	7.11	5.35	0.05	1.90	0.00	4.91
Afforestation	2080/92	0.003717	0.12	0.08	0.00	2.10	1.26	0	0.08	0.00	2.13
Improving fruit production	2200/97	0.01	0	0.42	0.00	0	0.35	0	0	0.00	0.12
Nuts	790/89	0	0	0.05	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
Grubbing-up of vines	1442/88	0	0	0.27	0.00	0	0.07	0.001239	0	0.00	0
Less-favoured areas, young farmers, etc.	950/97	0	0.08	6.51	0.00	9.96	3.48	0	0.35	0.00	3.85
Total: operative event on 1 January 1999		2	3	32	0	57	14	0	3	0	99
OPERATIVE EVENT: 4 JANUARY 1999 — REGULATION (EC) No 755/1999											
Ewe and goat premium	872/84	0.01	0.05	2.57	0.00	4.96	2.26	0.001224	0.02	0.00	36.50
Lump-sum ewe premium	1323/90	0.001224	0	0.78	0.00	1.39	0.59	0	0.01	0.00	8.70
Total: operative event on 4 January 1999		0.011016	0.05	3.35	0.00	6.35	2.85	0.00	0.02	0.00	45.20
OPERATIVE EVENT: 1 JULY 1999 — REGULATION (EC) No 2200/1999											
Maize: base area (small producers)	1765/92	0.31	0	0.77	0.00	0.10	7.59	0	0	0	0
Cereals, except maize base area (small producers)	1765/92	0.59	3.08	8.41	0.00	1.58	14.05	0.05	0.86	5.84	13.11
Rapeseed, sunflower seed and soya beans (small producers)	1765/92	0	0	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.25	0	0.01	0.02	0
Peas and field beans (small producers)	1765/92	0.001221	0	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.24	0	0.001386	0.04	0
Seed of non-fibre flax (small producers)	1765/92	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.02	0
Maize: base area (large-scale producers)	1765/92	0.05	0	3.84	0.00	0.06	14.31	0	0	0	1.34
Cereals, except maize base area (large-scale prod.)	1765/92	0.71	17.08	51.42	0.00	3.29	8.66	0.05	1.60	25.76	166.43
Rapeseed, sunflower seed and soya beans (large-scale prod.)	1765/92	0.03	1.90	16.79	0.00	0.15	18.61	0.01	0.22	2.36	40.30
Peas and field beans (large-scale producers)	1765/92	0.02	1.84	6.51	0.00	0.12	0.25	0.001224	0.02	1.75	16.57
Seed of non-fibre flax (large-scale producers)	1765/92	0	0.13	0.08	0.00	0.10	0	0	0.01	0.80	10.69
Additional aid for durum wheat (large-scale producers)	1765/92	0	0	1.46	0.00	0	24.86	0	0	0	0
Set-aside in connection with per hectare aid	1765/92	0.07	2.36	7.14	0.00	0.84	2.83	0.004896	0.42	5.89	19.79
Per hectare aid: dried vegetables	1577/96	0	0	0.02	0.00	0	0.19	0	0	0	0
Per hectare aid: hops 1696/71	0.001224	0	0.01	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.37	
Total: operative event on 1 July 1999		1.77	26.38	96.55	0.00	6.26	91.85	0.12	3.14	42.49	268.60
OPERATIVE EVENT: 1 AUGUST 1999 — REGULATION (EC) No 2206/1999											
Per hectare aid for fibre flax	1308/70	0.10	0	0.47	0.38	0	0	0	0.01	0.001001	2.27
Production aid for hemp	1308/70	0	0	0.03	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0.012
Total: operative event on 1 August 1999		0.10	0.00	0.50	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	2.39
OPERATIVE EVENT: 1 SEPTEMBER 1999 — REGULATION (EC) No 2206/1999											
Buying-in of dried grapes	2201/96	0	0	0	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0
Per hectare aid for rice	3072/95	0	0	0.09	0.25	0	2.53	0	0	0	0
Total: operative event on 1 September 1999		0.00	0.00	0.09	0.28	0.00	2.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand total		3.46	29.04	131.99	0.69	69.56	111.10	0.27	6.19	42.49	415.38

Monetary gaps resulting from euro values calculated on the basis of the rates applicable on 1 Jan., 1 July, 1 Aug. and 1 Sept. 1999

BEF			euro	ACR	Threshold rate	apprec. Y/N	+/- in % in NC	% of app.	compensation	comp. %
	1) for prices and market amounts	current ACR	40.3399	40.9321	40.2904	no	-1.468	-0.123	no	0.000
	2) for ha aid to arable crops	froz ACRif notACR op.ev.		40.8337	40.8337	yes	-1.224	1.209	yes	1.224
	3) for ha aid to flax...	froz ACRif notACR op.ev.		40.8337	40.8337	yes	-1.224	1.209	yes	1.224
	4) for ha aid to rice...	froz ACRif notACR op.ev.		40.8337	40.8337	yes	-1.224	1.209	yes	1.224
	5) for other art. 7 paym. (beef. sheep and struct.)	froz ACRif notACR op.ev.		40.8337	40.8337	yes	-1.224	1.209	yes	1.224

DKK			euro	ACR	Threshold rate	apprec. Y/N	+/- in % in NC	% of app.	compensation	comp. %
	1) for prices and market amounts	current ACR	7.45010	7.56225	7.52073	yes	-1.505	0.939	no	0.000
	2) for ha aid to arable crops	froz ACRif notACR op.ev.	7.43121	7.74166	7.74166	yes	-4.178	4.010	yes	4.178
	3) for ha aid to flax...	froz ACRif notACR op.ev.	7.43835	7.74166	7.74166	yes	-4.078	3.918	yes	4.078
	4) for ha aid to rice...	froz ACRif notACR op.ev.	7.43835	7.74166	7.74166	yes	-4.078	3.918	yes	4.078
	5) for other art. 7 paym. (beef. sheep and struct.)	froz ACRif notACR op.ev.	7.45010	7.74166	7.74166	yes	-3.914	3.768	yes	3.914

DEM			euro	ACR	Threshold rate	apprec. Y/N	+/- in % in NC	% of app.	compensation	comp. %
	1) for prices and market amounts	current ACR	1.95583	1.98391	1.95408	no	-1.436	-0.089	no	0.000
	2) for ha aid to arable crops	froz ACRif notACR op.ev.		1.94962	1.94962	no	0.317	-0.318	no	0.000
	3) for ha aid to flax...	froz ACRif notACR op.ev.		1.94962	1.94962	no	0.317	-0.318	no	0.000
	4) for ha aid to rice...	froz ACRif notACR op.ev.		1.94962	1.94962	no	0.317	-0.318	no	0.000
	5) for other art. 7 paym. (beef. sheep and struct.)	froz ACRif notACR op.ev.		1.94962	1.94962	no	0.317	-0.318	no	0.000

GRD			euro	ACR	Threshold rate	apprec. Y/N	+/- in % in NC	% of app.	compensation	comp. %
	1) for prices and market amounts	current ACR	327.150	338.319	312.011	no	-3.414	-4.852	no	0.000
	2) for ha aid to arable crops	froz ACRif notACR op.ev.	324.172	349.703	312.011	no	-7.876	-3.898	no	0.000
	3) for ha aid to flax...	froz ACRif notACR op.ev.	324.922	*338.319*	312.011	no	-4.123	-4.138	no	0.000
	4) for ha aid to rice...	froz ACRif notACR op.ev.	326.373	*338.319*	312.011	no	-3.660	-4.603	no	0.000
	5) for other art. 7 paym. (beef. sheep and struct.)	froz ACRif notACR op.ev.	327.150	*312.011*	311.761	no	4.628	-4.936	no	0.000

PTE			euro	ACR	Threshold rate	apprec. Y/N	+/- in % in NC	% of app.	compensation	comp. %
	1) for prices and market amounts	current ACR	327.150	338.319	312.011	no	-3.414	-4.852	no	0.000
	2) for ha aid to arable crops	froz ACRif notACR op.ev.	324.172	349.703	312.011	no	-7.876	-3.898	no	0.000
	3) for ha aid to flax...	froz ACRif notACR op.ev.	324.922	*338.319*	312.011	no	-4.123	-4.138	no	0.000
	Reis mit Flächenbeihilfe	froz ACRif notACR op.ev.	326.373	*338.319*	312.011	no	-3.660	-4.603	no	0.000
	5) for other art. 7 paym. (beef. sheep and struct.)	froz ACRif notACR op.ev.	327.150	*312.011*	311.761	no	4.628	-4.936	no	0.000

Monetary gaps resulting from euro values calculated on the basis of the rates applicable on 1 Jan., 1 July, 1 Aug. and 1 Sept. 1999

FRF			euro	ACR	Threshold rate	apprec. Y/N	+/- in % in NC	% of app.	compensation	comp. %
	1) for prices and market amounts	current ACR	6.55957	6.68769	6.63605	yes	-1.953	1.152	no	0.000
	2) for ha aid to arable crops	froz ACRIf notACR op.ev.		6.68769	6.61023	yes	-1.953	0.768	yes	1.953
	3) for ha aid to flax...	froz ACRIf notACR op.ev.		6.68769	6.68769	yes	-1.953	1.916	yes	1.953
	4) for ha aid to rice...	froz ACRIf notACR op.ev.		6.68769	6.68769	yes	-1.953	1.916	yes	1.953
	5) for other art. 7 paym. (beef. sheep and struct.)	froz ACRIf notACR op.ev.		6.68769	6.61023	yes	-1.953	0.766	yes	1.953

FIN			euro	ACR	Threshold rate	apprec. Y/N	+/- in % in NC	% of app.	compensation	comp. %
	1) for prices and market amounts	current ACR	5.94573	6.02811	5.97874	yes	-1.385	0.552	no	0.000
	2) for ha aid to arable crops	froz ACRIf notACR op.ev.		6.02811	6.02811	yes	-1.385	1.387	yes	1.385
	3) for ha aid to flax...	froz ACRIf notACR op.ev.		6.02811	6.02811	yes	-1.385	1.387	yes	1.385
	4) for ha aid to rice...	froz ACRIf notACR op.ev.		6.02811	6.02811	yes	-1.385	1.387	yes	1.385
	Art. 7. andera (Rind. Schaf und Struktur)	LUK. unverändert. sonst ab FM		6.02811	6.02811	yes	-1.385	1.387	yes	1.385

NLG			euro	ACR	Threshold rate	apprec. Y/N	+/- in % in NC	% of app.	compensation	comp. %
	1) for prices and market amounts	current ACR	2020371	2.23593	2.19596	no	-1.462	-0.353	no	0.000
	2) for ha aid to arable crops	froz ACRIf notACR op.ev.		2.19676	2.19672	no	0.317	-0.318	no	0.000
	3) for ha aid to flax...	froz ACRIf notACR op.ev.		2.19676	2.19672	no	0.317	-0.318	no	0.000
	4) for ha aid to rice...	froz ACRIf notACR op.ev.		2.19676	2.19672	no	0.317	-0.318	no	0.000
	Art. 7. andere (Rind. Schaf und Struktur)	LUK. unverändert. sonst ab FM		2.19676	2.19672	no	0.317	-0.318	no	0.000

IEP			euro	ACR	Threshold rate	apprec. Y/N	+/- in % in NC	% of app.	compensation	comp. %
	1) for prices and market amounts	current ACR	0.787564	0.796521	0.759189	no	-1.137	-3.738	no	0.000
	2) for ha aid to arable crops	froz ACRIf notACR op.ev.		0.829496	0.829498	yes	-5.325	5.055	yes	5.325
	3) for ha aid to flax...	froz ACRIf notACR op.ev.		0.829496	0.829498	yes	-5.325	5.055	yes	5.325
	4) for ha aid to rice...	froz ACRIf notACR op.ev.		0.829498	0.829498	yes	-5.325	5.055	yes	5.325
	Art. 7. andere (Rind. Schaf und Struktur)	LUK. unverändert. sonst ab FM		0.829498	0.829498	yes	-5.325	5.055	yes	5.325

ITL			euro	ACR	Threshold rate	apprec. Y/N	+/- in % in NC	% of app.	compensation	comp. %
	1) for prices and market amounts	current ACR	1936.27	1973.93	1973.93	yes	-1.945	1.908	no	0.000
	2) for ha aid to arable crops	froz ACRIf notACR op.ev.		2030.40	2030.40	yes	-4.661	4.636	yes	4.861
	3) for ha aid to flax...	froz ACRIf notACR op.ev.		2030.40	2030.40	yes	-4.861	4.636	yes	4.861
	4) for ha aid to rice...	froz ACRIf notACR op.ev.		2030.40	2030.40	yes	-4.861	4.636	yes	4.861
	Art. 7. andere (Rind. Schaf und Struktur)	LUK. unverändert. sonst ab FM		1973.93	1973.93	yes	-1.945	1.908	yes	1.945

Monetary gaps resulting from euro values calculated on the basis of the rates applicable on 1 Jan., 1 July, 1 Aug. and 1 Sept. 1999

ATS			euro	ACR	Threshold rate	apprec. Y/N	+/- in % in NC	% of app.	compensation	comp. %
	1) for prices and market amounts	current ACR	13.7603	13.9576	13.7501	no	-1.434	-0.074	no	0.000
	2) for ha aid to arable crops	froz ACRIf not*ACR op.ev.*		13.7190	13.7190	no	0.300	-0.301	no	0.000
	3) for ha aid to flax...	froz ACRIf not*ACR op.ev.*		13.7190	13.7190	no	0.300	-0.301	no	0.000
	4) for ha aid to rice...	froz ACRIf not*ACR op.ev.*		13.7190	13.7190	no	0.300	-0.301	no	0.000
	5) for other art. 7 paym. (beef. sheep and struct.)	froz ACRIf not*ACR op.ev.*		13.7190	13.7190	no	0.300	-0.301	no	0.000

ESP			euro	ACR	Threshold rate	apprec. Y/N	+/- in % in NC	% of app.	compensation	comp. %
	1) for prices and market amounts	current ACR	166.386	168.336	166.244	no	-1.172	-0.085	no	0.000
	2) for ha aid to arable crops	froz ACRIf not*ACR op.ev.*		*168.336*	165.571	no	-1.172	-0.492	no	0.000
	3) for ha aid to flax...	froz ACRIf not*ACR op.ev.*		*168.336*	167.111	yes	-1.172	0.434	yes	1.172
	4) for ha aid to rice...	froz ACRIf not*ACR op.ev.*		*168.336*	167.153	yes	-1.172	0.459	yes	1.172
	5) for other art. 7 paym. (beef. sheep and struct.)	froz ACRIf not*ACR op.ev.*		*167.153*	165.198	no	-0.461	-0.719	no	0.000

SEK			euro	ACR	Threshold rate	apprec. Y/N	+/- in % in NC	% of app.	compensation	comp. %
	1) for prices and market amounts	current ACR	2020371	2.23593	2.19596	no	-1.462	-0.353	no	0.000
	2) for ha aid to arable crops	froz ACRIf not*ACR op.ev.*		2.19676	2.19672	yes	0.317	-0.318	no	0.000
	3) for ha aid to flax...	froz ACRIf not*ACR op.ev.*		2.19676	2.19672	yes	0.317	-0.318	no	0.000
	4) for ha aid to rice...	froz ACRIf not*ACR op.ev.*		2.19676	2.19672	yes	0.317	-0.318	no	0.000
	5) for other art. 7 paym. (beef. sheep and struct.)	froz ACRIf not*ACR op.ev.*		2.19676	2.19672	no	0.317	-0.318	no	0.000

GBP			euro	ACR	Threshold rate	apprec. Y/N	+/- in % in NC	% of app.	compensation	comp. %
	1) for prices and market amounts	current ACR	9.46960	9.35538	8.65261	no	1.206	-9.442	no	0.000
	2) for ha aid to arable crops	froz ACRIf not*ACR op.ev.*	8.83455	9.80430	9.80430	yes	-10.977	9.891	yes	10.977
	3) for ha aid to flax...	froz ACRIf not*ACR op.ev.*	8.74092	9.80430	9.80430	yes	-12.166	10.846	yes	12.166
	4) for ha aid to rice...	froz ACRIf not*ACR op.ev.*	8.75852	9.80430	9.80430	yes	-11.940	10.667	yes	11.940
	5) for other art. 7 paym. (beef. sheep and struct.)	froz ACRIf not*ACR op.ev.*	9.46960	9.24240	9.24240	yes	2.399	-2.458	no	0.000

ACR = agricultural conversion rate
froz ACRIf not*ACR op. ev.*=**frozen agricultural conversion rate.** *otherwise agricultural conversion rate [application at the time] of the operative event*
apprec. Y/N = appreciable revaluation yes or no
NC= national currency
% of app. = precentage of appreciable revaluation
comp. % = compensation in percentage

V — Rural development in 1999

Agenda 2000 and rural development

450. In keeping with the principles of Agenda 2000, rural development policy has been both strengthened and simplified in order to complement the Community's policy on agricultural markets and make it the second pillar of the common agricultural policy.

451. Rural development policy has been amended in two main respects, compared with the current period: it can now be implemented throughout the Community, and it can be funded not only from the Structural Funds of the EAGGF Guidance Section but also from the agricultural appropriations in the budget, those of the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

452. This new approach focuses in particular on environmental aspects: promoting the careful management of natural resources, the conservation of the natural and cultural heritage and more environmentally-friendly farming.

453. These measures to protect the countryside (rural areas make up around 80 % of the Community territory) are in keeping with the groundswell of support for such ideas in society at large. No longer regarded solely as producers of commodities, farmers are taking on a variety of other roles which demonstrate the multidimensional nature of agriculture and give them an opportunity to diversify their sources of income. This diversification takes on even greater significance in the light of the ongoing decline in the number of holdings and hence in agricultural employment.

454. Rural development features in two of the three new Structural Funds objectives. Firstly, Objective 1 aims to promote development and structural adjustment in the areas whose development is lagging behind: those with a GDP of less than 75 % of the Community average, the outermost regions and the areas previously eligible under Objective 6. All told, about 70 % of the appropriations (some EUR 136 billion) is allocated to this objective, whose programmes cover every sector of economic activity, including those located in rural areas. On 1 July 1999 the Commission adopted two decisions, one fixing an indicative allocation of the commitment appropriations for each Member State ([97]), and the other drawing up the list of regions covered by Objective 1 ([98]). The proportion of the ERDF, ESF, FIFG and EAGGF Guidance Section appropriations earmarked

([97]) OJ L 194, 27.7.1999, p. 49.

([98]) OJ L 194, 27.7.1999, p. 53.

for rural development will not be known until the Community support frameworks and operational programmes are adopted. The exceptions to this are the three supporting measures accompanying the 1992 CAP reform and the compensatory allowances paid in less-favoured areas from the Guarantee Section.

455. Objective 2 funding is intended to support economic and social conversion of areas facing structural difficulties. It covers areas undergoing economic and social change in the industrial and service sectors, declining rural areas, urban areas in difficulty and depressed areas dependent on fisheries. This objective applies to 18 % of the Community population — including about 5 % in rural areas — and accounts for 11.5 % of the appropriations (a total of EUR 22.5 billion). On 1 July 1999 the Commission adopted two decisions, one setting the indicative allocation, by Member State, of the commitment appropriations, and the other establishing a population ceiling for each Member State ([99]).

456. The Member States then submitted their national lists of eligible areas, based on the criteria laid down in the legislation and taking account of the population ceilings attributed to each one. On the basis of these proposals, and after considering the opinions delivered by the Structural Funds committees or consulting them directly, the Commission adopted a definitive list of eligible areas for four Member States. Funding can be granted from the ERDF and the ESF, but, in the case of the EAGGF, the appropriations will come from the Guarantee Section (budget heading 1).

457. The implementation of rural development policy will be greatly simplified thanks to the adoption of Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999 ([100]). This is a consolidated legal framework, which replaces nine previous regulations, making the criteria more flexible and easing the eligibility requirements.

458. It incorporates the measures from the former Objective 5a:

— investment in agricultural holdings to boost farm incomes and improve living, working and production conditions in this sector;

— start-up assistance for young farmers;

— training to improve knowledge and skills among managers and owners in the farming and forestry sectors and, more generally, among people engaged in rural activities;

— compensatory allowances in disadvantaged areas and areas facing environmental constraints, to compensate for permanent natural handicaps in order to ensure the continued use of the land, protect the countryside, safeguard methods of farming and ensure compliance with environmental requirements;

— improving the processing and marketing of agricultural products, to encourage rationalisation and boost competitiveness and value added.

([99]) OJ L 194, 27.7.1999, pp. 58 and 60.
([100]) OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 80.

459. It also incorporates the three supporting measures accompanying the 1992 CAP reform:

— agri-environmental measures to protect the environment and preserve the countryside;

— early retirement schemes to help older farmers give up farming by providing them with a guaranteed income;

— support for forestry measures within farming.

460. Lastly, the new framework incorporates the remaining structural measures in the agriculture sector and those covering related activities, to ensure that non-agricultural activities and services are also involved in the process of fostering development in rural areas (craft-based industries, tourism, essential services for local rural economies and people, the restoration and development of villages, infrastructure in rural areas, diversified agricultural and related activities, etc.).

461. The new policy for rural development encompasses all rural regions within the Community and, at the Berlin European Council on 24–25 March 1999, it was decided that, in addition to the Structural Funds money available under Objectives 1 and 2, a portion of the funds from Budget Heading 1 (Agriculture) should be allocated to rural development and supporting measures. A total of EUR 30 370 million is to be made available for the seven-year period, i.e. an average of EUR 4 339 million per year. At a meeting on 8 September 1999 the Commission adopted a decision on the allocation of the appropriations to the Member States ([101]).

462. On 23 July 1999 the Commission also adopted Commission Regulation (EC) No 1750/1999, which lays down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999 ([102]). In deference to the requirements of subsidiarity, the rules were specifically limited in scope, merely setting the eligibility criteria for each rural development measure. The regulation also clarifies the administrative and financial aspects (programming, financial provisions, monitoring and evaluation and controls). The rural development plans are described in detail in the annex to the regulation.

463. In the interests of a smooth transition from the current programming period to the new period of rural development programmes in 2000–06, the Commission proposed a set of transitional rules on the funding of rural development. To ensure that all future measures are fully integrated into the new programming, Commission measures — or amendments to measures under existing schemes — will no longer be approved with some exceptions. These rules lay down in particular a number of requirements aimed at underpinning the continuity of the agri-environmental measures. They also regulate certain aspects of financial transition, in particular for measures featuring multiannual funding. These transitional arrangements will also be for compensatory allowances in less-favoured areas, with a one-year extension of the system of payments on a headage basis. Lastly, the date on which expenditure under the new rural development programmes becomes eligible is defined.

([101]) OJ L 259, 6.10.1999, p. 27.

([102]) OJ L 214, 13.8.1999, p. 31.

Member State	Financial allocation: Annual average (in million eur at 1999 prices)	Financial allocation: %
Belgium	50	1.2
Denmark	46	1.1
Germany	700	16.1
Greece	131	3.0
Spain	459	10.6
France	760	17.5
Ireland	315	7.3
Italy	595	13.7
Luxembourg	12	0.3
Netherlands	55	1.3
Austria	423	9.7
Portugal	200	4.6
Finland	290	6.7
Sweden	149	3.4
United Kingdom	154	3.5
Total	4 339	100

Leader+ Community Initiative ([103])

464. In the final analysis, four Community Initiatives (Interreg, Equal, Leader+ and Urban) will be implemented in the coming period, funded by 5.35 % of the appropriations available under the Structural Funds, of which around 20 % will be allocated to Leader+ projects (EUR 2 020 million).

465. The following are two major new features:

— Leader+ can now be implemented throughout the Community, instead of, as was previously the case, just in the areas covered by the regional objectives (1, 5b and 6);

— assistance will be granted from a single fund, in order to simplify financial management. All eligible schemes will be funded exclusively from the EAGGF Guidance Section. Previously, some schemes were funded from the ERDF and the ESF.

466. On 13 October 1999 the Commission approved the draft guidelines for each Community Initiative. They were then sent to the STAR Committee and Parliament for their opinions. The strong points of Leader were retained, namely:

([103]) *Liaisons Entre Actions de Développement de l'Économie Rurale* (Developing the rural economy through integrated projects).

— the involvement of local partners in exploiting the potential of their areas and devising a development strategy;

— the bottom-up territorial approach;

— the opportunity to include small-scale projects, as part of an integrated approach;

— the networking aspect, which allows experience to be shared among the different projects.

467. The Leader+ Initiative will consist of three main planks:

— funding for pilot strategies that are territorial and integrated in nature and set out in the form of a development plan;

— funding to promote cooperation between rural areas, either in the same Member State (interregional cooperation) or in several different Member States (transnational cooperation). The aim is to set up viable joint projects, rather than simply to share experience;

— networking between projects.

468. All projects funded by Leader+ will be required to participate actively in networking activities, with Member States called upon to provide the necessary structures. The Commission, for its part, will operate an observatory for rural areas.

Horizontal measures

Implementation of Objective 5a

469. A major development in connection with Objective 5a in 1999 was the launch of evaluations covering two of the basic regulations concerned. In the case of Council Regulation (EC) No 950/97 on improving the efficiency of agricultural structures ([104]), Community guidelines for the evaluation of the application of the three main measures in 1994–98 (investment aid, aid to young farmers and compensatory allowances for less-favoured areas) were submitted to Member States, while, for Council Regulation (EC) No 951/97 on improving the processing and marketing of agricultural products ([105]), ex post evaluations covering 1991–93 and 1994–98 have been launched. In October 1999 the Commission decided that EUR 4 million earmarked for technical assistance should be allocated to these evaluations.

Measures to improve and modernise farms

470. Every year some 40 000 holdings receive investment aid. Such aid is conditional on the drawing up of individual investment plans, which must include strategies to improve competitiveness, modernise production conditions and diversify activities. Other areas that must be addressed include preserving the environment, improving livestock health, and animal wel-

([104]) OJ L 142, 2.6.1997, p. 1.
([105]) OJ L 142, 2.6.1997, p. 22.

fare. Investment aid must fulfil certain requirements aimed at ensuring consistency with the market situation and a contribution to the longer-term goal of sustainable development.

Young farmers

471. Aid for young farmers (Articles 10 and 11 of Regulation (EC) No 950/97) is aimed at encouraging young people to become heads of holdings. It does so by helping them meet their start-up costs, more specifically, via a start-up allowance and additional investment aid.

Less-favoured agricultural areas

472. Aid for farmers in less-favoured areas accounts for most of the expenditure financed by the Guidance Section of the EAGGF under Objective 5a measures. These areas, which include mountain and other less-favoured farming areas, cover 78 million hectares, or around 56 % of the EU's total agricultural area. These compensatory allowances, which aim to maintain farming and contribute to the slowing down of rural depopulation, help offset generally higher production costs. Compensatory allowances are granted to some 1.1 million holdings. The annual Community budget for these compensatory allowances averages EUR 614 million.

Processing and marketing of agricultural and forestry products

473. Implementation of measures to improve conditions for the processing and marketing of agricultural and forestry products, as provided for in Regulations (EC) Nos 951/97 ([106]) and 867/90 ([107]), continued as part of Structural Funds programming for the period 1994–99. In Objective 1 and Objective 6 regions, this programming was integrated under Objective 5a in the relevant programming documents, along with the rest of the measures.

474. By the end of 1996, the Commission had approved 49 programming documents under Regulations (EC) Nos 951/97 and 867/90. These are listed below:

— nine national single programming documents for France, Spain, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Denmark, Luxembourg, Austria, Finland and Sweden (not including regions eligible under Objectives 1 and 6);

— thirteen regional single programming documents for Germany (at *Länder* level) and Belgium (at regional level);

— one Community support framework for Italy, in the form of 15 operational programmes aimed at improving the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed, together with (for Italian regions not covered by Objective 1) a multi-regional operational programme and 12 operational programmes designed to improve the conditions under which forestry products are processed and marketed.

([106]) OJ L 142, 2.6.1997, p. 22

([107]) OJ L 91, 6.4.1990, p. 7.

475. In July 1998 the Commission decided on the distribution of unallocated commitment appropriations available under the agricultural strand of Objective 5a, in areas not covered by Objectives 1 and 6. This funding was used mainly in 1999. A total of EUR 190 million was earmarked for the various measures eligible under Objective 5a, including an additional amount of EUR 171 million for programmes under Regulation (EC) No 951/97 in Spain, Germany, France and Belgium. Other adjustments were made to programmes in the Netherlands, Germany, Finland, Sweden, Italy and Belgium. The changes consisted above all in the inclusion of new sectors, adjustments to financial plans and transfers of funds within Objective 5a and were based on, *inter alia*, the results of the mid-term reviews.

Regional measures

Implementation of Objectives 1 and 6

476. By the end of 1999 a total of 57 operational programmes and 14 single programming documents (including two in respect of Objective 6) had been adopted by the Commission. This brought the total number of implementation instruments to 71.

477. The table below gives a breakdown of the programmes with, in each case, the total volume of funding and the Community contribution, by Member State and Fund.

Objectives 1 and 6: 1994–99 SPDs and OPs

Member State	Number of SPDs or Ops	Structural Funds (million ECU)	ERDF		ESF		EAGGF		FIFG		Total cost
			million ECU	%	million ECU	%	million ECU	%	million ECU	%	million ECU
Belgium	1	730.0	515.9	70.7	166.7	22.8	47.0	6.4	0.4	0.1	2411.7
Germany	8	13640.0	6820.0	50.0	4092.0	30.0	2644.5	19.4	83.5	0.6	58466.8
Greece	14	13980.0	9489.5	67.9	2560.5	18.3	1800.0	12.9	130.0	0.9	25954.6
Spain	15	26300.0	15944.2	60.6	6047.0	23.0	3313.8	12.6	995.0	3.8	47702.8
France	6	2190.0	1194.9	54.6	525.5	24.0	431.4	19.7	38.2	1.7	5005.4
Ireland	3	5620.0	2562.0	45.6	1953.0	34.8	1058.0	18.8	47.0	0.8	10383.2
Italy	12	14860.0	9660.0	65.0	2739.0	18.4	2228.0	15.0	233.0	1.6	27525.3
Netherlands	1	150.0	80.0	53.3	40.0	26.7	21.5	14.3	8.5	5.7	958.7
Austria (*)	1	165.6	107.7	65.0	33.1	20.0	24.8	15.0	0.0	0.0	831.4
Portugal	5	13980.0	8723.9	62.4	3148.7	22.5	1894.2	13.5	213.2	1.5	26713.4
Finland (*) (6)	1	459.9	172.5	37.5	105.8	23.0	177.6	38.6	4.0	0.9	1326.1
Sweden (*) (6)	1	252.0	122.6	48.7	63.9	25.4	61.4	24.4	4.1	1.6	635.0
United Kingdom	3	2359.8	1331.8	56.4	747.2	31.7	245.9	10.4	34.9	1.5	5670.7
EU	71	94687.3	56725.1	59.9	22222.4	23.5	13948.1	14.7	1791.8	1.9	213585.1

(*) Since 1.1.1995.
(6) Objective 6.

478. The funding for the two single programming documents implementing Objective 6 was committed in full by the end of 1999.

Mid-term evaluations of Objective 5b programmes

479. The approach of the closing date for the 5b programmes generated intense activity among the national and regional authorities and in the monitoring committees during 1998 and 1999.

480. All the programmes set 31 December 1999 as their deadline for the commitment of funds. This meant that all the investment decisions for the individual projects had to be taken by the final beneficiaries before this date. The national and regional authorities had to make a considerable effort to match the Community financing for each project and complete the administrative procedures necessary for signing the contracts with the project contractors (or, in the case of State aid schemes, with the final beneficiaries).

481. In addition, national and regional administrations undertook an analysis of their programmes to ensure that the proportion of funds allocated to each of the various measures was consistent with the results of the mid-term evaluations carried out in 1998. The evaluation exercise examined programme execution over the period 1994–96 and took account of the modifications to programmes that had been made over the period. Following their analysis of the work of the evaluators, monitoring committees modified certain aspects of programmes to help ensure that programme goals were reached as effectively as possible and to commit funds to final beneficiaries before the end of 1999. This exercise also involved a certain redistribution of funding between the ERDF, the EAGGF, and the ESF. Programmes are set to be finalised by the planned deadlines.

Belgium

482. The programme continued in 1999, with the accent on the need to commit all the appropriations before 31 December 1999. A process of reprogramming and rescheduling took place in order to help achieve this but, as late as October 1999, some of the appropriations remained to be committed.

483. A central feature of the two Flemish programmes under way in the 1994–99 period (Meetjesland and Westhoek) is their integrated approach to rural development. One of the top priorities is increasing employment opportunities and safeguarding existing jobs. While tourism is regarded as a major vehicle for the development of these regions, the focus is also on making them more attractive to business. A number of environmental schemes and projects to promote small businesses have also been set up under the two Flemish SPDs. The two monitoring committees both met twice in 1999. They noted that very little concrete progress had thus far been made with those diversification projects that were not of a strictly agricultural nature. The slow pace of these programmes was to a large degree due to problems in raising counterpart funds. A total of three decisions adjusting the Westhoek programme were adopted in August, October and November 1999. In particular they enabled the project authorities to allocate the monies accruing from the 1999 indexation, reschedule the annual instalments, and ensure that the appropriations were fully committed by the 31 December 1999 deadline. The rate of payment of Community appropriations as at 31 December 1999 was of the order of 47 % (56 % in the case of the EAGGF, 44 % in the case of the ERDF and 40 % in the case of the ESF).

484. The pace of progress of the Objective 5b SPD projects in Wallonia picked up considerably in 1999. The projects that had been behind schedule due to extensive preparatory work made up the lost ground. The implementation of the projects under all three funds has been standardised, with the ESF increasingly being called to back up the funding provided by its sister funds. A decision to adjust the programme was taken by the Commission in June 1999, enabling the appropriations to be fully committed by 31 December 1999. This is a clear indication of the progress made by all the measures under the SPD, and will enable all the projects in the programme to be completed as planned. In December 1999 the average rate of Community appropriations was 41 % (42 % in the case of the EAGGF, 40 % in the case of the ERDF and 44 % in the case of the ESF).

Denmark

485. In Denmark, Objective 5b areas cover 19.6 % of the territory and 7 % of the population. One programme covers all Danish Objective 5b areas. The main objectives are to create and safeguard jobs and improve incomes in those areas, while ensuring that environmental impact is also taken into consideration.

486. Progress was somewhat slow in the first part of the programming period, but picked up thereafter. By the end of 1999, the entire Community contribution had been committed, and 78 % had been paid to the final beneficiaries.

487. Adjustments in the budget allocated to different measures were decided on the basis of the recommendations contained in the interim evaluation report. By virtue of these adjustments greater emphasis was placed on the agricultural conversion programme (particularly on the shift towards organic farming) and on improved animal welfare. Other areas of special emphasis included investment aid for SMEs, vocational training and retraining (with the focus on SME development) and tourism infrastructure.

Germany

488. Overall, the programmes made highly satisfactory progress. In 1995–99, although the preliminary forecasts pointed to an ongoing downward trend in the processing and marketing of primary products, there was an increase in the utilisation of appropriations for rural development purposes.

489. This policy has created new jobs in the agriculture sector and secured existing ones, in particular by providing support for a whole range of village development projects, the net effect of which has been to improve the quality of life for local residents.

490. Generally speaking, the commitment appropriations were fully utilised, and the payment appropriations are at an advanced stage.

491. In Mecklenburg—western Pomerania, appropriations originally earmarked for the construction of a fish processing plant could not be utilised in good time. As a result, appropriations totalling EUR 30.9 million were transferred from the FIFG to the EAGGF Guidance Section, to support the rural development programme, to the benefit of the five new *Länder* (excluding Berlin).

492. The main task of the eight monitoring committees responsible for the Objective 5b programmes was to prepare the programmes for the final phase of implementation. The committees decided on the allocation of the additional funds accruing from indexation and on transfers of funding between measures and between the different annual instalments.

493. Generally speaking, the extra Community funding was allocated on a pro rata basis to each of the three Structural Funds, a major exception to this approach, however, being Baden-Württemberg, where the committee decided to transfer EUR 4.5 million from the EAGGF to the ERDF, in addition to allocating the indexation funds to the ERDF and the ESF. Financial implementation in some regions differed from the specifications in the indicative financial plans. These plans had to be adjusted accordingly in order to commit the Community funds in full by the end of 1999.

494. All the monitoring committees decided to effect minor transfers between measures, to reflect the take-up rate of the funding.

495. According to the annual reports, about 92 % of the public funds had been committed and 69 % paid to the final beneficiaries by the end of 1998. The remainder was committed by the *Länder* in 1999. As a result, all funds had been committed in full by year-end 1999, with certain regions then exercising their right to 'overbook' in an attempt to ensure the total utilisation of the Community funds.

Greece

496. National EAGGF measures: the 'Agriculture' operational programme twice received EUR 125 million in extra funding in 1999, as a result of indexation and the redeployment of Community support framework appropriations. Despite these additional resources, the operational programme had used up its entire budget before the end of the first half of 1999. An estimated shortfall of EUR 270 million of EAGGF appropriations will have to be booked at the end of the programming period, due to the low initial budget allocation for this operational programme.

497. Multifund regional operational programmes: these made slower progress than the national programmes. However, even the multifund programmes that are the most behind schedule in implementing their rural development measures were able to commit all the appropriations available to them (which, barring any unforeseen problems, should be paid out in full by the planned deadline). Two multifund operational programmes (Thessaly and West Macedonia) each received extra funding to the tune of EUR 0.5 million from the EAGGF to help them to implement their territorial employment pacts.

Spain

498. All the 1994–99 Objective 1 appropriations from the EAGGF Guidance Section for Spanish regions under the Community Support Framework (a total of EUR 3 457.575 million) was programmed and committed from the Community budget.

499. Slight adjustments were made to the regional operational programmes (EAGGF Guidance Section) in order to include appropriations accruing from the 1999 indexation.

500. The EAGGF Guidance Section contribution (EUR 30.86 million) to the ERDF/EAGGF Guidance/ICO ([108]) global grant has been withdrawn and reallocated to the 'Food-processing industry and structural measures in agriculture' operational programme.

501. The various measures under the Community Support Framework were implemented as planned, and overall implementation in 1999 was satisfactory. Some programmes were completed in 1999 (the regional programmes for Valencia, Murcia and Asturias), whereas payments for others (the 'Food-processing industry and structural measures in agriculture' and 'Development and diversification of rural economies' operational programmes) will continue into 2000 and even into 2001.

502. The rural development programmes approved by the Commission at the end of 1994 were implemented with a view to being completed before the end of 1999.

503. In 1999 the seven programmes were adjusted in line with the current situation and the recommendations made in the 1997 interim evaluation reports covering the period 1994–96.

504. Funding was transferred between measures and Funds in order to make the best use of Community resources in line with the principle of subsidiarity.

France

505. In 1999 the emphasis was on the urgent need to commit the appropriations in full before 31 December. A rescheduling of the programmes (in particular those covering the three Atlantic overseas departments) had been drawn up at the end of 1998 and approved at the first meeting of the monitoring committee with a view to adoption in 1999. By the end of October the Community appropriations had all been committed except those for Corsica. A major effort will have to be made in 2000 and 2001 (in parallel to the opening of the new 2000–06 programming period) to complete the programmes without the loss of any appropriations.

506. The efforts observed in 1998 continued throughout 1999, enabling the authorities to commit in full the Community appropriations for the 18 regional rural development programmes. There is, however, scope for tightening the rules governing the payment of the appropriations to the final beneficiaries since 29 % of the Community appropriations has in effect been allocated by the French Government to the project contractors. The Commission

([108]) *Instituto de Crédito Oficial.*

is monitoring the situation to ensure that it does not prevent the actual expenditure from being carried out in full before 31 January 2001.

507. The problems with the two cross-regional upland area programmes having proved insurmountable, the two monitoring committees responsible for these measures concluded that the Community appropriations concerned could not be used in full. The latter were therefore transferred in part to rural development programmes covering those areas.

508. In the light of the recommendations made in the interim evaluations, and to ensure that the Funds are used effectively, the monitoring committees put forward a set of adjustments for every programme. The Commission adopted 40 amending decisions on the programmes, ranging from improving project content and transferring appropriations between measures, to larger-scale redeployments involving transfers of funding between priorities and/or the Structural Funds themselves.

509. Finally, two regional programmes (Auvergne and Midi-Pyrénées) were allocated additional Community appropriations from the industrial conversion programmes (Objective 2) for the regions concerned.

Ireland

510. The funding for the operational programme for Agriculture, Rural Development and Forestry has been committed in full and, for most of the measures, has been effected or is close to being effected. All of the commitments had been made for the Food Sub-programme (part of the 'Industry' operational programme), but because of decommitments by some projects, some of the funding had to be transferred away from the measure for capital investment funded by the ERDF.

Italy

511. Since the last tranche of funding under the revised financial plans was very substantial, the bulk of each programme was implemented in 1999.

512. The Objective 5b programmes for Italy made satisfactory progress in 1999. For almost all the programmes the appropriations were committed in full and the level of payments was satisfactory with, in several regions, the projects selected exceeding the funding available. The monitoring and evaluation systems introduced enabled the monitoring committees to assess the progress made in concrete terms and obtain initial feedback on impact. The implementation of the programmes was also checked against Community policies in terms of environmental impact, equal opportunities and the rules on competition. Project implementation also improved because the regional authorities simplified their administrative procedures in certain respects.

513. The Objective 5b programmes in the Marche and Umbria regions constitute a special case. Their funding had increased sharply in 1998 (almost EUR 500 million was transferred from other programmes part-financed by the Structural Funds in Italy, and from

Objective 5a programmes) to meet the new needs imposed on rural areas in the two regions due to the damage caused by the 1997 earthquake. A number of factors held up the new reconstruction programmes and the projects aimed at improving living conditions and production structures:

— the stringent quality standards governing the reconstruction of rural villages deemed to have a high tourism potential and very characteristic architectural/town planning features;

— the remoteness of most such villages (situated in mountain areas);

— administrative bottlenecks caused by the large number of funding requests sent to regional authorities that do not have adequate resources to process them. This situation is exacerbated by the authorities' efforts to comply fully with the transparency and objectivity criteria in selecting the projects for funding;

— problems in identifying rapidly which firms can be called upon to carry out the reconstruction work.

514. The regional authorities have nevertheless given assurances that they have taken all the necessary steps to enable the available resources to be committed in full before 31 December 1999.

MULTIREGIONAL PROGRAMMES

515. Several more research and innovation projects were selected for funding under the multiregional programme for agricultural extension. All told, of the 179 projects submitted since the launch of the programme, 79 have been selected for investment totalling EUR 60 million. The funding for all the projects under this programme has been committed at both Commission and national level.

516. The 'Territorial employment pacts' programme was not approved until the end of 1998. However, local groups, as the final beneficiaries of this multifund programme, made great efforts to implement the first part of the programme in 1999 and commit all the necessary funds before the year-end.

REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

517. All the regions made an effort to make up ground after the late start caused by the delayed approval of their programmes. Most of them had, by the end of 1998, succeeded in meeting the level of funding commitment and payment (55 %) set by the national monitoring committee. The one exception was Apulia, whose funding allocation for 1999 was consequently reduced by EUR 10 million. In contrast, the most successful EAGGF programmes were allocated extra funding in 1999, in particular the operational programme for Basilicata, which saw its Structural Funds budget rise by EUR 20.56 million. This was to help it cope with the thousands of applications for improvement grants made by agricultural holdings which had been processed by the authorities but for which no funds had previously been available.

Luxembourg

518. The strategy for the Luxembourg programme has three funding priorities: revitalising agriculture and forestry along environmentally-friendly lines; creating and safeguarding sustainable jobs, and investment geared towards developing tourism and generally enhancing the quality of rural life.

519. The two monitoring committees meetings held in 1999 concluded that the programme had made entirely satisfactory progress. A decision to adjust the programme was approved by the Commission at the end of September 1999. This entailed reallocating EAGGF funding within the same financing priority, transferring funding from the ESF to the EAGGF, applying the 1999 deflator to the three Funds, and rescheduling the annual instalments to match the level of expenditure of the three Funds.

520. This last adjustment enabled the programmes to commit the available funding in full by the 31 December 1999 deadline. This is a clear indication of the progress made by all the measures under the SPD, and will enable every project in the programme to be completed.

521. At 45 %, the disbursal rate for the committed funding was relatively high (EAGGF 40 %, ERDF 76 %, ESF 68 %).

Netherlands

522. The EAGGF Guidance Section measures made very patchy progress. To improve the take-up rate for the funding, a proposal was made to transfer funding between measures for the benefit of environmental projects.

523. Generally speaking, the Objective 5b programmes in the Netherlands made wholly satisfactory progress. The 1994–99 Objective 5b appropriations were committed in full in all regions.

524. In the provinces of Friesland, Groningen/Drenthe, Overijssel and Limburg, the accent was generally on business start-ups, tourism and schemes to promote the best use of the countryside. The province of Zeeland, however, focused on diversification in the agriculture sector. Schemes to assist small businesses are an essential part of the Objective 5b strategy. The province of Friesland, for example, devotes a substantial share of the appropriations to this sector: 60 % of all investment under the programme is used to assist small firms viz. the large Drachten/Heerenveen industrial park project (an industrial site combined with water sports facilities).

525. Environmental issues are relatively well catered for in the Dutch programmes. In practice, the lion's share of environmental appropriations has been taken up by the province of Friesland, with its nature conservancy projects and schemes to promote environmentally-friendly farming. Groningen/Drenthe spends 12 % of its Structural Funds budget on projects to protect the environment, forestland and the countryside as part of schemes to improve water quality, develop a national park and relocate a number of agricultural holdings.

526. The twice-yearly meetings of the five monitoring committees passed off satisfactorily.

527. A series of decisions to adjust the programmes in all the Netherlands Objective 5b regions were adopted in 1999. These entailed transferring financing between priorities and individual projects, carrying over non-utilised funding, and allocating the additional resources resulting from the 1999 indexation. As well as constituting a clear indication of the progress made by all the projects under the programmes, these adjustments enabled all the appropriations to be committed by 31 December 1999 and allowed every project to be completed.

Austria

528. Economic conditions in the Burgenland region highlight the need for targeted structural development in rural areas. Previously behind schedule, especially as regards diversification, the Burgenland programme made very satisfactory progress, resulting in the commitment of all the appropriations available.

529. The status of the seven Objective 5b programmes in Austria at the end of September 1999 was as follows (EAGGF Guidance Section):

	Commitments	Payments
Carinthia	94 %	69 %
Lower Austria	82 %	49 %
Upper Austria	79 %	47 %
Salzburg	101 %	74 %
Styria	95 %	53 %
Tyrol	89 %	50 %
Vorarlberg	74 %	50 %

530. The Austrian authorities are confident that they can commit all the appropriations before the end of the year. The 5(b) programmes are regarded as a success, in the light not only of the results they achieved, but also of the wider resonance they have had, particularly among farmers and local authorities. Launching and later managing these programmes was a major undertaking in terms of coordination, backed up by numerous events designed to raise awareness of the policy.

Portugal

531. Adjustments were made to the five multifund programmes receiving financial support from the EAGGF Guidance Section.

532. In addition, the EAGGF Guidance Section element of the Community Support Framework was boosted by the transfer of an extra EUR 20 million from the Objective 5a performance reserve to the 'Agriculture' subprogramme (EUR 16 million) and the multifund operational programme for the Azores (EUR 4 million), in order to help repair the damage caused by the autumn 1997 storms.

533. The 'Agriculture' subprogramme, which was at a very advanced stage, was also allocated an additional EUR 22 million, partly from the application of the deflator and the adjustment of funding allocations between programmes financed by the EAGGF Guidance Section, and partly from the transfer of EUR 4 million from the FIFG to the EAGGF Guidance Section.

534. EAGGF Guidance Section decommitments of EUR 10 million and EUR 4 million, from the Pediza (integrated development in the Alqueva area) and PPDR (promoting regional development potential) programmes respectively, were assigned to the 'Agriculture' subprogramme.

535. The EAGGF Guidance Section budget for the Azores multifund operational programmes was allocated an extra EUR 16.38 million from the application of the 1998 deflator — to help repair the damage caused by the July 1998 earthquake — and a further EUR 2 million from the application of the 1999 deflator.

536. An additional EUR 4.023 million generated by the 1999 deflator was allocated to the EAGGF Guidance Section funding for the Madeira multifund operational programme.

Finland (Objective 6)

537. On the whole, EAGGF assistance made satisfactory progress. More specifically, the ground lost earlier with regard to improving the efficiency of agriculture and other rural development was made up.

538. Objective 5b areas have a population of 1.1 million, or a fifth of the total, and cover a quarter of the country's surface area. These regions are sparsely populated (averaging 11.5 inhabitants/km^2) and highly dependent on agriculture. Objective 5b assistance is channelled through two operational programmes, one for continental Finland and the other for the Åland Islands.

539. The programme for continental Finland concentrates on diversification for small businesses, the establishment of rural services and improving the attractiveness of rural areas. Another major aim is to adapt rural areas to the CAP. The programme for the Åland Islands focuses mainly on tourism, small businesses and sustainable development projects.

540. Environmental protection is taken into account horizontally in all Finnish regions by involving environmental authorities in the decision-making process at regional level.

541. During the indexation exercise, the Monitoring Committee encouraged the Finnish regions to create high-profile, cross-regional projects, based on a bottom-up approach.

Sweden (Objective 6)

542. EAGGF assistance made satisfactory progress, with commitments rising considerably. While payment levels are still lagging, they are on an upward trend. In 1999 EU funding was transferred from start-up aid and the food-processing industry towards compensatory allowances and rural development measures. The funds for these two measures were also increased by indexation in the course of the year. Demand for investment aid is very high and EAGGF funding for the programming period is expected to be fully utilised. This is due to a combination of adjustments in programme content and changes in the way programmes are administered.

543. Objective 5b areas account for 12.8 % of Sweden's land and 8.6 % of its population. A total of five programmes were approved on 10 May 1996, all focusing on the development of businesses and, in particular, firms operating in the agriculture and forestry sectors. Priority is also given to developing tourism, human resources and the cultural heritage of rural areas. The total Community contribution to these programmes is EUR 137 million (at 1996 prices).

544. In 1999 the resources generated by indexation were distributed and several adjustments were introduced to ensure the completion of the entire programme. Due to a lower rate of take-up than expected, some of the funds earmarked for financing business start-up loans for young people were transferred to other measures.

United Kingdom

545. In Northern Ireland, the commitment of the funding for the sub-programme covering agriculture and rural development under the Single Programming Document was completed and expenditure will, for most measures, reach completion in 2000.

546. A total of 11 areas in the United Kingdom receive Objective 5b assistance. These vary considerably in size and population. The largest is Northern Uplands, covering 14 000 km^2, as against the 1 000 km^2 of the Midlands Uplands. Population density in these areas also differs widely, from 10 inhabitants/km^2 in some areas to 105 in others, the average concerned being 47 inhabitants/km^2.

547. Altogether, these programmes account for EUR 840 million of Community funding, about 18 % of which comes from the EAGGF. The implementation rate of the programmes picked up in 1998, a development which continued in 1999, enabling them to commit their EAGGF funding in full.

548. All the programmes were adjusted in the light of the results of the interim evaluations aimed at improving effectiveness. In this respect the biggest gains were made in the area of management structures, to which was added a simplification and standardisation of procedures and close monitoring of the implementation of the projects, in both financial and material terms.

Accompanying measures

Agri-environmental measures

549. Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92 ([109]) provides for programmes to encourage farmers to manage their land in an environmentally-friendly manner by compensating them for the costs of such activities. The agri-environment regulation accompanied the 1992 CAP reform. Examples of the type of land management measures covered by the regulation include:

— returning intensively used land, such as arable land or grassland used for silage production, to biologically diverse, but unprofitable, extensive grassland;

— reducing the amount of nutrients used (resulting in lower yields);

— reducing or eliminating altogether pesticide usage (e.g. organic farming);

— taking land out of production to create national parks;

— preserving traditional environmental land management practices in areas susceptible to neglect;

— maintaining landscape features that are no longer agriculturally viable.

550. Programmes are, subject to Commission approval, which is to be given in each case, managed by regional or national authorities on a decentralised basis. Part of the costs are financed by the EU budget — 75 % in Objective 1 areas and 50 % elsewhere. The EAGGF-Guarantee expenditure concerned totalled EUR 1.3 billion in 1998, and the estimate for 1999 is EUR 1.8 billion, i.e. around 4 % of the EAGGF Guarantee total.

551. On average, the programmes cover one in seven farms, accounting for 20 % of European farmland. This figure is to some extent attributable to the high levels obtaining in the new Member States — 78 % of the farms in Austria, 77 % in Finland and 64 % in Sweden. The proportion of participating farms higher than the EU average is two other Member States, namely Luxembourg (60 %) and Portugal (30 %). It is less than 7 % in Belgium, Greece, Spain and Italy.

552. In the first two years after the launch of the measure, the pace of implementation for some of the programmes was slow and not all the funds available were utilised. In 1996, for the first time ever, nearly all the Member States' agri-environmental programmes were operational. In 1998 and 1999, several programmes approved in 1994 and 1995 reached the end of their first five-year cycle. By 1999, the Commission had approved a total of nearly 140 agri-environmental programmes or groups of programmes.

553. The Commission attaches great importance to monitoring and evaluating agri-environmental measures. The detailed rules for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 746/96 ([110])

([109]) OJ L 215, 30.7.1992, p. 85.
([110]) OJ L 102, 25.4.1996, p. 19.

specify how this is to be carried out, and the Commission has, together with the Member States, begun to scrutinise the plans, methods and early findings of the monitoring and assessment work notified by the Member States under the terms of the implementing regulation.

554. In December 1997 ([111]), the Commission presented a report to Parliament and the Council on the implementation of the regulation, and followed it up with a series of working papers on support for organic farming, on genetic resources and on evaluation and monitoring, together with reports on implementation in the Member States. In December 1998, the Commission presented a working paper on the evaluation of Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92 both to the Committee on Agricultural Structures and Rural Development and to the competent Parliamentary committees.

555. By 1999, the Member States had produced some 160 monitoring and evaluation reports, highlighting a number of environmental benefits arising from the agri-environmental initiative. The evidence from the programmes points to substantial environmental benefits, including reductions in the use of nitrogen fertiliser, better application techniques, positive nature conservancy measures, and the conservation of landscape features.

556. Under Agenda 2000, agri-environmental measures are the only obligatory feature of the rural development programmes that Member States must submit for 2000–06. For more information on the rural development measures in the Agenda 2000 package, see the beginning of this chapter.

Early retirement measures

557. A Community framework for assistance to facilitate early retirement from farming activity has been in place since 1992. The scheme, which is covered by Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/99, is intended to contribute to the following objectives:

- — to provide an income for elderly farmers who decide to stop farming;
- — to encourage the replacement of such elderly farmers by farmers able to improve, where necessary, the economic viability of the holdings;
- — to reassign agricultural land to non-agricultural uses where it cannot be farmed under satisfactory conditions of economic viability.

558. Community funding is available for farmers taking early retirement, for the farmers who take over their land, and to farm workers.

559. The programmes under way aim to help 205 000 farmers and 7 500 farm workers to retire early, thereby releasing some four million hectares of farmland. A small part of this area would be put to uses other than farming, like forestry or setting up national parks. The

([111]) COM(97) 620 final.

rest would be made available to other farmers, especially to young people seeking to enlarge their holding or to take up farming as their main occupation.

560. While the scheme had a relatively slow uptake when it was introduced in 1993, this improved in 1998 and 1999. By 1998, annual Community expenditure on early retirement had reached EUR 208.9 million, a fourfold increase on the 1993 figure of EUR 48.6 million.

Forestry measures

A forestry strategy for the European Union

561. On 18 November 1998, the Commission adopted a communication on a forestry strategy for the European Union ([112]), and on 15 December 1998 the Council adopted Resolution No 1999/C 56/01 on the same subject ([113]). The starting point of the forestry strategy are the commitments entered into by the EU and the Member States in international processes related to forests ([114]). The strategy underlines the importance of the multifunctional role of forests and sustainable forest management that is based on the social, economic, environmental, ecological and cultural roles played by the forestry sector in the development of society and rural areas.

Forestry measures as part of rural development

562. In line with the strategy, Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999 considers forestry an integral part of rural development policy. Chapter VIII of the regulation brings together existing measures provided for in Regulations (EEC) 2080/92 ([115]), 1610/89 ([116]) and 867/90 ([117]), along with a new measure to maintain and improve the ecological stability of forests in certain areas. Restructuring the different forest measures under the new chapter in this way will allow a more efficient and coherent approach to forestry measures at Community level.

European Forestry Information and Communication System (EFICS) ([118])

563. In order to collect comparable and objective information on the structure and operation of the forestry sector in the Community, and thus facilitate the implementation and monitoring of the Community forestry provisions in force, a European Forestry Information and Communication System (EFICS) was set up in 1989. This system is designed to collect, coordinate, standardise and process data on the forestry sector and its development.

([112]) COM(1998) 649 final.

([113]) Council Resolution of 15 December 1998 on a forestry strategy for the European Union (OJ C 56, 26.2.1999, p. 1).

([114]) In particular UNCED, UNGASS, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on Climate Change, the Convention to Combat Desertification and the Ministerial Conferences on the Protection of Forests in Europe.

([115]) OJ L 215, 30. 7.1992, p. 96.

([116]) OJ L 165, 15.6.1989, p. 3.

([117]) OJ L 91, 6.4.1990, p. 7.

([118]) Council Regulation (EEC) No 1615/89 (OJ L 165, 15.6.1989, p. 12).

564. In June 1999, the Commission adopted a work programme to set up this system in the period 1999–2002. This concentrates on compiling existing information in a computerised system and on improving and standardising data on forests, forestry products and trade.

Protection of forests

565. In 1999, a total of EUR 16 million was granted for projects submitted by the Member States under the Community schemes for the protection of forests against atmospheric pollution and fire.

566. On 22 July 1999, the Commission adopted two proposals for European Parliament and Council regulations amending Regulation (EEC) No 3528/86 on the protection of the Community's forests against atmospheric pollution ([119]) and Regulation (EEC) No 2158/92 on the protection of the Community's forests against fire ([120]). The proposed regulations have the same purpose as Council Regulations (EC) Nos 307/97 ([121]) and 308/97 ([122]), which were repealed by the judgment given by the Court of Justice of 25 February 1999, which stipulated that Article 130s of the Treaty (now Article 175) should have been used as the only legal basis. The legal basis of the new regulations is Article 175 of the Treaty.

567. On 28 July 1999 the Commission adopted Regulation (EC) No 1727/1999 laying down certain detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2158/92 on protection of the Community's forests against fire ([123]).

568. On 21 October 1999 the Commission adopted Regulation (EC) No 2278/1999 laying down certain detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3528/86 on the protection of the Community's forests against atmospheric pollution ([124]).

569. These two regulations concern the procedures for submitting applications for Community financial assistance and for payment.

Community Initiatives

Leader II

570. The Leader II Community Initiative supports rural development projects, designed and run by local partners in rural areas, which stress innovation, demonstration of practicability and transferability.

([119]) Council Regulation (EEC) No 3528/86 (OJ L 326, 21.11.1986, p. 2).
([120]) Council Regulation (EEC) No 2158/92 (OJ L 217, 31.7.1992, p. 3).
([121]) OJ L 51, 21.2.1997, p. 9.
([122]) OJ L 51, 21.2.1997, p. 11.
([123]) OJ L 203, 3.8.1999, p. 41.
([124]) OJ L 279, 29.10.1999, p. 3.

571. Following on from Leader I, this initiative is based on three priorities:

— support for transferable innovative projects that demonstrate new approaches to rural development;

— support for exchanges of experiences and the transfer of know-how; and

— support for transnational cooperation projects.

572. The appropriations available amount to some EUR 1.7 billion. Approval has been granted for 102 programmes and over 1 000 local action groups (LAGs) and other partnership bodies have been set up.

573. The other Community Initiatives covering the 1994–99 period are Interreg, REGIS and PEACE.

Belgium

LEADER II

574. The programme for Hainaut adopted on 8 July 1997 was costed at EUR 9.26 million, of which EUR 4.09 million will be provided by the Community (with EUR 1.875 million from the EAGGF Guidance Section). In June 1998 the Monitoring Committee adopted three of the five rural innovation programmes provided for in the framework programme, enabling the authorities to proceed with their implementation. The reprogramming was adopted in October 1999, in the wake of the June meeting of the Monitoring Committee, creating the ideal conditions for the five approved local action groups to implement their rural innovation programmes.

575. The Leader II programmes for Meetjesland and Westhoek adopted on 12 December 1997 did not come into operation until 1998. The Commission adopted an amending decision in respect of each of these programmes, thus allowing the allocation of the amounts accruing from the 1999 deflator and the transfer of appropriations from the ESF and ERDF to the EAGGF.

576. The adoption of the programme for Wallonia was delayed, 1998 and 1999 having been taken up with the selection of all the local action groups after a call for projects had been issued. A total of 16 groups were selected and began to put their rural innovation programmes into action.

577. The Monitoring Committee, which met twice in 1999, drew up an amending decision (adopted by the Commission at the end of September) allowing the amounts accruing from the 1999 deflator to be allocated to specific projects under Measure B, 'Rural innovation programmes'.

INTERREG

578. The two programmes covering Hainaut have a small budget under the EAGGF, and did not give rise to any major problems in terms of implementation.

Denmark

LEADER II

579. The Danish Leader II programme was approved on 13 June 1996. The long-term objective is to maintain and redevelop the areas as active and viable local communities. The total Community contribution to the programme is ECU 8.1 million (at 1994 prices), rising to ECU 10.1 million after the inclusion of additional resources from the 1999 indexation of the Structural Funds allocations.

580. After a relatively slow start, projects are now being submitted in increasing numbers. According to the mid-term evaluation report, which was presented in June 1998, the expectation was that all or almost all of the programme resources will be utilised. When the programme was last amended, in December 1999, it was estimated that the amount of funding used would be EUR 8.7 million, because there was insufficient national part-financing for the total allocation of EUR 10.1 million.

Germany

LEADER II

581. After a fairly slow start, Leader II was successfully implemented in the new *Länder*. The local action groups made a highly satisfactory contribution to stimulating development in the areas covered by the programme. Not only did Leader II help to create jobs, it also strengthened the cultural identity of the rural areas in question. All the appropriations available were committed.

582. In Objective 5b areas generally, implementation was fairly slow in the first part of the programming period, but improved considerably thereafter. This is because Germany's 123 Leader II local action groups and 46 other collective bodies became fully operational and the administrative authorities were able to build on the experience they had gained.

583. This allowed all the available funds, including the 1995–99 reserve and indexation, to be committed to the final beneficiaries.

584. The monitoring committees responsible for overseeing the Leader II programmes in Baden-Württemberg and Hessen decided on minor transfers between the Structural Funds. The measures and the annual instalments corresponding to each programme had to be adjusted in line with the take-up rate of the funds.

INTERREG II

585. Interreg II covers three of the new *Länder*: Mecklenburg—western Pomerania, Brandenburg and Saxony. These regions boast a dense network of contacts with border regions in the Czech Republic and in Poland.

586. The appropriations available were used mainly to develop infrastructure, support forestry and agriculture, improve the quality of the environment and assist disadvantaged rural areas.

Greece

LEADER II

587. In 1999 an amendment was adopted which allocated the resources accruing from the deflator for that year and the Monitoring Committee carried out a final reallocation of funding between the different beneficiaries. The Structural Funds appropriations were committed in full and the programme was implemented at a fast pace. Some problems remained, however, with the implementation of the training programmes (under the ESF).

INTERREG II — EXTERNAL BORDERS

588. Final adjustments were made to the programme in order to fine-tune the various measures and their budgets, in particular for the EAGGF projects.

INTERREG II — WATER SHORTAGES

589. The 'Water shortages' programme was approved in 1999. It included EUR 3 million in EAGGF funding, targeted mainly on the islands.

Spain

LEADER II

590. The implementation of the regional Leader II programmes in Objective 1 regions picked up markedly in 1999. The Structural Funds appropriations were all allocated to the various programmes and committed in full from the Community budget.

591. All told, six Objective 5b regions implemented Leader II programmes by means of a global grant administered by an intermediary body with a composite structure on which the region and the Ministry of Agriculture were represented. The said body helped the local action groups by providing eligibility assessments of project applications and other useful information.

592. Although some regions experienced delays in selecting their local action groups, the latter are all on course to commit their budget in full before the end of 1999.

593. Due to its special status as an autonomous region within Spain, the Basque country implemented Leader II in the form of an operational programme. This programme has also made satisfactory progress.

REGIS II

594. This programme concerns the Canary Islands, one of the Community's outermost regions. The programme has made satisfactory progress and is expected to be completed in 2000.

INTERREG II

595. The Spain-Portugal Interreg II programme is progressing as expected. All the Community appropriations were committed before the end of 1999, with disbursal set to continue until 2001.

France

LEADER II

596. The Leader II programme for Corsica has experienced some implementation problems due to lax administrative procedures on the part of the project sponsors. The leaders of the local action groups and the authorities agree that it will not be possible to either commit or disburse all the funds available for the programme. However, every effort is being made to safeguard this worthwhile venture.

597. Throughout the period, the regional Leader II programmes suffered from administrative problems which impeded the commitment and payment, to operators on the ground, of all the commitments available. In 1999, to rectify the situation, the Commission adopted 20 decisions to adjust the programmes in line with recommendations made by the monitoring committees. The aim of the adjustments was, in particular, to provide extra funding for the rural innovation programmes run by the local action groups.

INTERREG II

598. The EAGGF-funded programmes are making stuttering progress, but there have been no payment requests from the French or Belgian Hainaut regions.

REGIS II

599. The programmes for the four overseas regions continued to be adjusted in order to commit all the available funds before the 31 December 1999 deadline (this now seems likely). As with the SPDs, the difficulty will reside in the parallel tasks of implementing the adjusted programmes and completing them in the current period.

Ireland

600. The Leader II programme made great strides in terms of completing commitments and accelerating expenditure, the latter being set to be completed in 2000. The Leader II groups in Ireland have accomplished sterling work.

Italy

LEADER II

601. After a slow start, due to the innovative nature of the initiative and the complex nature of the procedures involved, the rate of funds commitment for most of the Leader II programmes for the Italian regions picked up considerably in 1999. The programmes whose local action groups were not selected until 1998 are still experiencing implementation problems

602. In terms of concrete achievements, however, progress has been less impressive, although most of the projects have been selected and the implementation rate is expected to pick up in 2000.

603. As corroborated by the reports conducted by the independent assessors, the Leader II Initiative often had the important effect of stimulating and strengthening the partnership networks between local operators, giving them the means to continue driving forward local development, even beyond the bounds of the initiative itself.

Luxembourg

LEADER II

604. Leader II, which was approved in 1995, is a programme whose strategy is based entirely on innovation and transferable measures. It has succeeded in bringing together all the local operators in a regional partnership representing almost every socioeconomic group.

605. Certain administrative and institutional problems notwithstanding, the Leader II programme has made satisfactory progress. Local operators are grouped into two local action groups (Clervaux-Vianden and Redange-Wiltz).

606. The operational programme, costed at EUR 4 888 300, will be financed with a single tranche of funding, of which some 20 % (EUR 1 million) will be provided by the Community.

607. The two monitoring committees, which met in 1999, approved the need to adjust two measures — 'Innovative investment in the small business sector' and 'Promoting distance working in rural areas' — in order to reinforce their role as pilot measures in the context of the region and its economy, allocate the 1999 deflator and reserve in equal shares between the EAGGF and the ERDF (50 %), and transfer other funds within measure B, 'Rural innovation programmes' in line with the assessor's recommendations.

Netherlands

LEADER II

608. The Flevoland programme is progressing according to plan. Following the mid-term evaluation, the administration and monitoring of the programme were improved, together with the procedures employed by the local action group to select projects.

609. The progress of the three Leader II programmes in Objective 5b areas (Northwest Friesland, Northwest Groningen and Northeast Friesland and Drenthe) is overseen by the Objective 5b monitoring committees. These programmes, intended mainly to stimulate sustainable economic and agricultural activity and promote tourism, are making satisfactory progress. The Community contribution to the three Leader II programmes (except Objective 1 areas) amounts to EUR 6.34 million, nearly 80 % of which (for all three Funds combined) had been disbursed by 31 December 1999. All the programmes were adjusted by means of an amending decision at the end of September 1999.

610. A single local action group, representing local organisations and authorities is, for each programme, responsible for administering the project. In the light of the recommendations made in the mid-term evaluation report, each programme's financing plan was adjusted, in particular by allocating the extra resources from the deflator and the reserve. The Commission adopted the corresponding amending decisions in the second half of 1998. Most of the additional resources were allocated to innovative projects based on cultural/rural tourism, small businesses and agricultural diversification.

611. The national Leader II network in the Netherlands, which was officially approved by the Commission on 2 April 1997, is under the supervision of the province of Friesland. It is intended to provide the necessary infrastructure for sharing experience, cooperation between projects and organising visits and studies on relevant subjects.

Austria

612. The Leader II programme has delivered satisfactory results. In the Burgenland region, this Initiative is encountering problems of structural change in the local economy. In the Objective 5b areas, the programme has stimulated a lively response, generating a raft of development projects. The project managers and sponsors expect the programme to continue.

Portugal

613. The Leader II integrated Community programme was, by way of an amending decision, reprogrammed to include the amounts accruing from the 1998 and 1999 indexation (EUR 2.28 million) and effect the final transfers between Funds and between projects, all this with a view to ensuring that the appropriations are committed in full.

Finland

LEADER II

614. A total of 12 local action groups are operating in Objective 5b areas in Finland. By the end of 1999, approximately 1 500 projects had been approved for funding. An estimated 1 500 new jobs will be created, more than half of them for women.

615. There are 10 local action groups operating in Objective 6 areas. By the end of 1999, some 900 projects had been approved for funding. An estimated 900 new jobs will be created with, again, more than half of them for women. The Monitoring Committee allocated funds accruing from indexation to EAGGF activities under measure (b).

616. Due to the small average size of the Leader projects in Finland, some of the new posts are part-time jobs. Almost 150 new businesses will have been created by the end of 1999. In addition, Leader II has played a major role as primer, stimulating the participation of the local population in rural development projects. It has also increased cooperation among rural inhabitants and created new networks, both nationally and internationally. Consequently, it will be years before the full extent of its impact becomes apparent.

INTERREG II

617. Finland participates in seven Interreg II A operational programmes. Although six of them receive financial assistance from the EAGGF, rural development does not play a central role in the programmes generally. The emphasis is on cross-border cooperation with areas in the former Soviet Union. Although this cooperation has run into some difficulties as a result of the economic problems in Russia, this has not prevented the eligible projects fulfilling the financial framework of the programmes. In 1999, a total of 39 new EAGGF-financed projects were approved under the programmes. Preparations are under way for the next period, and, the abovementioned problems notwithstanding, special attention will be paid to cooperation with Russia and Estonia, the latter country being a candidate for EU membership.

Sweden

LEADER II

618. The expectations are that the entire budget for measures (b) 'local action groups' and (c) 'transnational cooperation' will be committed in 1999. Over 160 projects are being implemented. The Swedish Leader network has continued to raise awareness of the achievements of Leader II and facilitate the sharing of experience. The monitoring committee allocated the funds accruing from indexation to ESF projects under measure (b).

INTERREG II

619. There are three Objective 6 programmes: 'Nordic Green Belt' (in conjunction with Norway), which is eligible for an EAGGF contribution of EUR 1 million; 'Kvarken/Mittskandia' (implemented jointly with Norway and Finland, and only partly an Objective 6 area), for which there was an EAGGF contribution of EUR 0.908 million, and 'North Calotte Region' (jointly with Russia, Norway and Finland), with an EAGGF contribution of EUR 1.6 million. 'Nordic Green Belt' comprises 20 projects attracting a total of SEK 4 606 000 in part-financing from the EAGGF. In the 'North Calotte Region' the EAGGF co-financing of EUR 1.6 million is distributed between the measures as follows: measure 1.4 (rural development) EUR 0.3 million, measure 2.2 (environment) EUR 0.3 million and measure 4.1 (Sami livelihoods) EUR 1.0 million. Part-financing for the 11 projects selected under the 'Kvarken/Mittskandia' programme totals SEK 7 835 000.

United Kingdom

620. The three Leader programmes for Objective 5b areas in the United Kingdom (England, Wales and Scotland) continued to progress at a satisfactory pace. They were adjusted to take account of the recommendations made in the mid-term review and to allocate the monies accruing from indexation for the period concerned. All the appropriations were committed.

VI — Financing of the CAP in 1999

Berlin Summit Agreement

621. The Berlin Summit of 24 and 25 March 1999 produced an agreement on the Agenda 2000 proposals. From a financial perspective its conclusions differ appreciably from the Commission's initial proposals of EAGGF Guarantee funding for market support and rural development measures, including accompanying measures, under a single heading. The total expenditure is of course expected to remain below the agricultural guideline, but the expected trend of the guideline suggests that there will be a substantial margin over and above the anticipated expenditure, a margin which could well be needed after 2002 for the expected new members.

622. The conclusions of the Berlin Summit include the Commission's proposed guideline (and within it rural development measures, veterinary measures, the Sapard pre-accession agricultural instrument and the amount available for agriculture in connection with accessions), but introduce sub-guideline ceilings on expenditure in the shape of two annual subceilings for 2000–06: one for traditional market expenditure (Title 1(a)) and one for expenditure on rural development (Title 1(b)). Moreover, the subceilings are 'airtight' — there is no provision for transferring amounts between them or from one year to another — and have been set at a level corresponding to the estimated expenditure resulting from the adoption of Agenda 2000, i.e. at the level of the expected expenditure, with no allowance made for unforeseeable events, even though events of that type often do occur. The ceilings have been set as follows:

Expenditure in 2000–06 (in million EUR at 1999 prices)(1)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
Total future CAP	40 920	42 800	43 900	43 770	42 760	41 930	41 660	297 740
(a) markets (2)	36 620	38 480	39 570	39 430	38 410	37 570	37 290	267 370
(b) rural development (3)	4 300	4 320	4 330	4 340	4 350	4 360	4 370	30 370

(1) A 2 % deflator will be used for calculating amounts at current prices.

(2) Including veterinary and plant health protection measures but excluding accompanying measures.

(3) Including accompanying measures.

- To this expenditure should be added rural development measures — other than under Objective 1 — which are currently financed by EAGGF Guidance.
- These amounts roughly correspond, on average, to the proposal put forward by the Commission as part of Agenda 2000.
- All rural development measures are co-financed by the European Commission and the Member States.

623. The conclusions of the Berlin Summit were followed by the adoption, by Parliament and the Council, of a new interinstitutional agreement — on budgetary discipline, financial perspectives (the ceilings) and the budgetary procedure — which lists those conclusions and formally allows the Commission to put forward in the autumn a letter amending the preliminary draft budget for the following year, thereby enabling the budgetary forecasts to reflect the most recent developments. The agreement also includes provisions on flexibility and on revision of the financial perspectives (ceilings), but responsibility for invoking those provisions rests with the budgetary authority.

624. Given that the new ceilings are much tighter than the guideline, the Commission has proposed a revision of the decision on budgetary discipline (document COM(1999) 364 final of 14 July 1999) which would provide the Community with instruments and procedures that can effectively comply with those ceilings.

EAGGF Guarantee Section

625. The EAGGF Guarantee appropriations adopted for 1999 total EUR 40 440 million (including EUR 205 million for the agricultural budgetary reserve — Chapter B0-40), i.e. EUR 4 748 million less than the agricultural guideline ([125]) of EUR 45 188 million.

Stages of the budgetary procedure

626. The 1999 budgetary procedure began with the presentation, on 30 April 1998, of the preliminary draft budget (PDB), in which the estimated appropriations required were put at EUR 40 440 million. On 28 October 1998 the Commission adopted an amending letter (Amending Letter No 1) which took into account on the one hand the cyclical downturn in agriculture and, on the other, recent agricultural legislation, which provided for slightly increased expenditure.

627. The cyclical downturn in agriculture resulted in an overall increase of EUR 436 million in anticipated expenditure compared with the preliminary draft budget. In essence the additional expenditure concerned two sectors: cereals (+ EUR 1 007 million) and sugar (+ EUR 236 million), in both cases because lower world prices had added to the requirements in terms of refunds and public storage.

628. Additional expenditure arising from the recent adoption of certain legislative proposals totalled EUR 77 million, including EUR 49 million in respect of the Council decision on the prices package.

629. Requirements as set out in the amending letter thus totalled EUR 40 953 million, EUR 513 million more than in the preliminary draft budget. A sum of EUR 105 million had been entered in Chapter B0-40 'Provisional appropriations'.

([125]) An instrument of budgetary discipline setting a maximum growth threshold for agricultural spending.

630. On 24 November, with a view to complying with the limit, concertation took place between the Council and Parliament on the basis of proposals drawn up by the Commission. The outcome was as follows.

— The amending letter was adopted, but the proposed increase of EUR 513 million was offset by an equivalent amount in targeted reductions in the cereals sector. These reductions stem from savings resulting from a significant increase in world cereal prices recorded after the amending letter had been drawn up.

— The overall appropriation for agri-environmental measures was increased by EUR 20 million (entered in the B0-40 reserve) by deducting that amount from the item 'Depreciation of cereal stocks'.

— A total of EUR 80 million was transferred from the fruit and vegetables and milk products sectors to Chapter B0-40.

631. The total requirement for 1999 was accordingly EUR 40 440 million, with appropriations matching this amount. Altogether, EUR 205 million was entered in Chapter B0-40.

632. At the concertation meeting held on 24 November 1998 Parliament and the Council decided, in agreement with the Commission, to finance a food-aid measure for Russia using 1998 EAGGF-Guarantee appropriations supplementary and amending budget No 1/98 provides for EUR 400 million (the net cost of the measure) to be entered under a new heading: B1–315. As agreed by the three institutions, the Commission presented to the budgetary authority a proposal to carry over EUR 400 million in appropriations from 1998.

633. It should be emphasised that estimating future expenditure on agriculture is particularly difficult. Up to 20 months can elapse between the forecast and the execution of certain expenditure, and many unforeseeable factors, both internal and external — including the value of the euro in relation to the dollar — can have a major effect on expenditure.

634. Moreover, the Commission's budgetary forecasts are heavily dependent on the expenditure forecasts and on some production forecasts which Member States must produce and transmit to it in accordance with the rules applicable. The Commission has accordingly looked into possible improvements in financial management and has implemented an action programme in this respect. It has asked Member States to contribute to this effort by improving the quality and the speed of transmission of the information concerned, in line with the current rules.

Budgetary discipline

The guideline

635. Like previous budget years, 1999 is subject to the requirements of budget discipline and, in particular, compliance with the guideline adopted pursuant to the agreement reached at thc Brussels European Council in February 1988 and extended to 1999 at the Edinburgh

European Council in December 1992. In order to curb spending on the CAP the guideline limits the annual rate of increase of the expenditure concerned.

636. The overall pattern of EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure since 1992 can be summarised as follows:

EAGGF Guarantee Section

(million EUR)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Guideline	35 039	36 657	36 465	37 944	40 828	41 805	43 263	45 188
Expenditure financed within the guideline	31 119	34 590	32 970	34 503	39 108	40 423	38 748	39 541
Margin	3 920	2 067	3 495	3 441	1 720	1 382	4 515	5 647
Total expenditure ([1])	31 950	34 590	32 970	34 503	39 108	40 423	38 748	39 541

([1]) All types of expenditure have been financed within the guideline from 1993 onwards.

EAGGF Guarantee expenditure

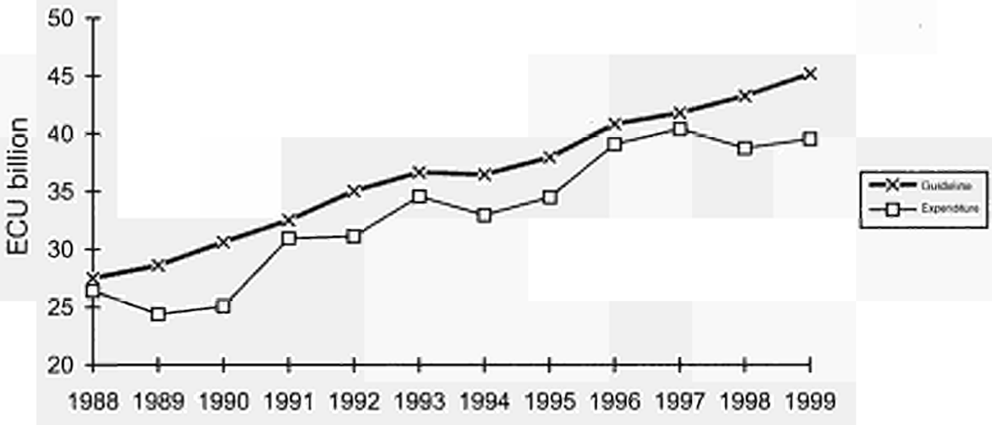


Figure 6

637. The graph shows the development of the guideline and expenditure from 1988 to 1999.

The monetary reserve

638. The operating mechanisms for the monetary reserve are set out on page 139 of the 1995 Report on the Agricultural Situation.

639. In accordance with the Council decision on budgetary discipline, the euro/dollar parity used for the 1999 financial year is equal to the average dollar parity for January, February and March 1998, i.e. USD = EUR 0.92.

640. The average rate for the dollar from 1 August 1998 to 31 July 1999 was EUR 0.90, giving rise to additional budget expenditure of EUR 219 million.

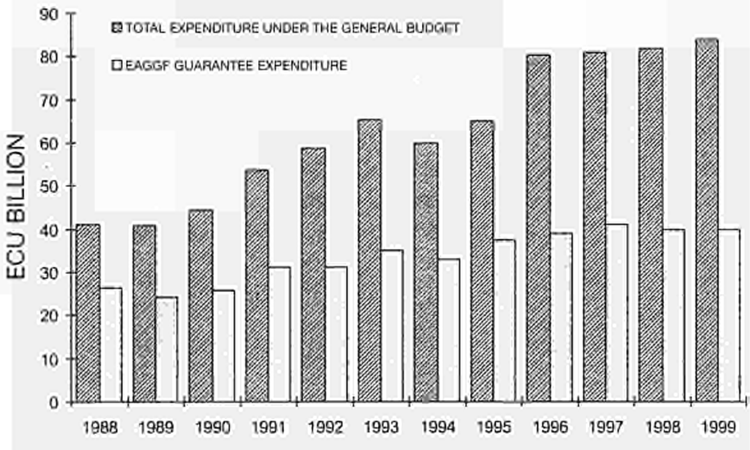
641. Expenditure was also incurred as a result of changes in the dual rate coefficient. The impact of the dual rate was estimated, in terms of the appropriation requirements on which the budget was based, at EUR 511 million. As currently calculated, the impact is estimated at about EUR 630 million, i.e. an increase of EUR 119 million.

The EAGGF Guarantee Section in the context of the general budget

642. In a general budget of the European Union for the 1999 financial year, totalling EUR 83 978 million (in payment appropriations entered in the 1999 budget), EUR 40 440 million in payment appropriations (including the monetary reserve and the appropriations entered in Chapter B0-40 'provisions'), i.e. 48 % was allocated to the Guarantee Section. In 1998 EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure accounted for 49 % of general budget expenditure.

643. The share of the general budget accounted for by the Guarantee Section since 1988 is shown in Figure 7. It has followed a downward trend, on the whole, as a result of the growth of other common policies and a determination to curb agricultural spending.

EAGGF Guarantee expenditure in relation to total spending under the general budget



([1]) Appropriations entered in the budget (including the monetary reserve of ECU 500 million)

Source: DG Agriculture

Figure 7

The EAGGF and its financial resources

644. The EAGGF forms an integral part of the European Union's budget. Its appropriations are therefore determined in accordance with budget procedures, in the same way as other Community expenditure.

645. The CAP also generates revenue in the form of sums collected under the common market organisations. This revenue, which forms part of the Union's own resources ([126]), consists of:

— levies, which are variable charges on imports from non-member countries of agricultural products covered by the common market organisations; such charges are intended to compensate for the difference between prices on the world market and prices agreed within the Union. Under the Agreement on Agriculture following the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, levies have been replaced by fixed import duties since 1995;

— levies collected under the common organisation of the market in sugar; these are divided into production levies on sugar and isoglucose, sugar storage levies and additional elimination levies which ensure that farmers and sugar manufacturers finance the cost of disposing of sugar which is surplus to Community internal consumption.

Revenue
Charges accruing to the Union's own resources under the CAP

(million EUR*)*

Type of charge	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ([1])
Agricultural levies	1 029.1	922.5	844.3	810.1	873.4	693.2	1 054.5
Sugar levies	1 115.3	1 382.1	1 316.3	1 213.7	1 366.0	1 163.4	1 080.0
Of which:							
— production ([2])	698.4	809.9	766.2	711.5	842.4	682.7	631.3
— storage costs	416.7	572.2	542.0	490.8	513.4	435.0	405.7
— other	0.2	0.0	7.8	11.4	10.0	45.8	43.0
Total	2 144.4	2 304.6	2 160.6	2 023.8	2 239.4	1 856.6	2 134.5

([1]) As at 31 October.
([2]) Including the additional elimination levy.

([126]) The Union's other own resources are: the levy on VAT, customs duties collected under the Common Customs Tariff and Member States' contributions.

646. It should be noted that there are other sources of agricultural revenue. Under the common organisation of the market in milk and milk products, producers pay an additional levy if milk quotas are exceeded. This revenue does not, however, form part of the Union's own resources but is considered to be part of the measures to stabilise agricultural markets. It covers the additional expenditure brought about by the production overrun on the quotas and is thus deducted from this same expenditure.

EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure

647. Essentially, the EAGGF Guarantee Section finances expenditure on the common organisations of agricultural markets, comprising:

— market support (ECU 10 563 million in 1998);

— aid to producers (ECU 28 217 million in 1998).

648. Market support covers export refunds (ECU 4 826 million in 1998), storage (ECU 2 008 million in 1998), guidance premiums (ECU 172 million in 1998), processing and marketing aids (ECU 1 207 million in 1998), consumption aids (ECU 1 483 million in 1998), withdrawals and the like (ECU 462 million in 1998) and miscellaneous other expenditure (ECU 404 million in 1998).

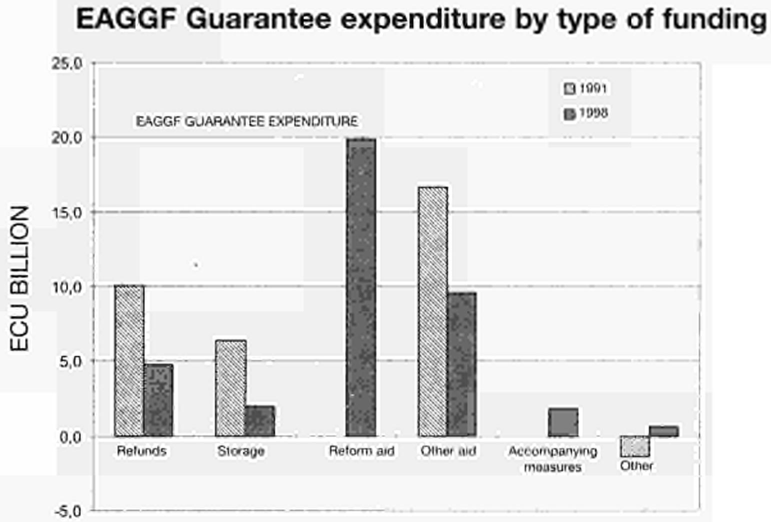
649. Aid to producers is thus currently by far the largest type of assistance. It consists in particular of production aid, but also includes guidance premiums and processing aid where the payments are made direct to producers.

650. Furthermore, as a result of the reorientation and later the reform of the CAP, the EAGGF Guarantee Section has been used to finance, in whole or in part, various specific measures for the management of agricultural markets such as the distribution of agricultural products to the needy in the Community, measures to combat fraud, measures to promote quality and measures designed to compensate for the geographical isolation of the French overseas departments (Poseidom), Madeira and the Azores (Poseima), the Canary Islands (Poseican) and the Aegean islands. In connection with the CAP reform, mention should also be made of the accompanying measures to assist farmers with projects to protect the environment, maintain the landscape, develop the use of forest resources or transfer their holdings with a view to early retirement.

651. Figure 8 shows the impact of the reform on the main types of financing in 1998, as compared with the pre-reform levels. Of note are the fall in expenditure on storage following the measures to normalise markets, the lower expenditure on refunds and the increased share devoted to the new aids introduced or reinforced by the reform.

652. Chart 9 shows the breakdown of expenditure in 1999.

653. It should be noted that Chapter 10 'Arable crops' covers the appropriations for 1999 for cereals, oilseeds and protein plants. Per hectare aid (including set-aside) accounts for a major share of this expenditure (EUR 14 624 million).



Source: DG Agriculture, EAGGF.

Figure 8

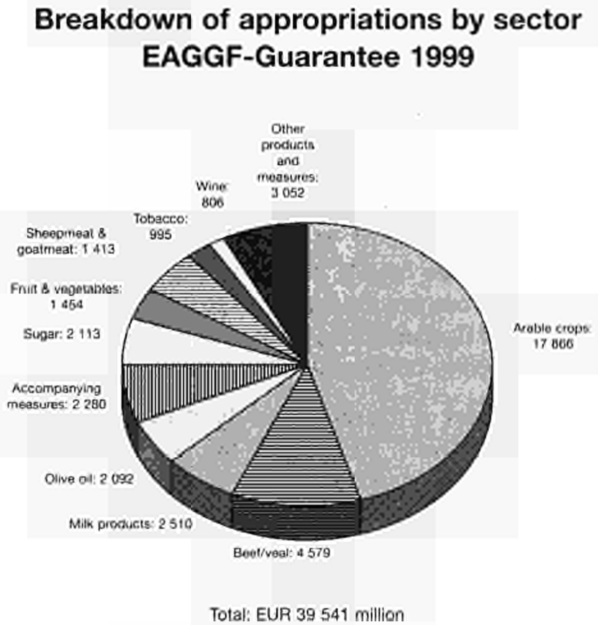


Figure 9

654. Past movements in EAGGF expenditure by sector and Member State and a detailed breakdown of EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure and appropriations under the 1998 budget, by sector and economic type, are shown in Tables 3.4.1, 3.4.2, 3.4.3 and 3.4.4 (see statistical part of this report).

Public storage

655. As shown in Table 3.4.5 (statistical part of this report), between 1 October 1997 and 30 September 1998, when the public storage accounts were closed, the book value of the products in storage was significantly up on 1997: from ECU 749.2 million to ECU 1 398.0 million, an increase of 54 %.

656. This resulted from:

— a marked increase in stocks of cereals and rice (from 2 380 700 tonnes in September 1997 to 13 603 000 tonnes on 30 September 1998);

— a slight reduction in beef stocks (from 622 600 to 544 000 tonnes);

— a sharp increase in milk products, from 170 400 to 208 400 tonnes).

657. The following developments took place in 1999.

658. The book value of the products in storage again rose significantly, from ECU 1 398.0 million in 1998 to EUR 1 630.7 million in 1999. It is above all cereals which contributed to the increase (EUR 1 155 million). Butter, too, is up (from EUR 3 million to EUR 44 million), but the increase is of relative importance, given that the product accounts for only a small part of the total value of products in public storage.

659. There were, however, major reductions as regards meat (from EUR 273 million in 1998 to EUR 85 million in 1999) and olive oil (from EUR 119 million in 1998 to EUR 62 million in 1999). In the case of beef this is simply the continuation of an underlying trend, doubtless attributable to the end of the BSE crisis.

660. These developments are shown in Figure 10.

Clearance of accounts

661. In 1999 the Commission adopted six decisions on the clearance of the accounts presented by the Member States in respect of EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure:

— the decision of 3 February 1999, in respect of 1995 ([127]);

— the decision of 28 July 1999, in respect of 1995, supplement ([128]);

([127]) Decision 1999/187/EC, OJ L 61, 10.3.1999, p. 37.

([128]) Decision 1999/596/EC, OJ L 226, 27.8.1999, p. 26.

— the decision of 3 February 1999 pursuant to Article 5(2)(c) of Regulation (EEC) No 729/70 — first ad hoc decision, applicable from 1996 ([129]);

— the decision of 30 April 1999, in respect of 1998 — clearance of accounts ([130]);

— the decision of 4 May 1999 pursuant to Article 5(2)(c) of Regulation (EEC) No 729/70 — second ad hoc decision, applicable from 1996 ([131]);

— the decision of 28 July 1999 pursuant to Article 5(2)(c) of Regulation (EEC) No 729/70 — third ad hoc decision, applicable from 1996 ([132]).

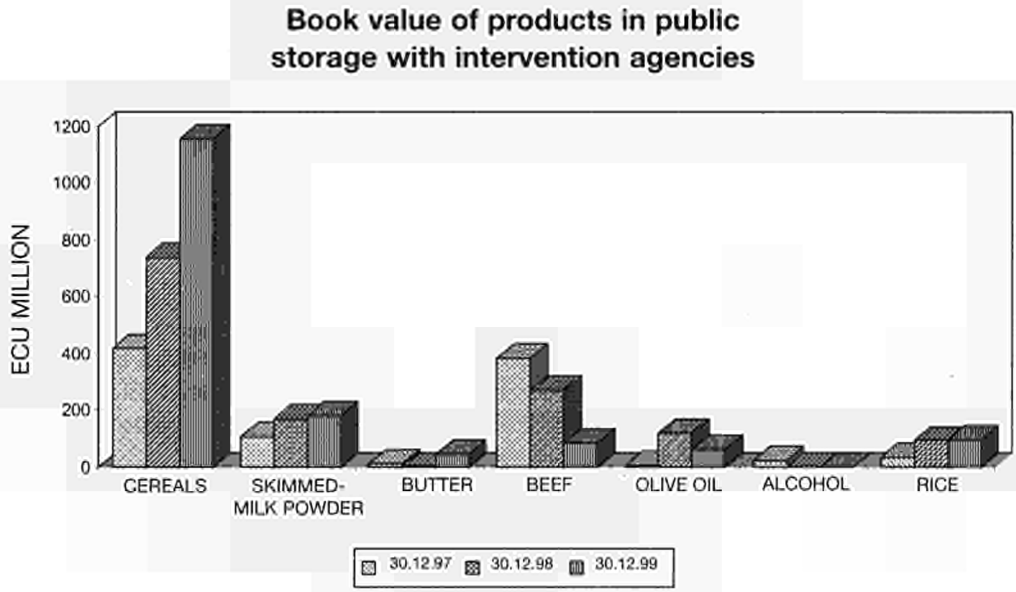


Figure 10

662. The expenditure recovered from Member States in respect of these six decisions comes to EUR 725.1 million.

663. In the case of the agricultural guarantee sector, where Member States are responsible for executing virtually all payments and for collecting all levies and recoveries, the Commission has taken firm steps to encourage Member States to reduce the rates of irregularity. Firstly, it has worked with the Member States to ensure that, throughout the

([129]) Decision 1999/186/EC, OJ L 61, 10.3.1999, p. 34.
([130]) Decision 1999/327/EC, OJ L 124, 18.5.1999, p. 28.
([131]) Decision 1999/350/EC, OJ L 133, 28.5.1999, p. 60.
([132]) Decision 1999/603/EC, OJ L 234, 4.9.1999, p. 6.

Union, the paying agencies see to it that there are very strict controls on all claims before they are paid, and that the paying agencies' accounts and procedures are audited each year to internationally accepted standards. Secondly, it has actively assisted all Member States in putting into place an integrated control system which uses the most advanced techniques — viz. checking of fields by aerial and satellite photography — and in cross-checking claims in computer data bases.

664. The Commission also took part in the following in connection with the clearance of accounts:

— discussions with the Member States on the findings of the inspection missions in respect of 1997 and 1998 and drawing up of a new decision on the clearance of accounts;

— the work of the European Parliament's Budgetary Control Committee in the context of the discharge of the 1996 and 1997 budgets;

— Opinion of the Court of Auditors on the clearance of the 1994 accounts and on the 1998 Statement of Assurance;

— raising awareness in applicant countries in the context of Sapard and the pre-accession screening;

— work of the conciliation body;

— commenting on the recommendations made in the second Report of the Committee of Independent Experts.

Expenditure on agricultural markets in 1999

665. The uptake of EAGGF Guarantee Section appropriations for the 1999 financial year (expenditure by the Member States from 16 October 1998 to 15 October 1999) amounted to EUR 39 541 million, i.e. 97.7 % of the appropriations entered under Subsection B1 of the budget. After the transfer of appropriations to the monetary reserve, the initial appropriations of EUR 40 440 million exceeded expenditure by EUR 899 million.

666. The level of expenditure described above takes into account the Commission decisions to reduce advances to Member States. The reductions concern in particular:

— the failure by Italy and others to collect the additional levy on milk for 1997/98 and 1998/99 (advances reduced by EUR 337 million);

— weaknesses in the application of the integrated system and in the carrying out of checks by Greece. The final reduction totals EUR 108 million;

— weaknesses in the application of the integrated system by Portugal (reduction of EUR 5 million);

— failure by several Member states to comply with time limits for payments laid down in the regulations (reduction of EUR 12 million).

667. The following factors, too, could not be foreseen when the budget was drawn up, and had a major impact on its execution in 1999:

— deductions from EAGGF Guarantee expenditure following the larger financial corrections of the clearance of accounts (EUR 96 million);

— the non-payment by Italy of the first tranche of agrimonetary aid for the execution of programmes adopted by the Commission in the spring of 1998 (EUR 130 million).

668. The differences between appropriations entered under budget Subsection B1 and expenditure in respect of the principal chapters of the budget are set out below.

669. The principal sectors where there was underutilisation were:

— beef/veal (– EUR 337.4 million), generally as a result of an increase in beef/veal consumption in the European Union;

— fruit and vegetables (– EUR 206.9 million), as a result of reduced expenditure on fresh fruit and vegetables. This stems mainly from a lower level of withdrawal operations in 1998/99 and a reduction in expenditure on compensatory aid for bananas;

— other measures (– EUR 165.8 million), underutilisation here resulting mainly from the non-payment of agrimonetary aid by Italy;

— olive oil (– EUR 159.2 million), the underutilisation of appropriations being in this case attributable to lower than expected expenditure in respect of production aid, in particular in Spain, and to a reduction in monthly advances paid to Greece. High olive oil prices resulted in some profits on sales from public storage which had not been anticipated in the initial budget.

670. On the other hand, expenditure under the following chapters appreciably exceeded budget appropriations:

— sugar (+ EUR 175.8 million), the overshoot being attributable to substantial payments in respect of export refunds. This was the result partly of low world market prices and partly of an upturn in exports at the beginning of the marketing year, and led to a higher than expected percentage of payments in 1999 in respect of 1998/99;

— sheepmeat and goatmeat (+ EUR 139.3 million), an overshoot which stemmed from higher ewe and goat premiums. Owing to a lower market price the level of expenditure on the balance for 1998 and the initial advance for 1999 was higher than had been forecast when the budget was drawn up.

EAGGF Guidance Section

671. Implementation of the reform of the Structural Funds since 1 January 1989 has gradually changed the nature of the aid granted by the EAGGF Guidance Section. An ever-increasing share of Community contributions is taken up by the part-financing of operational programmes (99.8 % of the total in 1998, as compared with 52 % in 1993 and 40 % in 1991). The second reform of the Structural Funds, which came into force on 1 January 1994, put the finishing touches to the system of annual reimbursement of national expenditure that had not been programmed. Virtually all financing under the EAGGF Guidance Section is now provided through measures programmed on a multiannual basis in accordance with the principles of partnership and subsidiarity between the Commission and the Member States.

672. The current programming period, which covers 1994 to 1999, is marked by consolidation of the principles governing the first programming period following the reform of the Funds. It also includes some simplification of procedures, for example under Regulation (EC) No 951/97 on improving the processing and marketing conditions for agricultural products ([133]). Furthermore, Regulation (EC) No 950/97 on improving the efficiency of agricultural structures ([134]) has been amended so that financing is based on multiannual programmes, in a manner similar to that for the other objectives, thus harmonising the funding mechanisms. In this way the Community schemes implemented by Member States, which account for a significant share of financing by the Guidance Section (farm improvement plans, compensatory allowances, etc.), give rise to reimbursements up to the limits laid down in the corresponding multiannual programmes.

673. The measures undertaken on the initiative of the Member States under the Community support frameworks are supplemented by those launched by the Commission, i.e. programmes under the Leader, Interreg, REGIS II and PEACE Community Initiatives, and measures financed under Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 4256/88 ([135]) and transitional measures.

Funding carried out

674. EAGGF Guidance Section expenditure by Member State during the period 1991 to 1998 is shown in the table below.

675. It is also worth noting the breakdown of expenditure by objective. The EAGGF Guidance Section contributes to the following four objectives:

— Objective 1 (regions whose development is lagging behind);

— Objective 5a (agricultural structures in all regions);

— Objective 5b (rural development in designated areas);

— Objective 6 (Nordic regions), following the accession of the new Member States.

676. The following table also shows expenditure from 1994 onwards under the Community Initiatives and under Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 4256/88 (finance for technical assistance, general studies, pilot and demonstration projects) and transitional measures (old measures which cannot be assigned to an objective under the new rules).

([133]) OJ L 142, 2.6.1997, p. 22.

([134]) OJ L 142, 2.6.1997, p. 1.

([135]) OJ L 374, 31.12.1988, p. 25.

EAGGF Guidance expenditure (commitment appropriations)

(million ECU)

Member State	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Belgique/België	30.5	28.2	41.7	37.6	40.0	39.9	32.5	40.2
Danmark	18.0	23.5	20.0	42.5	16.7	29.1	17.2	27.4
Deutschland	200.2	253.7	348.7	700.2	807.9	805.1	718.6	839.4
Elláda	274.2	392.2	402.9	266.3	463.8	328.3	339.1	374.5
España	514.2	633.6	412.9	544.7	709.5	695.–	925.2	788.2
France	425.3	554.4	633.5	619.7	347.8	526.3	633.1	600.3
Ireland	168.5	194.5	165.7	178.3	157.3	261.1	285.2	111.1
Italia	326.5	375.9	625.0	263.2	454.2	428.1	580.1	753.1
Luxembourg	6.7	6.3	9.0	9.8	6.0	4.3	1.1	12.2
Nederland	20.5	21.9	19.5	32.1	13.1	27.3	13.6	8.3
Österreich					97.7	122.6	84.5	127.7
Portugal	313.4	289.8	313.9	510.5	282.7	379.5	309.4	444.1
Suomi/Finland					109.8	102.4	129.3	98.8
Sverige					24.7	65.4	14.4	60.9
United Kingdom	110.2	100.8	99.5	130.5	74.1	116.–	45.7	75.2
Other (technical assistance for Leader)					3.7	4.1	3.4	5.5
Total	2 408.2	2 874.8	3 093.4	3 335.4	3 609.1	3 934.5	4 132.4	4 366.9

Expenditure by objective

(million ECU)

Objective	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Community support frameworks								
Obj. 1 (regions lagging behind)	1 440.8	1 634.7	1 599.2	1 905.3	2 395.2	2 416.5	2 578.7	2 502.8
Obj. 5(a) (agricultural structures)	631.3	701.3	923.9	1 131.6	655.9	802.4	974.7	1 066.3
Obj. 5(b) (rural areas)	260.2	475.8	508.7	265.8	249.5	508.4	421.5	562.8
Obj. 6 (Nordic areas)					47.7	44.7	51.3	51.2
Community Initiatives								
Leader				0.3	235.9	83.1	65.4	116.4
Interreg				0.0	12.8	31.3	17.6	44.7
REGIS	Included under other headings			0.0	0.0	17.0	4.6	6.3
Envireg				—	—	—	—	—
PEACE				0.0	1.3	8.1	13.0	7.9
POSEI				—	—	—	—	—
Art. 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 4256/88			5.2	0.6	15.4	5.3	1.0	
Transitional measures	75.9	63.0	61.6	27.2	10.3	7.6	0.4	7.5
Total	2 408.2	2 874.8	3 093.4	3 335.4	3 609.1	3 934.5	4 132.4	4 366.9

677. Expenditure under Objective 1, which had increased from 1991 onwards, steadied towards the end of the first programming period, only to rise again from 1994 onwards.

678. Expenditure under Objective 5a was fairly stable during the period under review, but peaked strongly in 1994 as a result of the change in the system of financing the 'indirect' measures (former Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91 ([136])), which meant that reimbursements

([136]) OJ L 218, 6.8.1991 p. 1.

for 1993 and new financing for 1994 and 1995 were charged to that year. Expenditure under Objective 5b grew substantially from 1991 to 1993, reflecting the emphasis on rural development policy, but fell sharply in 1994 following delays in launching the new programming period. The delays were made up from 1996 onwards.

679. Since the transitional measures are being wound up, expenditure on them has fallen almost every year since 1991.

680. While the amounts under Objectives 1 and 5b for 1991 to 1993 include measures under the Community support frameworks, under the Community Initiatives and under Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 4256/88 ([137]), from 1994 onwards the amounts corresponding to the last two are shown separately.

Budget execution

681. In terms of the appropriations available in 1998, including those originally entered in the budget together with transfers and carryovers (ECU 4 417 million in commitment appropriations and ECU 3 706 million in payment appropriations), execution of the 1998 budget for the whole of the EAGGF Guidance Section was 98.9 % for commitment appropriations and 99.5 % for payment appropriations.

682. The appropriations in the 1999 budget amounted to EUR 5 545 million for commitments and EUR 4 002 million for payments. These figures include the appropriations for Community Initiatives. As in 1998, the above figures also include that part of the payment appropriations allocated under Regulation (EC) No 3575/90 ([138]) to the new German *Länder* and sums for the implementation of the programmes in the outermost regions included in the 'Structural Funds' chapter. The commitment appropriations total does not include appropriations for measures in the fisheries sector since this is separate from agriculture.

Evaluation

683. The evaluation of agricultural measures is divided into two major parts: one dealing with market-related measures and one concerned with structural and rural development measures.

Evaluation of market-related measures

684. In 1999 external experts were asked to carry out a total of 10 evaluations. One evaluation (dealing with promotion) had to be called off when the contractor defaulted. A total of three evaluations, concerning school milk, the internal food programmes and Poseican, were completed and contributed to proposals for amendments to the legislation

([137]) OJ L 374, 31.12.1988, p. 25.
([138]) OJ L 353, 17.12.1990, p. 19.

concerned. Another three evaluations, on durum wheat, the Aegean islands and Poseidom, were completed at the end of 1999. A further three evaluations, on the sugar sector, the sheepmeat and goatmeat sector and Poseima, were launched in the second half of the year with a view to making the results available before the summer of 2000.

685. Concomitantly with the negotiations on the Agenda 2000 package, the Directorate-General for Agriculture has begun to carry out methodological work which will pave the way for evaluations in the arable crops, beef/veal and milk products sectors.

Evaluation of structural and rural development measures

686. Appropriate conclusions have been drawn by the Directorate-General for Agriculture in the light of the 1998 scrutiny and summary of the national and regional reports on the intermediary evaluations.

687. Accordingly, in order better to prepare for the next series of evaluation reports carried out in the Member States, a number of guidelines have been drawn up for the evaluations in connection with Objective 5a (Regulations (EC) Nos 950/97 and 951/97), *ex post* evaluations in connection with Objective 5b and Leader II, and the cycle of evaluations to be undertaken in the context of the next programming period (2000–06).

VII — Preparing for enlargement

Accession strategy

688. The Commission injected new momentum into the enlargement process when, on 13 October 1999, it adopted an expanded accession strategy. The Commission's recommendation was that the Helsinki European Council in December 1999 should decide to open negotiations in 2000 with every candidate country that had met the political criteria for accession and had shown that it was prepared to adopt the necessary measures to meet the economic criteria. The opening of negotiations should, however, be conditional on a decision on the closure of a specified nuclear power station in the case of Bulgaria, and on confirmation of effective action regarding child-care centres in the case of Romania. The Commission also takes the view that negotiations should take place on the basis of the principle of differentiation, i.e. in accordance with each candidate's progress in preparing for membership.

Screening of the *acquis communautaire*

689. The application of the screening process to agriculture, which began on 21 September 1998, was the preliminary phase of the negotiations. Its purpose is to explain the *acquis* and identify possible technical adaptations with a view to its implementation. In addition, it aims to identify *acquis* acceptance problems and the capacity for implementation (i.e. the availability of administrative and control structures). In the case of the candidate countries with which negotiations had opened in March 1998 (Poland, Hungary, Estonia, Czech Republic, Slovenia and Cyprus), the screening was completed in September 1999, with the scrutiny of the new legislation introduced as part of Agenda 2000. The applicants then presented their formal negotiating positions in November/December 1999, specifying in particular their requests for transitional periods and technical adaptation of the *acquis* in agriculture.

690. In the case of the candidate countries with which negotiations had not yet begun (Bulgaria, Romania, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovakia), the screening exercise covering the *acquis communautaire* in agriculture — but not veterinary or phytosanitary legislation — started in October 1999 and was completed in December.

Accession partnerships

Introduction

691. As part of the Agenda 2000 initiative, the Commission proposed bringing together into a single framework all the different forms of pre-accession support provided by the EU.

The Luxembourg European Council of 12–13 December 1997 endorsed this by creating accession partnerships with each of the candidate countries ([139]). These partnerships are to be the key instruments in the reformed pre-accession strategy. They are designed to help prepare the candidate countries to meet the criteria for membership established in 1993.

692. Each accession partnership sets out priorities and intermediate objectives. Short-term priorities were selected on the basis of whether it was reasonable to expect an advanced stage of progress, or even completion, by the end of 1999. Those listed as medium-term priorities were expected to need more than a year to complete, although work could and indeed did indeed begin on them in 1999.

693. Whilst the accession partnerships identify particular priorities they also make it clear that the candidate countries must address all the issues identified in the Commission opinions on the application for membership.

694. Each accession partnership is individually tailored to the needs and specific situation of the country concerned. Some of the common objectives for the agricultural sector cover:

— alignment with the veterinary and phytosanitary *acquis*, in particular external border controls;

— development of the capacity to implement and enforce the CAP. This concerns in particular the fundamental management mechanisms and administrative structures for monitoring agricultural markets and implementing structural and rural development measures. The restructuring of the agri-food sector is also included.

National programmes for the adoption of the *acquis*

695. Complementary to the accession partnership is each candidate country's National Programme for the Adoption of the *Acquis* (NPAA). This sets out, together with an implementation timetable, the legislative, administrative, and operational adjustments that need to be completed prior to accession. Where possible it also indicates the staff and financial resources required for implementation.

Financing enlargement

696. The accession partnerships also indicate the main Community instruments for technical and financial assistance. The main source of financial assistance remains the PHARE programme, which provided ECU 6.7 billion to the central and east European countries in 1995–99. The Commission will work with the candidate countries, the European Investment Bank (EIB) and other international financing institutions, in particular the World Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, in facilitating the co-financing of projects relating to pre-accession issues.

([139]) See OJ C 202 of 29.6.1998 for full details of the accession partnerships.

697. As well as making available EUR 1 560 million in aid under PHARE, the Council decided to reinforce pre-accession assistance to agriculture and rural development. This will be undertaken through a specific instrument called the Special Accession Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development (Sapard) and will be implemented in 2000–06 with a budget of EUR 520 million per year.

698. ISPA, the pre-accession instrument for structural policies, will contribute EUR 1 040 million per year in 2000–06. This fund, operationally similar to the Cohesion Fund, will focus on funding in the areas of transport and the environment.

699. Under the accession partnership Community assistance will be conditional on respecting commitments made under the Europe Agreement, as well as on taking further steps towards satisfying the Copenhagen criteria and making progress in the implementation of the accession partnership priorities.

700. Monitoring of the implementation of the accession partnerships will take place through the Europe Agreement institutions. This process has begun and the first conclusions were included in the progress report submitted to the Council in November 1998. A second report was submitted in October 1999. Both review the progress made by the candidate countries.

701. As agreed by the Luxembourg European Council in 1997, the Commission's progress reports will serve as a basis for the decisions that may need to be taken by the Council on the conduct of the accession negotiations or on extending the negotiations to other applicants.

Institution-building and twinning arrangements

702. Another important aspect of accession is the strengthening of the institutional and administrative capacity of the candidate countries. The latter must establish modern and efficient administrations if they are to apply the *acquis* communautaire to the same standards as the current Member States.

703. To help candidate countries adopt the *acquis*, the European Commission has proposed re-focusing PHARE support on two priorities: institution-building and investment. While support for investment will help candidate countries bring their economic and social structures into line with Community standards, institution-building will help them to reinforce their institutional and administrative capacity so that they can take on the obligations of membership. Institution-building can take many forms, such as technical assistance, training programmes and exchanges of experts.

704. In the EU the *acquis* is implemented, applied and enforced by national administrations (at central, regional and local level), by agencies and by the private sector. This vast body of administrative and technical expertise will be made available to the candidate countries through the process of twinning. Twinning will focus on four key areas of the *acquis* in each of the candidate countries, namely agriculture, environment, finance, justice and home affairs.

705. Twinning aims to deliver specific and guaranteed results in the process of implementing the priority areas of the *acquis* set out in the accession partnerships.

Sapard (Special Accession Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development)

706. As part of the pre-accession strategy the Council decided to grant pre-accession aid in the agricultural and rural development sectors from the year 2000. An instrument known as Sapard (Special Accession Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development) will contribute to the implementation of the *acquis communautaire* under the CAP and policies related thereto. It will also help to meet challenges such as the need to find solutions to the long-term problem of adaptation of the agricultural sector and the rural areas in the candidate countries.

707. The budget of EUR 520 million/year is distributed among the central and east European countries on the basis of objective criteria. An indicative breakdown was adopted in July 1999. Priority will be given to the countries whose needs are greatest. The indicative breakdown (at 1999 prices) is as follows:

— Bulgaria	EUR 52.1 million
— Czech Republic	EUR 22.1 million
— Estonia	EUR 12.1 million
— Hungary	EUR 38.1 million
— Lithuania	EUR 29.8 million
— Latvia	EUR 21.8 million
— Poland	EUR 168.7 million
— Romania	EUR 150.6 million
— Slovenia	EUR 6.3 million
— Slovak Republic	EUR 18.3 million

708. After accession the candidate countries will no longer benefit from this aid, and the resources thus released will be distributed among the remaining candidate countries on the basis of the same criteria and taking into account their capacity for absorption.

709. Sapard will take the form of multiannual programmes developed and implemented by the candidate countries. The Sapard regulation provides for a broad range of measures for the improvement of agricultural structures. This covers in particular: investments in agricultural holdings; improvements in the processing and marketing of agricultural and fishery products; improvements in structures designed to enhance quality, veterinary and plant-health controls and foodstuffs quality and consumer protection; agricultural production methods aimed at protecting the environment and preserving the countryside; the development and diversification of economic activities; provision for multiple activities and alternative income; the setting-up of farm relief and management services and producer groups; the renovation and development of villages and the protection and conservation of the rural heritage; land improvement and reparcelling; the establishment and updating of land registers; improvements in vocational training; the development and improvement of rural amenities; water-resource management in agriculture; forestry, including the afforestation of agricultural areas; investment in privately owned forests and the processing and marketing of forestry products; and technical assistance in connection with the measures covered by the regulation, including studies to assist in the preparation and monitoring of the programme, and information and publicity campaigns.

710. From the measures available, candidate countries will be able to select those which address their specific needs and objectives.

711. The procedures for helping the administrative authorities in the CEECs prepare for the implementation of Sapard are in their final stage. Preparation itself is underpinned by the SPP (Special Preparatory Programme) component of the PHARE programme and a series of seminars organised by the Directorate-General for Agriculture and TAIEX ([140]).

([140]) Technical Assistance Information Exchange Office, a 'one-stop' information and advice point set up by the Commission to help candidate countries in their preparations for integration into the single market.

VIII — International relations

International organisations and agreements

World Trade Organisation (WTO)

712. In 1999 the WTO Committee on Agriculture held regular meetings and several informal consultations at which progress in the implementation of commitments negotiated under the Uruguay Round was reviewed.

713. The process of analysis and exchange of information, which was launched at the Singapore Ministerial meeting in 1996 and took place in parallel with the work of the Committee on Agriculture, was aimed at preparing the new round of multilateral trade negotiations in agriculture and was completed in September 1999. It provided a very useful forum for detailed discussions on trade issues and, in the case of the multifunctional role of agriculture, non-trade issues. The European Communities contributed actively to that process.

714. In spite of the intense discussions which took place in Geneva in October and November 1999 in order to prepare the ministerial meeting, ambassadors failed to agree on a draft declaration for adoption in Seattle. The Seattle ministerial meeting held from 30 November to 3 December 1999 then failed to adopt the ministerial declaration launching the new round of WTO negotiations. Nevertheless, negotiations on agriculture were set to begin in 2000, in accordance with Article 20 of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture.

WTO consultations and dispute settlement

715. A panel was established on 16 October 1997, at the request of the EU and the United States, to examine the Republic of Korea's taxes on alcoholic beverages. According to the Panel and Appellate Body reports, Korea had applied dissimilar taxation in such a way as to afford protection to domestic production. The adoption of the reports, on 17 February 1999, was followed by arbitration between the parties to determine how Korea was to adapt its tax structure.

716. On 23 July 1998 a panel was established, at the EU's request, to examine Korea's definitive safeguard measure on imports of certain dairy products (an import quota for skimmed-milk powder preparations). The Panel Report states that Korea's actions are not consistent with the provisions of the Agreement on Safeguards, and recommends that the

Dispute Settlement Body request Korea to bring its measures into conformity with its obligations under the WTO agreement. Korea then lodged an appeal, which was heard by the Appellate Body on 3 November.

717. In the matter of the EC banana import regime. Ecuador had on 18 December 1998 requested that, under Article 21.5 of the WTO Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU), a panel examine whether the measures taken by the EC to implement the recommendations of the WTO Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) were WTO-consistent. On 12 April 1999 the panel found that aspects of the EC's new import regime for bananas were not consistent with the EC's obligations under Articles I:1 and XIII:1 and 2 of GATT 1994 and Articles II and XVII of GATS.

718. On 14 January 1999, the US requested authorisation to suspend concessions for a value of USD 520 million. The matter was referred to the original panel for arbitration. On 12 April 1999 the arbitrator determined the level of nullification and impairment of benefits of the United States at USD 191.4 million.

719. On 3 June 1999, in the matter of the EC's implementation of the WTO ruling on the EC measures affecting meat and meat products (hormones), the US and Canada requested authorisation to suspend concessions for a value of USD 202 million and CAD 75 million respectively. The matter was referred to the original panel for arbitration and on 12 July 1999 the arbitrator determined the level of nullification and impairment of benefits of the United States at USD 116.8 million and of Canada at CAD 11.3 million.

720. On 3 June 1999 the EC requested the establishment of a panel concerning the imposition of definitive safeguard measures by the United States on the import of wheat gluten from the EC. A panel was established on 26 July 1999.

721. On 8 October 1999 a WTO panel found that Section 921–927 of the US Internal Revenue Code and related measures was in violation of a number of WTO obligations, including Articles 3 and 8 of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture concerning export subsidies. The United States appealed against the findings of the panel before the WTO Appellate Body.

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

722. The EU participates actively in the activities of the OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development). The areas of activity of the OECD Committee on Agriculture currently concern in particular a working programme aimed at providing background analytical material for the next WTO round of negotiations on agriculture. This programme covers, *inter alia*, the three pillars of the Uruguay Round (market access, export competition and support to farming activities) and non-trade concerns, such as multifunctionality, food security and food safety, in addition to core activities relating to commodity markets (outlook) and agricultural policies (annual monitoring report). There are also ongoing activities in the field of agri-environment, rural development and international trade standards (for seeds, forestry reproductive material, fruit and vegetables).

At the meeting of the G8 in June 1999 the OECD was given an important mandate in the field of biotechnology and food safety, with a report expected in 2000. Negotiations on export credits to agriculture have taken place within the OECD in the wake of the Uruguay Round, but there has been little progress thus far because of resistance from the United States.

Generalised System of Preferences (GSP)

723. The provisions of the Council regulation applying the new multiannual generalised system of preferences (GSP) for agricultural products entered into force on 1 January 1997. The aim of the GSP is to foster the integration of developing countries into the world economy and the multilateral trading system. The new scheme grants preferential access to Community markets to a wide range of agricultural products from the developing countries, except where those products are the subject of a market organisation. Products are classified in one of four categories — each corresponding to a separate preferential margin — according to their sensitivity. Inclusion in a category is based on the evaluations which had led to the tariff offer presented by the European Union in the context of the Uruguay Round.

724. The four categories are:

— highly sensitive products, which have a preferential margin of 15 %;

— sensitive products, which have a preferential margin of 30 %;

— semi-sensitive products, which have a preferential margin of 65 %;

— non-sensitive products, which have a preferential margin of 100 % and are entirely free of customs duty.

725. GSP focuses on the needs of the poorest beneficiary countries by transferring preferences gradually from the developed to the developing countries.

726. There is also provision for special arrangements for countries undertaking to abide by social and environmental standards. The GSP coverage of agricultural products was substantially widened by Council Regulation (EC) No 1256/96 of 20 June 1996 ([141]), with the addition of 527 products and the removal of 64 others. The basic principle is that the GSP should cover all products except those which are the subject of a market organisation. Additional preferences are also granted to Latin American countries which commit themselves to combating the production of drugs.

United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

727. As a member of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, the EU took part in the work of the various bodies belonging to the organisation, in particular the meetings

([141]) OJ L160, 29.6.1996, p. 1.

of the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on World Food Security, the Committee on Commodity Problems and the Committee on Forestry, presenting its agricultural policy and approach to food security. It also participated in the technical consultations on the revision of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), which is aimed, *inter alia*, at bringing the convention into line with the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the Final Act of the Uruguay Round. The Community also played an active part in the meetings on food security and, in particular, the implementation of the code of conduct for the granting of food aid.

728. The Commission took part in the drawing up of the FAO's new strategic framework, which will lay down the policy guidelines for 2000 onwards.

729. The Commission also played an active role in the FAO's technical contribution to developing countries in preparation for the talks in the context of the new negotiations within the WTO.

730. The Commission also contributed to the FAO's discussions on trade-related but non-commercial issues, such as the multifunctional aspects of agriculture and its links in less-advanced countries.

International Grains Agreement (IGA)

731. This agreement, concluded in 1995, consists of two separate legal instruments: the 1995 Grains Trade Convention and the 1995 Food Aid Convention. They were due to expire on 30 June 1998, but were initially renewed for one year (until June 1999) to enable the Food Aid Convention to be renegotiated.

Grains Convention

732. The period of validity of the Grains Trade Convention was again extended, from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2001.

Food Aid Convention

733. The European Union and its Member States are signatories to the Food Aid Convention, the aim of which is to contribute to world food security and improve the international community's ability to respond to food emergencies and other food needs of developing countries.

734. Renegotiation of the 1995 Food Aid Convention began in 1998 in the context of the Marrakesh and Singapore Ministerial decisions.

735. The text of the Food Aid Convention was adopted on 24 March 1999 at a meeting of the Convention Council working group concerned. Pending the EU Council's adoption of the text, the Community made a declaration of provisional application. The new convention, however, entered into force on 1 July 1999.

International Sugar Organisation

736. In 1999 the EU continued to play a full role in the affairs of the International Sugar Organisation, the body responsible for administering the 1992 International Sugar Agreement (ISA). In particular, it chaired the ISA Council and the Administrative Committee and hosted the 15th session of the ISA Council in Brussels on 25–27 May. In accordance with the agreement, the Council decided that the period of validity of an unchanged ISA should be extended for a further two years, up to 31 December 2001.

Bilateral and regional trade relations

United States

737. The cumulative recovery system for rice, introduced on a trial basis in July 1997, was replaced from January 1999 by a flat-rate duty, calculated every two weeks, in the light of price movements.

738. A two-yearly tariff rate quota for a particular quality of malting barley used in brewing was established for 1999 and 2000.

739. Negotiations began on a comprehensive EU/US wine agreement, in connection with which three meetings were held. The aim was to facilitate trade in wines while improving protection for European and American names used in winemaking and the recognition of oenological practices used by the respective parties.

740. Discussions took place on US organic food standards.

741. Annual bilateral discussions took place on the EU support measures for tinned fruit.

742. The US imposed 100 % *ad valorem* tariffs on USD 116.8 million of EU exports pursuant to the WTO arbitrator's ruling on the level of impairment. The retaliation list, covering a wide variety of products, focused on pigmeat, fruit juice, cheese, and fruit and vegetables. Further attempts were made to agree on an equivalent level of compensation and bring an end to the retaliation.

743. In July 1999 the Commission signed the bilateral veterinary equivalence agreement on sanitary measures affecting trade in live animals and animal products.

744. In November 1999 the Commission filed its first written submission in the WTO panel case opposing the safeguard action taken by the US in the form of a quantitative limit on imports of wheat gluten. In May 1999 what was already a restrictive quota had been reduced even further by the US following an overshoot of the first year's quota, apparently as a result of quota-management problems in the US.

745. The Corn Gluten Feed Monitoring Group continued to meet regularly.

746. Regular exchanges of views between the US and the Commission were held on the implications for trade in agricultural products of concerns about the use of genetically modified products.

Canada

747. Talks were held with Canada on the level of export refunds for barley and oats.

748. Discussions on trade in wine and spirits took place with a view to consideration of an EU/Canada agreement. They focused on protection for names used, on the use of oenological practices, on certification requirements and on the operation of alcohol monopolies.

749. Canada imposed 100 % *ad valorem* tariffs on CAD 11.3 million of EU exports pursuant to the WTO arbitrator's ruling on the level of impairment, focusing on pigmeat and fruit and vegetables. Further attempts were made to agree on an equivalent level of compensation and bring an end to the retaliation.

750. Agreement was reached on a three-year system of phytosanitary authorisation, coupled with appropriate safeguards, for imports of Canadian seed potatoes into Italy.

751. Canada and the Commission agreed on a trial system for facilitating exports of cheese to Canada without export refunds and for preventing the fraudulent use of refunds. The procedure was to be reviewed towards the beginning of 2000.

Mexico

752. A total of eight negotiating rounds have been held to date on the basis of the negotiating directives approved by the Council in June 1998 with a view to the establishment of a free trade area between the European Union and Mexico. Substantial progress has been made in the case of agriculture and there were high hopes that a deal could be finalised before the end of the year, paving the way for possible implementation in July 2000. The market access package consists of each side's lists of products to be liberalised in stages or put on a 'waiting list', in much the same way as the South Africa formula outlined previously. Both parties' offers are subject to a review clause which comes into effect in 2003.

753. Built into the draft agreement are measures for the protection of numerous Protected Designations of Origin (PDOs) and Protected Geographical Indications (PGIs).

754. Much of the market access package is dependent on a solution being found to the question of the rules of origin, i.e. when is a given product genuinely entitled to originating status, thus qualifying for tariff dismantling. A satisfactory result appears to have been achieved.

Mercosur/Chile

755. In July 1998 the Commission adopted draft proposals for directives for the negotiation of an association agreement between the EU and Mercosur and Chile. The Council approved the draft on 13 September 1999.

756. In the case of trade it is proposed that the parties give confirmation of their common objective of gradual mutual liberalisation of trade in goods and services as a whole with a view to the introduction of free trade and taking into account the sensitivity of certain products and sectors in accordance with WTO rules.

757. It was also proposed that, in the second half of 1999, the parties begin concertation on the round of multilateral negotiations in the context of the WTO and on the preparation of the forthcoming negotiations, The concertation could well cover a number of issues and include regular talks on agriculture, trade and services.

758. The parties will immediately begin negotiations on non-tariff matters.

759. The proposal is that the process of negotiation on tariff reductions and on services should begin on 1 July 2001. The negotiations will be conducted and concluded in the light of the results of the WTO round and the anticipated timetable for the free trade area of the Americas. They are expected to be concluded after the WTO round.

Republic of South Africa

760. The South Africa Free Trade Agreement (FTA) was approved by the Heads of State or Government on 11 March 1999. It is the culmination of 3½ years' work and 24 negotiating rounds. A number of details still remain to be settled on the parallel Wine Agreement (see separate section on wines and spirits), however. This and parts of the general agreement offer protection for EU intellectual property rights.

761. The final FTA package features a detailed trade offer for tariff dismantling, including a set of products to be liberalised wholly, partially or not at all. The offer is in the form of a series of lists of agricultural products, the least sensitive of which are put forward for immediate liberalisation. Some extremely sensitive Community items, most notably bananas, sugar, beef, rice, maize, sweetcorn, starches and numerous fruits and vegetables are not being put forward for tariff liberalisation for the time being, Equally. South Africa also excluded many similar products, such as fresh meats, some cereals and sugar products. The EU has allowed partial liberalisation for some of the Community's other sensitive products, viz, certain citrus fruits, tinned fruit, juices, cut flowers and wines, some of which were on the original Council Mandate exclusion list. This was in the form of tariff quotas, generally limited to levels of recent imports from South Africa. In return, South Africa offered the EU some reciprocal tariff quotas in the cheese sector. Both parties' offers are to be reviewed within five years of entry into force of the agreement.

762. As South Africa was considered a developing country from the point of view of trade, the agreement as a whole (including industry and fisheries) has a built-in asymmetry intended to aid the country's economic development. The South African offer did, however, cover a greater percentage of trade than the EU's did in the agriculture sector. Again in keeping with the spirit of asymmetry, South Africa is allowed up to 12 years for tariff dismantling.

Japan and the Republic of Korea

763. Relations with Japan and the Republic of Korea continued to be centred on market access and deregulation issues, particularly in relation to the continuing removal of trade barriers in the areas of plant and animal health.

New Zealand

764. New Zealand has, for more than two decades, enjoyed preferential conditions for the import of butter into the United Kingdom. These concessions became part of the European Community competence under the United Kingdom Accession Treaty. In the 1994 Uruguay Round negotiations New Zealand's current access rights were established on the basis of the reference years 1986 to 1988, and the previous specific quota conditions were maintained. In 1990, without first consulting the Commission, the New Zealand Dairy Board decided to export a non-traditional type of butter ('spreadable' butter), the characteristics of which were not regarded as falling within the specific quota conditions.

765. On 22 October 1999 the Council of Ministers decided on a regulation putting an end to three years of diverging interpretations of the meaning of the EU WTO commitment — as laid down in its CXL schedule — regarding the eligibility of butter from New Zealand under the reduced tariff import arrangement.

766. The decision had been preceded by court decisions on a test case in the United Kingdom and an amicable settlement under the auspices of the WTO.

767. In the matter of dairy imports under reduced tariff arrangements, further clarification of the technical parameters and control mechanisms (in particular for New Zealand butter exports requested by New Zealand) will soon allow stricter verification of compliance with the respective quota conditions. The corresponding implementing legislation is in the final stages of approval.

IX — Agricultural development

Statistical information

N.B. For practical reasons the following pages employ the continental representation of numbers, i.e. one thousand two hundred and thirty-four point five is represented as 1 234,5 rather than the more conventional 1,234.5.

Foreword

Codification of the tables

The choices made for the revision of the tables are reflected in a new codification, established on the basis of the same principle for all the tables. Each of them has been given a code with four digits, the first of which designates the subject to which the table refers (see table of contents following this foreword):

1. Conversion rates,
2. Basic data,
3. Economic tables,
4. Tables on agricultural markets.

The second and third digits refer to specific aspects of the field concerned and their significance varies from one field to another.

For the tables concerning the agricultural markets (Tables 4) a standard codification for all the products has been used for these two digits:

(i) the second digit of the code designates the agricultural product concerned,

(ii) the third digit refers to the nature of the statistic presented:

–.–.0.– : livestock numbers,
–.–.1.– : area, yields and production (crop products) or slaughterings and production (livestock products),
–.–.2.– : world production,
–.–.3.– : external trade,
–.–.4.– : supply balance,
–.–.5.– : prices (producer prices, market prices, consumer prices),
–.–.6.– : market management,
–.–.9.– : various.

For certain sectors, all the possibilities are used (e.g. cereals). For other products only some are used (e.g. potatoes), either because the data needed are not available or because the features of these sectors in the EU do not justify such an exhaustive presentation in a general document such as this, which, for considerations of space, can provide only the most important information.

Remarks

1. Up to December 1987 this report used the SITC Rev. 2, which was worked out using the 6-digit Nimexe, while from January 1988 it used the SITC Rev. 3, which has been drawn up using the 8-digit subheadings of the Combined Nomenclature.

   In particular, it should be noted that considerable divergences have arisen at subheading level between the Combined Nomenclature and the formerly used Nimexe, leading to a break in the goods-related time series between 1987 and 1988.

2. From 1991 data for the former German Democratic Republic are included in the figures for the Federal Republic of Germany and accordingly in the figures for the EU as a whole.

3. As a result of gradual introduction of data for the former German Democratic Republic the % TAV rates calculated from one year to another may sometimes be inconsistent.

4. The new Intrastat system for collecting statistics on intra-EU trade was introduced in 1993. As a result, the data on intra-EU trade from 1993 onwards will no longer be comparable with the data for previous years.

5. Present report was based on data available on 30 November 1999.

6. From 1 January 1997 statistics for France and Spain have been amended to include the French overseas departments (Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique and Réunion) and the Canary Islands respectively.

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☐ = New table

Remark: The following tables of *The Agricultural Situation in the European Union – 1998* have not been repeated: 3.6.9, 3.6.16, 4.1.5.4, 4.11.3.1, 4.11.5.1, 4.11.5.2. 4.22.1.1.

Key to symbols and abbreviations

Statistical symbols

–	Nil
0	Less than half a unit
x	Not applicable
:	Not available
.	Not fixed
..	No prices quoted
#	Uncertain
p	Provisional
*	Eurostat estimate
**	European Commission estimate, Directorate-General for Agriculture
r	Revised
s	Secret
ø	Average
»1985«	ø (1984, 1985, 1986)
»1990«	ø (1989, 1990, 1991)
1990/91	Marketing year, starting in 1990 and ending in 1991
%	Percentage
% TAV	Annual rate of change (%)

Units

– *Currency*

EUR	Euro
ECU	European currency unit
EUA	European unit of account
u.a.	Gold parity unit of account
BEF	Belgian franc
DKK	Danish crown
DEM	German mark
GRD	Greek drachma
PTE	Portuguese escudo
FRF	French franc
FIM	Finnish markka
NLG	Dutch guilder
IEP	Irish pound
LUF	Luxembourg franc
ITL	Italian lira
ATS	Austrian schilling
ESP	Spanish peseta
SEK	Swedish crown
GBP	Pound sterling
USD	US dollar
NC	National currency

– *Other units*

cif	Cost, insurance, freight
VAT	Value added tax
Mrd	Thousand million
Mio	Million
t	Tonne
kg	Kilogram
l	Litre
hl	Hectolitre
ha	Hectare
UAA	Utilised agricultural area
LU	Livestock unit
ESU	European size unit
FU	Fodder unit
AWU	Annual work unit
TF	Type of farming
PPS	Purchasing power standard
NUTS	Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics

Geographical abbreviations

UE	European Union
EU-9	Total of the Member States of the EC (1980)
EU-10	Total of the Member States of the EC (1981)
EU-12	Total of the Member States of the EC (1986)
EU-15	Total of the Member States of the EU (1995)
UEBL/BLEU	Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union
DOM	French overseas departments
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific countries party to the Lomé Convention
PTOM	Countries and overseas territories of Member States of the EU

Sources

Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Communities
SITC	Standard international trade classification (Eurostat)
Nimexe	Nomenclature of produce for the EU's external trade statistics and trade between its Member States (Eurostat)
ESA	European system of integrated economic accounts (Eurostat)
FADN	Farm accountancy data network (European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture)
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
IMF	International Monetary Fund
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
Fefac	European Federation of Manufacturers of Compound Feedingstuffs
Fediol	Federation of Seed Crushers and Oil Processors in the EU
AIMA	Intervention Agency for the Agricultural Markets (Italy)
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture

Currency units used in this report

1. European Monetary System (EMS) — ecu

Entry into force of the EMS on 13 March 1979 (Regulations (EEC) No 3180/78 and No 3181/78 of 18 December 1978) brought in the ecu as sole unit of account for the Community. Its definition is identical to that of its predecessor the EUA except for a review clause allowing changes in its composition. The ecu is a currency unit of the 'basket' type made up of specified amounts of currencies of the EMS member countries determined mainly on the basis of the economic size of each. It is defined by Council Regulation (EC) No 3320/94. The central rates used in this system are rates set by the central banks around which the market rates of the EMS currencies may fluctuate within spot margins.

2. The ecu in the common agricultural policy

- Before 9 April 1979, the unit of account used in the agricultural sector was the u.a. defined by Regulation (EEC) No 129/62 and the representative rates (green rates) were fixed by the Council.
- On 9 April, the ecu began to be used in the CAP (Regulation (EEC) No 652/79) and is still being used (Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92).
- On the changeover from the u.a. to the ecu on 9 April 1979 common agricultural prices and amounts expressed in u.a. and converted into ecus were adjusted by the coefficient 1,208953. The green rates were however adjusted by the reciprocal coefficient 1/1,208953, leaving national price levels unchanged. For example, 100 u.a. + 3,40 = DEM 340 because ECU 121 + 2,81 = DEM 340.
- For the recording of world market prices, offer prices are converted at the representative market rate, which is an average of the rates recorded on the market. The common agricultural prices and amounts are set in ecus and converted into national currency at the agricultural conversion rates.
- Since 1 January 1993 these have been adjusted by the Commission whenever their divergence from representative market rates exceeds specified margins.
- Between the beginning of the 1984/85 marketing year and 31 January 1995 all conversion rates used for agriculture were multiplied by a correcting factor under the 'switchover' mechanism the effect of which was to express the common agricultural prices and amounts in a unit of account derived from the ecu, the 'green ecu'. This correcting factor, originally 1,033651, was increased in line with the revaluation of the EMS currency appreciating most among those observing all the rules. On abolition it was 1,207509. As on the changeover from the u.a. to the ecu in 1979 common agricultural prices and amounts were increased in ecus by a factor of 1,207509 on 1 February 1995 and all conversion rates used in agriculture reduced by a factor of 1/1,207509 so making the operation neutral in national currency terms.

3. Introduction of the euro

On 1 January 1999, the currencies of the 11 Member States adopting the single currency were replaced by the euro but, during the transitional period until the end of 2001, units of national currency will continue to be used as subdivisions of the euro. Series in ecus have been left unchanged as far as the past is concerned but are expressed in euro from 1 January 1999. Series in euro are the statistical continuation of series in ecus.

Fixed conversion rates of the euro

The conversion rates irrevocably fixed between the euro and the currencies of the Member States adopting the euro are:

EUR 1	=	40,3399	Belgian francs
	=	1,95583	German marks
	=	166,386	Spanish pesetas
	=	6,55957	French francs
	=	0,787564	Irish pounds
	=	1936,27	Italian lire
	=	40,3399	Luxembourg francs
	=	2,20371	Dutch guilders
	=	13,7603	Austrian schillings
	=	200,482	Portuguese escudos
	=	5,94573	Finnish marks

According to context, different currency units have been used in this publication. The statistical series in terms of value are also calculated:

- at constant exchange rates, i.e. at the exchange rates obtaining during a specific period (e.g. 1980). These rates are used to eliminate the influences of exchange-rate changes on a time series;
- at current exchange rates (notably for external trade).

To assist the user of this publication wishing to convert units of account into national currencies and conversely, Tables 1.0.1, 1.0.2 and 1.0.3 give the rates to be used. Fuller information is given in specialised publications of the European Commission.

Observations on statistical method

A – Statistics on external trade – explanatory note

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1736/75 of 24 June 1975 on the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States, includes provisions to ensure that data are not recorded twice:

(i) when goods from a non-member country are first brought into a Member State, that Member State must record the import according to the origin of the goods;

(ii) if the goods are then subject to a legal operation (for example clearance for consumption) and subsequently imported into another Member State, the latter must record the goods according to the Member State from which they were received.

However, to satisfy national requirements, the Member States may, if they wish, operate in parallel with the above system the arrangements they applied previously; this means that a Member State's national data may be substantially different from the data supplied by Community sources.

For the calculation of the intra-Community trade of the Community as a whole in the supply balances, there were two possibilities: the sum of the Member States' intra-Community exports (calculation on the basis of goods leaving) or the sum of the Member States' intra-Community imports (calculation on the basis of entries). Eurostat has chosen the second alternative. Also, exports to non-member countries in the supply balances of the Community as a whole are calculated by deducting intra-Community trade from Member States' total exports.

As a result, there may be discrepancies between the external trade data given in the supply balances and those given in the specific external trade tables.

Users must also allow for a break in the series of Community external trade statistics in 1977, the date on which Regulation (EEC) No 1736/75 entered into force.

A last point is that, while the data relating to the external trade of the Community of Twelve from reference year 1985 use the same source for all the Member States (Community statistics), those which refer to a previous period may have been obtained from the Community statistics for the Community of Ten and from other sources for the new Member States.

B – Definition of agricultural products for external trade statistics

Agricultural products are defined as follows:

Chapters 1 to 24 of the Combined Nomenclature excluding fish and fish products:

—	chapter 03	fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates
—	0511 91 90	products of fish and crustaceans
—	1604	prepared fish; caviar, and caviar substitutes prepared from fish eggs
—	1605	prepared crustaceans, molluscs, and other aquatic invertebrates

—	1902 20 10	stuffed pasta, containing >20% fish, crustaceans
—	2301 20	flours, meals and pellets of fish or crustaceans

adding the following products outside the Chapters 1 to 24. (Other products covered by the Uruguay Round Agreement):

—	2905 43	mannitol
—	2905 44	D-glucitol (sorbitol)
—	2905 45	glycerol
—	3301	essential oils
—	ex 3302 10	preps containing flavouring agents for beverages
—	3301 to 3305	albuminoidal substances, modified starches, glues
—	3809 10	finishing agents
—	3823 11	stearic acid
—	3823 12	oleic acid
—	3823 13	tall oil fatty acids
—	3823 19	other
—	3823 70	industrial fatty acids
—	3824 60	sorbitol n.e.p.
—	4101 to 4103	hides and skins
—	4301	raw furskins
—	5001 to 5003	raw silk and silk waste
—	5101 to 5103	wool and animal hair
—	5201 to 5203	raw cotton, waste and carded or combed cotton
—	5301	raw flax
—	5302	raw hemp

C – Annual rate of change (% TAV)

1. The annual rate of change (symbol: % TAV) is used throughout this report for the calculation over periods of time of changes in a given aggregate. It measures the compound annual average increase or reduction, as a percentage, of the variable concerned from a base year (T in the following equations).

2. The annual rate of change is calculated as follows:

$$100 \times \text{Anti-Log}\left[\text{Log}\,\frac{\text{(statistic for year T + N)}}{\text{(statistic for year T)}} : \text{N}\right] - 100 = \%\ \text{TAV}$$

Where the annual rate of change is calculated over only two successive years, N = 1 and the formula becomes:

$$100 \times \left[\frac{\text{statistic for year T + 1}}{\text{statistic for year T}} \right] - 100 = \%\ \text{TAV}$$

3. The following series illustrates the use of this formula:

	1970	1971	...	1975	1976
Series =	100 000	112 000		161 051	177 156
		1971 / 1970		1975 / 1970	1976 / 1975
% TAV		12,0		10,0	10,0

Most of the statistics in the tables have been provided by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat). For longer and more detailed series, the user should refer to the following Eurostat publications:

Classification of Eurostat publications

Theme

0 Miscellaneous (pink)

1 General statistics (midnight blue)

2 Economy and finance (violet)

3 Population and social conditions (yellow)

4 Energy and industry (blue)

5 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (green)

6 External trade (red)

7 Distributive trades, services and transport (orange)

8 Environment (turquoise)

9 Research and development (brown)

Series

A Yearbooks and yearly statistics

B Short-term statistics

C Accounts and surveys

D Studies and research

E Methods

F Statistics in focus

1.0.1. Indicative currency parities

(1 ECU = ... MN)

Since	Belgique/ België Luxembourg	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
	BEF/LUF	DKK	DEM	GRD	ESP	FRF	IEP	ITL	NLG	ATS	PTE	FIM	SEK	GBP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A. Central rates (1)														
8.1.1990	42,1679	7,79845	2,04446	–	132,889	6,85684	0,763159	1 529,70	2,30358	–	–	–	–	–
8.10.1990	42,4032	7,84195	2,05586	–	133,631	6,89509	0,767417	1 538,24	2,31643	–	–	–	–	0,696904
6.4.1992	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	178,735	–	–	–
14.9.1992	42,0639	7,77921	2,03942	–	132,562	6,83992	0,761276	1 636,61	2,29789	–	177,305	–	–	0,691328
17.9.1992	41,9547	7,75901	2,03412	–	139,176	6,82216	0,759300	–	2,29193	–	176,844	–	–	–
23.11.1992	40,6304	7,51410	1,96992	–	143,386	6,60683	0,735334	–	2,21958	–	182,194	–	–	–
30.1.1993	40,2802	7,44934	1,95294	–	142,150	6,54988	0,809996	–	2,20045	–	180,624	–	–	–
14.5.1993	40,2123	7,43679	1,94964	–	154,250	6,53883	0,808628	–	2,19672	–	192,854	–	–	–
9.1.1995	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,7167	–	–	–	–
6.3.1995	39,3960	7,28580	1,91007	–	162,493	6,40608	0,792214	–	2,15214	13,4383	195,792	–	–	–
B. Annual average of daily rates														
1990	42,4257	7,85652	2,05209	201,412	129,411	6,91412	0,767768	1 521,98	2,31212	14,4399	181,109	4,85496	7,52051	– 0,713851
1991	42,2233	7,90859	2,05076	225,216	128,469	6,97332	0,767809	1 533,24	2,31098	14,4309	178,614	5,00211	7,47926	– 0,701012
1992	41,5932	7,80925	2,02031	247,026	132,526	6,84839	0,760718	1 595,51	2,27482	14,2169	174,714	5,80703	7,53295	– 0,737650
1993	40,4713	7,59359	1,93639	268,568	149,124	6,63368	0,799952	1 841,23	2,17521	13,6238	188,370	6,69628	9,12151	– 0,779988
1994	39,6565	7,54328	1,92452	288,026	158,918	6,58261	0,793618	1 915,06	2,15827	13,5395	196,896	6,19077	9,16307	– 0,775902
1995	38,5519	7,32804	1,87375	302,989	163,000	6,52506	0,815525	2 130,14	2,09891	13,1824	196,105	5,70855	9,33192	– 0,828789
1996	39,2886	7,35934	1,90954	305,546	160,748	6,49300	0,793448	1 958,96	2,13973	13,4345	195,761	5,82817	8,51472	– 0,813798
1997	40,5332	7,48361	1,96438	309,385	165,887	6,61260	0,747516	1 929,30	2,21081	13,8240	198,589	5,88064	8,65117	– 0,692304
1998	40,6313	7,50161	1,96964	330,485	167,208	6,60275	0,786091	1 943,62	2,22022	13,8581	201,730	5,98346	8,88999	– 0,675499

(1) Currencies within the exchange rate mechanism of the European Monetary System.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

1.0.2. **Representative market rates**

	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998	
	1/1	1/7	1/1	1/7	1/1	1/7	1/1	1/7	1/1	1/7	1/1	1/7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Correcting factor ([1])	1,195066	1,207509	1,207509	1,207509	1,207509	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgique/België	48,5563	48,5563	48,5652	47,8212	47,3318	38,2955	38,6910	39,3686	40,0486	40,5993	40,7895	40,7862
Danmark	8,97989	8,97989	9,12443	9,11616	9,03831	7,27991	7,29394	7,37004	7,43563	7,49397	7,5324	7,5319
Deutschland	2,35418	2,35418	2,33547	2,32189	2,30329	1,86459	1,88339	1,91332	1,94386	1,96752	1,9769	1,9775
Elláda	310,351	322,343	335,285	350,778	356,426	301,098	311,761	302,857	309,159	310,591	311,7060	333,9280
España	166,075	180,781	191,824	192,108	195,066	161,772	159,467	161,236	163,731	166,228	167,3430	167,8450
France	7,89563	7,89563	7,95250	7,95109	7,95539	6,55329	6,44929	6,48754	6,55784	6,63864	6,6154	6,6291
Ireland	0,878776	0,976426	0,959728	0,958886	0,957670	0,815577	0,819371	0,791316	0,750474	0,752478	0,7678	0,7855
Italia	2107,81	2141,92	2304,40	2292,05	2404,82	2183,96	2080,24	1929,16	1910,81	1923,18	1940,4100	1948,3200
Luxembourg	48,5563	48,5563	48,5652	47,8212	47,3318	38,2955	38,6910	39,3686	40,0486	40,5993	40,7895	40,7862
Nederland	2,65256	2,65256	2,61588	2,60310	2,57866	2,08653	2,10859	2,14427	2,18167	2,21435	2,2278	2,2289
Österreich	16,4597	16,6566	16,4210	16,3322	16,2076	13,1114	13,2524	13,4659	13,6782	13,8448	13,9094	13,9126
Portugal	211,171	224,714	238,299	239,648	236,787	196,330	196,843	196,721	195,676	198,643	202,2050	202,4720
Suomi/Finland	7,65915	7,92864	7,81938	7,71738	7,02071	5,72342	5,70851	5,82917	5,80560	5,87796	5,9861	6,0105
Sverige	10,31060	10,75050	11,33200	11,17280	10,98570	9,66301	8,70719	8,33172	8,57645	8,77668	8,6735	8,7086
United Kingdom	0,957833	0,938409	0,914823	0,944239	0,946033	0,832920	0,846631	0,813779	0,743720	0,683054	0,6661	0,6583
USA	1,46635	1,39276	1,36794	1,45688	1,46824	1,33110	1,31010	1,25492	1,24947	1,13802	1,1102	1,0978
Switzerland	2,11398	2,10229	1,98113	1,95276	1,94696	1,54007	1,51564	1,57611	1,68047	1,64100	1,5982	1,6580
Japan	181,685	150,909	152,176	146,286	147,020	112,151	134,436	136,396	143,605	130,152	144,2970	153,8460

([1]) Correcting factor applied to market exchange rates for purposes of switchover mechanism.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

1.0.3. Agricultural conversion rates

(1 ECU = ... NC)

Since	Belgique/ België Luxembourg	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
	BEF/LUF	DKK	DEM	GRD	ESP	FRF	IEP	ITL	NLG	ATS	PTE	FIM	SEK	GBP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.7.1992	48,5563	8,97989	2,35418	274,609	151,756	7,89563	0,878776	1761,45	2,65256	:	206,307	:	:	0,795423
1.7.1993	48,5563	8,97989	2,35418	319,060	182,744	7,89563	0,976426	2166,58	2,65256	:	222,758	:	:	0,948645
1.7.1994	49,3070	9,34812	2,35418	346,789	192,319	7,98191	0,976426	2274,93	2,65256	:	239,331	:	:	0,932453
1.7.1995	39,5239	7,74166	1,90616	302,387	170,165	6,61023	0,829498	2311,19	2,14021	13,4084	198,202	5,88000	9,91834	0,840997
1.7.1996	39,5239	7,49997	1,91449	311,761	165,198	6,61023	0,829498	2030,40	2,14427	13,4713	198,202	6,02811	8,93762	0,833821
1.7.1997	40,4285	7,49997	1,95929	312,011	165,571	6,61023	0,759189	1 973,93	2,20397	13,7910	198,202	6,02811	8,88562	0,720829
11.7.1997	40,7357	7,51757	1,97407	:	166,718	6,65716	:	:	2,22212	13,8905	199,234	:	:	:
21.7.1997	40,8741	7,54258	1,97970	:	166,839	6,68769	:	:	2,22893	13,9291	199,837	:	:	:
1.8.1997	40,9321	7,54917	1,98243	:	167,111	:	:	:	2,23273	13,9485	200,230	:	:	:
11.8.1997	:	:	:	:	167,153	:	:	:	:	:	200,321	:	:	:
21.8.1997	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,695735
11.10.1997	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8,65258	:
1.1.1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,763456	:	:	:	201,259	:	:	:
7.1.1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,772837	:	:	:	:	:	8,68510	:
9.1.1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,785663	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
21.1.1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	201,690	:	:	:
1.2.1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8,71433	:
11.2.1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8,76111	:
19.2.1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,794401	:	:	:	202,007	:	8,79309	:
11.3.1998	:	:	:	312,493	167,525	:	0,796521	:	:	:	202,232	:	:	:
19.3.1998	:	:	:	343,057	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
24.3.1998	:	7,55234	:	349,703	167,997	:	:	:	2,23286	:	202,764	:	:	:
3.4.1998	:	7,56225	1,98391	:	168,336	:	:	:	2,23593	13,9576	203,183	:	:	:
3.5.1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,677353
21.7.1998	:	:	:	338,319	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1.9.1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8,92333	:
1.10.1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9,06874	:
6.10.1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9,35580	0,689190
11.10.1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,698159
	40,9321	7,56225	1,98391	338,319	168,336	6,68769	0,796521	1 973,93	2,23593	13,9576	203,183	6,02811	9,35580	0,698159

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

2.0.1.1. **Basic data: key general statistics**

1998

	Total area (km²)	Population (1 000 inhabitants)	GDP/ inhabitants PPS (²)	Inflation (¹) %	Unemployment rate (% of civilian working population)	Total civilian working population (x 1 000)	Trade balance (Mio ECU) (⁶)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EU-15	3 236 250	374 583	19 906	1,7	9,9	150 248	19 207
Belgique/België	30 518	10 192	22 538	1,7	8,8	3 857	10 716 (³)
Danmark	43 094	5 295	23 277	2,1	5,1	2 672	1 916
Deutschland	357 030	82 057	21 686	1,0	9,4	35 537	69 103
Elláda	131 957	10 511	13 569	5,0	9,8	3 967	-15 510
España	505 990	39 348	16 088	2,2	18,7	13 161	-18 214
France	543 965	58 727	20 640	0,9	11,7	22 461	11 471
Ireland	70 295	3 694	21 384	5,0	7,8	1 369 (⁴)	19 983
Italia	301 323	57 563	19 774	2,9	11,9	20 065	23 127
Luxembourg	2 568	424	34 660	1,7	2,8	170	10 716 (³)
Nederland	41 526	15 654	21 009	2,1	4,0	7 053	11 927
Österreich	83 858	8 075	22 224	1,3	4,7	3 626	-4 834
Portugal	91 910	9 957	14 293	3,8	5,1	4 763	-11 364
Suomi/Finland	338 150	5 147	19 882	1,9	11,4	2 174	9 626
Sverige	449 964	8 848	19 343	1,0	8,3	3 942	14 024
United Kingdom	244 101	59 090	19 765	2,3	6,3	26 800	-42 216
Cyprus	9 250 (⁴)	663	:	2,2 (⁵)	3,3	288	-2 874
CEECs	1 078 389	104 726	7 401	:	:	44 219 (*)	:
Bulgaria	110 990	8 230	4 624	22,3 (⁵)	12,2	3 157 (⁴)	7 (⁴)
Czech Republic	78 870	10 290	12 203	10,7 (⁵)	7,5	4 818	-2 175
Estonia	45 227	1 446	7 350	8,2 (⁵)	4,9	640	-1329 (⁴)
Hungary	93 030	10 092	9 784	14,3 (⁵)	9,6	3 698	-2 382
Latvia	64 589	2 439	5 496	4,7 (⁵)	9,2	1 007	-925 (⁴)
Lithuania	65 300	3 701	6 177	5,1 (⁵)	6,9	1 598	-1 837
Poland	312 685	38 667	6 939 (⁴)	11,8 (⁵)	10,4	15 356	-16 587
Romania	238 391	22 489	5 464	59,1 (⁵)	10,3	10 845	-3 117
Slovakia	49 035	5 393	8 820 (⁴)	6,7 (⁵)	15,6	2 199	-2 024
Slovenia	20 273	1 978	13 721	7,9 (⁵)	14,6	901	-879 (⁴)
USA	9 363 520 (⁴)	269 106	27 561 (⁴)	1,2	4,5	138 771 (⁴)	-273 073
Japan	377 800 (⁴)	125 638 (⁴)	22 485 (⁴)	0,3	4,1	66 860 (⁴)	94 796

(¹) GDP price deflator.
(²) Purchasing power standard.
(³) UEBL/BLEU.
(⁴) 1997.
(⁵) Consumer price index.
(⁶) See notes on methods (B) – CEEC countries: trade with extra-CEEC.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture), FAO and UNSO.

2.0.1.2. **Basic data — key EU agricultural statistics**

	Utilised agricultural area (1 000 ha)	Number of holdings (1 000 holdings)	UAA per holding (ha)	Employment in the agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing sector: Number (1 000 persons)	Employment in the agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing sector: Share in employed civilian working population (%)	Final prosuction of agriculture (Mio ECU)	Consumption of inputs (Mio ECU)
	1998	1997	1997	1998	1998	1998	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EU-15	128 691	6 989	18,4	7 083 [*]	4,7 [*]	213 467	101 813
Belgique/België	1 383	67	20,6	86	2,2	6 247	4 102
Danmark	2 689	63	42,6	99	3,7	6 199	3 480
Deutschland	17 160	534	32,1	988	2,8	32 043	17 331
Elláda	3 499	821	4,3	704	17,7	8 834	2 625
España	25 630	1 208	21,2	1 041	7,9	26 642	11 580
France	28 331	680	41,7	993	4,4	46 187	22 999
Ireland	4 342	148	29,4	149 [4]	10,9 [4]	4 430	2 392
Italia	14 833	2 315	6,4	1 293	6,4	35 694	9 779
Luxembourg	127	3	42,5	5	2,9	183	84
Nederland	2 011	108	18,6	246	3,5	16 283	7 831
Österreich	3 415	210	16,3	235	6,5	3 553	1 828
Portugal	3 822	417	9,2	654	13,7	3 935	2 097
Suomi/Finland	2 172	91	23,7	155	7,1	2 147	1 520
Sverige	3 109	90	34,7	121	3,1	3 252	2 406
United Kingdom	16 169	233	69,3	463	1,7	17 838	11 758
Cyprus	134	:	:	28,0	9,7	:	:
CEECs	59 713 [*]	:	:	9 484 [*]	:	:	:
Bulgaria	6 203	:	:	800 [4]	:	4 408 [4]	2 311 [4]
Czech Republic	4 272	:	:	267	5,5	:	:
Estonia	1 043	:	:	61	9,5	704	463
Hungary	6 193	:	:	279	7,5	5 793 [4]	3 697 [4]
Latvia	2 508	:	:	189	18,8	691	466
Lithuania	3 497	:	:	336	21,0	1 699	832
Poland	18 278	:	:	2 926	19,1	15 954 [4]	9 868 [4]
Romania	14 784	:	:	4 342	40,0	10 285 [4]	4 484 [4]
Slovakia	2 445	:	:	181	8,2	:	:
Slovenia	491	:	:	103	11,4	:	:
USA	425 414 [4]	2 058 [4]	206,7 [4]	6 470 [*]	:	:	:
Japan	4 994 [4]	3 444 [4]	1,5 [4]	5 685 [*]	:	:	:

[1] For Member States intra + extra trade; for EU-15 extra trade.
[2] Change from previous year.
[3] UEBL/BLEU.
[4] 1997.
[5] See notes on methods (B) — CEEC countries: trade with extra-CEEC.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture), FAO and UNSO.

Gross value-added at market prices (Mio ECU)	Share of agriculture in the GDP (GVA/GDP) (%)	Share of agriculture in total gross fixed capital formation (%)	EU trade in food and agricultural products (1)(5) Share of imports of food and agricultural products in imports of all products (%)	Share of exports of food and agricultural products in exports of all products (%)	External trade balance in food and agricultural products (Mio ECU)	Trend of food prices (2) (%)	Share of household consumption expenditure devoted food, beverages and tobacco as proportion of total consumer expenditure of households (%)
1998	1998	1997	1998	1998	1998	1998	1997
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
111 655	1,5 (*)	:	7,7	7,0	– 3 384	1,9	17,4 (*)
2 145	1,0 (*)	1,1 (*)	10,7 (3)	10,9 (3)	1 562 (3)	0,9	16,3
2 719	1,8 (*)	3,5 (*)	10,7	20,0	4 273	2,1	19,7 (*)
14 712	0,8 (*)	2,0 (*)	9,5	5,3	– 14 423	1,0	13,9 (*)
6 209	5,8 (*)	4,9 (*)	13,9	27,9	– 964	4,9	21,3
15 063	3,0 (*)	:	9,8	14,7	2 672	2,3	18,6
23 188	1,8 (*)	2,7 (*)	8,8	12,5	11 352	0,9	17,9
2 038	2,7 (*)	7,4 (*)	7,9	12,4	4 141	5,6	30,5
25 915	2,5 (*)	6,3 (4)	11,2	6,8	– 6 861	2,8	18,1
98	0,6 (*)	1,7 (*)	10,7 (3)	10,9 (3)	1 562 (3)	1,5	18,2 (*)
8 452	2,5 (*)	3,3 (4)	11,8	19,8	16 703	1,9	14,1
1 725	0,9 (*)	:	6,9	5,1	– 1 412	0,6	16,3
1 838	1,9 (*)	1,9 (*)	11,7	6,2	– 2 605	4,1	27,0 (*)
628	0,6 (*)	3,3 (*)	7,1	3,1	– 885	2,7	19,1
846	0,4 (*)	2,4 (*)	6,6	2,3	– 2 262	1,1	18,4 (*)
6 080	0,5 (*)	1,5 (*)	9,3	6,3	– 11 087	2,5	19,9 (*)
334	:	:	19,8	38,6	– 498	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	-1 383,4 (*)	:	:
2 094 (4)	23,3 (4)	:	10,0 (4)	14,3 (4)	188 (4)	:	:
:	:	:	7,3	4,9	– 705	:	:
241	:	:	16,8 (4)	14,0 (4)	– 296 (4)	:	:
2 096 (4)	5,2 (4)	:	4,9	11,9	1 303	:	:
225	6,3 (4)	:	13,4 (4)	10,1 (4)	– 173 (4)	:	:
867	10,4 (4)	:	10,9	13,9	– 102	:	:
6 086 (4)	5,1 (4)	:	8,4	10,5	– 898	:	:
5 801 (4)	18,8 (4)	:	9,1	5,2	– 561	:	:
758 (4)	4,4 (4)	:	6,9	4,0	– 422	:	:
599	:	:	8,5 (4)	4,4 (4)	– 377 (4)	:	:
:	:		4,5	9,0	13 352	1,2	11,4 (*)
:	:	:	12,5	0,5	– 29 262	0,3	19,9 (*)

3.1.1. Shares of individual products in final agricultural production (1998)

	EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Products subject to EU market organisations							
Wheat	5,1	2,9	6,4	5,3	3,6	2,6	8,9
Rye	0,2	0,0	0,8	1,2	0,0	0,1	0,0
Oats	0,2	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,6	0,1
Barley	1,8	0,3	4,1	2,4	0,3	3,4	2,0
Maize	1,7	0,0	0,0	0,5	2,3	2,2	3,4
Rice	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,9	1,0	0,1
Sugarbeet	2,5	4,4	2,4	4,0	1,3	1,6	2,6
Tobacco	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,1	2,4	0,4	0,2
Olive oil	1,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	11,5	6,2	0,0
Oilseeds	1,5	0,1	1,0	2,2	0,1	1,1	2,9
Fresh fruit ([1])	6,4	4,9	0,4	5,7	11,8	13,3	3,5
Fresh vegetables ([1])	9,4	12,5	2,3	4,2	12,8	14,5	6,6
Wine and must	6,6	0,0	0,0	4,0	1,8	4,9	15,1
Seeds	0,7	0,3	1,3	0,3	0,1	0,0	1,5
Textile fibres	0,6	0,2	0,0	0,0	12,3	0,9	0,1
Hops	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0
Milk	18,0	15,3	24,2	26,3	11,4	7,8	16,5
Beef/veal	10,0	13,6	5,8	10,6	2,7	6,9	12,4
Pigmeat	10,0	21,1	31,6	13,2	2,9	12,1	6,2
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	2,0	0,1	0,1	0,6	6,9	4,0	1,1
Eggs	2,3	2,9	1,3	2,9	2,3	2,4	1,6
Poultry	5,4	5,4	2,8	2,7	2,5	4,4	7,9
Sub total	87,3	84,1	84,7	86,7	89,9	90,5	92,6
Products not subject to EU market organisations							
Potatoes	2,7	5,9	1,6	3,0	2,8	1,6	2,2
Other	9,7	9,8	13,6	10,3	7,3	7,1	5,4
Sub total	12,4	15,6	15,3	13,2	10,1	8,8	7,6
Grand total	100	100	100	100	100	99	100
Value in Mio ECU	213 534	6 247	6 199	32 110	8 834	26 642	46 187

([1]) The products listed in Article 1 of Council Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 on the new market organisations.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat (Economic Accounts for Agriculture).

(%)

	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	1,2	3,9	2,2	0,6	3,0	0,5	1,4	4,6	9,3
	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,0
	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,1	1,9	2,2	0,2
	2,0	0,3	1,3	0,1	1,1	0,1	4,0	2,9	3,0
	0,0	2,8	0,0	0,1	0,8	2,2	0,0	0,0	0,0
	0,0	1,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,5	0,0	0,0	0,0
	1,8	1,8	0,0	2,0	3,8	1,7	2,2	4,1	2,3
	0,0	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0
	0,0	3,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,8	0,0	0,0	0,0
	0,0	1,0	0,7	0,0	1,7	0,2	0,6	0,9	2,1
	0,3	11,2	1,7	2,1	6,3	9,7	1,4	1,1	1,9
	4,0	15,1	0,9	11,8	3,3	10,2	4,4	3,9	9,1
	0,0	10,3	10,3	0,0	7,5	8,3	0,0	0,0	0,0
	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,4	0,6	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,3
	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
	34,7	11,8	45,4	22,3	22,0	14,8	38,1	34,9	22,8
	33,4	9,0	24,5	8,9	15,3	6,5	9,9	10,0	8,3
	6,8	6,1	7,9	10,7	17,3	16,2	11,0	12,5	7,2
	5,0	0,6	0,0	0,4	0,7	6,1	0,1	0,3	6,0
	0,6	2,6	1,2	2,4	2,7	1,7	1,9	3,0	3,3
	3,7	5,3	0,1	4,1	3,2	5,0	3,2	2,8	11,1
	93,7	87,2	96,5	67,9	90,0	87,2	80,5	83,9	87,0
	1,9	1,3	1,4	3,7	1,5	5,8	3,3	3,7	5,1
	4,5	10,0	1,5	28,4	8,5	5,1	16,3	12,4	7,9
	6,3	11,3	2,9	32,1	10,0	10,9	19,5	16,1	13,0
	100	99	99	100	100	98	100	100	100
	4 430	35 694	183	16 283	3 553	3 935	2 147	3 252	17 838

3.1.2. Individual Member States' shares in final agricultural production (1998)

	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Products subject to EU market organisations						
Wheat	1,7	3,7	15,7	2,9	6,3	37,5
Rye	0,2	9,1	75,0	0,5	4,9	2,3
Oats	0,2	3,1	4,3	0,8	36,5	9,0
Barley	0,6	6,6	19,6	0,6	23,8	23,9
Maize	0,0	0,0	4,4	5,6	16,1	42,7
Rice	0,0	0,0	0,0	9,7	31,6	4,1
Sugarbeet	5,2	2,8	24,2	2,2	8,2	22,9
Tobacco	0,1	0,0	3,8	25,0	13,8	13,5
Olive oil	0,0	0,0	0,0	26,0	42,4	0,0
Oilseeds	0,1	2,0	22,1	0,3	8,8	40,8
Fresh fruit ([1])	2,2	0,2	13,3	7,6	25,7	11,8
Fresh vegetables ([1])	3,9	0,7	6,6	5,6	19,2	15,2
Wine and must	0,0	0,0	9,2	1,1	9,3	49,8
Seeds	1,3	5,6	6,9	0,6	0,7	50,8
Textile fibres	0,7	0,0	0,0	78,9	17,6	2,3
Hops	1,3	0,0	73,9	0,0	4,6	4,3
Milk	2,5	3,9	22,0	2,6	5,4	19,8
Beef/veal	4,0	1,7	15,9	1,1	8,6	26,7
Pigmeat	6,2	9,2	20,0	1,2	15,2	13,4
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	0,2	0,1	4,4	14,5	25,1	11,7
Eggs	3,6	1,6	18,9	4,0	12,8	14,4
Poultry	2,9	1,5	7,6	1,9	10,1	31,5
Sub total	2,8	2,8	14,9	4,3	12,9	23,0
Products not subject to EU market organisations						
Potatoes	6,5	1,8	16,7	4,4	7,7	18,2
Other	2,9	4,1	15,9	3,1	9,1	11,8
Sub total	3,7	3,6	16,0	3,4	8,8	13,2
Grand total	2,9	2,9	15,1	4,2	12,4	21,7

([1]) The products listed in Article 1 of Council Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 on the new market organisations.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat (Economic Accounts for Agriculture).

EU-15 = 100

	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	0,5	12,7	0,0	1,0	1,0	0,2	0,3	1,4	15,3
	0,0	0,3	0,1	0,6	2,9	0,5	0,6	2,1	1,0
	1,9	8,1	0,1	0,2	1,3	0,7	9,1	15,8	9,1
	2,3	2,4	0,1	0,6	1,0	0,1	2,2	2,5	13,9
	0,0	27,5	0,0	0,4	0,8	2,4	0,0	0,0	0,0
	0,0	47,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	7,2	0,0	0,0	0,0
	1,5	12,3	0,0	6,0	2,5	1,2	0,9	2,5	7,6
	0,0	41,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	0,0	29,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,8	0,0	0,0	0,0
	0,0	11,1	0,0	0,1	1,8	0,3	0,4	0,9	11,2
	0,1	29,2	0,0	2,4	1,6	2,8	0,2	0,3	2,5
	0,9	26,7	0,0	9,5	0,6	2,0	0,5	0,6	8,0
	0,0	26,3	0,1	0,0	1,9	2,3	0,0	0,0	0,0
	0,0	0,0	0,0	28,2	1,5	0,0	0,0	0,6	3,7
	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3
	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	14,6
	4,0	10,9	0,2	9,4	2,0	1,5	2,1	3,0	10,6
	6,9	15,0	0,2	6,8	2,5	1,2	1,0	1,5	6,9
	1,4	10,2	0,1	8,2	2,9	3,0	1,1	1,9	6,0
	5,2	5,3	0,0	1,5	0,6	5.7	0,0	0,2	25,4
	0,5	18,7	0,0	7,7	1,9	1,4	0,8	1,9	11,8
	1,4	16,2	0,0	5,7	1,0	1,7	0,6	0,8	17,0
	2,2	16,7	0,1	5,9	1,7	1,8	0,9	1,5	8,3
	1,5	8,1	0,0	10,6	0,9	4,0	1,2	2,1	16,2
	0,9	17,2	0,0	22,2	1,4	1,0	1,7	1,9	6,8
	1,1	15,3	0,0	19,7	1,3	1,6	1,6	2,0	8,8
	2,1	16,5	0,1	7,7	1,7	1,8	1,0	1,5	8,4

3.1.3 Farm inputs: breakdown by Member State (1998)

(%)

	Consumption of inputs (Mio ECU)	Seeds and reproductive material	Animal feed	Fertilisers and soil improvers	Crop protection products	Pharma-ceuticals	Energy and lubricants	Cattle	Farm implements, upkeep, repairs	Services	Other	Share of inputs in production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
EU-15	102 415	5,4	34,4	8,7	7,0	1,2	11,0	1,0	12,9	14,2	4,0	48,0
Belgique/België	4 102	6,7	46,3	4,9	3,8	1,9	7,0	1,0	10,0	8,1	10,3	65,7
Danmark	3 480	3,2	47,9	6,9	4,0	0,0	5,9	0,0	18,3	13,7 (3)	0,0	56,1
Deutschland	17 934	4,8	25,2	7,8	6,5	0,0	16,1	0,9	15,4	21,4 (3)	2,0	55,9
Elláda	2 625	3,9	22,3	7,7	7,6	2,6	30,4	1,5	15,2	2,2	6,6	29,7
España	11 580	3,0	40,5	7,8	4,8	3,3	7,1	2,4	17,5	6,7	6,9	43,5
France	22 999	8,8	32,9	11,9	11,1	1,6	7,1	0,3	11,5	12,6	2,3	49,8
Ireland	2 392	3,9	36,7	14,9	2,9	4,7	13,2	0,5	9,6	7,0	6,6	54,0
Italia	9 779	5,7	45,9	9,2	7,3	0,3	15,9	0,0	0,0	9,0	6,6 (4)	27,4
Luxembourg	84	4,5	27,7	12,3	3,4	2,2	9,6	5,1	11,6	0,0	23,5	46,1
Nederland	7 831	6,0	40,8	3,5	2,3 (3)	0,0	11,3	3,6	14,1	17,2	1,2	48,1
Österreich	1 828	4,4	19,0	6,4	4,9	0,0	16,4	3,0	20,9	1,4	23,5	51,4
Portugal	2 097	0,0	43,8	0,0	15,1 (1)	0,0	10,0	5,0 (2)	10,6	9,5	5,9	53,3
Suomi/Finland	1 520	1,8	33,4	13,4	2,4	1,9	11,0	0,0	15,3	15,8	5,0	70,8
Sverige	2 406	5,8	29,3	8,0	2,8	0,3	14,5	0,0	24,1	15,2	0,0	74,0
United Kingdom	11 758	3,9	27,8	10,2	8,1	1,5	7,6	0,2	13,2	25,2	2,2	65,9

(1) Including fertilisers and soil improvers.
(2) Including seeds and reproductive material.
(3) Including pharmaceuticals.
(4) Including cattle and farm implements, upkeep, repairs.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat (Economic Accounts for Agriculture).

3.1.4. Situation of the (1):
(a) final agricultural production,
(b) consumption of inputs,
(c) gross value added of agriculture,
(d) net value added at factor cost (4)

		NC (Mio)		% TAV on the basis of data in national currencies at 1990 prices		At current prices and rates of exchange			
						PPS	ECU		
		At current prices	At 1990 prices	1998/1990	1998/1997	Mio	Mio	As % aggregate (EU-15 = 100)	As % of final production by Member States
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Final production	EU-15	:	:	:	:	221 015	213 534	100,0	100,0
	Belgique/België	254 119	:	:	:	6 446	6 247	2,9	100,0
	Danmark	46 497	:	:	:	5 053	6 199	2,9	100,0
	Deutschland	63 257	71 031	4,4	3,1	29 923	32 110	15,0	100,0
	Elláda	2 742 899	:	:	:	11 181	8 834	4,1	100,0
	España	4 431 700	:	:	:	33 061	26 642	12,5	100,0
	France	306 312	:	:	:	44 175	46 187	21,6	100,0
	Ireland	3 260	:	:	:	4 418	4 430	2,1	100,0
	Italia (2)	68 615	:	:	:	39 536	35 694	16,7	100,0
	Luxembourg	7 430	:	:	:	171	183	0,1	100,0
	Nederland	36 132	:	:	:	15 945	16 283	7,6	100,0
	Österreich	49 242	66 868	1,6	4,5	3 383	3 553	1,7	100,0
	Portugal	786 026	:	:	:	5 852	3 935	1,8	100,0
	Suomi/Finland	12 692	:	:	:	1 974	2 147	1,0	100,0
	Sverige	27 884	:	:	:	2 642	3 252	1,5	100,0
	United Kingdom	12 148	13 629	1,5	– 1,3	17 255	17 838	8,4	100,0
Consumption of inputs	EU-15	:	:	:	:	104 021	102 415	100,0	48,0
	Belgique/België	166 864	:	:	:	4 233	4 102	4,0	65,7
	Danmark	26 101	:	:	:	2 836	3 480	3,4	56,1
	Deutschland	35 330	32 916	– 6,3	1,9	16 712	17 934	17,5	55,9
	Elláda	815 104	:	:	:	3 323	2 625	2,6	29,7
	España	1 926 200	:	:	:	14 369	11 580	11,3	43,5
	France	152 531	:	:	:	21 998	22 999	22,5	49,8
	Ireland	1 761	:	:	:	2 386	2 392	2,3	54,0
	Italia (2)	18 799	:	:	:	10 832	9 779	9,5	27,4
	Luxembourg	3 426	:	:	:	79	84	0,1	46,1
	Nederland	17 377	:	:	:	7 668	7 831	7,6	48,1
	Österreich	25 333	23 961	3,4	– 0,5	1 741	1 828	1,8	51,4
	Portugal	418 932	:	:	:	3 119	2 097	2,0	53,3
	Suomi/Finland	8 983	:	:	:	1 397	1 520	1,5	70,8
	Sverige	20 632	:	:	:	1 955	2 406	2,3	74,0
	United Kingdom	8 007	7 593	4,4	– 0,1	11 374	11 758	11,5	65,9

Gross value added at market prices	EU-15	:	:	:	:	116 995	111 119	100,0	52,0
	Belgique/België	87 254	:	:	:	2 213	2 145	1,9	34,3
	Danmark	20 396	:	:	:	2 216	2 719	2,4	43,9
	Deutschland	27 928	38 115	15,8	4,0	13 211	14 176	12,8	44,1
	Elláda	1 927 794	:	:	:	7 858	6 209	5,6	70,3
	España	2 505 600	:	:	:	18 692	15 063	13,6	56,5
	France	153 781	:	:	:	22 178	23 188	20,9	50,2
	Ireland	1 500	:	:	:	2 032	2 038	1,8	46,0
	Italia (2)	49 816	:	:	:	28 704	25 915	23,3	72,6
	Luxembourg	4 004	:	:	:	92	98	0,1	53,8
	Nederland	18 755	:	:	:	8 277	8 452	7,6	51,9
	Österreich	23 909	42 907	0,7	7,5	1 643	1 725	1,6	48,6
	Portugal	367 094	:	:	:	2 733	1 838	1,7	46,7
	Suomi/Finland	3 710	:	:	:	577	628	0,6	29,2
	Sverige	7 252	:	:	:	687	846	0,8	26,0
	United Kingdom	4 141	6 036	– 1,9	– 2,7	5 881	6 080	5,5	34,1
Net value added at factor cost (3)(4)	EU-15					113 810	107 430	100,0	50,3
	Belgique/België	75 369	—	—	—	1 912	1 853	1,7	29,7
	Danmark	17 805	—	—	—	1 935	2 374	2,2	38,3
	Deutschland	22 328	—	—	—	10 562	11 334	10,6	35,3
	Elláda	2 369 103	—	—	—	9 657	7 630	7,1	86,4
	España	2 783 400	—	—	—	20 764	16 733	15,6	62,8
	France	163 019	—	—	—	23 510	24 581	22,9	53,2
	Ireland	2 052	—	—	—	2 780	2 787	2,6	62,9
	Italia (2)	40 076	—	—	—	23 092	20 848	19,4	58,4
	Luxembourg	4 110	—	—	—	95	101	0,1	55,2
	Nederland	13 646	—	—	—	6 022	6 150	5,7	37,8
	Österreich	21 590	—	—	—	1 483	1 558	1,4	43,8
	Portugal	429 151	—	—	—	3 195	2 149	2,0	54,6
	Suomi/Finland	10 522	—	—	—	1 636	1 780	1,7	82,9
	Sverige	7 712	—	—	—	731	899	0,8	27,7
	United Kingdom	4 531	—	—	—	6 436	6 653	6,2	37,3

(1) The figures are calculated from series according to recording net of VAT.
(2) In thousand million lire.
(3) TAV at current prices.
(4) Net value added at factor cost = gross value added at market prices and subsidies – production-linked taxes – depreciation.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat (Economic Accounts for Agriculture).

3.1.5. Final agricultural production, crop production and livestock production [1]

	Mio NC			Mio ECU			% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Final production							
EU-15	x	x	x	219 916	217 814	213 534	- 2,0
Belgique/België	264 634	267 198	254 119	6 734	6 592	6 247	- 5,2
Danmark	51 337	51 288	46 497	6 976	6 853	6 199	- 9,6
Deutschland	63 708	64 543	63 257	33 363	32 857	32 110	- 2,3
Elláda	2 605 865	2 726 903	2 742 899	8 529	8 815	8 834	0,2
España	4 466 371	4 454 500	4 431 700	27 785	26 853	26 642	- 0,8
France	305 643	310 481	306 312	47 073	46 953	46 187	- 1,6
Ireland	3 538	3 315	3 260	4 460	4 435	4 430	- 0,1
Italia [2]	69 389	67 683	68 615	35 421	35 081	35 694	1,7
Luxembourg	7 397	7 142	7 430	188	176	183	3,7
Nederland	36 170	35 888	36 132	16 904	16 233	16 283	0,3
Österreich	49 094	49 910	49 242	3 654	3 610	3 553	- 1,6
Portugal	948 010	863 219	786 026	4 843	4 347	3 935	- 9,5
Suomi/Finland	13 322	13 548	12 692	2 286	2 304	2 147	- 6,8
Sverige	28 686	28 858	27 884	3 369	3 336	3 252	- 2,5
United Kingdom	14 919	13 409	12 148	18 332	19 369	17 838	- 7,9
B. Crop production							
EU-15	x	x	x	106 825	104 928	107 201	2,2
Belgique/België	97 429	95 343	101 313	2 479	2 352	2 491	5,9
Danmark	15 013	14 154	14 136	2 040	1 891	1 885	- 0,4
Deutschland	25 244	25 737	27 007	13 220	13 102	13 709	4,6
Elláda	1 844 071	1 929 505	1 926 438	6 035	6 237	6 205	- 0,5
España	2 628 019	2 572 800	2 651 100	16 349	15 509	15 938	2,8
France	158 016	161 681	163 461	24 336	24 450	24 647	0,8
Ireland	454	410	418	572	548	568	3,8
Italia [2]	41 701	40 380	41 812	21 287	20 930	21 751	3,9
Luxembourg	1 332	1 124	1 441	34	28	35	27,7
Nederland	16 609	17 820	18 237	7 762	8 060	8 218	2,0
Österreich	16 304	17 028	18 022	1 214	1 232	1 300	5,6
Portugal	485 000	385 636	358 362	2 478	1 942	1 794	- 7,6
Suomi/Finland	3 977	4 077	3 237	682	693	548	- 21,0
Sverige	8 824	8 812	8 696	1 036	1 019	1 014	- 0,4
United Kingdom	5 941	4 801	4 833	7 300	6 935	7 097	2,3
B.1. Cereals (excluding rice)							
EU-15	x	x	x	21 849	20 356	19 679	- 3,3
Belgique/België	10 527	8 992	8 475	268	222	208	- 6,1
Danmark	6 281	5 892	5 353	853	787	714	- 9,4
Deutschland	6 767	7 018	6 233	3 544	3 573	3 164	- 11,4
Elláda	145 001	163 758	170 597	475	529	549	3,8
España	382 917	356 700	404 600	2 382	2 150	2 432	13,1
France	45 996	44 651	44 361	7 084	6 752	6 689	- 0,9
Ireland	159	126	109	200	168	148	- 12,1
Italia [2]	5 548	4 684	4 942	2 832	2 428	2 571	5,9
Luxembourg	362	377	309	9	9	8	- 18,3
Nederland	440	343	323	206	155	145	- 6,4
Österreich	2 295	2 684	2 742	171	194	198	1,9
Portugal	37 555	29 253	23 343	192	147	117	- 20,7
Suomi/Finland	1 409	1 463	950	242	249	161	- 35,4
Sverige	3 219	3 062	2 788	378	354	325	- 8,1
United Kingdom	2 454	1 826	1 532	3 015	2 637	2 250	- 14,7

3.1.5. *(cont.)*

	Mio NC			Mio ECU			% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
C. Livestock production EU-15	x	x	x	112 407	112 185	105 609	– 5,9
Belgique/België	166 591	171 141	152 087	4 239	4 222	3 739	– 11,4
Danmark	36 324	37 134	32 361	4 936	4 962	4 314	– 13,1
Deutschland	38 395	38 775	36 227	20 107	19 739	18 389	– 6,8
Elláda	761 604	797 151	816 198	2 493	2 577	2 629	2,0
España	1 801 015	1 850 700	1 749 600	11 204	11 156	10 518	– 5,7
France	148 166	149 341	143 388	22 819	22 584	21 621	– 4,3
Ireland	3 085	2 906	2 842	3 887	3 887	3 861	– 0,7
Italia (2)	26 873	26 376	25 813	13 718	13 671	13 428	– 1,8
Luxembourg	6 028	5 967	5 944	153	147	146	– 0,7
Nederland	19 561	18 068	17 895	9 142	8 172	8 064	– 1,3
Österreich	32 790	32 882	31 220	2 441	2 379	2 253	– 5,3
Portugal	450 060	461 842	413 115	2 299	2 326	2 068	– 11,1
Suomi/Finland	9 345	9 471	9 455	1 603	1 611	1 600	– 0,7
Sverige	19 862	20 046	19 188	2 333	2 317	2 238	– 3,4
United Kingdom	8 978	8 608	7 314	11 032	12 434	10 741	– 13,6
C.1. Beef/veal total EU-15	x	x	x	21 758	21 489	21 454	– 0,2
Belgique/België	35 169	34 880	34 525	895	861	849	– 1,4
Danmark	3 186	2 894	2 700	433	387	360	– 6,9
Deutschland	7 058	6 754	6 728	3 696	3 438	3 415	– 0,7
Elláda	74 863	71 666	73 938	245	232	238	2,8
España	292 739	285 000	307 700	1 821	1 718	1 850	7,7
France	37 808	37 906	37 926	5 823	5 732	5 719	– 0,2
Ireland	1 148	1 093	1 088	1 446	1 462	1 479	1,1
Italia (2)	6 202	5 986	6 202	3 166	3 103	3 226	4,0
Luxembourg	1 888	1 724	1 824	48	43	45	5,4
Nederland	2 938	3 143	3 214	1 373	1 422	1 448	1,9
Österreich	7 757	7 263	7 539	577	525	544	3,5
Portugal	56 913	62 125	50 961	291	313	255	– 18,4
Suomi/Finland	1 289	1 248	1 257	221	212	213	0,2
Sverige	2 844	2 753	2 802	334	318	327	2,7
United Kingdom	1 130	1 193	1 013	1 388	1 723	1 487	– 13,7
C.2. Milk EU-15	x	x	x	38 532	38 230	38 459	0,6
Belgique/België	36 753	37 943	38 823	935	936	954	2,0
Danmark	11 322	11 177	11 264	1 538	1 494	1 502	0,5
Deutschland	15 962	15 996	16 666	8 359	8 143	8 460	3,9
Elláda	261 060	279 047	312 170	854	902	1 005	11,5
España	321 292	333 200	344 900	1 999	2 009	2 073	3,2
France	51 094	50 228	50 618	7 869	7 596	7 632	0,5
Ireland	1 209	1 116	1 132	1 524	1 493	1 538	3,0
Italia (2)	8 234	8 234	8 069	4 203	4 268	4 198	– 1,6
Luxembourg	3 283	3 270	3 376	84	81	83	2,9
Nederland	7 427	7 588	8 047	3 471	3 432	3 626	5,7
Österreich	10 348	10 444	10 842	770	755	782	3,5
Portugal	115 531	115 746	116 486	590	583	583	0,1
Suomi/Finland	4 646	4 825	4 840	797	821	819	– 0,2
Sverige	9 901	9 698	9 740	1 163	1 121	1 136	1,3
United Kingdom	3 560	3 183	2 770	4 375	4 597	4 067	– 11,5

3.1.5. *(cont)*

	Mio NC			Mio ECU			% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1998 / 1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
C.3. Pigmeat							
EU-15	x	x	x	26 851	26 643	21 272	- 20,2
Belgique/België	67 781	71 989	53 668	1 725	1 776	1 319	- 25,7
Danmark	17 791	18 787	14 700	2 417	2 510	1 960	- 21,9
Deutschland	10 734	11 407	8 365	5 621	5 807	4 246	- 26,9
Elláda	84 498	91 287	80 680	277	295	260	- 11,9
España	576 217	630 400	537 800	3 585	3 800	3 233	- 14,9
France	23 376	24 145	18 862	3 600	3 651	2 844	- 22,1
Ireland	293	254	222	370	340	301	- 11,5
Italia (²)	4 563	4 649	4 184	2 329	2 410	2 177	- 9,7
Luxembourg	722	823	589	18	20	14	- 28,6
Nederland	6 295	4 330	3 879	2 942	1 958	1 748	- 10,7
Österreich	10 272	10 808	8 509	765	782	614	- 21,5
Portugal	158 500	159 180	127 433	810	802	638	- 20,4
Suomi/Finland	1 373	1 502	1 391	236	255	235	- 7,9
Sverige	4 026	4 435	3 477	473	513	406	- 20,9
United Kingdom	1 370	1 193	869	1 684	1 723	1 276	- 25,9
C.4. Eggs and poultrymeat							
EU-15	x	x	x	17 002	17 384	16 586	- 4,6
Belgique/België	22 975	22 199	20 906	585	548	514	- 6,2
Danmark	1 798	1 933	1 900	244	258	253	- 1,9
Deutschland	3 933	3 856	3 600	2 060	1 963	1 827	- 6,9
Elláda	135 226	138 809	131 509	443	449	424	- 5,6
España	305 783	321 300	302 100	1 902	1 937	1 816	- 6,2
France	28 184	29 617	28 950	4 341	4 479	4 365	- 2,5
Ireland	144	150	140	182	200	190	- 4,8
Italia (²)	5 709	5 479	5 397	2 914	2 840	2 807	- 1,1
Luxembourg	83	94	96	2	2	2	2,4
Nederland	2 426	2 592	2 335	1 134	1 172	1 052	- 10,3
Österreich	2 895	3 013	2 894	215	218	209	- 4,2
Portugal	52 476	51 230	53 015	268	258	265	2,9
Suomi/Finland	612	585	657	105	100	111	11,7
Sverige	1 626	1 610	1 615	191	186	188	1,2
United Kingdom	1 967	1 921	1 744	2 417	2 774	2 560	- 7,7

(¹) At current prices.
(²) In thousand million lire.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat (Economic Accounts for Agriculture).

3.1.6. Final agricultural production, consumption of inputs and gross value added (at market prices): changes by volume

(1990 = 100)

		1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6
Final production	EU-15	101,3	104,7	104,4	:
	Belgique/België	116,1	115,5	114,1	:
	Danmark	101,5	101,7	102,9	:
	Deutschland	97,6	101,0	101,3	104,4
	Elláda	120,4	114,9	116,8	:
	España	93,9	107,8	106,4	:
	France	101,7	105,9	106,2	:
	Ireland	104,5	107,0	106,8	:
	Italia	105,9	107,6	106,7	:
	Luxembourg	101,1	104,7	99,0	:
	Nederland	105,9	105,4	100,0	:
	Österreich	95,2	94,9	97,3	101,6
	Portugal	94,6	100,4	96,4	:
	Suomi/Finland	86,9	85,7	89,8	:
	Sverige	88,9	90,9	94,4	:
	United Kingdom	101,2	102,0	102,9	101.5
Consumption of inputs	EU-15	100,9	101,4	101,2	:
	Belgique/België	112,7	114,0	112,7	:
	Danmark	104,3	102,4	102,5	:
	Deutschland	91,8	90,8	91,9	93,7
	Elláda	110,8	109,8	109,5	:
	España	107,3	111,1	111,8	:
	France	101,7	103,1	104,1	:
	Ireland	120,9	121,8	116,9	:
	Italia	95,0	94,5	93,3	:
	Luxembourg	101,7	105,8	102,5	:
	Nederland	102,3	102,4	99,1	:
	Österreich	101,3	103,1	103,9	103,4
	Portugal	101,5	103,4	100,8	:
	Suomi/Finland	91,5	89,1	88,7	:
	Sverige	91,4	92,4	92,9	:
	United Kingdom	106,9	105,8	104,5	104,4
Gross value added	EU-15	101,6	107,2	106,8	:
	Belgique/België	120,5	117,5	115,9	:
	Danmark	98,9	101,1	103,2	:
	Deutschland	103,8	111,8	111,3	115,8
	Elláda	123,7	116,6	119,4	:
	España	84,2	105,4	102,5	:
	France	101.6	108,1	107,8	:
	Ireland	92,6	96,4	99,6	:
	Italia	110,4	112,8	112,1	:
	Luxembourg	100,7	104,0	96,7	:
	Nederland	109,1	108,1	100,8	:
	Österreich	91,9	90,4	93,7	100,7
	Portugal	89,1	97,9	92,9	:
	Suomi/Finland	83,1	82,8	90,8	:
	Sverige	85,6	88,9	96,3	:
	United Kingdom	94,5	97,4	100,9	98,1

Source: European Commission, Eurostat (Economic Accounts of Agriculture).

3.1.7. Evolution of the implicit price index of final production:
— value/volume (nominal)
— value/volume, deflated by GDP deflator (real)

(1990 = 100)

		1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nominal	EU-15	92,3	93,9	93,3	:
	Belgique/België	83,7	87,1	89,1	:
	Danmark	90,0	92,2	91,0	:
	Deutschland	92,2	92,7	93,6	89,1
	Elláda	143,2	147,8	152,0	:
	España	117,0	118,7	119,8	:
	France	87,8	86,5	87,6	:
	Ireland	106,3	102,7	96,4	:
	Italia	112,6	115,3	113,3	:
	Luxembourg	90,7	85,0	86,8	:
	Nederland	92,4	94,2	98,5	:
	Österreich	78,5	78,7	78,0	73,6
	Portugal	108,5	111,0	105,2	:
	Suomi/Finland	62,6	63,4	61,5	:
	Sverige	98,3	92,6	89,8	:
	United Kingdom	113,7	109,0	97,1	89,1
Real	EU-15	82,3	80,5	78,5	:
	Belgique/België	72,5	74,3	74,9	:
	Danmark	83,3	83,6	81,0	:
	Deutschland	77,2	76,9	77,2	72,7
	Elláda	74,5	71,2	68,6	:
	España	89,8	88,2	87,3	:
	France	78,7	76,5	76,7	:
	Ireland	96,2	91,5	84,0	:
	Italia	87,6	85,4	81,8	:
	Luxembourg	75,9	69,3	69,1	:
	Nederland	82,9	83,4	85,3	:
	Österreich	67,4	66,2	64,6	60,3
	Portugal	73,4	72,8	67,1	:
	Suomi/Finland	57,1	57,3	54,5	:
	Sverige	82,9	77,3	74,1	:
	United Kingdom	94,2	87,3	75,7	67,6

Source: European Commission, Eurostat (Economic Accounts for Agriculture).

3.1.8. Evolution of the implicit price index of intermediate consumption:
—value/volume (nominal)
—value/volume, deflated by GDP deflator (real)

(1990 = 100)

		1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nominal	EU-15	100,7	105,4	106,8	:
	Belgique/België	97,9	102,3	103,8	:
	Danmark	93,9	98,1	101,6	:
	Deutschland	106,7	109,6	111,0	107,3
	Elláda	165,5	179,6	184,8	:
	España	109,0	112,6	115,8	:
	France	98,3	101,0	102,9	:
	Ireland	102,6	105,7	104,7	:
	Italia	121,3	127,0	126,6	:
	Luxembourg	98,9	99,6	102,3	:
	Nederland	101,0	105,0	107,2	:
	Österreich	102,8	106,5	108,4	105,7
	Portugal	112,2	116,0	113,1	:
	Suomi/Finland	84,7	87,5	91,1	:
	Sverige	107,9	114,4	114,9	:
	United Kingdom	109,2	117,1	114,2	105,4
Real	EU-15	88,3	89,7	89,1	:
	Belgique/België	84,8	87,2	87,2	:
	Danmark	86,9	89,0	90,5	:
	Deutschland	89,4	90,9	91,5	87,7
	Elláda	86,1	86,5	83,3	:
	España	83,7	83,7	84,3	:
	France	88,1	89,3	90,1	:
	Ireland	92,8	94,2	91,3	:
	Italia	94,3	94,0	91,4	:
	Luxembourg	82,8	81,3	81,5	:
	Nederland	90,6	93,0	92,8	:
	Österreich	88,3	89,6	89,8	86,6
	Portugal	76,0	76,1	72,1	:
	Suomi/Finland	77,2	79,2	80,7	:
	Sverige	91,1	95,5	94,8	:
	United Kingdom	90,6	93,7	89,1	80,0

Source: European Commission, Eurostat (Economic Accounts for Agriculture).

3.1.9. Trend of 'terms of trade' ([1])

(«1990» = 100)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	95,9	95,4	92,2	90,6	:
Belgique/België	91,8	85,3	85,0	85,7	:
Danmark	93,0	96,9	95,0	90,6	:
Deutschland	89,7	87,9	86,1	85,8	84,4
Elláda	91,8	87,3	83,1	83,1	:
España	104,1	108,2	106,2	104,3	:
France	90,6	90,0	86,3	85,8	:
Ireland	98,0	97,7	91,5	86,8	:
Italia	92,9	92,5	90,4	89,2	:
Luxembourg	93,9	94,0	87,4	87,0	:
Nederland	92,2	91,3	89,5	91,7	:
Österreich	98,2	77,6	75,2	73,2	70,9
Portugal	103,6	101,2	100,2	97,5	:
Suomi/Finland	93,0	75,3	73,8	68,8	:
Sverige	94,8	89,8	79,8	77,0	:
United Kingdom	102,4	105,0	94,0	85,9	85,3

([1]) The 'terms of trade' for agriculture are measured by the ratio of the nominal price index of total final production to that of intermediate consumption.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat (Economic Accounts for Agriculture).

3.1.10. Gross fixed capital formation and gross value added in agriculture at factor cost([1])

(1990 = 100)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)	Belgique/België	58,6	68,9	75,1	:
	Danmark	100,5	103,7	101,9	:
	Deutschland	93,7	95,1	88,3	95,0
	Elláda	195,5	214,5	287,8	:
	España	:	:	:	:
	France	108,1	114,2	113,9	:
	Ireland	110,0	135,1	130,5	:
	Italia	122,9	140,2	:	:
	Luxembourg	83,3	86,2	85,7	:
	Nederland	83,0	80,3	:	:
	Österreich	:	:	:	:
	Portugal	71,9	70,4	85,2	:
	Suomi/Finland	44,2	52,7	68,6	:
	Sverige	108,5	112,4	119,2	:
	United Kingdom	125,1	128,4	129,4	89,0
Gross value added (GVA)	Belgique/België	83,0	84,3	86,0	79,4
	Danmark	106,0	109,2	106,4	92,9
	Deutschland	88,4	92,9	93,1	89,8
	Elláda	193,8	195,0	197,5	199,8
	España	131,3	153,1	150,8	148,7
	France	104,0	106,2	104,8	104,4
	Ireland	118,8	121,7	117,3	114,1
	Italia	125,5	133,5	131,4	132,0
	Luxembourg	100,5	101,7	98,8	100,8
	Nederland	94,6	95,1	106,2	99,2
	Österreich	105,2	96,4	91,3	88,6
	Portugal	110,7	120,1	105,0	94,4
	Suomi/Finland	86,5	84,2	78,8	75,0
	Sverige	84,7	72,0	73,7	73,4
	United Kingdom	139,6	134,1	111,5	99,2
GFCF/GVA (%)	Belgique/België	12,8	14,9	15,9	:
	Danmark	21,9	22,0	22,2	:
	Deutschland	31,9	30,8	28,5	31,9
	Elláda	9,3	10,1	13,4	:
	España	0,0	:	:	:
	France	17,9	18,6	18,8	:
	Ireland	21,8	26,1	26,2	:
	Italia	32,1	34,4	0,0	:
	Luxembourg	37,7	38,6	39,5	:
	Nederland	25,1	24,2	:	:
	Österreich	:	:	:	:
	Portugal	13,3	12,0	16,7	:
	Suomi/Finland	14,0	17,1	23,8	:
	Sverige	29,7	36,2	37,5	:
	United Kingdom	19,9	21,2	25,7	19,9

([1]) At current prices; the series are based on figures exclusive of VAT.
Source: European Commission, Eurostat (Economic Accounts for Agriculture).

3.1.11. **Changes (% TAV) in final production, gross value added, employment, utilised agricultural area and growth of agricultural productivity (»1996» as compared with 1990)** (¹)

	At 1990 prices		Total employment in 'agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fisheries'	Utilised agricultural area (UAA)	Labour productivity calculated on the basis of:		Productivity per ha of UAA calculated on the basis of:	
	Final production	Gross value added			final production	gross value added	final production	gross value added
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EU-15	0,8	1,1	– 4,2	:	– 3,4	– 3,1	:	:
Belgique/België	2,4	2,8	– 2,9	– 0,1	– 0,5	0,1	2,3	2,6
Danmark	0,3	0,2	– 3,0	:	– 2,7	– 2,9	:	:
Deutschland	– 0,0	1,5	– 9,3	– 0,5	– 9,3	– 7,8	– 0,5	1,0
Elláda	2,7	3,1	– 3,4	:	– 0,7	– 0,4	:	:
España	– 0,1	– 1,4	– 2,9	– 0,5	– 3,0	– 4,3	– 0,6	-1,9
France	0,8	0,9	– 3,6	– 0,3	– 2,9	– 2,7	0,5	0,7
Ireland	1,0	– 0,6	– 2,5	:	– 1,5	– 3,2	:	:
Italia	1,1	1,9	– 3,9	:	– 2,8	– 2,0	:	:
Luxembourg	0,4	0,3	– 3,8	0,0	– 3,3	– 3,5	0,4	0,3
Nederland	0,6	1,0	– 0,5	:	0,1	0,4	:	:
Österreich	– 0,8	– 1,5	– 5,3	– 0,4	– 6,1	– 6,9	– 1,2	-1,9
Portugal	– 0,5	– 1,2	– 5,1	– 0,0	– 5,6	– 6,3	– 0,5	-1,2
Suomi/Finland	– 2,2	– 2,6	– 3,3	– 2,9	– 5,5	– 5,8	– 5,1	-5,4
Sverige	– 1,5	– 1,7	– 2,0	– 1,6	– 3,4	– 3,7	– 3,1	-3,3
United Kingdom	3,2	3,7	– 1,7	:	1,5	2,1	:	:

(¹) The changes are calculated on the basis of series after recording net of VAT.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.1.12. Net value added at factor cost for total manpower per annual work unit (AWU)

(»1990» = 100)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	% TAV 1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
EU-15 ([1])	90,0	100,6	99,7	100,7	98,5	98,8	108,4	113,7	119,1	115,6	110,9	- 4,0
Belgique/België	85,7	107,1	96,9	96,0	91,3	88,6	91,3	74,3	75,9	79,5	72,8	- 8,4
Danmark	85,2	103,6	100,8	95,6	86,6	88,5	97,8	115,9	120,4	115,6	94,0	- 18,6
Deutschland ([1])	91,0	110,0	97,4	103,6	119,5	102,8	106,8	108,8	121,8	125,8	123,4	- 2,0
Elláda	84,5	97,3	89,1	113,6	95,8	87,9	99,1	104,8	100,3	97,5	96,2	- 1,3
España	98,2	96,5	101,9	101,6	86,7	101,3	118,6	120,5	145,7	139,3	130,6	- 6,2
France	84,4	98,9	103,6	97,4	98,8	98,1	110,7	117,2	121,0	120,7	121,8	0,9
Ireland	106,8	101,8	103,4	94,8	109,2	109,8	116,0	129,9	129,2	129,9	123,5	- 5,0
Italia	98,1	102,8	95,0	102,3	100,0	100,8	103,9	111,6	117,4	112,8	112,0	- 0,7
Luxembourg	100,4	110,4	102,0	87,6	89,4	87,7	85,3	97,2	100,0	96,3	98,3	2,1
Nederland	84,9	101,2	101,2	97,7	87,8	73,1	88,2	81,7	81,6	92,0	81,2	- 11,7
Österreich	87,7	93,2	103,2	103,6	105,2	97,4	114,5	119,3	105,8	97,5	92,9	- 4,7
Portugal	74,6	91,0	109,2	99,8	89,4	85,0	108,3	110,3	119,1	102,8	90,4	- 12,1
Suomi/Finland	74,3	98,1	104,3	97,6	85,1	88,9	102,4	102,8	101,9	94,3	89,6	- 5,0
Sverige	88,5	98,6	122,4	79,0	70,4	82,7	73,4	87,5	68,0	72,3	73,1	1,1
United Kingdom	95,4	103,4	99,5	97,1	102,2	117,1	121,5	136,0	125,5	96,4	80,7	- 16,3

([1]) Since 1990: 1990-1991 = 100.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat (Economic Accounts for Agriculture).

3.1.13. Volume of total agricultural labour in annual work units (AWUs) from 1984 to 1998

(x 1000)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	% TAV 1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
EU-15	10 523,2*	10 264,4*	10 011,5*	9 657,4*	9 327,8*	8 888,5*	9 025,4	8 558,8	8 126,2	7 728,2	7 448,7	7 207,0	6 983,5	6 847,4	6 730,8	- 1,7
Belgique/België	108,7	106,1	104,8	101,6	98,3	96,0	94,2	91,9	88,0	85,8	83,6	81,2	79,1	76,0	74,1	- 2,5
Danmark 1	24,3	119,8	115,5	111,1	104,8	101,9	98,9	95,5	93,5	92,7	88,4	84,7	82,7	80,5	79,5	- 1,2
Deutschland	930,8	917,9	904,1	850,7	837,0	786,8	1 229,1	1 029,7	863,6	803,1	750,0	711,0	683,0	660,0	633,0	- 4,1
Elláda	918,0	931,0	898,0	849,0	851,0	799,3	737,5	680,8	690,7	702,8	669,6	638,4	619,3	600,9	580,8	- 3,3
España	1 531,3	1 483,9	1 428,8	1 389,9	1 359,2	1 298,0	1 255,9	1 186,7	1 156,9	1 112,1	1 099,6	1 088,2	1 029,7	1 031,8	1 044,2	1,2
France	1 619,5	1 564,5	1 508,9	1 454,8	1 401,0	1 343,7	1 288,6	1 235,3	1 183,0	1 121,2	1 086,5	1 057,8	1 031,3	1 005,9	980,8	- 2,5
Ireland	276,0*	275,8*	265,2*	254,5*	250,6*	261,5*	257,6*	253,7*	249,8	242,9	235,1	221,9	223,4	205,8	200,2	- 2,7
Italia	2 598,6	2 494,1	2 476,5	2 422,9	2 313,3	2 194,3	2 153,4	2 156,4	2 051,1	1 901,1	1 812,9	1 740,3	1 687,1	1 663,7	1 639,2	- 1,5
Luxembourg	7,5	7,3	7,0	6,7	6,4	6,3	6,0	5,8	5,5	5,4	5,1	4,9	4,7	4,6	4,5	- 1,5
Nederland	246,7	245,4	242,7	240,5	237,4	237,5	230,2	236,1	238,3	235,7	229,7	225,6	223,3	224,4	227,4	1,3
Österreich	244,5	237,6	230,1	222,5	215,1	206,2	194,8	187,1	175,4	164,4	154,8	145,9	138,7	134,6	131,7	- 2,2
Portugal	1 084,4	1 059,2	1 033,9	974,0	914,0	846,8	787,4	727,9	668,5	609,1	597,1	585,1	573,4	561,6	550,0	- 2,1
Suomi/Finland	217,8	210,0	201,0	199,0	174,0	160,8	156,8	152,3	150,1	143,6	137,4	131,4	128,6	125,7	122,5	- 2,5
Sverige	126,1	125,1	117,2	114,1	107,8	103,7	98,4	95,4	93,6	93,3	91,8	89,0	85,9	83,0	80,3	- 3,3
United Kingdom	489,0	486,7	477,8	466,1	457,6	445,7	436,7	424,3	418,1	415,1	407,0	401,6	393,3	388,9	382,6	- 1,6

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.1.14.1 **Changes in intermediate consumption by volume (1998 from 1997)**

(%)

	Seeds and reproductive material	Energy and lubricants	Fertlisers and soil improvers	Crop protection products	Animal feed	Farm implements, upkeep and repairs	Services	Consumption of inputs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EU-15	– 0,2	– 0,8	0,4	2,9	1,5	0,9	0,7	1,0
Belgique/België	0,6	0,0	0,6	– 1,0	4,0	0,0	0,0	2,0
Danmark	– 7,5	0,0	0,0	– 3,5	2,8	– 2,7	– 2,7	0,0
Deutschland	– 0,5	– 0,5	– 0,5	– 0,5	0,0	0,0	0,5	– 0,1
Elláda	– 3,8	1,9	0,0	1,5	4,6	1,4	0,5	2,0
España	– 5,5	– 5,5	5,1	– 2,2	3,5	6,2	4,5	2,0
France	1,6	1,0	– 2,0	6,5	2,5	3,0	2,0	2,2
Ireland	16,5	8,8	6,8	16,1	14,8	3,1	6,6	11,7
Italia	– 1,0	– 0,4	– 0,3	0,9	– 0,9	:	1,2	– 0,4
Luxembourg	1,4	5,7	– 3,4	1,0	2,6	0,3	:	0,2
Nederland	– 2,0	– 3,0	4,0	9,0	– 3,5	– 2,0	0,0	– 1,9
Österreich	2,2	– 2,4	– 3,1	2,4	– 13,0	1,9	1,0	– 0,9
Portugal	:	– 18,4	:	5,1	2,0	4,9	0,8	– 0,9
Suomi/Finland	– 0,8	– 2,9	0,5	– 0,3	5,7	– 1,1	– 2,4	0,8
Sverige	0,4	1,2	– 1,4	0,3	4,4	– 1,4	1,8	1,1
United Kingdom	– 2,4	– 1,2	2,1	1,7	1,7	– 3,1	– 0,7	0,6

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.1.14.2. Input (volume) indices

(»1990» = 100)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Fertilisers and soil improvers															
EU-15 (¹)	95,5	95,4	96,7	98,1	99,3	99,5	99,5	100,5	97,3	98,8	99,1	100,3	100,5	100,5	100,9
Belgique/België	89,5	89,4	91,5	93,0	94,6	97,1	98,7	104,3	104,8	106,8	116,1	121,3	124,7	122,4	123,1
Danmark	98,1	103,3	102,6	109,2	105,6	99,4	100,6	100,0	116,6	130,8	123,4	122,7	120,1	123,2	123,2
Deutschland (¹)	108,8	105,9	104,6	104,4	104,4	101,0	98,7	101,4	94,9	95,3	93,6	94,6	97,1	94,2	93,7
Elláda	106,8	99,9	84,5	106,6	106,5	96,6	106,2	97,2	95,4	114,4	106,3	118,4	110,6	108,6	108,6
España	91,7	90,6	90,7	91,7	95,9	97,9	100,1	102,0	105,2	106,2	106,1	110,3	111,9	117,2	123,2
France	83,4	83,8	89,0	89,9	92,8	96,0	99,9	104,1	104,8	107,2	110,9	111,4	113,0	116,3	114,1
Ireland	84,7	88,1	105,3	91,9	93,4	100,3	97,4	102,3	104,2	113,2	126,4	124,8	118,8	114,2	121,9
Italia	96,2	95,6	97,7	99,6	99,7	99,9	99,7	100,4	97,5	94,8	92,0	91,4	89,3	87,3	87,0
Luxembourg	102,5	105,4	101,8	106,7	104,4	98,2	99,4	102,4	98,9	93,8	102,2	105,4	119,6	108,6	104,9
Nederland	102,0	106,4	103,9	104,9	104,2	101,0	99,8	99,1	99,7	99,4	98,6	98,2	98,2	95,5	99,3
Österreich	105,1	102,7	98,7	101,8	100,7	98,5	100,3	101,3	101,1	107,0	105,3	103,2	97,6	98,8	95,7
Portugal	81,4	81,7	71,4	78,3	80,2	94,1	100,4	105,5	108,1	110,3	104,7	102,7	101,5	99,9	:
Suomi/Finland	105,7	102,6	102,6	111,8	111,0	115,7	98,6	85,7	87,5	81,7	88,2	96,5	93,5	94,5	95,0
Sverige	110,7	108,6	102,8	104,4	109,9	110,0	101,3	88,8	97,0	99,0	100,9	102,3	106,1	106,9	105,4
United Kingdom	97,1	96,8	103,8	102,7	103,1	100,8	100,3	98,9	63,8	65,8	67,3	67,5	66,4	63,6	64,7
Crop protection products															
EU-15 (¹)	79,9	83,4	87,9	89,3	96,4	102,2	101,5	98,5	93,4	87,8	91,4	98,6	100,7	101,6	105,2
Belgique/België	83,9	83,8	86,2	87,9	87,7	94,9	101,2	104,0	108,3	106,1	104,8	103,4	105,1	104,7	103,7
Danmark	135,1	114,1	102,6	92,7	94,8	107,9	102,7	89,4	82,0	71,5	69,5	78,6	72,8	68,9	66,4
Deutschland (¹)	73,5	84,4	87,0	90,3	96,2	100,8	97,4	102,6	84,5	69,6	75,0	90,3	94,1	97,6	97,1
Elláda	62,9	73,6	67,7	69,2	71,6	93,2	97,8	109,0	134,4	134,9	130,2	138,7	149,5	137,0	139,7
España	73,2	78,6	79,8	80,7	96,6	92,2	106,5	101,3	96,9	91,9	103,1	108,0	122,6	137,5	134,5
France	73,2	77,0	82,0	85,3	91,1	101,9	101,0	97,0	93,1	85,7	90,7	101,4	101,5	99,9	106,9
Ireland	92,7	90,0	82,9	85,0	96,2	95,0	100,9	104,1	124,1	112,7	111,8	114,7	120,6	123,2	128,4
Italia	90,7	90,6	98,4	106,7	110,0	105,9	98,9	95,3	96,3	95,9	99,1	100,5	98,8	96,7	97,6
Luxembourg	60,3	67,6	72,2	78,6	79,2	88,4	102,7	108,9	111,9	109,9	104,6	105,2	97,4	100,8	100,5
Nederland	74,3	76,8	80,8	104,2	108,2	102,5	101,7	95,9	92,4	87,1	84,3	81,6	80,8	81,4	88,7
Österreich	80,9	80,3	85,0	87,1	93,6	102,3	100,6	97,1	103,5	104,9	104,6	96,2	103,9	104,7	107,2
Portugal	72,1	73,8	90,5	101,8	98,2	102,6	103,4	94,0	80,0	78,1	79,7	76,8	78,9	77,9	81,9
Suomi/Finland	81,9	80,4	91,5	94,3	98,3	110,0	95,2	94,9	81,9	70,8	65,3	79,3	75,7	75,8	77,0
Sverige	133,6	139,9	222,7	100,6	136,6	106,0	114,5	79,5	83,6	97,2	136,7	92,9	104,9	110,7	110,3
United Kingdom	87,6	92,2	89,4	81,4	98,4	108,0	97,4	94,6	90,7	92,1	89,7	97,5	98,8	102,8	105,8

Pharmaceuticals EU-15 (1)	88,7 *	89,8 *	89,6 *	89,2 *	89,9 *	92,3 *	104 *	104,7 *	107,5 *	110,5 *	118,1 *	117,1 *	119,9 *	117,2 *	116,5
Belgique/België	63,3	65,7	70,8	74,0	81,3	90,5	100,6	108,9	103,2	106,4	117,8	118,2	123,4	124,3	123,1
Danmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Deutschland (1)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Elláda	78,3	91,6	84,4	84,0	90,8	98,0	103,5	98,5	122,9	123,8	137,2	125,3	126,4	136,1	136,0
España	78,7	79,7	79,7	80,1	80,5	81,5	108,7	109,8	112,2	110,8	112,0	110,4	115,3	103,5	101,1
France	97,1	96,4	96,3	98,6	96,7	96,7	102,2	101,1	102,2	106,3	108,4	107,2	108,3	105,1	108,3
Ireland	68,4	76,9	80,7	77,1	89,6	96,2	101,8	102,0	100,9	102,0	118,7	118,7	116,0	122,9	122,3
Italia	110,7	110,3	109,1	110,3	111,0	111,0	94,3	94,7	95,9	76,7	95,3	96,5	99,5	99,3	99,8
Luxembourg	60,5	67,7	72,2	78,6	79,2	89,6	102,5	107,9	108,5	104,0	118,0	105,2	109,6	114,5	117,9
Nederland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Suomi/Finland	100,0	91,8	91,8	82,2	86,3	82,2	100,0	117,8	146,6	171,2	243,8	246,6	284,9	281,0	274,0
Sverige	97,8	96,8	115,6	104,2	109,7	109,5	105,0	85,5	76,5	84,9	92,9	91,8	95,0	96,0	102,0
United Kingdom	104,0	103,4	101,9	95,9	90,7	96,7	101,2	102,1	104,7	113,2	122,7	129,1	129,0	131,9	125,9

(1) Since 1990: 1990-1991 = 100.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.1.15. **Main agricultural economic data, by region (1996)**

Regions	Gross value added (GVA)/ ha UAA (2)(4)	Share of agriculture in whole economy ag. GVA / tot. GVA % (2)(4)	Gross value added =(fc) (Mio ECU) (2)(4)	GVA/ MWU EU-15 = 100 (2)(3)(4)	Share of inputs/ final production % (2)(4)	Share of other production costs(1)/ final production % (2)(4)	Share of main products in final agricultural production (% of total final production): Cereals (2)(4)	Other crops (2)(4)	Fruit, vegetables (2)(4)	Wine (2)(4)	Milk (2)(4)	Cattle (2)(4)	Pigs (2)(4)	Eggs poultry (2)(4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
EU-15	1 170,4	1,7	143 396,2	100,0	47,0	34,8	10,0	7,5	15,1	6,2	17,9	10,8	11,8	7,7
EU-12	1 128,6	1,8	135 829,8	100,4	46,3	34,0	10,0	7,5	15,5	6,4	17,4	10,7	11,6	7,8
Belgique / België	1 713,5	1,1	2 690,8	171,9	65,4	22,2	4,0	7,9	17,9	0,0	13,7	13,0	25,8	8,6
– Vlaams gewest + Région bruxelloise/ Brussels gewest	2 637,9	1,1	1 822,1	170,3	68,0	20,5	1,6	5,2	20,5	0,0	10,6	9,1	32,7	10,2
– Région wallonne	941,6	1,3	868,6	175,4	57,2	27,4	11,3	16,4	9,5	0,0	23,4	25,0	4,2	3,5
Danmark														
– Danmark	1 252,6	2,5	4 076,0	245,6	50,9	38,6	12,2	5,3	2,4	–	22,1	6,2	34,7	3,5
Deutschland	877,8	0,8	20 257,0	149,9	54,8	44,5	10,5	7,9	8,7	3,8	24,8	11,2	17,5	6,1
– Schleswig-Holstein	889,3	1,6	1 177,2	198,1	57,6	44,2	9,4	4,5	7,8	–	32,3	14,3	13,4	2,6
– Hamburg	6 313,5	0,1	93,9	:	46,9	41,7	0,7	0,2	42,0	–	1,4	1,4	0,5	0,2
– Niedersachsen	1 230,2	2,0	4 073,6	220,9	52,7	30,7	7,8	9,1	5,8	–	22,2	10,9	24,1	10,8
– Bremen	1 602,4	0,1	16,5	:	50,5	48,6	1,5	0,3	37,4	–	21,4	9,5	1,8	1,5
– Nordrhein-Westfalen	1 250,5	0,5	2 401,0	168,8	59,8	34,0	8,3	6,4	10,1	0,0	16,9	10,7	28,8	5,6
– Hessen	789,7	0,3	846,0	119,9	56,4	41,9	12,6	6,9	11,7	2,3	22,5	11,6	16,6	4,5
– Rheinland-Pfalz	1 614,9	1,5	1 412,3	179,3	39,9	31,4	7,7	5,9	12,0	41,7	13,1	6,2	4,8	2,4
– Baden-Württemberg	1 217,3	0,7	2 247,9	127,6	50,3	45,3	8,7	4,5	17,8	10,0	19,8	10,3	15,0	4,0
– Bayern	808,5	0,9	3 585,4	92,4	56,2	49,4	10,8	8,9	4,8	1,3	35,8	15,0	14,1	3,7
– Saarland	647,6	0,2	70,0	138,4	53,0	41,8	10,8	2,2	9,1	1,2	27,6	19,8	5,7	5,5
– Berlin	10 446,4	0,0	24,7	211,7	48,0	51,1	0,7	0,1	53,9	–	2,6	1,1	0,9	1,2
– Brandenburg	348,3	1,3	898,7	175,0	62,6	65,4	13,3	6,7	6,9	0,0	28,8	11,5	13,2	10,2
– Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	340,5	2,0	880,8	196,1	63,2	70,8	18,9	14,4	3,4	–	30,8	8,9	10,2	6,2
– Sachsen	606,9	0,9	829,4	142,1	56,6	71,0	13,8	8,4	7,8	0,2	32,1	9,1	9,8	9,1
– Sachsen-Anhalt	518,0	1,8	975,8	232,6	53,5	66,7	21,3	16,7	8,6	0,3	22,4	5,9	13,0	7,4
– Thüringen	559,1	1,4	724,1	168,7	54,9	67,5	19,7	7,8	6,4	0,0	26,4	9,1	14,7	6,5

Elláda	1 674,7	8,0	7 838,0	58,1	24,9	17,2	7,1	22,9	23,1	1,2	12,8	3,1	2,7	4,8
– Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	1 482,2	15,4	701,6	58,1	22,2	19,9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Kentriki Makedonia	1 558,9	8,6	1 391,0	59,3	33,2	19,3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Dytiki Makedonia	957,2	10,1	264,4	51,0	35,4	26,9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Thessalia	1 812,3	16,5	1 054,0	70,5	21,6	15,3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Ipeiros	2 554,9	16,8	379,0	45,1	28,6	15,5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Ionia nisia	1 678,9	9,2	175,9	40,7	19,0	9,1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Dytiki Elláda	1 789,4	13,3	785,4	49,7	20,3	15,2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Sterea Elláda	1 433,3	11,7	682,7	54,6	30,1	17,2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Peloponnisos	2 079,7	19,8	1 093,2	64,9	16,8	13,2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Attiki	2 101,9	0,7	235,2	93,0	32,8	17,1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Voreio Aigaio	1 137,4	11,5	161,6	39,2	18,4	28,8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Notio Aigaio	1 616,9	6,1	165,2	51,1	16,2	14,7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Kriti	1 867,6	12,6	748,8	65,1	19,8	17,3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
España	495,7	2,9	14 747,4	64,4	46,6	30,7	7,3	6,5	30,5	4,1	7,9	7,2	13,0	7,8
– Galicia	872,2	3,2	826,5	20,7	46,4	:	1,0	:	11,2	3,2	27,7	21,4	4,8	16,4
– Principado de Asturias	563,7	1,5	188,7	17,3	52,4	:	0,0	:	5,0	0,0	44,2	31,2	1,4	4,6
– Cantabria	945,1	2,6	171,7	34,8	40,7	:	0,1	2,0	3,5	0,0	52,6	34,6	0,7	3,6
– País Vasco	813,6	0,6	185,3	35,0	50,4	:	7,3	6,5	19,8	3,3	29,0	15,9	3,3	7,3
– Navarra	440,0	3,6	304,1	84,1	48,9	:	19,1	1,5	25,7	3,7	8,8	7,4	11,0	8,4
– La Rioja	782,5	6,9	252,2	97,0	34,7	:	8,7	6,3	40,3	12,9	2,2	5,6	4,5	8,6
– Aragón	179,0	3,0	585,3	57,1	68,4	:	14,5	2,1	18,5	1,6	1,7	9,2	22,7	9,9
– Cataluña	850,4	1,3	1 170,9	69,0	66,0	:	5,8	1,7	18,5	2,2	5,2	11,5	29,9	15,3
– Baleares	312,8	0,8	93,5	37,6	59,3	:	1,6	7,2	54,7	0,5	11,5	7,3	9,6	6,7
– Castilla-León	182,6	3,8	1 280,9	52,2	59,7	:	13,6	12,6	5,5	1,1	16,9	11,2	18,8	6,9
– Madrid	258,4	0,1	115,7	64,5	59,9	:	7,7	2,3	26,6	3,6	11,2	– 0,4	8,4	33,2
– Castilla-La Mancha	280,8	8,0	1 556,6	93,2	41,1	:	11,2	4,7	18,3	22,6	4,8	2,6	8,9	7,5
– Communidad Valenciana	1 535,7	3,2	1 480,0	94,7	38,6	:	2,1	1,4	69,6	3,1	0,8	0,7	9,0	5,4
– Región de Murcia	1 116,0	6,3	737,4	96,1	47,6	:	1,3	2,4	64,1	2,1	0,8	0,6	16,7	2,5
– Extremadura	315,6	8,3	903,2	77,9	41,1	:	9,5	11,0	25,1	4,2	3,3	4,6	22,8	1,8
– Andalucía	795,7	6,3	4 519,7	94,7	29,8	:	7,2	10,9	37,1	1,1	3,5	2,8	4,6	3,6
– Ceuta yMelila	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– Canarias	2 334,3	2,2	375,6	58,8	40,9	:	0,2	7,4	66,9	0,7	4,2	2,0	1,7	10,8

3.1.15. *(cont.)*

Regions	Gross value added (GVA)/ ha UAA [2][4]	Share of agriculture in whole economy ag. GVA / tot. GVA % [2][4]	Gross value added =(fc) (Mio ECU) [2][4]	GVA/ MWU EU-15 = 100 [2][3][4]	Share of inputs/ final production % [2][4]	Share of other production costs[1]/ final production % [2][4]	Share of main products in final agricultural production (% of total final production) Cereals [2][4]	Other crops [2][4]	Fruit, vegetables [2][4]	Wine [2][4]	Milk [2][4]	Cattle [2][4]	Pigs [2][4]	Eggs, poultry [2][4]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
France	791,0	2,0	30 714,6	150,5	49,5	27,6	15,2	7,6	10,3	13,9	16,7	12,3	7,6	9,2
— Île-de-France	726,6	0,1	609,4	226,4	52,5	42,0	31,2	20,7	18,0	0,1	1,8	1,3	0,4	5,5
— Champagne-Ardennes	1 056,7	6,6	2 077,3	257,9	38,3	30,4	20,7	16,0	2,0	37,3	7,8	4,4	1,3	1,3
— Picardie	900,5	3,9	1 541,7	249,9	48,0	29,3	26,2	33,0	8,4	3,2	12,7	6,6	1,7	3,6
— Haute-Normandie	670,8	1,5	779,7	187,5	50,2	31,1	23,3	18,2	5,0	0,0	23,8	16,3	3,5	3,0
— Centre	470,9	2,6	1 908,0	185,9	55,1	31,9	33,3	13,6	9,9	8,8	7,1	7,1	2,7	6,3
— Basse Normandie	692,7	3,9	1 198,4	126,2	51,3	28,4	10,0	3,4	6,4	0,0	42,1	23,3	6,6	4,0
— Bourgogne	656,2	4,2	1 747,6	212,6	41,7	27,6	17,7	6,8	4,9	32,9	7,2	18,6	2,1	4,3
— Nord-Pas-de-Calais	1 083,7	1,4	1 131,2	165,0	51,4	25,9	18,7	23,2	11,1	0,0	21,9	8,3	7,2	5,2
— Lorraine	444,9	1,3	808,4	175,0	52,5	26,0	24,9	8,0	3,3	0,2	33,6	19,9	2,3	3,2
— Alsace	1 336,0	1,3	535,1	135,2	42,7	27,2	20,5	6,2	4,5	33,7	13,2	6,5	2,5	6,1
— Franche-Comté	550,1	2,0	522,3	139,0	46,4	22,9	11,1	3,5	3,8	4,7	50,1	17,3	3,7	2,2
— Pays de la Loire	1 028,1	4,2	2 923,8	161,6	50,0	24,6	9,0	1,7	8,0	5,4	21,8	18,4	8,6	18,7
— Bretagne	1 329,7	5,0	2 770,9	156,2	63,1	16,4	5,7	1,3	6,0	0,0	22,2	11,7	30,2	20,8
— Poitou-Charentes	479,9	3,2	1 396,3	133,4	58,8	30,7	22,6	8,2	3,8	15,2	14,5	13,8	3,0	8,8
— Aquitaine	1 347,4	4,2	2 593,1	136,7	40,9	30,2	15,0	2,1	13,8	36,6	7,1	7,4	3,1	10,3
— Midi-Pyrénées	483,6	2,9	1 983,4	110,7	53,3	27,1	21,4	6,5	12,0	5,6	15,5	14,8	4,8	9,2
— Limousin	201,4	1,5	420,7	73,5	70,0	30,6	6,2	1,4	7,3	0,0	11,1	54,1	6,6	2,8
— Rhône-Alpes	951,1	1,5	1 955,7	125,1	40,4	23,5	9,7	2,4	16,6	16,0	20,8	11,7	4,1	10,4
— Auvergne	370,8	2,7	964,3	112,8	53,3	28,5	14,1	3,3	4,6	0,9	29,1	29,9	6,0	5,4
— Languedoc-Roussillon	1 136,9	3,5	1 417,2	124,2	34,5	42,7	4,8	1,3	29,1	52,7	2,7	2,2	0,7	3,8
— Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	1 378,3	1,5	1 343,0	127,2	37,5	39,0	4,0	2,0	35,9	32,2	1,0	0,8	1,2	1,8
— Corse	159,7	1,2	86,9	110,6	55,5	36,5	1,0	1,2	39,2	21,8	10,1	8,7	8,2	3,6

Ireland														
— Ireland	523,3	3,9	3 379,0	77,3	49,0	21,7	4,5	2,8	4,0	-	34,2	32,4	8,3	4,1
Italia	1 540,3	2,7	29 935,3	89,7	27,5	48,3	9,4	4,6	24,4	9,9	11,7	8,9	6,5	8,2
— Piemonte	:	2,3	2 133,4	85,0	33,2	:	20,9	2,4	12,3	10,9	11,3	17,9	7,5	8,2
— Valle d'Aosta	:	1,5	52,9	41,4	29,6	:	0,1	2,5	4,1	5,5	42,1	30,6	0,6	4,0
— Liguria	:	2,0	642,7	108,0	13,0	:	0,1	0,5	7,2	1,2	1,3	1,1	0,0	2,9
— Lombardia	:	1,5	3 187,0	163,8	39,1	:	13,5	2,9	4,7	2,6	27,1	14,7	17,5	10,3
— Trentino-Alto Adige	:	3,8	768,1	81,0	22,0	:	0,0	0,5	49,1	13,9	19,0	8,7	1,1	3,7
— Veneto	:	2,9	2 975,0	127,2	30,3	:	11,8	6,9	15,8	12,8	11,5	11,7	4,1	17,9
— Friuli-Venezia Giulia	:	1,9	542,7	89,0	31,7	:	23,4	7,7	6,4	13,1	11,5	8,0	8,8	7,8
— Emilia-Romagna	:	3,4	3 199,1	134,1	32,5	:	9,0	6,6	23,7	8,6	15,0	7,6	10,9	13,3
— Toscana	:	1,7	1 358,8	75,9	26,6	:	10,8	4,4	11,2	16,2	5,5	4,2	5,0	6,2
— Umbria	:	3,0	556,6	83,8	33,2	:	16,7	15,3	6,1	9,3	4,2	7,1	13,8	12,7
— Marche	:	2,6	761,6	86,2	30,9	:	16,2	11,3	20,1	10,5	3,2	5,5	7,2	11,3
— Lazio	:	1,4	1 509,3	70,0	26,7	:	5,7	3,3	34,2	10,4	13,1	9,3	2,5	5,0
— Campania	:	3,0	2 159,7	57,0	21,1	:	3,3	9,5	40,1	5,1	6,4	7,0	2,6	5,4
— Abruzzi	:	4,1	860,8	70,2	22,1	:	5,6	5,8	24,5	27,7	2,9	4,8	4,1	8,0
— Molise	:	4,1	230,2	51,6	34,9	:	14,9	8,6	11,4	8,3	13,5	10,6	5,9	16,2
— Puglia	:	5,7	3 142,0	85,3	18,4	:	5,8	3,7	41,1	13,5	4,2	2,5	0,4	1,8
— Basilicata	:	4,6	448,5	50,4	29,0	:	17,6	1,3	37,0	5,8	7,5	8,4	5,2	2,6
— Calabria	:	6,3	1 554,8	69,1	15,2	:	2,0	2,6	34,0	3,8	3,3	4,3	3,0	2,8
— Sicilia	:	4,8	2 891,2	101,4	17,4	:	4,2	1,1	49,7	14,7	4,4	6,5	0,9	3,3
— Sardegna	:	3,8	961,1	74,4	31,4	:	5,0	2,6	19.6	4,3	26,8	11,2	8,6	3,2
Luxembourg														
— Luxembourg	805,4	0,7	144,7	154,3	46,1	34,5	4,9	2,3	3,1	7,3	44,3	25,8	9,7	1,1
Nederland	3 984,9	3,0	7 679,9	164,7	50,4	31,0	1,2	5,2	12,2	-	23,0	10,7	13,8	7,1
— Noord-Nederland	2 135,9	4,2	1 172,3	181,9	45,6	:	2,6	13,6	3,6	-	45,3	13,6	3,8	7,3
— Oost-Nederland	3 056,4	3,6	1 656,3	131,3	58,9	:	0,8	4,4	6,0	-	30,2	18,9	18,7	8,0
— West-Nederland	6 852,9	2,5	3 253,2	200,3	36,7	:	1,3	4,3	18,6	-	12,8	3,8	2,6	1,2
— Zuid-Nederland	4 394,3	3,0	1 598,1	140,9	61,4	:	0,7	2,7	14,9	-	17,3	9,8	27,8	13,1

3.1.15. *(cont.)*

Regions	Gross value added (GVA)/ ha UAA (2)(4)	Share of agriculture in whole economy ag. GVA / tot. GVA % (2)(4)	Gross value added =(fc) (Mio ECU) (2)(4)	GVA/ MWU EU-15 = 100 (2)(3)(4)	Share of inputs/ final production % (2)(4)	Share of other production costs(1)/ final production % (2)(4)	Share of main products in final agricultural production (% of total final production)							
							Cereals (2)(4)	Other crops (2)(4)	Fruit, vegetables (2)(4)	Wine (2)(4)	Milk (2)(4)	Cattle (2)(4)	Pigs (2)(4)	Eggs poultry (2)(4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Österreich	510,9	1,0	3 259,4	116,4	52,1	56,0	4,7	6,5	9,3	6,5	21,1	15,8	20,9	5,9
— Ostösterreich	584,7	0,8	:	:	51,7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Südösterreich	600,2	1,6	:	:	50,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Westösterreich	396,9	0,9	:	:	54,1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal														
— Portugal	632,4	2,9	2 974,8	26,2	48,3	22,3	5,2	4,5	19,2	17,1	12,2	6,0	16,7	5,5
Suomi/Finland	361,5	0,8	2 683,8	76,1	66,1	51,3	10,6	6,9	6,1	-	34,9	9,7	10,3	4,6
— Manner-Suomi	:	0,8	2 661,5	:	66,0	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:
— Ahvenanmaa/Åland	:	1,4	22,3	:	74,2	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:
Sverige														
— Sverige	298,5	0,5	1 623,2	93,9	72,0	45,7	11,2	8,5	4,7	-	34,5	9,9	14,0	5,7
United Kingdom	503,0	1,0	11 392,2	143,4	54,5	27,3	13,8	10,6	9,0	0,0	22,7	14,4	7,3	11,1
— North East	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Yorkshire-Humberside	818,9	1,2	1 046,9	171,6	52,9	25,8	19,3	:	9,4	0,0	14,2	7,5	19,2	9,1
— East Midlands	802,0	1,5	1 154,9	175,3	55,7	24,2	21,9	:	14,6	0,0	11,4	6,1	5,9	14,0
— Eastern	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— London	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— South-east	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— South-west	845,1	2,1	1 776,8	168,9	50,1	27,7	8,6	:	4,3	0,0	39,4	18,1	5,4	10,9
— West Midlands	952,8	1,2	1 048,6	172,5	50,5	27,7	11,3	:	6,6	0,0	27,1	12,8	4,3	14,0
— North-west (including Merseyside)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Wales	218,5	0,9	577,0	72,2	71,3	29,0	1,1	:	1,3	0,0	40,2	25,5	1,4	7,1
— Scotland	165,0	1,2	1 364,6	128,8	55,4	31,5	15,6	:	2,9	0,0	17,5	26,5	4,3	7,8
— Northern Ireland	481,3	2,6	664,1	90,5	60,1	21,3	1,3	:	4,1	0,0	32,9	30,7	9,1	11,1

(1) Other production costs = depreciation + wages + rent + interest.
(2) Different dates, depending on the Member State, used to calculate EU-15 and EU-12 figures.
(3) Berlin: Hamburg and Bremen included.
(4) 1992 data for Spain; 1993 for the Netherlands; 1994 for Greece; 1995 for United Kingdom.

NB: The negative values reflect 'negative' final production (for example, fodder cereals which are products of one region but are consumed on holdings in another region), i.e. production which is not entered as such in the accounts but which incurs costs.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.1.16. Gross production, intermediate consumption and gross value added at market prices in ecu [1] — Cereals (excluding rice

EU-15

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
(a) Nominal	177,4	177,9	170,4	172,1	167,9	146,6	139,4	138,6	135,4	126,4	123,6
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	147,2	140,8	127,8	122,4	114,4	96,4	89,3	86,2	82,1	75,2	72,3
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 3,7	- 4,4	- 9,2	- 4,2	- 6,6	- 15,7	- 7,3	- 3,5	- 4,7	- 8,3	- 3,9
of which: main product per 1 000 kg [2]											
(a) Nominal	175,3	176,5	168,6	170,2	166,4	145,0	137,5	136,5	133,2	124,2	120,6
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	147,1	141,2	127,9	122,5	114,6	96,4	89,1	85,8	81,7	74,8	71,3
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 4,0	- 4,0	- 9,4	- 4,3	- 6,4	- 15,9	- 7,6	- 3,6	- 4,8	- 8,4	- 4,7
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
(a) Nominal	74,4	80,1	80,2	75,0	79,8	75,2	80,0	85,4	80,4	84,5	77,6
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	119,4	122,6	116,4	103,3	105,2	95,6	99,2	102,8	94,4	97,3	87,8
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 6,5	2,6	- 5,0	- 11,3	1,8	- 9,0	3,7	3,6	- 8,2	3,1	- 9,8
of which: fertilisers per 1 000 kg [2]											
(a) Nominal	27,5	29,0	28,7	25,9	26,9	24,5	26,8	29,6	27,6	28,4	25,7
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	132,5	133,4	125,3	106,9	106,6	93,7	99,8	107,0	97,2	98,4	87,3
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 9,3	0,7	- 6,1	- 14,7	- 0,3	- 12,1	6,5	7,3	- 9,2	1,3	- 11,2
Gross value added per 1 000 kg [2]											
(a) Nominal	103,0	97,9	90,2	97,1	88,1	71,4	59,3	53,1	54,9	41,9	46,0
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	176,9	160,3	140,1	143,0	124,2	97,1	78,7	68,4	68,9	51,6	55,7
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 1,5	- 9,4	- 12,6	2,0	- 13,1	- 21,8	- 19,0	- 13,1	0,8	- 25,1	8,0
Gross value added per ha											
(a) Nominal	474,5	451,2	424,3	485,0	414,7	362,2	295,6	265,0	307,5	226,3	269,2
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	166,4	150,9	134,5	145,8	119,4	100,6	80,0	69,6	78,8	56,9	66,5
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	5,8	- 9,4	- 10,8	8,4	- 18,2	- 15,7	- 20,4	- 13,0	13,1	- 27,7	16,8
Modified gross value added per 1 000 kg [2][3]											
(a) Nominal	104,5	99,9	92,7	99,6	90,6	101,0	101,4	111,8	107,4	97,2	99,8
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	134,8	122,9	108,1	110,2	95,9	103,2	101,0	108,0	101,2	89,9	90,7
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 1,6	- 8,9	- 12,0	1,9	- 13,0	7,6	- 2,1	7,0	- 6,3	- 11,1	0,9
Modified gross value added per ha [3]											
(a) Nominal	481,7	460,8	436,0	497,8	426,4	512,2	505,2	557,6	601,2	525,3	583,6
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	126,1	115,0	103,2	111,7	91,6	106,2	102,1	109,4	115,0	98,7	107,7
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	5,7	- 8,8	- 10,3	8,3	- 18,0	15,9	- 3,9	7,1	5,2	- 14,2	9,1
Physical production [2]											
(a) Yield (kg per ha)	4 607,5	4 610,5	4 703,4	4 995,4	4 706,3	5 072,4	4 982,5	4 987,5	5 597,5	5 404,4	5 848,6
(b) Area (1 000 ha)	38 295,6	38 384,4	39 284,2	38 910,3	37 975,8	35 019,8	34 684,5	35 348,0	36 652,2	37 722,7	35 896,7

(1) The data in real terms are deflated on the basis of the GDP price index.
(2) Main product.
(3) Including CAP subsidies.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat, SPEL/EU data.

3.1.17. Gross production, intermediate consumption and gross value added at market prices in ecu ([1]) — Wine

EU-15

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
(a) Nominal	528,2	664,7	720,9	712,0	625,4	618,6	715,4	828,1	840,9	842,1	833,2
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	101,9	122,2	125,7	117,7	99,0	94,5	106,5	119,6	118,5	116,5	113,3
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	13,1	20,0	2,8	- 6,3	- 15,9	- 4,5	12,7	12,3	- 1,0	- 1,7	- 2,8
of which: main product per 1 000 kg ([2])											
(a) Nominal	535,8	664,3	717,9	707,3	623,2	615,4	712,2	825,5	839,1	840,9	831,9
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	103,8	122,7	125,7	117,5	99,1	94,4	106,5	119,8	118,8	116,9	113,6
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	14,1	18,2	2,5	- 6,6	- 15,7	- 4,7	12,8	12,5	- 0,9	- 1,6	- 2,8
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
(a) Nominal	107,5	101,3	96,5	112,3	92,8	112,1	118,2	123,2	112,9	126,8	120,4
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	125,9	113,1	102,2	112,7	89,2	103,9	106,9	108,0	96,6	106,5	99,4
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	31,8	- 10,1	- 9,7	10,3	- 20,9	16,6	2,8	1,1	- 10,6	10,3	- 6,7
of which: fertilisers per 1 000 kg ([2])											
(a) Nominal	15,7	13,8	13,0	13,2	9,9	10,6	11,5	12,5	11,1	12,3	11,0
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	185,0	155,0	138,5	133,8	95,6	99,5	104,9	110,7	96,1	103,8	91,8
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	27,7	- 16,2	- 10,6	- 3,4	- 28,6	4,2	5,4	5,6	- 13,2	8,0	- 11,5
Gross value added per 1 000 kg ([2])											
(a) Nominal	420,7	563,4	624,4	599,7	532,6	506,5	597,1	704,9	728,0	715,2	712,7
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	97,2	124,0	130,3	118,7	100,9	92,6	106,4	121,9	122,8	118,5	116,0
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	9,2	27,7	5,1	- 8,9	- 15,0	- 8,2	14,9	14,5	0,7	- 3,5	- 2,1
Gross value added per ha											
(a) Nominal	1 748,2	2 663,2	3 043,0	2 554,9	2 791,6	2 303,8	2 725,6	3 171,9	3 688,3	2 906,2	3 240,7
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	84,3	122,5	132,7	105,6	110,5	88,0	101,5	114,6	130,0	100,6	110,2
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 14,8	45,2	8,4	- 20,4	4,6	- 20,4	15,3	12,9	13,4	- 22,6	9,5
Modified gross value added per 1 000 kg ([2]) ([3])											
(a) Nominal	420,7	563,4	624,4	599,7	532,6	506,5	597,1	704,9	728,0	715,2	712,7
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	97,2	124,0	130,3	118,7	100,9	92,6	106,4	121,9	122,8	118,5	116,0
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	9,2	27,7	5,1	- 8,9	- 15,0	- 8,2	14,9	14,5	0,7	- 3,5	- 2,1
Modified gross value added per ha ([3])											
(a) Nominal	1 748,2	2 663,2	3 043,0	2 554,9	2 791,6	2 303,8	2 725,6	3 171,9	3 688,3	2 906,2	3 240,7
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	84,3	122,5	132,7	105,6	110,5	88,0	101,5	114,6	130,0	100,6	110,2
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 14,8	45,2	8,4	- 20,4	4,6	- 20,4	15,3	12,9	13,4	- 22,6	9,5
Physical production ([2])											
(a) Yield (kg per ha)	4 154,9	4 726,9	4 873,8	4 260,3	5 241,8	4 548,4	4 564,3	4 499,7	5 066,2	4 063,3	4 546,9
(b) Area (1 000 ha)	3 891,4	3 834,0	3 786,4	3 741,1	3 691,4	3 535,5	3 415,3	3 395,8	3 341,5	3 870,4	3 784,8

([1]) The data in real terms are deflated on the basis of the GDP price index.
([2]) Main product.
([3]) Including CAP subsidies.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat, SPEL/EU data.

3.1.18. Gross production, intermediate consumption and gross value added at market prices in ecu ([1]) — Sugarbeet

EU-15

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
(a) Nominal	51,8	51,1	51,3	52,5	50,5	50,3	51,5	50,8	51,5	49,8	48,3
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	128,3	120,8	114,9	111,6	102,7	98,8	98,5	94,3	93,3	88,5	84,3
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 3,1	- 5,9	- 4,9	- 2,9	- 8,0	- 3,8	- 0,2	- 4,3	- 1,1	- 5,2	- 4,7
of which: main product per 1 000 kg ([2])											
(a) Nominal	48,3	48,0	47,5	49,0	47,2	47,2	48,0	47,1	47,9	46,5	45,1
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	128,2	121,4	113,9	111,5	102,7	99,1	98,2	93,6	92,9	88,5	84,4
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 1,3	- 5,2	- 6,2	- 2,1	- 7,8	- 3,6	- 0,9	- 4,7	- 0,8	- 4,7	- 4,7
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
(a) Nominal	17,8	17,8	18,4	19,4	17,2	17,1	18,7	19,5	19,7	18,5	17,9
(b) Reale (media 1989-1991 = 100)	126,6	121,0	118,3	118,1	100,6	96,4	102,9	104,0	102,3	94,4	89,5
(c) Reale (% rispetto all'anno precedente)	- 4,8	- 4,5	- 2,2	- 0,2	- 14,7	- 4,2	6,7	1,1	- 1,6	- 7,8	- 5,1
of which: fertilisers per 1 000 kg ([2])											
(a) Nominal	7,2	7,0	7,1	7,0	5,9	5,7	6,5	6,9	6,8	6,3	5,9
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	149,9	139,6	132,9	124,5	101,4	94,2	104,4	107,7	104,0	93,6	86,6
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 7,8	- 6,9	- 4,8	- 6,3	- 18,5	- 7,1	10,7	3,2	- 3,5	- 10,0	- 7,4
Gross value added per 1 000 kg ([2])											
(a) Nominal	34,0	33,3	32,9	33,2	33,3	33,2	32,7	31,3	31,8	31,3	30,4
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	129,2	120,7	113,1	108,2	103,8	100,0	96,2	89,1	88,5	85,4	81,5
(c) Reale (% rispetto all'anno precedente)	- 2,2	- 6,6	- 6,3	- 4,4	- 4,0	- 3,7	- 3,9	- 7,3	- 0,7	- 3,5	- 4,5
Gross value added per ha											
(a) Nominal	1 770,1	1 830,4	1 715,1	1 620,5	1 782,3	1 799,1	1 685,8	1 647,0	1 720,6	1 795,1	1 752,1
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	126,8	125,0	111,0	99,5	104,7	102,0	93,2	88,4	90,0	92,2	88,4
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	1,6	- 1,4	- 11,1	- 10,4	5,3	- 2,6	- 8,7	- 5,2	1,9	2,4	- 4,1
Modified gross value added per 1 000 kg ([2])([3])											
(a) Nominal	34,0	33,3	32,9	33,2	33,3	33,2	32,7	31,3	31,8	31,3	30,4
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	129,2	120,7	113,1	108,2	103,8	100,0	96,2	89,1	88,5	85,4	81,5
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 2,2	- 6,6	- 6,3	- 4,4	- 4,0	- 3,7	- 3,9	- 7,3	- 0,7	- 3,5	- 4,5
Modified gross value added per ha ([3])											
(a) Nominal	1 770,1	1 830,4	1 715,1	1 620,5	1 782,3	1 799,1	1 685,8	1 647,0	1 720,6	1 795,1	1 752,1
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	126,8	125,0	111,0	99,5	104,7	102,0	93,2	88,4	90,0	92,2	88,4
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	1,6	- 1,4	- 11,1	- 10,4	5,3	- 2,6	- 8,7	- 5,2	1,9	2,4	- 4,1
Physical production ([2])											
(a) Yield (kg per ha)	52 109,1	54 993,4	52 136,0	48 847,8	53 593,5	54 193,7	51 482,2	52 664,0	54 034,7	57 388,0	57 607,3
(b) Area (1 000 ha)	1 925,0	1 948,7	2 195,9	2 130,4	2 149,5	2 111,9	2 084,0	2 118,0	2 081,5	2 106,1	2 026,0

([1]) The data in real terms are deflated on the basis of the GDP price index.
([2]) Main product.
([3]) Including CAP subsidies.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat, SPEL/EU data.

3.1.19. Gross production, intermediate consumption and gross value added at market prices in ecu (¹) — Oilseeds

EU-15

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
(a) Nominal	396,3	417,7	400,1	335,3	166,3	215,9	211,5	191,4	205,2	214,7	218,6
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	252,6	253,8	230,5	183,2	87,0	109,0	104,0	91,4	95,5	98,1	98,2
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	3,4	0,5	- 9,2	- 20,5	- 52,5	25,3	- 4,5	- 12,2	4,6	2,7	0,0
of which: main product per 1 000 kg (²)											
(a) Nominal	394,1	416,8	398,4	334,0	166,0	215,6	210,9	190,9	204,6	214,0	218,0
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	251,7	253,7	230,0	182,8	87,0	109,0	104,0	91,3	95,5	98,1	98,1
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	2,9	0,8	- 9,3	- 20,5	- 52,4	25,3	- 4,6	- 12,2	4,6	2,7	0,0
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
(a) Nominal	150,0	149,3	163,4	154,9	177,8	192,9	198,1	191,3	190,4	174,4	176,2
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	99,7	94,6	98,1	88,2	96,9	101,5	101,6	95,2	92,4	83,1	82,5
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	8,0	- 5,1	3,8	- 10,1	9,8	4,7	0,1	- 6,3	- 3,0	- 10,0	- 0,8
of which: fertilisers per 1 000 kg (²)											
(a) Nominal	50,9	51,8	55,6	51,4	55,3	57,0	61,3	61,5	61,9	54,9	54,3
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	110,9	107,6	109,5	95,8	98,7	98,3	103,0	100,3	98,5	85,7	83,4
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 0,3	- 3,0	1,8	- 12,5	3,0	- 0,4	4,8	- 2,7	- 1,8	- 13,0	- 2,7
Gross value added per 1 000 kg (²)											
(a) Nominal	246,3	268,4	236,7	180,4	- 11,4	23,0	13,3	0,0	14,8	40,2	42,4
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	3 860,4	4 010,6	3 354,3	2 424,0	- 147,1	285,7	161,3	0,3	169,6	452,4	468,8
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	0,7	3,9	- 16,4	- 27,7			- 43,5	- 99,8	53 239,1	166,7	3,6
Gross value added per ha											
(a) Nominal	625,8	693,0	562,9	458,7	- 24,4	43,2	26,7	0,0	34,1	106,3	110,0
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	5 394,3	5 694,8	4 386,9	3 389,7	- 172,6	294,7	177,9	0,4	214,7	657,2	668,5
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 3,7	5,6	- 23,0	- 22,7			- 39,6	- 99,8	53 144,6	206,1	1,7
Modified gross value added per 1 000 kg (²) (³)											
(a) Nominal	246,3	268,4	236,7	180,4	229,0	281,9	301,1	253,6	291,6	213,7	208,7
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	114,8	119,3	99,7	72,1	87,6	104,1	108,3	88,6	99,3	71,5	68,6
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	0,7	3,9	- 16,4	- 27,7	21,5	18,8	4,1	- 18,3	12,1	- 28,0	- 4,1
Modified gross value added per ha (³)											
(a) Nominal	625,8	693,0	562,9	458,7	488,7	528,8	603,6	584,8	671,2	564,5	541,3
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	146,0	154,2	118,7	91,8	93,6	97,7	108,7	102,2	114,4	94,5	89,0
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 3,7	5,6	- 23,0	- 22,7	2,0	4,4	11,3	- 6,0	11,9	- 17,4	- 5,8
Physical production (²)											
(a) Yield (kg per ha)	2 541,2	2 582,3	2 378,5	2 543,1	2 133,7	1 875,7	2 004,7	2 305,8	2 301,7	2 641,7	2 593,5
(b) Area (1 000 ha)	4 606,8	4 550,8	5 477,6	5 454,8	5 636,0	5 953,5	6 137,3	5 678,7	5 394,4	5 491,1	5 839,9

(¹) The data in real terms are deflated on the basis of the GDP price index.
(²) Main product.
(³) Including CAP subsidies.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat, SPEL/EU data.

3.1.20. Gross production, intermediate consumption and gross value added at market prices in ecu (1) — Cattle and fattening calves

EU-15

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
(a) Nominal	3 395,2	3 650,5	2 928,8	3 075,1	3 296,0	3 422,8	3 473,8	3 299,8	2 917,9	3 031,0	2 942,2
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	125,8	128,9	98,1	97,7	100,2	100,4	99,4	91,6	79,0	80,6	76,8
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	0,3	2,5	- 23,9	- 0,4	2,6	0,2	- 1,1	- 7,8	- 13,8	2,0	- 4,6
of which: main product per 1 000 kg (2)											
(a) Nominal	3 270,1	3 517,9	2 797,3	2 947,7	3 169,9	3 301,1	3 347,9	3 166,0	2 781,0	2 896,3	2 810,0
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	125,8	129,0	97,3	97,2	100,0	100,6	99,4	91,2	78,1	79,9	76,2
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	0,5	2,6	- 24,6	0,0	2,9	0,5	- 1,1	- 8,2	- 14,3	2,3	- 4,7
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
(a) Nominal	2 547,5	2 615,7	2 133,1	2 250,8	2 368,7	2 464,3	2 470,2	2 394,7	2 250,1	2 346,3	2 457,9
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	131,7	128,9	99,7	99,8	100,5	100,9	98,6	92,7	85,0	87,0	89,6
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 2,1	- 2,1	- 22,7	0,0	0,7	0,4	- 2,3	- 5,9	- 8,4	2,4	2,9
of which: fertilisers per 1 000 kg (2)											
(a) Nominal	661,0	685,0	524,3	589,5	609,4	621,8	658,0	665,9	673,4	671,0	668,0
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	132,2	130,6	94,8	101,0	100,0	98,5	101,6	99,7	98,4	96,3	94,1
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	0,6	- 1,2	- 27,4	6,6	- 1,1	- 1,5	3,1	- 1,8	- 1,4	- 2,1	- 2,2
Gross value added per 1 000 kg (2)											
(a) Nominal	847,7	1 034,8	795,7	824,3	927,3	958,6	1 003,7	905,1	667,8	684,6	484,3
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	110,8	129,0	94,0	92,4	99,5	99,2	101,3	88,6	63,8	64,2	44,6
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	8,1	16,4	- 27,1	- 1,8	7,7	- 0,2	2,1	- 12,5	- 28,0	0,7	- 30,5
Gross value added per ha											
(a) Nominal	223,6	277,9	224,6	218,9	249,2	254,1	270,3	243,6	182,8	179,6	131,4
(b) Reale (media 1989-1991 = 100)	109,2	129,4	99,2	91,6	99,8	98,3	101,9	89,1	65,2	62,9	45,2
(c) Reale (% rispetto all'anno precedente)	12,5	18,4	- 23,3	- 7,6	8,9	- 1,6	3,7	- 12,5	- 26,8	- 3,5	- 28,1
Modified gross value added per 1 000 kg (2) (3)											
(a) Nominal	896,5	1 102,6	862,2	893,4	1 016,3	1 182,3	1 297,9	1 282,9	1 060,9	1 103,2	903,1
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	97,0	113,8	84,4	82,9	90,2	101,3	108,4	104,0	83,9	85,7	68,9
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	14,3	17,2	- 25,8	- 1,7	8,9	12,3	7,0	- 4,1	- 19,4	2,1	- 19,6
Modified gross value added per ha (3)											
(a) Nominal	236,5	296,1	243,4	237,3	273,1	313,4	349,6	345,3	290,4	289,4	245,0
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	95,6	114,1	88,9	82,2	90,6	100,3	109,1	104,6	85,8	83,9	69,8
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	19,0	19,3	- 22,1	- 7,5	10,1	10,8	8,7	- 4,1	- 18,0	- 2,1	- 16,8
Physical production (2)											
(a) Yield (kg per ha)	263,8	268,5	282,3	265,6	268,7	265,1	269,4	269,2	273,7	262,3	271,3
(b) Area (1 000 ha)	19 190,4	18 176,0	21 389,5	20 617,6	20 010,7	18 992,4	18 077,1	18 325,3	17 890,4	18 113,5	17 604,8

(1) The data in real terms are deflated on the basis of the GDP price index.

(2) Main product.

(3) Including CAP subsidies.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat, SPEL/EU data.

3.1.21. Gross production, intermediate consumption and gross value added at market prices in ecu [1] — Dairy cows

EU-15

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
(a) Nominal	526,2	554,9	506,8	493,3	490,0	489,6	488,8	469,2	450,0	453,5	466,1
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	135,3	136,0	117,8	108,7	103,4	99,7	97,0	90,3	84,5	83,6	84,4
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 0,9	0,5	- 13,4	- 7,7	- 4,9	- 3,6	- 2,7	- 6,9	- 6,5	- 1,0	1,0
of which: main product per 1 000 kg [2]											
(a) Nominal	277,2	293,4	284,3	274,9	279,2	277,0	276,4	273,5	276,3	275,9	274,9
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	125,6	126,8	116,5	106,8	103,8	99,4	96,7	92,9	91,5	89,7	87,8
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	0,5	0,9	- 8,1	- 8,3	- 2,8	- 4,2	- 2,7	- 4,0	- 1,5	- 1,9	- 2,1
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
(a) Nominal	359,1	373,4	297,1	331,2	319,2	310,1	311,7	304,8	293,9	298,8	302,8
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	144,0	142,7	107,7	113,9	105,0	98,5	96,5	91,6	86,1	86,0	85,6
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 3,2	- 0,9	- 24,5	5,7	- 7,7	- 6,2	- 2,0	- 5,1	- 6,0	- 0,2	- 0,4
of which: fertilisers per 1 000 kg [2]											
(a) Nominal	130,7	139,2	100,9	121,2	117,6	111,5	115,9	116,6	120,4	121,9	117,5
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	143,0	145,1	99,8	113,6	105,6	96,6	97,8	95,5	96,2	95,6	90,6
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 1,2	1,5	- 31,2	13,9	- 7,1	- 8,5	1,3	- 2,3	0,7	- 0,6	- 5,3
Gross value added per 1 000 kg [2]											
(a) Nominal	167,1	181,6	209,7	162,1	170,8	179,5	177,1	164,4	156,2	154,7	163,3
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	119,6	123,9	135,7	99,5	100,3	101,8	97,9	88,1	81,7	79,5	82,4
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	4,3	3,6	9,5	- 26,7	0,9	1,4	- 3,8	- 9,9	- 7,3	- 2,7	3,6
Gross value added per ha											
(a) Nominal	749,6	830,8	1 027,1	758,3	830,4	916,4	914,5	864,7	839,0	831,3	893,4
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	106,4	112,4	131,8	92,3	96,7	103,0	100,2	92,0	87,0	84,7	89,4
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	7,3	5,7	17,2	- 30,0	4,8	6,5	- 2,7	- 8,3	- 5,4	- 2,7	5,6
Modified gross value added per 1 000 kg [2] [3]											
(a) Nominal	167,1	181,6	209,7	162,1	170,8	179,5	177,1	164,4	156,2	154,7	163,3
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	119,6	123,9	135,7	99,5	100,3	101,8	97,9	88,1	81,7	79,5	82,4
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	4,3	3,6	9,5	- 26,7	0,9	1,4	- 3,8	- 9,9	- 7,3	- 2,7	3,6
Modified gross value added per ha [3]											
(a) Nominal	749,6	830,8	1 027,1	758,3	830,4	916,4	914,5	864,7	839,0	831,3	893,4
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	106,4	112,4	131,8	92,3	96,7	103,0	100,2	92,0	87,0	84,7	89,4
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	7,3	5,7	17,2	- 30,0	4,8	6,5	- 2,7	- 8,3	- 5,4	- 2,7	5,6
Physical production [2]											
(a) Yield (kg per ha)	4 485,6	4 575,6	4 897,9	4 678,6	4 861,5	5 104,8	5 163,7	5 260,7	5 372,8	5 372,2	5 472,2
(b) Area (1 000 ha)	26 503,8	25 868,7	25 381,4	26 246,3	24 673,5	23 482,0	23 241,4	23 075,3	22 528,3	22 210,8	21 865,6

[1] The data in real terms are deflated on the basis of the GDP price index.
[2] Main product.
[3] Including CAP subsidies.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat, SPEL/EU data.

3.1.22. Gross production, intermediate consumption and gross value added at market prices in ecu ([1]) — Sheep and goats fattening

EU-15

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
(a) Nominal	4 080,0	3 987,9	3 459,4	3 113,0	3 290,0	3 304,9	3 368,7	3 393,5	3 882,7	4 274,5	3 451,5
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	154,6	144,1	118,5	101,1	102,3	99,2	98,5	96,3	107,5	116,2	92,2
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 1,4	- 6,8	- 17,7	- 14,7	1,2	- 3,1	- 0,6	- 2,2	11,6	8,1	- 20,7
of which: main product per 1 000 kg ([2])											
(a) Nominal	3 797,6	3 694,2	3 163,6	2 827,4	3 005,1	3 030,4	3 082,2	3 087,2	3 568,8	3 964,7	3 160,1
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	157,3	145,8	118,4	100,4	102,1	99,4	98,5	95,8	108,0	117,8	92,2
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 1,1	- 7,3	- 18,8	- 15,3	1,7	- 2,7	- 0,9	- 2,8	12,7	9,1	- 21,7
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
(a) Nominal	2 455,3	2 577,6	2 278,3	2 256,7	2 272,3	2 420,6	2 574,1	2 680,5	2 873,1	2 844,6	2 732,3
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	127,7	127,8	107,1	100,6	97,0	99,7	103,3	104,4	109,2	106,1	100,1
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 4,1	0,0	- 16,2	- 6,1	- 3,6	2,8	3,7	1,0	4,5	- 2,8	- 5,6
of which: fertilisers per 1 000 kg ([2])											
(a) Nominal	577,5	601,4	496,8	487,7	507,5	565,4	548,9	555,1	557,9	561,3	547,6
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	134,5	133,6	104,6	97,4	97,0	104,3	98,7	96,9	94,9	93,8	89,9
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 3,1	- 0,7	- 21,7	- 6,9	- 0,4	7,5	- 5,4	- 1,9	- 2,0	- 1,2	- 4,2
Gross value added per 1 000 kg ([2])											
(a) Nominal	1 624,7	1 410,2	1 181,2	856,3	1 017,7	884,3	794,5	713,0	1 009,6	1 429,8	719,3
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	226,8	187,7	149,1	102,5	116,6	97,8	85,6	74,6	103,0	143,2	70,8
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	3,1	- 17,3	- 20,6	- 31,3	13,8	- 16,1	- 12,4	- 12,9	38,1	39,1	- 50,6
Gross value added per ha											
(a) Nominal	15,6	13,7	12,8	9,2	11,5	9,3	8,0	7,0	10,0	14,7	7,8
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	204,6	171,0	151,3	103,6	122,9	96,2	80,9	68,9	95,2	137,5	71,9
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	4,8	- 16,4	- 11,5	- 31,5	18,6	- 21,7	- 15,9	- 14,9	38,2	44,5	- 47,7
Modified gross value added per 1 000 kg ([2]) ([3])											
(a) Nominal	1 624,7	1 410,2	1 181,2	856,3	1 017,7	884,3	794,5	713,0	1 009,6	1 429,8	719,3
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	226,8	187,7	149,1	102,5	116,6	97,8	85,6	74,6	103,0	143,2	70,8
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	3,1	- 17,3	- 20,6	- 31,3	13,8	- 16,1	- 12,4	- 12,9	38,1	39,1	- 50,6
Modified gross value added per ha ([3])											
(a) Nominal	15,6	13,7	12,8	9,2	11,5	9,3	8,0	7,0	10,0	14,7	7,8
(b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	204,6	171,0	151,3	103,6	122,9	96,2	80,9	68,9	95,2	137,5	71,9
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	4,8	- 16,4	- 11,5	- 31,5	18,6	- 21,7	- 15,9	- 14,9	38,2	44,5	- 47,7
Physical production ([2])											
(a) Yield (kg per ha)	9,6	9,7	10,8	10,8	11,3	10,5	10,1	9,9	9,9	10,3	10,9
(b) Area (1 000 ha)	66 856,5	69 637,6	71 969,1	76 597,4	74 976,2	75 234,0	72 465,9	73 195,0	71 246,3	68 783,7	75 698,2

([1]) The data in real terms are deflated on the basis of the GDP price index.
([2]) Main product.
([3]) Including CAP subsidies.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat, SPEL/EU data.

3.2.1. The farm accountancy data network — explanatory note

The farm accountancy data network (FADN) collects accountancy data from a sample of agricultural holdings in the Community. The FADN field of study relates to 'commercial' farms, i.e. farms which market the bulk of their production and which exceed a minimum level of economic activity defined in terms of economic size (see the definition of the European size unit below).

In the most recent accounting years there were almost 58 000 holdings (Community of fifteen) representative of commercial farms in the FADN sample.

The terms used in the tables relate to the following definitions.

BASIC FADN TERMS

Accounting year

The accounting year is a 12-month period starting between 1 January and 1 July, the exact date varying from one Member State to another.

Economic size and European size unit (ESU)

The European size unit (ESU) is a unit of measurement of the economic size of the agricultural holding. A farm has an economic size of 1 ESU if its total standard gross margin (SGM) is ECU 1 200 of 1990 SGM. The standard gross margin for each enterprise corresponds to the average value, over a three-year period and in a given region, of production minus certain variable costs (Decision 85/377/ECC).

Type of farming (TF)

The type of farming (TF) of a holdings is determined by the relative share in the holding's total standard gross margin of each of the enterprises of the holding. A description is given in Table 3.2.2. The results given in the following tables relate to nine groups aggregated from the 17 principal types of farming in the Community farm typology (Decision 85/377/EEC).

Weighting and number of holdings represented

the holdings in the FADN sample are selected in such a way as to be representative, for each division, of holdings belonging to each cell formed by the combination of TF and economic size class. The populations to be represented are derived from the Community farm structure surveys.

3.2.1. *(cont.)*

The results presented are weighted averages. Each holding in the FADN sample is attributed a weight proportional to the number of holdings belonging to the same type of farming and the same economic size class in the division.

The number of holdings represented is the sum of the weights of the holdings in the sample. Some cells (division – TF – economic size class) may have no holding in the sample, either because very high selection rates would be necessary or because there are technical difficulties in selecting holdings.

STRUCTURAL DATA

UAA: utilised agricultural area (in hectares).

Annual work unit (AWA and FWU)

This represents the agricultural work done by one full-time worker in one year. Part-time and seasonal workers are fractions of an AWU.

An FWU is an AWU of unpaid (family) labour.

AVERAGE RESULTS PER HOLDING

Total output

This is the value of total production during the accounting year. Included are off-farm sales, home-grown feed and seed, farmhouse consumption and benefits in kind, as well as changes in the value of livestock and stocks of crop products.

Intermediate consumption

This corresponds to all the fixed and variable costs that are necessary for agricultural activity and includes home-grown feed and seed but excludes financial charges, labour costs, rent and depreciation.

Depreciation

This is the annual provision designed to replace the fixed components of working capital at the end of their life (buildings, machinery, equipment, etc.). It is calculated on the basis of replacement value.

3.2.1. *(cont.)*

Farm net value added (FNVA)

Total output less intermediate consumption and depreciation, adjusted to take account of taxes, grants and subsides linked to production.

This is an indicator of the economic performance of the holding. It renumerates family and hired labour, own and borrowed capital and the management of the holding.

Family farm income (FFI)

This corresponds to farm net value added, less other real costs in the accounting year: interest and financial charges, wages and social security costs paid and rent.

This indicator represents the return on the labour of farmer and family, and on owned capital.

3.2.2. The nine types of farming: share of each enterprise in total output
Description of the types of farming in Table 3.2.3

Type of farming (principal types) EU-15	TF codes	Enterprise output as % of total output												
		Cereals	Other field crops	Vegetables and flowers	Fruit	Wine and grapes	Olives and olive oil	Dairying	Beef and veal	Sheep and goats ([1])	Pigmeat	Poultry and eggs	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All farms		13,1	10,8	10,0	3,9	7,2	2,4	20,9	8,7	1,9	11,1	3,1	6,9	100
AB – Arable crops	11 + 12 + 60	36,6	29,2	9,7	1,7	4,2	1,7	1,4	2,8	0,7	2,7	1,7	6,7	100
C – Horticulture (p)	20	0,3	1,2	95,0	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	2,7	100
D – Vineyards	31	1,5	1,1	0,3	0,8	91,1	0,9	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,1	3,8	100
E – Fruit (and other permanent crops)	32 + 33 + 34	1,8	14,9	1,6	43,4	10,0	24,0	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	2,8	100
F – Dairying	41	3,9	3,5	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	71,0	14,1	0,5	1,8	0,4	4,5	100
G – Dry stock	42 + 43 + 44	6,0	5,8	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,3	16,3	35,2	15,4	1,1	0,7	19,1	100
H – Pigs and/or poultry	50	4,2	1,1	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,6	0,1	68,0	19,9	6,8	100
I – Mixed	71 + 72 + 81 + 82	15,6	8,4	1,1	0,4	0,9	0,5	20,8	10,7	1,7	25,3	5,0	9,1	100

([1]) Including milk.

Source: FADN results for 1995/96 (weighted with the 1993 farm structure survey using »1990« standard gross margins).

3.2.3. **Accountancy results by type of farming (1996/97 and 1997/98)**

Type of farming	Number of holdings				Size of holdings			
	In the FADN field of observation		In the sample ([1])		UAA (ha)		Labour input (AWU)	
	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All types of farming								
EU-15 (p)	3 751 130	:	58 688	:	28,06	28,58	1,53	1,40
Belgique/België	46 237	46 492	1 198	1 197	31,43	31,84	1,65	1,67
Danmark	59 146	58 494	2 174	2 118	45,18	46,54	1,32	1,32
Deutschland	312 970	:	5 460	:	49,29	:	1,95	:
Elláda	517 483	:	4 927	:	5,75	:	1,76	:
España	553 248	519 194	7 706	8 230	24,72	28,71	1,10	1,28
France	432 536	427 371	7 603	7 570	58,52	59,56	1,71	1,75
Ireland	130 467	129 782	1 181	1 199	36,29	36,57	1,27	1,24
Italia	948 563	937 456	16 634	16 243	11,95	12,17	1,29	1,25
Luxembourg	2 037	2 038	274	278	56,93	57,41	1,56	1,60
Nederland	89 705	:	1 534	:	23,53	:	2,15	:
Österreich	90 121	90 161	2 115	2 086	23,82	24,09	1,92	1,90
Portugal	350 982	:	3 154	:	11,21	:	1,43	:
Suomi/Finland	49 047	48 168	994	1 001	31,64	32,59	1,88	1,90
Sverige	42 160	:	713	:	77,41	:	1,45	:
United Kingdom	128 173	:	3 021	:	114,23	:	2,26	:

Average results per holding in 1 000 ECU (current)

Total output		Intermediate consumption		Depreciation		Farm net value added		Farm net value added per AWU		Family farm income per unit unpaid labour	
1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
52,2	:	28,3	:	7,2	:	24,2	:	15,9	:	13,1	:
117,0	116,0	62,1	62,8	12,8	13,2	50,5	47,7	30,7	28,7	24,5	22,8
118,9	125,3	71,9	76,1	12,8	13,7	45,6	47,0	34,7	35,7	17,4	16,7
101,7	:	62,7	:	16,3	:	38,7	:	19,9	:	14,0	:
22,5	:	7,8	:	2,8	:	15,9	:	9,1	:	8,8	:
34,6	41,2	14,8	18,2	2,7	2,7	22,6	27,5	20,5	21,4	21,8	23,9
91,0	94,5	51,3	53,4	13,5	14,1	40,4	40,8	23,6	23,4	18,6	18,5
33,5	30,9	21,4	19,3	3,1	2,8	17,3	17,8	13,6	14,4	12,3	12,9
37,6	37,7	15,3	15,4	5,0	5,3	20,9	21,0	16,2	16,8	15,6	16,2
90,6	91,1	50,5	53,3	24,7	25,3	38,2	37,2	24,4	23,2	17,5	15,7
193,5	:	109,2	:	25,1	0,0	63,6	:	29,6	:	20,8	:
51,1	52,1	25,1	25,6	11,7	11,7	32,3	30,5	16,9	16,1	14,9	14,1
10,2	:	5,9	:	2,0	:	3,8	:	2,6	:	2,3	:
50,1	51,5	39,2	41,3	9,0	9,5	29,1	27,5	15,5	14,5	13,1	11,8
99,6	:	66,6	:	21,6	:	25,9	:	17,8	:	5,9	:
164,6	:	101,3	:	19,5	:	71,9	:	31,7	:	31,9	:

3.2.3. *(cont.)*

Type of farming	Number of holdings: In the FADN field of observation		Number of holdings: In the sample ([1])		Size of holdings: UAA (ha)		Size of holdings: Labour input (AWU)	
	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
AB. Arable crops								
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:		:	:
Belgique/België	5 480	5 480	125	123	45,47	45,17	1,34	1,39
Danmark	24 424	24 424	601	576	43,25	44,25	0,82	0,80
Deutschland	57 629	:	1 156	:	80,49		2,02	:
Elláda	204 137	:	2 610	:	8,04		1,74	:
España	166 351	168 856	3 358	3 487	44,09	44,79	1,03	1,03
France	117 391	115 207	2 220	2 252	80,86	82,24	1,51	1,52
Ireland	3 800	3 732	52	57	55,22	64,69	1,29	1,41
Italia	374 225	385 134	5 656	5 747	13,39	13,28	1,21	1,14
Luxembourg	.	1	.	1	.		.	:
Nederland	12 405	12 405	289	284	43,42	44,6	1,42	1,41
Österreich	15 750	15 750	410	412	37,57	37,97	1,70	1,67
Portugal	139 395	:	584	:	8,94		1,41	:
Suomi/Finland	10 602	9 855	179	207	45,6	45,22	1,05	1,10
Sverige	13 870	:	177	:	71,38	:	0,97	:
United Kingdom	30 911	:	636	:	144,63	:	2,27	:
C. Horticulture								
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	4 390	4 646	116	120	3,08	3,35	2,58	2,64
Danmark	1 460	1 466	193	195	8,06	8,38	5,08	5,72
Deutschland	8 519	:	248	:	3,73	:	4,02	:
Elláda	8 318	:	104	:	2,24	:	2,02	:
España	36 714	34 037	374	407	4,68	3,89	1,57	2,10
France	11 011	10 868	338	343	6,72	7,51	3,74	3,89
Ireland	1	:	1	:	:	:	:	:
Italia	22 446	22 219	981	938	2,51	2,54	2,21	2,13
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland	14 503	:	390	:	4,84	:	4,83	:
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	8 818	:	286	:	4,82	:	1,98	:
Suomi/Finland	3 803	3 322	80	70	1,6	0,28	3,33	
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	4 060	:	126	:	5,86	:	5,97	:

	Average results per holding in 1 000 ECU (current)											
	Total output		Intermediate consumption		Depreciation		Farm net value added		Farm net value added per AWU		Family farm income per unit unpaid labour	
	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	87,9	91,1	42,4	42,0	8,9	9,1	46,5	49,9	34,7	35,9	25,7	28,7
	49,5	52,6	31,0	33,2	8,0	8,1	21,3	22,0	26,1	27,4	5,1	3,8
	105,0	:	63,4	:	19,4	:	47,7	:	23,6	:	16,3	:
	24,0	:	9,2	:	3,5	:	14,6	:	8,4	:	7,4	:
	33,7	34,0	13,9	14,8	2,8	2,5	25,9	25,9	25,2	25,1	26,6	25,7
	87,8	89,7	52,9	54,8	15,8	16,5	44,4	43,2	29,3	28,4	23,0	21,9
	62,4	59,1	43,1	44,9	5,1	5,0	32,5	32,6	25,2	23,2	21,3	15,4
	25,6	25,4	11,1	10,9	4,7	4,9	15,3	15,2	12,7	13,2	11,5	12,1
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	127,6	:	70,3	:	19,0	:	44,5	:	31,4	:	16,5	:
	56,1	55,3	27,9	28,2	12,8	12,8	41,5	36,7	24,3	22,0	21,1	18,7
	7,7	:	4,3	:	1,8	:	3,0	:	2,1	:	2,0	:
	30,8	31,6	25,8	26,7	7,3	8,5	21,8	19,6	20,8	17,9	17,1	14,3
	71,7	:	45,3	:	15,5	:	28,6	:	29,5	:	16,5	:
	188,8	:	113,6	:	28,3	:	96,5	:	42,4	:	51,1	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	138,5	144,0	60,8	63,8	18,0	17,6	59,3	62,5	23,0	23,7	21,3	24,3
	335,3	392,2	165,6	191,4	29,2	35,1	144,0	170,6	28,4	29,8	26,0	30,9
	214,6	0,0	119,8	:	21,1	:	78,5	:	19,5	:	14,8	:
	40,8	0,0	13,5	:	4,6	:	23,9	:	11,9	:	12,3	:
	50,4	66,6	17,3	21,5	3,1	4,1	30,7	41,9	19,6	19,9	23,2	27,5
	172,5	179,6	79,8	87,6	21,6	21,9	73,1	71,4	19,5	18,4	19,3	16,7
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	77,1	84,1	26,7	30,6	7,6	7,7	42,9	45,5	19,4	21,3	19,9	22,0
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	335,1	:	170,8	:	41,3	:	126,3	:	26,2	:	26,8	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	19,3	:	9,7	:	2,9	:	6,8	:	3,4	:	3,2	:
	135,8	156,6	87,5	105,9	19,8	21,9	53,5	52,5	16,1	13,7	11,2	3,2
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	314,5	:	172,3	:	23,7	:	119,5	:	20,0	:	26,3	:

3.2.3. *(cont.)*

Type of farming	Number of holdings: In the FADN field of observation 1996/97	1997/98	In the sample ([1]) 1996/97	1997/98	Size of holdings: UAA (ha) 1996/97	1997/98	Labour input (AWU) 1996/97	1997/98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
D. Vineyards								
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Danmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Deutschland	14 699	:	140	:	8,94	:	1,96	:
Elláda	8 165	:	93	:	3,87	:	1,78	:
España	19 040	18 565	162	160	17,57	17,23	1,26	1,38
France	53 497	52 323	930	962	17,88	18,84	2,04	2,15
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italia	96 602	98 606	1 174	1 178	5,79	5,81	1,21	1,18
Luxembourg	269	269	20	18	5,85	5,32	1,69	1,88
Nederland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Österreich	5 310	5 310	77	84	11,92	11,69	1,88	1,95
Portugal	31 603	:	240	:	6,29	:	1,27	:
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E. Other permanent crops								
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	1 657	1 657	58	56	10,09	10,21	2,86	2,85
Danmark	664	665	76	70	14,70	14,85	3,21	3,22
Deutschland	4 117	:	104	:	8,18	:	3,80	:
Elláda	232 460	:	1 336	:	4,00	:	1,73	:
España	171 941	133 173	1 173	1 278	10,48	14,27	0,96	1,43
France	13 566	13 882	289	273	24,83	24,94	3,21	3,37
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italia	285 837	269 974	2 875	2 789	5,30	5,61	1,07	1,04
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland	4 744	:	98	:	7,68	:	3,28	:
Österreich	1 970	1 970	49	50	14,98	14,59	2,35	2,45
Portugal	51 108	:	425	:	10,33	:	1,21	:
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	1 470	:	47	:	29,06	:	7,94	:

	Average results per holding in 1 000 ECU (current)											
	Total output		Intermediate consumption		Depreciation		Farm net value added per AWU		Farm net value added		Family farm income per unit unpaid labour	
	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	65,4	:	29,4	:	10,6	:	31,3	:	15,9	:	13,3	:
	23,1	:	5,6	:	3,4	:	21,9	:	12,3	:	13,2	:
	28,4	29,6	5,5	6,0	2,7	2,9	21,3	21,7	16,9	15,8	19,2	17,7
	115,7	124,1	38,3	40,0	13,4	13,8	63,5	69,8	31,1	32,5	27,7	30,9
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	35,6	35,0	8,1	7,9	5,5	5,6	23,1	22,7	19,1	19,3	18,4	18,7
	72,5	67,2	25,9	29,0	17,1	19,1	33,9	31,6	20,1	16,9	16,7	14,5
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	43,6	51,8	16,7	15,6	11,1	11,3	24,7	32,8	13,1	16,8	11,1	15,6
	11,2	:	4,1	:	2,0	:	5,4	:	4,2	:	3,7	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	134,8	146,5	47,5	49,4	17,0	18,4	70,4	79,6	24,6	27,9	28,0	34,4
	150,3	154,2	55,4	61,5	8,4	10,2	88,3	84,6	27,6	26,3	28,6	21,2
	167,5	:	72,8	:	17,8	:	83,7	:	22,1	:	22,2	:
	17,7	:	4,0	:	2,3	:	15,6	:	9,0	:	9,2	:
	19,2	29,1	3,9	6,0	2,8	2,9	16,4	29,2	17,0	20,5	19,9	29,0
	119,5	128,3	50,7	53,5	16,1	15,8	57,1	63,7	17,8	18,9	14,6	16,8
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	21,9	22,1	5,7	6,0	3,1	3,2	15,2	15,2	14,2	14,7	13,8	14,3
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	165,4	:	58,9	:	23,2	:	86,6	:	26,4	:	32,3	:
	63,9	64,0	21,8	22,3	16,4	16,6	43,1	38,5	18,4	15,7	19,0	15,7
	8,7	:	3,6	:	2,4	:	3,6	:	3,0	:	2,8	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	389,6	:	192,6	:	30,4	:	168,5	:	21,2	:	37,1	:

3.2.3. *(cont.)*

Type of farming	Number of holdings				Size of holdings			
	In the FADN field of observation		In the sample ([1])		UAA (ha)		Labour input (AWU)	
	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
F. Dairy								
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	10 513	10 512	256	302	36,01	35,15	1,53	1,54
Danmark	12 733	12 733	529	503	49,61	50,27	1,56	1,51
Deutschland	114 313	:	1 668	:	36,44	:	1,66	:
Elláda	1 864	:	14	:	:	:	:	:
España	55 585	54 790	1 299	1 311	10,42	10,62	1,25	1,27
France	82 423	82 375	1 143	1 094	49,77	50,56	1,54	1,54
Ireland	40 508	40 302	399	441	36,30	36,87	1,55	1,52
Italia	46 629	43 002	1 984	1 886	21,20	23,49	2,05	2,08
Luxembourg	1 265	1 265	179	187	63,62	64,93	1,60	1,63
Nederland	32 053	:	444	:	33,20	:	1,63	:
Österreich	24 080	24 080	586	580	18,05	18,54	1,93	1,91
Portugal	10 490	:	619	:	12,62	:	1,75	:
Suomi/Finland	24 646	24 716	462	449	27,60	28,37	2,08	2,05
Sverige	15 600	:	351	:	79,00	:	1,81	:
United Kingdom	32 197	:	691	:	71,79	:	2,25	:
G. Drystock (excluding milk)								
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	9 728	9 728	220	208	39,79	41,83	1,49	1,47
Danmark	643	643	9	11	:	:	:	:
Deutschland	13 101	:	170	:	44,07	:	1,60	:
Elláda	32 348	:	445	:	4,22	:	1,90	:
España	61 993	63 453	767	941	27,94	36,06	1,12	1,19
France	84 098	83 933	1 263	1 239	66,99	68,99	1,45	1,46
Ireland	82 146	82 452	659	633	34,22	34,17	1,11	1,08
Italia	53 153	53 817	1 827	1 719	34,50	34,24	1,61	1,58
Luxembourg	229	229	32	31	69,95	70,06	1,49	1,41
Nederland	9 372	:	66	:	18,61	:	1,38	:
Österreich	20 630	20 630	473	437	22,05	22,39	2,02	2,02
Portugal	21 282	:	535	:	34,23	:	1,45	:
Suomi/Finland	1 550	1 867	33	38	26,47	35,46	1,53	1,62
Sverige	3 840	:	40	:	90,51	:	1,34	:
United Kingdom	43 716	:	1 075	:	145,05	:	1,59	:

	Average results per holding in 1 000 ECU (current)											
	Total output		Intermediate consumption		Depreciation		Farm net value added		Farm net value added per AWU		Family farm income per unit unpaid labour	
	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	87,0	91,0	41,9	40,7	13,6	13,6	37,6	41,4	24,6	27,0	17,1	19,9
	130,8	136,7	77,6	78,6	14,2	14,7	49,6	53,9	31,8	35,7	13,7	16,4
	72,4	0,0	43,9	:	13,6	:	24,8	:	15,0	:	9,9	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	40,3	41,3	21,7	23,6	2,2	2,3	17,6	16,8	14,0	13,2	13,2	12,2
	75,8	76,2	44,5	44,7	10,7	10,9	26,7	27,3	17,3	17,8	13,4	13,9
	63,1	59,0	34,7	31,7	4,9	4,4	28,1	29,4	18,2	19,4	16,7	17,7
	129,8	134,6	62,9	66,9	11,5	13,1	57,9	59,3	28,2	28,5	28,2	28,1
	96,3	96,2	54,4	57,3	26,8	27,0	39,2	36,8	24,4	22,6	16,7	14,4
	151,3	:	84,8	:	26,0	:	43,8	:	26,9	:	11,8	:
	38,5	39,8	17,2	17,9	9,7	9,9	26,0	25,3	13,5	13,2	12,2	11,9
	34,0	:	24,0	:	4,3	:	9,2	:	5,3	:	4,5	:
	43,4	44,1	33,0	34,0	7,7	7,6	27,6	26,8	13,3	13,1	11,7	11,5
	131,6	:	85,4	:	26,4	:	30,0	:	16,5	:	5,7	:
	202,8	:	110,5	:	20,0	:	79,8	:	35,4	:	31,4	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	64,4	71,6	40,9	40,5	9,3	9,4	29,9	35,4	20,1	24,0	13,6	17,5
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	67,3	:	46,0	:	13,7	:	23,7	:	14,8	:	10,6	:
	30,1	:	16,0	:	1,9	:	19,9	:	10,5	:	10,5	:
	31,4	36,2	15,3	18,3	1,5	1,9	21,9	23,8	19,5	20,1	19,2	19,5
	49,8	53,4	33,3	34,8	9,2	10,1	24,8	24,7	17,1	16,9	13,5	13,2
	13,9	14,1	11,0	10,6	1,8	1,7	10,1	10,9	9,1	10,1	8,6	9,4
	64,7	63,5	32,3	32,0	5,8	6,1	30,9	30,4	19,3	19,3	18,9	18,8
	79,0	81,1	45,7	46,1	23,5	23,1	40,0	42,9	26,9	30,4	21,1	23,1
	62,3	:	39,4	:	8,4	:	19,9	:	14,5	:	6,2	:
	41,9	42,5	19,1	19,7	10,8	10,7	28,7	27,3	14,2	13,5	13,0	12,4
	11,9	:	8,8	:	2,4	:	4,6	:	3,2	:	3,0	:
	28,5	26,9	30,5	32,1	8,1	8,4	19,8	20,7	12,9	12,7	10,5	9,8
	47,5	:	43,3	:	19,2	:	– 4,1	:	– 3,1	:	– 12,2	:
	61,4	:	47,2	:	10,9	:	34,5	:	21,7	:	18,3	:

3.2.3. *(cont.)*

Type of farming	Number of holdings				Size of holdings			
	In the FADN field of observation		In the sample ([1])		UAA (ha)		Labour input (AWU)	
	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
H. Granivores								
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	4 327	4 327	140	129	9,50	10,05	1,41	1,40
Danmark	5 160	5 001	269	264	45,81	47,40	1,85	1,91
Deutschland	12 761	:	346	:	30,44	:	1,62	:
Elláda	375	:	16	:	1,37	:	2,10	:
España	8 307	9 437	192	220	8,36	8,48	1,69	1,64
France	7 744	8 141	194	188	27,35	26,23	1,70	1,71
Ireland	191	118	3	2	:	:	:	:
Italia	4 064	3 884	104	103	11,66	10,63	2,39	2,37
Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	:	:	:	:
Nederland	9 309	:	185	:	5,89	:	1,39	:
Österreich	4 101	4 140	125	131	21,07	20,94	1,85	1,74
Portugal	3 634	:	64	:	1,57	:	1,47	:
Suomi/Finland	3 676	3 535	104	108	33,55	35,57	1,80	1,81
Sverige	720	:	30	:	38,46	:	1,24	:
United Kingdom	4 663	:	116	:	18,01	:	3,14	:
I. Mixed (crops + livestock)								
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	10 142	10 142	283	259	36,19	37,50	1,58	1,60
Danmark	14 062	13 562	497	499	49,12	52,79	1,30	1,30
Deutschland	86 086	:	1 628	:	62,41	:	2,09	:
Elláda	29 815	:	309	:	7,05	:	1,80	:
España	33 317	36 883	381	426	49,67	55,21	1,18	1,21
France	62 806	60 642	1 226	1 219	71,76	72,51	1,71	1,75
Ireland	3 822	3 178	67	66	63,24	61,66	1,75	1,58
Italia	65 607	60 820	2 033	1 883	20,21	20,64	1,68	1,66
Luxembourg	273	273	42	40	65,42	63,45	1,33	1,40
Nederland	7 319	:	62	:	23,47	:	1,59	:
Österreich	18 280	18 281	395	392	26,58	26,70	1,96	1,91
Portugal	84 652	:	401	:	12,43	:	1,55	:
Suomi/Finland	4 770	4 873	136	129	45,62	47,18	1,71	1,66
Sverige	8 130	:	115	:	81,92	:	1,66	:
United Kingdom	11 155	:	330	:	122,51	:	2,45	:

([1]) Results for groups of less than 25 holdings are not considered representative and are therefore not included in the table, although they are included in totals.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, FADN (population: 1993 structure survery; classification: standard gross margin »1990«).

Average results per holding in 1 000 ECU (current)											
Total output		Intermediate consumption		Depreciation		Farm net value added		Farm net value added per AWU		Family farm income per unit unpaid labour	
1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
286,6	236,7	167,7	168,4	17,5	18,6	105,8	55,7	75,3	39,8	66,2	30,3
324,1	338,1	196,0	209,7	26,3	28,5	116,0	114,9	62,6	60,3	56,3	51,8
154,4	:	95,6	:	16,3	:	55,9	:	34,6	:	27,9	:
176,0	:	133,6	:	4,9	:	33,3	:	15,9	:	16,3	:
210,0	242,9	146,2	170,8	5,9	5,6	58,4	67,3	34,5	41,2	44,6	52,6
255,2	262,2	180,2	187,9	20,7	21,8	60,9	58,4	35,9	34,2	29,2	27,9
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
324,4	307,1	202,4	176,6	19,7	21,0	104,8	112,8	43,9	47,6	43,8	47,7
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
325,1	:	214,5	:	25,1	:	91,4	:	65,7	:	52,9	:
96,0	98,2	54,7	57,2	15,0	14,2	43,0	40,4	23,2	23,3	20,8	19,3
65,3	:	52,8	:	2,4	:	9,7	:	6,6	:	6,1	:
67,1	76,4	58,6	66,7	10,2	12,6	35,0	35,3	19,5	19,5	16,4	16,7
123,8	:	89,7	:	31,3	:	9,9	:	7,9	:	– 4,9	:
427,0	:	306,4	:	20,7	:	104,6	:	33,2	:	50,1	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
129,8	128,7	72,2	74,9	12,7	13,4	55,3	49,5	35,0	30,9	26,8	22,7
131,9	139,8	84,3	91,5	13,6	15,2	47,2	46,7	36,3	35,8	18,8	16,2
127,6	:	84,5	:	18,7	:	46,0	:	22,1	:	16,4	:
29,7	:	14,3	:	2,3	:	18,9	:	10,5	:	10,2	:
57,3	57,2	32,5	33,1	3,2	3,0	30,6	30,0	25,9	24,7	25,1	23,9
110,3	114,2	71,6	75,4	15,8	16,7	40,4	38,9	23,6	22,3	18,1	16,7
95,8	63,7	68,6	46,2	8,0	6,6	39,9	31,9	22,8	20,1	22,3	18,9
58,4	63,6	28,6	30,5	6,9	8,0	27,9	30,2	16,6	18,1	16,2	17,2
91,6	99,8	60,3	64,9	23,3	25,3	36,7	39,9	27,6	28,5	19,1	17,7
228,0	:	147,2	:	22,1	:	64,2	:	40,5	:	28,5	:
64,7	64,7	35,9	36,4	13,1	13,0	35,5	32,1	18,1	16,8	15,8	14,3
8,0	:	5,2	:	1,6	:	3,2	:	2,1	:	1,6	:
53,6	49,6	50,7	49,3	10,8	10,6	32,2	27,6	18,9	16,6	16,0	13,4
108,2	:	75,6	:	23,0	:	28,7	:	17,3	:	3,0	:
197,8	:	129,4	:	23,7	:	83,8	:	34,1	:	34,6	:

3.2.4. Results by economic size of holding — 1996/97 and 1997/98

Economic size of holding in European size units (ESU)		Number of holdings in the FADN field of observation		Area (ha UAA)		Average results per holding in 1 000 ECU: Total output		Intermediate consumption		Depreciation		Farm net value added		Farm net value added per AWU		Family farm income per unit of unpaid labour	
		1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
EU-15 (p)	small (< 8 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	large (40-100 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	very large (> 100 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	all sizes	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	small (< 8 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	1 779	2 034	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	16 797	16 797	21,2	21,0	50,0	53,2	26,9	27,8	5,9	6,3	23,2	24,1	18,1	18,3	14,0	14,3
	large (40-100 ESU)	21 529	21 529	35,8	36,7	135,8	133,6	73,6	73,0	15,7	15,6	56,6	53,8	33,3	31,2	25,5	24,3
	very large (> 100 ESU)	6 132	6 132	49,0	50,5	320,0	292,4	163,3	159,2	30,5	30,6	140,3	117,1	52,8	44,8	53,5	42,1
	all sizes	46 237	46 492	31,4	31,8	124,7	120,8	66,2	65,4	13,7	13,7	53,8	49,7	32,7	29,9	26,2	23,7
Danmark	small (< 8 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	13 526	13 233	17,3	17,3	18,1	20,6	16,6	17,0	3,5	3,7	2,8	4,5	5,5	9,0	– 5,1	– 5,9
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	17 380	17 015	28,7	29,5	45,6	45,4	32,5	33,5	6,2	6,4	14,4	13,1	16,8	15,5	5,3	2,0
	large (40-100 ESU)	18 916	18 916	51,0	51,9	134,8	137,8	81,9	83,5	14,3	14,7	51,8	52,2	36,6	38,1	18,6	18,9
	very large (> 100 ESU)	9 324	9 330	104,8	108,3	416,8	432,3	233,6	245,6	40,6	43,0	171,8	173,0	54,8	53,4	48,3	45,6
	all sizes	59 146	58 494	45,2	46,5	126,4	131,4	76,4	79,8	13,6	14,3	48,5	49,3	36,9	37,4	18,5	17,5
Deutschland (p)	small (< 8 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	large (40-100 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	very large (> 100 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	all sizes	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Elláda	small (< 8 ESU)	177 360	:	4,3	:	10,9	:	4,0	:	1,5	:	7,7	:	4,8	:	4,6	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	129 231	:	7,2	:	17,5	:	6,4	:	2,2	:	12,3	:	6,7	:	6,6	:
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	59 550	:	11,7	:	31,1	:	11,4	:	3,3	:	20,8	:	9,5	:	9,7	:
	large (40-100 ESU)	4 673	:	26,7	:	62,1	:	22,6	:	7,1	:	38,6	:	13,4	:	14,3	:
	very large (> 100 ESU)	72	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	all sizes	517 483	:	5,8	:	14,8	:	5,1	:	1,9	:	10,5	:	6,0	:	5,8	:
España	small (< 8 ESU)	155 297	154 333	11,8	11,9	14,9	14,9	4,9	5,2	1,4	1,3	11,0	11,4	12,2	11,6	12,5	11,9
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	142 066	142 820	21,5	22,9	24,9	25,3	9,9	10,4	2,0	1,8	17,1	18,0	15,5	15,0	16,2	15,9
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	104 430	109 788	48,6	47,7	46,9	48,9	21,3	23,1	3,5	3,3	29,7	30,6	21,4	20,3	23,5	22,9
	large (40-100 ESU)	20 459	24 899	96,2	113,2	123,5	122,8	69,9	65,6	6,2	6,3	62,9	69,7	28,6	27,4	39,0	43,2
	very large (> 100 ESU)	2 754	3 035	286,1	311,5	261,1	432,8	163,3	206,8	9,2	10,4	130,0	257,9	39,0	34,5	101,8	150,8
	all sizes	553 248	519 194	24,7	28,7	27,8	32,1	11,9	14,2	2,2	2,1	18,2	21,4	16,5	16,7	17,6	18,6

3.2.4. *(cont.)*

Economic size of holding in European size units (ESU)		Number of holdings in the FADN field of observation 1996/97	Number of holdings in the FADN field of observation 1997/98	Area (ha UAA) 1996/97	Area (ha UAA) 1997/98	Average results per holding in 1 000 ECU: Total output 1996/97	Total output 1997/98	Intermediate consumption 1996/97	Intermediate consumption 1997/98	Depreciation 1996/97	Depreciation 1997/98	Farm net value added 1996/97	Farm net value added 1997/98	Farm net value added per AWU 1996/97	Farm net value added per AWU 1997/98	Family farm income per unit of unpaid labour 1996/97	Family farm income per unit of unpaid labour 1997/98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
France	small (< 8 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	58 217	54 910	27,5	30,3	31,6	32,4	19,7	19,6	5,9	5,9	12,0	13,0	9,4	10,3	7,6	8,6
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	196 437	194 610	44,9	45,0	58,0	58,2	34,3	34,2	8,9	9,2	25,6	25,0	18,1	17,6	14,4	14,1
	large (40-100 ESU)	142 407	142 490	75,4	76,3	127,5	128,6	73,2	74,4	19,0	19,3	55,4	53,9	29,7	28,4	23,9	22,6
	very large (> 100 ESU)	35 475	35 361	117,1	117,6	297,0	305,4	149,9	156,0	39,7	40,3	140,6	140,8	40,5	38,5	43,3	41,6
	all sizes	432 536	427 371	58,5	59,6	96,9	98,8	54,6	55,8	14,3	14,7	43,0	42,7	25,1	24,5	19,9	19,3
Ireland	small (< 8 ESU)	30 832	30 537	23,5	22,5	8,2	8,5	6,7	6,9	1,1	1,2	5,9	6,5	5,8	6,7	5,9	6,5
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	28 396	27 944	37,9	37,9	16,6	17,4	12,1	12,1	2,0	2,1	11,3	12,8	9,4	10,6	9,1	10,5
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	32 169	31 902	46,1	47,9	45,9	45,7	27,8	27,3	4,0	4,0	24,3	26,7	16,4	18,2	15,4	16,9
	large (40-100 ESU)	12 911	12 911	68,5	69,0	115,5	113,3	69,3	66,6	9,5	8,6	50,4	54,6	24,5	27,9	23,7	25,7
	very large (> 100 ESU)	1 263	1 207	140,0	156,1	340,0	263,6	206,8	150,0	21,8	17,7	142,9	138,8	38,5	42,5	44,0	46,0
	all sizes	130 467	129 782	36,3	36,6	32,4	31,7	20,7	19,8	3,0	2,9	16,7	18,3	13,2	14,8	11,9	13,2
Italia	small (< 8 ESU)	247 981	257 805	7,0	6,8	11,6	12,3	4,3	4,5	2,2	2,3	6,8	7,2	6,7	7,3	6,6	7,2
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	195 953	201 931	11,8	11,3	22,1	21,4	8,5	8,3	3,5	3,5	13,0	12,6	10,0	10,3	9,7	10,0
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	158 249	159 100	20,7	20,4	47,0	46,9	18,8	19,1	6,1	6,3	26,8	26,5	15,5	16,1	15,3	15,8
	large (40-100 ESU)	58 772	59 935	31,5	33,0	111,9	110,0	47,7	48,0	11,6	12,2	58,6	57,6	23,1	23,7	24,1	24,8
	very large (> 100 ESU)	15 074	15 559	70,2	70,9	301,3	293,5	136,1	129,0	28,9	30,4	153,7	156,7	34,5	38,2	43,1	48,6
	all sizes	948 563	937 456	12,0	12,2	29,2	29,7	11,9	12,1	3,9	4,1	16,3	16,5	12,6	13,3	12,1	12,8
Luxembourg	small (< 8 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	162	163	45,0	42,2	31,4	29,2	24,2	21,3	14,4	11,9	12,6	15,8	13,4	15,7	10,0	11,4
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	776	776	39,9	41,8	68,2	65,1	37,1	37,3	18,8	19,1	30,4	28,8	21,0	19,3	15,3	13,6
	large (40-100 ESU)	1 044	1 066	67,0	68,2	119,2	121,3	65,9	70,6	31,8	32,6	49,5	47,9	28,8	27,2	20,8	18,4
	very large (> 100 ESU)	55	33	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	all sizes	2 037	2 038	56,9	57,4	96,5	94,9	53,8	55,5	26,3	26,3	40,7	38,8	26,0	24,2	18,7	16,4
Nederland	small (< 8 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	22 150	:	11,8	:	67,2	:	42,1	:	7,8	:	19,9	:	16,4	:	10,4	:
	large (40-100 ESU)	42 137	:	21,0	:	156,3	:	93,7	:	19,6	:	47,3	:	28,4	:	17,6	:
	very large (> 100 ESU)	25 418	:	38,0	:	413,1	:	220,4	:	55,5	:	144,5	:	38,4	:	33,4	:
	all sizes	89 705	:	23,5	:	207,1	:	116,8	:	26,9	:	68,1	:	31,7	:	22,3	:
Österreich	small (< 8 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	40 800	40 800	14,8	15,2	31,3	32,2	14,5	15,0	8,2	8,3	20,1	19,4	11,8	11,6	10,6	10,3
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	40 870	40 870	27,0	27,0	57,6	58,7	28,5	28,9	13,1	13,0	36,3	34,3	17,7	16,9	15,8	15,0
	large (40-100 ESU)	8 280	8 280	51,2	51,4	113,8	113,7	59,1	60,0	21,3	20,9	70,9	64,3	30,9	27,8	27,2	24,0
	very large (> 100 ESU)	171	211	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	all sizes	90 121	90 161	23,8	24,1	51,1	52,1	25,1	25,6	11,7	11,7	32,3	30,5	16,9	16,1	14,9	14,1

3.2.4. *(cont.)*

Economic size of holding in European size units (ESU)		Number of holdings in the FADN field of observation		Area (ha UAA)		Average results per holding in 1 000 ECU											
						Total output		Intermediate consumption		Depreciation		Farm net value added		Farm net value added per AWU		Family farm income per unit of unpaid labour	
		1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98	1996/97	1997/98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Portugal	small (< 8 ESU)	61 164	:	11,2	:	8,9	:	5,0	:	1,8	:	3,5	:	2,3	:	2,0	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	31 575	:	21,2	:	17,4	:	10,4	:	3,0	:	6,7	:	3,9	:	3,7	:
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	17 071	:	42,1	:	36,2	:	21,2	:	5,7	:	14,4	:	6,4	:	6,5	:
	large (40-100 ESU)	4 283	:	87,7	:	83,4	:	53,5	:	9,7	:	34,9	:	10,5	:	15,2	:
	very large (> 100 ESU)	712	:	147,5	:	196,2	:	151,1	:	14,9	:	49,9	:	9,3	:	18,7	:
	all sizes	350 982	:	11,2	:	9,4	:	5,5	:	1,9	:	3,5	:	2,4	:	2,1	:
Suomi/Finland	small (< 8 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	16 397	16 359	24,5	24,7	22,0	21,4	20,3	20,6	4,9	5,0	13,7	12,6	10,2	9,3	8,5	7,6
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	26 101	25 103	34,5	36,3	47,7	49,2	37,5	39,4	9,0	9,5	30,1	29,4	15,5	15,1	13,5	13,1
	large (40-100 ESU)	5 720	5 760	39,3	37,8	114,4	115,2	82,3	87,0	17,6	17,9	56,9	49,8	21,1	17,9	18,9	13,7
	very large (> 100 ESU)	830	946	29,8	36,6	241,7	246,4	169,9	173,2	32,8	36,0	111,6	101,8	22,4	21,1	23,0	18,8
	all sizes	49 047	48 168	31,6	32,6	50,1	51,5	39,2	41,3	9,0	9,5	29,1	27,5	15,5	14,5	13,1	11,8
Sverige	small (< 8 ESU)	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	11 880	:	49,3	:	26,5	:	25,4	:	11,1	:	4,4	:	4,8	:	0,02	:
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	15 150	:	62,6	:	69,5	:	47,3	:	17,5	:	18,1	:	14,5	:	7,5	:
	large (40-100 ESU)	12 780	:	94,7	:	146,0	:	95,3	:	29,2	:	36,5	:	20,6	:	8,0	:
	very large (> 100 ESU)	2 350	:	221,0	:	395,8	:	242,6	:	59,4	:	126,4	:	33,0	:	4,2	:
	all sizes	42 160	:	77,4	:	99,6	:	66,6	:	21,6	:	25,9	:	17,8	:	5,9	:
United Kingdom	small (< 8 ESU)	720	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	19 806	:	56,8	:	29,3	:	22,4	:	5,3	:	12,2	:	10,3	:	8,2	:
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	41 840	:	79,1	:	58,7	:	39,8	:	8,5	:	26,6	:	17,9	:	15,2	:
	large (40-100 ESU)	41 897	:	118,7	:	137,4	:	85,1	:	16,7	:	60,4	:	27,8	:	26,7	:
	very large (> 100 ESU)	23 910	:	218,2	:	421,2	:	248,1	:	45,0	:	182,3	:	38,5	:	64,5	:
	all sizes	128 173	:	114,2	:	147,2	:	90,6	:	17,4	:	64,3	:	28,4	:	28,5	:

Reuslts for groups of less than 25 holdings are not considered representative and are therefore not included in the table, although they are included in totals.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, FADN – population: 1993 structure survey; classification: standard gross margins »1990«.

3.3.1. Agricultural prices and amounts of Community aid
(beginning of marketing year)

	Category of amount in EUR/tonne except as stated	1996/97 (1)	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	% TAV (2) 1999/2000 / 1998/99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cereals, protein products and oil seeds						
Compensatory payments (arable scheme):						
1. All cereals (3)		54,34	54,34	54,34	54,34	0,0
2. Supplement durum wheat/ha		358,60	358,60	358,60	344,50	– 3,9
3. Protein products (3)		78,49	78,49	78,49	78,49	0,0
4. Set-aside (3)		68,83	68,83	68,83	68,83	0,0
5. Non-fibre flax (3)		105,10	105,10	105,10	105,10	0,0
6. Oil seeds	Reference amount per ha	411,83	385,82 (4)	403,1 (4)	433,5 (5)	x
7. Grain legumes	Reference amount per ha	131,69	146,51	164,42	181,00 (6)	x
Marketing year: July — June						
Beginning of single market: 1967/68						
1. Durum wheat	Single/basic intervention price	119,19	119,19	119,19	119,19	0,0
2. Common wheat	Single/basic intervention price	119,19	119,19	119,19	119,19	0,0
3. Barley	Single/basic intervention price	119,19	119,19	119,19	119,19	0,0
4. Rye	Single/basic intervention price	119,19	119,19	119,19	119,19	0,0
5. Maize	Single/basic intervention price	119,19	119,19	119,19	119,19	0,0
Rice						
Marketing year: September — August						
Beginning of single market: 1967/68						
1. Paddy rice	Target price	351,00	333,45	315,90	298,35	– 5,6

Sugar, isoglucose and inulin syrup						
Marketing year: July — June Beginning of single market: 1968/69: Sugar 1977/78: Isoglucose 1994/95: Inulin syrup						
1. Beet	Basic price	47,67	47,67	47,67	47,67	0,0
	Minimum price 'A' sugarbeet					
	EU	46,72	46,72	46,72	46,72	0,0
	Italia	49,76	49,76	46,72	46,72	0,0
	United Kingdom, Ireland, Portugal, Suomi/Finland	48,62	48,62	48,62	48,62	0,0
	España	48,92	48,92	48,92	48,92	0,0
	Minimum price 'B' sugarbeet					
	EU	32,42	32,42	32,42	32,42	0,0
	Italia	35,46	35,46	32,42	32,42	0,0
	United Kingdom, Ireland, Portugal, Suomi/Finland	34,32	34,32	34,32	34,32	0,0
	España	34,62	34,62	34,62	34,62	0,0
2. Raw sugar	Threshold price	–	–	–	–	–
3. White sugar	Target price	665,00	665,00	665,00	665,00	0,0
	Intervention price					
	EU	631,90	631,90	631,90	631,90	0,0
	Italia	655,30	655,30	631,90	631,90	0,0
	DOM	631,90	631,90	631,90	631,90	0,0
	United Kingdom, Ireland, Portugal, Suomi/Finland	646,50	646,50	646,50	646,50	0,0
	España	648,80	648,80	648,80	648,80	0,0

3.3.1. *(cont.)*

	Category of ammount in EUR/tonne except as stated	1996/97 (1)	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	% TAV (2) 1999/2000 / 1998/99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Olive oil						
Marketing year: November — October	Target production price	3 837,70	3 837,70	3 837,70	3 837,70	0,0
	Intervention price	1 805,80	1 751,60	–	–	x
	Production aid	1 422,00	1 422,00	1 322,50	1 322,50	0,0
	Trigger price for private storage	–	–	1 664,00	1 664,00	0,0
Dried fodder						
Marketing year: Dehydrated lucerne: April — March Beginning of single market: 1974/75						
1. Dehydrated lucerne	Target price	–	–	–	–	–
2. Dehydrated fodder	Aid	68,83	68,83	68,83	68,83	0,0
	Maximum guaranteed quantity	4,41	4,41	4,41	4,41	0,0
3. Sun-dried fodder	Aid	38,64	38,64	38,64	38,64	0,0
	Maximum guaranteed quantity	0,44	0,44	0,44	0,44	0,0
Cotton (natural)						
Marketing year: September — August	Target price	1 063,00	1 063,00	1 063,00	1 063,00	0,0
Beginning of single market: 1981/82	Minimum price	1 009,90	1 009,90	1 009,90	1 009,90	0,0
Fibre flax and hemp – EUR/ha						
Marketing year: August — July Beginning of single market: 1970/71						
1. Fibre flax	Community aid	865,48	815,86	815,86	815,86	0,0
2. Hemp	Flat-rate aid	774,74	716,63	662,88	662,88	0,0
Seeds (7)						
Marketing year: July — June Beginning of single market: 1972/73 (Fibre flax: 1973/74, Monoecious hemp: 1975/76 and Seed flax: 1977/78)						

1. Monoecious hemp (7)	Aid	205,30	205,30	205,30	205,30	0,0
2. Fibre flax (7)	Aid	283,80	283,80	283,80	283,80	0,0
3. Seed flax (7)	Aid	224,60	224,60	224,60	224,60	0,0
4. Grasses (7)	Aid	192,00 à 759,50	192,00 à 835,60	192,00 à 835,60	192,00 à 835,60	0,0 à 0,0
5. Legumes (7)	Aid	200,40 à 751,10	200,40 à 751,10	200,40 à 751,10	200,40 à 751,10	0,0 à 0,0
Wine – EUR/degree-hl orhl (according to type)						
Marketing year September — August						
Begining of single market: 1969/70						
A – 1. Type R I	Guide price	3,83	3,828	3,828	3,828	0,0
2. Type R II	Guide price	3,83	3,828	3,828	3,828	0,0
3. Type R III	Guide price	62,15	62,150	62,150	62,150	0,0
4. Type A I	Guide price	3,83	3,828	3,828	3,828	0,0
5. Type A II	Guide price	82,81	82,810	82,810	82,810	0,0
6. Type A III	Guide price	94,57	94,570	94,570	94,570	0,0
Leaf tobacco – EUR/kg						
I Flue cured	Premium	2,710	2,7097	2,7097	2,9806	10,0
Virgin D, Virginia and hybrids thereof (8)	Supplementary amount	0,388	0,3876	0,3876	0,5039	30,0
II Light air cured	Premium	2,168	2,1675	2,1675	2,3842	10,0
Badischer Burley E and hybrids thereof (8)	Supplementary amount	0,679	0,6786	0,6786	0,8822	30,0
III Dark air cured	Premium	2,168	2,1675	2,1675	2,3842	10,0
Badischer Geudertheimer, Pereg, Korso (8)	Supplementary amount	0,424	0,4238	0,4238	0,5509	30,0
Paraguay and hybrids thereof, Dragon vert and hybrids threreof, Philippin, Petit Grammont (Flobecq), Semois, Appelterre (8)	Supplementary amount	0,316	0,3163	0,3163	0,4112	30,0
Nijkerk (8)	Supplementary amount	0,185	0,1847	0,1847	–	x
Misionero and hybrids threreof, Rio Grande and hybrids threreof (8)	Supplementary amount	0,202	0,2016	0,2016	–	x
IV Fire cured	Premium	2,384	2,3836	2,3836	2,6220	10,0
V Sun cured	Premium	2,168	2,1675	2,1675	2,3842	10,0
VI Basmas	Premium	3,754	3,7542	3,7542	4,1296	10,0
VII Katerini and similar varieties	Premium	3,185	3,1854	3,1854	3,5040	10,0
VIII Kaba Koulak classique	Premium	2,276	2,2762	2,2762	2,5038	10,0

3.3.1. *(cont.)*

	Category of amount in EUR/tonne except as stated	1996/97 (1)	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	% TAV (2) 1999/2000 / 1998/99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fruit and vegetables – EUR/100kg						
Marketing year: differs according to product						
Beginning of single marketing year: 1966/67						
1. Cauliflowers	Basic price	36,58	–	–	–	x
	Buying-in price	15,92	–	–	–	x
	Community withdrawal compensation	–	9,34	8,88	8,38	– 5,6
2. Tomatoes (open grown)	Entry price	89,50	–	–		x
	Basic price	33,92	–	–		x
	Buying-in price	12,90	–	–		x
	Community withdrawal compensation	–	6,44	6,12	5,80	– 5,2
3. Oranges	Entry price	36,60	–	–	–	x
	Basic price	41,08	–	–	–	x
	Buying-in price	25,96	–	–	–	x
	Community withdrawal compensation	–	14,33	14,26	14,20	– 0,4
4. Mandarins	Entry price	30,30	–	–	–	x
	Basic price	44,05	–	–	–	x
	Buying-in price	28,18	–	–	–	x
	Community withdrawal compensation	–	16,15	15,52	14,89	– 4,1
5. Lemons	Entry price	60,10	–	–	–	x
	Basic price	46,14	–	–	–	x
	Buying-in price	27,08	–	–	–	x
	Community withdrawal compensation	–	13,37	13,30	13,22	– 0,6
6. Table grapes	Entry price	56,20	–	–	–	x
	Basic price	43,25	–	–	–	x
	Buying-in price	27,82	–	–	–	x
	Community withdrawal compensation	–	10,69	10,15	9,62	– 5,2
7. Apples	Entry price	49,60	–	–	–	x
	Basic price	30,43	–	–	–	x
	Buying-in price	15,51	–	–	–	x
	Community withdrawal compensation	–	10,69	10,32	9,94	– 3,7
8. Pears	Entry price	50,40	–	–	–	x
	Basic price	34,14	–	–	–	x
	Buying-in price	17,56	–	–	–	x
	Community withdrawal compensation	–	10,18	9,82	9,46	– 3,7

9. Peaches	Entry price	90,50	–	–	–	x
	Basic price	54,04	–	–	–	x
	Buying-in price	30,02	–	–	–	x
	Community withdrawal compensation	–	14,65	13,92	13,18	– 5,3
10. Cherries	Entry price	153,90	152,80	151,60	150,50	– 0,7
						x
11. Plums	Entry price	71,30	70,90	70,50	70,10	– 0,6
12. Cucumbers	Entry price	73,80	72,30	70,70	69,10	– 2,3
Products processed from fruit and vegetables – EUR/100 kg						
1. Preserved pineapple	Aid	166,871	153,917	144,114	140,026	– 2,8
	Minimum price	37,648	37,648	37,648	41,413	10,0
2. Peaches in syrup and/or natural juice	Production aid	8,663	8,128	6,065	6,103	0,6
	Minimum producer price	27,301	26,755	30,768	28,368	– 7,8
3. Prunes	Production aid	82,505	80,261	81,360	79,976	– 1,7
	Minimum producer price	193,523	193,523	193,523	193,523	0,0
4. Tomato concentrate	Aid for the finished product	95,490	277,690	244,12 (9)	216,190	– 11,5
	Minimum raw material price	296,120	93,580	90,770	88,050	– 3,0
5. Figs	Aid	33,552	27,986	27,757	29,335	5,7
	Minimum price	80,496	80,496	85,326	87,886	3,0
6. Williams and Rocha pears and/or natural juice	Aid	18,087	15,532	12,517	11,886	– 5,0
	Minimum price	39,259	39,259	39,259	35,552	– 9,4
7. Dried grapes	Per hectare aid	2,785	2,785	2,785	2,785	0,0

3.3.1. *(cont.)*

	Category of amount in EUR/tonne except as stated	1996/97 (1)	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	% TAV (2) 1999/2000 / 1998/99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Milk products						
Marketing year: April–March						
Beginning of single market: 1968/69						
1. Milk (3.7 % MG)	Target price	309,80	309,80	309,80	309,80	0,0
2. Butter	Intervention price	3 282,00	3 282,00	3 282,00	3 282,00	0,0
3. Cheese		–	–	–	–	–
4. Skimmed-milk powder	Intervention price	2 055,20	2 055,20	2 055,20	2 055,20	0,0
Beef/Veal						
Marketing year: April–March						
Beginning of single market: 1968/69						
1. Carcasses (class R3 adult male bovines)	Intervention price (Community)	3 475,00	3 475,00	3 475,00	3 475,00	0,0
Pigmeat						
Marketing year: July–June						
Beginning of single market: 1967/68 Standard quality pig carcasses (class E weighing 60 to 120 kg)	Basic price	1 509,39	1 509,39	1 509,39	1 509,39	0,0
Skilkworms EUR/box of seed						
Marketing year: April–March	Aid	133,26	133,26	133,26	133,26	0,0
Beginning of single market: 1972/73						

Sheepmeat and goatmeat – EUR/100kg Marketing year: April–March Beginning of single market: 1980/81	Basic price	504,07	504,07	504,07	:	:

(1) From the 1995/96 marketing year prices in agriculture are expressed using the new conversion rate (see explanation of the monetary units used in this publication in the introduction.
(2) Calculated on the basis of comparable prices in 1994/95 and 1995/96 (for this purpose the 1994/95 prices have been multiplied by the coefficient 1, 207509).
(3) Per tonne of cereals (regionalisation plan).
(4) To be reduced as a result of the maximum guaranted quantity for 1997/98 being exceeded (hy 3 % on average for EU and in 1998/99 8 %).
(5) To be reduced as appropriate depending on the world price and whether the maximum guaranteed quantity is exceeded.
(6) To be reduced as a result of maximum guaranteed quantity having been exceeded.
(7) Seed subsidies 1998/99 (ECU/100 kg):

1. Graminae:					
Festuva pratensis Huds	43,59	*Lolium x Boucheanum*	21,13	*Trifolium resupinatum L.*	45,76
Poa pratensis L.	38,52	*Arrhenatherum elatius L.*	67,14	*Medicago sativa (ecotypes)*	22,10
Poa trivialis L.	38,88	*Festuca arundianacea Schr.*	58,93	*Medicago sativa (varietés)*	36,59
Lolium perenne L. (variété a haute persistance)	34,90	*Poa nemoralis L.*	38,88	*Medicago lupolina L.*	31,88
Lolium perenne L. (nouvelle variété et autres)	25,96	*Festololium*	32,36	*Onobrichis viclifolia Se.*	20,04
Lolium perenne L. (variété a basse persistance)	19,20			*Hedysarium coronarium L.*	36,47
Lolium multiflorum lam	21,13	*2. Leguminosae:*			
Phleum pratense L.	83,56	*Pisum sativum L. partim*	0,0	*3. Ceres:*	
Phleum bertolonii (DC)	50,96	*Vicia faba L. partim*	0,0	*Triticum spelta L.*	14,37
Festuca rubra L.	36,83	*Vicia sativa L.*	30,67	*Oryza sativa L.*	
Dactylis glomerata L.	52,77	*Vicia villosa Roth*	24,03	*– type indica*	17,27
Agrostis canina L.	75,95	*Trifolium pratense L.*	53,49	*– type japonica*	14,85
Agrostis gigante Roth.	75,95	*Trifolium repens L.*	75,11		
Agrostis stolonifera L.	75,95	*Trifolium repens L. gigan.*	70,76	*4. Oléagineux:*	
Agrostis cappilaris L.	75,95	*Trifolium alexandrinum L.*	45,76	*Linum usatissimum (textile)*	28,38
Festuca ovina L.	43,59	*Trifolium hybridum L.*	45,89	*Linum usatissimum (oléagineux)*	22,46
		Trifoliun incarnatum L.	45,76	*Cannabis sativa L. (monoïque)*	20,53

(8) Germany, Belgium, France, Austria (from the 1996 harvest onwards).
(9) Amount likely to be increased at the end of the 1998/99 marketing year depending on progress.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.3.2. **Producer prices for agricultural products in the EU** (excluding VAT)

EU-15

	Nominal index (1990 = 100)				% TAV	Real index (1990 = 100)				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	105,1	105,5	103,9	101,1	- 2,7	85,4	83,2	80,1	76,5	- 4,5
Crop products	110,9	110,7	107,1	108,8	1,6	88,2	85,0	80,2	80,1	- 0,2
Cereals and rice	92,6	90,6	82,2	76,3	- 7,2	75,9	72,5	64,2	58,4	- 9,0
— Common wheat	88,4	87,9	80,2	73,5	- 8,3	74,7	72,7	65,0	58,6	- 9,9
— Durum wheat	93,7	89,4	90,5	87,4	- 3,5	68,6	62,3	61,5	57,9	- 5,8
— Fodder barley	90,6	89,7	80,1	73,0	- 8,8	76,7	74,2	65,0	58,3	- 10,2
— Barley for brewing	99,8	93,7	84,0	76,3	- 9,2	81,6	74,9	65,3	58,3	- 10,7
— Oats	79,4	82,4	77,1	68,3	- 11,5	65,5	66,6	61,0	53,0	- 13,1
— Grain maize	97,7	93,1	79,9	78,3	- 2,0	76,4	70,4	58,6	56,2	- 4,1
— Paddy rice	150,8	146,4	125,3	115,4	- 8,0	114,9	107,3	89,6	80,6	- 10,1
— Other	71,9	73,3	68,7	62,9	- 8,4	61,3	61,4	56,6	51,2	- 9,5
Roots and brassicas	136,5	103,8	100,4	117,6	17,2	111,9	82,4	77,6	90,0	15,9
— Ware potatoes	175,2	98,1	91,2	130,8	43,4	141,8	75,3	67,4	97,3	44,3
— Sugarbeets	108,2	109,9	109,1	108,9	- 0,1	90,0	89,1	86,5	85,3	- 1,5
— Other	85,4	86,0	86,8	86,8	0,0	74,6	73,8	73,1	72,2	- 1,3
Fresh vegetables	113,4	118,0	122,7	125,9	2,6	88,2	88,6	89,5	89,9	0,4
Fruits	119,5	119,5	122,6	126,7	3,4	90,4	86,7	86,3	87,7	1,6
— Fresh fruits	114,3	114,2	117,3	121,8	3,8	87,8	84,2	84,0	85,7	2,1
— Dried fruits	179,9	181,0	184,3	185,0	0,4	121,4	116,5	114,3	110,9	- 3,0
Wine/must	115,1	121,3	114,7	121,7	6,2	95,6	97,7	91,2	95,3	4,5
Olives and olive oil	157,8	195,7	145,9	127,8	- 12,4	110,4	131,2	93,6	79,2	- 15,3
Seeds	113,3	109,6	104,9	106,2	1,2	95,3	90,1	84,3	83,7	- 0,7
Flowers and plants	116,0	114,1	119,6	123,7	3,4	97,2	93,8	96,2	97,5	1,4
Other crop products	85,6	90,1	90,9	89,4	- 1,7	63,6	63,9	62,8	60,5	- 3,6
Animal and livestock products	99,8	100,8	100,8	93,9	- 6,8	82,8	81,6	80,0	73,2	- 8,5
Animals (for slaughter and export)	97,8	98,2	99,3	88,6	- 10,7	81,1	79,3	78,6	68,8	- 12,4
— Beef animals	98,5	85,7	86,6	87,7	1,3	83,4	71,0	70,4	70,3	- 0,2
— Calves	110,5	97,8	101,8	110,1	8,1	89,7	76,9	78,8	84,0	6,7
— Pigs	92,2	102,2	104,0	75,3	- 27,6	76,9	83,3	83,1	58,9	- 29,1
— Sheep and lambs	116,9	133,7	135,3	119,1	- 11,9	91,6	101,6	100,3	85,3	- 15,0
— Poultry	95,1	102,6	101,1	96,5	- 4,5	78,1	81,8	79,1	74,1	- 6,3
— Other animals	101,3	106,4	104,7	107,4	2,5	77,5	78,1	75,1	75,6	0,6
Milk	105,0	104,6	103,1	103,0	- 0,1	87,8	85,5	82,6	81,2	- 1,7
Eggs	90,6	109,5	106,1	97,6	- 8,0	73,1	86,2	81,5	73,0	- 10,4
Other livestock production	93,0	90,3	95,4	87,5	- 8,2	76,9	72,9	75,5	68,0	- 9,9

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.3.3. **Producer price indices** (excluding VAT)

(1990=100)

	Nominal indices				% TAV	Indices in real terms (deflated)				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Crop products										
EU-15	110,9	110,7	107,1	108,8	1,6	88,2	85,0	80,2	80,1	- 0,2
Belgique/België	95,7	95,7	92,8	97,8	5,3	84,8	83,1	79,3	82,7	4,3
Danmark	88,4	85,2	84,3	81,0	- 3,9	80,2	75,7	73,3	69,1	- 5,6
Deutschland	95,9	90,6	87,3	86,3	- 1,2	82,1	76,5	72,3	70,8	- 2,1
Elláda	172,1	188,4	194,9	192,8	- 1,1	89,7	90,5	88,7	83,7	- 5,6
España	127,5	123,5	112,3	115,1	2,5	99,1	92,7	82,7	83,2	0,7
France	89,3	90,2	87,5	88,5	1,1	80,0	79,2	76,0	76,3	0,4
Ireland	112,7	99,3	89,5	105,2	17,5	99,5	86,2	76,6	88,2	15,0
Italia	117,3	120,2	121,0	122,0	0,8	91,9	90,6	89,4	88,4	- 1,1
Luxembourg	77,7	87,7	91,5	91,9	0,4	67,7	75,4	77,6	77,2	- 0,5
Nederland	110,4	110,8	117,5	121,4	3,3	95,8	94,2	97,7	99,0	1,3
Österreich	71,5	73,1	73,8	72,8	- 1,5	61,0	61,2	61,0	59,6	- 2,4
Portugal	111,3	107,1	95,4	114,6	20,1	78,9	73,6	64,5	75,3	16,9
Suomi/Finland	62,3	56,6	56,7	57,5	1,5	55,6	50,2	49,7	49,8	0,1
Sverige	104,3	96,7	90,3	93,7	3,8	85,1	78,5	72,9	75,8	3,9
United Kingdom	111,7	103,2	85,6	87,8	2,6	94,5	85,2	68,6	68,0	- 0,8
Livestock products										
EU-15	99,8	100,8	100,8	93,9	- 6,8	82,8	81,6	80,2	73,2	- 8,5
Belgique/België	86,2	88,7	92,7	82,1	- 11,4	76,4	77,1	79,2	69,5	- 12,3
Danmark	84,2	87,9	89,1	76,1	- 14,6	76,4	78,1	77,5	65,0	- 16,2
Deutschland	90,0	91,1	93,8	86,3	- 8,0	77,0	76,9	77,8	70,9	- 8,9
Elláda	159,4	159,7	164,9	170,5	3,4	83,0	76,7	75,0	74,1	- 1,3
España	110,7	115,8	119,8	109,6	- 8,5	86,0	86,9	88,2	79,2	- 10,2
France	92,5	91,6	94,0	91,3	- 2,9	82,9	80,5	81,6	78,7	- 3,6
Ireland	107,5	103,3	97,4	94,3	- 3,2	95,0	89,7	83,4	79,0	- 5,2
Italia	114,3	115,6	114,2	111,2	- 2,7	89,5	87,2	84,3	80,5	- 4,5
Luxembourg	85,9	81,5	82,7	82,5	- 0,2	74,9	70,1	70,1	69,3	- 1,1
Nederland	88,8	91,6	95,5	85,2	- 10,8	77,1	77,9	79,3	69,4	- 12,5
Österreich	74,8	75,2	77,2	71,2	- 7,7	63,8	63,0	63,8	58,3	- 8,6
Portugal	92,8	95,7	95,2	88,7	- 6,8	65,8	65,8	64,3	58,3	- 9,3
Suomi/Finland	75,5	63,3	61,7	60,9	- 1,3	67,4	56,2	54,1	52,7	- 2,6
Sverige	95,5	92,9	92,5	89,9	- 2,9	77,9	75,4	74,7	72,7	- 2,7
United Kingdom	119,0	121,8	107,5	91,6	- 14,8	100,7	100,6	86,1	70,9	- 17,6

Total										
EU-15	105,1	105,5	103,9	101,1	- 2,7	85,4	83,2	80,1	76,5	- 4,5
Belgique/België	89,6	91,2	92,7	87,8	- 5,4	79,4	79,2	79,3	74,3	- 6,3
Danmark	85,7	86,9	87,4	77,8	- 11,0	77,8	77,3	76,0	66,4	- 12,6
Deutschland	92,0	91,0	91,6	86,3	- 5,8	78,7	76,8	75,9	70,9	- 6,7
Elláda	168,4	180,1	186,2	186,4	0,1	87,8	86,5	84,7	80,9	- 4,5
España	121,1	120,6	115,2	113,0	- 1,9	94,1	90,5	84,8	81,7	- 3,7
France	90,8	90,8	90,6	89,8	- 0,8	81,4	79,8	78,6	77,4	- 1,5
Ireland	108,2	102,8	96,4	95,7	- 0,8	95,6	89,3	82,5	80,1	- 2,9
Italia	116,1	118,4	118,3	117,7	- 0,6	90,9	89,2	87,4	85,3	- 2,4
Luxembourg	84,4	82,6	84,3	84,2	- 0,1	73,6	71,0	71,4	70,7	- 1,0
Nederland	97,9	99,7	104,7	100,4	- 4,1	84,9	84,8	87,1	81,8	- 6,0
Österreich	74,1	74,8	76,4	71,6	- 6,3	63,2	62,6	63,1	58,6	- 7,2
Portugal	102,0	101,5	95,3	101,8	6,9	72,6	69,8	64,4	66,9	4,0
Suomi/Finland	71,5	61,3	60,2	59,9	- 0,5	63,9	54,4	52,8	51,8	- 1,9
Sverige	97,8	93,9	91,9	90,9	- 1,1	79,8	76,2	74,2	73,5	- 1,0
United Kingdom	116,0	114,3	98,7	90,1	- 8,7	98,2	94,4	79,0	69,7	- 11,7

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.3.4. Annual rate of change of: (a) consumer prices for foodstuffs and beverages; (b) producer prices for agricultural products

	% TAV		% trend compared with preceding year					% trend compared with the corresponding month of the preceeding year	
	1997/1990	1998/1990	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	III 1999	VI 1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Consumer prices for foodstuffs and beverages									
EU-15	x	x	:	:	1,9	0,9	:	:	:
Belgique/België	:	:	1,8	1,6	0,6	2,2	:	:	:
Danmark	:	:	3,0	3,0	1,8	3,3	:	:	:
Deutschland	:	:	1,5	1,1	0,7	1,7	:	:	:
Elláda	:	:	12,9	9,2	6,8	4,4	:	:	:
España	:	:	5,6	5,0	3,4	– 0,7	:	:	:
France	:	:	1,5	0,6	:	1,8	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	3,5	2,9	1,7	1,5	:	:	:
Italia	:	:	3,5	6,2	3,9	– 0,2	:	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	2,1	2,6	0,8	1,0	:	:	:
Nederland	:	:	1,8	0,4	– 0,2	1,6	:	:	:
Österreich	:	:	1,9	– 0,6	0,0	1,4	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	3,7	2,7	2,0	0,1	:	:	:
Suomi/Finland	:	:	0,3	– 7,4	– 1,8	1,5	:	:	:
Sverige	:	:	1,7	1,3	– 6,1	1,0	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	1,2	3,8	:	– 0,1	:	:	:

Producer prices for agricultural products									
EU-15	:	:	3,7	4,3	0,4	– 1,6	– 2,7	:	:
Belgique/België	:	:	3,6	– 4,9	1,8	1,7	– 5,4	:	:
Danmark	:	:	1,4	– 0,1	1,5	0,5	– 11,0	:	:
Deutschland	:	:	1,3	0,9	– 1,1	0,7	– 5,8	:	:
Elláda	:	:	15,1	9,6	6,9	3,4	0,1	:	:
España	:	:	10,5	11,0	– 0,4	– 4,5	– 1,9	:	:
France	:	:	– 0,0	0,8	0,1	– 0,3	– 0,8	:	:
Ireland	:	:	1,4	2,3	– 5,0	– 6,2	– 0,8	:	:
Italia	:	:	3,6	9,3	2,0	– 0,0	– 0,6	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	– 0,5	– 1,3	– 2,2	2,0	– 0,1	:	:
Nederland	:	:	3,7	2,8	1,9	5,1	– 4,1	:	:
Österreich	:	:	0,9	– 24,5	0,9	2,2	– 6,3	:	:
Portugal	:	:	2,4	11,3	– 0,6	– 6,1	6,9	:	:
Suomi/Finland	:	:	– 0,3	– 25,4	– 14,3	– 1,8	– 0,5	:	:
Sverige	:	:	5,1	0,3	– 4,0	– 2,1	– 1,1	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	0,8	9,3	– 1,5	– 13,7	– 8,7	:	:

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.3.5. **Input prices** (excluding VAT)

(ECU/100 kg)

		Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
A – Animal feed																
Barley	1996	18,05	14,68	13,83	18,99	16,03	19,05	:	17,73	14,45	14,58	14,20	:	12,82	:	20,20
	1997	17,23	13,59	12,43	18,55	14,62	16,05	:	16,40	13,40	13,84	12,60	:	12,53	:	24,08
	1998	16,04	12,46	11,54	17,44	13,70	:	:	15,32	12,29	12,66	11,55	:	12,20	:	23,45
Oats	1996	20,55	:	12,60 (6)	27,97	18,12	19,09	:	25,79	15,98	:	:	:	12,63	:	22,38
	1997	19,23	:	13,08	28,26	16,95	:	:	25,59	14,80	:	:	:	11,97	:	25,18
	1998	16,65	:	10,99	26,74	17,20	:	:	24,05	12,47	:	:	:	14,07	:	24,73
Maize	1996	21,35	:	17,74	22,34	18,79	22,57	:	18,28	18,07	17,53	15,38	:	:	:	29,43
	1997	18,35	:	13,56	21,09	16,57	16,45	:	14,44	14,93	14,77	12,48	:	:	:	32,20
	1998	17,79	:	13,08	20,22	15,73	:	:	14,10	14,31	14,15	11,87	:	:	:	32,29
Toasted extracted soya bean meal	1996	26,36	19,12	24,87 (6)	:	:	27,12	:	22,81	:	21,92	27,85	:	:	27,09	28,64
	1997	30,68	23,29	29,21	:	:	31,00	:	25,16	:	26,28	32,55	:	:	32,34	34,25
	1998	22,46	21,13	21,21	:	:	:	:	20,49	:	17,53	:	:	:	:	32,39
Fish meal	1996	53,19	58,56	59,74 (6)	:	45,38	:	:	62,78	:	49,54	53,75	:	:	:	57,89
	1997	60,31	64,22	64,37	:	51,47	:	:	70,17	:	57,51	62,21	:	:	:	67,48
	1998	67,77	74,04	75,08	:	57,88	:	:	76,11	:	64,42	67,40	:	:	:	73,41
Dried sugarbeet pulp	1996	16,82	:	14,30	11,91	17,48	12,48	15,33	16,41	:	18,55	14,73	:	:	:	18,16
	1997	15,58	:	:	12,13	16,04	:	13,87	13,31	:	17,06	13,68	:	:	:	20,70
	1998	13,02	:	:	11,37	14,59	:	12,73	11,83	:	15,71	12,13	:	:	:	17,99
B – Compound feedingstuffs																
Supplementary feed for dairy cattle (stall-fed) (1)	1996	25,38	:	17,18	26,50	23,83	22,79	22,19	26,00	23,21	18,23	25,64	:	27,62	21,80	:
	1997	25,52	:	16,71	26,63	23,57	:	22,78	25,70	23,56	16,95	25,72	:	27,72	25,16	:
	1998	23,14	:	14,73	25,73	22,87	:	20,32	24,45	23,59	15,47	23,01	:	26,41	22,77	:
Complete feed for fattening pigs (in bags) (2)	1996	24,65	18,86	20,06	30,32	24,37	20,83	25,94	26,64	26,92	21,83	27,06	:	26,25	22,37	:
	1997	24,69	19,24	19,64	30,61	24,02	18,93	27,50	26,07	26,80	21,44	27,40	:	28,23	21,89	:
	1998	22,50	18,10	18,04	30,18	22,45	:	24,22	24,42	25,70	19,72	25,62	:	26,24	20,86	:
Complete feed for 'battery' laying	1996	29,72	:	22,15	31,30	26,46	21,76	26,52	31,25	34,86	22,99	30,21	:	26,59	22,29	:
hens (3) (in bags)		1997	29,18	:	21,68	28,27	25,72	19,90	27,53	30,93	35,03	22,59	29,94	:	28,23	25,15
:																
	1998	27,92	:	20,18	29,62	24,88	:	26,09	29,18	34,96	21,08	28,65	:	26,74	20,86	:
C – Fertilisers (4)																
Ammonium nitrate (5) (26 % N, in bags)	1996	58,26	68,42	58,83	31,24	58,28	60,79	58,77	68,02	65,65	62,35	:	69,07	:	:	45,24
	1997	51,60	62,96	52,93	31,99	55,71	55,89	57,56	66,23	58,33	54,35	:	69,20	:	:	47,71
	1998	46,16	58,71	47,31	30,73	51,39	:	50,57	61,88	52,31	49,39	:	63,88	:	:	40,71
Superphosphate	1996	65,03	84,70	:	58,54	69,53	72,51	:	66,84	:	76,40	:	81,01	:	:	:
	1997	65,10	78,45	:	58,57	68,12	85,67	:	66,82	:	77,06	:	80,94	:	:	

Potassium chloride	1996	33,26	46,25	33,14	:	28,07	27,59	35,44	28,29	25,88	36,42	:	37,71	:	:	25,20
	1997	30,97	29,39	31,82	:	26,02	28,49	37,04	28,56	25,06	36,41	:	37,18	:	:	27,47
	1998	32,31	31,12	31,52	:	26,61	:	34,87	28,59	26,59	36,78	:	36,60	:	:	27,38
D – Fertilisers containing nutrients compound fertilisers (4)																
NPK 20-10-10	1996	:	:	:	:	30,05	:	:	:	:	20,80	:	:	:	:	15,73
	1997	:	:	:	:	30,13	:	:	:	:	20,25	:	:	:	:	:
	1998	:	:	:	:	30,39	:	:	:	:	20,28	:	:	:	:	:
Fertilisers containing nutrients NPK 17-17-17 (bags)	1996	18,74	:	:	17,15	21,38	23,14	23,20	:	23,36	23,13	18,96	28,01	:	:	18,49
	1997	19,03	:	:	17,53	20,60	23,33	23,49	:	21,97	22,49	18,15	27,28	:	:	:
	1998	19,25	:	:	16,92	19,95	:	21,49	:	21,25	22,59	:	26,69	:	:	:
Fertilisers containing nutrients NPK 9-9-28	1996	:	:	15,13	:	15,21	:	:	:	:	14,90	:	:	:	:	11,94
	1997	:	:	13,97	:	14,15	20,15	:	:	:	13,95	:	:	:	:	:
	1998	:	:	13,81	:	14,30	:	:	:	:	14,19	:	:	:	:	:
E – Fuel																
Petrol	1996	79,01	34,21	71,13	72,41	59,62	:	76,50	57,94	:	80,33	69,37	:	:	:	75,73
	1997	82,30	:	71,56	73,54	60,21	:	:	59,87	:	114,52	69,95	:	:	:	97,10
	1998	78,93	:	:	66,43	:	:	79,87	59,12	:	81,97	67,27	:	:	:	105,12
Diesel fuel	1996	19,29	23,36	31,19	51,77	25,02	:	:	34,23	19,92	27,19	56,65	37,26	:	53,33	20,72
	1997	19,34	24,53	31,92	50,63	25,79	:	:	36,28	20,53	26,71	56,71	34,85	:	52,36	24,76
	1998	15,58	21,89	28,38	44,69	24,68	:	:	34,63	16,56	24,31	52,40	31,11	:	47,89	21,72
Heating fuel 1996	19,29	23,05	23,08	35,49	15,10	33,63	31,43	60,82	:	29,69	:	:	22,60	:	:	
	1997	19,34	24,23	23,00	32,26	15,03	:	33,18	64,32	:	30,53	:	:	24,56	:	:
	1998	15,58	20,71	:	26,30	:	:	28,87	61,96	:	28,42	:	:	20,99	:	:

(1) Germany and Sweden: bulk price.
(2) Germany, France and Sweden: bulk price.
(3) Germany, France and Sweden: bulk price.
(4) Price for 100 kg of pure nutrient content, except for compound fertlisers: price per 100 kg of product.
(5) Ammonium nitrate (33 % N): Greece, France and United Kingdom. Germany: bulk price.
(6) Figures for Federal Republic of Germany as constituted before 3 October 1990, including West Berlin.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.3.6. Agricultural wages, input prices ([1]) and producer prices (excluding VAT)

(1990=100)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	% TAV 1998/1990	% TAV 1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Farm wages EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	114,3	117,9	119,7	121,4	126,1	3,0	3,9
Danmark	114,0	117,2	120,9	125,1	129,0	3,2	3,1
Deutschland	116,0	119,1	123,0	126,3	129,0	3,2	2,0
Elláda	142,8	157,6	167,2	175,8	177,8	7,5	1,1
España	134,2	142,5	148,3	154,0	161,2	6,2	4,7
France ([4])	114,2	117,8	122,0	125,5	129,2	3,3	3,0
Ireland	114,9	119,0	126,0	133,1	136,2	4,0	2,3
Italia	123,9	126,5	129,1	131,8	135,1	3,8	2,5
Luxembourg	130,1	134,2	137,5	145,5	145,5	4,8	0,0
Nederland	110,4	114,4	:	:	:	:	:
Österreich	120,6	124,3	127,4	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Suomi/Finland	104,4	116,2	119,6	119,4	122,6	2,6	2,7
Sverige	109,1	114,0	119,4	124,2	129,2	3,3	4,0
United Kingdom	121,4	127,3	129,3	135,6	140,7	4,4	3,8
Price of inputs ([2]) EU-15	107,1	109,9	114,4	115,2	111,9	1,4	- 2,9
Belgique/België	98,5	98,7	103,0	105,0	99,6	- 0,1	- 5,2
Danmark	96,1	96,5	99,7	102,0	100,2	0,0	- 1,9
Deutschland	103,3	103,4	106,4	108,4	103,5	0,4	- 4,5
Elláda	171,0	180,8	197,0	202,2	202,1	9,2	- 0,0
España	110,0	113,7	118,2	120,9	119,5	2,3	- 1,2
France ([4])	101,6	103,3	107,5	109,4	106,2	0,8	- 2,9
Ireland	101,2	102,8	106,7	105,1	102,8	0,3	- 2,2
Italia	113,0	125,0	128,7	126,3	123,0	2,6	- 2,6
Luxembourg	100,8	102,1	105,9	106,3	104,1	0,5	- 2,4
Nederland	98,9	102,2	107,0	107,4	104,0	0,5	- 3,1
Österreich	101,8	99,5	104,5	108,5	105,1	0,6	- 3,1
Portugal	107,3	107,3	106,8	102,1	99,6	- 0,1	- 2,5
Suomi/Finland	107,1	83,6	85,5	87,8	85,4	- 2,0	- 2,7
Sverige	105,4	111,4	119,0	121,7	119,4	2,2	- 1,9
United Kingdom	111,5	115,2	122,2	119,0	114,8	1,7	- 3,5
Producer prices ([3]) EU-15	100,8	105,1	105,5	103,9	101,1	0,1	- 2,7
Belgique/België	94,3	89,6	91,2	92,7	87,8	- 1,6	- 5,4
Danmark	85,8	85,7	86,9	87,4	77,8	- 3,1	- 11,0
Deutschland	91,1	92,0	91,0	91,6	86,3	- 1,8	- 5,8
Elláda	153,6	168,4	180,1	186,2	186,4	8,1	0,1
España	109,1	121,1	120,6	115,2	113,0	1,5	- 1,9
France ([4])	90,0	90,8	90,8	90,6	89,8	- 1,3	- 0,8
Ireland	105,8	108,2	102,8	96,4	95,7	- 0,5	- 0,8
Italia	106,2	116,1	118,4	118,3	117,7	2,1	- 0,6
Luxembourg	85,5	84,4	82,6	84,3	84,2	- 2,1	- 0,1
Nederland	95,2	97,9	99,7	104,7	100,4	0,0	- 4,1
Österreich	98,1	74,1	74,8	76,4	71,6	- 4,1	- 6,3
Portugal	91,7	102,0	101,5	95,3	101,8	0,2	6,9
Suomi/Finland	95,9	71,5	61,3	60,2	59,9	- 6,2	- 0,5
Sverige	97,6	97,8	93,9	91,9	90,9	- 1,2	- 1,1
United Kingdom	106,2	116,0	114,3	98,7	90,1	- 1,3	- 8,7

([1]) The EU index of farm input prices is a Laspeyres index, whereas the deflated price series (see Table 3.1.8) is a Paasche index. The discrepancies between the figures in the two tables are mainly a matter of the differing index formulae.
([2]) Indices of the prices of goods and services of current agricultural consumption.
([3]) Annual indices include fruit and vegetables.
([4]) *Source*: SCEES.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat (Price of inputs' and 'Producer prices' are harmonised indices, whereas 'Farm wages' remain heterogeneous national indices).

3.3.7. EU price indices for feedingstuffs, fertilisers and soil improvement, fuels and lubricants, and investments in machinery (excluding VAT)

(1990=100)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	% TAV 1998/1990	% TAV 1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Feedingstuffs						
EU-15	100,5	105,9	106,4	100,3	- 0,7	- 5,7
Belgique/België	91,7	97,6	101,0	92,2	- 1,1	- 8,8
Danmark	84,0	86,9	91,1	86,4	- 0,7	- 5,1
Deutschland	88,2	94,0	96,2	87,5	- 1,2	- 9,0
Elláda	159,4	172,7	174,8	178,1	0,2	1,9
España	100,9	105,2	106,7	101,9	- 0,6	- 4,5
France	94,9	100,5	104,8	97,0	- 1,0	- 7,5
Ireland	97,0	100,4	97,4	93,5	- 0,5	- 4,0
Italia	121,0	125,2	121,4	117,1	- 0,5	- 3,6
Luxembourg	90,7	94,0	97,1	96,1	- 0,1	- 1,0
Nederland	91,0	95,3	95,4	89,1	- 0,8	- 6,6
Österreich	90,1	109,1	123,7	104,3	- 2,1	- 15,7
Portugal	99,8	101,4	95,2	90,8	- 0,6	- 4,6
Suomi/Finland	69,4	72,0	75,9	72,9	- 0,5	- 4,0
Sverige	89,1	91,4	95,2	88,0	- 1,0	- 7,6
United Kingdom	110,0	118,4	114,1	108,6	- 0,6	- 4,8
Fertilisers and soil improvement						
EU-15	107,6	112,6	108,5	104,4	0,5	- 3,8
Belgique/België	88,1	89,0	85,1	83,4	- 2,2	- 2,0
Danmark	102,5	107,2	101,1	100,4	0,0	- 0,7
Deutschland	102,4	105,3	100,3	95,7	- 0,5	- 4,6
Elláda	212,0	219,1	236,0	240,9	11,6	2,1
EspañÒa	108,8	114,5	112,9	107,0	0,8	- 5,3
France	102,0	106,5	104,4	103,6	0,4	- 0,8
Ireland	99,9	104,6	99,0	94,5	- 0,7	- 4,6
Italia	135,7	141,7	137,6	134,8	3,8	- 2,0
Luxembourg	106,0	105,8	100,5	96,4	- 0,5	- 4,1
Nederland	105,5	108,9	98,1	93,7	- 0,8	- 4,4
Österreich	57,4	55,2	54,2	53,2	- 7,6	- 1,9
Portugal	98,0	106,2	106,7	99,4	- 0,1	- 6,8
Suomi/Finland	96,5	96,1	94,4	91,7	- 1,1	- 2,9
Sverige	107,9	109,1	104,1	103,3	0,4	- 0,8
United Kingdom	102,0	112,8	97,9	83,0	- 2,3	- 15,2
Fuel and lubricants						
EU-15	116,2	125,3	128,6	121,5	2,5	- 5,6
Belgique/België	97,8	105,1	107,6	94,8	- 0,7	- 11,9
Danmark	88,0	97,7	100,8	97,3	- 0,3	- 3,4
Deutschland	108,7	115,5	119,3	109,7	1,2	- 8,1
Elláda	217,4	245,5	246,4	232,1	11,1	- 5,8
España	115,9	117,8	120,1	116,3	1,9	- 3,2
France	96,5	105,4	108,6	98,5	- 0,2	- 9,3
Ireland	96,8	103,4	105,7	102,6	0,3	- 2,9
Italia	146,0	154,5	159,6	156,5	5,8	- 2,0
Luxembourg	91,7	98,3	101,6	94,5	- 0,7	- 7,0
Nederland	97,5	106,9	114,5	113,4	1,6	- 1,0
Österreich	109,0	113,8	116,8	113,5	1,6	- 2,8
Portugal	84,5	87,8	83,7	76,7	- 3,3	- 8,5
Suomi/Finland	90,5	101,4	108,9	99,8	- 0,0	- 8,4
Sverige	130,8	159,9	167,7	159,3	6,0	- 5,0
United Kingdom	107,9	116,1	115,2	111,9	1,4	- 2,8

3.3.7. *(cont.)*

(1990=100)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	% TAV 1998/1990	% TAV 1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Investment in machinery						
EU-15	119,8	124,4	126,7	129,1	3,2	1,8
Belgique/België	119,5	121,2	125,3	129,2	3,3	3,2
Danmark	107,6	109,3	112,1	114,2	1,7	1,8
Deutschland	114,3	115,9	117,0	118,0	2,1	0,8
Elláda	180,0	192,2	194,5	206,1	9,5	6,0
España	106,2	114,4	119,8	127,8	3,1	6,6
France	112,7	115,9	117,1	118,4	2,1	1,1
Ireland	113,3	115,6	116,4	117,9	2,1	1,3
Italia	132,1	141,5	146,2	148,4	5,1	1,6
Luxembourg	114,8	116,5	117,8	118,9	2,2	1,0
Nederland	113,5	116,5	115,6	118,9	2,2	2,9
Österreich	115,1	118,3	120,2	121,9	2,5	1,5
Portugal	149,7	156,8	164,8	169,3	6,8	2,7
Suomi/Finland	94,2	96,6	94,9	97,5	− 0,3	2,8
Sverige	128,5	130,4	131,7	133,4	3,7	1,3
United Kingdom	117,6	122,0	124,2	125,1	2,8	0,7
Investment in structural work						
EU-15	121,8	124,2	127,5	128,5	3,2	0,8
Belgique/België	110,5	111,2	113,0	114,0	1,7	0,9
Danmark	116,0	120,2	123,2	127,3	3,1	3,3
Deutschland	122,9	122,9	122,3	121,5	2,5	− 0,7
Elláda	178,9	189,8	199,6	211,0	9,8	5,7
España	126,9	131,7	136,1	138,5	4,2	1,8
France	110,4	111,7	114,2	114,8	1,7	0,3
Ireland	121,4	124,1	129,4	136,6	4,0	5,6
Italia	123,7	126,0	129,3	128,6	3,2	− 0,6
Luxembourg	114,0	114,1	116,0	118,4	2,1	2,1
Nederland	103,5	104,4	105,6	107,2	0,9	1,6
Österreich	120,1	121,8	123,4	124,8	2,8	1,1
Portugal	169,1	169,1	169,1	169,1	6,8	0,0
Suomi/Finland	90,7	90,0	94,1	95,6	− 0,6	1,6
Sverige	116,7	116,9	117,9	119,1	2,2	1,0
United Kingdom	120,0	121,7	126,5	131,3	3,5	3,8

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.3.8. Market value of agricultural land (parcels)

		ECU/ha (1)				% TAV (real) (2)	
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1979	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Belgique/België (3)	Arable land	12 860	12 289	12 380	12 579	– 3,7	0,8
	Meadow	10 228	10 252	10 563	10 804	– 3,7	1,5
Danmark (4)	Agricultural land	7 608	8 051	8 552	9 801	– 2,0	12,7
BR Deutschland	Agricultural land	17 173	16 680	16 386	17 078	– 2,1	3,2
Deutschland (9)	Agricultural land	11 357	10 646	9 865	9 436	x	– 5,0
Elláda	Agricultural land:						
	– irrigated land	12 212	11 946	12 332	11 822	x	– 2,2
	– Non-irrigated land	4 786	4 746	4 849	4 649	x	– 2,2
España	Agricultural land:						
	– irrigated land	9 877	10 663	11 659	13 578	– 2,2	15,3
	– Non-irrigated land	2 822	3 098	3 394	3 972	– 0,7	15,8
France	Arable land	3 142	3 188	3 191	3 287	– 4,4	2,2
	Natural meadow	2 222	2 233	2 208	2 287	– 5,4	2,7
Ireland (11)	Agricultural land	5 398	6 420	7 177	8 752	– 3,0	25,5
Italia (10)	Agricultural land	10 776	11 965	12 488	12 806	– 2,4	1,4
Luxembourg (8)	Agricultural land	46 690	44 531	41 941	52 929	0,9	25,3
Nederland (5)	Arable land	19 725	20 750	22 661	24 869	– 1,2	8,0
	Meadow	20 153	21 405	22 073	24 914	– 1,1	11,1
Österreich		:	:	:	:	x	x
Portugal		:	:	:	:	x	x
Suomi/Finland	Agricultural land	3 011	2 717	2 820	3 122	x	11,1
Sverige		1 157	1 362	1 480	1 638	x	14,3
United Kingdom:							
– England (6)	Agricultural land	5 777	7 444	9 330	9 081	– 2,1	– 8,0
– Wales (6)	Agricultural land	4 787	5 536	6 421	:	x	x
– Scotland (7)	Agricultural land	2 711	2 431	:	:	x	x
– Northern Ireland (6)	Agricultural land	7 179	6 327	11 351	14 219	0,0	18,4

(1) Converted at current exchange rates.
(2) In national currencies, deflated (implicit CPI).
(3) Weighted average of public and private sales.
(4) Agricultural holdings with buildings (10-100 ha).
(5) Land with vacant possession.
(6) Sales of all agricultural land with vacant possession of more than 5 ha, revised data (2 ha in Northern Ireland).
(7) Price of farms (land and buildings) of more than 5 ha.
(8) Sales of all utilisable agricultural land whether for agricultural or non-agricultural purposes (industrial estates, road building, building plots).
(9) Ex-German Democratic Republic included.
(10) *Source*: INEA.
(11) *Source*: ESRI.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.3.9. **Rents for agricultural land**

	ECU/ha ([1])				% TAV (real) ([2])		Ratio rent/ market value %
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1979	1998/1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Belgique/België							
Arable land	171,87	176,42	174,79	178,41	– 0,7	1,3	1,4
Meadow	164,89	167,74	164,04	164,57	– 1,0	– 0,5	1,5
Danmark							
Agricultural land	270,06	292,01	292,11	296,56	0,2	– 0,1	3,0
Deutschland ([3]) ([4])							
Total rents	249,23	:	217	:	x	x	:
New rents	225,75	:	241,81	:	x	x	:
Elláda ([5])							
Arable land	408,48	428,80	442,41	420,47	– 3,2	– 3,0	3,6
España	:	:	:	:	x	x	:
France ([6])							
Arable land	121,38	123,52	123,70	128,00	– 1,1	2,6	3,9
Luxembourg							
Agricultural land	154,16	151,25	150,99	157,92	– 0,7	3,9	0,3
Nederland ([7])							
Arable land	300,16	310,79	325,67	337,89	0,4	2,1	1,4
Meadow	252,51	259,38	271,39	268,06	0,3	– 2,8	1,1
Österreich							
Arable land	248,44	250,85	244,50	243,39	x	– 1,2	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	x	x	:
Suomi/Finland							
Arable land	149,78	144,13	135,36	:	x	x	:
Sverige							
Arable land	80,26	92,90	96,63	96,68	x	3,3	5,9
United Kingdom ([8])							
– England	127,87	147,28	183,97	192,45	0,4	– 1,2	2,1
– Wales	79,97	93,67	117,65	132,93	1,9	6,7	:
– Scotland	92,30	97,68	119,41	149,19	1,6	18,0	:
– Northern Ireland	235,28	266,65	303,33	303,06	:	– 5,6	2,1

([1]) Converted at current exchange rates.
([2]) In national currencies, deflated (GDP deflator).
([3]) Biannual surveys.
([4]) Data for the Federal Republic of Germany, including West Berlin, as constituted prior to 3 October 1990.
([5]) Most of this land is irrigated.
([6]) Series based on surveys in 1969, 1980 and 1992, updated using the rent index for wheat production.
([7]) Weighted by area across agricultural regions.
([8]) Prices for all kinds of land. Agricultural land.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.3.10. Trend of purchase prices of agricultural inputs (excluding VAT)

	Nominal indices 1990 = 100				% TAV	Deflated indices 1990 = 100				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	112,5	116,9	118,2	116,0	– 1,8	92,8	93,9	93,0	89,8	– 3,5
A. *Consumer goods and services*	109,9	114,4	115,2	111,7	– 3,0	90,9	92,2	91,1	86,8	– 4,7
—Seed, other reproductive material	115,9	117,1	114,4	116,7	2,0	96,9	95,7	91,8	92,1	0,3
—Animals for breeding or production	96,9	93,1	99,6	89,7	– 9,9	80,8	76,1	79,8	70,7	– 11,4
—Energy, lubricants	116,2	125,3	128,6	121,4	– 5,6	92,9	97,4	98,0	91,0	– 7,2
—Fertilisers, soil improvers	107,6	112,6	108,5	104,4	– 3,8	89,4	91,2	86,1	81,5	– 5,3
—Plant protection products	112,1	115,0	115,5	115,2	– 0,2	93,2	93,1	91,7	89,9	– 2,0
—Animal feed	100,5	105,9	106,4	100,3	– 5,7	82,9	85,1	83,9	77,5	– 7,6
—Implements and small tools	113,8	113,5	114,0	115,3	1,1	94,5	91,6	89,9	89,1	– 0,9
—Maintenance and repair of implements	126,9	132,3	136,9	139,3	1,7	105,7	107,5	109,0	108,9	– 0,1
—Maintenance and repair of farm buildings and other structures	121,8	124,1	126,3	128,8	1,9	101,4	101,0	100,6	100,7	0,2
—Veterinary services	113,2	117,1	119,2	121,1	1,6	95,7	96,9	96,8	96,9	0,2
B. *Investment goods and services*	120,6	124,3	127,0	128,8	1,4	98,6	98,8	98,9	98,7	– 0,3
—Machinery and other equipment	119,8	124,4	126,7	129,1	1,8	99,1	100,3	100,1	100,4	0,2
—Costruction	121,8	124,2	127,5	128,5	0,8	97,8	96,6	97,1	96,1	– 1,1

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.3.11. Value added tax (VAT) rates: producer prices ([1]) at 1 January 1999

(%)

		Scheme	
		Normal	Flat-rate ([2])
1	2	3	4
Belgique/België	Most products	6,0	6,0
	Flowers	–	21,0([3])
Danmark	All products	25,0	–
Deutschland	Most products	7,0	10,0
	Wine must, beverages	16,0	16,0
Elláda	Most products	8,0	8,0
	Wine and wine must	18,0	18,0
España	Products used for human and animal feed, other that wine	7,0	4,5
	Wine	16,0	4,5
	All products not used for human or animal consumption	16,0	4,5
	All unprocessed products, except those from independent breeders	–	4,5
France	Most vegetable products	5,5	3,05
	Wine	20,6	–
	All livestock products except animals for meat	–	3,05
	Animals for meat	–	4,0
	Products sold through a producers' group:		
	— fruit, vegetables and wine	–	3,05
	— pigs, eggs and poultry	–	4,0
Ireland	Horses, live cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and cervidae	3,6	3,6
	Other livestock including poultry and fish, carcasses, raw wool, horsehair, bristles, feathers, hides and skins, non-edible horticultural produce	21,0	3,6
	Other agricultural products excluding live animals	0,0	3,6
Italia	Cereals, paddy rice, fresh and dried vegetables, potatoes, fresh and dried fruit, oilseeds for edible oil, olive oil, butter, cheese	4,0	4,0
	Wine and wine must	20,0	12,5/4,0
	Eggs	10,0	9,0
	Cattle	10,0	7,0
	Pigs	10,0	7,5
	Raw milk	10,0	9,0
	All other products	20,0	4,0
Luxembourg	Most products and services	8,0	8,0
	Wine	12,0	12,0
Nederland	Most products	6,0	5,93
Österreich	Most products	10,0	10,0
Portugal	Fresh vegetables, fresh fruit, honey	5,0	–
	Ordinary table wine	5,0	–
	Flowers	17,0	–
	Dried fruit, cut flowers	12,0	–
	All other agricultural products	0,0	–
Suomi/Finland	All products	17,0	–
Sverige	All products	25,0	–
United Kingdom	Products generally used for human and animal consumption (including seeds, seedlings and animals)	0,0	4,0
	Other products and services	17,5	4,0

([1]) The figures are for agriculture in the strict sense, excluding forestry. The most important products are given only as examples.
([2]) The flat-rate schemes applicable to agriculture are all designed to offset on a general sales-related basis the VAT paid on purchases of agricultural inputs.
([3]) VAT on flowers sold by auction is invoiced at 19,5 %. Growers covered by the flat-rate scheme receive only the normal flat-rate of 6 %, the remaining 13,5 % being payable to the central tax authority by the purchaser.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.3.12. **Value added tax (VAT) rates: input prices at** 1 January 1999

(%)

Belgique/België	Purchase and tenancy of land	(1)
	Animal feedingstuffs, seeds, fertilisers, liming, agricultural services, veterinary services	6,0
	Coal (solid fuel)	12,0
	Construction and maintenance of farm buildings	21,0
	Farm equipment, pesticides	21,0
	Road diesel fuel, petrol, liquefied petroleum gas for non-agricultural purposes	21,0
	Diesel fuel for agricultural purposes, light fuel oil, natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, electricity	21,0
Danmark	Purchase of land and buildings	0,0
	All products	25,0
Deutschland	Purchase of farmland	(1)
	Inputs of agricultural origin (animal feedingstuffs, seeds and propagating material, breeding stock)	7,0
	Inputs of industrial origin (fertilisers, pesticides, fuel and power, buildings and machinery, building materials and accessories), non-agricultural services	16,0
Elláda	Purchase and tenancy of land, manual workers' wages, insurance premiums	(1)
	Seed animal feedingstuffs, breeding stock, fertilisers, pesticides, phytopharmaceutical products	8,0
	Most farm equipment, maintenance and repair of machinery, installations and buildings, electricity, lubricants, liquefied gases, asbestos cement piping, wire fencing	18,0
	Motor fuels	18,0
España	Purchase and tenancy of agricultural land	(1)
	Inputs of industrial origin, pharmaceuticals	7,0
	Inputs of industrial origin	16,0
	Most services	7,0
France (2)	Non-processed agricultural products (including breeding stock), work under contract	5,5
	Fertilisers, animal feedingstuffs, pesticides	5,5
	Motor fuel, certain building work and services provided by persons eligible for the special deduction, purchase and maintenance of farm equipment, construction and maintenance of farm buildings	20,6 (3)
Ireland	Animal feedingstuffs, fertilisers (put up in quantities of 10 kg or more), cereals, beet, hay, cake, etc., seeds and propagating material of products used for food, veterinary products for oral administration	0,0
	Concrete and blocks of concrete	12,5
	Electricity, solid fuels, diesel fuel for heating, diesel fuel for tractors, gas for heating and lighting	12,5
	Most services	12,5
	Machinery repairs	12,5
	Fertilisers (quantities less than 10 kg), pesticides, disinfectants and detergents, veterinary products for injection and veterinary equipment, farm equipment including tractors, building materials, second-hand goods, petrol and lubricants, motor vehicle and motorcycles, other services (transport, storage, hiring of equipment)	21,0

3.3.12. *(cont.)*

Italia	Agricultural loans, rural leases	(1)
	Animal feedingstuffs of vegetable origin	2,0
	Agricultural work under contract	10,0
	Fertilisers	4,0
	Animal feedingstuffs of animal origin, seeds, breeding stock, pesticides, products of mineral and chemical origin and additives for animal feed	10,0
	Fuels and lubricants/pharmaceuticals	10,0
	Equipment and machinery, gas and electricity, lubricants, building materials, most services	20,0
Luxembourg	Lease, hire and transfer of movable property	(1)
	Inputs: seeds and propagating material, livestock and livestock products, animal feedingstuffs, fertilisers, plant protection products, pharmaceuticals, agricultural services, e.g. artificial insemination	3,0
	Gas and electricity	6,0
	Services rendered by professional personnel (veterinary medicine), solid mineral fuel, mineral oils and timber to be used as fuel, unleaded petrol	12,0
	Farm machinery and equipment, construction and maintenance of farm buildings, motor fuel other than unleaded petrol, certain services (transport)	15,0
Nederland	Indemnity insurance, purchase, renting and tenancy of immovable property (except sale by builder)	(1)
	Seeds, fertilisers, fuel for hothouses, animal feedingstuffs, breeding stock, some services, pesticides, pharmaceuticals, work under contract, equipment	6,0
	Telecommunications, veterinary services, motor fuels and other fuels, structural work, maintenance and repair of farm buildings, machinery, tractors and equipment, small items of equipment and accessories, transport services, petrol, electricity	17,5
Österreich	Diesel fuel for heating, gas, electricity	20,0
	Animal feedingstuffs, fertilisers, water	10,0
	Purchase and tenancy of land	0,0
Portugal	Fertilisers and crop protection products, animal feedingstuffs and seeds, live animals, machinery, equipment and tractors	5,0
	Electricity, fuels and gas	5,0
	Maintenance and repair of machinery/petrol, coal	17,0
Suomi/Finland	Most products	22,0
	Animal feedingstuffs	17,0
Sverige	All goods and services	25,0
United Kingdom	Interest relief grants on purchase and renting of land, insurance, financial costs	(1)
	Most products generally used for human consumption and animal consumption, including seeds, propagating material and animals reared for the purpose, water	0,0
	Power fuels and other fuels (except road diesel fuel and petrol), domestic electricity	5,0
	Road diesel fuel, lubricants, petrol, fertilisers, chemicals, purchase and maintenance of agricultural machinery	17,5
	Purchase of motor vehicles	17,5

(1) Exempt.
(2) Reimbursement at a subsequent stage.
(3) 50% deductible from 1.1.1986.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.3.13. **Producer prices in the Member States** (1998)

(ECU/100 kg)

	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. *Crop products*														
Common wheat	10,41	11,31	11,07	14,70	14,06	11,30	10,15	14,54	10,54	10,50	13,14	14,22	11,20	11,24
Durum wheat	:	:	:	19,63	15,16	15,22	:	17,81	:	15,09	15,12	:	:	:
Rye	9,01	10,76	10,09	:	11,85	11,06	:	12,89	10,14	10,33	11,90	14,58	10,70	:
Barley	:	11,98	9,99	13,60	11,52	10,51	9,59	14,02	10,63	9,92	12,15	12,20	10,36	10,42
Oats	9,52	10,70	9,01	19,81	12,94	10,23	9,93	18,17	11,22	9,16	20,82	14,07	9,93	9,76
Maize	:	:	12,40	15,25	13,73	10,66	:	14,40	:	10,50	12,89	:	:	:
Potatoes	11,14	19,38	10,22	33,21	17,82	11,78	:	23,83	14,64	10,47	17,57	23,23	18,42	18,21
Sugarbeet	45,79	43,86	:	40,01	46,86	:	52,71	51,02	59,02	40,85	47,20	:	:	:
Dessert apples (1)	28,26	62,31	38,16	41,47	32,56	49,53	:	30,89	27,93	24,61	34,49	104,30	:	63,79
Dessert pears (1)	58,27	69,93	44,98	71,70	49,67	68,62	:	40,26	56,31	50,38	79,95	:	:	61,10
Table grapes (1)	:	:	:	95,21	48,46	126,03	:	58,69	:	:	92,65	:	:	:
Oranges (1)	:	:	:	25,11	17,81	:	:	25,75	:	:	28,97	:	:	:
Cauliflowers (2)	32,63	:	26,18	56,56	29,94	:	42,42	46,50	52,26	25,77	31,18	:	:	42,15
Lettuces (2)	33,38	:	54,86	25,10	26,72	:	:	51,01	48,21	37,00	51,78	:	:	:
Asparagus (2)	:	:	395,18	:	152,40	:	:	198,32	279,77	654,73	:	:	:	575,87
Tomatoes (2)	:	:	58,22	69,18	48,53	:	:	48,84	:	47,49	:	:	:	:
Carrots (2)	:	:	26,15	31,46	18,67	:	25,31	41,25	25,23	15,59	23,21	:	:	30,60
Onions (2)	30,18	34,00	17,13	33,69	13,00	47,41	43,51	37,00	:	22,45	38,44	45,30	:	33,07
Dry peas	:	:	:	:	18,99	11,24	:	46,04	0,00	:	:	24,96	:	23,28
Dry beans	:	:	:	150,61	136,44	:	:	99,46	:	:	64,45	:	:	:
2. *Livestock products*														
Calves (3)	292,12	:	:	193,62	188,05	324,37	:	268,34	278,42	269,01	247,31	275,33	:	:
Pigs (3)	120,95	109,08	106,14	:	:	:	:	:	:	104,80	127,45	127,87	132,91	111,67
Poultry carcasses (class A)	:	:	144,73	:	112,52	:	:	131,01	:	185,14	:	:	177,55	:
Whole drinking milk	:	:	44,05	89,85	48,99	:	79,98	87,44	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cream	:	:	:	225,12	198,58	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Butter	340,57	387,64	352,10	447,28	339,75	:	:	368,79	340,14	:	:	324,28	368,22	327,70

(1) All varieties.
(2) All qualities.
(3) Carcass weight — Class I.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.3.14. Institutional prices in national currency, expressed as indices in real terms for all agricultural products

(1990/91 = 100)

	1995/96 ([1])	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	71,7	70,2	70,8	70,0	68,5
Danmark	77,9	73,9	71,9	70,3	67,7
Deutschland	71,0	70,3	71,5	70,9	69,6
Elláda	74,0	70,0	66,1	68,3	64,6
España	93,2	86,9	83,8	82,3	80,0
France	79,5	78,1	77,4	76,1	74,9
Ireland	80,3	78,6	70,0	71,9	70,6
Italia	115,7	96,5	91,2	90,3	88,1
Luxembourg	76,1	74,6	74,0	72,2	70,9
Nederland	75,5	74,4	75,0	73,7	71,6
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	65,5	63,1	61,8	61,1	60,1
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	87,0	83,9	70,3	66,4	64,9

([1]) Since the beginning of the 1992/93 marketing year, certain CMOs have been reformed, and farmers have been compensated for the fall in institutional prices by direct aid.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.4.1. Budgetary expenditure on the common agricultural policy

	Unit	1996	1997	1998	1999 (1)	2000 (2)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EU budget	Mio ECU	80 456,5	80 003,4	79 244,6	83 978,4	83 310,0
Guideline	Mio ECU	40 828,0	41 805,0	43 263,0	45 188,0	46 546,0
1. EAGGF — Guarantee	Mio ECU	39 107,7	40 423,4	38 748,0	40 440,0	40 526,0
— Plant products	Mio ECU	24 876,6	26 263,1	26 669,6	26 982,0	25 646,0
— Animal products	Mio ECU	12 208,4	11 575,3	9 736,0	9 666,0	9 574,0
— Ancillary expenditure (and income aid) (6)	Mio ECU	170,4	520,2	495,4	1 500,0	1 719,0
— Accompanying measures (rural development) (6)	Mio ECU	1 852,3	2 064,8	1 846,9	2 597,0	3 587,0
— Monetary reserve	Mio ECU	(500)	(500)	(500)	(500)	(500)
2. EAGGF — Guidance	Mio ECU	3934,5	4132,0	4366,9	5545,0 (3)	2 618,5 (4) (5)
3. Other agricultural expenditure	Mio ECU	109,8	158,9	158,3	145,8	49,5 (p)
4. Total agricultural expenditure	Mio ECU	43 152,0	44 714,3	43 273,2	46 130,8	43 194,0
Changes under the common agricultural policy:	Mio ECU	2 023,8	2 239,4	1 856,6	2 134,5 (7)	2 264,9 (7)
— ordinary levies	Mio ECU	810,1	873,4	693,2	1 054,5	1 102,2
— sugar levies	Mio ECU	1 213,7	1 366,0	1 163,4	1 080,0	1 162,7
Net cost of the CAP:	Mio ECU	41 128,2	42 474,9	41 416,6	43 996,3	40 929,1
— as % of GDP	%	:	:	0,52	0,58 *	0,52
— per head in the EU	EUR	:	:	:	0,121892	0,114522

(1) Appropriations available.
(2) Appropriations entered in the 2000 draft budget.
(3) Including amounts under the Community initiatives programme.
(4) Draft budget, first reading.
(5) Not including amounts under the Community initiatives programme.
(6) Major budgetary changes for the financial year 2000.
(7) Forecasts.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.4.2. EAGGF Guarantee and Guidance expenditure, by Member State

(Mio ECU)

	EAGGF Guarantee expenditure (1)					EAGGF Guidance expenditure (2)				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EU-15	x	34 502,7	39 107,8	40 675,0	38 748,0	x	3 609,0	3 930,2	4 132,3	4 366,6
Belgique/België	1 170,4	1 622,1	1 145,6	972,6	851,3	58,6	40,0	39,8	32,5	40,2
Danmark	1 278,4	1 389,4	1 355,7	1 235,3	1 154,0	42,5	16,7	29,1	17,2	27,4
Deutschland	5 179,9	5 380,0	6 048,2	5 774,8	5 553,0	679,2	807,9	805,1	718,6	839,0
Elláda	2 718,9	2 438,8	2 816,8	2 729,8	2 556,8	266,3	463,8	328,3	339,0	374,4
España	4 408,3	4 562,3	4 046,9	4 594,1	5 293,5	544,8	709,5	695,0	925,3	788,2
France	8 001,2	8 376,6	9 557,6	9 141,7	9 007,2	619,8	347,8	526,3	633,1	600,3
Ireland	1 480,0	1 417,5	1 699,5	2 034,2	1 632,6	178,3	157,3	261,1	285,2	111,1
Italia	3 460,6	3 364,3	4 219,9	5 121,4	4 129,2	263,2	454,2	428,1	580,1	753,1
Luxembourg	12,1	14,0	19,7	22,6	17,4	9,8	6,0	4,3	1,1	12,2
Nederland	1 916,0	1 929,7	1 535,4	1 756,7	1 372,7	32,1	13,1	27,3	13,6	8,3
Österreich	x	86,1	1 212,2	858,6	842,5	x	97,7	122,6	84,5	127,7
Portugal	708,4	705,7	645,4	654,9	637,4	510,5	282,7	379,4	309,3	444,1
Suomi/Finland	x	61,9	647,5	568,3	575,7	x	109,8	102,4	129,3	98,8
Sverige	x	75,1	622,2	745,2	770,1	x	24,7	65,4	14,4	60,9
United Kingdom	2 939,0	2 954,0	3 468,2	4 401,2	4 314,2	130,5	74,1	116,0	45,7	75,2
Community (3)	139,0	125,2	67,0	63,6	40,3	:	3,7	4,1	3,4	5,6

(1) Adjusted for expenditure against carryovers and the financial consequences of clearance of accounts decisions.
(2) Expenditure from appropriations for commitment.
(3) Community initiative programme. Leader II programme. European Association for Information on Local Development (EAILD) involving the 15 Member States.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.4.3.1. EAGGF Guarantee expenditure, by product

Products 2000 draft budget heading	1998		1999 (1)		2000 (2)	
	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arable crops	17 945,2	46,3	17 831,0	44,1	16 534,0	40,8
of which: — cereals	13 341,2		13 672,0		12 945,0	
— oilseeds	2 368,6		2 204,0		1 247,0	
— protein plants	617,8		661,0		640,0	
— other cereals	355,1		p.m.		p.m.	
— set-aside	1 262,6		1 294,0		1 702,0	
Refunds	429,4		877,0		783,0	
Intervention, of which:		17 515,8		16 954,0		15 751,0
— aid (ha),	14 899,1		14 632,0		13 017,0	
— storage of cereals	1 083,9		650,0		712,0	
Sugar	1 776,6	4,6	1 937,0	4,8	1 842,0	4,5
Refunds	1 265,5		1 412,0		1 362,0	
Intervention, of which:	513,7		525,0		480,0	
— refund of storage costs	349,5		362,0		318,0	
Olive oil	2 237,0	5,8	2 233,0	5,5	2 347,0	5,8
Refunds	24,9		18,0		14,0	
Intervention	2 212,1		2 215,0		2 333,0	
Dried fodder aud dried vegetables	378,0	1,0	388,0	1,0	378,0	0,9
Refunds	–		–		–	
Intervention, of which:	378,0		388,0		378,0	
— dried fodder	307,3		315,0		308,0	
— dried vegetables	70,4		73,0		70,0	
Textile plants and silkworms, of which:	869,8	2,2	968,0	2,4	919,0	2,3
— flax and hemp	108,5		155,0		156,0	
— cotton		761,0		812,0		762,0
Fruit and vegetables	1 509,5	3,9	1 661,0	4,1	1 654,0	4,1
Refunds	58,3		65,0		60,0	
— fresh	40,8		55,0		50,0	
— processed	17,5		10,0		10,0	
Intervention	1 842,0		1 596,0		1 501,5	
— fresh	799,9		843,0		849,0	
— processed	652,5		753,0		745,0	
Wine	700,0	1,8	661,0	1,6	707,0	1,7
Refunds	41,2		35,0		43,0	
Intervention, of which:		658,8		626,0		664,0
— aid for private storage	54,9		51,0		50,0	
— distillation	247,0		205,0		239,0	
— compulsory distillation of the by-products of wine-making	65,8		66,0		63,0	
Tobacco	870,3	2,2	980,0	2,4	962,0	2,4
Refunds	–		–		–	
Intervention	870,3		980,0		962,0	
Other sectors or agricultural products, of which:	258,1	0,7	290,0	0,7	303,0	0,7
— rice	152,3		183,0		199,0	
— seeds	93,3		93,0		91,0	
— hops	12,8		13,0		13,0	
Milk products	2 596,7	6,7	2 581,0	6,4	2 643,0	6,5
Refunds	1 426,7		1 259,0		1 417,0	
Intervention, of which:	1 170,0		1 322,0		1 226,0	
— aids for skimmed milk	654,1		653,0		665,0	
— skimmed milk storage	89,8		45,0		8,0	
— butter storage	– 22,5		28,0		30,0	
— butter disposal	–		–		–	
— contribution milk producers	– 214,0		p.m.		p.m.	
Beef/veal	5 160,6	13,3	4 916,0	12,2	4 654,0	11,5
Refunds	774,5		834,0		821,0	
Intervention, of which:	4 386,1		4 082,0		3 833,0	
— public and private storage	145,4		44,0		– 7,0	
— suckler cow premiums	1 652,6		1 660,0		1 645,0	
— special premium	1 340,8		1 320,0		1 266,0	

3.4.3.1. *(cont.)*

Products 2000 draft budget heading	1998		1999 (1)		2000 (2)	
	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	1 534,6	4,0	1 755,0	4,3	2 015,0	5,0
Refunds	–		–		–	
Intervention	1 534,6		1 755,0		2 015,0	
Pigmeat, eggs and poultrymeat	327,9	0,8	365,0	0,9	232,0	0,6
Refunds	165,2		317,0		232,0	
Intervention	162,7		48,0		0,0	
Other measures for livestock products	1,3	0,0	29,0	0,1	10,0	0,0
Fishery products	10,5	0,0	20,0	0,0	20,0	0,0
Refunds	–		–		–	
Intervention	10,9		20,0		20,0	
Refunds on certain goods obtained by processing agricultural products	553,1	1,4	550,0	1,4	500,0	1,2
Total market organisations	36 729,2	94,8	37 165,0	91,9	35 720,0	88,1
Food programmes	333,7	0,9	348,0	0,9	311,0	0,8
POSEI programmes	200,3	0,5	246,0	0,6	242,0	0,6
Veterinary and plant-health measures	p.m.	0,0	p.m.	–	104,0	0,3
Control and prevention measures	70,1	0,2	46,0	0,1	59,0	0,1
Clearance of accounts	– 654,8	– 1,7	– 510,0	– 1,3	– 400,0	– 1,0
Promotional measures	45,0	0,1	77,0	0,2	70,0	0,2
Other measures	178,1	0,5	266,0	0,7	783,0	1,9
Rural development	1 847,0	4,8	2 597,0	6,4	3 587,0	8,9
Grand total	38 748,6	100,0	40 440,0	100,0	40 526,0	100,0

(1) Appropriations under 1999 budget.
(2) Appropriations in the 2000 draft budget.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.4.4. Breakdown of expenditures (financial year 1998) and of appropriations (financial year 1999) by sector, according to the economic nature of the measures (EAGGF Guarantee)

1998 budget heading	Chapter Article Item	1998 - Mio ECU (1)(2)										
		Expenditure	Market support								Direct aids	Other
			Export refunds	Storage	Guidance premiums	Processing/ marketing aid	Consumption aid	Other	Withdrawals from the market + similar operations and	Total	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Arable crops	B1-10	17 945,2	429,4	1 083,9	0,0	279,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	1 793,2	16 161,8	- 9,8
Sugar	B1-11	1 776,6	1 265,5	349,5	0,0	151,4	0,0	12,8	0,0	1 779,1	0,0	- 2,5
Olive oil	B1-12	2 266,7	24,9	27,0	0,0	33,8	136,0	0,0	0,0	221,7	1 993,5	51,5
Dried fodder and dried vegetables	B1-13	377,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	70,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	70,4	307,3	- 0,2
Textile plants	B1-14	869,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	869,8	0,0
Fruit and vegetables	B1-15	1 509,5	58,3	0,0	67,3	539,7	0,0	0,0	138,3	803,7	311,7	394,1
Wine	B1-16	700,0	41,2	199,3	15,1	131,8	0,0	0,0	312,9	700,3	0,0	- 0,4
Tobacco	B1-17	870,3	0,0	0,0	84,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	84,0	787,2	- 0,9
Other sectors	B1-18	354,0	49,6	62,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	95,9	0,0	207,7	146,6	- 0,3
Milk and milk products	B1-20	2 596,7	1 426,7	140,9	5,5	0,0	1 238,1	0,0	0,0	2 811,2	0,0	- 214,5
Beef/veal	B1-21	5 160,6	774,5	145,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	919,8	4 253,4	- 12,7
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	B1-22	1 534,6	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	1 534,9	- 0,6
Pigmeat	B1-23	237,7	74,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	74,5	0,0	163,2
Pigmeat, eggs and poultrymeat	B1-23	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eggs and poultrymeat	B1-24	90,2	90,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	90,7	0,0	- 0,5
Other measures in favour of animal products	B1-25	95,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	93,7	0,0	93,7	0,0	1,4
Fishery products	B1-26	21,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,7	10,9	21,6	0,0	- 0,5
Non-Annex II products	B1-30	553,1	556,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	556,1	0,0	- 3,0
Food programmes	B1-31	333,7	35,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	108,9	190,7	0,0	334,6	0,0	- 0,9
POSEI programmes	B1-32	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Interest, prefinancing	B1-34	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Control and prevention measures	B1-36	40,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	40,4
Clearance of accounts	B1-37	- 654,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	- 654,8
Promotion measures	B1-38	45,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	45,0
Other measures	B1-39	177,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	177,4
Income aid	B1-40	0,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,0
Accompanying measures	B1-50	1 847,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1 849,8	- 2,9
Total EAGGF - Guarantee	B1	38 748,1	4 826,4	2 008,4	172,0	1 207,0	1 483,0	403,8	462,1	10 562,6	28 216,7	- 31,2
%		100,00	12,46%	5,18%	0,44%	3,11%	3,83%	1,04%	1,19%	27,26%	72,82%	- 0,08%

(1) The expenditure items are taken from Member States' returns made under the advance payments system and are charged to a given financial year under Article 100 of the Financial Regulation.

(2) Expenditure charged against the 1998 budget.

(3) Appropriations entered in the 1999 budget.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.4.4. *(cont.)*

	1999 – Mio ECU (¹)									
		Market support							Direct ais	
Initial appropriations	Export refunds	Storage	Guidance premiuns	Processing/ marketing aid	Consumption aid	Other	Withdrawals from the market + similar operations	Total	Total	Other
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
17 831,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1 937,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2 251,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
388,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
968,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1 661,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
661,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
980,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
305,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2 581,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
4 916,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1 755,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
365,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
29,0										
20,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
550,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
348,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
231,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
28,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– 510,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
77,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
266,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
205,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2 597,0										
40 440,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
– 100,00	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

3.4.5. Quantity and value of products in public storage

EU-15

	Situation at 31.12.1996		Situation at 31.12.1997		Situation at 30.10.1998	
	Quantity (1 000 t)	Value (Mio ECU) ([1])	Quantity (1 000 t)	Value (Mio ECU) ([1])	Quantity (1 000 t)	Value (Mio ECU) ([1])
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Common wheat	340,3	31,5	450,9	47,4	2 094,2	172,7
Non-breadmaking common wheat	0,0	0,0	–	–	0,0	0,0
Barley	315,3	25,9	797,1	70,8	7 734,9	387,7
Rye	498,0	35,1	959,4	74,7	2 566,6	116,9
Durum wheat	55,8	2,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Maize	0,0	0,0	21,9	2,2	706,6	57,4
Sorghum	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	43,0	3,5
Rice	0,0	0,0	151,4	36,0	457,6	93,5
Triticale	0,0	0,0	–	–	–	–
Total cereals, rice included	1 209,4	95,3	2 380,7	231,0	13 603,0	831,6
Olive oil	12,4	7,5	11,4	7,1	93,3	119,3
Rape	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sunflower		–	–	–	–	–
Leaf tobacco	–	–	–	–	–	–
Processed tobacco	p.m.	p.m.	–	–	–	–
Baled tobacco	0,1	0,1	–	–	–	–
Total tobacco	0,1	0,1	–	–	–	–
Skimmed-milk powder	124,7	106,9	142,2	113,8	204,8	169,4
Butter	39,3	43,2	28,2	26,2	3,6	3,3
Grana Padano (cheese)	0,0	0,0	–	–	–	–
Total milk products	164,0	150,1	170,4	140,1	208,4	172,6
Beef carcasses	250,7	158,2	341,9	205,1	295,3	150,2
Boned beef	182,9	136,5	280,8	164,0	248,7	122,4
Total beef	433,6	294,7	622,6	369,1	544,0	272,6
Alcohol ([2])	872,6	4,8	578,6	2,0	490,0	1,8
General total	–	552,5	–	749.2	–	1 398,0

([1]) The product values take account of financial depreciation.
([2]) 1 000 hl.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.4.9. **Implementation of budget by Objective (EAGGF Guidance Section)** (1998)

(1 000 ECU)

	Total	CCA Objective 1 (1)	Objective 5a (2)	Objective 5b (3)	Objective 6 (4)	Leader	Interreg	REGIS	Envireg	PEACE	POSEI	Article 8/ Article 22	Transitional (5) (6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A. Commitments													
Belgique/België	40,223	0,000	35,384	3,482		1,357	0,000					0,000	0,000
Danmark	27,442		27,442	0,000		0,000	0,000					0,000	0,000
Deutschland	839,363	559,152	231,188	31,705		7,604	9,184					0,530	0,000
Elláda	374,463	352,147				22,215	0,000					0,000	0,101
España	788,218	598,351	92,606	25,142		45,184	26,935	0,000				0,000	0,000
France	600,304	86,180	307,306	200,367		0,000	0,098	6,313				0,040	0,000
Ireland	111,077	104,457				5,273	1,347			0,000		0,000	0,000
Italia	753,040	367,455	139,626	238,531		0,000	0,000					0,000	7,428
Luxembourg	12,216		12,216	0,000		0,000	0,000					0,000	0,000
Nederland	8,287	2,432	0,360	5,297		0,198	0,000					0,000	0,000
Österreich	127,731	0,000	94,123	32,996		0,612	0,000					0,000	0,000
Portugal	444,116	410,661				28,079	5,376	0,000				0,000	0,000
Suomi/Finland	98,778		63,056	13,310	22,164	0,248	0,000					0,000	0,000
Sverige	60,887		28,337	3,514	29,036	0,000	0,000					0,000	0,000
United Kingdom	75,221	21,973	34,650	8,456		0,000	1,753			7,942		0,447	0,000
Other	5,574					5,574							
Total	4366,940	2502,808	1066,294	562,800	51,200	116,344	44,693	6,313		7,942		1,017	7,529
B. Payments													
Belgique/België	49,165	6,640	38,729	2,951		0,678	0,000					0,167	0,000
Danmark	22,072		21,847	0,000		0,137	0,000					0,088	0,000
Deutschland	747,420	538,409	137,486	42,385		19,352	7,524					0,181	2,083
Elláda	274,876	267,230				7,637	0,000					0,009	0,000
España	677,099	510,238	57,960	65,268		28,791	13,848	0,000				0,095	0,899
France	668,121	68,243	363,114	207,882		16,039	0,000	12,617				0,226	0,000
Ireland	236,909	233,134				3,109	0,535			0,000		0,131	0,000

Italia	336,313	161,783	21,472	142,256		0,000	0,000		0,000			0,309	10,493
Luxembourg	5,920		5,885	0,000		0,035	0,000					0,000	0,000
Nederland	15,606	2,990	6,298	5,706		0,607	0,000					0,005	0,000
Österreich	113,782	0,000	74,497	33,628		4,338	1,233					0,086	0,000
Portugal	374,527	349,581				21,628	2,685	0,601			0,000	0,032	0,000
Suomi/Finland	36,825		20,864	0,000	13,266	2,608	0,000					0,087	0,000
Sverige	62,474		24,888	11,408	25,491	0,000	0,454					0,233	0,000
United Kingdom	64,422	21,755	29,706	8,513		0,676	1,092			2,276		0,404	0,000
Other	2,660					2,660							
Total	3688,191	2160,003	802,746	519,997	38,757	108,295	27,371	13,218		2,276		2,053	13,475

(1) The contribution of the EAGGF Guidance Section to all the agricultural measures implemented in the countries/regions given in Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88.

(2) The contribution of the EAGGF Guidance Section to measures applicable in all Member States (horizontal measures) implemented in countries/regions not covered by Objective 1 and 6.

(3) The contribution of the EAGGF Guidance Section to measures implemented in regions selected by the Commission under Decision 89/426/EEC.

(4) The contribution of the EAGGF Guidance Section to all the agricultural measures carried out in the countries or regions listed in Annex 1 to Protocol No 6 to Council Decision 95/1/EC, Euratom, ECSC of 1 January 1995.

(5) The contribution of the EAGGF Guidance Section to measures applicable in certain countries/regions (regional measures) not covered by Objectives 1, 6 or 5(b) in force before 1 January 1989 and certain expenditure under Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 4256/88 which cannot be charged to one or other of the three objectives to which this Fund contributes.

(6) Also including payments made in respect of commitments entered into before 1989 when the rules made no provision for a breakdown by Objectives.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.1.1. **Employment in agriculture: statistical sources and applications**

There are several sources of Community statistics enabling employment in agriculture to be measured from various viewpoints, including *employment* statistics proper (sample survery of the labour force, annual employment estimates) and *agricultural* statistics (structural surveys of agricultural holdings). Methods and concepts vary from one source to another, and the purpose of this introduction is to help the user to choose, among the statistics given in the subsequent tables, those which will provide him with the information he seeks.

EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE AND IN THE OTHER SECTORS

One approach to the problem of employment in agriculture consists in considering it as a part of overall employment and comparing it with employment in the other economic sectors. The relevant information comes from employment statistics; in these figures, the persons employed are assigned to that economic sector in which they mainly work, and the characteristics of employment are measured according to identical concepts from one sector to another. Changes over time in numbers employed in the various sectors, and, in particular, in agriculture, are measured on the basis of *annual employment estimates* (Tables 3.5.1.2 and 3.5.1.3). For detailed information on the structure of employment in agriculture compared with that of other sectors (breakdown by sex, by occupational status, by working time, or by age), reference must be made to the *sample survey of manpower*, which provides a ‘photograph’ of employment in any given year (Table 3.5.1.4.).

EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

Only the statistics which have just been presented allow a proper comparison of employment in agriculture with employment in the other sectors. However, they do not cover all persons employed in agriculture: an important feature of farming is that so many farmers and farm workers work only part time and often also have other jobs. In the employment statistics, such persons are not classified as working in agriculture.

A full measure of employment in agriculture is provided by the *surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings*; it should be noted that the information from this source enables employment in agriculture to be analysed as such but that, as it is established according to specific definitions, it cannot be compared with employment data for other sectors.

These surveys cover all persons employed on holdings, whether farming is their main activity or not; they also record working hours and any other remunerated work outside farming. They thus enable employment on agricultural holdings to be measured fully, and part-time and combined other employment to be analysed. By conversion of the numbers of person employed into full-time equivalent workers (‘annual work units’ – AWU), the data on working hours give information on the actual volume of labour devoted to farming, the only valid measure of the labour contribution to agriculture, in view of the scale of part-time working (Tables 3.5.1.5 and 3.5.1.6).

3.5.1.2. Persons employed ([1]) in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing (1970-98)

	x 1 000				% TAV			
	1970	1980	1990	1998	1980/1970	1990/1970	1990/1980	1998/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EU-15	:	12 730	9 562	:	x	x	– 2,8	:
Belgique/België	177	116	119	86	– 4,1	– 2,5	0,3	– 4,0
Danmark	266	200	147	99	– 2,8	– 3,8	– 3,0	– 4,8
Deutschland	2 262	1 403	1 081	988	– 4,7	– 4,7	– 2,6	– 1,1
Elláda	1 280	1 016	889	704	– 2,3	– 2,3	– 1,3	– 2,9
España	3 662	2 229	1 496	1 041	– 4,8	– 5,7	– 3,9	– 4,4
France	2 751	1 821	1 394	993	– 4,0	– 4,3	– 2,6	– 4,2
Ireland	283	209	173	:	– 3,0	– 3,2	– 1,9	:
Italia	3 878	2 899	1 913	1 293	– 2,9	– 4,5	– 4,1	– 4,8
Luxembourg	14	9	6	5	– 4,3	– 5,4	– 4,0	– 2,3
Nederland	:	244	297	246	x	x	2,0	– 2,3
Österreich	553	323	269	235	– 5,2	– 4,6	– 1,8	– 1,7
Portugal	:	1 122	840	654	x	x	– 2,9	– 3,1
Suomi/Finland	538	314	207	155	– 5,2	– 6,0	– 4,1	– 3,6
Sverige	314	211	154	121	– 3,9	– 4,5	– 3,1	– 3,0
United Kingdom	:	614	577	463	x	x	– 0,6	– 2,7

([1]) 'Persons employed' include all persons working for remuneration or self-employed, plus unpaid family workers. Persons employed in more than one economic sector are counted only in the sector in which they mainly work.

NB: Former GDR not included before 1991.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat (annual employment and labour force statistics).

3.5.1.3. Employment in agriculture and in other sectors

		1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total civilian employment (1 000 persons)	EU-15	:	:	:	148 408	149 147	149 523	:
	Belgique/België	3 546	3 610	3 675	3 793	3 791	3 838	3 857
	Danmark	2 315	2 460	2 630	2 601	2 623	2 664	2 672
	Deutschland	26 169	26 528	28 825	35 782	35 634	35 299	35 537
	Elláda	3 134	3 356	3 719	3 821	3 868	3 853	3 967
	España	12 433	11 551	12 578	12 027	12 342	12 706	13 161
	France	20 328	21 443	22 098	22 057	22 195	22 149	22 461
	Ireland	1 045	1 141	1 123	1 262	1 308	1 369	:
	Italia	19 218	20 313	21 215	19 943	20 013	20 032	20 065
	Luxembourg	140	157	186	162	165	169	170
	Nederland	:	4 970	6 268	6 782	6 932	6 765	7 053
	Österreich	2 953	3 035	3 406	3 675	3 617	3 609	3 626
	Portugal	:	3 924	4 479	4 417	4 431	4 523	4 763
	Suomi/Finland	2 207	2 318	2 457	2 016	2 064	2 112	2 174
	Sverige	3 854	4 159	4 485	4 134	3 988	3 912	3 942
	United Kingdom	24 381	25 136	26 916	25 936	26 177	26 522	26 800
	USA	78 678	99 303	118 793	133 646	135 231	:	:
	Japan	50 940	55 360	62 490	66 664	67 108	:	:
Agriculture (% of total civilian employment)	EU-15	:	:	:	5,3	5,1	5,0	:
	Belgique/België	5,0	3,2	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,2
	Danmark	11,5	8,1	5,7	4,4	3,9	3,8	3,7
	Deutschland	8,6	5,3	3,7	3,2	3,2	2,9	2,8
	Elláda	40,8	30,3	23,9	20,4	20,3	19,9	17,7
	España	29,5	19,3	11,8	9,3	8,6	8,3	7,9
	France	13,5	8,5	5,6	4,9	4,8	4,6	4,4
	Ireland	27,1	18,3	15,0	12,0	11,2	10,9	:
	Italia	20,2	14,3	8,8	7,5	6,7	6,5	6,4
	Luxembourg	9,7	5,5	3,3	3,7	2,4	2,4	2,9
	Nederland	:	4,9	4,6	3,7	3,6	3,7	3,5
	Österreich	18,7	10,6	7,9	7,3	7,4	6,9	6,5
	Portugal	:	28,6	18,0	11,5	12,2	13,3	13,7
	Suomi/Finland	24,4	13,5	8,4	7,7	7,8	7,8	7,1
	Sverige	8,1	5,1	3,4	3,3	3,3	3,2	3,1
	United Kingdom	:	2,4	2,2	2,1	2,0	1,9	1,7
	USA	4,5	3,6	2,9	2,9	2,8	:	:
	Japan	17,4	10,4	7,2	5,7	5,5	:	:
Industry (% of total civilian employment)	EU-15	:	:	:	30,3	29,8	29,5	:
	Belgique/België	43,3	35,2	28,7	28,3	27,6	27,5	27,2
	Danmark	37,8	28,9	26,6	27,0	26,3	26,2	26,5
	Deutschland	49,3	43,7	40,6	36,0	36,0	34,7	34,4
	Elláda	25,0	30,2	27,7	23,2	22,9	22,5	23,0
	España	37,2	36,0	33,4	30,2	29,4	29,9	30,4
	France	39,2	36,0	30,0	27,0	26,5	26,6	26,4
	Ireland	29,9	32,5	28,6	27,7	27,2	28,6	:
	Italia	39,5	37,9	32,7	32,1	32,2	31,7	31,6
	Luxembourg	44,3	38,0	30,8	25,3	23,0	23,1	21,8
	Nederland	:	31,4	26,3	22,6	21,8	22,9	22,8
	Österreich	40,5	40,7	37,0	32,1	30,3	29,6	29,6
	Portugal	:	36,1	34,6	32,2	31,3	31,0	36,0
	Suomi/Finland	34,1	34,6	31,0	27,6	26,8	27,4	28,2
	Sverige	38,4	32,5	30,3	25,8	25,8	25,6	25,9
	United Kingdom	:	36,1	27,7	27,3	27,3	26,9	26,7
	USA	33,1	29,3	25,1	24,0	23,9	:	:
	Japan	35,7	35,3	34,1	33,6	33,3	:	:

3.5.1.3. *(cont.)*

		1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Services (% of total civilian employment)	EU-15	:	:	:	64,3	65,1	65,6	:
	Belgique/België	51,7	61,6	68,5	69,0	69,6	69,8	70,5
	Danmark	50,7	63,0	67,6	68,4	69,6	70,0	69,8
	Deutschland	42,0	51,0	55,6	60,8	60,8	62,4	62,8
	Elláda	34,2	39,5	48,3	56,4	56,9	57,7	59,2
	España	33,3	44,6	54,8	60,5	62,0	61,8	61,7
	France	47,2	55,5	64,4	68,1	68,6	68,8	69,2
	Ireland	43,1	49,2	56,3	60,0	61,2	60,6	:
	Italia	40,3	47,8	58,5	60,4	61,1	61,8	61,9
	Luxembourg	46,0	56,5	65,9	70,4	74,5	74,0	75,3
	Nederland	:	63,6	69,1	70,6	68,9	73,4	73,8
	Österreich	40,7	48,7	55,1	60,5	62,3	63,5	64,0
	Portugal	:	35,4	47,4	56,3	56,5	55,7	50,2
	Suomi/Finland	41,6	51,4	60,5	64,6	64,3	64,8	64,6
	Sverige	53,5	62,4	67,2	70,9	70,8	71,2	71,1
	United Kingdom	:	61,4	70,1	70,2	70,3	71,2	71,6
	USA	62,3	67,1	72,0	73,1	73,3	:	:
	Japan	46,9	54,2	58,2	60,7	61,2	:	:
Share of paid employment in agriculture (%)	EU-15	:	:	:	30,0	30,9	31,3	:
	Belgique/België	10,6	13,1	17,9	16,7	13,5	16,7	21,3
	Danmark	23,3	25,0	36,1	50,9	50,0	48,0	42,8
	Deutschland	13,0	18,1	27,1	46,1	46,1	53,0	52,1
	Elláda	:	5,0	3,9	5,0	4,5	4,1	4,1
	España	28,5	27,8	31,8	32,7	31,2	35,9	37,3
	France	20,5	17,9	21,1	25,5	27,7	28,6	30,1
	Ireland	13,1	12,9	13,6	19,2	19,2	19,5	:
	Italia	31,9	37,5	42,2	35,7	37,3	35,5	37,3
	Luxembourg	11,8	13,8	24,2	:	:	:	27,6
	Nederland	:	22,5	35,6	39,3	38,5	37,8	42,9
	Österreich	:	:	12,4	13,3	13,4	13,3	13,5
	Portugal	:	20,9	18,9	14,2	16,5	14,5	16,3
	Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	17,9	19,3	25,0	24,4
	Sverige	35,9	38,4	39,0	32,6	30,8	31,5	29,5
	United Kingdom	:	63,3	53,4	43,3	45,2	44,4	46,7
	USA	34,5	43,8	52,9	:	:	:	:
	Japan	5,3	7,8	9,3	:	:	:	:

NB: Former GDR not included before 1991.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat (annual employment and labour force statistics) and OECD (annual labour force statistics).

3.5.1.4. **Employment in agriculture and in other sectors: structures compared** (1998)

				EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Agriculture	Numbers	x 1 000	men	:	61	77	630	407	782	682	:	865	4	177	120	328	107	93	353
			women	:	25	22	358	297	259	312	:	428	1	69	115	327	48	28	110
	paid workers	%	men	:	19,0	38,5	39,3	4,5	35,0	25,7	:	29,0	29,0	33,0	11,2	12,0	17,7	27,5	36,0
			women	:	6,8	9,7	22,9	1,9	7,8	9,3	:	13,7	1,6	13,5	6,5	6,3	8,2	5,2	12,6
	self-employed	%	men	:	64,2	48,6	32,5	71,3	45,2	49,8	:	41,5	56,1	43,9	45,4	39,4	51,9	51,8	42,3
			women	:	19,0	3,1	5,3	22,3	12,1	15,2	:	15,8	13,3	9,6	36,9	42,3	22,2	15,5	9,1
	full-time	%	men	:	69,8	69,9	59,4	53,3	72,1	63,7	:	61,5	76,2	59,4	46,9	36,2	57,8	67,3	69,2
			women	:	22,5	14,9	24,9	34,2	21,2	20,5	:	26,7	17,5	7,8	37,0	28,2	24,6	11,0	12,4
	part-time	%	men	:	1,6	8,0	4,4	4,5	3,0	4,9	:	5,4	2,2	12,4	4,2	13,9	11,3	11,8	7,0
			women	:	6,1	7,2	11,3	8,0	3,7	10,9	:	6,4	4,1	20,4	11,9	21,7	6,2	9,9	11,4
	less than 25 years	%	men	:	6,0	9,9	6,1	5,4	8,3	5,3	:	6,4	7,4	11,7	3,4	2,8	3,6	6,6	10,3
			women	:	1,7	2,7	3,0	2,2	2,4	1,3	:	3,3	0,0	4,8	2,4	2,0	0,9	0,9	1,8
	25 to 34	%	men	:	20,7	16,9	15,5	8,4	14,8	16,2	:	15,1	19,6	19,2	11,5	5,0	10,1	11,6	16,1
			women	:	6,7	4,9	6,3	4,4	3,8	5,4	:	6,5	2,5	4,9	9,1	5,6	5,2	3,6	3,5
	35 to 44	%	men	:	17,2	16,9	14,4	9,9	16,8	19,8	:	13,9	24,3	13,9	13,0	5,7	20,0	17,1	16,9
			women	:	7,3	3,3	9,9	8,0	5,0	8,5	:	7,9	7,1	7,3	13,8	8,0	7,8	5,5	5,3
	45 to 54	%	men	:	14,6	15	13,2	11,0	16,2	17,1	:	13,9	16,3	12,9	12,1	7,8	21,5	15,1	15,0
			women	:	8,2	5,3	8,4	10,2	6,1	9,7	:	9,2	6,7	7,7	13,0	9,4	11,6	6,0	7,0
	55 to 64	%	men	:	11,4	14,2	11,5	17,0	16,9	7,3	:	13,5	8,2	11,2	7,6	12,9	11,1	14,2	12,0
			women	:	4,5	4,0	7,0	13,9	6,6	5,4	:	4,9	4,6	3,5	7,6	12,7	3,9	5,5	4,3
	65 and over	%	men	:	1,3	5,0	3,0	6,1	2,0	2,7	:	4,0	2,6	2,9	3,6	15,9	2,8	12,4	6,0
			women	:	0,6	1,9	1,7	3,5	0,9	1,2	:	1,3	0,7	0,0	2,9	12,3	1,4	1,5	1,8
Industry	Numbers	x 1 000	men	:	848	526	9324	734	3360	4480	:	4803	32	1317	845	1188	458	786	5593
			women	:	203	180	2897	180	642	1442	:	1546	4	288	227	529	156	235	1561
	paid workers	%	men	:	72,1	68,9	71,0	58,5	71,3	68,8	:	61,3	85,1	76,1	75,3	55,6	65,3	69,9	66,6
			women	:	17,9	24,5	22,7	15,6	14,1	22,7	:	21,8	11,2	16,8	20,3	27,5	24,4	21,5	20,5
	self-employed	%	men	:	9,1	6,0	5,5	23,6	12,9	7,7	:	14,8	3,5	6,4	4,0	13,8	9,3	7,4	11,8
			women	:	0,9	0,6	0,8	2,3	1,6	0,7	:	2,1	0,3	0,7	0,4	3,1	1,0	1,3	1,2
	full-time	%	men	:	79,4	71,6	74,8	78,2	83,1	73,9	:	74	87,1	74,4	77,3	67,8	72,3	74,3	76,0
			women	:	15,8	20,2	16,8	18,7	14,4	20,0	:	21,7	9,5	9,0	15,9	28,4	23,5	16,9	16,3
	part-time	%	men	:	1,4	3	1,5	2,1	0,9	1,7	:	1,7	1,1	7,6	1,5	1,4	2,3	3,1	2,2
			women	:	3,4	5,3	6,9	1,0	1,7	4,3	:	2,6	2,3	9,0	5,3	2,4	1,9	5,7	5,5
	less than 25 years	%	men	:	8,9	9,4	8,9	9,7	11,9	6,8	:	10,3	7,9	9,0	13,5	12,7	7,6	6,5	9,3
			women	:	2,1	4,8	2,5	2,2	3,2	2,2	:	4,7	0,8	3,1	3,5	7,1	2,4	2,0	3,0
	25 to 34	%	men	:	25,1	20,7	20,5	21,1	21,2	21,4	:	23,1	26,9	24,5	23,1	20,5	18,2	20,0	21,5
			women	:	7,3	7,3	6,5	5,8	5,3	6,8	:	8,7	4,1	6,7	6,9	10,2	4,9	5,6	6,3
	35 to 44	%	men	:	23,6	18,1	21	21,5	21,5	22,1	:	19,6	27	22,3	20,6	16,8	21,2	18,9	19,9
			women	:	5,9	6,3	6,5	6,3	4,4	7,7	:	5,8	4,2	4,2	5,9	7,6	7,3	5,3	5,4
	45 to 54	%	men	:	18,4	18,1	16,0	18,7	20,2	20,3	:	16,3	22	19,8	16,2	12,5	21,4	20,0	17,5
			women	:	3,4	5,1	5,5	4,2	2,4	6,5	:	4,1	2,4	3,4	4,1	4,2	8,3	6,8	4,9
	55 to 64	%	men	:	4,5	7,7	9,4	8,6	8,9	5,0	:	5,7	4,0	6,3	5,2	6,1	5,8	10,8	9,2
			women	:	0,4	1,9	2,5	1,1	0,6	1,1	:	0,9	0,3	0,6	0,7	1,4	2,4	3,1	1,9
	65 and over	%	men	:	0,2	0,5	0,5	0,7	0,2	0,1	:	0,6	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,6	0,4	0,7	0,8
			women	:	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	:	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,02	0,2

Services	Numbers	x 1 000	men	:	1360	842	10267	1363	4355	7268	:	7087	70	2673	1071	1128	578	1206	8870
			women	:	1359	1025	12060	986	3762	8278	:	5337	50	2529	1248	1264	827	1594	10313
	paid workers	%	men	:	40,3	40,4	38,8	38,6	41,3	40,9	:	38,3	48,7	45,7	40,5	35,8	35,1	36,4	39,2
			women	:	43,4	52,4	50,1	32,4	39,0	50,0	:	34,9	43,1	45,3	50,5	44,0	55,4	54,0	49,8
	self-employed	%	men	:	10,5	5,0	7,4	21,2	12,9	6,1	:	19,3	6,0	5,9	6,0	11,6	6,1	6,7	7,1
			women	:	5,8	2,2	3,7	7,8	6,8	3,0	:	7,5	2,2	3,1	3,0	8,6	3,4	2,9	3,9
	full-time	%	men	:	69,8	69,9	59,4	53,3	72,1	63,7	:	61,5	76,2	59,4	46,9	36,2	57,8	67,3	69,2
			women	:	22,5	14,9	24,9	34,2	21,2	20,5	:	26,7	17,5	7,8	37,0	28,2	24,6	11,0	12,4
	part-time	%	men	:	1,6	8,0	4,4	4,5	3,0	4,9	:	5,4	2,2	12,4	4,2	13,9	11,3	11,8	7,0
			women	:	6,1	7,2	11,3	8,0	3,7	10,9	:	6,4	4,1	20,4	11,9	21,7	6,2	9,9	11,4
	less than 25 years	%	men	:	3,2	7,2	4,3	4,8	5,4	3,4	:	4,0	4,0	6,6	4,6	5,8	3,8	4,0	6,8
			women	:	4,3	9,6	6,7	5,3	6,1	4,5	:	3,9	5,5	8,1	8,4	7,3	5,7	5,1	8,1
	25 to 34	%	men	:	14,3	10,9	11,7	16,0	14,3	13,4	:	14,7	17,5	14,2	14,1	12,0	11,0	10,1	12,4
			women	:	16,6	13,1	14,3	14,2	14,0	15,1	:	13,3	16,2	15,3	17,5	14,7	13,3	13,2	13,6
	35 to 44	%	men	:	15,9	10,7	12,7	16,0	15,1	14,2	:	16,8	17,2	14,2	13,5	12,1	11,9	10,5	11,4
			women	:	16,1	13,7	15,1	12,7	13,1	15,9	:	13,1	13,1	13,0	15,0	14,0	17,3	14,2	13,6
	45 to 54	%	men	:	12,5	10,6	10,3	13,6	11,9	12,4	:	14,3	11,3	12,1	9,6	10,2	10,8	11,3	9,7
			women	:	10,5	13,5	11,9	7,3	9,0	14,1	:	9,1	8,3	10,0	10,3	10,9	17,6	15,9	12,6
	55 to 64	%	men	:	3,9	5,1	6,5	6,3	6,5	3,2	:	6,3	4,1	3,9	4,0	5,6	3,4	6,1	4,9
			women	:	2,3	4,7	5,6	2,1	3,9	3,5	:	3,1	2,3	2,2	2,2	4,9	4,7	8,4	5,1
	65 and over	%	men	:	0,3	0,6	0,6	1,3	0,4	0,2	:	0,9	0,4	0,4	0,3	1,4	0,3	1,0	1,0
			women	:	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,2	:	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,3	1,1	0,2	0,2	0,8

Source: European Commission, Eurostat (Community labour force survey).

3.5.1.5.1. **Employment in agriculture: persons working on agricultural holdings** (1)

		Total number of persons working on agricultural holding (x 1 000) (1)	Total number of AWA (equivalent full-time workers) (x 1 000) (1)	Average AWU/persons working on agricultural holdings (1)	Volume of labour in agriculture x 1 000 ULA		Total (AWA)
					Family members	Non-family members (1)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EU-15	1989	:	:	x	:	:	8669,0
	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	15244	6630	0,44	5848,3	781,8	7263,5
	1997	14757	6371	0,43	5560,7	809,9	7023,2
Belgique/België	1989	141	92	0,66	86,7	5,7	93,5
	1993	132	84	0,64	77,4	6,5	85,2
	1995	122	77	0,63	70,2	7,2	78,9
	1997	117	78	0,67	69,2	8,6	79,1
Danmark	1989	139	91	0,65	71,4	19,4	95,2
	1993	142	100	0,70	77,1	22,9	104,8
	1995	141	101	0,71	66,6	33,9	105,0
	1997	130	94	0,72	59,2	34,5	97,9
Deutschland	1989	1 776	1 013	0,57	650,6	362,8	1029,7
	1993	1 478	788	0,53	597,8	190,5	804,2
	1995	1 325	697	0,53	534,6	162,2	711,0
	1997	1231	642	0,52	472,9	169,0	656,8
Elláda	1989	1 543	630	0,41	625,5	4,4	680,3
	1993	1 774	628	0,35	623,1	5,3	702,2
	1995	1 567	564	0,36	555,9	7,8	637,9
	1997	1596	530	0,33	523,4	6,7	597,3
España	1989	2 839	954	0,34	852,7	101,2	1143,4
	1993	2 571	953	0,37	841,0	111,6	1112,1
	1995	2 543	926	0,36	801,8	124,3	1089,6
	1997	2497	910	0,36	778,6	131,0	1099,0
France	1989	1 859	1 176	0,63	1037,5	138,5	1256,5
	1993	1 610	1 007	0,63	870,8	136,2	1081,1
	1995	1 507	938	0,62	800,5	137,2	1015,4
	1997	1404	878	0,63	737,5	140,7	958,1
Ireland	1989	313	245	0,78	234,2	11,0	249,7
	1993	320	234	0,73	223,4	10,4	239,5
	1995	293	212	0,72	201,7	10,5	218,5
	1997	282	197	0,70	188,3	8,9	202,3
Italia	1989	5 287	1 664	0,32	1598,3	66,0	1924,0
	1993	4 762	1 626	0,34	1572,9	53,4	1836,7
	1995	4 773	1 614	0,34	1559,7	54,4	1818,0
	1997	4601	1 592	0,35	1541,2	50,6	1798,1

Luxembourg	1989	9	6	0,67	5,7	0,6	6,3
	1993	8	6	0,72	5,1	0,6	5,8
	1995	7	5	0,72	4,7	0,6	5,3
	1997	7	5	0,73	4,4	0,6	5,0
Nederland	1989	289	216	0,75	173,6	42,3	225,0
	1993	290	217	0,75	167,6	49,3	224,4
	1995	276	202	0,73	152,1	49,9	210,0
	1997	282	198	0,70	153,8	44,1	208,7
Österreich	1989	:	:	x	:	:	342,0
	1993	476	319	0,67	293,9	25,5	319,0
	1995	547	185	0,34	171,0	14,1	187,4
	1997	513	175	0,34	161,4	13,7	177,6
Portugal	1989	1 561	784	0,50	720,9	62,9	846,9
	1993	1 263	560	0,44	509,4	50,2	604,7
	1995	1 173	537	0,46	488,8	47,9	583,6
	1997	1070	475	0,44	429,8	45,2	519,8
Suomi/Finland	1989	:	:	x	:	:	201,0
	1993	210	201	x	191,3	9,2	:
	1995	232	128	0,55	126,4	1,8	131,4
	1997	224	121	0,54	119,4	2,0	125,7
Sverige	1989	:	:	x	:	:	102,0
	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	164	83	0,51	65,1	18,4	87,7
	1997	169	79	0,47	62,8	16,0	81,8
United Kingdom	1989	659	446	0,68	289,0	157,4	473,7
	1993	651	409	0,63	267,7	140,8	433,9
	1995	572	361	0,63	249,4	111,8	384,0
	1997	636	397	0,62	258,9	138,2	416,0

([1]) Without irregularly employed non-family members.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat (Surveys of the structure of agricultural holdings and national data).

3.5.1.5.2. Employment in agriculture: breakdown by type of labour

(%)

		Numbers				AWU				
		Farm heads	Spouses	Other family members	Regularly employed non-family members	Farm heads	Spouses	Other family members ([1])	Regularly employed non-family members	Irregularly employed non-family members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EU-15	1989	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1993	x	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	48,3	22,6	23,2	6,5	48,5	17,5	16,3	10,8	8,7
	1997	47,4	22,0	24,3	7,1	48,0	16,7	16,6	11,5	9,3
Belgique/België	1989	60,2	23,8	11,3	5,0	66,0	16,4	10,6	6,1	1,2
	1993	57,9	27,4	9,1	6,5	65,8	17,7	8,5	7,6	1,5
	1995	58,2	26,3	9,0	7,7	65,8	16,1	8,4	9,1	1,9
	1997	57,6	24,6	9,9	9,5	62,7	18,0	8,6	10,8	1,7
Danmark	1989	58,4	24,5	3,1	14,1	56,4	14,7	4,6	20,4	4,6
	1993	51,8	22,3	6,8	19,4	52,6	17,4	4,6	21,9	4,6
	1995	48,7	17,7	7,0	26,8	46,5	13,1	5,2	32,3	4,2
	1997	48,5	16,9	6,1	28,9	44,8	11,9	4,5	35,2	4,4
Deutschland	1989	36,8	19,6	21,3	22,7	36,4	13,8	14,0	35,2	1,6
	1993	41,0	21,1	24,1	14,1	43,2	15,5	16,7	23,7	2,0
	1995	42,8	20,8	23,4	13,4	44,9	15,0	16,3	22,8	2,0
	1997	43,4	19,7	22,6	15,6	45,2	13,9	15,2	25,7	2,3
Elláda	1989	55,1	30,3	14,2	0,4	55,4	25,7	10,9	0,6	7,4
	1993	46,2	33,1	20,4	0,3	47,3	27,0	14,5	0,8	10,5
	1995	51,2	32,1	16,1	0,6	49,8	25,7	11,7	1,2	11,6
	1997	51,5	31,2	16,8	0,5	51,1	24,7	12,0	1,1	11,3
España	1989	56,1	17,8	22,4	4,6	50,1	13,4	15,7	8,8	16,5
	1993	53,8	16,3	25,5	5,5	50,5	13,3	17,8	10,0	14,3
	1995	50,2	16,0	28,9	6,2	48,3	12,6	18,4	11,4	15,0
	1997	48,4	15,7	30,8	6,7	46,4	12,0	18,3	11,9	17,2
France	1989	49,7	24,4	17,6	9,0	50,9	19,1	13,4	11,0	6,4
	1993	49,8	23,1	17,7	10,4	50,4	17,8	13,4	12,6	6,9
	1995	48,7	22,2	18,8	11,3	49,0	17,1	13,9	13,5	7,7
	1997	48,4	21,4	18,9	12,5	48,3	16,1	14,0	14,7	8,3
Ireland	1989	54,5	23,0	18,3	4,3	57,8	21,2	15,3	4,4	1,8
	1993	49,8	22,9	22,8	4,7	55,6	20,8	17,3	4,3	2,4
	1995	52,3	20,1	22,5	5,3	58,9	17,9	15,9	4,8	2,9
	1997	52,4	19,3	23,4	4,9	60,8	16,8	16,0	4,4	2,5

Italia	1989	50,4	24,1	24,1	1,7	46,9	17,6	19,4	3,4	13,5
	1993	52,3	22,8	23,7	1,5	50,0	17,5	19,0	2,9	11,5
	1995	52,0	23,2	23,4	1,6	49,7	17,6	19,1	3,0	11,2
	1997	50,3	23,5	25,0	1,4	49,6	17,4	19,5	2,8	11,5
Luxembourg	1989	42,3	23,4	28,3	6,2	48,3	18,9	25,3	8,9	0,8
	1993	43,0	24,3	25,2	8,0	47,2	21,0	22,1	10,5	1,4
	1995	43,7	23,9	24,3	8,7	48,4	20,3	21,2	11,4	1,3
	1997	44,0	23,7	23,7	9,4	48,4	20,6	20,8	12,1	1,4
Nederland	1989	43,2	21,5	18,6	17,6	47,0	14,7	17,1	18,8	4,1
	1993	41,3	17,6	21,0	21,2	45,1	12,6	18,2	22,0	3,4
	1995	41,0	16,3	21,0	23,0	44,5	11,0	19,3	23,8	3,8
	1997	38,2	13,7	25,4	24,1	42,7	10,4	22,2	21,1	5,2
Österreich	1989	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1993	54,2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	40,5	25,4	31,0	3,9	58,8	21,9	13,4	7,5	1,2
	1997	41,0	25,2	30,6	4,1	59,8	20,9	13,2	7,7	1,4
Portugal	1989	38,4	28,1	28,3	5,5	40,3	28,0	18,2	7,4	7,5
	1993	38,7	28,4	28,1	5,2	42,2	26,3	16,8	8,3	7,5
	1995	38,4	28,6	28,2	5,3	41,9	26,4	16,5	8,2	8,0
	1997	38,9	28,7	27,3	5,6	42,5	26,3	15,1	8,7	8,6
Suomi/Finland	1989	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	43,5	26,5	29,0	1,1	53,4	26,7	16,3	1,4	2,4
	1997	40,9	24,3	33,9	1,2	52,5	25,0	18,3	1,6	3,4
Sverige	1989	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1993	x	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	54,1	23,5	7,9	17,8	58,0	16,3	4,7	20,9	4,9
	1997	53,1	22,4	12,9	15,0	57,5	15,8	8,5	19,6	3,6
United Kingdom	1989	36,9	18,3	17,3	30,0	36,7	12,8	15,3	33,2	5,8
	1993	37,4	16,6	19,4	29,0	38,8	11,2	15,9	32,5	5,8
	1995	41,0	14,7	19,9	26,1	41,2	10,1	17,5	29,1	5,9
	1997	36,7	10,7	23,3	31,0	38,0	7,9	19,6	33,2	4,5

([1]) Including spouses.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat (Surveys of the structure of agricultural holdings + national data).

3.5.1.6. Employment in agriculture: working hours and combined other employment of farmers [1]

		Total		Working hours = 100% [2]		Working hours from 50 to 100% [2]		Working hours of less than 50% [2]	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Numbers (x 1 000)									
EU-15	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	5693	1250	1676	151	866	206	3151	894
	1997	5271	1251	1581	165	800	193	2889	893
Belgique/België	1993	64	11	41	4	4	2	19	4
	1995	59	10	38	4	4	2	18	4
	1997	56	10	36	4	3	2	17	4
Danmark	1993	68	4	42	2	7	0	19	2
	1995	63	4	33	1	11	1	20	2
	1997	58	5	30	1	9	1	19	3
Deutschland	1993	538	44	229	6	45	4	264	34
	1995	504	43	209	6	41	4	254	33
	1997	462	43	187	6	35	4	240	34
Elláda	1993	679	136	105	7	152	18	422	110
	1995	663	133	93	6	153	18	417	109
	1997	651	162	81	7	146	21	424	135
España	1993	989	190	254	38	111	16	624	136
	1995	883	171	223	30	123	22	538	119
	1997	818	171	205	37	113	21	500	114
France	1993	629	156	350	36	81	41	198	79
	1995	567	150	322	32	67	37	178	81
	1997	521	140	301	31	60	33	161	76
Ireland	1993	141	13	100	6	20	3	22	3
	1995	136	12	96	6	20	3	20	3
	1997	132	11	91	5	21	3	20	3
Italia	1993	1839	530	312	39	240	54	1287	437
	1995	1864	559	306	38	237	60	1321	460
	1997	1675	540	309	45	227	53	1140	442

Luxembourg	1993	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	1995	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	1997	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nederland	1993	112	5	81	1	15	1	16	2
	1995	99	5	66	1	17	1	16	2
	1997	98	6	68	2	14	2	16	3
Österreich	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	152	52	54	6	30	21	67	25
	1997	140	52	51	6	28	22	62	24
Portugal	1993	394	77	62	9	125	31	207	37
	1995	359	75	69	10	109	30	180	35
	1997	327	73	62	11	96	26	169	36
Suomi/Finland	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	90	10	45	4	15	2	29	4
	1997	79	8	43	4	12	1	23	2
Sverige	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	75	6	25	1	14	1	35	4
	1997	74	8	21	1	13	1	40	6
United Kingdom	1993	181	20	100	6	25	3	57	11
	1995	177	20	96	5	23	3	58	12
	1997	179	20	96	5	25	4	58	11

3.5.1.6. *(cont.)*

		Total		Working hours = 100% (²)		Working hours from 50 to 100% (²)		Working hours of less than 50% (²)	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2. *No other gainful employment (%)*									
EU-15	1993	57	15	23	2	9	2	25	10
	1995	56	15	22	2	9	3	24	11
	1997	55	16	23	2	9	3	24	11
Belgique/België	1993	69	12	55	6	4	3	11	4
	1995	72	13	54	6	4	3	14	4
	1997	70	13	54	6	3	2	13	4
Danmark	1993	67	4	56	2	5	0	6	1
	1995	65	3	45	1	9	1	11	1
	1997	61	3	44	1	8	0	9	1
Deutschland	1993	50	5	37	1	3	1	10	4
	1995	50	5	36	1	3	1	11	4
	1997	49	6	35	1	3	1	11	4
Elláda	1993	56	15	13	1	16	2	27	12
	1995	59	15	11	1	17	2	31	12
	1997	56	18	10	1	16	2	30	15
España	1993	52	14	21	3	6	1	25	9
	1995	58	14	20	3	9	2	29	9
	1997	57	15	20	4	8	2	29	9
France	1993	59	16	41	4	5	4	13	8
	1995	58	17	41	4	5	4	13	9
	1997	58	17	41	4	4	4	12	9
Ireland	1993	61	6	49	3	6	1	6	1
	1995	61	6	48	3	6	1	6	1
	1997	62	5	55	3	5	1	3	1
Italia	1993	54	19	12	2	8	2	33	15
	1995	55	20	12	2	8	2	34	16
	1997	55	21	13	2	8	2	33	17

Luxembourg	1993	69	14	52	5	11	7	5	3
	1995	70	13	53	3	11	7	5	3
	1997	71	12	53	3	13	5	4	4
Nederland	1993	73	2	64	1	5	1	5	1
	1995	73	3	59	1	8	1	6	1
	1997	74	5	59	1	7	1	7	2
Österreich	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	39	22	27	3	2	10	10	9
	1997	38	23	26	3	2	11	10	9
Portugal	1993	51	14	13	2	22	6	17	6
	1995	52	15	16	2	21	6	16	6
	1997	52	15	15	3	20	6	17	7
Suomi/Finland	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	43	7	30	4	6	1	8	2
	1997	45	6	35	4	5	1	5	1
Sverige	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	42	3	23	1	6	1	13	2
	1997	38	4	18	1	5	1	14	2
United Kingdom	1993	62	7	48	3	4	1	10	4
	1995	64	7	47	2	5	1	12	4
	1997	63	7	47	2	5	1	11	3

3.5.1.6. *(cont.)*

		Total		Working hours = 100% (²)		Working hours from 50 to 100% (²)		Working hours of less than 50% (²)	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3. *With other main gainful employment (%)*									
EU-15	1993	21	2	0	0	1	0	19	2
	1995	22	2	0	0	2	0	20	2
	1997	21	2	0	0	1	0	19	2
Belgique/België	1993	14	1	0	0	0	0	14	1
	1995	12	1	0	0	0	0	12	1
	1997	13	1	0	0	0	0	13	1
Danmark	1993	21	2	1	0	1	0	19	2
	1995	23	2	1	0	5	0	17	2
	1997	25	3	1	0	5	0	20	3
Deutschland	1993	37	2	0	0	3	0	35	2
	1995	37	2	0	0	2	0	35	2
	1997	37	3	0	0	2	0	35	2
Elláda	1993	23	2	0	0	1	0	22	2
	1995	20	1	0	0	1	0	19	1
	1997	21	2	0	0	1	0	20	2
España	1993	28	2	0	0	2	0	26	2
	1995	22	2	0	0	1	0	20	2
	1997	22	2	0	0	2	0	20	2
France	1993	12	2	0	0	1	0	11	2
	1995	12	2	0	0	1	0	11	2
	1997	12	2	0	0	1	0	11	2
Ireland	1993	18	2	6	0	5	0	7	1
	1995	18	2	7	1	6	0	6	1
	1997	16	1	2	0	4	0	9	1
Italia	1993	21	3	0	0	1	0	20	3
	1995	21	3	0	0	1	0	20	3
	1997	19	3	0	0	1	0	18	3

Luxembourg	1993	12	0	0	0	3	0	8	0
	1995	12	1	0	0	3	0	9	1
	1997	13	0	0	0	3	0	9	0
Nederland	1993	17	1	3	0	6	0	8	1
	1995	17	1	2	0	6	0	8	1
	1997	13	1	2	0	4	0	7	1
Österreich	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	30	4	0	0	7	1	23	3
	1997	22	3	0	0	0	0	22	3
Portugal	1993	29	2	0	0	3	0	27	2
	1995	28	2	0	0	2	0	25	2
	1997	27	3	0	0	2	0	25	2
Suomi/Finland	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	21	2	1	0	4	0	16	2
	1997	23	2	1	0	4	0	17	1
Sverige	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	33	3	1	0	6	0	26	3
	1997	35	4	1	0	5	0	30	4
United Kingdom	1993	19	2	0	0	2	0	17	2
	1995	17	2	0	0	1	0	16	2
	1997	18	2	0	0	1	0	16	2

3.5.1.6. *(cont.)*

		Total		Working hours = 100% (²)		Working hours from 50 to 100% (²)		Working hours of less than 50% (²)	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4. *With other secondary gainful employment(%)*									
EU-15	1993	5	1	1	0	2	0	1	0
	1995	5	0	1	0	2	0	1	0
	1997	5	1	1	0	2	0	1	0
Belgique/België	1993	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	1995	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	1997	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Danmark	1993	6	0	2	0	3	0	2	0
	1995	7	1	3	0	2	0	1	0
	1997	6	0	3	0	2	0	1	0
Deutschland	1993	5	0	2	0	2	0	1	0
	1995	5	0	2	0	2	0	1	0
	1997	5	0	2	0	2	0	1	0
Elláda	1993	5	0	0	0	2	0	3	0
	1995	4	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
	1997	4	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
España	1993	5	0	1	0	2	0	2	0
	1995	4	0	1	0	1	0	2	0
	1997	4	0	1	0	1	0	2	0
France	1993	8	2	3	0	4	1	1	1
	1995	9	2	4	0	4	1	1	1
	1997	9	2	4	0	4	1	1	1
Ireland	1993	13	1	10	1	2	0	1	0
	1995	13	1	9	1	2	0	1	0
	1997	14	2	7	0	5	1	2	0

Italia	1993	3	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
	1995	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	1997	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Luxembourg	1993	4	1	3	0	1	0	1	0
	1995	5	0	4	0	1	0	1	0
	1997	4	0	4	0	1	0	0	0
Nederland	1993	6	0	3	0	2	0	1	0
	1995	6	0	3	0	2	0	1	0
	1997	7	0	4	0	2	0	1	0
Österreich	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
	1997	12	1	0	0	12	1	0	0
Portugal	1993	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
	1995	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
	1997	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Suomi/Finland	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	26	1	15	1	6	0	5	0
	1997	24	1	14	1	6	0	4	0
Sverige	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	17	1	7	0	6	0	5	0
	1997	18	1	7	0	6	0	6	1
United Kingdom	1993	9	1	1	0	6	1	1	0
	1995	8	1	2	0	5	1	1	0
	1997	9	1	2	0	6	1	1	0

(1) Farmers who are at the same time farm heads. The farmer is the person for whom and on whose behalf the holding is farmed; the farm head is the person responsible for the current, day-to-day management of the holding. In EU-10, 97 % of agricultural holdings are farmed by farmers who are at the same time farm-heads.
(2) Farmers working their farms for respectively 100 %, 50 to 100 %, and less than 50 % of the annual working hours of a full-time worker.
Source: European Commission, Eurostat (Surveys of the structure of agricultural holdings).

3.5.2.2. **Main crops** (1997)

(1 000 ha)

	EU-15		Belgique/België		Danmark		Deutschland		Elláda		España	
	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UAA total	134 631	100,0	1 382	100,0	2 764	100,0	17 327	100,0	3 465	100,0	29 377	100,0
Cereal (total excluding rice) of which:	38 125	28,3	301	21,8	1 555	56,3	7 014	40,5	1 267	36,6	6 874	23,4
— common wheat	14 064	10,4	209	15,2	685	24,8	2 713	15,7	240	6,9	1 432	4,9
— durum wheat	3 227	2,4	:	:	:	:	7	0,0	600	17,3	647	2,2
— grain maize	4 358	3,2	24	1,7	:	:	368	2,1	223	6,4	486	1,7
— barley	11 898	8,8	50	3,6	739	26,7	2 274	13,1	143	4,1	3 682	12,5
— rye	1 332	1,0	2	0,1	88	3,2	843	4,9	17	0,5	143	0,5
Rice	426	0,3	:	:	:	:	:	:	30	0,9	114	0,4
Sugarbeet	2 127	1,6	96	6,9	69	2,5	504	2,9	53	1,5	155	0,5
Oilseeds (total)	6 207	4,6	17	1,2	:	:	:	:	26	0,8	1 071	3,6
of which: — rape	2 807	2,1	5	0,3	106	3,8	914	5,3	:	:	67	0,2
— sunflower	2 236	1,7	:	:	:	:	34	0,2	25	0,7	1 004	3,4
Olive trees	4 492	3,3	:	:	:	:	:	:	729	21,0	2 280	7,8
Cotton	499	0,4	:	:	:	:	:	:	386	11,1	113	0,4
Tobacco	143	0,1	0	0,0	:	:	3	0,0	63	1,8	17	0,1
Hops	26	0,0	0	0,0	:	:	21	0,1	:	:	1	0,0
Potatoes	1 367	1,0	56	4,0	39	1,4	304	1,8	48	1,4	151	0,5
Dry pulses	1 935	1,4	4	0,3	95	3,4	184	1,1	22	0,6	582	2,0
Fresh vegetables (total)	1 336	1,0	51	3,7	6,0	0,2	150	0,9	132	3,8	391	1,3
of which: — tomatoes	242	0,2	1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0	0,0	38	1,1	58	0,2
— onions	99	0,1	0	0,0	1,5	0,1	6	0,0	10	0,3	24	0,1
Fresh fruit (total excluding citrus) of which:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— apples	294	0,2	9	0,7	1,5	0,1	31	0,2	14	0,4	42	0,1
— pears	138	0,1	5	0,3	0,4	0,0	2	0,0	4	0,1	41	0,1
— peaches	211	0,2	0	0,0	:	:	0	0,0	41	1,2	69	0,2
— apricots	66	0,0	:	:	:	:	0	0,0	5	0,1	24	0,1
— melons	99	0,1	0	0,0	0,0	0,0	:	:	8	0,2	44	0,1
Citrus fruit (total) of which:	553	0,4	:	:	:	:	:	:	58	1,7	282	1,0
— oranges and mandarins	329	0,2	:	:	:	:	:	:	42	1,2	138	0,5
— lemons	93	0,1	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	0,3	43	0,1
Almonds	822	0,6	:	:	:	:	:	:	25	0,7	664	2,3
Vines	3 533	2,6	0	0,0	:	:	102	0,6	132	3,8	1 161	4,0
Flowers and ornamental plants	46	0,0	1	0,1	:	:	9	0,1	1	0,0	2	0,0
Green fodder	4 818	3,6	:	:	:	:	1 607	9,3	:	:	:	:

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.5.2.2. *(cont.)*

(1 000 ha)

	France		Ireland		Italia		Luxembourg		Nederland		Österreich	
	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UAA total	30 169	100,0	4 434	100.0	15 256	100,0	127	100,0	1 848	100,0	3 423	100,0
Cereal (total excluding rice) of which:	9 186	30,4	310	7,0	3 694	24,2	29	23,1	207	11,2	848	24,8
— common wheat	4 844	16,1	94	2,1	701	4,6	10	7,7	138	7,4	248	7,2
— durum wheat	266	0,9	:	:	1 665	10,9	:	:	:	:	12	0,4
— grain maize	1 858	6,2	0	0	1 039	6,8	0	0,4	13	0,7	161	4,7
— barley	1 690	5,6	190	4,3	357	2,3	13	9,9	42	2,3	261	7,6
— rye	45	0,1	0	0,0	10	0,1	1	0,4	5	0,3	58	1,7
Rice	21	0,1	:	:	233	1,5	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sugarbeet	462	1,5	32	0,7	297	1,9	0	0,0	114	6,2	52	1,5
Oilseeds (total) of which:	1 967	6,5	4	0,1	:	:	2	1,8	1	0,1	108	3,2
— rape	988	3,3	4	0,1	69	0,5	2	1,8	:	:	55	1,6
— sunflower	875	2,9	:	:	230	1,5	:	:	:	:	20	0,6
Olive trees	13	0,0	:	:	1 147	7,5	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cotton	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tobacco	9	0,0	:	:	48	0,3	:	:	:	:	0	0,0
Hops	1	0,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0,0
Potatoes	170	0,6	18	0,4	90	0,6	1	0,7	180	9,7	23	0,7
Dry pulses	629	2,1	5	0,1	69	0,4	0	0,4	4	0,2	54	1,6
Fresh vegetables (total)	314	1,0	:	:	:	:	0	0,1	70	3,8	:	:
of which: — tomatoes	9	0,0	0	0	115	0,8	0	0,0	1	0,1	:	:
— onions	8	0,0	0	0	15	0,1	0	0,0	16	0,8	2	0,1
Fresh fruit (total excluding citrus) of which:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— apples	63	0,2	0	0	71	0,5	1	0,5	15	0,8	6	0,2
— pears	14	0,0	0	0	50	0,3	0	0,1	6	0,3	0	0,0
— peaches	18	0,1	:	:	71	0,5	:	:	0	0,0	0	0,0
— apricots	18	0,1	:	:	17	0,1	:	:	:	:	0	0,0
— melons	17	0,1	:	:	24	0,2	:	:	0	0,0	:	:
Citrus fruit (total) of which:	3	0,0	:	:	184	1	:	:	:	:	:	:
— oranges and mandarins	0	0,0	:	:	124	0,8	:	:	:	:	:	:
— lemons	0	0,0	:	:	36	0,2	:	:	:	:	:	:
Almonds	0	0,0	:	:	92	0,6	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vines	914	3,0	:	:	910	6,0	1	1,0	0	0,0	48	1
Flowers and ornamental plants	7	0,0	:	:	15	0	0	0,0	:	:	0	0,0
Green fodder	3 086	10,2	:	:	:	:	17	13,4	:	:	103	3

3.5.2.2. *(cont.)*

(1 000 ha)

	Portugal		Suomi/Finland		Sverige		United Kingdom	
	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
UAA total	3 942	100,0	2 150	100,0	3 109	100,0	15 858	100,0
Cereal (total excluding rice) of which:	675	17,1	1 113	51,7	1 268	40,8	3 515	22,2
— common wheat	248	6,3	125	5,8	344	11,1	2 035	12,8
— durum wheat	29	0,7	:	:	:	:	1	0,0
— grain maize	186	4,7	:	:	:	:	:	:
— barley	33	0,8	583	27,1	483	15,5	1 359	8,6
— rye	59	1,5	23	1,1	29	0,9	9	0,1
Rice	29	0,7	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sugarbeet	4	0,1	35	1,6	60	1,9	196	1,2
Oilseeds (total) of which:	67	1,7	64	3,0	73	2,3	549	3,5
— rape	:	:	61	2,8	63	2,0	473	3,0
— sunflower	67	1,7	:	:	:	:	:	:
Olive trees	323	8,2	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cotton	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tobacco	3	0,1	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hops	0	0,0	:	:	:	:	3	0,0
Potatoes	82	2,1	33	1,5	36	1,2	166	1,0
Dry pulses	45	1,1	12	0,6	33	1	197	1,2
Fresh vegetables (total) of which:	68	2	10	0,5	7	0,2	137	0,9
— tomatoes	19	0,5	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
— onions	4	0	1	0,0	1	0,0	11	0,1
Fresh fruit (total excluding citrus)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
of which:	:		:		:		:	
— apples	24	0,6	0	0,0	2	0,1	13	0,1
— pears	12	0,3	:	:	0	0,0	3	0,0
— peaches	11	0,3	:	:	:	:	:	:
— apricots	1	0,0	:	:	:	:	:	:
— melons	6	0,2	:	:	0	0,0	:	:
Citrus fruit (total) of which:	27	1	:	:	:	:	:	:
— oranges and mandarins	25	0,6	:	:	:	:	:	:
— lemons	1	0,0	:	:	:	:	:	:
Almonds	41	1,0	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vines	263	6,7	:	:	:	:	1	0,0
Flowers and ornamental plants	0	0,0	0	0,0	:	:	11	0,1
Green fodder	:	:	:	:	:	:	109	0,7

3.5.3.3. Cattle numbers and number of holdings (1997)

(%)

		EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Average size of herd		47,4	7 2,7	72,6	54,9	15,7	29,8	67,1	52,7	31,5	105,6	84,7	20,4	8,6	29,9	46,2	87,0
Total	— Animals	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	— Holdings	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1–2	— Animals	2,8	1,0	0,1	0,2	2,7	0,9	0,1	0,1	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,6	7,1	0,0	2,1	0,0
	— Holdings	31,8	15,1	4,3	6,9	23,7	17,3	3,5	1,4	16,3	1,2	2,3	7,0	40,6	1,2	18,5	1,9
3–9	— Animals			1,2	1,8	14,4	5,6	1,0	1,5	5,5	0,3	0,6	7,7	23,1	1,5		0,6
	— Holdings			14,6	17,3	42,1	29,6	11,6	12,7	32,0	6,0	9,2	27,5	41,9	7,9		8,8
10–19	— Animals	4,4	2,2	2,4	3,7	13,6	9,5	2,3	4,8	7,8	0,7	1,6	17,2	13,1	10,4	5,6	1,9
	— Holdings	15,0	11,1	12,4	14,5	13,2	19,4	10,6	17,7	18,0	5,2	9,9	24,7	9,4	20,4	18,1	11,5
20–29	— Animals	5,1	3,0	3,2	4,6	7,4	8,2	3,1	6,3	7,0	1,2	2,0	20,0	8,2	19,9	6,5	2,7
	— Holdings	10,0	9,0	9,7	10,4	2,6	10,0	8,7	13,8	9,3	4,9	7,0	16,9	3,3	25,8	12,4	9,8
30–49	— Animals	10,6	7,2	6,0	11,1	15,8	13,5	8,4	13,5	11,9	3,4	5,5	31,4	8,9	36,2	14,7	6,1
	— Holdings	13,0	13,4	11,3	15,7	5,3	10,3	14,4	18,5	9,8	9,1	11,9	17,0	2,0	29,7	17,6	14,1
50–99	— Animals	24,9	26,2	18,5	27,9	21,6	17,0	30,7	28,5	17,6	19,2	25,9	20,2	12,4	24,9	34,1	18,1
	— Holdings	16,7	26,1	18,1	21,8	2,6	7,1	28,7	21,4	8,2	26,9	29,6	6,5	1,6	13,4	22,5	22,5
>=100	— Animals	52,2	60,5	68,5	50,7	24,5	45,3	54,4	45,4	49,4	75,2	64,3	3,1	27,1	7,0	37,0	70,6
	— Holdings	13,3	25,4	29,5	13,5	10,5	6,3	22,5	14,4	6,4	46,7	30,2	0,5	1,2	1,6	10,9	31,4

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.5.3.4. Changing structure of cattle farms, by Member State

	EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Holdings (x 1 000)																
1991	:	56	36	355	60	285	410	153	339	3	65	:	196	:	:	136
1993	2 135	52	34	350	51	246	348	155	279	2	60	125	188	61	45	140
1995	1 935	48	30	314	40	221	332	136	250	2	56	117	174	43	42	130
1997	1 770	43	28	287	38	198	300	133	227	2	52	108	149	38	39	129
% TAV 1997/1991	x	- 4,4	- 4,2	- 3,5	- 7,6	- 6,1	- 5,2	- 2,3	- 6,7	- 6,8	- 3,7	x	- 4,6	x	x	- 0,9
% TAV 1997/1995	- 4,5	- 5,5	- 3,4	- 4,5	- 2,6	- 5,5	- 5,1	- 1,1	- 4,8	0,0	- 3,7	- 4,0	- 7,8	- 6,2	- 3,7	- 0,4
Animals (x 1 000)																
1991	:	3 264	2 222	14 526	631	5 046	20 970	6 158	8 005	205	4 982	:	1 381	:	:	11 623
1993	84 633	3 232	2 195	16 194	608	5 001	20 098	6 308	7 459	205	4 797	2 334	1 322	1 360	1 811	11 709
1995	84 872	3 286	2 090	15 953	575	5 494	20 646	6 532	7 270	204	4 654	2 326	1 324	1 179	1 777	11 560
1997	83 970	3 158	2 004	15 740	596	5 884	20 154	6 992	7 166	205	4 411	2 198	1 285	1 125	1 781	11 272
% TAV 1997/1991	x	- 0,6	- 1,7	1,3	- 1,0	2,6	- 0,7	2,1	- 1,8	0,0	- 2,0	x	- 1,2	x	x	- 0,5
% TAV 1997/1995	- 0,5	- 2,0	- 2,1	- 0,7	1,8	3,4	- 1,2	3,4	- 0,7	0,2	- 2,7	- 2,8	- 1,5	- 2,3	0,1	- 1,3
Average number of animal per holding																
1991	:	58,2	62,6	40,9	10,4	17,7	51,1	40,3	23,6	81,9	76,7	:	7,0	:	:	85,6
1993	39,6	62,5	65,1	46,3	12,0	20,3	57,8	40,8	26,7	90,2	79,6	18,7	7,0	22,3	40,1	83,8
1995	43,9	69,0	69,1	50,8	14,2	24,8	62,2	48,2	29,0	96,6	82,8	19,9	7,6	27,6	42,3	89,1
1997	47,4	72,7	72,6	54,9	15,7	29,8	67,1	52,7	31,5	105,6	84,7	20,4	8,6	29,9	46,2	87,0

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.5.3.5. Changing structure of cattle farms, by herd size class

EU-15

	Number of animals							
	1-2	3–9	10–19	20–29	30–49	50–99	≥ 100	All classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Holdings (x 1 000)								
1991([1])	260	525	343	196	251	317	203	2 081
1993([1])	253	452	279	172	223	291	212	1 882
1995([1])	207	397	256	160	206	283	224	1 734
1997	184	331	224	144	194	274	235	1 586
% TAV 1997/1991	– 5,8	– 7,7	– 7,1	– 5,1	– 4,3	– 2,4	2,4	– 4,5
% TAV 1997/1995	– 5,9	– 9,1	– 6,7	– 5,3	– 3,0	– 1,6	2,4	– 4,5
Animals (x 1 000)								
1991([1])	428	2 901	4 774	4 696	9 705	22 303	28 645	73 476
1993([1])	399	2 441	3 916	4 129	8 595	20 535	37 276	77 644
1995([1])	328	2 150	3 560	3 822	7 987	20 190	41 534	79 987
1997	314	1 806	3 139	3 484	7 533	19 548	43 041	78 866
% TAV 1997/1991	– 5,2	– 7,9	– 7,0	– 5,0	– 4,2	– 2,2	6,8	1,2
% TAV 1997/1995	– 2,2	– 8,7	– 6,3	– 4,6	– 2,9	– 1,6	1,8	– 0,7

([1]) EU-12.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.5.3.6. **Dairy cow numbers and number of holdings** (1997)

(%)

	EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Average size of herd	24,0	32,3	50,9	27,9	7,7	11,9	30,7	32,4	20,4	36,2	44,1	8,4	5,2	13,3	29,6	68,7
Total — Animals	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
— Holdings	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1-2 — Animals	6,1	1,8	0,1	0,3	7,6	3,3	0,2	0,2	1,1	0,0	0,2	3,0	13,9	0,3	1,9	0,1
— Holdings	37,3	11,6	2,5	6,8	37,5	27,5	3,5	4,6	15,2	1,1	5,4	16,3	54,4	3,3	10,5	2,8
3-9 — Animals	:	:	0,4	4,0	26,1	14,5	1,6	1,7	9,2	0,4	0,9	32,7	26,2	13,5	:	0,3
— Holdings	:	:	3,8	18,4	41,7	32,1	7,8	8,7	35,4	2,2	6,9	49,6	32,8	23,8	:	3,5
10-19 — Animals	11,6	8,7	2,3	13,1	19,0	21,3	8,4	8,7	12,6	3,3	3,0	42,4	18,8	54,9	12,2	1,5
— Holdings	20,2	19,5	7,8	25,6	8,3	21,3	17,9	19,9	19,1	7,7	9,2	27,0	6,4	55,3	24,5	7,2
20-29 — Animals	14,1	15,7	5,1	17,0	10,3	18,7	18,6	14,6	11,7	14,8	6,5	15,8	11,4	24,1	21,6	3,1
— Holdings	14,0	21,1	10,6	19,9	5,8	9,8	23,2	19,7	10,2	21,8	11,7	5,8	2,4	15,1	26,6	8,7
30-49 — Animals	25,2	33,4	22,9	24,4	14,1	20,8	40,5	33,1	17,4	54,5	26,2	5,3	9,8	5,6	32,9	12,1
— Holdings	16,2	28,4	29,7	18,2	4,3	6,6	33,4	28,6	9,9	52,4	29,2	1,2	2,7	2,3	26,1	21,1
50-99 — Animals	26,6	35,6	50,6	20,5	12,5	11,3	27,7	30,9	22,3	23,6	50,2	0,7	12,3	1,2	22,9	37,5
— Holdings	9,7	18,1	38,5	8,9	1,9	2,2	13,4	15,6	7,0	13,8	33,5	0,1	1,1	0,2	10,7	36,0
≥100 — Animals	16,5	4,9	18,6	20,7	10,3	10,1	3,1	10,8	25,6	3,3	13,0	0,1	7,6	0,5	8,5	45,5
— Holdings	2,3	1,3	7,0	2,1	0,6	0,6	0,8	2,8	3,2	1,0	4,3	0,0	0,1	0,0	1,7	20,8

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.5.3.7. Changing structure of dairy farms, by Member State

	EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Holdings (x 1 000)																
1991	:	29	21	275	47	185	201	51	197	2	48	:	100	:	:	42
1993	1 196	25	18	236	39	148	169	46	147	2	43	116	100	47	20	40
1995	1 009	22	16	209	28	115	159	42	113	1	40	91	86	32	18	37
1997	911	20	13	186	24	106	146	39	102	1	37	86	70	29	16	36
% TAV 1997/1991	x	− 6,2	− 8,0	− 6,5	− 11,2	− 9,3	− 5,3	− 4,5	− 11,0	− 4,3	− 4,3	x	− 5,9	x	x	− 2,6
% TAV 1997/1995	− 5,1	− 4,8	− 10,4	− 5,8	− 7,7	− 4,1	− 4,3	− 3,7	− 5,1	− 4,1	− 3,9	− 2,8	− 10,3	− 4,9	− 5,9	− 1,4
Animals (x 1 000)																
1991	:	806	742	4 769	214	1 516	4 969	1 293	2 536	52	1 909	:	394	:	:	2 779
1993	23 472	702	714	5 364	219	1 371	4 613	1 274	2 287	51	1 804	898	375	490	525	2 786
1995	22 530	692	702	5 271	180	1 239	4 672	1 268	2 113	48	1 763	706	364	402	481	2 629
1997	21 883	633	670	5 193	184	1 261	4 476	1 268	2 078	47	1 643	720	362	383	468	2 496
% TAV 1997/1991	x	− 4,0	− 1,7	1,4	− 2,5	− 3,1	− 1,7	-0,3	− 3,3	− 1,7	− 2,5	x	− 1,4	x	x	− 1,8
% TAV 1997/1995	− 1,5	− 4,5	− 2,3	-0,7	1,1	0,9	− 2,1	0,0	-0,8	− 1,1	− 3,5	1,0	− 0,3	− 2,4	− 1,4	− 2,6
Average number of animals per holding																
1991	:	27,6	35,8	17,3	4,5	8,2	24,7	25,5	12,9	30,9	40,1	:	3,9	:	:	65,6
1993	19,6	28,3	39,8	22,7	5,6	9,3	27,3	27,3	15,5	32,9	41,8	7,7	3,8	10,5	26,2	69,4
1995	22,3	31,4	42,9	25,2	6,4	10,8	29,5	30,2	18,7	33,6	44,0	7,8	4,2	12,4	27,1	71,7
1997	24,0	32,3	50,9	27,9	7,7	11,9	30,7	32,4	20,4	36,2	44,1	8,4	5,2	13,3	29,6	68,7

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.5.3.8. Changing structure of dairy farms, by herd size class

EU-15

		Number of animals							
		1–2	3–9	10–19	20–29	30–49	50–99	>= 100	All classes
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Holdings (x 1 000)									
	1991 ([1])	245	316	236	153	155	76	17	1 198
	1993 ([1])	199	239	193	136	147	79	21	1 013
	1995 ([1])	151	188	161	118	143	86	21	868
	1997	117	156	141	116	143	87	21	780
% TAV	1997/1991	– 12,3	– 11,8	– 8,6	– 4,6	– 1,3	2,3	3,5	– 7,2
% TAV	1997/1995	– 12,8	– 9,3	– 6,6	– 0,9	0,0	0,6	0,0	– 5,3
Animals (x 1 000)									
	1991 ([1])	356	1 694	3 269	3 643	5 748	4 935	2 335	21 981
	1993 ([1])	278	1 272	2 683	3 259	5 445	5 098	3 523	21 559
	1995 ([1])	210	1 007	2 284	2 864	5 332	5 642	3 601	20 941
	1997	173	841	1 959	2 769	5 307	5 701	3 562	20 312
% TAV	1997/1991	– 12,0	– 11,7	– 8,5	– 4,6	– 1,3	2,4	7,0	– 1,3
% TAV	1997/1995	– 9,7	– 9,0	– 7,7	– 1,7	– 0,2	0,5	– 0,5	– 1,5

([1]) EU-12.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.5.3.9. Pig numbers and number of holdings (1997)

(%)

		EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Average size of herd		105,8	629,1	604,7	118,1	44,7	68,7	198,5	858,5	33,1	138,1	722,9	36,6	18,2	239,1	277,0	557,4
Total	— Animals	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	— Holdings	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1-2	— Animals	1,5	0,0	0,0	0,3	2,1	1,5	0,4	0,1	3,1	0,2	0,0	2,0	5,0	0,0	0,2	0,0
	— Holdings	71,0	7,8	2,2	22,8	71,4	69,5	53,5	30,0	69,5	16,7	1,0	44,2	63,4	4,0	20,5	13,9
3-9	— Animals			0,0	1,1	1,4	0,5	0,3	0,1	2,8	0,9	0,0	3,5	5,7	0,1		0,1
	— Holdings			4,7	25,8	9,5	9,5	15,1	10,0	21,3	24,7	1,4	28,8	22,5	3,4		14,5
10-49	— Animals	2,4	0,4	0,7	4,0	3,9	3,1	0,7	0,6	3,8	4,0	0,2	7,2	12,3	1,4	2,0	0,8
	— Holdings	10,3	9,4	16,6	20,2	4,8	6,6	6,1	20,0	6,3	21,0	4,5	11,7	10,8	10,1	21,5	20,6
50-99	— Animals	2,8	0,8	1,2	4,9	3,5	4,7	0,8	0,3	1,3	5,4	0,9	8,7	4,4	4,3	3,0	0,9
	— Holdings	3,9	7,1	10,0	8,2	4,0	4,2	2,4	5,0	0,7	10,3	8,4	4,4	0,8	13,2	11,4	7,2
100-199	— Animals	5,6	2,7	2,8	8,9	3,9	8,1	2,8	0,6	1,6	9,7	3,2	18,6	9,4	17,4	6,5	1,8
	— Holdings	4,0	11,7	11,9	7,4	3,0	3,5	3,7	5,0	0,4	9,2	15,7	4,8	1,2	25,8	12,2	7,3
200-399	— Animals	10,7	7,2	6,5	16,4	6,2	11,5	7,5	1,3	4,5	16,2	7,8	34,4	9,5	37,9	14,3	4,3
	— Holdings	3,8	15,7	13,6	6,8	2,6	2,5	5,1	5,0	0,5	7,7	19,8	4,5	0,5	30,2	13,8	8,4
400-999	— Animals	25,3	28,8	22,8	38,0	14,9	24,2	26,7	6,0	11,8	36,2	22,3	23,5	9,4	30,4	32,9	14,2
	— Holdings	4,2	27,0	21,0	7,2	2,4	2,6	8,0	10,0	0,6	7,9	25,2	1,6	0,4	11,9	14,5	12,1
≥ 1 000	— Animals	51,8	60,0	65,9	26,3	63,6	46,3	60,7	91,2	71,3	27,5	65,6	2,2	44,4	8,5	41,1	77,7
	— Holdings	2,6	21,4	20,0	1,6	2,3	1,6	6,1	15,0	0,8	2,6	23,9	0,0	0,0	1,3	6,0	16,0

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.5.3.10. Changing structure of pig farms, by Member State

	EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Holdings (x 1 000)																
1991	:	17	28	288	48	429	135	3	362	1	28	:	166	:	:	17
1993	1 552	15	27	294	51	440	106	3	273	1	27	125	150	11	12	17
1995	1 276	13	21	239	23	301	90	3	280	1	22	112	139	7	11	13
1997	1 152	12	19	205	21	285	78	2	250	1	21	100	130	6	8	14
% TAV 1997/1991	x	- 5,8	- 6,5	- 5,7	- 13,8	- 6,8	- 9,1	- 6,8	- 6,2	2,8	- 4,8	x	- 4,1	x	x	- 3,2
% TAV 1997/1995	- 5,1	- 4,0	- 5,0	- 7,7	- 4,5	- 2,7	- 7,2	- 20,3	- 5,7	29,0	- 2,3	- 5,7	- 3,3	- 7,7	- 15,9	3,7
Animals (x 1 000)																
1991	:	6 550	9 783	21 989	974	17 209	12 539	1 350	8 523	64	13 216	:	2 560	:	:	7 519
1993	121 227	7 165	11 568	26 486	1 144	18 188	14 291	1 487	8 348	72	14 964	2 822	2 665	1 381	2 777	7 869
1995	117 812	7 268	11 084	24 674	916	18 126	14 531	1 542	8 063	68	14 398	3 706	2 402	1 394	2 305	7 335
1997	121 954	7 313	11 383	24 250	939	19 556	15 473	1 717	8 281	74	15 189	3 680	2 365	1 444	2 351	7 939
% TAV 1997/1991	x	1,8	2,5	1,6	- 0,6	2,1	3,5	4,0	- 0,5	2,4	2,3	x	- 1,3	x	x	0,9
% TAV 1997/1995	1,7	0,3	1,3	- 0,9	1,2	3,8	3,1	5,4	1,3	4,2	2,7	- 0,4	- 0,8	1,8	1,0	4,0
Average number of animals per holding																
1991	:	385,3	349,4	76,4	20,3	40,1	92,9	450,0	23,5	75,6	472,0	:	15,4	:	:	442,3
1993	78,1	477,7	428,4	90,1	22,4	41,3	135,0	495,7	30,6	107,6	554,2	22,6	17,8	125,5	231,4	462,9
1995	92,3	557,3	517,5	103,1	39,1	60,2	161,5	514,1	28,8	121,8	643,1	33,1	17,2	189,4	214,4	545,1
1997	105,8	629,1	604,7	118,1	44,7	68,7	198,5	858,5	33,1	138,1	722,9	36,6	18,2	239,1	277,0	557,4

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.5.3.11. Changing structure of pig farms, by herd size class

EU-15

	Number of animals								
	1–2	3–9	10–49	50–99	100–199	200–399	400–999	≥ 1 000	All classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Holdings (x 1 000)									
1991 ([1])	859	280	162	56	50	:	:	:	1 521
1993 ([1])	778	254	154	52	47	:	:	:	1 404
1995 ([1])	611	228	116	41	39	38	47	27	1 146
1997	562	180	104	40	40	37	45	29	1 037
% TAV 1997/1991	– 7,1	– 7,4	– 7,4	– 5,6	– 3,7	x	x	x	– 6,4
% TAV 1997/1995	– 4,2	– 11,8	– 5,5	– 1,2	1,3	– 1,3	– 2,2	3,6	– 5,0
Animals (x 1 000)									
1991 ([1])	1 313	1 345	3 764	3 991	7 165	13 507	30 397	40 794	102 276
1993 ([1])	1 171	1 326	3 676	3 704	6 773	12 649	31 149	53 799	114 247
1995 ([1])	832	1 026	2 794	2 920	5 563	11 115	29 927	56 229	110 406
1997	833	807	2 553	2 907	5 736	10 879	28 759	62 002	114 479
% TAV 1997/1991	– 7,6	– 8,5	– 6,5	– 5,3	– 3,7	– 3,6	– 0,9	7,0	1,9
% TAV 1997/1995	0,1	– 12,0	– 4,5	– 0,2	1,5	– 1,1	– 2,0	4,9	1,8

([1]) EU-12.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.5.4.1. Number and area of holdings

	Farm size class (ha UAA)	Holdings						
		x 1 000			% of total		% TAV	
		1993	1995	1997	1995	1997	1997/1993	1997/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EU-15	0–5	:	4 155,0	3 866,9	56,4	55,3	x	– 3,5
	05–10	:	960,3	929,2	13,0	13,3	x	– 1,6
	10–20	:	782,0	757,7	10,6	10,8	x	– 1,6
	20–50	:	848,4	802,0	11,5	11,5	x	– 2,8
	≥50	:	585,7	598,5	7,9	8,6	x	1,1
	Total	:	7 370,0	6 989,1	100,0	100,0	x	– 2,6
Belgique/België	0–5	25,0	22,1	20,2	31,1	30,1	– 5,1	– 4,3
	05–10	11,2	10,3	9,5	14,4	14,2	– 3,9	– 3,5
	10–20	14,4	12,7	11,5	17,9	17,1	– 5,5	– 5,1
	20–50	18,7	18,3	17,8	25,8	26,5	– 1,2	– 1,4
	≥ 50	5,4	6,0	6,7	8,4	10,0	5,8	6,1
	Total	76,3	71,0	67,2	100,0	100,0	– 3,1	– 2,7
Danmark	0–5	1,7	1,8	2,0	2,7	3,1	3,5	3,2
	05–10	11,8	11,4	10,3	16,5	16,3	– 3,2	– 4,7
	10–20	17,0	14,9	13,5	21,7	21,3	– 5,7	– 5,0
	20–50	26,7	23,3	19,6	33,8	31,0	– 7,4	– 8,3
	≥ 50	16,4	17,1	17,6	24,9	27,8	1,7	1,2
	Total	73,8	68,8	63,2	100,0	100,0	– 3,8	– 4,2
Deutschland	0–5	189,6	176,8	165,9	31,2	31,0	– 3,3	– 3,1
	05–10	95,2	84,0	77,9	14,8	14,6	– 4,9	– 3,7
	10–20	111,7	100,0	90,4	17,6	16,9	– 5,2	– 4,9
	20–50	141,8	132,2	122,4	23,3	22,9	– 3,6	– 3,8
	≥ 50	65,7	71,5	75,6	12,6	14,2	3,6	2,9
	Total	606,1	566,9	534,4	100,0	100,0	– 3,1	– 2,9
Elláda	0–5	617,2	600,2	622,8	74,8	75,8	0,2	1,9
	05–10	122,2	120,0	116,1	14,9	14,1	– 1,3	– 1,6
	10–20	53,6	54,0	53,8	6,7	6,6	0,1	– 0,1
	20–50	20,0	21,8	21,6	2,7	2,6	1,9	– 0,6
	≥ 50	3,2	3,4	3,2	0,4	0,4	– 0,5	– 3,3
	Total	819,2	802,4	821,4	100,0	100,0	0,1	1,2
España	0–5	789,4	693,3	636,4	54,3	52,7	– 5,2	– 4,2
	05–10	216,9	211,6	197,8	16,6	16,4	– 2,3	– 3,3
	10–20	154,9	147,2	149,3	11,5	12,4	– 0,9	0,7
	20–50	114,9	115,3	115,3	9,0	9,5	0,1	0,0
	≥ 50	92,6	97,1	98,8	7,6	8,2	1,6	0,9
	Total	1 383,9	1 277,6	1 208,3	100,0	100,0	– 3,3	– 2,8
France	0–5	216,5	196,3	178,0	26,7	26,2	– 4,8	– 4,8
	05–10	77,5	69,6	61,8	9,5	9,1	– 5,5	– 5,7
	10–20	103,8	88,6	75,0	12,1	11,0	– 7,8	– 8,0
	20–50	205,3	177,3	158,9	24,1	23,4	– 6,2	– 5,3
	≥ 50	193,7	198,5	201,7	27,0	29,7	1,0	0,8
	Total	801,3	734,8	679,8	100,0	100,0	– 4,0	– 3,8

Average size		UAA						
ha		1 000 ha			% of total		% TAV	
1995	1997	1993	1995	1997	1995	1997	1997/1993	1997/1995
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
x	x	:	7 317	7 008	5,7	5,4	x	– 2,1
x	x	:	6 727	6 523	5,2	5,1	x	– 1,5
x	x	:	11 062	10 706	8,6	8,3	x	– 1,6
x	x	:	26 826	25 459	20,9	19,8	x	– 2,6
x	x	:	76 565	78 995	59,6	61,4	x	1,6
17,4	18,4	:	128 497	128 691	100,0	100,0	x	0,1
x	x	51	46	42	3,4	3,0	– 4,7	– 4,1
x	x	80	73	68	5,4	4,9	– 4,0	– 3,5
x	x	210	186	168	13,7	12,1	– 5,5	– 5,0
x	x	581	576	568	42,5	41,1	– 0,6	– 0,7
x	x	422	473	537	34,9	38,8	6,2	6,5
19,1	20,6	1 344	1 354	1 383	100,0	100,0	0,7	1,0
x	x	3	4	5	0,1	0,2	8,0	6,4
x	x	85	83	74	3,0	2,8	– 3,3	– 5,2
x	x	247	216	196	7,9	7,3	– 5,6	– 4,8
x	x	860	756	640	27,7	23,8	– 7,1	– 8,0
x	x	1 543	1 668	1 774	61,2	66,0	3,5	3,1
39,6	42,6	2 739	2 727	2 689	100,0	100,0	– 0,5	– 0,7
x	x	426	398	371	2,3	2,2	– 3,4	– 3,4
x	x	688	605	562	3,5	3,3	– 4,9	– 3,7
x	x	1 627	1 457	1 316	8,5	7,7	– 5,2	– 5,0
x	x	4 495	4 215	3 930	24,6	22,9	– 3,3	– 3,4
x	x	9 786	10 483	10 981	61,1	64,0	2,9	2,3
30,3	32,1	17 022	17 157	17 160	100,0	100,0	0,2	0,0
x	x	1 143	1 102	1 108	30,8	31,7	– 0,8	0,3
x	x	836	819	795	22,9	22,7	– 1,2	– 1,4
x	x	724	731	733	20,4	20,9	0,3	0,1
x	x	564	626	619	17,5	17,7	2,3	– 0,5
x	x	272	300	244	8,4	7,0	– 2,7	– 9,9
4,5	4,3	3 539	3 578	3 499	100,0	100,0	– 0,3	– 1,1
x	x	1 567	1 409	1 306	5,6	5,1	– 4,5	– 3,7
x	x	1 489	1 459	1 365	5,8	5,3	– 2,2	– 3,3
x	x	2 136	2 032	2 057	8,1	8,0	– 0,9	0,6
x	x	3 539	3 543	3 558	14,0	13,9	0,1	0,2
x	x	15 983	16 788	17 345	66,5	67,7	2,1	1,6
19,7	21,2	24 714	25 230	25 630	100,0	100,0	0,9	0,8
x	x	440	404	374	1,4	1,3	– 4,0	– 3,8
x	x	558	499	445	1,8	1,6	– 5,5	– 5,6
x	x	1 506	1 284	1 081	4,5	3,8	– 8,0	– 8,3
x	x	6 810	5 937	5 355	21,0	18,9	– 5,8	– 5,0
x	x	18 793	20 143	21 076	71,3	74,4	2,9	2,3
38,5	41,7	28 107	28 267	28 331	100,0	100,0	0,2	0,1

3.5.4.1. *(cont.)*

	Farm size class (ha UAA)	Holdings						
		x 1 000			% of total		% TAV	
		1993	1995	1997	1995	1997	1997/1993	1997/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ireland	0–5	16,0	14,2	10,8	9,3	7,3	– 9,5	– 13,0
	05–10	22,2	20,5	18,4	13,4	12,4	– 4,6	– 5,4
	10–20	44,9	40,6	40,1	26,5	27,1	– 2,8	– 0,7
	20–50	56,8	57,2	57,4	37,3	38,8	0,2	0,1
	≥ 50	19,0	20,2	20,8	13,2	14,1	2,3	1,5
	Total	159,4	153,4	147,8	100,0	100,0	– 1,9	– 1,8
Italia	0–5	1 923,4	1 933,7	1 750,7	77,9	75,6	– 2,3	– 4,8
	05–10	269,0	258,1	273,2	10,4	11,8	0,4	2,9
	10–20	157,5	140,2	151,0	5,6	6,5	– 1,0	3,8
	20–50	93,5	105,3	96,0	4,2	4,1	0,7	– 4,5
	≥ 50	40,6	40,3	41,5	1,6	1,8	0,5	1,6
	Total	2 488,4	2 482,1	2 315,2	100,0	100,0	– 1,8	– 3,4
Luxembourg	0–5	0,9	0,8	0,7	24,5	23,8	– 5,0	– 4,6
	05–10	0,3	0,3	0,3	8,8	8,7	– 1,8	– 3,6
	10–20	0,3	0,3	0,2	7,9	7,7	– 5,6	– 4,1
	20–50	0,8	0,7	0,6	20,8	19,5	– 6,8	– 6,3
	≥ 50	1,2	1,2	1,2	37,4	39,6	0,4	– 0,4
	Total	3,4	3,2	3,0	100,0	100,0	– 3,2	– 3,2
Nederland	0–5	38,4	35,5	32,8	31,3	30,4	– 3,9	– 3,8
	05–10	19,3	18,1	17,3	16,0	16,0	– 2,8	– 2,3
	10–20	22,4	20,8	19,3	18,3	17,9	– 3,7	– 3,7
	20–50	30,4	29,8	29,2	26,3	27,0	– 1,0	– 1,0
	≥ 50	6,8	7,2	7,7	6,3	7,1	3,1	3,8
	Total	119,7	113,2	107,9	100,0	100,0	– 2,6	– 2,4
Österreich	0–5	:	84,6	78,1	38,1	37,2	x	– 3,9
	05–10	:	41,7	39,4	18,8	18,7	x	– 2,8
	10–20	:	49,0	46,8	22,1	22,3	x	– 2,2
	20–50	:	35,8	35,8	16,1	17,0	x	0,1
	≥ 50	:	8,0	8,5	3,6	4,1	x	3,5
	Total	:	221,8	210,1	100,0	100,0	x	– 2,7
Portugal	0–5	380,8	344,4	316,1	76,4	75,9	– 4,5	– 4,2
	05–10	54,0	51,9	48,7	11,5	11,7	– 2,5	– 3,1
	10–20	28,6	28,3	26,5	6,3	6,4	–1,9	–3,1
	20–50	14,8	15,1	14,8	3,3	3,6	0,0	– 0,8
	≥ 50	9,5	9,8	9,6	2,2	2,3	0,3	– 1,1
	Total	489,0	450,6	416,7	100,0	100,0	– 3,9	– 3,8
Suomi/Finland	0–5	:	10,1	7,6	10,0	8,3	x	– 13,5
	05–10	:	17,9	14,5	17,8	15,8	x	– 10,2
	10–20	:	30,3	27,4	30,1	30,0	x	– 4,9
	20–50	:	35,2	33,7	34,9	36,8	x	– 2,3
	≥ 50	:	6,9	8,0	6,8	8,8	x	8,1
	Total	:	101,0	91,4	100,0	100,0	x	– 4,8

Average size		UAA						
ha		1 000 ha			% of total		% TAV	
1995	1997	1993	1995	1997	1995	1997	1997/1993	1997/1995
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
x	x	50	45	35	1,0	0,8	– 8,3	– 11,7
x	x	167	156	139	3,6	3,2	– 4,5	– 5,4
x	x	664	596	591	13,8	13,6	– 2,9	– 0,4
x	x	1 786	1 798	1 805	41,6	41,6	0,3	0,2
x	x	1 611	1 729	1 771	40,0	40,8	2,4	1,2
28,2	29,4	4 278	4 325	4 342	100,0	100,0	0,4	0,2
x	x	2 886	2 890	2 818	19,7	19,0	– 0,6	– 1,3
x	x	1 856	1 779	1 896	12,1	12,8	0,5	3,2
x	x	2 156	1 927	2 074	13,1	14,0	– 1,0	3,7
x	x	2 807	3 170	2 903	21,6	19,6	0,8	– 4,3
x	x	5 032	4 919	5 143	33,5	34,7	0,5	2,2
5,9	6,4	14 736	14 685	14 833	100,0	100,0	0,2	0,5
x	x	2	2	1	1,2	1,1	– 5,6	– 4,4
x	x	2	2	2	1,6	1,5	– 1,6	– 4,3
x	x	4	4	3	3,0	2,7	– 5,4	– 3,9
x	x	28	24	21	18,5	16,4	– 6,8	– 6,0
x	x	92	96	99	75,7	78,3	2,0	1,6
39,9	42,5	127	127	127	100,0	100,0	– 0,1	– 0,1
x	x	83	77	72	3,9	3,6	– 3,3	– 3,3
x	x	138	129	123	6,5	6,1	– 2,8	– 2,3
x	x	325	302	280	15,1	13,9	– 3,7	– 3,7
x	x	939	929	919	46,5	45,7	– 0,6	– 0,5
x	x	529	562	616	28,1	30,7	3,9	4,7
17,7	18,6	2 015	1 999	2 011	100,0	100,0	– 0,1	0,3
x	x	:	202	190	5,9	5,6	x	– 3,0
x	x	:	303	287	8,9	8,4	x	– 2,8
x	x	:	707	677	20,7	19,8	x	– 2,1
x	x	:	1 056	1 063	30,8	31,1	x	0,3
x	x	:	1 156	1 198	33,8	35,1	x	1,8
15,4	16,3	:	3 425	3 415	100,0	100,0	x	– 0,1
x	x	649	597	548	15,2	14,3	– 4,2	– 4,2
x	x	373	360	336	9,2	8,8	– 2,6	– 3,4
x	x	393	389	364	9,9	9,5	– 1,9	– 3,3
x	x	448	457	446	11,6	11,7	– 0,1	– 1,2
x	x	2 086	2 122	2 128	54,1	55,7	0,5	0,1
8,7	9,2	3 950	3 925	3 822	100,0	100,0	– 0,8	– 1,3
x	x	:	33	23	1,5	1,1	x	– 16,6
x	x	:	133	109	6,1	5,0	x	– 9,3
x	x	:	444	404	20,3	18,6	x	– 4,6
x	x	:	1 078	1 039	49,2	47,8	x	– 1,8
x	x	:	503	596	23,0	27,5	x	8,8
21,7	23,7	:	2 192	2 172	100,0	100,0	x	– 0,5

3.5.4.1. *(cont.)*

	Farm size class (ha UAA)	Holdings x 1 000			Holdings % of total		Holdings % TAV	
		1993	1995	1997	1995	1997	1997/1993	1997/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sverige	0–5	:	10,5	10,8	11,9	12,1	x	1,3
	05–10	:	15,5	15,9	17,5	17,7	x	1,1
	10–20	:	19,0	18,2	21,4	20,4	x	– 2,0
	20–50	:	24,7	23,6	27,8	26,4	x	– 2,2
	0 ≥ 50	:	18,6	19,1	21,0	21,3	x	1,2
	Total	:	88,8	89,6	100,0	100,0	x	0,4
United Kingdom	0–5	35,0	30,5	34,1	13,0	14,6	– 0,6	5,7
	05–10	30,3	29,5	28,4	12,6	12,2	– 1,6	– 1,8
	10–20	37,3	36,1	34,7	15,4	14,9	– 1,8	– 1,9
	20–50	58,9	56,5	55,4	24,1	23,8	– 1,5	– 1,0
	0 ≥ 50	79,9	80,1	78,5	34,2	33,6	– 0,5	– 1,1
	Total	243,5	234,5	233,2	100,0	100,0	– 1,1	– 0,3

Source: European Commission, Eurostat (harmonised national data + Community surveys of the structure of agricultural holdings).

Average size		UAA						
ha		1 000 ha			% of total		% TAV	
1995	1997	1993	1995	1997	1995	1997	1997/1993	1997/1995
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
x	x	:	32	34	1,1	1,1	x	2,7
x	x	:	110	113	3,6	3,6	x	1,1
x	x	:	266	260	8,7	8,4	x	– 1,1
x	x	:	796	760	26,0	24,5	x	– 2,3
x	x	:	1 855	1 941	60,6	62,4	x	2,3
34,4	34,7	:	3 060	3 109	100,0	100,0	x	0,8
x	x	84	75	78	0,5	0,5	– 1,8	2,0
x	x	223	216	208	1,3	1,3	– 1,7	– 1,9
x	x	535	520	503	3,2	3,1	– 1,5	– 1,6
x	x	1 943	1 866	1 833	11,3	11,3	– 1,5	– 0,9
x	x	13 598	13 769	13 546	83,7	83,8	– 0,1	– 0,8
70,1	69,3	16 383	16 447	16 169	100,0	100,0	– 0,3	– 0,8

3.5.6.1. **Agricultural products sold through cooperatives** (1997)

(%)

	Pigmeat	Beef/veal	Poultrymeat	Eggs	Milk	Sugarbeet	Cereals	All fruit	All vegetables
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Belgique/België	20	0	–	–	53	–	30	75	85
Danmark	91	66	0	52	94	0	60	70–80	70–80
Deutschland	27	28	–	–	52	80	45–50	40	28
Elláda (²)	3	2	15	2	20	–	49	57	3
España	8	9	25	28	30	23	22	45	20
France	85	30	30	25	47	16	68	40	25
Ireland (³)	66	15–20	20	–	99,5	–	57	14,3	17,5
Italia (¹)	13	12	35	8	40	6,5	20	43	8
Luxembourg (³)	37	38	–	–	81	–	79	–	–
Nederland (³)	34	16	9	14	83	63	65	76	73
Österreich	15	5	70	–	90 (²)	100 (²)	60 (²)	18 (²)	28 (²)
Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suomi/Finland	68	65	81	54	97	–	46	–	–
Sverige	78	72,9	0	32	100	0	75 (³)	20 (³)	50 (³)
United Kingdom (³)	28	–	25	–	67	–	24	67	26

(¹) 1994.
(²) 1995.
(³) 1996.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.6.2. **Products sold under contracts concluded in advance** (1997)

(%)

	Pigmeat	Calves	Poultrymeat	Eggs	Milk	Sugarbeet	Patatoes	Peas	Canned tomatoes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Belgique/België	55	95	90	70	–	100	30	98	–
Danmark	3	70–90	100	23	5	100	82	100	–
Deutschland	–	–	60	–	99	100	55	94	–
Elláda ([1])	–	–	18	–	30	100	2,5	85	100
España	60	12	90	75	–	100	–	70	100
France	30	35	50	20	1	100	10	90	–
Ireland ([1])	–	–	90	30	10	100	10	100	–
Italia ([3])	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–	–
Luxembourg ([3])	40	–	–	–	–	100	–	–	–
Nederland ([3])	25	85	90	50	90	100	50	85	–
Österreich	35	–	90	25–30	99 ([2])	100 ([2])	45 ([2])	80 ([2])	–
Portugal ([1])	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	95	100
Suomi/Finland	100	–	100	–	–	100	73	76	–
Sverige	96	70	100	45	100	100	44,4	100	0
United Kingdom ([3])	70	–	–	–	98	100	–	90	–

([1]) 1994.
([2]) 1995.
([3]) 1996.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.6.3. **Agricultural research programme: — FAIR programme** (1994-98) — **Projects selected and budget breakdown by field of research** (1998)

FAIR Field of research 4. Agriculture, forestry and rural development	Concerted action (1)			Shared-cost action (2)		
	Number of projects	Total budget (ECU)	EU contribution (ECU)	Number of projects	Total budget (ECU)	EU contribution (ECU)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.1. Reformed CAP	18	5 158 922	5 028 752	31	43 338 823	29 197 775
4.2. Quality policy	2	690 000	690 000	16	21 233 367	15 212 486
4.3. Diversification	6	2 096 700	2 096 700	20	27 886 957	19 611 111
4.4. Crop protection	8	1 884 500	1 884 500	45	69 197 455	50 067 488
Animal health	6	1 683 300	1 683 300	36	54 422 150	38 897 906
Animal welfare	1	291 066	291 066	4	6 578 102	4 141 891
4.5. Multifunctional forest management	10	2 332 320	2 332 320	28	34 638 109	26 640 911
4.6. Rural development	3	667 080	667 080	12	9 941 965	8 110 940
Total	54	14 803 888	14 673 718	192	267 236 928	191 880 508

(1) Community contribution: 100 % of total costs.

(2) Community contribution: 50 % of total costs or 100 % of marginal costs.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.6.6. **Specific measures to assist mountain and hill farming in certain less-favoured areas**
— Article 19 of Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91

	Compensatory allowances granted in respect of less-favoured areas								
	Number of holdings			Amounts of allowances paid in 1997			Amounts of allowances per livestock unit (LU)		
	1995	1996	1997	Total (ECU)	Average allowance per holding (ECU) 1996	Average allowance per holding (ECU) 1997	Number of LU 1997 (1 000)	ECU/LU 1996	ECU/LU 1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7=5/4	8	9	10
Belgique/België	6 636	6 168	6 154	8 185 200	1 391	1 330	97	88	84
Danmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deutschland	228 919	220 823	172 146	391 109 000	2 312	2 272	2 587	108	97
Elláda	180 825	169 242	166 939	98 684 349	606	591	1 247	62	60
España	185 373	178 193	170 024	70 261 000	426	413	1 407	31	30
France	131 997	127 658	122 955	328 719 106	3 251	2 673	4 101	99	79
Ireland	92 636	101 664	125 569	167 998 999	1 355	1 338	2 074	70	81
Italia (1)	49 969	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Luxembourg	2 402	2 313	2 265	13 908 353	4 985	6 141	47	126	140
Nederland	4 850	3 617	4 220	4 770 000	1 310	1 130	45	132	107
Österreich	97 635	96 606	97 967	177 629 098	1 883	1 813	1 062	120	116
Portugal	99 338	79 705	149 928	54 809 420	562	366	852	68	25
Suomi/Finland	74 733	72 457	70 186	271 297 897	3 747	3 865	261	168	168
Sverige	23 181	23 453	24 101	68 490 000	2 801	2 842	517	106	107
United Kingdom	57 181	56 898	56 129	154 595 000	2 172	2 754	2 996	42	52
Total	1 235 675	1 138 797	1 168 583	1 810 457 422	1 716	1 549	17 294	74	74

(1) For 1995 only 9 regions out of 21 replied.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.6.7. Regulation (EC) No 951/97 and Regulation (EEC) No 867/90 by sector
Improving the processing and marketing conditions for agricultural and forestry products
Single programming documents — period 1994-99
(Regions not covered by Objectives 1 and 6)

Financing plan and implementation end 1997

(1 000 ECU)

Sectors	Financing plan 1994-99		Commitments 1994-97				
	Total eligible cost	EAGGF contribution	Total eligible cost	EAGGF contribution	%	Number of projects	Average cost of investments
1	2	3	4	5	6 = (5/3) x 100	7	8 = 4/7
Forestry products	184 776	33 418	141 201	22 750	68	504	280
Meat	1 895 871	333 419	1 412 717	205 390	62	1 006	1 404
Milk and milk products	985 436	157 852	668 436	105 305	67	435	1 537
Eggs and poultry	456 857	72 476	287 536	45 277	62	194	1 482
Other livestock products	19 183	2 354	1 866	497	21	11	170
Cereals	199 286	30 877	55 186	8 864	29	141	391
Oilseeds	55 696	13 524	13 183	2 967	22	43	307
Wine and spirits	408 884	90 174	174 276	30 987	34	285	611
Fruit and vegetables	1 211 261	251 592	846 760	147 070	58	759	1 116
Flowers and plants	175 182	39 359	72 287	16 869	43	54	1 339
Seeds	89 321	14 422	47 215	8 088	56	91	519
Potatoes	250 811	42 426	178 224	29 432	69	176	1 013
Sundry vegetables	103 939	20 074	52 680	7 394	37	78	675
Other products	82 899	15 472	16 774	1 630	11	14	1 198
Total	6 119 402	1 117 439	3 968 341	632 520	57	3 791	1 047

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.6.8. **Breakdown by region of aid granted by the EAGGF for single programming documents or Community support frameworks concerning Regulations (EEC) Nos 866/90 and 867/90 — Period 1994-99 (non–Objective 1 + 6)**

(Indexed prices — 1 000 ECU 1999)

Member State	Region	1 000 ECU
1	2	3
Belgique/België	Several regions	:
	Bruxelles / Brussel	1 137
	Flandres/Vlaanderen	36 159
	Wallonie	5 483
	Total	42 780
Danmark	Several regions	:
	Storkøbenhavn	:
	Øst for Storebælt, ekskl. Storkøbenhavn	:
	Vest for Storebælt	:
	Total	27 700
Deutschland (NUTS I)	Several regions	:
	Schleswig-Holstein	3 499
	Hamburg	3 018
	Niedersachsen	40 632
	Bremen	687
	Nordrhein-Westfalen	36 034
	Hessen	21 196
	Rheinland-Pfalz	19 850
	Baden-Württemberg	32 595
	Bayern	121 129
	Saarland	3 218
	Berlin (West)	:
	Total	281 859
España	Several regions	:
	Total	291 586
France	Several regions	:
	Total	278 843
Italia	Several regions	35 616
	Piemonte	17 914
	Valle d'Aosta	183
	Liguria	2 814
	Lombardia	27 772
	Trentino-Alto Adige	:
	Veneto	15 329
	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	3 901
	Emilia-Romagna	26 932
	Toscana	11 055
	Umbria	4 497
	Marche	20 628
	Lazio	11 626
	Abruzzo	2 928
	Bolzano	9 976
	Trento	11 542
	Altre	1 053
	Total	203 768

Member State	Region	1 000 ECU
4	5	6
Luxembourg	Several regions	:
	Total	4 385
Nederland	Several regions	:
	Total	61 365
Österreich	Several regions	:
	Niederösterreich	:
	Wien	:
	Kärnten	:
	Steiermark	:
	Oberösterreich	:
	Salzburg	:
	Tirol	:
	Voralberg	:
	Total	64 822
Suomi/Finland	Several regions	:
	Uusimaa	:
	Etelä-Suomi	:
	Itä-Suomi	:
	Väli-Suomi	:
	Pohjois-Suomi	:
	Ahvenanmaa/Åland	:
	Total	29 800
Sverige	Several regions	:
	Stockholm	:
	Östra Mellansverige	:
	Småland med öarna	:
	Norra Mellansverige	:
	Mellersta Norrland	:
	Övre Norrland	:
	Total	27 516
United Kingdom (NUTS I)	Several regions	:
	North	:
	Yorkshire-Humberside	:
	East-Midlands	:
	East-Anglia	:
	South-East	:
	South-West	:
	West-Midlands	:
	North-West	:
	Wales	:
	Scotland	:
	Northern Ireland	:
	Total	51 797

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.6.9. **Regulation (EC) No 951/97 and Regulation (EEC) No 867/90 by Member States**
Improving the processing and marketing conditions for agricultural and forestry products
Single programming documents — Period 1994-99
(Regions not covered by Objectives 1 and 6)

Financing plan and implementation end 1997

(1 000 ECU)

	Financing plan 1994-99		Commitments 1994-97				
	Total eligible cost	EAGGF contribution	Total eligible cost	EAGGF contribution	%	Number of projects	Average cost of investments
1	2	3	4	5	6 = (5/3) x 100	7	8 = 4/7
Belgique/België	284 457	30 000	380 544	26 861	90	194	1 962
Danmark	213 600	26 700	151 746	18 549	69	104	1 459
Deutschland	918 506	218 259	510 212	118 495	54	354	1 441
España	585 903	175 770	576 014	122 585	70	745	773
France	1404 518	258 890	957 340	168 247	65	872	1 098
Italia	713 656	185 471	240 981	51 698	28	344	701
Luxembourg	20 500	3 075	10 920	1 638	53	13	840
Nederland	313 653	39 207	138 089	18 089	46	236	585
Österreich	912 853	62 302	591 998	40 405	65	303	1 954
Suomi/Finland	359 191	43 103	157 793	18 934	44	133	1 186
Sverige	187 834	23 479	112 329	13 943	59	306	367
United Kingdom	204 731	51 183	140 375	33 076	65	187	751
Total	6119 402	1117 439	3968 341	632 520	57	3 791	1 047

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.6.11. Investment aid for agricultural holdings (1997) (Application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91)

	Number of holdings with approved material improvement plans						
	Non-Objective 1 or 6			Objective 1 or 6			
	Ordinary areas	Less-favoured Art. 23-25 of R. 950/97	Total non-Objective 1 or 6	Ordinary areas	Less-favoured areas Art. 23-25 of R. 950/97	Total non-Objective 1 or 6	Total per Member State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Belgique/België	2 435	251	2 686	251	30	281	2 967
Danmark	1 160	0	1 160	0	0	0	1 160
Deutschland (1)	1 174	1 507	2 681	989	716	1 705	4 386
Elláda	0	0	0	1 371	5 092	6 463	6 463
España	1 892	959	2 851	1 660	5 741	7 401	10 252
France	3 343	3 279	6 622	17	67	84	6 706
Ireland	0	0	0	0	121	121	121
Italia	:	:	0	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	3	88	91	0	0	0	91
Nederland	632	1	633	63	0	63	696
Österreich	1 523	4 841	6 364	42	66	108	6 472
Portugal	0	0	0	805	1 966	2 771	2 771
Suomi/Finland	0	261	261	0	192	192	453
Sverige	143	333	476	0	109	109	585
United Kingdom	3	4	7	0	4	4	11
Total	12 308	11 524	23 832	5 198	14 104	19 302	43 134

(1) 1996.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.6.12.1. Special aid for young farmers (1997) — Start-up premium (Application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2328/92)

	Number of beneficiaries in 1997 (Start-up premium/article 10)						
	Non-Objective 1 or 6			Objective 1 or 6			
	Ordinary areas	Less-favoured areas Art. 23-25 of R. 950/97	Total non-Objective 1 or 6	Ordinary areas	Less-favoured areas Art. 23-25 of R. 950/97	Total non-Objective 1 or 6	Total per Member State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Belgique/België	714	77	791	60	2	62	853
Danmark	444	0	444	0	0	0	444
Deutschland	1 124	1 062	2 186	256	100	356	2 542
Elláda	0	0	0	777	2 197	2 974	2 974
España	556	462	1 018	839	3 303	4 142	5 160
France	6 335	2 356	8 691	179	34	213	8 904
Ireland	0	0	0	589	662	1 251	1 251
Italia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	2	47	49	0	0	0	49
Nederland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Österreich	350	942	1 292	1	6	7	1 299
Portugal	0	0	0	321	550	871	871
Suomi/Finland	67	325	392	0	147	147	539
Sverige	97	56	153	0	10	10	163
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9 689	5 327	15 016	3 022	7 011	10 033	25 049

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.6.12.2. Special aid for young farmers (1997) — Investment aids (Application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2328/92)

	Investment aids approved in 1997 (article 11)						
	Non-Objective 1 or 6			Objective 1 or 6			
	Ordinary areas	Less-favoured areas Art. 23-25 of R. 950/97	Total non-Objective 1 or 6	Ordinary areas	Less-favoured areas Art. 23-25 of R. 950/97	Total Objective n. 1 or 6	Total Member State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Belgique/België	481	54	535	53	6	59	594
Danmark	304	0	304	0	0	0	304
Deutschland	392	450	842	13	30	43	885
Elláda	0	0	0	307	775	1 082	1 082
España	106	169	275	690	1 852	2 542	2 817
France	1 415	1 106	2 521	6	34	40	2 561
Ireland	0	0	0	0	41	41	41
Italia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	1	28	29	0	0	0	29
Nederland	27	0	27	4	0	4	31
Österreich	280	1 002	1 282	0	3	3	1 285
Portugal	0	0	0	379	667	1 046	1 046
Suomi/Finland	0	86	86	0	62	62	148
Sverige	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Total	3 006	2 895	5 901	1 452	3 471	4 923	10 824

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.7.1.1. **Arable aid applications by Member State**

(Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92) Marketing year 1998/99 without reductions.

Breakdown of areas	EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total base area	53 545	479	2 018	10 156	1 492	9 220	13 526
of which: — maize	3 318	97	0	540	0	403	614
Fodder crops	679	52	17	215	7	18	205
Total area involved	51 445	499	2 040	10 209	1 325	8 640	13 875
of which: — maize base area	3 102	116	:	484	:	379	587
Small farmers	10 140	246	252	1 462	1 158	1 241	1 648
of which: — cereals and silage crops	9 953	246	248	1 447	1 154	1 190	1 633
of which: — maize (base area)	1 232	101	:	171	:	69	115
— oilseeds	103	0	1	9	2	44	10
— protein plants	81	0	3	6	2	7	6
— non-fibre flax	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial producers,	40 626	200	1 771	8 532	160	7 381	12 022
of which: — set-aside	4 212	13	153	807	14	1 309	938
— total crop area	36 414	187	1 617	7 726	146	6 072	11 084
of which:							
— oilseeds	5 403	5	107	886	33	997	1 845
— protein plants	1 352	3	104	219	0	60	631
— non-fibre flax	304	0	6	109	0	31	7
— cereals and silage crops	29 354	179	1 401	6 512	113	4 985	8 600
of which:							
• maize (base area)	1 870	15	:	313	:	310	472
• other cereals	27 484	164		6 200		4 675	8 128
Durum wheat in traditional areas	2 851	:	:	:	614	608	213
Durum wheat in non-traditional areas	97	:	:	:	:	:	80
Total area	51 445	499	2 040	10 209	1 325	8 640	13 875
Fodder area	679	52	17	215	7	18	205
Set-aside and five-year set aside	4 212	13	153	807	14	1 309	938
Crop areas	46 554	433	1 870	9 188	1 304	7 313	12 732
— cereals and silage crops	39 307	425	1 649	7 959	1 267	6 174	10 233
— oilseeds	5 506	5	108	895	35	1 041	1 855
— protein plants	1 434	3	107	225	2	67	637
— non-fibre flax	307	0	6	109	0	31	7

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1 000 ha)

	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	346	5 801	43	437	1 203	1 035	1 591	1 737	4 461
	0	1 200	0	208	0	222	0	0	34
	3	23	3	12	9	36	12	4	63
	334	4 629	43	403	1 147	800	1 375	1 577	4 549
	5	1 045	:	205	:	223	:	:	58
	92	2 148	20	292	365	330	415	261	210
	91	2 096	19	292	341	320	412	258	206
	3	416	:	195	:	146	:	:	16
	0	16	0	0	8	7	2	1	1
	0	36	0	1	15	2	1	2	2
	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	239	2 457	20	99	774	434	948	1 313	4 276
	20	160	1	6	71	72	156	194	298
	219	2 298	19	93	702	362	792	1 119	3 978
	6	766	2	1	85	54	62	51	504
	4	22	0	1	45	3	5	46	208
	5	0	0	0	4	24	2	16	101
	203	1 510	16	91	568	281	723	1 007	3 164
	2	630	:	10	:	77	:	:	42
	201	880		82		204			3 122
	:	1 391	:	:	:	25	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	17	:	:	:	:
	334	4 629	43	403	1 147	800	1 375	1 577	4 549
	3	23	3	12	9	36	12	4	63
	20	160	1	6	71	72	156	194	298
	310	4 446	39	385	1 067	692	1 207	1 380	4 187
	294	3 606	36	383	909	601	1 135	1 264	3 370
	6	781	2	1	94	61	64	52	505
	4	58	0	1	60	5	5	48	210
	5	0	0	0	4	25	2	16	102

3.5.7.1.2. **Trend in arable aid applications (marketing years)**
(Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92) without reductions

(1 000 ha)

Breakdown of areas	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Set-aside (%)	15	15	12	10	5	5
Total base area	48 825	49 030	53 561	53 561	53 548	53 545
of which: — maize	3 015	3 061	3 097	3 291	3 303	3 318
Fodder crops	1 232	1 023	939	890	807	679
Total area involved	46 638	48 893	52 665	53 201	53 285	51 445
of which: — maize base area	2 249	3 061	3 097	3 291	3 303	3 102
Small farmers	13 944	13 343	13 797	13 374	12 553	10 140
of which:						
— cereals and silage crops	12 130	11 569	12 195	11 675	10 959	9 953
of which: — maize (base area)	1 238	1 469	1 358	1 494	1 410	1 232
— oilseeds	526	251	167	122	92	103
— protein plants	50	54	77	84	92	81
— non-fibre flax	:	2	1	2	2	3
Commercial producers,	30 000	33 286	37 055	38 743	39 925	40 626
— set-aside	4 640	5 995	6 411	5 567	3 978	4 212
— total crop area	25 360	27 292	30 644	33 176	35 947	36 414
of which:						
— oilseeds	4 956	4 971	4 545	4 658	5 130	5 403
— protein plants	1 201	1 204	1 091	1 092	1 270	1 352
— non-fibre flax	:	88	125	173	218	304
— cereals and silage crops	19 203	21 029	24 882	27 254	29 329	29 354
of which:						
— maize (base area)	794	1 068	1 191	1 607	1 893	1 870
— other cereals	18 409	19 961	23 691	25 647	27 436	27 484
Durum wheat in traditional areas	2 514	2 747	2 979	2 888	2 980	2 851
Durum wheat in non-traditional areas		47	73	76	70	97
Total area	46 638	48 893	52 665	53 201	53 285	51 445
Fodder area	1 232	906	966	890	807	679
Set-aside and five-year set-aside	6 102	7 353	7 259	5 761	3 978	4 212
Crop areas	38 066	39 167	43 084	45 058	47 091	46 554
— cereals and silage crops	31 333	32 598	37 077	38 928	40 288	39 307
— oilseeds	5 482	5 222	4 712	4 779	5 222	5 506
— protein plants	1 251	1 257	1 168	1 176	1 362	1 434
— non-fibre flax		90	126	174	219	307

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.7.1.3. Arable crops — number of applications for per-hectare aid

	EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1993/94 marketing year							
Standard scheme	541 554	2 862	27 163	96 156	7 359	141 810	184 129
as % of total	22,1	6,3	38,4	25,2	2,7	28,2	40,1
Simplified scheme	1 909 110	42 255	43 537	284 777	269 798	360 182	274 890
as % of total	77,9	93,7	61,6	74,8	97,3	71,8	59,9
Total	2 450 664	45 117	70 700	380 933	277 157	501 992	459 019
1994/95 marketing year							
Standard scheme	585 144	3 787	30 464	113 639	9 145	125 092	194 344
as % of total	23,8	9,7	44,3	30,4	3,1	30,8	44,5
Simplified scheme	1 873 587	35 315	38 258	260 614	281 744	281 238	242 370
as % of total	76,2	90,3	55,7	69,6	96,9	69,2	55,5
Total	2 458 731	39 102	68 722	374 253	290 889	406 330	436 714
1995/96 marketing year							
Standard scheme	797 300	3 683	31 245	120 066	8 249	228 055	190 854
as % of total	26,9	8,1	47,5	32,8	2,9	42,6	38,8
Simplified scheme	2 171 369	41 665	34 476	245 786	275 445	306 673	300 459
as % of total	73,1	91,9	52,5	67,2	97,1	57,4	61,2
Total	2 968 759	45 348	65 721	365 852	283 694	534 728	491 313
1996/97 marketing year							
Standard scheme	759 569	3 722	31 733	126 497	8 001	157 809	192 435
as % of total	27,6	9,7	49,6	36,0	2,8	43,0	47,3
Simplified scheme	1 996 758	34 591	32 219	224 976	278 743	208 808	214 190
as % of total	72,4	90,3	50,4	64,0	97,2	57,0	52,7
Total	2 756 327	38 313	63 952	351 473	286 744	366 617	406 625
1997/98 marketing year							
Standard scheme	873 697	4 660	32 939	131 833	8 057	230 679	199 220
as % of total	32,1	12,2	52,9	38,5	2,6	51,6	50,3
Simplified scheme	1 852 020	33 562	29 310	210 496	304 026	216 358	196 970
as % of total	67,9	87,8	47,1	61,5	97,4	48,4	49,7
Total	2 725 717	38 222	62 249	342 329	312 083	447 037	396 190
1998/99 marketing year							
Standard scheme	856 684	5 216	33 502	131 306	10 648	167 507	201 954
as % of total	33,4	13,9	55,4	38,4	3,8	46,6	52,3
Simplified scheme	1 708 047	32 380	27 015	210 684	273 095	191 723	184 354
as % of total	66,6	86,1	44,6	61,6	96,2	53,4	47,7
Total	2 564 731	37 596	60 517	341 990	283 743	359 230	386 308

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	2 877	42 007	308	1 101	–	3 306	–	–	32 476
	16,6	7,8	13,9	2,4	–	6,4	–	–	52,5
	14 406	493 965	1 912	45 653	–	48 299	–	–	29 436
	83,4	92,2	86,1	97,6	–	93,6	–	–	47,5
	17 283	535 972	2 220	45 754	–	51 605	–	–	61 912
	3 770	63 463	334	2 352	–	3 851	–	–	34 903
	23,9	10,0	16,2	4,9	–	4,8	–	–	56,2
	12 024	571 423	1 727	46 087	–	75 562	–	–	27 225
	76,1	90,0	83,8	95,1	–	95,2	–	–	43,8
	15 794	634 886	2 061	48 439	–	79 413	–	–	62 128
	3 806	74 447	359	2 158	31 406	4 735	35 264	27 909	35 154
	24,2	11,0	17,7	4,4	25,8	4,2	43,3	47,3	55,9
	11 950	603 021	1 674	46 494	90 268	108 512	46 087	31 076	27 783
	75,8	89,0	82,3	95,6	74,2	95,8	56,7	52,7	44,1
	15 756	677 468	2 033	48 652	121 674	113 247	81 351	58 985	62 937
	4 032	96 032	341	2 253	33 504	5 324	32 236	29 752	35 898
	23,2	14,0	16,6	4,7	28,9	3,1	40,1	49,9	57,0
	13 368	589 735	1 712	45 768	82 548	164 968	48 138	29 922	27 072
	76,8	86,0	83,4	95,3	71,1	96,9	59,9	50,1	43,0
	17 400	685 767	2 053	48 021	116 052	170 292	80 374	59 674	62 970
	4 419	120 800	441	2 826	32 294	5 037	33 325	27 754	39 413
	25,2	17,8	22,0	5,7	28,8	3,0	43,1	47,6	62,3
	13 113	556 927	1 566	46 385	79 685	164 984	44 081	30 525	23 899
	74,8	82,2	78,0	94,3	71,2	97,0	56,9	52,4	37,7
	17 532	677 727	2 007	49 211	111 979	170 021	77 406	58 279	63 312
	4 760	135 058	491	2 974	32 716	32 226	33 501	27 570	37 255
	28,2	20,9	24,8	6,3	30,0	40,1	44,7	48,3	60,8
	12 130	511 599	1 492	44 317	76 273	48 138	41 369	29 503	23 975
	71,8	79,1	75,2	93,7	70,0	59,9	55,3	51,7	39,2
	16 890	646 657	1 983	47 291	108 989	80 364	74 870	57 073	61 230

3.5.7.1.4. **Arable crops — expenditure on per-hectare aid** (marketing year 1998/99)

	EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Small farmers:							
maize base	389,7	25,3	–	51,4	–	20,0	39,5
other crops	1951,6	47,9	73,5	372,6	231,4	156,3	430,8
oilseeds	24,2	0,0	–	2,8	0,5	8,4	2,9
protein plants	14,7	0,1	–	1,8	0,4	0,8	2,0
non-fibre flax	0,5	0,0	–	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0
Total small farmers	2380,7	73,3	73,5	428,7	232,3	185,6	475,2
Commercial producers:							
cereals:	8245,9	61,7	408,3	1988,6	21,9	739,6	2830,0
— maize (base area)	791,6	3,9	–	127,1	–	120,9	198,3
— other cereals	7454,3	57,8	408,3	1861,5	21,9	618,7	2631,7
oilseeds	2253,2	3,0	51,5	443,8	12,0	268,8	870,6
protein plants	630,5	1,3	43,9	94,6	0,1	12,7	333,3
non-fibre flax	161,7	0,0	3,1	59,3	–	10,0	4,3
set-aside	1264,1	5,5	56,4	305,1	2,5	217,7	371,4
total durum wheat	1009,1	–	–	–	235,2	204,1	75,3
Total commercial producers	10302,2	68,5	511,7	2447,6	24,5	980,0	3539,0
Grand total	15945,2	144,8	636,7	3320,1	504,0	1638,5	4960,1

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	–	152,5	–	57,6	–	41,1	–	–	2,3
	31,9	274,5	4,5	33,1	96,6	16,7	62,2	53,2	66,4
	–	5,5	0,0	0,0	2,3	1,2	0,4	0,2	0,0
	–	4,5	0,0	0,2	4,2	0,2	0,1	0,4	0,0
	–	0,0	–	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,1	–
	31,9	437,0	4,5	90,9	103,1	59,4	62,7	53,9	68,7
	85,3	474,0	3,8	33,6	162,8	55,8	115,8	234,7	1030,0
	–	303,1	–	3,3	–	29,4	–	–	5,6
	85,3	170,9	3,8	30,3	162,8	26,4	115,8	234,7	1024,4
	2,0	287,5	1,1	0,6	41,3	14,7	16,8	24,2	215,3
	–	5,0	0,1	0,3	18,8	0,5	1,2	16,0	102,7
	–	0,1	0,0	0,0	2,1	8,4	0,7	7,3	66,4
	0,0	55,2	0,4	2,9	25,7	12,7	30,2	53,7	124,7
	–	483,9	–	–	1,8	8,8	–	–	–
	85,3	534,3	4,3	36,8	209,4	77,4	147,9	311,7	1323,8
	119,2	1742,7	9,9	128,3	355,6	160,3	227,4	389,8	1607,8

3.5.7.2. Areas set aside under the different set-aside schemes for arable land
(1998/99 marketing year)

Member States	Area set aside (1 000 ha)	
	Annual set-aside	
	Total ([1])	of which industrial set-aside ([2])
1	2	3
Belgique/België	12,9	1,8
Danmark	153,5	10,6
Deutschland	806,6	147,7
Elláda	13,2	0,0
España	1308,7	18,8
France	938,2	224,9
Ireland	20,2	0,5
Italia	157,9	14,3
Luxembourg	1,3	0,5
Nederland	6,4	0,2
Österreich	71,4	3,7
Portugal	71,6	:
Suomi/Finland	155,9	0,3
Sverige	194,1	17,5
United Kingdom	295,2	30,0
Total	4207,0	470,7

([1]) Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 (compulsory and voluntary set-aside).
([2]) Regulations (EEC) Nos 1765/92 and 334/93.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.7.3. Suckler cow premium: potential rights and applications for premiums granted

	Number of animals			
	Number of potential rights ([2])	Number of cows in receipt of premium ([1]) ([2])		
		1996 ([3])	1997 ([3])	1998 ([3]) ([4])
1	2	3	4	5
EU-15	11 458 933	10 046 773	10 339 416	10 517 015
Belgique/België	443 588	374 136	382 458	387 179
Danmark	136 191	107 810	109 643	107 023
Deutschland	774 566 ([5])	531 738	560 190	605 773
Elláda	149 778	130 456	135 030	135 983
España	1 462 369	1 313 223	1 395 933	1 390 091
France ([6])	3 855 243	3 631 865	3 669 773	3 699 783
Ireland	1 109 363	999 363	1 070 505	1 059 322
Italia	787 993	608 564	593 567	775 120
Luxembourg	14 765	13 578	14 114	14 062
Nederland	98 200	61 394	61 080	64 281
Österreich	325 000	274 767	263 267	258 865
Portugal ([6])	286 554	261 908	264 867	260 555
Suomi/Finland	55 000	27 507	28 731	27 354
Sverige	155 000	128 650	140 247	137 742
United Kingdom	1 805 323	1 581 814	1 650 011	1 593 882

([1]) Regulations (EEC) Nos 805/68 and 3886/92.
([2]) Provisional figures supplied by the Member States, subject to verification and control by the Commission.
([3]) Provisional figures.
([4]) The figures for France correspond to payments (*source*: DG Agriculture-G1).
([5]) Including the regional ceiling of 306 048 rights allocated to the new *Länder*.
([6]) Excluding French overseas departments and the Portuguese programme for extensive farming.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.7.4. Special premium for male bovine animals: regional ceilings and number of premiums granted

	Number of animals								
	Regional ceilings on rights 1996 (³)	Regional ceilings on rights 1997/98 (⁴)	Number of bovine animals in receipt of premium (¹) (²)						
			1996 (¹)		1997 (¹)		1998 (¹) (⁵)		
			1st period	2nd period	1st period	2nd period	1st period	2nd period
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EU-15	11 203 948	9 037 582	8 526 315	3 114 643	8 215 499	2 166 365	8 095 381	2 152 183
Belgique/België	293 211	235 149	230 616	42 462	232 458	1 027	229 280	889
Danmark	324 652	277 110	202 300	10 800	193 777	3 852	177 296	3 426
Deutschland	3 092 667	1 782 700	1 559 293	433 901	1 579 073	97 106	1 502 458	71 188
Elláda	140 130	140 130	140 130	2 408	140 130	4 200	140 130	4 126
España	551 552	603 674	549 161	25 691	584 980	15 051	590 788	14 747
France (⁶)	1 908 922	1 754 732	1 858 149	529 048	1 743 695	274 400	1 727 328	261 743
Ireland	1 286 521	1 002 458	1 128 048	969 291	1 002 458	874 688	1 002 458	866 953
Italia	824 885	598 746	511 279	21 303	409 512	0	450 248	0
Luxembourg	19 300	18 962	19 300	5 478	18 954	2 404	18 936	1 334
Nederland	264 000	157 932	77 934	8 737	81 560	95	80 206	154
Österreich	423 400	423 400	288 935	76 402	271 145	15 086	258 741	15 184
Portugal (⁶)	154 897	154 897	154 569	30 221	153 654	6 821	152 641	6 130
Suomi/Finland	250 000	241 553	194 148	21 913	188 363	16	185 924	24
Sverige	250 000	226 328	219 306	96 319	215 267	21	219 955	12 079
United Kingdom	1 419 811	1 419 811	1 393 147	840 669	1 400 473	871 598	1 358 992	894 206

(¹) Provisional figures supplied by the Member States subject to verification and control by the Commission.
(²) Regulations (EEC) Nos 805/68 and 3886/92
(³) Ceiling set by Regulation (EC) No 1884/94, including rights for the new German *Länder* and the Canary Islands.
(⁴) Ceiling amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2222/96.
(⁵) The figures for Spain correspond to payments (source: DG Agriculture-G1).
(⁶) Excluding French overseas departments and the Portuguese programme for extensive farming.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.7.5. Ewe and goat premium: potential rights and applications for premiums

	Number of animals (1 000 head)				
	Number of potential rights ([1])	Applications for ewe and goat premium ([2])			
		1995 ([3])	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	79 732	72 129	73 903	73 654	73 418
Belgique/België	70	60	62	61	62
Danmark	104	81	80	75	75
Deutschland	2 427	1 719	1 747	1 704	1 712
Elláda	10 990 ([5])	10 056	10 130	10 350	10 541
España	19 665 ([4])	17 813	18 474	19 614	18 720
France	7 850	7 243	7 148	7 058	7 010
Ireland	4 959	4 757	4 772	4 610	4 614
Italia	9 561 ([5])	7 945	8 725	8 002	7 908
Luxembourg	4	0	4	3	4
Nederland	866	701	721	723	685
Österreich	206	158	187	181	175
Portugal	2 742	2 375	2 124	2 089	2 527
Suomi/Finland	80	63	65	62	53
Sverige	180	148	147	152	155
United Kingdom	20 028	19 010	19 518	18 970	19 177

([1]) Provisional figures supplied by the Member States, subject to verification and control by the Commission.
([2]) Regulations (EEC) Nos 2467/98 and 2700/93.
([3]) Premiums paid.
([4]) Not including the Canary Islands (potential rights: 177 761 head).
([5]) To be increased up to a ceiling of 600 000 head per Member State, Regulation (EEC) No 1265/95.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.7.6. **Early retirement** (Regulation (EEC) No 2079/92): trend in number of approved beneficiaries

	Number of approved beneficiaries				
	15.10.1994	15.10.1995	15.10.1996	15.10.1997	15.10.1998
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	:	:	502	739	1112
Danmark	:	291	339	336	336 (1)
Elláda	:	2 538	5 459	8 314	18292
España					
– farmers	481	1 497	1 947	3 065	3065 (1)
– workers	210	175	270	462	462 (1)
France	25 583	27 158:	22 576	20 983	15991
Ireland					
– farmers	1 003	3 480	4 878	5 719	7713
– workers	:	3	7	8	11
Italia	:	:	38	38 (2)	38 (2)
Portugal					
– farmers	:	:	51	854	1336
– workers	:	:	:	1	3
Suomi/Finland	:	329	938	1 826	4296
Total:					
– farmers	27 067	35 293	36 728	41 874	52179
– workers	210	178	277	471	476

(1) Situation at 15.10.1997.
(2) Situation at 15.10.1996.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.7.7. **Agriculture and environment** (Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92): **application of measure**

		EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Aggregate total on 31.10.1998						
Approvals	Number	1 793 176	2 469	7 975 ([1])	579 884	2 399 ([1])
	hectares	2 8164 614	26 394	107 309 ([1])	5 884 523	34 803 ([1])
	LU	536 792	429	:	17 752	:
Average aid	Per hectare	99	348	142	83	328
	per LU					
Aggregate total on 31.10.1997						
Approvals	Number	1 642 178	1 786	7 975	517 524	2 399
	hectares	26 851 107	19 229	107 309	6 511 549	34 803
	LU	455 335	302	:	15 483	:
Average aid	Per hectare	91	80	142	59	328
	per LU	110	120	:	149	:
Aggregate total on 31.10.1996						
Approvals	Number	1 227 380	:	7 453	483 791	1 839
	hectares	22 866 424	12 879	86 752	5 860 450	12 303
	LU	374 849	250	:	16 371	:
Average aid	Per hectare	:	76	130	:	223
	per LU	:	94	:	:	:
Aggregate total on 31.10.1995						
Approvals	Number	907 822	:	:	460 169	:
	hectares	18 882 640	3 203	64 749	5 652 384	:
	LU	338 359	:	:	12 003	:
Average aid	Per hectare	:	215	104	:	:
	per LU	:	:	:	:	:
Aggregate total on 31.10.1994						
Approvals	Number	:	:	:	:	:
	hectares	10 879 940	:	:	4 841 118	:
	LU	78 883	:	:	5 834	:
Average aid	Per hectare	:	:	:	:	:
	per LU	:	:	:	:	:

([1]) 31.10.1997.
([2]) 15.4.1999.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	36 540	128 946 (2)	32 186	17 6316	2 667	8 370	427 794	142 105	92 578	126 566	26 381
	925 813	5 911 601 (2)	1 089 589	2 291 312	109 432	40 356	3 624 900	882 679	2 131 539	2 587 846	2 516 518
	69 731	52 413	1 831	44 126	3 482	0	273 000	57 437	6 242	3 499	6 850
	82	45	129	266	82	268	140	105	125	68	41
	29	174	254	200	170	0	87	121	82	88	201
	33 911	162 289	28 565	126 488	1 908	6 707	436 617	135 806	90 393	67 185	22 625
	871 072	6 809 918	961 068	1 660 633	94 392	30 759	3 539 610	646 410	2 012 395	1 614 190	1 937 770
	33 375	30 765	1 396	36 241	:	:	272 185	52 600	7 042	2 600	3 346
	78	45	135	266	88	278	144	109	125	81	49
	81	198	230	200	:	:	87	121	82	108	104
	11 515	:	19 647	:	0	123	440 138	123 293	90 549	33 684	15 348
	329 858	7 471 859	652 347	:	0	1 031	3 539 610	593 079	1 997 277	709 909	1 599 070
	9 546	27 637	:	:	0	:	272 185	42 611	6 249	:	:
	106	:	155	:	:	165	:	80	127	:	32
	50	:	:	:	:	:	:	121	:	:	:
	:	:	198 377	696 096	0	:	447 653	:	:	:	:
	124 218	5 065 205	:	889	0	2 941	3 488 220	483 533	1 870 693	:	1 233 021
	:	12 439	:	:	0	:	272 185	40 843	:	:	:
	158	:	110	:	:	:	:	77	107	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	90 612	5 008 000	:	:	0	:	:	302 329	:	:	637 881
	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	33 606	:	:	39 443
	182	:	:	:	:	:	:	35	:	:	44
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	119	:	:	:

3.5.7.8. **Afforestation** (Regulation (EEC) No 2080/92): **application of measure**

		EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Aggregate total on 31.10.1998						
Authorisations granted	number	133 550	246	706	1 263	19 606
	hectares	1 147 487	375	2 112	1 270	31 343
Applications approved						
afforestation costs	number	127 381	134	6 883	22 064	11 587
	hectares	863 523	191	2 725	26 249	16 401
maintenance costs	number	69 610	94	76	4 339	8 769
	hectares	572 165	123	382	9 068	12 676
loss of income	number	87 090	6	12	23 806	9 093
	hectares	653 813	15	120	25 756	1 2676
Aggregate total on 31.10.1997						
Authorisations granted	number	130 087	147	675	19 488	15 396
	hectares	997 003	221	1 103	23 333	24 199
Applications approved						
afforestation costs	number	111 744	53	5 971	19 488	10 060
	hectares	699 717	77	2 001	23 333	13 985
maintenance costs	number	54 964	22	55	3 743	7 547
	hectares	474 510	26	215	8 191	9 777
loss of income	number	49 964	0	0	:	7 529
	hectares	499 845	0	0	:	9 634
Aggregate total on 31.10.1996						
Authorisations granted	number	82 020	16	108	1 277	9 521
	hectares	776 405	35	549	1 293	12 951
Applications approved						
afforestation costs	number	80 737	9	42	16 206	6 446
	hectares	477 562	24	179	19 332	8 626
maintenance costs	number	32 928	0	30	2 176	3 666
	hectares	282 297	0	165	5 400	5 566
loss of income	number	38 194	0	0	0	3 755
	hectares	349 107	0	0	0	5 654
Aggregate total on 31.10.1995						
Authorisations granted	number	57 341	0	69	1 108	6 855
	hectares	538 913	0	333	1 108	7 500
Applications approved						
afforestation costs	number	53 381	0	10	14 519	0
	hectares	280 936	0	42	17 382	5 660
maintenance costs	number	26 802	0	5	1 497	1 982
	hectares	143 717	0	30	3 683	2 190
loss of income	number	34 176	0	0	13 246	0
	number	161 476	0	0	0	2 190

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
37991	10608	12853	13980	5	339	2670	5813	6093	7	21370
548526	45147	137240	77422	22	4158	2170	133646	23584	17	140455
28264	10608	10557	11555	2	251	540	4425	4877	1	15633
389689	45147	98258	56816	12	2271	410	108564	15920	2	100868
27301	0	10557	8945	0	0	2130	4221	3178	0	0
289446	0	98320	40010	0	0	1760	108351	12029	0	0
14982	3408	10557	9320	1	235	0	4421	3661	0	7588
275236	25399	97319	41828	4	2017	0	108351	12673	0	52419
31 547	9 515	10 755	13 367	5	75	1 712	4 728	4 996	0	17 681
457 788	40 480	115 496	76 339	22	1 696	1 391	111 404	19 296	0	124 235
27 937	9 515	9 483	8 014	2	237	658	3 963	3 065	0	13 298
289 642	40 480	87 328	39 934	12	2 006	509	96 445	9 835	0	94 130
19 822	0	9 483	6 039	0	0	1 054	3 963	3 236	0	0
230 922	0	87 390	28 848	0	0	882	96 512	11 747	0	0
10 941	2 083	9 483	6 366	1	225	0	3 936	3 247	0	6 153
204 068	19 388	87 389	29 992	4	1 970	0	96 240	11 835	0	39 325
27 897	0	9 161	10 664	5	0	1 176	3 449	3 589	0	15 157
368 568	33 300	99 506	56 054	22	0	922	83 380	14 607	0	105 218
21 626	7 815	8 000	4 266	2	319	1 176	1 960	1 269	0	11 601
184 004	33 300	72 143	19 769	12	4 108	922	56 977	3 762	0	74 404
13 273	0	8 000	2 811	0	0	305	1 960	707	0	0
126 823	0	72 205	12 476	0	0	250	56 956	2 456	0	0
14 037	1 109	8 000	3 032	1	301	0	1 951	830	0	5 178
151 927	9 132	72 204	13 314	4	3 826	0	56 540	2 786	0	33 720
19 449	0	6 856	6 648	1	0	428	2 236	1 398	0	12 293
241 724	22 916	74 264	39 660	9	0	326	59 759	6 097	0	85 217
15 464	5 385	5 782	1 765	1	234	428	821	72	0	8 900
91 906	22 916	50 656	8 000	9	1 814	326	27 506	207	0	54 512
15 464	0	5 782	1 251	0	0	0	821	0	0	0
54 439	0	50 718	5 213	0	0	0	27 444	0	0	0
7 623	948	5 782	1 510	0	222	0	811	0	0	4 034
72 413	7 707	50 717	0	0	1 450	0	26 999	0	0	0

3.6.1. World exports and EU external trade in all products, agricultural products ([1]) and other products

EU-15

(Billion USD)

	1995	1996	1997 ([3])	1998
1	2	3	4	5
World exports ([2])				
— All products	3 361,8	3 588,7	3 602,0	:
of which: — agricultural products	274,7	290,4	291,7	:
— other products	3 087,1	3 298,3	3 310,3	:
External EU trade ([2])				
Exports:				
— all products	749,3	796,0	816,9	819,0
of which: — agricultural products	58,7	59,8	60,1	57,6
Imports:				
— all products	712,7	737,7	761,9	797,7
of which: — agricultural products	65,4	65,4	62,8	61,5
World exports of agricultural products as percentage of total world exports	8,2	8,1	8,1	:
EU exports of agricultural products as percentage of total EU exports	7,8	7,5	7,4	7,0
EU exports of agricultural products as percentage of total EU imports	9,2	8,9	8,2	7,7
Index changes (1995 = 100)				
World exports:				
— all products	100,0	106,7	107,1	:
— agricultural products	100,0	105,7	106,2	:
— other products	100,0	106,8	107,2	:
External EU trade				
Exports:				
— all products	100,0	106,2	109,0	109,3
— agricultural products	100,0	101,9	102,4	98,1
Imports:				
— all products	100,0	103,5	106,9	111,9
— agricultural products	100,0	100,0	96,0	94,0

([1]) See notes on methods (B).
([2]) Excluding intra-EU trade.
([3]) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.

NB: When comparing statistical series for trade expressed in value terms, it is important to remember that, because of exchange rate movements, the use of one currency unit rather than another may alter the apparent trend. For example, between 1995 and 1996, the ratio of the USD to the ecu changed by –2,9 %, and between 1996 and 1997 by –12,1 %.

Sources: European Commission (Eurostat) and GATT statistics.

3.6.2. EU trade, by product (CN chapters)

EU-15
(Mio ECU)

CN codes	Products	Imports			Exports			Balances		
		1996	1997 ([2])	1998	1996	1997 ([2])	1998	1996	1997 ([2])	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
01	Live animals	520	584	571	747	662	651	227	78	80
02	Meat and edible meat offal	2 412	2 740	2 493	3 275	3 644	3 281	862	904	788
04	Dairy produce, eggs, natural honey	862	978	1 010	4 417	4 787	4 467	3 555	3 809	3 457
ex. 05	Other products of animal origin	835	889	877	338	379	369	– 496	– 509	– 508
06	Live plants and floricultural products	872	932	984	927	964	1 064	56	32	80
07	Edible vegetables, plants, roots and tubers	2 635	2 141	2 295	1 010	1 196	1 290	– 1 625	– 945	– 1 005
08	Edible fruit and nuts, peel of citrus fruit or melons	7 534	7 424	7 382	1 355	1 484	1 348	– 6 180	– 5 940	– 6 034
09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	4 601	6 881	6 526	677	861	912	– 3 925	– 6 020	– 5 615
10	Cereals	1 524	1 636	1 525	2 214	2 079	1 667	690	443	141
11	Products of the milling industry, malt, starches	69	77	72	1 597	1 978	1 640	1 528	1 901	1 569
12	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	5 448	5 875	5 759	701	783	851	– 4 747	– 5 092	– 4 907
13	Lac, gums, resins, other vegetable saps and extracts	326	351	401	327	401	450	1	50	50
14	Vegetable plaiting materials, other products of vegetable origin	121	120	124	12	12	12	– 108	– 108	– 112
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	2 250	2 390	2 765	2 286	2 978	3 172	36	588	406
ex. 16	Meat preparations	462	474	524	931	921	756	469	447	232
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	1 627	1 452	1 364	2 148	2 436	2 462	521	984	1 098
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	1 922	1 838	2 207	1 909	1 948	1 604	– 13	110	– 603
ex. 19	Preparations of cereals, flour or starch	371	400	463	2 724	3 021	2 946	2 353	2 622	2 484
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	2 733	2 714	2 861	1 720	1 794	1 930	– 1 013	– 920	– 930
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	743	837	926	2 615	2 838	2 967	1 872	2 001	2 040
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	1 513	1 923	2 196	8 836	10 142	9 832	7 323	8 219	7 636
ex. 23	Residues and waste from the food industries	4 693	4 653	4 020	1 280	1 576	1 676	– 3 413	– 3 076	– 2 344
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	2 248	2 316	2 391	1 869	2 619	2 603	– 379	303	212
01-24 ([1])	Total agricultural products — Chapters 01 to 24	46 321	49 625	49 735	43 914	49 505	47 950	– 2 407	– 120	– 1 785
Other ([1])	Other agricultural products included in the Uruguay Round	5 226	5 833	5 164	3 222	3 585	3 474	– 2 004	– 2 248	– 1 689
Total ([1])	Total — agricultural products	51 547	55 458	54 899	47 136	53 090	51 424	– 4 411	– 2 368	– 3 474
01-99	Total — all products	581 065	672 568	712 364	627 011	721 128	731 380	45 946	48 561	19 016

([1]) See notes on methods (B).
([2]) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.

Sources: European Commission: Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.6.3. Exports of agricultural products ([1]) by the EU and some other countries

(Mio USD)

CN codes	Products	EU-15		United States of America		Canada		Australia		New Zealand	
		1997 ([2])	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
01	Live animals	750	729	684	678	1 389	1 344	547	:	77	84
02	Meat and edible meat offal	4 128	3 674	6 338	5 891	1 719	1 626	2 516		1 855	1 553
04	Dairy produce, eggs, natural honey	5 423	5 002	711	694	306	302	1 348	:	2 400	2 122
ex. 05	Other products of animal origin	430	413	321	323	84	88	63		188	151
06	Live plants and floricultural products	1 092	1 191	261	284	209	244	24		46	39
07	Edible vegetables, plants, roots and tubers	1 355	1 445	1 700	1 770	693	834	366		182	195
08	Edible fruit and nuts, peel of citrus fruit or melons	1 681	1 509	3 663	3 389	136	165	334	:	513	464
09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	975	1 021	188	247	90	136	26		1	1
10	Cereals	2 355	1 866	11 386	10 207	3 871	2 398	4 164		5	5
11	Products of the milling industry, malt, starches	2 240	1 837	379	368	274	246	192	:	12	8
12	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	887	953	8 845	6 319	1 618	1 609	339	:	48	43
13	Lac, gums, resins, other vegetable saps and extracts	454	504	203	217	17	18	13	:	0	1
14	Vegetable plaiting materials, other products of vegetable origin	14	13	36	27	2	1	0	:	0	0
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	3 374	3 551	2 226	2 827	518	724	221	:	105	89
ex. 16	Meat preparations	1 043	847	574	531	130	127	38	:	22	20
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	2 760	2 757	630	622	274	324	1 219	:	43	40
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	2 207	1 797	434	390	332	366	101	:	32	29
ex 19	Preparations of cereals, flour or starch	3 422	3 299	1 182	1 191	583	680	163	:	58	47
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	2 032	2 162	2 051	2 101	451	478	154	:	81	54
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	3 215	3 322	2 359	2 217	384	474	153		81	71
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	11 489	11 009	1 736	1 650	888	909	606	:	93	95
ex 23	Residues and waste from the food industries	1 786	1 876	4 389	3 824	659	597	312	:	24	24
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	2 967	2 915	6 510	6 286	162	151	28		4	4
01-24 ([1])	Total agricultural products — Chapters 01 to 24	56 079	53 693	56 807	52 053	14 791	13 843	12 926	:	5 869	5 140
Other ([1])	Other agricultural products included in the Uruguay Round	4 061	3 890	6 242	5 368	463	405	3 915	:	1 352	1 112
Total ([1])	Total — agricultural products	60 140	57 584	63 049	57 421	15 253	14 248	16 840		7 222	6 252
01-99	Total — all products	816 894	818 985	643 178	634 674	214 373	214 161	59 863		13 727	12 090

([1]) See notes on methods (B).
([2]) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.

Sources: European Commission: Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture.
Other countries: Comtrade.

3.6.4. Imports of agricultural products ([1]) by the EU and some other countries

(Mio USD)

CN codes	Products	EU-15		United States of America		Canada		Australia		New Zealand	
		1997([2])	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
01	Live animals	662	639	1 697	1 765	118	144	90	:	24	21
02	Meat and edible meat offal	3 104	2 792	2 367	2 545	712	687	39		25	28
04	Dairy produce, eggs, natural honey	1 107	1 131	875	1 031	229	242	136	:	20	15
ex. 05	Other products of animal origin	1 007	982	439	449	56	50	13		19	12
06	Live plants and floricultural products	1 056	1 102	1 191	1 262	183	198	18		5	4
07	Edible vegetables, plants, roots and tubers	2 426	2 570	2 383	2 906	916	960	82		28	26
08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	8 410	8 266	3 825	4 078	1 341	1 335	174	:	112	99
09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	7 795	7 308	4 408	3 992	651	701	207		46	47
10	Cereals	1 853	1 708	1 156	986	294	298	28		55	46
11	Products of the milling industry, malt, starches	87	80	128	125	51	49	7	:	9	9
12	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	6 655	6 448	970	942	353	304	118	:	30	26
13	Lac, gums, resins, other vegetable saps and extracts	398	449	529	665	49	54	49	:	6	6
14	Vegetable plaiting materials, other products of vegetable origin	136	139	64	52	5	5	7	:	1	1
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	2 707	3 097	1 751	1 732	304	269	207	:	68	68
ex. 16	Meat preparations	537	587	453	472	193	207	13	:	10	11
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	1 645	1 527	1 736	1 602	529	536	63	:	90	78
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	2 082	2 472	1 556	1 755	443	479	179	:	51	54
ex. 19	Preparations of cereals, flour or starch	453	518	1 334	1 483	585	630	108	:	82	70
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	3 074	3 203	2 630	2 555	802	794	182	:	70	66
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	948	1 037	917	1 088	607	647	436		131	124
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	2 178	2 459	6 555	7 081	901	1 011	301	:	134	126
ex 23	Residues and waste from the food industries	5 271	4 501	685	640	578	570	86	:	54	50
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	2 624	2 677	1 679	1 304	88	84	105		24	20
01-24 ([1])	Total — agricultural products — Chapters 01 to 24	56 215	55 692	39 329	40 511	9 987	10 256	2 647	:	1 097	1 005
Other ([1])	Other agricultural products included in the Uruguay Round	6 608	5 782	1 790	1 768	690	718	170	:	50	37
Total ([1])	Total agricultural products	62 822	61 474	41 119	42 279	10 677	10 974	2 817		1 147	1 042
01-99	Total — all products	761 885	797 691	898 026	944 350	196 004	201 145	61 832		14 519	11 337

([1]) See notes on methods (B).
([2]) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.

Sources: European Commission: Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture.
Other countries: Comtrade.

3.6.5. 1997 world production and trade in the principal agricultural products — the EU share of the world market

EU-15

	World production 1 000 t	World trade ([1]) 1 000 t	Proportion of production traded (%) (3/2) x 100	% of world trade: Imported by EU	% of world trade: Exported by EU	% of world trade: Net EU share of world trade ([2]) (6-5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total cereals (except rice) ([3])	1 523 167	191 483	12,6	3,2	10,2	7,0
of which: — total wheat	609 566	101 163	16,6	3,5	13,0	9,5
Feed grain (except rice) ([3])	913 601	90 320	9,9	2,8	7,1	4,3
of which: — maize	585 828	64 500	11,0	3,2	0,6	- 2,6
Oil seeds (by weight produced)	324 302	48 574	15,0	39,6	1,8	- 37,8
of which: — soya	147 029	37 417	25,4	39,4	0,1	- 39,3
Wine	26 423	2 325	8,8	27,9	60,6	32,7
Sugar	138 279	34 813	25,2	5,3	18,8	13,5
Total milk	471 794	599	0,1	3,0	28,0	25,0
Butter	6 607	830	12,6	11,1	20,2	9,1
Cheese	15 084	1 097	7,3	11,6	40,8	29,2
Milk powder (skimmed and whole)	6 035	2 522	41,8	2,9	30,3	27,4
Total meat (except offal) of which:	221025 ([4])	11456 ([5])	5,1	6,6	19,1	12,5
— beef and veal	56948 ([4])	3931 ([5])	6,9	4,5	13,3	8,8
— pigmeat	87873 ([4])	1243 ([5])	1,4	3,0	51,2	48,2
— poultrymeat	60991 ([4])	4905 ([5])	8,0	3,7	20,4	16,7
Eggs	51 764	485	0,9	2,7	29,5	26,8

([1]) Exports (excluding intra-EU trade) and excluding processed products.
([2]) Net balance EU trade/world trade.
([3]) Cereals as grain; processed products excluded.
([4]) Including salted meat.
([5]) Excluding salted meat for trade.

Sources: FAO (world production and world trade); European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture) (EU share in world trade).

3.6.6. EU-15 trade in agricultural products [1], according to principal customer countries

(Mio ECU)

No	Main client countries (based on 1998)	Exports			Corresponding imports			Trade balance		
		1996	1997 [2]	1998	1996	1997 [2]	1998	1996	1997 [2]	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	United States	6 164	7 484	8 034	8 402	8 668	8 257	– 2 238	– 1 184	– 223
2	Russia	4 189	5 609	4 038	627	485	420	3 561	5 124	3 618
3	Japan	3 252	3 543	3 627	117	128	117	3 134	3 416	3 510
4	Switzerland	2 974	3 045	3 131	1 197	1 199	1 254	1 776	1 846	1 877
5	Poland	1 575	1 677	1 767	900	1 017	1 046	674	660	721
6	Hong Kong	1 206	1 405	1 321	62	63	59	1 144	1 342	1 262
7	Saudi Arabia	1 344	1 246	1 210	8	12	10	1 336	1 234	1 200
8	Canada	913	1 066	1 172	1 061	1 165	1 162	– 148	– 99	10
9	Norway	1 022	1 103	1 171	310	357	350	712	746	821
10	Algeria	821	985	1 080	35	23	25	787	962	1 055
11	Czech Republic	914	932	951	296	308	298	618	623	653
12	Turkey	914	1 013	889	1 655	1 896	1 876	– 740	– 883	– 987
13	Egypt	556	666	742	212	205	245	344	461	497
14	Brazil	690	675	737	4 729	5 995	5 613	– 4 039	– 5 320	– 4 876
15	Australia	526	670	714	1 437	1 856	1 720	– 911	– 1 187	– 1 006
16	Taiwan	673	838	605	56	60	56	617	778	549
17	United Arab Emirates	509	630	602	45	69	89	464	561	513
18	China	295	390	585	1 474	1 521	1 540	– 1 179	– 1 131	– 955
19	Israel	464	565	561	754	783	849	– 291	– 218	– 288
20	Libya	423	522	544	13	12	3	410	510	541
21	Singapore	499	731	544	79	110	91	420	621	453
22	Hungary	415	511	524	1 039	1 019	1 044	– 624	– 508	– 520
23	South Korea	880	834	465	39	36	41	842	798	423
24	Morocco	382	352	443	698	637	584	– 316	– 285	– 141
25	Lebanon	342	437	434	23	24	24	319	414	410
	Total of 25 countries (A)	31 942	36 929	35 892	25 268	27 648	26 774	6 674	9 281	9 118
	Total of third countries (B)	47 136	53 090	51 424	51 547	55 458	54 899	– 4 411	– 2 368	– 3 474
	% A/B	67,77	69,56	69,8						

(1) See notes on methods (B).
(2) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.

Source: European Commission: Eurostat and Directorat-General for Agriculture.

3.6.7. EU-15 trade in agricultural products (1), according to principal supplier countries

(Mio ECU)

No	Main supplier countries (based on 1998)	Imports			Corresponding exports			Trade balance		
		1996	1997 (2)	1998	1996	1997 (2)	1998	1996	1997 (2)	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	United States	8 402	8 668	8 257	6 164	7 484	8 034	- 2 238	- 1 184	- 223
2	Brazil	4 729	5 995	5 613	690	675	737	- 4 039	- 5 320	- 4 876
3	Argentina	2 844	2 712	2 888	196	233	264	- 2 648	- 2 479	- 2 624
4	Turkey	1 655	1 896	1 876	914	1 013	889	- 740	- 883	- 987
5	Australia	1 437	1 856	1 720	526	670	714	- 911	- 1 187	- 1 006
6	New Zealand	1 527	1 697	1 716	84	106	102	- 1 443	- 1 591	- 1 615
7	China	1 474	1 521	1 540	295	390	585	- 1 179	- 1 131	- 955
8	Ivory Coast	1 164	1 262	1 469	151	180	225	- 1 013	- 1 083	- 1 244
9	Colombia	1 219	1 463	1 446	79	101	113	- 1 140	- 1 362	- 1 334
10	Indonesia	1 284	1 451	1 392	194	214	100	- 1 089	- 1 237	- 1 292
11	Switzerland	1 197	1 199	1 254	2 974	3 045	3 131	1 776	1 846	1 877
12	South Africa	989	1 125	1 254	353	454	388	- 636	- 671	- 866
13	Canada	1 061	1 165	1 162	913	1 066	1 172	- 148	- 99	10
14	India	1 019	1 182	1 119	78	121	174	- 941	- 1 061	- 945
15	Poland	900	1 017	1 046	1 575	1 677	1 767	674	660	721
16	Hungary	1 039	1 019	1 044	415	511	524	- 624	- 508	- 520
17	Thailand	895	892	889	430	439	239	- 464	- 453	- 650
18	Malaysia	678	586	858	257	330	272	- 421	- 257	- 586
19	Israel	754	783	849	464	565	561	- 291	- 218	- 288
20	Costa Rica	717	804	815	21	23	32	- 696	- 781	- 783
21	Chile	638	633	729	100	121	128	- 539	- 512	- 600
22	Kenya	618	695	668	34	42	50	- 583	- 653	- 618
23	Morocco	698	637	584	382	352	443	- 316	- 285	- 141
24	Zimbabwe	411	494	470	12	15	10	- 399	- 479	- 460
25	Ecuador	516	536	458	30	38	39	- 486	- 499	- 419
	Total of 25 countries (A)	37 865	41 288	41 115	17 332	19 862	20 694	- 20 533	- 21 426	- 20 421
	Total of third countries (B)	51 547	55 458	54 899	47 136	53 090	51 424	- 4 411	- 2 368	- 3 474
	% A/B	73.5	74.5	74.9						

(1) See notes on methods (B).
(2) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.

Source: European Commission: Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.6.8. EU imports and exports (by product and aggregate)

EU-15 ([1])

Products and aggregates	Imports 1 000 t 1995	1996	1997	1998	Imports % TAV 1998/1997	Exports 1 000 t 1995	1996	1997	1998	Exports % TAV 1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total cereals:	7 491	5 610	6 025	5 863	-2,7	24 405	20 541	23 074	22 318	- 3,3
— wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent)	2 654	1 839	3 113	3 581	15,0	16 228	11 729	14 784	13 324	-9,9
— other cereals and malt (cereal equivalent)	4 837	3 771	2 912	2 282	-21,6	8 177	8 812	8 290	8 993	8,5
Rice and broken rice, of which:	822	922	913	879	-3,8	325	318	373	325	-12,8
— indica rice	525	683	748	720	- 3,8	120	135	95	99	4,2
— japonica rice	175	100	37	34	- 7,3	197	165	271	221	- 18,5
Corn gluten feed	6 175	6 578	4 313	4 999	15,9	0,1	0,1	5,6	7,0	25,4
Manioc	2 362	3 200	2 694	2 624	- 2,6	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,1	- 62,1
Molasses	3 739	3 925	3 585	3 136	- 12,5	48	42	97	83	- 14,0
Soya cake and beans (cake equivalent)	25 665	22 279	20 905	24 885	19,0	866	530	1 002	1 412	40,9
Sunflower cake and seed (cake equivalent)	2 514	3 237	2 781	2 821	1,4	82	23	97	57	- 41,8
Vegetables	1 109	1 096	650	855	31,5	888	929	1 277	1 162	- 9,0
Fruit, of which:	4 192	4 532	4 358	4 401	1,0	1 950	2 060	2 256	2 188	- 3,0
— citrus fruit	1 748	1 979	1 757	1 721	- 2,0	1 059	1 023	1 186	1 156	- 2,5
— bananas	3 729	3 899	3 157	3 010	- 4,7	44	31	17	26	54,9
Fruit and vegetable preparations	1 501	1 601	1 580	1 632	3,3	877	1 302	1 106	1 141	3,2
Potatoes	676	650	277	405	46,0	700	680	945	827	- 12,5
Olive oil	158	73	155	117	-25,0	184	169	232	222	- 4,2
Seed oil	1 461	1 437	1 441	1 832	27,1	2 112	1 484	2 201	2 449	11,2
Butter and other fats (butter equivalent)	72	94	89	93	4,2	216	199	227	175	- 22,9
Skimmed-milk powder	42	55	72	66	- 9,1	380	228	283	175	- 38,0
Cheese	83	91	111	127	14,1	529	530	512	448	- 12,5
Milk and milk products	57	55	53	62	16,8	1 445	1 424	1 423	1 335	- 6,2
Lactose and syrup	1,3	2,6	2,1	1,5	-28,5	29	69	67	66	- 1,1
Caseins	68	56	58	56	-2,3	60	55	52	53	1,1
Sugar	1 970	2 090	1 848	1 855	0,4	5 146	4 114	4 929	6 006	21,8
Raw tobacco	493	537	537	541	0,8	284	220	168	179	6,1
Wine (1 000 hl)	4 648	5 773	5 562	5 907	6,2	9 852	10 465	12 226	12 855	5,1
Meat, including live animals (carcass weight):										
Beef and veal	422	383	430	387	- 10,0	1 202	1 120	1 055	773	- 26,8
Domestic pigmeat	46	60	71	51	- 27,8	897	971	1 105	1 267	14,6
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	245	256	258	255	- 1,1	7,0	8,1	4,1	4,2	3,4
Poultrymeat	215	268	317	294	- 7,2	889	886	1 033	1 115	7,9

([1]) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.

Source: European Commission: Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.6.10. EU imports of agricultural products [1] from various groups of countries

EU-15 [2]

	Mio ECU				% TAV	% of total EU-15			
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
World total (intra + extra)	162 443	170 902	182 038	183 155	0,6	x	x	x	x
Intra — EU-15	112 398	119 355	126 580	128 256	1,3	x	x	x	x
Extra — EU-15	50 044	51 547	55 458	54 899	- 1,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
CEEC countries:	2 779	2 897	3 106	3 142	1,1	5,6	5,6	5,6	5,7
— Poland	894	900	1 017	1 046	2,8	1,8	1,7	1,8	1,9
— Czech Republic	298	296	308	298	- 3,2	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,5
— Hungary	960	1 039	1 019	1 044	2,4	1,9	2,0	1,8	1,9
— Slovenia	75	83	84	90	8,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
— Estonia	20	31	48	47	- 2,3	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1
— Slovakia	64	70	94	85	- 9,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2
— Romania	127	139	161	147	- 8,4	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
— Bulgaria	229	219	234	237	1,4	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4
— Latvia	32	36	40	42	5,7	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
— Lithuania	78	83	101	103	2,6	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Switzerland	1 233	1 197	1 199	1 254	4,6	2,5	2,3	2,2	2,3
Norway	292	310	357	350	- 1,9	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6
Russia	531	627	485	420	- 13,5	1,1	1,2	0,9	0,8
Mediterranean basin [3]	3 787	3 892	4 120	4 100	-0,5	7,6	7,6	7,4	7,5
— Cyprus	162	161	88	103	17,5	6,3	6,3	6,1	0,2
— Malta	6	9	5	5	12,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
— Maghreb	938	925	948	844	- 11,0	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,5
— Morocco	597	698	637	584	-8,3	1,2	1,4	1,1	1,1
— Near East	2 680	2 798	3 080	3 148	2,2	5,4	5,4	5,6	5,7
— Turkey	1 567	1 655	1 896	1 876	- 1,0	3,1	3,2	3,4	3,4
— Israel	640	754	783	849	8,5	1,3	1,5	1,4	1,5
— Lebanon	19	23	24	24	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
— Syria	171	137	160	136	-15,0	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2
— Jordan	14	16	12	17	41,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

Arabian Gulf countries (4)	45	56	85	105	23,4	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2
SAARC (5)	1 051	1 346	1 511	1 469	– 2,8	2,1	2,6	2,7	2,7
— India	712	1 019	1 182	1 119	– 5,4	1,4	2,0	2,1	2,0
— China	1 306	1 474	1 521	1 540	1,3	2,6	2,9	2,7	2,8
— Japan	118	117	128	117	– 8,5	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
ASEAN (6)	3 244	3 486	3 640	4 060	11,5	6,5	6,8	6,6	7,4
NAFTA (7)	9 574	9 788	10 284	9 803	– 4,7	19,1	19,0	18,5	17,9
— United States of America	7 968	8 402	8 668	8 257	– 4,7	15,9	16,3	15,6	15,0
— Canada	1 248	1 061	1 165	1 162	– 0,2	2,5	2,1	2,1	2,1
— Mexico	357	325	452	384	– 15,0	0,7	0,6	0,8	0,7
Mercosur (8)	7 507	7 894	9 124	8 999	– 1,4	15,0	15,3	16,5	16,4
— Brazil	4 522	4 729	5 995	5 613	– 6,4	9,0	9,2	10,8	10,2
— Argentina	2 682	2 844	2 712	2 888	6,5	5,4	5,5	4,9	5,3
— Chile	551	638	633	729	15,1	1,1	1,2	1,1	1,3
ACP (9)	6 440	6 337	7 122	7 423	4,2	12,9	12,3	12,8	13,5
— South Africa	818	989	1 125	1 254	11,5	1,6	1,9	2,0	2,3
— Australia	1 386	1 437	1 856	1 720	– 7,3	2,8	2,8	3,3	3,1
— New Zealand	1 353	1 527	1 697	1 716	1,2	2,7	3,0	3,1	3,1

(1) See notes on methods (B).
(2) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.
(3) Malta, Cyprus, Maghreb (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia), Near East (Turkey, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, West Bank and Gaza Strip).
(4) Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates.
(5) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan.
(6) Association of South-East Asian Nations: Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei, Singapore, Philippines.
(7) Signatory countries of the North American Free Trade Agreement.
(8) Latin American Common Market: Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina.
(9) 70 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries signatory to the Lomé Convention.

Sources: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

3.6.11. Agricultural product exports ([1]) from the EU to various groups of countries

EU-15 ([2])

	Mio ECU				% TAV	% of total EU-15			
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
World total (Intra + Extra)	160 067	171 425	182 895	183 882	0,5	x	x	x	x
Intra — EU-15	115 196	124 289	129 805	132 458	2,0	x	x	x	x
Extra — EU-15	44 872	47 136	53 090	51 424	− 3,1	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
CEEC countries:	4 301	4 663	5 043	5 389	6,9	9,6	9,9	9,5	10,5
— Poland	1 302	1 575	1 677	1 767	5,3	2,9	3,3	3,2	3,4
— Czech Republic	829	914	932	951	2,1	1,8	1,9	1,8	1,9
— Hungary	460	415	511	524	2,6	1,0	0,9	1,0	1,0
— Slovenia	385	386	404	415	2,9	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,8
— Estonia	182	229	284	285	0,2	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,6
— Slovakia	216	232	264	280	6,1	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
— Romania	300	322	267	382	42,9	0,7	0,7	0,5	0,7
— Bulgaria	257	168	192	246	27,8	0,6	0,4	0,4	0,5
— Latvia	197	216	205	229	11,9	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,4
— Lithuania	172	207	307	310	0,8	0,4	0,4	0,6	0,6
Switzerland	2 903	2 974	3 045	3 131	2,8	6,5	6,3	5,7	6,1
Norway	959	1 022	1 103	1 171	6,2	2,1	2,2	2,1	2,3
Russia	3 565	4 189	5 609	4 038	− 28,0	7,9	8,9	10,6	7,9
Mediterranean basin ([3])	4 744	4 360	5 128	5 259	2,6	10,6	9,2	9,7	10,2
— Cyprus	180	214	243	222	− 8,6	6,3	6,3	6,1	0,4
— Malta	150	150	184	176	− 4,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
— Maghreb	1 806	1 420	1 665	1 842	10,6	4,0	3,0	3,1	3,6
— Morocco	528	382	352	443	25,9	1,2	0,8	0,7	0,9
Near East	2 607	2 575	3 035	3 018	− 0,6	5,8	5,5	5,7	5,9
— Turkey	851	914	1 013	889	− 12,2	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,7
— Israel	452	464	565	561	− 0,6	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1
— Lebanon	350	342	437	434	− 0,7	0,8	0,7	0,8	0,8
— Syria	193	164	197	220	11,4	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,4
— Jordan	173	130	152	163	7,1	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,3

Arabian Gulf countries (4)	2 011	2 266	2 369	2 297	– 3,0	4,5	4,8	4,5	4,5
SAARC (5)	303	250	365	453	24,3	0,7	0,5	0,7	0,9
— India	104	78	121	174	43,6	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3
— China	681	295	390	585	50,2	1,5	0,6	0,7	1,1
— Japan	3 042	3 252	3 543	3 627	2,4	6,8	6,9	6,7	7,1
ASEAN (6)	1 616	1 725	2 233	1 504	– 32,7	3,6	3,7	4,2	2,9
NAFTA (7) :	6 549	7 446	9 073	9 623	6,1	14,6	15,8	17,1	18,7
— United States of America	5 428	6 164	7 484	8 034	7,3	12,1	13,1	14,1	15,6
— Canada	841	913	1 066	1 172	10,0	1,9	1,9	2,0	2,3
— Mexico	279	369	524	417	-20,4	0,6	0,8	1,0	0,8
Mercosur (8)	1 219	1 027	1 098	1 156	5,2	2,7	2,2	2,1	2,2
— Brazil	870	690	675	737	9,2	1,9	1,5	1,3	1,4
— Argentina	191	196	233	264	13,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5
— Chile	83	100	121	128	6,4	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
ACP (9)	2 242	2 268	2 796	3 045	8,9	5,0	4,8	5,3	5,9
— South Africa	369	353	454	388	– 14,5	0,8	0,7	0,9	0,8
— Australia	487	526	670	714	6,6	1,1	1,1	1,3	1,4
— New Zealand	78	84	106	102	-3,8	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2

(1) See notes on methods (B).
(2) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.
(3) Malta, Cyprus, Maghreb (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia), Near East (Turkey, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, West Bank and Gaza Strip).
(4) Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates.
(5) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan.
(6) Association of South-East Asian Nations: Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei, Singapore, Philippines.
(7) Signatory countries of the North American Free Trade Agreement.
(8) Latin American Common Market: Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina.
(9) 70 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries signatory to the Lomé Convention.

Sources: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

3.6.12. EU trade with ACP countries

EU-15
(Mio ECU)

CN codes	Products	Imports			Exports			Trade balance		
		1996	1997 (2)	1998	1996	1997 (2)	1998	1996	1997 (2)	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
01	Live animals	15	13	13	7	10	8	– 8	– 4	– 5
02	Meat and edible meat offal	101	110	116	115	150	158	13	40	43
04	Dairy produce, eggs, natural honey	5	6	5	428	501	547	423	495	543
ex. 05	Other products of animal origin	7	7	9	2	2	3	– 5	– 5	– 6
06	Live plants and floricultural products	156	185	209	4	4	4	– 152	– 181	– 205
07	Edible vegetables, plants, roots and tubers	148	176	172	29	54	64	– 119	– 123	– 108
08	Edible fruit and nuts, peel of citrus fruit or melons	646	678	633	10	13	14	– 636	– 665	– 620
09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	1 329	1 658	1 603	13	17	19	– 1 316	– 1 642	– 1 583
10	Cereals	9	35	48	243	216	216	234	180	168
11	Products of the milling industry, malt, starches	1	1	1	201	333	336	200	332	335
12	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	128	136	170	12	14	15	– 115	– 122	– 154
13	Lac, gums, resins, other vegetable saps and extracts	56	46	46	9	11	13	– 47	– 34	– 33
14	Vegetable plaiting materials, other products of vegetable origin	6	7	5	0	0	1	– 6	– 7	– 4
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	239	267	307	161	187	209	– 77	– 80	– 98
ex. 16	Meat preparations	12	18	15	39	44	45	27	26	30
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	933	898	900	182	210	237	– 751	– 688	– 663
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	1 442	1 389	1 777	15	18	23	– 1 428	– 1 371	– 1 754
ex. 19	Preparations of cereals, flour or starch	1	3	3	133	176	205	131	173	202
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	116	112	128	110	120	169	– 6	8	41
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	59	50	51	152	162	216	94	112	165
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	152	246	279	254	320	328	103	74	49
ex. 23	Residues and waste from the food industries	57	63	53	19	20	23	– 37	– 43	– 31
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	366	511	415	67	135	116	– 299	– 376	– 299
01-24 (1)	Total agricultural products — Chapters 01 to 24	5 984	6 614	6 956	2 207	2 716	2 969	– 3 777	– 3 899	– 3 986
Other (1)	Other agricultural products included in the Uruguay Round	352	508	467	61	81	75	– 292	– 428	– 392
Total (1)	Total — agricultural products	6 337	7 122	7 423	2 268	2 796	3 045	– 4 068	– 4 326	– 4 378
01-99	Total — all products	21 995	23 047	21 398	18 662	20 447	22 577	– 3 332	– 2 601	1 180

(1) See notes on methods (B).
(2) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.
Sources: European Commission: Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.6.13. EU trade with Mediterranean countries (1)

EU-15

CN codes	Products	Imports			Exports			Trade balance		
		1996	1997 (3)	1998	1996	1997 (3)	1998	1996	1997 (3)	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
01	Live animals	6	8	6	263	167	191	256	159	184
02	Meat and edible meat offal	10	11	10	246	256	273	236	245	262
04	Dairy produce, eggs, natural honey	15	21	19	527	581	651	512	560	632
ex. 05	Other products of animal origin	88	99	95	11	16	16	– 77	– 83	– 79
06	Live plants and floricultural products	193	200	208	36	41	42	– 157	– 159	– 166
07	Edible vegetables, plants, roots and tubers	591	480	587	100	143	140	– 491	– 338	– 447
08	Edible fruit and nuts, peel of citrus fruit or melons	1 380	1 478	1 442	28	45	36	– 1 353	– 1 434	– 1 406
09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	44	48	43	30	32	36	– 14	– 15	– 6
10	Cereals	12	7	29	437	615	626	426	607	597
11	Products of the milling industry, malt, starches	11	21	20	242	310	102	231	288	82
12	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	122	130	140	73	101	91	– 49	– 29	– 49
13	Lac, gums, resins, other vegetable saps and extracts	24	26	27	15	20	25	– 8	– 6	– 2
14	Vegetable plaiting materials, other products of vegetable origin	16	14	17	1	1	1	– 15	– 13	– 16
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	235	306	185	317	419	496	82	113	310
ex. 16	Meat preparations	15	13	13	34	41	46	20	27	33
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	45	39	49	543	543	661	498	504	612
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	6	7	5	77	96	105	70	89	100
ex. 19	Preparations of cereals, flour or starch	17	18	20	176	210	217	159	191	196
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	553	583	578	57	77	82	– 496	– 506	– 496
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	44	55	64	252	281	332	208	226	269
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	53	55	56	188	231	211	135	176	155
ex. 23	Residues and waste from the food industries	18	18	17	133	167	201	115	150	184
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	100	117	117	142	208	242	42	91	125
01-24 (2)	Total agricultural products — Chapters 01 to 24	3 596	3 753	3 746	3 928	4 600	4 821	332	846	1 075
Other (2)	Other agricultural products included in the Uruguay Round	296	366	353	431	528	438	135	162	85
Total (2)	Total — agricultural products	3 892	4 120	4 100	4 360	5 128	5 259	467	1 008	1 159
01-99	Total — all products	35 272	41 340	42 382	56 869	65 262	67 720	21 597	23 922	25 338

(1) Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, West Bank and Gaza Strip.
(2) See notes on methods (B).
(3) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.
Sources: European Commission: Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.6.14. EU trade in agriculture [1]

	Imports					Exports				
	Mio ECU				% TAV	Mio ECU				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997 [2]	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997 [2]	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Intra EU										
EU-15	112 398	119 355	126 580	128 256	1,3	115 196	124 289	129 805	132 458	2,0
UEBL/BLEU	10 662	10 512	11 382	11 731	3,1	12 689	13 254	13 786	14 687	6,5
Danmark	2 759	2 803	3 182	3 275	2,9	5 363	5 297	5 906	5 437	- 7,9
Deutschland	26 231	27 345	26 794	25 916	- 3,3	14 942	15 939	16 274	16 308	0,2
Elláda	2 671	2 647	2 777	2 911	4,8	1 730	1 784	1 538	1 496	- 2,7
España	6 232	6 064	6 334	6 810	7,5	7 861	9 266	10 387	10 308	- 0,8
France	16 599	17 077	17 653	18 645	5,6	23 584	23 765	25 222	25 431	0,8
Ireland	1 943	2 129	2 590	2 586	- 0,2	5 213	4 690	4 798	5 207	8,5
Italia	13 643	14 537	15 370	15 222	- 1,0	8 367	9 192	9 459	9 679	2,3
Nederland	10 546	12 287	12 994	12 899	- 0,7	24 430	29 442	28 994	30 291	4,5
Österreich	2 642	2 967	3 391	3 525	4,0	1 199	1 403	1 704	1 993	17,0
Portugal	2 036	2 321	2 442	2 615	7,1	722	810	917	945	3,1
Suomi/Finland	1 092	1 354	1 522	1 587	4,3	364	400	458	451	- 1,5
Sverige	2 175	2 641	2 846	2 978	4,7	668	837	990	911	- 8,0
United Kingdom	13 168	14 671	17 304	17 556	1,5	8 066	8 209	9 371	9 315	- 0,6
With non-EU countries										
EU-15	50 044	51 547	55 458	54 899	- 1,0	44 872	47 136	53 090	51 424	- 3,1
UEBL/BLEU	3 580	3 913	3 982	4 065	2,1	2 470	2 313	2 825	2 573	- 8,9
Danmark	1 022	1 037	1 215	1 222	0,6	3 214	3 042	3 509	3 157	- 10,0
Deutschland	10 973	10 597	12 056	11 517	- 4,5	6 946	7 273	7 533	7 535	0,0
Elláda	505	641	690	620	- 10,1	941	1 191	1 251	1 170	- 6,5
España	4 248	4 249	4 374	4 309	- 1,5	3 129	3 331	3 210	3 143	- 2,1
France	5 542	5 101	5 828	5 617	- 3,6	8 958	9 377	10 240	10 183	- 0,6
Ireland	424	523	551	445	- 19,1	1 772	1 750	1 920	2 018	5,1
Italia	6 124	6 066	6 574	6 333	- 3,7	4 033	4 587	4 928	5 016	1,8
Nederland	7 269	7 831	7 695	8 260	7,3	6 770	6 648	7 456	7 571	1,5
Österreich	695	711	717	781	8,9	775	802	916	902	- 1,5
Portugal	1 185	1 301	1 242	1 190	- 4,2	358	416	434	409	- 5,7
Suomi/Finland	394	468	554	503	- 9,2	624	830	896	754	- 15,8
Sverige	952	985	1 098	1 030	- 6,1	587	699	882	835	- 5,3
United Kingdom	7 132	8 122	8 883	9 006	1,4	4 294	4 878	7 090	6 159	- 13,1

[1] See notes on methods (B).
[2] EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.

Source: European Commission: Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.6.15. Intra-EU trade (by product and aggregate) on the basis of arrivals and dispatches

EU-15 ([1])

Produits et agrégats	Arrivals					Dispatches				
	1 000 t				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total cereals:	31 816	33 292	33 269	33 319	0,2	33 175	36 256	35 284	34 677	- 1,7
— wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent)	16 490	17 994	18 701	19 104	2,2	17 299	19 758	19 897	19 430	- 2,3
— other cereals and malt (cereal equivalent)	15 326	15 298	14 567	14 214	- 2,4	15 875	16 498	15 387	15 247	- 0,9
Rice and broken rice, of which:	1 032	1 090	1 068	1 001	- 6,3	1 022	1 050	1 101	1 091	- 0,9
— indica rice	528	593	555	559	0,7	412	489	547	580	6,1
— japonica rice	362	332	348	302	- 13,3	457	392	392	363	- 7,4
Corn gluten feed	1 289	1 038	1 096	832	- 24,1	1 362	974	1 012	893	- 11,7
Manioc	355	374	388	381	- 1,7	280	267	237	349	47,3
Molasses	736	744	681	724	6,2	534	497	497	608	22,3
Soya cake and beans (cake equivalent)	4 362	4 164	4 324	4 751	9,9	4 005	4 304	4 894	5 645	15,3
Sunflower cake and seed (cake equivalent)	1 026	990	1 307	1 064	- 18,6	1 104	1 130	1 425	1 216	- 14,7
Vegetables	6 161	6 569	7 067	7 001	- 0,9	6 429	6 433	6 980	7 469	7,0
Fruit, of which:	8 071	8 139	8 458	9 083	7,4	8 467	8 500	8 775	9 508	8,4
— citrus fruit	3 046	2 990	3 193	3 309	3,6	3 259	3 234	3 399	3 364	- 1,0
— bananas	1 505	1 658	1 485	1 501	1,1	1 280	1 533	1 591	1 588	- 0,2
Fruit and vegetable preparations	4 802	4 865	5 133	5 400	5,2	5 068	5 198	5 532	5 942	7,4
Potatoes	4 567	4 525	4 470	5 087	13,8	4 272	4 156	4 220	4 924	16,7
Olive oil	317	371	564	542	- 3,9	324	355	519	507	- 2,3
Seed oil	2 260	2 505	2 888	2 930	1,4	2 757	2 865	3 036	2 765	- 8,9
Butter and other fats (butter equivalent)	635	559	651	612	- 6,0	592	559	599	611	2,0
Skimmed-milk powder	621	489	492	447	- 9,2	615	552	522	453	- 13,3
Cheese	1 527	1 615	1 682	1 717	2,0	1 561	1 772	1 684	1 808	7,3
Milk and milk products	7 130	7 178	7 560	8 189	8,3	7 454	7 515	7 706	8 242	6,9
Lactose and syrup	106	114	114	110	- 3,9	48	114	109	105	- 3,7
Caseins	78	71	76	75	- 2,4	60	56	56	61	9,2
Sugar	1 502	1 636	2 087	2 227	6,7	2 050	1 861	2 384	2 208	- 7,4
Raw tobacco	140	182	168	252	50,1	162	200	187	164	- 12,2
Wine (1 000 hl)	29 373	28 146	29 835	32 408	8,6	31 464	29 266	32 138	35 274	9,8
Meat, including live animals (carcass weight):										
Beef and veal	1 964	1 666	1 797	1 827	1,7	2 145	1 798	1 904	1 923	1,0
Domestic pigmeat	3 810	4 140	3 891	4 356	11,9	4 164	4 305	4 266	4 701	10,2
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	270	284	244	248	1,3	285	283	239	248	3,4
Poultrymeat	1 409	1 558	1 535	1 628	6,0	1 520	1 736	1 893	1 961	3,6

([1]) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.

Source: European Commission: Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.6.19. Agricultural product imports (¹) from the central and eastern European countries (CEECs)

CN codes	Products	Poland	
		1997	1998
1	2	3	4
01	Live animals	142,5	142,6
02	Meat and edible meat offal	110,5	118,4
04	Dairy produce, eggs, natural honey	48,4	30,5
ex. 05	Other products of animal origin	30,3	31,3
06	Live plants and floricultural products	18,7	22,9
07	Edible vegetables, plants, roots and tubers	89,0	102,5
08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	197,5	243,3
09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	2,2	2,0
10	Cereals	0,7	0,9
11	Products of the milling industry, malt, starches	2,5	1,5
12	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	26,4	36,5
13	Lac, gums, resins, other vegetable saps and extracts	0,2	2,9
14	Vegetable plaiting materials, other products of vegetable origin	2,7	3,4
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	8,4	8,2
ex. 16	Meat preparations	13,8	22,6
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	57,8	38,3
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	10,3	15,7
ex. 19	Preparations of cereals, flour or starch	3,9	4,2
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	142,1	121,8
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	2,3	3,2
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	10,4	12,3
ex. 23	Residues and waste from the food industries	49,5	40,2
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	1,7	1,1
01-24 (¹)	Total agricultural products — Chapters 01 to 24	972,0	1 006,4
Other (¹)	Other agricultural products included in the Uruguay Round	45,4	39,7
Total (¹)	Total — agricultural products	1 017,4	1 046,1
01-99	Total — all products	14 228,2	16 161,2

(¹) See notes on methods (B).
(²) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.

Sources: European Commission: Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture.

EU-15 (2)
(Mio ECU)

	Czech Republic		Hungary		Slovenia		Estonia	
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	26,1	25,0	77,4	56,4	1,2	1,4	0,2	0,2
	18,9	12,6	317,8	299,1	12,9	15,1	0,0	0,0
	17,8	30,5	17,8	21,2	5,0	6,4	21,0	17,7
	3,9	3,9	34,4	30,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,4
	2,0	2,0	8,5	8,6	0,2	0,3	0,8	0,7
	12,2	5,9	72,1	90,8	3,3	3,7	0,7	1,0
	19,7	17,5	70,5	78,3	3,4	1,9	7,2	5,6
	1,3	1,4	11,4	11,0	0,8	1,2	7,7	9,7
	0,8	1,3	46,3	91,3	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,4
	2,6	2,6	1,3	1,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	42,5	39,5	74,7	74,4	8,0	7,8	1,7	3,0
	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,1
	0,0	0,1	4,9	5,8	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,4
	3,0	2,2	8,7	9,6	1,7	3,2	0,2	0,1
	0,1	1,6	74,0	65,4	4,5	4,8	0,0	0,0
	14,2	13,3	3,3	6,3	4,0	4,0	0,2	0,4
	4,0	4,5	15,2	12,0	1,0	0,7	0,1	0,3
	7,1	8,7	5,3	5,4	0,8	0,7	0,2	0,2
	9,0	6,0	66,7	67,8	3,3	3,5	0,3	0,0
	4,7	4,5	3,7	5,0	0,6	0,9	0,1	0,1
	49,9	51,3	47,8	55,9	6,4	7,7	1,4	1,7
	28,4	26,1	21,9	23,8	5,5	6,6	0,3	0,1
	0,1	0,1	1,4	0,8	0,4	1,9	0,0	0,0
	268,7	260,9	984,8	1 020,5	63,5	72,7	42,6	42,1
	39,6	37,6	34,3	23,6	20,1	17,7	5,6	5,0
	308,3	298,5	1 019,2	1 044,1	83,6	90,4	48,2	47,1
	11 754,6	14 671,5	11 684,2	14 606,8	4 668,0	5 229,2	1 504,2	1 762,3

3.6.19. *(cont.)*

CN codes	Products	Slovakia	
		1997	1998
1	2	3	4
01	Live animals	13,7	10,6
02	Meat and edible meat offal	4,0	2,2
04	Dairy produce, eggs, natural honey	10,3	11,1
ex. 05	Other products of animal origin	0,5	0,4
06	Live plants and floricultural products	0,3	0,3
07	Edible vegetables, plants, roots and tubers	3,4	3,0
08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	3,3	2,4
09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	0,1	0,1
10	Cereals	0,9	1,0
11	Products of the milling industry, malt, starches	0,6	1,2
12	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	11,6	13,2
13	Lac, gums, resins, other vegetable saps and extracts	0,0	0,0
14	Vegetable plaiting materials, other products of vegetable origin	0,0	0,0
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	1,3	1,3
ex. 16	Meat preparations	0,0	0,0
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	3,0	5,2
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	0,7	0,2
ex. 19	Preparations of cereals, flour or starch	0,1	0,0
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	1,5	0,5
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	1,1	0,8
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	1,6	0,6
ex. 23	Residues and waste from the food industries	22,2	19,1
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	0,0	1,0
01-24 (1)	Total agricultural products — Chapters 01 to 24	80,3	74,3
Other (1)	Other agricultural products included in the Uruguay Round	13,7	11,0
Total (1)	Total — agricultural products	93,9	85,3
01-99	Total — all products	3 982,4	5 371,2

(1) See notes on methods (B).
(2) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.

Sources: European Commission: Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture.

EU-15([2])
(Mio ECU)

	Romania		Bulgaria		Latvia		Lithuania	
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	35,2	28,6	0,8	0,5	0,4	0,4	2,5	3,3
	3,6	0,8	30,0	31,4	0,3	0,2	1,2	0,5
	12,4	6,4	7,2	2,6	9,5	10,0	29,3	23,4
	5,9	5,4	0,6	0,8	0,7	0,6	1,4	1,4
	0,3	0,5	1,3	1,5	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1
	19,8	16,9	18,4	19,0	0,5	0,7	12,8	13,9
	17,7	13,1	14,9	20,2	0,2	0,8	6,6	4,7
	0,8	0,6	3,5	2,2	0,1	0,2	1,0	0,3
	3,4	10,9	0,3	1,2	0,0	0,0	1,2	0,0
	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	9,8	18,7	28,8	42,5	3,1	1,8	5,7	7,2
	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	0,9	1,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	0,7	1,1	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	2,4	2,7	2,0	2,4	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
	0,4	0,4	1,5	1,4	0,8	0,8	0,6	1,9
	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,5	0,0	0,1
	0,4	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,4	0,0	0,1
	5,4	6,2	20,0	15,5	0,6	1,3	1,3	1,9
	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,4	0,0	0,2	0,3	0,1
	21,4	23,4	74,1	66,7	1,6	1,6	0,3	0,0
	11,8	3,3	11,6	12,4	1,0	1,7	14,7	23,6
	0,4	0,0	13,8	10,4	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,1
	153,0	141,2	229,4	231,3	20,3	21,3	79,2	83,0
	8,0	6,2	4,5	5,9	19,7	21,0	21,6	20,4
	161,0	147,4	234,0	237,2	40,0	42,3	100,8	103,4
	4 428,4	5 132,7	2 091,0	2 238,9	1 281,2	1 396,2	1 313,6	1 412,9

3.6.20. Agricultural product exports ([1]) from the central and eastern European countries (CEECs)

CN codes	Products	Poland	
		1997	1998
1	2	3	4
01	Live animals	30,3	29,8
02	Meat and edible meat offal	68,6	74,9
04	Dairy produce, eggs, natural honey	43,3	63,6
ex. 05	Other products of animal origin	40,0	31,1
06	Live plants and floricultural products	33,5	48,0
07	Edible vegetables, plants, roots and tubers	74,2	89,8
08	Edible fruit and nuts, peel of citrus fruit or melons	171,2	187,1
09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	31,3	32,8
10	Cereals	104,2	33,2
11	Products of the milling industry, malt, starches	32,1	29,6
12	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	62,7	57,6
13	Lac, gums, resins, other vegetable saps and extracts	13,2	15,3
14	Vegetable plaiting materials, other products of vegetable origin	0,3	0,6
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	112,8	149,3
ex. 16	Meat preparations	3,4	3,1
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	43,1	37,5
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	72,1	64,3
ex. 19	Preparations of cereals, flour or starch	51,1	66,1
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	49,6	52,7
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	141,9	142,3
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	59,1	61,1
ex. 23	Residues and waste from the food industries	226,0	283,4
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	38,5	39,8
01-24 ([1])	Total agricultural products — Chapters 01 to 24	1 502,8	1 592,9
Other ([1])	Other agricultural products included in the Uruguay Round	174,7	174,1
Total ([1])	Total — agricultural products	1 677,5	1 767,0
01-99	Total — all products	25 080,5	28 145,8

([1]) See notes on methods (B).
([2]) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.

Sources: European Commission: Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture.

EU-15 (²)
(Mio ECU)

Czech Republic		Hungary		Slovenia		Estonia	
1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6,3	7,0	5,7	8,3	1,7	2,2	0,7	0,8
13,8	34,0	44,6	42,6	19,7	31,8	7,4	9,6
22,7	26,5	11,3	14,8	7,1	8,6	24,7	12,0
17,1	17,7	15,3	16,8	3,5	3,4	1,5	1,6
23,9	29,0	14,9	22,0	18,7	21,0	3,4	5,3
68,7	70,9	12,2	18,3	26,9	26,1	5,7	6,8
115,8	94,0	29,6	33,3	30,7	33,5	8,6	10,0
13,7	16,3	5,8	5,9	5,9	4,9	24,0	21,9
60,3	6,0	13,1	12,1	17,6	13,2	3,6	1,9
4,2	6,2	1,3	1,6	12,3	11,9	13,7	15,7
26,1	24,1	21,4	31,4	8,1	7,8	1,1	1,4
6,4	5,8	3,3	4,7	1,7	2,4	0,3	0,3
1,3	0,9	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0
36,3	49,4	29,8	24,1	22,8	18,3	24,1	25,9
6,3	6,0	0,7	2,4	1,9	1,9	1,4	1,7
26,6	22,3	12,5	8,3	15,1	12,2	30,9	35,5
44,8	37,9	36,3	32,6	30,7	29,6	11,4	11,0
52,3	51,8	26,5	27,2	29,0	29,0	19,9	16,2
46,1	45,8	27,0	21,9	18,4	20,5	9,0	9,1
86,4	89,4	42,0	41,9	35,3	34,5	24,4	20,6
60,5	64,5	26,5	23,6	26,1	24,2	34,7	38,9
94,1	108,9	45,6	50,5	14,2	16,2	8,5	7,8
21,3	55,6	17,3	13,2	40,0	41,0	11,7	12,1
855,0	870,3	443,2	457,9	387,5	394,7	270,5	266,0
76,8	81,2	68,1	66,6	16,3	20,7	13,9	19,0
931,7	951,5	511,3	524,5	403,8	415,4	284,4	285,0
15908,6	17167,7	13596,3	16837,1	6338,2	6757,3	2387,6	2694,5

3.6.20. *(cont.)*

CN codes	Products	Slovakia	
		1997	1998
1	2	3	4
01	Live animals	4,0	2,9
02	Meat and edible meat offal	1,9	5,2
04	Dairy produce, eggs, natural honey	4,5	6,1
ex. 05	Other products of animal origin	4,6	4,7
06	Live plants and floricultural products	8,3	12,2
07	Edible vegetables, plants, roots and tubers	10,5	15,8
08	Edible fruit and nuts, peel of citrus fruit or melons	38,5	38,5
09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	6,4	6,5
10	Cereals	17,1	5,9
11	Products of the milling industry, malt, starches	0,2	0,4
12	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	5,3	7,0
13	Lac, gums, resins, other vegetable saps and extracts	0,9	0,9
14	Vegetable plaiting materials, other products of vegetable origin	0,0	0,0
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	6,3	7,2
ex. 16	Meat preparations	0,4	0,3
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	14,0	10,9
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	13,2	10,6
ex. 19	Preparations of cereals, flour or starch	13,3	16,8
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	12,1	14,1
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	18,7	18,9
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	11,7	9,9
ex. 23	Residues and waste from the food industries	41,3	48,2
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	6,0	6,3
01-24 (1)	Total agricultural products — Chapters 01 to 24	239,2	249,4
Other (1)	Other agricultural products included in the Uruguay Round	24,4	30,2
Total (1)	Total — agricultural products	263,5	279,6
01-99	Total — all products	4 818,5	5 708,4

(1) See notes on methods (B).
(2) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.

Sources: European Commission: Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture.

EU-15 ([2])
(Mio ECU)

	Romania		Bulgaria		Latvia		Lithuania	
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	2,2	4,1	2,4	2,4	0,8	1,9	1,4	1,8
	2,2	19,1	16,6	25,4	14,7	16,3	14,2	15,4
	10,2	19,9	10,3	11,5	4,0	3,7	8,3	6,3
	2,0	1,8	0,5	1,5	4,0	3,7	5,5	7,6
	3,1	6,8	0,7	1,0	3,2	4,8	6,2	7,1
	2,7	4,3	1,4	1,7	8,6	10,0	5,2	8,1
	14,5	16,0	10,0	14,6	10,1	12,5	12,7	16,7
	16,7	21,0	4,0	5,4	10,6	14,1	15,6	25,6
	5,3	2,8	16,0	4,6	5,5	1,1	6,8	0,8
	2,4	4,5	2,3	1,3	6,4	3,2	2,8	2,8
	3,7	8,1	1,8	3,6	3,2	3,4	4,9	5,7
	1,4	1,9	0,5	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,2
	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	16,9	23,8	9,2	13,1	30,3	32,6	36,1	34,4
	7,3	19,9	6,1	12,7	1,8	0,8	1,0	0,9
	16,4	30,5	4,3	6,3	5,0	24,2	16,3	11,0
	7,3	6,7	11,7	15,1	9,3	7,5	14,6	9,7
	10,6	13,2	4,4	9,2	9,4	11,4	10,6	11,2
	20,6	22,1	8,2	15,5	5,6	6,8	10,6	11,3
	48,2	50,7	10,9	18,1	12,1	14,7	34,9	36,5
	8,0	11,4	17,8	21,2	33,3	26,7	33,5	17,7
	11,3	17,6	3,3	4,8	13,1	12,5	32,0	41,1
	29,8	34,8	11,2	12,7	8,9	10,6	20,5	20,0
	243,1	341,0	153,5	202,4	200,2	222,8	294,0	292,1
	24,0	40,7	38,8	43,5	4,4	6,1	13,3	17,7
	267,1	381,6	192,3	245,9	204,6	228,8	307,3	309,8
	5015,4	6278,3	1847,0	2436,1	1535,1	1816,7	2154,7	2389,9

3.6.21. EU trade with the United States of America

CN codes	Products	Imports		
		1996	1997 (2)	1998
1	2	3	4	5
01	Live animals	104	126	125
02	Meat and edible meat offal	102	106	88
04	Dairy produce, eggs, natural honey	18	21	17
ex. 05	Other products of animal origin	114	121	121
06	Live plants and floricultural products	79	93	91
07	Edible vegetables, plants, roots and tubers	190	200	214
08	Edible fruit and nuts, peel of citrus fruit or melons	999	922	924
09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	15	22	22
10	Cereals	761	665	560
11	Products of the milling industry, malt, starches	25	24	22
12	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	2 299	2 416	1 995
13	Lac, gums, resins, other vegetable saps and extracts	54	59	69
14	Vegetable plaiting materials, other products of vegetable origin	27	27	21
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	214	184	229
ex. 16	Meat preparations	22	15	2
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	41	42	45
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	10	13	16
ex. 19	Preparations of cereals, flour or starch	62	74	98
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	205	213	240
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	140	179	206
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	364	420	500
ex. 23	Residues and waste from the food industries	1 190	1 284	1 235
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	669	740	791
01-24 (1)	Total agricultural products — Chapters 01 to 24	7 703	7 969	7 630
Other (1)	Other agricultural products included in the Uruguay Round	699	699	627
Total (1)	Total — agricultural products	8 402	8 668	8 257
01-99	Total — all products	113 138	137 847	151 644

(1) See notes on methods (B).
(2) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.

Sources: European Commission: Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture.

EU-15
(Mio ECU)

	Exports			Trade balance		
	1996	1997 (2)	1998	1996	1997 (2)	1998
	6	7	8	9	10	11
	108	122	137	4	– 5	12
	104	127	145	2	22	57
	334	342	372	316	321	354
	38	49	44	– 76	– 72	– 77
	154	163	214	75	70	123
	115	165	198	– 74	– 35	– 16
	38	61	46	– 961	– 861	– 879
	205	288	307	190	266	285
	27	58	77	– 734	– 607	– 482
	45	48	62	20	24	40
	87	87	95	– 2 211	– 2 329	– 1 899
	84	126	158	30	67	89
	3	3	3	– 24	– 25	– 19
	369	359	306	155	175	77
	88	96	86	66	81	83
	141	179	190	100	137	145
	148	211	233	138	198	217
	313	376	441	251	302	343
	374	400	414	170	187	174
	109	141	146	– 31	– 38	– 60
	2 636	3 396	3 640	2 272	2 976	3 140
	79	77	95	– 1 111	– 1 207	– 1 140
	83	108	92	– 587	– 633	– 699
	5 684	6 982	7 500	– 2 019	– 986	– 130
	480	501	533	– 219	– 198	– 93
	6 164	7 484	8 034	– 2 238	– 1 184	– 223
	114 877	141 373	160 601	1 739	3 527	8 956

3.6.22. EU trade with the central and eastern European countries (1)

EU-15
(Mio ECU)

CN codes	Products	Imports		
		1996	1997 (3)	1998
1	2	3	4	5
01	Live animals	269	300	269
02	Meat and edible meat offal	481	499	480
04	Dairy produce, eggs, natural honey	143	179	160
ex. 05	Other products of animal origin	74	78	75
06	Live plants and floricultural products	30	32	37
07	Edible vegetables, plants, roots and tubers	237	232	257
08	Edible fruit and nuts, peel of citrus fruit or melons	269	341	388
09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	19	29	29
10	Cereals	51	54	107
11	Products of the milling industry, malt, starches	12	7	7
12	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	258	212	245
13	Lac, gums, resins, other vegetable saps and extracts	1	1	4
14	Vegetable plaiting materials, other products of vegetable origin	9	9	11
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	38	24	26
ex. 16	Meat preparations	101	97	100
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	73	86	72
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	36	32	34
ex. 19	Preparations of cereals, flour or starch	18	18	21
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	225	250	225
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	14	13	15
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	186	215	221
ex. 23	Residues and waste from the food industries	144	167	157
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	15	18	15
01-24 (2)	Total agricultural products — Chapters 01 to 24	2 705	2 894	2 954
Other (2)	Other agricultural products included in the Uruguay Round	192	213	188
Total (2)	Total — agricultural products	2 897	3 106	3 142
01-99	Total — all products	47 208	56 936	67 983

(1) Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovenia, Estonia, Slovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania.
(2) See notes on methods (B).
(3) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.

Sources: European Commission: Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture.

EU-15
(Mio ECU)

Exports			Trade balance		
1996	1997 (3)	1998	1996	1997 (3)	1998
6	7	8	9	10	11
55	56	61	– 214	– 244	– 208
148	204	274	– 333	– 295	– 206
122	146	173	– 21	– 32	13
91	94	90	17	16	15
92	116	157	63	84	120
192	216	252	– 46	– 16	– 5
382	442	456	113	101	68
92	134	154	72	105	126
395	250	82	344	196	– 26
66	78	77	54	70	70
164	138	150	– 94	– 74	– 95
27	28	32	26	27	28
2	2	2	– 7	– 7	– 9
276	324	378	239	300	352
29	30	50	– 72	– 67	– 50
222	184	199	148	98	127
246	251	225	210	219	191
211	227	252	193	209	232
170	207	220	– 56	– 43	– 5
447	455	467	433	442	452
318	311	299	131	96	78
317	489	591	173	322	434
237	205	246	222	187	231
4 300	4 589	4 889	1 596	1 695	1 936
363	455	500	171	242	311
4 663	5 043	5 389	1 767	1 937	2 247
63 832	78 682	90 232	16 624	21 746	22 249

3.6.23. EU trade with Mercosur countries (1)

CN codes	Products	Imports		
		1996	1997 (3)	1998
1	2	3	4	5
01	Live animals	4	4	6
02	Meat and edible meat offal	668	807	744
04	Dairy produce, eggs, natural honey	33	33	41
ex. 05	Other products of animal origin	79	82	85
06	Live plants and floricultural products	8	8	10
07	Edible vegetables, plants, roots and tubers	72	72	93
08	Edible fruit and nuts, peel of citrus fruit or melons	392	432	451
09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	655	1 498	1 232
10	Cereals	108	153	193
11	Products of the milling industry, malt, starches	0	1	1
12	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	1 401	1 728	1 973
13	Lac, gums, resins, other vegetable saps and extracts	11	16	18
14	Vegetable plaiting materials, other products of vegetable origin	2	1	1
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	75	117	179
ex. 16	Meat preparations	261	262	285
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	16	26	25
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	7	19	46
ex. 19	Preparations of cereals, flour or starch	1	1	1
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	733	597	740
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	36	31	42
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	59	47	61
ex. 23	Residues and waste from the food industries	2 650	2 596	2 149
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	401	397	458
01-24 (2)	Total agricultural products — Chapters 01 to 24	7 673	8 929	8 834
Other (2)	Other agricultural products included in the Uruguay Round	221	195	165
Total (2)	Total — agricultural products	7 894	9 124	8 999
01-99	Total — all products	14 867	17 107	18 095

(1) Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina.
(2) See notes on methods (B).
(3) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.

Sources: European Commission: Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture.

EU-15
(Mio ECU)

	Exports			Trade balance		
	1996	1997 (3)	1998	1996	1997 (3)	1998
	6	7	8	9	10	11
	4	6	9	0	1	3
	28	36	37	– 640	– 771	– 707
	91	74	88	58	41	47
	27	29	36	– 52	– 53	– 48
	6	8	11	– 3	0	1
	12	23	39	– 60	– 49	– 54
	25	26	28	– 367	– 406	– 423
	5	6	6	– 651	– 1 492	– 1 226
	0	7	7	– 108	– 147	– 187
	73	79	57	73	79	56
	13	14	16	– 1 388	– 1 714	– 1 956
	18	19	20	7	3	2
	0	0	0	– 2	– 1	– 1
	84	90	75	9	– 27	– 104
	6	6	7	– 255	– 255	– 278
	13	13	17	– 3	– 13	– 8
	70	32	26	63	13	– 20
	68	67	61	67	66	60
	64	67	136	– 669	– 531	– 605
	29	40	53	– 7	9	10
	268	327	273	209	280	212
	18	25	31	– 2 632	– 2 572	– 2 117
	13	23	30	– 388	– 374	– 429
	935	1 017	1 062	– 6 738	– 7 912	– 7 772
	92	81	93	– 130	– 114	– 72
	1 027	1 098	1 156	– 6 868	– 8 026	– 7 844
	18 605	23 483	24 480	3 738	6 376	6 385

3.6.24. EU trade with the NAFTA countries (1)

EU-15

(Mio ECU)

CN codes	Products	Imports 1996	Imports 1997 (3)	Imports 1998	Exports 1996	Exports 1997 (3)	Exports 1998	Trade balance 1996	Trade balance 1997 (3)	Trade balance 1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
01	Live animals	127	136	136	117	135	153	– 10	– 1	16
02	Meat and edible meat offal	136	140	121	118	146	168	– 18	5	47
04	Dairy produce, eggs, natural honey	76	89	89	535	603	529	459	513	441
ex. 05	Other products of animal origin	136	143	143	41	53	49	– 95	– 90	– 94
06	Live plants and floricultural products	92	111	111	180	188	248	88	77	137
07	Edible vegetables, plants, roots and tubers	449	399	410	132	189	232	– 317	– 210	– 178
08	Edible fruit and nuts, peel of citrus fruit or melons	1 086	1 006	1 023	61	89	70	– 1 025	– 917	– 953
09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	41	156	108	255	343	367	214	187	259
10	Cereals	981	1 003	808	31	61	82	– 950	– 941	– 726
11	Products of the milling industry, malt, starches	27	27	25	53	63	75	26	36	50
12	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	2 580	2 719	2 292	120	159	138	– 2 460	– 2 560	– 2 154
13	Lac, gums, resins, other vegetable saps and extracts	56	62	73	96	140	176	40	79	103
14	Vegetable plaiting materials, other products of vegetable origin	35	35	27	4	3	3	– 31	– 33	– 25
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	253	237	275	428	423	358	175	185	83
ex. 16	Meat preparations	22	16	3	91	100	89	69	84	86
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	78	76	80	168	208	223	90	132	143
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	13	20	20	235	311	338	221	292	318
ex. 19	Preparations of cereals, flour or starch	68	84	107	411	500	580	343	416	472
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	230	234	274	447	481	492	217	247	218
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	157	206	237	158	197	210	1	– 9	– 27
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	439	510	600	3 043	3 895	4 214	2 605	3 385	3 614
ex. 23	Residues and waste from the food industries	1 239	1 329	1 290	98	100	127	– 1 141	– 1 229	– 1 163
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	723	797	864	98	124	102	– 625	– 674	– 762
01-24 (2)	Total agricultural products — Chapters 01 to 24	9 046	9 534	9 115	6 920	8 509	9 022	– 2 126	– 1 025	– 94
Other (2)	Other agricultural products included in the Uruguay Round	742	750	688	526	564	601	– 216	– 186	– 87
Total (2)	Total — agricultural products	9 788	10 284	9 803	7 446	9 073	9 623	– 2 342	– 1 211	– 180
01-99	Total — all products	127 792	154 202	168 405	130 704	162 910	184 762	2 912	8 708	16 357

(1) Canada, USA, Mexico.
(2) See notes on methods (B).
(3) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.

Sources: European Commission: Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.7.1. Share of consumer expenditure on food, beverages and tobacco in the final consumption of households

	% of total expenditure on final consumption by households (¹) in 1997					Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco % TAV	Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco % TAV (²)
	Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	Foodstuffs	Non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages	Tobacco	1997/1996	1997/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EU-15	17,4*	:	:	:	:	5,6*	5,1*
Belgique/België	16,3	13,0	0,5	1,3	1,5	4,0	4,0
Danmark	19,7*	:	:	:	:	5,8*	4,7*
Deutschland	13,9	9,9	:	2,4	1,6	2,3	6,7
Elláda	21,3	16,5	0,5	1,0	3,3	8,6	14,8
España	18,6	:	:	:	:	6,2	6,9
France	17,9	13,9	0,6	1,9	1,5	2,0	3,3
Ireland	30,5	14,3	1,2	11,2	3,8	7,2	6,7
Italia	18,1	15,1	0,4	0,9	1,7	4,9	6,1
Luxembourg	18,2*	:	:	:	:	4,0*	5,1*
Nederland	14,1	10,7	0,6	1,4	1,4	5,5	4,5
Österreich	16,3	12,4	0,6	1,5	1,7	2,5	4,1
Portugal	27,0*	:	:	:	:	5,7*	8,8*
Suomi/Finland	19,1	13,0	0,5	3,8	1,8	5,2	3,2
Sverige	18,4*	:	:	:	:	4,3*	4,3*
United Kingdom	19,9*	:	:	:	:	10,1*	6,0*

(¹) Within the economic territory, and based on current prices.
(²) On the basis of development at constant 1990 prices.
Source: European Commission, Eurostat, (SEC).

3.7.2. Human consumption of certain agricultural products

(kg/capite)

	EU-15	UEBL/ BLEU	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1997/98															
Cereals (1)															
— Total cereals (without rice), of which:	:	69,2	85,5	75,2	:	71,3	78,2	90,9	:	:	79,0	:	79,4	63,9	85,4
— wheat (1)	:	68,0	63,6	57,8	:	69,5	72,7	73,2	:	53,9	58,5	:	55,3	50,8	71,6
— rye (1)	:	1,2	15,3	10,8	:	0,4	0,3	0,3	:	3,9	10,9	:	16,9	7,2	0,5
— grain/maize (1)	:	0,0	2,3	4,8	:	1,2	4,9	15,8	:	1,5	6,8	:	1,2	2,4	10,5
— total milled rice (2)	5,0	3,8	5,6	3,7	6,0	6,8	5,5	5,5	4,8	3,8	4,0	16,0	2,8	3,9	4,3
Potatoes	74,4	90,2	56,9	72,3	97,1	85,6	54,1	164,2	40,1	78,9	56,6	129,9	81,7	83,7	103,5
Sugar (3)	33,1	45,3	39,1	32,2	28,6	31,8	34,4	36,8	25,4	32,7	42,0	29,6	34;0	41,7	37,7
Vegetables															
Total vegetables (including preserved vegetables),	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
of which: — cauliflowers (4)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— tomatoes (4)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fruit (5):															
Total fresh fruit (including preserved fruit and fruit juice), of which:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— apples (4)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— pears (4)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— peaches (4)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Citrus fruit															
Total citrus fruit of which:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— oranges (4)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wine (6)	33,6	23,0	29,7	23,1	25,6	37,6	59,6	8,5	52,8	12,8	30,9	50,4	4,5	12,5	13,6

1997															
Milk products															
— fresh products	:	84,0	141,0	87,8	:	132,4	100,1	176,5	71,8	127,5	95,1	106,2	193,8	149,7	128,2
— cheese	:	15,3	15,0	19,1	:	8,1	23,3	6,3	18,7	15,1	15,5	7,9	14,8	15,8	8,7
— butter ([2])	:	6,0	1,9	7,1	:	1,0	9,2	3,6	2,5	5,1	5,2	1,6	8,3	6,0	2,9
— margarine (fat)	:	0,0	6,6	6,4	:	2,1	2,9	:	:	8,6	4,0	7,3	4,7	:	5,9
Eggs	:	14,5	15,2	13,9	:	14,9	15,6	7,4	9,9	13,4	14,5	8,3	10,4	12,2	10,9
Meat ([7]):															
Total meat (without offal)															
of which:	87,2	91,4	96,2	85,7	78,2	107,5	97,6	96,5	84,5	82,3	94,3	87,6	64,5	68,0	72,9
— total beef/veal	19,0	20,5	19,6	14,5	19,0	13,8	26,7	16,8	24,2	17,9	19,6	14,8	19,4	19,6	16,6
— pigmeat	40,8	42,9	57,1	53,8	24,8	58,7	35,4	38,5	34,4	40,8	55,4	38,6	32,4	36,1	23,3
— poultrymeat	20,7	21,9	18,0	14,7	19,7	25,3	23,9	31,9	18,6	21,1	16,5	27,5	10,7	9,3	26,6
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	3,7	2,0	0,9	1,1	13,9	6,3	5,1	8,5	1,7	1,2	1,2	3,6	0,4	0,8	6,2
Oils and fats															
Total fats and oils of which:	:	:	:	26,0	:	:	:	:	:	35,3	:	:	9,1	:	:
— vegetable	:	:	:	13,2	:	:	15,4	:	:	16,6	:	22,5	4,3	2,3	13,0
— of land animals	:	:	15,0	5,2	:	3,4	6,0	:	:	0,1	6,4	:	0,2	0,0	9,1

([1]) Flour equivalent.
([2]) Expressed in product weight.
([3]) White sugar equivalent.
([4]) Human consumption based on marketed produce and including processed products.
([5]) Not including citrus fruits.
([6]) Litres/head.
([7]) Including cutting-room fat.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

3.7.3. Self-sufficiency in certain agricultural products

(%)

	EU-15	UEBL/ BLEU	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1997/98															
Cereals															
Total cereals (excluding rice) of which:	:	51	128	127	:	75	209	82	:	:	102		125	132	112
— total wheat	:	63	125	131	:	63	198	71	:	33	126	:	79	141	117
— rye	:	53	178	162	:	110	119	:	:	22	89	:	42	120	91
— barley	:	57	134	133	:	90	267	106	:	32	102	:	135	126	134
— grain/maize	:	7	:	85	:	68	227	:	:	10	93	:	:	:	:
— total milled rice	:	87	:	:	245	191	23	:	252	:	:	68	:	:	:
Potatoes	103	171	93	100	79	83	106	69	74	157	88	75	99	92	91
Sugar	138	212	231	151	114	88	232	152	115	194	136	24	88	107	71
Fresh vegetables	:	130	:	41	:	132	:	71	:	:	64	136	74	36	:
Fresh fruit (excluding citrus fruit)	:	68	:	15	:	126	:	13	:	:	64	76	9	11	:
Citrus fruit	:	:	:	:	:	295	:	:	:	:	:	81	:	:	:
Wine	104	:	:	44	123	147	118	:	134	:	71	107	:	:	0
1997															
Milk products															
— fats	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— proteins	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— fresh milk products (excluding cream)	:	136	102	116	:	93	102	98	90	87	101	101	100	100	97
— whole-milk powder	:	327	800	146	:	178	224	0	2	471	102	130	243	100	121
— skimmed-milk powder	:	171	147	286	:	84	146	785	0	23	117	140	108	95	118
— concentrated milk	:	144	:	138	:	113	82	0	11	332	97	0	:	100	112
— cheese	:	40	344	98	:	79	119	439	88	275	84	89	102	85	68
— butter	:	122	128	77	:	78	88	789	75	221	99	131	121	111	82
— margarine	:	:	160	119	:	96	62	:	:	198	106	90	175	:	94

Eggs	102	146	94	72	97	102	100	97	102	234	83	97	123	100	96
Meat (1):															
Total meat (2), of which:	108	183	381	85	63	105	120	292	78	213	109	84	105	101	86
— total beef/veal	112	163	174	129	28	104	127	944	67	188	140	68	100	87	71
— pigmeat	107	230	523	79	55	108	108	171	69	221	104	80	108	104	79
— poultrymeat	111	136	195	61	84	94	163	107	107	205	:	97	:	:	96
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	82	14	40	48	88	103	50	242	58	116	79	72	59	52	97
Oils and fats															
Total oils and fats of which:	:	0	0	49	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	37
— vegetable	:	3	0	:	:	0	63	:	:	0	49	:	0	0	28
— cutting-room fat	:	86	0	110	:	0	106	:	:	0	110	:	0	0	84

(1) Excluding offal.
(2) Including cutting-room fat.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.1.1.1. Area, yield and production of common and durum wheat

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Common wheat															
EU-15	13 412	13 758	14 067	13 979	- 0,6	60,1	66,2	62,4	67,5	8,3	80 628	91 186	87 565	94 423	7,8
Belgique/België	209	205	209	218	4,3	72,9	90,3	79,5	81,3	2,3	1 525	1 844	1 661	1 772	6,7
Danmark	608	674	685	680	- 0,7	75,9	69,9	72,4	72,5	0,1	4 598	4 757	4 958	4 928	- 0,6
Deutschland	2 572	2 586	2 713	2 791	2,9	68,9	73,0	73,0	72,1	- 1,2	17 726	18 875	19 793	20 127	1,7
Elláda	252	255	240	225	- 6,3	28,4	25,8	25,3	25,8	2,1	717	658	657	580	- 11,7
España	1 481	1 357	1 432	1 250	- 12,7	18,3	32,5	25,1	32,5	29,2	2 716	4 338	3 529	4 057	15,0
France	4 516	4 767	4 844	4 938	1,9	66,1	72,7	68,1	77,5	13,8	29 852	34 667	32 983	38 248	16,0
Ireland	71	86	94	84	- 10,6	82,4	90,0	77,0	80,1	4,0	583	771	724	673	- 7,0
Italia	859	815	703	685	- 2,6	44,9	46,5	42,7	48,8	14,4	3 853	3 798	3 001	3 344	11,4
Luxembourg	9	10	10	10	0,0	56,5	65,7	57,0	60,0	5,3	53	64	57	60	5,3
Nederland	135	142	138	139	0,7	86,6	89,6	77,0	77,1	0,1	1 167	1 269	1 063	1 072	0,8
Österreich	246	237	247	248	0,4	51,3	50,6	52,7	51,5	- 2,4	1 265	1 198	1 302	1 276	- 2,0
Portugal	235	210	248	134	- 46,0	14,0	19,1	11,7	10,3	- 11,8	329	362	297	138	- 53,5
Suomi/Finland	101	113	125	135	8,0	37,7	40,7	37,1	29,4	- 20,8	380	459	464	397	- 14,4
Sverige	261	328	344	398	15,7	60,7	61,9	59,8	57,5	- 3,9	1 554	2 030	2 056	2 287	11,2
United Kingdom	1 857	1 975	2 035	2 044	0,4	77,0	81,1	73,8	75,7	2,6	14 310	16 096	15 020	15 464	3,0
Durum wheat															
EU-15	3 147	3 201	3 228	3 244	0,5	22,5	27,4	22,6	28,0	23,7	7 086	8 737	7 375	9 071	23,0
Deutschland	7	8	7	12	71,4	52,6	58,4	48,6	50,0	2,9	38	47	34	60	76,5
Elláda	605	600	600	615	2,5	23,5	19,7	23,3	21,1	- 9,3	1 422	1 183	1 410	1 300	- 7,8
España	646	655	647	625	- 3,4	6,6	26,3	17,3	20,6	19,3	423	1 702	1 114	1 290	15,8
France	230	270	266	296	11,3	45,1	46,4	32,9	52,2	58,5	1 036	1 254	975	1 545	58,5
Italia	1 623	1 628	1 666	1 665	- 0,1	25,2	27,4	22,7	28,8	27,0	4 093	4 460	3 754	4 791	27,6
Österreich	10	11	12	17	41,7	38,8	38,4	41,7	38,8	- 6,8	37	42	50	66	32,0
Portugal	25	27	29	13	- 55,2	12,4	16,8	11,7	10,0	- 14,7	31	44	32	13	- 59,4
United Kingdom	1	1	1	1	0,0	60,0	60,0	60,0	60,0	0,0	6	6	6	6	0,0

4.1.1.2. Area, yield and production of rye and barley

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rye and meslin															
EU-15	1 450	1 358	1 361	1 448	6,4	43,5	43,0	45,1	44,5	- 1,3	6 215	5 813	6 161	6 443	4,6
Belgique/België	3	2	2	3	50,0	34,4	53,9	40,0	23,3	- 41,7	9	9	8	7	- 12,5
Danmark	96	75	88	105	19,3	51,6	47,6	54,5	51,2	- 6,1	495	343	480	538	12,1
Deutschland	872	820	855	946	10,6	52,5	52,1	54,3	51,0	- 6,0	4 573	4 274	4 645	4 829	4,0
Elláda	17	18	17	16	- 5,9	22,2	21,9	21,8	21,9	0,5	37	39	36	35	- 2,8
España	190	188	163	139	- 14,7	10,2	17,3	15,8	17,8	12,8	176	336	263	247	- 6,1
France	46	49	45	46	2,2	41,0	45,4	43,8	47,0	7,3	190	221	197	216	9,6
Italia	7	8	6	0	- 100,0	27,8	38,8	30,0	0,0	- 100,0	20	31	9	0	- 10 0,0
Luxembourg	0	1	1	1	0,0	46,7	46,0	30,0	40,0	33,3	2	2	3	4	33,3
Nederland	8	7	5	6	20,0	52,0	55,4	56,0	50,0	- 10,7	42	38	28	30	7,1
Österreich	80	53	59	60	1,7	40,9	30,5	35,9	40,2	11,8	328	162	212	241	13,7
Portugal	62	61	59	50	- 15,3	5,8	8,3	6,9	6,4	- 7,9	36	54	41	32	- 22,0
Suomi/Finland	21	35	23	31	34,8	27,7	24,6	20,4	15,8	- 22,6	58	87	47	49	4,3
Sverige	40	34	29	35	20,7	53,1	50,4	47,9	46,9	- 2,2	206	166	139	164	18,0
United Kingdom	8	8	9	10	11,1	53,8	63,8	58,9	51,0	- 13,4	43	51	53	51	-3,8
Barley															
EU-15	11 008	11 443	11 677	11 342	- 2,9	39,6	46,2	44,1	45,7	3,4	43 505	52 739	52 572	51 790	-1,5
Belgique/België	54	50	50	54	8,0	66,4	71,9	74,4	69,3	- 6,9	357	382	372	374	0,5
Danmark	719	764	739	686	- 7,2	54,6	52,1	54,4	52,0	- 4,4	3 898	3 953	4 017	3 565	- 1 1,3
Deutschland	2 109	2 208	2 274	2 181	- 4,1	56,4	54,7	58,9	57,4	- 2,6	11 891	12 074	13 399	12 512	-6,6
Elláda	133	148	143	130	- 9,1	:	24,2	25,0	25,1	0,4	384	359	350	326	-6,9
España	3 556	3 572	3 482	3 526	1,3	14,2	30,1	23,2	30,9	33,3	5 047	10 697	8 592	10 902	26,9
Ireland	1 387	1 535	1 690	1 631	- 3,5	55,4	61,9	59,9	64,9	8,4	7 686	9 519	10 124	10 591	4,6
France	179	181	190	191	0,5	61,3	67,5	57,2	56,2	- 1,8	1 084	1 225	1 087	1 073	-1,3
Italia	381	351	335	355	6,0	36,4	37,4	32,5	36,2	11,6	1 387	1 313	1 090	1 286	18,0
Luxembourg	13	13	13	12	- 7,7	49,5	56,6	52,3	52,5	0,4	63	73	68	63	-7,4
Nederland	36	35	42	39	- 7,1	56,9	66,1	63,8	54,9	- 14,0	203	235	268	214	- 2 0,1
Österreich	229	260	261	265	1,5	46,5	41,7	48,2	45,7	- 5,1	1 065	1 083	1 258	1 212	-3,7
Portugal	51	46	33	20	- 39,4	10,4	14,3	9,3	10,0	7,5	53	70	29	20	- 3 1,0
Suomi/Finland	516	543	583	552	- 5,3	34,2	34,3	34,4	23,8	- 30,6	1 764	1 860	2 004	1 316	- 3 4,3
Sverige	453	469	483	445	- 7,9	40,4	46,0	43,2	38,3	- 11,2	1 793	2 113	2 086	1 706	- 1 8,2
United Kingdom	1 192	1 268	1 359	1 255	- 7,7	57,3	61,4	57,6	52,8	- 8,3	6 830	7 784	7 828	6 630	- 1 5,3

4.1.1.3. Area, yield and production of oats and mixed cereals and maize

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Oats and mixed cereals															
EU-15	2 048	2 105	2 163	2 078	- 3,9	31,4	36,2	34,2	33,3	- 2,7	6 407	7 661	7 355	6 914	- 6,0
Belgique/België	8	7	7	7	0,0	45,7	51,9	60,0	45,7	- 23,8	34	35	41	32	- 22,0
Danmark	31	32	34	35	2,9	51,0	51,3	45,9	52,3	14,0	158	164	156	183	17,3
Deutschland	354	348	359	302	- 15,9	45,2	52,5	50,3	48,0	- 4,6	1 599	1 826	1 806	1 450	- 19,7
Elláda	42	40	43	46	7,0	20,3	23,8	23,0	19,3	- 16,0	85	96	78	89	14,1
España	367	391	400	398	- 0,5	6,3	15,9	12,7	17,5	37,7	231	664	504	698	38,5
France	201	195	190	195	2,6	40,4	44,3	42,0	45,5	8,5	812	864	803	888	10,6
Ireland	20	21	21	19	- 9,5	64,7	69,9	62,9	62,6	- 0,4	129	146	132	119	- 9,8
Italia	135	142	139	151	8,6	22,4	25,0	19,8	24,8	25,5	301	353	275	375	36,4
Luxembourg	4	3	3	3	0,0	44,7	52,0	50,0	43,3	- 13,3	16	18	15	13	- 13,3
Nederland	3	2	2	2	0,0	53,1	56,3	55,0	50,0	- 9,1	15	11	11	10	- 9,1
Österreich	50	53	57	50	- 12,3	39,5	37,0	41,9	40,6	- 3,2	197	197	239	203	- 15,1
Portugal	73	71	76	45	- 40,8	8,0	9,7	5,5	6,4	16,6	58	60	44	29	- 34,1
Suomi/Finland	340	384	380	387	1,8	33,2	33,6	33,7	25,8	- 23,3	1 127	1 292	1 279	999	- 21,9
Sverige	305	318	350	338	- 3,4	33,9	42,8	39,9	36,4	- 8,8	1 014	1 332	1 384	1 229	- 11,2
United Kingdom	115	98	102	100	- 2,0	54,8	61,3	57,7	59,7	3,4	631	603	588	597	1,5
Maize															
EU-15	3 767	4 174	4 387	4 184	- 4,6	79,2	84,1	89,5	87,4	- 2,3	30 280	35 480	39 503	36 576	- 7,4
Belgique/België	26	22	24	28	16,7	89,2	97,0	106,3	104,3	- 1,8	236	199	256	292	14,1
Deutschland	325	372	368	341	- 7,3	73,7	78,3	86,6	81,6	- 5,9	2 395	2 913	3 188	2 781	- 12,8
Elláda	160	208	233	232	- 0,4	97,9	81,6	83,0	86,2	3,9	1 566	1 850	2 000	2 000	0,0
España	357	440	486	455	- 6,4	72,5	89,6	91,4	93,7	2,5	2 590	3 751	4 426	4 265	- 3,6
France	1 650	1 734	1 858	1 799	- 3,2	77,2	83,8	90,6	84,5	- 6,7	12 736	14 544	16 832	15 204	- 9,7
Italia	943	1 023	1 058	978	- 7,6	89,7	93,4	96,0	96,9	0,9	8 454	9 547	10 213	9 477	- 7,2
Nederland	9	11	13	14	7,7	70,4	80,0	77,7	107,9	38,8	63	87	101	151	49,5
Österreich	120	179	161	144	- 10,6	85,3	76,5	97,8	96,3	- 1,6	1 474	1 736	1 575	1 386	- 12,0
Portugal	177	185	186	193	3,8	43,0	44,0	43,4	52,8	21,8	766	854	912	1 020	11,8

4.1.1.4. Area, yield and production of other cereals and total cereals (excluding rice)

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Other cereals (1)															
EU-15	744	899	1 029	1 057	2,7	48,1	50,3	52,9	54,4	2,8	3 575	4 525	5 439	5 745	5,6
Belgique/België	9	9	9	10	11,1	58,2	75,1	62,2	59,0	- 5,2	54	65	56	59	5,4
Deutschland	288	365	438	469	7,1	56,9	58,4	59,8	60,0	0,3	1 642	2 127	2 621	2 815	7,4
Elláda	1	1	1	1	0,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	0,0	2	2	2	2	0,0
España	41	60	62	63	1,6	13,6	29,6	22,7	21,9	- 3,7	56	156	141	138	- 2,1
France	237	266	292	306	4,8	47,2	52,7	51,5	52,9	2,8	1 119	1 402	1 503	1 619	7,7
Italia	38	50	36	41	13,9	60,1	38,8	53,6	54,6	1,9	230	193	193	224	16,1
Luxembourg	3	3	2	3	50,0	50,3	60,3	90,0	86,7	- 3,7	14	19	18	26	44,4
Nederland	7	9	7	10	42,9	76,1	80,0	92,9	92,0	- 0,9	50	71	65	92	41,5
Österreich	19	17	51	56	9,8	73,2	66,8	73,1	69,3	- 5,3	86	75	373	388	4,0
Portugal	44	42	45	18	- 60,0	10,9	15,0	8,4	8,9	5,3	48	56	38	16	- 57,9
Suomi/Finland	0	0	2	3	50,0	0,0	28,9	25,0	26,7	6,7	1	2	5	8	60,0
Sverige	45	61	62	67	8,1	51,2	51,7	49,8	46,4	- 6,9	224	313	309	311	0,6
United Kingdom	8	8	8	10	25,0	60,0	58,6	53,8	47,0	- 12,6	42	41	43	47	9,3
Total cereals (excluding rice)															
EU-15	35 576	36 938	38 110	37 367	- 1,9	49,9	55,8	53,9	56,5	4,7	177 696	206 141	205 881	211 104	2,5
Belgique/België	309	295	301	320	6,3	71,7	86,0	79,5	79,3	- 0,4	2 215	2 534	2 393	2 536	6,0
Danmark	1 454	1 545	1 555	1 534	- 1,4	63,2	59,6	62,3	61,0	- 2,1	9 150	9 217	9 683	9 356	- 3,4
Deutschland	6 527	6 707	7 014	7 042	0,4	61,1	62,8	64,9	63,3	- 2,4	39 864	42 136	45 486	44 574	- 2,0
Elláda	1 210	1 270	1 266	1 265	- 0,1	34,8	32,3	34,6	34,2	- 1,0	4 213	4 187	4 533	4 332	- 4,4
España	6 638	6 663	6 874	6 456	- 6,1	16,9	32,8	27,1	33,5	23,6	11 239	21 644	18 550	21 597	16,4
France	8 267	8 816	9 186	9 211	0,3	64,6	70,8	68,9	74,2	7,6	53 431	62 471	63 322	68 311	7,9
Ireland	274	294	310	301	- 2,9	65,9	73,0	62,7	62,0	- 1,1	1 796	2 142	1 943	1 865	- 4,0
Italia	3 986	4 017	3 950	3 875	- 1,9	46,0	49,0	46,6	50,3	7,9	18 338	19 695	18 552	19 497	5,1
Luxembourg	29	30	29	29	0,0	51,3	58,7	55,5	57,2	3,1	148	176	162	166	2,5
Nederland	198	206	207	210	1,4	78,2	83,2	74,2	74,7	0,7	1 548	1 711	1 536	1 569	2,1
Österreich	754	810	848	840	- 0,9	55,1	52,6	59,1	56,8	- 3,8	4 452	4 493	5 009	4 772	- 4,7
Portugal	667	642	675	473	- 29,9	19,8	23,7	19,1	26,8	40,3	1 321	1 500	1 394	1 268	- 9,0
Suomi/Finland	978	1 075	1 112	1 108	- 0,4	34,0	34,4	34,1	25,0	- 26,8	3 328	3 700	3 799	2 769	- 27,1
Sverige	1 104	1 210	1 268	1 283	1,2	44,3	50,0	47,2	44,4	- 5,9	4 791	5 954	5 986	5 697	- 4,8
United Kingdom	3 181	3 358	3 515	3 420	- 2,7	68,7	73,0	67,0	66,7	- 0,5	21 862	24 581	23 533	22 795	- 3,1

(1) Including 'triticale'.

4.1.2.1. World production of cereals and production in principal exporting countries

	%				Mio t				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I - *Wheat* ([1])									
World									
of which:	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	540,6	581,4	609,4	588,8	- 3,4
— EU-12	15,6	16,6	15,3	16,9	84,4	96,3	93,0	99,7	7,2
— Austria	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	1,3	1,2	1,3	1,3	0,0
— Finland	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,0
— Sweden	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	1,6	2,0	2,1	2,3	9,5
— EU-15	16,2	17,2	15,5	17,6	87,7	100,0	94,6	103,9	9,8
— USA	11,0	10,7	11,3	11,8	59,5	62,1	68,8	69,4	0,9
— Canada	4,7	5,1	4,0	4,1	25,0	29,8	24,3	24,4	0,4
— Argentina	1,6	2,8	2,4	1,7	9,5	16,0	14,7	10,0	- 32,0
— Australia	3,1	4,0	3,1	3,7	17,0	23,5	18,6	21,8	17,2
— Others	63,3	60,2	63,6	61,0	341,9	350,0	387,8	359,4	- 7,3
II - *Other cereals* ([2])									
World									
of which:	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	799,3	901,5	906,2	900,8	- 0,6
— EU-12	10,2	10,6	11,0	10,8	80,7	95,6	99,5	97,6	- 1,9
— Austria	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	3,0	3,4	3,7	3,4	- 8,1
— Finland	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,3	2,9	3,2	3,3	2,4	- 27,3
— Sweden	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	3,3	3,9	3,9	3,4	- 12,8
— EU-15	11,3	11,7	12,2	11,9	89,9	105,7	110,5	106,8	- 3,3
— USA	26,3	29,7	29,4	30,2	209,4	267,6	265,5	271,8	2,4
— Canada	3,0	3,1	2,8	3,0	24,1	28,1	25,2	26,8	6,3
— Argentina	1,7	2,0	2,8	2,7	13,4	18,0	24,9	24,2	- 2,8
— Australia	1,2	1,1	1,1	1,1	9,7	10,2	10,3	9,7	- 5,8
— Others	56,4	52,3	51,8	51,2	452,8	471,4	469,8	461,5	- 1,8

([1]) Common and durum wheat.
([2]) Excluding rice.

Source: FAO — Production Directory + Monthly Bulletin: Economics and Statistics.
European Commission (Eurostat) for Community figures.

4.1.3.1. The EU's share in world cereals trade

		Mio t								% TAV
		1994	%	1995	%	1996	%	1997	%	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Imports (¹)										
Wheat and flour	World	111,0	100,0	114,3	100,0	115,0	100,0	118,5	100,0	3,0
(wheat equivalent)	EU-12	1,6	1,4	2,9	2,5	2,2	1,9	3,8	3,2	72,7
	EU-15	1,8	1,6	2,6	2,3	1,9	1,7	3,1	2,6	63,2
Others cereals (²)	World	115,5	100,0	131,6	100,0	125,6	100,0	122,7	100,0	– 2,3
	EU-12	3,9	3,4	6,0	4,6	5,3	4,2	4,3	3,5	– 18,9
	EU-15	4,1	3,5	5,7	4,3	4,8	3,8	4,1	3,3	– 14,6
Total cereals (²)	World	226,5	100,0	245,9	100,0	240,6	100,0	241,2	100,0	0,2
	EU-12	5,5	2,4	8,9	3,6	7,5	3,1	8,1	3,4	8,0
	EU-15	5,9	2,6	8,3	3,4	6,7	2,8	7,2	3,0	7,5
2. Exports (¹)										
Wheat and flour	World	113,8	100,0	116,6	100,0	112,9	100,0	121,0	100,0	7,2
(wheat equivalent)	EU-12	16,6	18,5	16,2	13,9	13,7	12,2	14,5	12,0	5,8
	EU-15	17,2	18,5	16,1	13,8	13,6	12,1	14,7	12,1	8,1
Others cereals (²)	World	117,4	100,0	133,4	100,0	121,7	100,0	122,9	100,0	1,0
	EU-12	8,5	7,2	5,9	4,4	6,4	5,3	5,2	4,2	– 18,8
	EU-15	10,1	8,6	6,3	4,7	6,9	5,7	6,1	5,0	– 11,6
Total cereals (²)	World	231,2	100,0	250,0	100,0	238,2	100,0	243,9	100,0	2,4
	EU-12	25,1	10,9	22,1	8,8	20,1	8,6	19,7	8,1	– 2,0
	EU-15	27,3	11,8	22,4	9,0	20,5	8,8	20,8	8,5	1,5

(¹) Excluding intra-EU trade.
(²) Excluding rice + malt in barley equivalent.

Sources: FAO but European Commission (Eurostat) for Community figures.

4.1.4.1. **Supply balances — durum wheat**
(1 July - 30 June) — common wheat

EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1997/98 / 1996/97
1	2	3	4	5	6
Durum wheat					
Usable production	8 106	7 075	8 512	7 275	- 14,5
Change in stocks	- 1 216	161	- 313	- 570	82,1
Imports	761	1 414	870	1 789	105,6
Exports	2 780	1 255	1 593	1 394	- 12,5
Intra-EU trade (¹)	2 633	2 931	3 912	3 718	- 5,0
Internal use	7 303	7 073	8 102	8 240	1,7
of which:					
— animal feed	822	803	1 100	934	- 15,1
— seed	667	698	704	609	- 13,5
— industrial use	13	13	13	16	23,1
— losses (market)	38	41	49	109	122,7
— human consumption (grain)	5 763	5 518	6 236	6 572	5,4
Human consumption (after processing)	4 019	3 848	4 349	4 583	5,4
Human consumption (kg/head)	10,8	10,4	10,3	12,3	18,9
Self-sufficiency	111,0	100,0	113,7	88,3	- 22,4
Common wheat					
Usable production	77 081	80 080	91 144	87 558	- 3,9
Change in stocks	- 4 821	- 953	6 358	452	- 92,9
Imports	1 571	1 467	1 090	1 971	80,8
Exports	15 990	12 136	13 229	13 252	0,2
Intra-EU trade (¹)	16 210	16 617	21 947	17 038	-22,4
Internal use	67 483	70 364	72 647	75 825	4,4
of which:					
— animal feed	30 754	32 865	33 961	36 367	7,1
— seed	2 385	2 464	2 487	2 446	- 1,6
— industrial use	3 240	3 400	3 862	4 486	16,2
— losses (market)	1 175	1 202	1 414	1 313	- 7,1
— human consumption (grain)	29 929	30 433	30 923	31 213	0,9
Human consumption (after processing)	22 551	22 931	23 518	23 739	0,9
Human consumption (kg/head)	60,8	61,7	63,1	63,5	0,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	114,2	113,8	120,4	115,5	- 4,1

(¹) Calculated on intra-import basis.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

4.1.4.2. **Supply balances — barley**
(1 July-30 June) **— rye**

EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1997/98 / 1996/97
1	2	3	4	5	6
Barley					
Usable production	43 344	43 331	52 781	52 573	– 0,4
Change in stocks	– 3926	– 4 733	1 204	5 927	392,3
Imports	287	363	164	84	– 48,8
Exports	8 329	7 907	9 497	5 436	– 42,8
Intra-EU trade ([1])	9 915	12 474	7 855	7 569	– 3,6
Internal use	39 228	40 520	42 244	41 294	– 2,2
of which:					
— animal feed	29 042	29 905	31 928	30 856	– 3,4
— seed	1 812	1 912	1 943	2 016	3,8
— industrial use	7 499	7 828	7 458	7 541	1,1
— losses (market)	704	686	816	789	– 3,4
— human consumption (grain)	171	189	99	92	– 7,1
Human consumption (after processing)	103	57	57	57	0,0
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	– 0,4
Self-sufficiency (%)	110,5	106,9	124,9	127,3	1,9
Rye					
Usable production	5 000	6 112	5 767	6 160	6,8
Change in stocks	– 621	– 1108	24	1 591	6 527,5
Imports	15	36	3	1	– 66,7
Exports	1 452	1 945	1 060	605	– 42,9
Intra-EU trade ([1])	425	1 434	799	628	– 21,4
Internal use	4 184	5 311	4 686	3 965	– 15,4
of which:					
— animal feed	2 195	3 293	2 686	2 044	– 23,9
— seed	187	199	186	183	– 1,6
— industrial use	52	49	49	66	34,7
— losses (market)	122	144	133	92	– 30,5
— human consumption (grain)	1 628	1 626	1 632	1 580	– 3,2
Human consumption (after processing)	1 359	1 102	1 106	1 071	– 3,2
Human consumption (kg/head)	3,7	3,0	3,0	2,9	– 4,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	119,5	115,1	123,1	155,3	26,2

([1]) Calculated on intra-import basis.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

4.1.4.3. **Supply balances** (1 July-30 June) **— maize — oats and mixed summer cereals**

EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1997/98 / 1996/97
1	2	3	4	5	6
Maize					
Usable production	29 132	30 063	35 481	39 506	11,3
Change in stocks	– 1061	211	382	1 300	240,4
Imports	3 219	3 494	2 448	2 023	– 17,4
Exports	2 730	1 013	981	1 182	20,5
Intra-EU trade ([1])	10 623	10 257	11 632	12 626	8,5
Internal use	30 682	32 333	36 566	39 047	6,8
of which:					
— animal feed	23 106	24 317	26 682	30 951	16,0
— seed	212	216	223	223	0,0
— industrial use	3 631	3 792	4 077	4 529	11,1
— losses (market)	354	372	442	593	34,1
— human consumption (grain)	3 379	3 636	3 339	2 751	– 17,6
Human consumption (after processing)	2 235	2 024	1 803	2 024	12,3
Human consumption (kg/head)	6,0	5,4	4,8	5,4	11,8
Self-sufficiency %	94,9	93,0	97,0	97,0	0,0
Oats and mixed corn					
Usable production	7 391	6 396	7 657	7 354	– 4,0
Change in stocks	– 154	– 149	689	645	– 6,4
Imports	21	15	18	2	– 88,9
Exports	755	235	474	498	5,1
Intra-EU trade ([1])	196	305	491	303	– 38,3
Internal use	6 811	6 325	6 512	6 213	– 4,6
of which:					
— animal feed	5 731	5 272	5 480	5 072	– 7,4
— seed	411	411	381	381	0,0
— industrial use	3	2	4	4	0,0
— losses (market)	93	84	67	110	64,6
— human consumption (grain)	573	556	580	646	11,4
Human consumption (after processing)	393	356	372	356	– 4,1
Human consumption (kg/head)	1,1	1,0	1,0	1,0	– 4,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	108,5	101,1	117,6	118,4	0,7

([1]) Calculated on intra-import basis.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

4.1.4.4. Supply balances — other cereals
(1 July-30 June) — total cereals (excluding rice)

EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1997/98 / 1996/97
1	2	3	4	5	6
Other cereals (1)					
Usable production	2 794	3 523	4 594	5 455	18,7
Change in stocks	− 290	50	708	203	− 71,3
Imports	721	1 199	688	571	− 17,0
Exports	11	35	53	366	590,6
Intra-EU trade (2)	1 169	1 369	1 249	1 520	21,7
Internal use	3 795	4 637	4 521	5 457	20,7
of which:					
— animal feed	3 621	4 441	3 968	5 170	30,3
— seed	81	67	135	139	3,0
— industrial use	8	31	7	16	128,6
— losses (market)	32	49	356	82	− 77,0
— human consumption (grain)	53	49	55	50	− 9,1
Human consumption (after processing)	34	35	56	51	− 9,1
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,7
Self-sufficiency	73,6	76,0	101,6	100,0	− 1,6
Total cereals (excluding rice)					
Usable production	172 848	176 580	205 936	205 881	− 0,0
Change in stocks	− 12089	− 6 521	7 932	11 886	49,9
Imports	6 595	7 988	5 213	6 220	19,3
Exports	32 047	24 526	29 694	22 854	− 23,0
Intra-EU trade (2)	41 171	45 387	46 770	48 834	4,4
Internal use	159 485	166 563	173 523	177 361	2,2
of which:					
— animal feed	95 271	100 896	106 059	109 716	3,4
— seed	5 755	5 967	6 059	5 997	− 1,0
— industrial use	14 445	15 115	15 494	16 405	5,9
— losses (market)	2 518	2 578	3 021	3 088	2,2
— human consumption (grain)	41 496	42 007	42 890	42 155	− 1,7
Human consumption (after processing)	30 694	30 354	30 992	30 461	− 1,7
Human consumption (kg/head)	82,8	81,7	82,5	81,4	− 1,3
Self-sufficiency	108,4	106,0	117,5	116,1	− 1,2

(1) Including 'triticale'.
(2) Calculated on intra-import basis.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

4.1.5.1. Producer prices of certain cereals

(NC/100 kg)

		Common wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Maize
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Belgique/België (BEF)	1995	485,90	466,90	468,90	425,70	:
	1996	489,20	454,60	461,30	504,20	
	1997	471,90	420,70	444,20	488,00	:
	1998	422,70	366,00	:	386,90	:
Danmark (DKK)	1995	101,07	92,93	109,09	88,16	:
	1996	97,12	91,47	104,24	97,04	
	1997	97,12	91,47	104,24	97,04	:
	1998	84,79	80,72	89,82	80,26	:
Deutschland * (DEM)	1995	24,20	21,86	22,14	20,55	27,94
	1996	25,41	22,61	23,05	23,39	26,99
	1997	23,96	22,19	22,09	21,81	24,33
	1998	21,80	19,86	19,67	17,75	24,41
Elláda (GRD)	1995	4 807,00	:	4 547,00	6 425,00	4 925,00
	1996	4 767,00		4 557,00	6 280,00	4 859,00
	1997	4 857,00	:	4 577,00	6 395,00	4 879,00
	1998	4 863,00	:	4 499,00	6 552,00	5 043,00
España (ESP)	1995	2 826,00	2 417,00	2 449,00	2 594,00	2 770,00
	1996	2 580,00	2 174,00	2 138,00	2 328,00	2 583,00
	1997	2 524,00	2 177,00	2 205,00	2 409,00	2 336,00
	1998	2 350,00	1 981,00	1 926,00	2 164,00	2 295,00
France (FRF)	1995	85,40	87,40	82,10	72,70	88,00
	1996	86,20	84,80	79,50	78,30	88,10
	1997	81,30	78,40	73,90	78,70	74,30
	1998	74,60	73,00	69,40	67,50	70,40
Ireland (IEP)	1995	11,53	:	10,50	9,89	:
	1996	9,41		9,08	9,06	
	1997	7,77	:	7,60	7,57	:
	1998	7,98	:	7,54	7,81	:
Italia (ITL)	1995	35 543,00	32 865,00	34 630,00	40 688,00	38 315,00
	1996	32 472,00	31 102,00	32 074,00	43 667,00	35 297,00
	1997	29 927,00	28 162,00	29 497,00	41 288,00	29 205,00
	1998	28 252,00	25 055,00	27 258,00	35 312,00	27 993,00
Luxembourg (LUF)	1995	512,00	430,00	435,00	400,00	:
	1996	490,00	420,00	420,00	440,00	
	1997	479,00	385,00	385,00	410,00	:
	1998	447,00	370,00	360,00	300,00	:
Nederland (NLG)	1995	28,40	27,60	27,20	26,70	:
	1996	28,13	27,53	27,68	27,86	
	1997	25,00	25,40	25,90	27,50	:
	1998	23,40	22,50	23,60	24,90	:
Österreich ** (ATS)	1995	156,10	131,70	142,60	138,20	189,40
	1996	176,30	175,80	167,50	171,50	172,90
	1997	152,44	144,56	146,07	143,62	139,00
	1998	145,43	143,16	137,48	126,96	145,44
Portugal (PTE)	1995	3 200,00	2 870,00	2 870,00	3 500,00	2 964,00
	1996	2 950,00	2 800,00	2 800,00	3 600,00	3 000,00
	1997	2 650,00	2 400,00	2 500,00	4 000,00	2 800,00
	1998	2 650,00	2 400,00	2 450,00	4 200,00	2 600,00
Suomi/Finland ** (FIM)	1995	87,40	88,90	72,70	70,40	:
	1996	90,90	89,90	74,70	73,60	
	1997	88,00	88,50	73,70	70,40	:
	1998	85,10	87,20	73,00	84,20	:
Sverige ** (SEK)	1995	119,10	116,70	107,10	113,40	:
	1996	111,00	106,40	101,70	102,10	
	1997	104,40	98,90	96,20	95,20	:
	1998	99,90	95,40	92,40	88,50	:
United Kingdom (GBP)	1995	11,56	:	10,76	10,14	:
	1996	11,25	:	10,37	10,74	:
	1997	8,87		8,12	8,35	
	1998	7,60	:	7,05	6,60	:

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

4.1.5.5. **Cif Rotterdam prices for cereals**

(ECU/t)

	Years	Months												Ø	% TAV compared with previous year
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Common wheat	1995	94,40	109,81	103,83	99,50	109,49	120,97	138,00	141,33	154,51	158,05	159,13	167,61	129,72	35,0
	1996	168,35	176,33	171,18	191,82	211,91	177,11	153,38	143,81	143,68	143,85	129,97	137,26	162,39	25,2
	1997	139,59	137,00	140,85	151,10	152,89	132,26	127,29	141,94	142,59	141,30	137,99	136,76	140,13	– 13,7
	1998	133,06	133,09	128,20	124,88	117,45	107,71	105,85	96,38	92,08	97,49	105,12	102,73	112,00	– 20,1
Rye	1995	60,24	71,60	68,56	67,27	68,17	74,58	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	x
	1996	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	x
	1997	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	x
	1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Barley	1995	86,90	104,22	98,99	96,54	103,18	105,51	107,46	111,39	111,65	128,11	155,50	174,51	115,33	73,5
	1996	176,68	183,40	171,71	163,57	159,93	158,53	152,54	129,19	121,31	118,79	120,03	122,62	148,19	28,5
	1997	125,93	132,36	135,99	133,72	129,78	129,25	122,63	122,52	124,77	125,68	122,69	122,75	127,34	– 14,1
	1998	126,87	127,51	129,11	120,40	103,65	97,80	98,06	84,41	86,32	92,22	96,67	96,74	104,98	– 17,6
Maize	1995	85,22	100,52	98,23	94,27	100,74	103,66	103,92	109,86	116,55	119,13	119,79	124,24	106,34	25,4
	1996	132,97	142,37	144,33	156,35	174,44	169,03	174,11	157,17	131,60	115,57	106,23	106,69	142,57	34,1
	1997	111,56	116,20	127,71	125,78	121,28	114,83	110,64	119,36	119,97	118,31	118,32	118,04	118,50	– 16,9
	1998	116,09	118,94	117,45	114,50	110,34	105,49	107,68	95,38	86,95	90,19	93,97	95,34	104,36	– 11,9

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.1.6.2. Market prices for cereals as a percentage of the intervention price ([1])

		1998					
		VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Common wheat of breadmaking quality	Belgique/België	104,54	97,45	99,31	101,02	101,29	99,42
	Danmark	–	–	99,85	100,10	100,12	99,29
	Deutschland	102,08	96,02	97,69	99,49	100,74	–
	Elláda	121,22	111,09	111,87	114,74	113,29	112,88
	España	123,93	120,64	118,89	118,06	116,76	116,38
	France	92,96	94,98	94,93	97,12	96,57	93,65
	Italia	103,72	104,41	107,53	110,46	114,20	111,16
	Nederland	108,82	–	–	–	–	103,91
	Österreich	–	102,34	105,78	104,73	104,92	104,93
	Portugal	107,05	106,06	107,72	112,06	112,68	112,70
	Suomi/Finland	–	119,70	119,48	119,42	118,54	117,72
	Sverige	111,87	111,87	104,29	102,92	103,69	103,26
	United Kingdom	145,52	108,48	115,47	108,50	117,48	115,57
Common feed wheat ([2])	Belgique/België	96,06	91,88	90,86	94,25	95,61	94,38
	Deutschland	100,30	90,68	92,09	92,74	94,73	–
	Nederland	102,25	–	–	–	103,73	–
	Portugal	103,23	107,22	104,94	105,19	105,58	106,60
	United Kingdom	101,33	91,78	93,39	92,35	97,66	98,13
Durum wheat	Elláda	116,19	105,37	107,11	101,69	97,86	97,21
	España	121,74	118,96	120,94	123,00	123,65	122,21
	France	122,04	121,66	123,39	121,35	119,58	116,83
	Italia	127,78	127,97	130,21	129,08	126,44	125,32
Barley ([3])	Belgique/België	–	–	–			
	Danmark	–	–	90,08	94,38	94,99	96,07
	Deutschland	86,76	86,66	91,55	94,51	96,78	–
	Elláda	110,36	111,09	114,33	110,40	108,98	108,47
	España	97,45	96,60	96,10	97,14	99,50	99,50
	France	83,15	89,95	93,64	96,33	97,08	96,44
	Italia	99,66	96,13	101,70	106,93	112,73	117,40
	Nederland	102,25	–	–	–	107,91	108,59
	Österreich	93,26	90,40	94,48	93,21	93,99	96,66
	Portugal	99,72	104,82	107,36	–		–
	Suomi/Finland	–	98,82	96,66	99,19	100,18	99,96
	Sverige	105,43	105,43	98,58	98,41	100,06	100,02
	United Kingdom	88,75	86,75	91,65	90,77	100,20	98,97
Maize ([3])	Belgique/België	107,61	–	–	103,51	105,20	105,83
	Deutschland	116,56	127,44	123,70	103,41	106,90	–
	Elláda	125,12	123,37	104,55	101,84	101,98	102,13
	España	123,71	122,15	115,36	113,66	115,89	115,60
	France	106,88	113,07	104,41	100,21	104,23	103,68
	Italia	108,71	107,33	108,12	114,89	118,48	117,83
	Österreich	101,76	105,16	113,37	112,71	96,35	–
	Portugal	119,14	122,77	116,04	111,20	111,33	113,59

([1]) Average prices at certain representative marketing centres adjusted to the standard quality.
([2]) Figures based on intervention price for common wheat of breadmaking quality reduced by 5 %.
([3]) Feed grains.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(%)

	1999					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
	9	10	11	12	13	14
	98,03	96,59	98,34	99,97	100,51	100,51
	101,17	100,45	99,68	101,32	102,33	102,33
	102,04	101,13	100,89	103,25	104,45	104,07
	127,87	126,83	124,67	121,07	118,90	–
	117,41	116,82	115,48	115,08	117,36	118,27
	92,03	90,40	91,24	95,65	95,65	96,71
	117,25	112,14	109,54	116,37	121,39	118,25
	101,19	98,54	97,75	102,40	103,93	–
	105,52	105,66	105,62	104,78	103,95	–
	113,32	112,42	111,66	112,56	113,72	115,62
	118,24	117,14	116,20	115,27	114,62	–
	107,87	105,88	105,46	105,76	105,31	–
	113,66	110,42	106,44	110,29	112,82	–
	92,42	90,31	93,28	95,54	95,77	95,93
	96,87	95,85	95,98	100,29	101,48	100,20
	102,62	98,87	98,66	103,54	103,99	104,29
	107,16	106,34	105,43	104,59	106,39	107,71
	95,33	94,58	96,25	96,35	98,97	
	101,77	101,61	100,31	99,07	0,00	–
	121,54	118,93	118,00	121,31	126,28	120,17
	116,08	108,29	112,16	121,64	120,04	–
	122,71	117,82	114,99	118,57	119,29	122,62
	99,81	99,22	98,60	99,92	98,93	98,07
	98,09	98,03	97,32	99,58	100,78	99,67
	116,08	114,65	112,70	108,59	108,31	–
	100,68	100,22	99,42	99,95	99,72	97,36
	98,32	97,13	96,24	99,09	97,63	95,85
	114,11	113,91	115,26	123,15	125,64	–
	111,53	106,63	106,88	109,16	108,95	107,88
	99,52	100,58	99,77	100,80	99,45	98,19
	–	112,36	111,46	110,57	111,01	111,67
	100,59	100,40	100,22	99,95	99,69	–
	103,79	100,74	100,29	100,60	100,00	–
	100,10	100,13	99,12	99,29	102,42	–
	106,51	105,60	106,19	106,89	108,04	108,04
	111,33	108,33	108,45	110,61	112,64	112,64
	130,41	131,09	130,03	127,98	129,11	–
	116,77	116,43	114,78	114,42	113,87	114,30
	106,39	104,41	103,06	105,05	107,75	109,59
	122,83	122,05	119,25	121,05	128,50	131,23
	100,70	101,06	100,80	101,01	99,55	99,34
	114,79	113,49	113,46	114,71	114,96	–

4.1.6.3. Intervention stocks in the EU at the end of the marketing year

(1 000 t)

Products	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
1	2	3	4	5
Common wheat:	459	497	2 451	6 395
— common wheat of breadmaking quality	459	497	2 451	6 395
— common feed wheat	0	0	0	0
Rye	793	1 049	2 708	3 672
Barley	1 344	798	7 757	7 802
Durum wheat	85	1	0	0
Maize	0	10	687	115
Sorgghum	0	0	60	49
Total	2 681	2 355	13 663	18 033

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.2.1.1. Area, yield and production of rice (paddy)

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	3	4	5	5	6	8	9	10	10	11	13	14	15	15	16
EU-15	365	425	422	408	– 3,3	59,4	61,7	65,7	64,0	– 2,6	2 168	2 621	2 772	2 615	– 5,7
Elláda	25	29	30	27	– 10,0	81,1	83,6	81,3	80,6	– 0,9	207	244	243	219	– 9,9
España	54	107	111	113	1,8	61,5	68,8	72,0	67,8	– 5,8	334	736	801	766	– 4,4
France	24	23	20	18	– 10,0	49,6	49,7	60,2	60,0	– 0,3	122	116	121	111	– 8,3
Italia	240	238	233	223	– 4,3	57,4	57,2	62,0	60,8	– 1,9	1 374	1 360	1 442	1 354	– 6,1
Portugal	22	28	28	27	– 3,6	61,0	59,0	59,1	61,1	3,4	131	165	164	165	0,6

Source: European Commission (Eurostat) and reports from Member States.

4.2.4.1. **Supply balance — rice** (1)

EU-15

	1 000 t wholly milled rice			% TAV
	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1997/98 / 1996/97
1	2	3	4	5
Usable production	1 246	1 552	1 667	7,4
Changes in stock	1	243	246	1,2
Imports	491	532	553	3,9
Exports	149	279	291	4,3
Internal use	1 587	1 563	1 695	8,4
Self-sufficiency (%)	78,5	99,3	98,3	– 1,0

(1) Broken rice excluded.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat) and reports from Member States.

4.2.5.1. Cif Rotterdam prices [1] for husked rice

(ECU/t)

	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Ø	% TAV compared with previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Medium-grain rice														
1990/91	153,1	151,5	147,6	146,4	149,9	146,0	152,1	165,5	169,3	171,6	178,1	172,1	158,6	− 7,9
1991/92	170,2	166,6	166,0	163,5	160,9	163,7	166,2	165,8	164,7	162,9	159,4	157,3	163,9	3,3
1992/93	156,5	158,3	163,8	162,5	164,4	165,5	165,9	163,7	162,6	164,9	168,1	169,0	163,8	− 0,1
1993/94	163,4	164,5	169,9	170,6	170,1	170,2	168,7	168,3	166,1	165,8	162,2	162,7	166,9	1,9
1994/95	162,2	160,8	160,8	163,0	161,9	174,0	177,5	176,5	177,2	174,3	243,2	247,3	181,5	8,7
1995/96	287,9	352,0	382,3	389,8	392,1	378,9	373,7	379,4	374,9	361,9	360,7	353,4	365,6	101,4
1996/97	345,3	305,3	290,9	303,5	321,2	328,5	306,0	293,6	286,9	290,9	307,1	323,6	308,6	− 15,6
1997/98	328,7	326,9	309,5	308,1	303,5	289,1	279,3	281,5	300,1	329,0	346,6	352,8	312,9	1,4
1998/99	341,8	333,3	327,8	344,1	345,2	366,3	380,0	386,7	389,9	399,2	402,1	392,6	367,4	17,4
Long-grain rice														
1990/91	147,7	141,2	134,7	137,2	147,4	159,4	178,4	191,7	198,9	213,5	226,3	214,4	174,2	− 7,0
1991/92	207,7	197,6	187,7	181,8	186,4	192,3	193,0	185,8	182,3	176,0	169,2	168,0	185,7	6,6
1992/93	170,5	176,3	181,2	174,2	171,6	166,9	165,6	160,8	156,2	156,5	162,8	172,9	168,0	− 9,5
1993/94	150,6	155,8	205,1	219,6	212,0	222,0	208,3	195,5	190,4	185,5	173,6	169,0	190,6	13,5
1994/95	176,3	174,0	174,0	176,3	174,8	182,2	181,1	180,1	182,5	202,3	257,1	261,7	193,5	1,5
1995/96	262,2	297,7	291,9	285,4	278,5	281,1	288,7	300,1	318,4	320,6	323,6	328,5	298,1	54,1
1996/97	330,4	324,6	318,2	324,5	349,7	381,5	380,4	388,5	378,1	377,5	388,2	376,5	359,8	20,7
1997/98	365,3	353,8	344,2	358,9	371,3	367,2	363,9	349,4	342,0	353,1	347,6	336,5	354,4	− 1,5
1998/99	321,2	305,9	310,6	312,5	332,5	347,6	351,5	345,1	345,6	349,5	346,1	331,8	333,3	− 5,9

[1] Monthly averages. From July 1995, the reference price used to calculate import duties (Regulation (EC) No 1503/96, amended).

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.2.6.1. Market prices ([1]) for Community paddy rice compared with intervention prices

Month	Italia (a)				España (b)			
	Cripto long-grain rice		Drago long-grain rice		'Bahia' rice		'Indica' rice	
	EUR/t	% of intervention price	EUR/t	% of intervention price	EUR/t	% of intervention price	EUR/t	% of intervention price
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
IX. 1997	294	88,12	–	–	314	94,19	–	–
X.	281	84,32	291	87,36	314	94,19	307	91,95
XI.	281	84,32	291	87,36	311	93,21	302	90,57
XII.	281	84,32	291	87,36	312	93,65	305	91,50
I. 1998	279	83,56	291	87,36	309	92,73	299	89,71
II.	270	81,09	290	86,98	311	93,20	302	90,60
III.	269	80,52	282	84,70	314	94,04	308	92,40
IV.	269	80,04	276	82,31	313	93,27	303	90,32
V.	280	82,95	276	81,82	310	91,89	303	89,78
VI.	291	85,63	282	83,20	310	91,35	309	91,00
VII.	–	–	289	84,57	312	91,44	–	–
VIII.	–	–	–	–	312	91,44	–	–
IX.	260	82,46	–	0,00	–	–	–	–
X.	262	83,09	269	85,00	–	–	–	–
XI.	266	84,19	274	86,60	292	92,52	288	91,20
XII.	296	93,69	274	86,60	295	93,46	300	94,97
I. 1999	271	85,83	279	88,28	303	95,98	308	97,51
II.	271	85,83	280	88,69	302	95,51	307	97,03
III.	272	86,04	284	89,92	302	95,51	307	97,03
IV.	274	86,20	284	89,35	298	93,87	307	96,42
V.	283	88,39	290	90,68	295	92,25	–	–
VI.	296	91,85	297	92,25	301	93,54	–	–
VII.	297	91,68	300	92,48	300	92,72	–	–
VIII.	–	–	–	–	298	92	–	–

([1]) Monthly averages.

Source: (a) Este Nazionale Risi.
(b) Ministry of Agriculture.

4.3.1.1. Area under sugarbeet (1), yield (2) and production (2) of sugar

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	t/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	1999/00 / 1998/99	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	1999/00 / 1998/99	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	1999/00 / 1998/99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EU-15	2 023	2 041	1 993	1 945	– 2,4	8,13	8,55	8,07	8,70	7,8	16 767	17 764	16 382	17 213	5,1
Belgique/België	103	102	98	104	6,1	9,25	9,98	8,10	9,13	12,7	953	1 018	794	950	19,7
Danmark	68	67	66	64	– 3,0	7,41	8,03	8,05	9,37	16,4	504	538	531	600	13,0
Deutschland (3)	514	504	501	490	– 2,2	8,14	7,98	8,00	8,67	8,4	4 202	4 045	4 024	4 270	6,1
Elláda	40	53	37	40	8,1	6,62	6,87	5,38	6,75	25,5	265	364	199	268	34,7
España (5)	159	155	153	143	– 6,5	7,52	7,67	7,51	7,47	– 0,5	1 201	1 144	1 160	1 034	– 10,9
France (4) (5)	422	421	413	392	– 5,1	9,74	11,22	10,33	11,10	7,5	4 443	4 970	4 511	4 590	1,8
Ireland	34	33	33	33	0,0	6,68	6,21	6,64	7,40	11,4	227	205	219	244	11,4
Italia	248	275	270	255	– 5,6	5,79	6,32	5,91	6,27	6,1	1 437	1 739	1 596	1 600	0,3
Nederland	116	114	112	115	2,7	8,92	8,95	7,38	8,87	20,2	1 035	1 020	825	1 020	23,6
Österreich (3)	52	51	49	47	– 4,1	9,51	9,07	9,54	9,70	1,7	492	484	490	480	– 2,0
Portugal	1	3	4	8	100,0	3,00	6,68	6,70	6,52	– 2,7	3	70	66	70	6,1
Suomi/Finland (3)	34	34	34	34	0,0	3,84	5,23	3,53	4,50	27,5	136	183	126	158	25,4
Sverige	59	59	59	59	0,0	6,75	6,71	6,76	7,69	13,8	398	396	399	454	13,8
United Kingdom	173	170	164	161	– 1,8	8,50	9,34	8,79	9,16	4,2	1 471	1 588	1 442	1 475	2,3

(1) Area planted with sugarbeet exclusive of area planted for distillery supply.
(2) In terms of white-sugar value.
(3) Including production of molasses.
(4) Area and yield, metropolitan France only; including the French overseas departments.
(5) Including production of sugar from sugar cane.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.3.2.1. World production of sugar and production of the main producing and/or exporting countries

	Raw sugar and white sugar								
	%				1 000 t raw sugar				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	117 528	124 217	125 132	126 919	1,4
of which:									
Europe									
EU-15	14,5	14,2	14,8	14,1	16 932	17 692	18 583	17 939	- 3,5
America									
USA	6,2	5,3	5,4	5,6	7 238	6 593	6 731	7 159	6,4
Cuba	2,8	3,5	3,7	2,6	3 259	4 529	4 318	3 291	- 23,8
Dominican Republic	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,4	508	670	687	516	- 24,9
Mexico	3,9	3,9	4,0	4,2	4 588	4 784	5 047	5 287	4,8
Argentina	1,4	1,1	1,3	1,4	1 612	1 393	1 649	1 749	6,1
Brazil	11,8	11,9	13,0	15,1	13 835	14 718	16 371	19 168	17,1
Asia									
India	13,1	13,7	11,5	11,3	15 337	16 890	14 439	14 281	- 1,1
People's Republic China	5,3	5,7	6,0	7,0	6 148	7 091	7 415	8 904	20,1
Pakistan	2,7	1,9	2,1	3,1	3 105	2 662	2 914	3 909	34,1
Philippines	1,3	1,5	1,6	1,2	1 562	1 885	1 954	1 549	- 20,7
Thailand	4,7	5,0	5,0	3,3	5 447	6 154	6 243	4 143	- 33,6
Africa									
South Africa	1,5	2,0	1,9	2,4	1 732	2 471	2 419	2 985	23,4
Oceania									
Australia	4,4	4,5	4,7	4,0	5 119	5 618	5 882	5 085	- 13,5

Source: Statistical Bulletin of the International Sugar Organisation (ISO).

4.3.3.1. **World supply balance and international trade in sugar**

	1 000 t raw sugar				% TAV
	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1998/99 / 1997/98
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Supply balance (marketing year September/August)					
Initial stock	37 933	45 080	46 221	48 930	5,9
Production	125 176	123 703	127 703	133 813	4,8
Imports	38 680	37 406	39 316	39 628	0,8
Availability	201 789	206 189	213 240	222 371	4,3
Exports	38 936	39 436	41 048	41 416	0,9
Consumption	117 773	120 532	123 262	124 788	1,2
Final stock	45 080	46 221	48 930	56 167	14,8
of which: as % of consumption	38,3	38,3	39,7	45,0	x
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998 / 1997
II. International trade					
Imports/world	34 458	35 153	37 278	37 076	− 0,5
of which:					
EU-15	1 787	1 868	1 883	1 814	− 3,7
in %	5,2	5,3	5,1	4,9	x
Exports/world	34 735	35 422	37 021	37 263	0,7
of which:					
EU-15	5 414	4 209	5 152	6 357	23,4
in %	15,6	11,9	13,9	17,1	x

Sources: (I) FO Licht — European Sugar Journal (for the supply balance).
(II) International Sugar Organisation (for international trade).

4.3.4.1. Sugar supply balance
(October/September)

EU-15

	1 000 t white sugar				% TAV
	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1998/99 / 1997/98
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total production	15 859	16 767	17 764	16 382	– 7,8
of which:					
C sugar production for export	1 581	2 369	3 148	2 021	– 35,8
Usable production (1)	14 278	14 398	14 616	14 361	– 1,7
Change in stocks	319	630	369	277	– 24,9
Imports (2)	2 200	2 272	2 181	2 316	6,2
Exports (1) (2)	3 600	3 313	3 720	3 700	– 0,5
Intra-EU trade	(1 684)	(1 871)	(1 679)	(1 700)	1,3
Internal use	12 559	12 727	12 708	12 700	– 0,1
of which:					
— animal feed	5	2	2	2	0,0
— industrial use	246	250	260	312	20,0
— human consumption	12 308	12 475	12 446	12 386	– 0,5
Human consumption					
(kg/head) (3)	33,2	33,5	33,3	33,1	– 0,6
Self-sufficiency (%) (1)	113,7	113,1	115,0	113,1	– 1,7

(1) Excl. C sugar.
(2) Excl. sugar traded for processing.
(3) Ratio of human consumption to resident population at 1 January.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.3.5.1. Average world sugar prices (1)

	ECU/100 kg				% TAV (4)
	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1998/99 / 1997/98
1	2	3	4	5	6
London Exchange (2)	30,72	26,96	26,76	20,41	– 23,7
New York Exchange (3)	21,58	21,18	23,26	15,15	– 34,9

(1) Arithmetic mean of spot prices (June/July).
(2) White sugar, loaded fob designated European ports, in new bags.
(3) Raw sugar 96°, loaded fob Caribbean — Contract No 11.
(4) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.3.6.1. Sugar and isoglucose production, by quota

	Sugar (1 000 t white sugar)								Isoglucose (1 000 t dry matter)				
	Basic quotas		Production available 1998/99 (p)		Breakdown				Basic quotas		Production (p) 1998/99		
	A sugar	B sugar	Quantity of sugar carried over from 1997/98	Crop 1998/99	Production of A sugar	Production of B sugar not carried over	Production of C sugar not carried over	Quantity of sugar carried over into 1999/00	Isoglucose A	Isoglucose B	Total	of which: A + B	of which: Isoglucose C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
EU-15	11 982	2 610	1 195	16 382	11 738	2 478	2 021	1 340	252	51	307	303	4
Belgique/België	680	146	76	794	680	146	21	23	57	15	75	72	3
Danmark	328	97	43	531	328	97	106	43	–	–	–	–	–
Deutschland	2 637	812	107	4 024	2 637	811	536	147	29	7	36	36	–
Elláda	290	29	45	199	244	–	–	–	11	2	13	13	–
España	960	40	174	1 160	960	40	160	174	75	8	83	83	–
France ([1])	2 996	806	334	4 511	2 806	759	775	505	16	4	20	20	–
Ireland	182	18	15	219	182	18	16	18	–	–	–	–	–
Italia	1 320	248	187	1 596	1 320	248	–	215	16	4	21	20	1
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nederland	690	182	–	825	690	135	–	–	7	2	9	9	–
Österreich	316	74	43	490	316	74	80	63	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	73	7	–	66	65	1	–	–	8	2	10	10	–
Suomi/Finland	134	13	19	126	134	11	–	–	11	1	12	12	–
Sverige	336	34	37	399	336	34	29	37	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	1 040	104	115	1 442	1 040	104	298	115	22	6	28	28	–

([1]) Including French overseas departments.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.4.1.1. Area, yield and production of: (a) rapeseed, (b) sunflower seed (c) soya beans

		Area					Yield					Production				
		1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rapeseed	EU-15	2 892	2 666	2 805	3 136	11,8	:	:	30,4	31,3	3,0	:	6 896	8 535	9 829	15,2
	UEBL	12	8	8	8	– 0,5	30,0	30,0	30,8	35,0	13,6	35	24	24	28	13,0
	Danmark	156	108	104	118	13,5	20,8	22,2	28,0	29,0	3,6	324	239	291	342	17,5
	Deutschland	1 003	869	915	1 008	10,2	28,5	22,6	30,7	32,5	5,9	2 864	1 962	2 808	3 275	16,6
	España	87	84	62	58	– 6,9	6,6	14,8	14,7	14,8	0,9	57	125	92	86	– 6,1
	France	862	868	950	1 098	15,6	29,3	31,1	33,4	33,6	0,4	2 527	2 699	3 175	3 685	16,1
	Ireland	3	3	6	7	16,7	33,0	33,0	33,0	30,7	– 7,2	10	11	20	21	8,3
	Italia	44	93	101	125	23,9	17,5	21,5	21,7	22,0	1,1	77	200	219	275	25,3
	Nederland	2	2	1	1	100,0	33,0	33,1	33,0	29,1	– 11,8	5	7	2	3	76,4
	Österreich	96	72	60	52	– 13,3	:	0,0	23,4	24,8	5,9	:	:	140	129	– 8,1
	Suomi/Finland	85	62	61	58	– 4,3	15,0	16,0	15,3	11,0	– 28,1	127	99	93	64	– 31,2
	Sverige	102	67	64	55	– 13,5	18,6	24,0	19,0	22,5	18,2	191	161	121	124	2,3
	United Kingdom	441	430	473	549	16,1	28,8	31,8	32,7	32,7	– 0,0	1 268	1 369	1 549	1 798	16,1
Sunflower seed	EU-15	2 448	2 494	2 388	2 425	1,6	:	16,5	17,7	17,4	– 1,4	:	4 125	4 223	4 230	0,2
	Deutschland	56	44	34	33	– 3,3	23,2	23,9	24,4	25,8	5,7	129	105	83	85	2,3
	Elláda	18	22	26	33	28,5	15,3	11,0	11,0	11,0	0,0	28	24	28	36	28,5
	España	1 070	1 124	1 054	1 110	5,3	5,4	11,0	13,0	13,0	0,1	578	1 235	1 366	1 440	5,4
	France	958	911	875	812	– 7,2	23,1	21,9	22,9	22,9	– 0,0	2 215	1 995	2 008	1 863	– 7,2
	Italia	243	269	318	350	10,0	22,8	23,8	20,2	20,0	– 0,5	553	639	641	701	9,4
	Österreich	30	18	20	22	10,2	:	24,0	24,0	24,0	0,0	:	44	47	52	10,2
	Portugal	72	106	61	65	6,2	7,9	7,9	7,9	7,9	– 0,0	57	84	48	51	6,2
Soya beans	EU-15	305	332	456	533	16,8	:	:	:	34,6	x	:	:	1 578	1 843	16,8
	Deutschland	0	0	0	0	55,6	21,9	21,8	22,8	22,8	0,0	1	0	1	1	59,6
	Elláda	0	0	0	0	x	-	-	-	-	x	0	0	0	0	x
	España	0	5	5	5	0,0	18,0	18,0	22,0	22,0	0,0	1	9	11	11	0,0
	France	104	86	96	111	15,0	27,1	28,3	28,9	28,9	0,0	282	243	279	320	15,0
	Italia	184	227	338	396	17,0	32,0	32,0	37,0	37,0	0,0	588	725	1 252	1 465	17,0
	Österreich	16	14	16	20	24,9	:	:	22,5	22,5	0,0	:	:	36	45	24,9

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.4.3.1. Internal and external trade: (a) rapeseed, (b) sunflower seed, (c) soya beans, (d) flax seed

(1 000 t)

		Rapeseed			Sunflower seed			Soya beans			Flax seed		
		Intra-EU trade (¹)	Imports	Exports	Intra-EU trade (¹)	Imports	Exports	Intra-EU trade (¹)	Imports	Exports	Intra-EU trade (¹)	Imports	Exports
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
EU-15	1996	1 979	568	460	525	2 700	21	924	13 875	26	138	523	3
	1997	2 194	279	387	1 044	1 957	133	856	13 821	49	165	525	4
	1998	2 038	620	680	724	2 193	80	1 310	14 761	41	168	575	8
BLEU/UEBL	1996	428	75	12	197	172	0	52	1 191	0	49	235	1
	1997	381	25	0	283	255	0	76	1 203	2	74	246	1
	1998	216	185	0	204	193	0	118	1 305	3	71	203	2
Danmark	1996	161	10	10	6	12	2	4	75	0	4	2	0
	1997	54	5	0	13	15	2	8	69	0	3	2	1
	1998	72	16	0	8	82	2	9	80	0	7	1	1
Deutschland	1996	815	378	149	93	341	1	647	2 526	4	18	185	0
	1997	1 085	209	79	174	284	1	538	2 656	7	18	147	1
	1998	978	240	183	140	219	2	980	2 537	6	24	182	1
Elláda	1996	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	234	0	0	0	0
	1997	0	0	0	0	51	0	15	235	0	0	0	0
	1998	0	0	0	2	75	0	0	294	1	0	0	0
España	1996	5	0	0	45	508	1	26	2 297	0	5	0	0
	1997	8	0	0	174	282	22	30	2 742	0	5	0	0
	1998	2	0	0	156	384	0	13	3 156	0	9	0	0
France	1996	13	10	209	20	421	13	41	585	2	19	0	0
	1997	19	3	278	21	228	101	65	616	2	20	0	0
	1998	21	18	449	14	278	43	63	617	2	21	0	0
Ireland	1996	1	5	0	0	1	0	15	10	0	0	0	0
	1997	2	:	:	0	:	0	23	16	0	0	0	0
	1998	1	:	:	0	:	0	20	12	:	0	0	:
Italia	1996	1	0	0	1	162	2	2	881	4	2	1	0
	1997	2	10	0	4	150	3	4	757	21	8	0	0
	1998	6	4	0	1	232	2	7	854	3	8	0	0
Nederland	1996	173	24	0	56	551	1	11	4 298	12	36	61	0
	1997	257	5	1	123	417	1	12	3 806	14	35	77	0
	1998	269	42	1	80	435	2	34	4 236	23	26	152	2

Österreich	1996	3	5	0	2	61	1	11	2	4	2	0	0
	1997	3	13	5	2	34	2	19	3	4	1	0	0
	1998	4	41	0	4	70	27	14	4	3	2	0	0
Portugal	1996	1	0	0	50	216	0	0	713	0	0	0	0
	1997	0	0	0	144	123	0	2	627	0	0	0	0
	1998	1	0	:	89	152	0	3	522	0	1	:	:
Suomi/Finland	1996	29	6	0	1	5	0	18	143	0	0	0	0
	1997	44	6	0	2	6	0	0	185	0	0	0	0
	1998	85	14	0	1	5	0	0	147	0	0	0	0
Sverige	1996	147	30	0	2	12	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
	1997	62	1	0	5	11	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
	1998	106	11	0	2	13	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
United Kingdom	1996	203	24	80	52	139	0	98	918	0	2	37	1
	1997	277	3	24	99	100	0	64	905	0	0	52	1
	1998	277	49	46	22	56	0	48	995	0	1	37	1

([1]) Based on quantities entering.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.4.4.1. Supplies of rape and colza (seed, oil, cake)
(July/June)

EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1998/99 / 1997/98
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
EU production	7 488	7 023	8 535	9 829	15,2
Imports (extra-EU)	882	397	340	957	181,3
Exports (extra-EU)	116	445	351	798	127,6
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	x
Availabilities	8 254	6 975	8 525	9 988	17,2
Self-sufficiency (%)	91	101	100	98	– 1,7
Oil and oil equivalent					
EU total production					
— from Community seed	2 949	2 631	3 274	3 612	10,3
— from imported seed	353	159	136	383	181,3
Imports (extra-EU)	10	11	12	3	– 74,0
Exports (extra-EU)	926	413	731	826	13,0
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	x
Availabilities	2 386	2 388	2 692	3 173	17,9
Self-sufficiency (%)	126	118	127	124	– 2,3
Cake and cake equivalent					
EU total production					
— from Community seed	4 128	3 684	4 583	5 057	10,3
— from imported seed	494	222	191	536	181,3
Imports (extra-EU)	792	1 006	664	567	– 14,5
Exports (extra-EU)	9	5	11	11	1,9
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	x
Availabilities	5 405	4 907	5 427	6 150	13,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	78	80	88	90	1,6

Source: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

4.4.4.2. **Supplies of sunflower (seed, oil, cake)**
(July/June)

EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1998/99 / 1997/98
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
EU production	3 560	4 125	4 223	4 230	0,2
Imports (extra-EU)	2 330	2 646	1 898	2 370	24,9
Exports (extra-EU)	68	72	133	43	– 68,0
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	x
Availabilities	5 822	6 699	5 988	6 557	9,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	61	62	71	65	– 8,5
Oil and oil equivalent					
EU total production					
— from Community seed	1 467	1 702	1 718	1 759	2,4
— from imported seed	979	1 111	797	995	24,9
Imports (extra-EU)	160	34	94	175	86,3
Exports (extra-EU)	190	413	348	245	– 29,6
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	x
Availabilities	2 415	2 435	2 261	2 684	18,7
Self-sufficiency (%)	27	30	34	28	– 15,6
Cake and cake equivalent					
EU total production					
— from Community seed	1 956	2 270	2 290	2 345	2,4
— from imported seed	1 305	1 482	1 063	1 327	24,9
Imports (extra-EU)	2 007	1 819	1 757	1 724	– 1,9
Exports (extra-EU)	10	26	26	15	– 44,6
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	x
Availabilities	5 257	5 544	5 084	5 381	5,8
Self-sufficiency (%)	53	58	65	61	– 5,4

Source: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

4.4.4.3. **Supplies of soya (seed, oil, cake)**
(July/June)

EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1998/99 / 1997/98
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
EU production	907	978	1 578	1 843	16,8
Imports (extra-EU)	15 212	14 313	14 189	13 948	- 1,7
Exports (extra-EU)	25	28	58	26	- 54,6
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	x
Availabilities	16 094	15 263	15 709	15 765	0,4
Self-sufficiency (%)	6	6	10	12	16,4
Oil and oil equivalent					
EU total production					
— from Community seed	159	171	274	327	19,5
— from imported seed	2 738	2 576	2 554	2 511	- 1,7
Imports (extra-EU)	3	15	8	4	- 46,3
Exports (extra-EU)	511	816	919	1 008	9,6
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	x
Availabilities	2 389	1 946	1 916	1 834	- 4,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	7	9	15	18	22,0
Cake and cake equivalent					
EU total production					
— from Community seed	688	741	1 185	1 417	19,5
— from imported seed	11 865	11 164	11 067	10 880	- 1,7
Imports (extra-EU)	12 678	10 544	10 673	14 110	32,2
Exports (extra-EU)	735	737	1 253	1 399	11,7
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	x
Availabilities	24 496	21 712	21 673	25 007	15,4
Self-sufficiency (%)	3	4	6	6	1,2

Source: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

4.4.4.4. Supplies of olive oil

EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1997/98 1996/97
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU production	1 463	1 481	1 930	2 394	24,0
Oil imports	61	27	46	46	0,0
— Intra-EU trade	350	409	500	540	8,0
Oil exports	75	135	150	188	25,3
— Intra-EU trade	350	409	500	540	8,0
Change in stocks	– 19	– 8	242	486	100,8
Internal use	1 482	1 433	1 610	1 766	9,7
Human consumption (kg/head) (1)	4,0	3,7	4,2	4,7	10,9
Self-sufficiency (%) (2)	98,7	103,4	119,9	135,6	13,1

(1) Ratio of human consumption to resident population at 1 January.
(2) Ratio of total production to domestic use.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.4.5.1. Fixed prices and average market prices in Greece, Spain and Italy for olive oil

(ECU/100 kg)

	Member States	Intervention price (1)	XI	XII	I	II
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1995/96						
Extra virgin olive oil	Elláda	191,00	303,96	330,72	363,53	351,85
	España	191,00	331,66	345,74	405,00	385,95
	Italia	191,00	313,72	362,40	394,38	390,67
Lampante grade olive oil 3°	Elláda	167,57	259,96	285,50	316,75	280,80
	España	167,57	322,14	332,89	390,12	371,34
	Italia	167,57	292,85	325,36	362,67	358,56
Refined olive oil	España	–	339,38	354,86	422,43	402,64
	Italia	–	320,73	359,87	402,82	399,28
1996/97						
Extra virgin olive oil	Elláda	192,66	362,39	293,19	296,67	286,48
	España	192,66	355,79	280,92	262,54	246,97
	Italia	192,66	403,72	343,22	357,24	373,35
Lampante grade olive oil 3°	Elláda	161,98	287,36	237,05	238,86	228,71
	España	161,98	329,30	203,38	234,21	216,34
	Italia	161,98	322,20	270,79	250,28	233,76
Refined olive oil	España	–	364,56	301,47	270,06	249,26
	Italia	–	361,29	310,25	281,08	266,33
1997/98						
Extra virgin olive oil	Elláda	187,24	241,66	228,21	211,83	199,33
	España	187,24	197,52	189,69	182,08	177,31
	Italia	187,24	304,43	256,08	251,38	240,18
Lampante grade olive oil 3°	Elláda	156,56	153,04	151,02	145,00	138,73
	España	156,56	179,90	168,96	159,65	151,97
	Italia	156,56	170,13	163,50	166,04	151,62
Refined olive oil	España	–	199,56	193,21	170,67	173,61
	Italia	–	198,17	186,63	164,89	177,04
1998/99 (2)						
Extra virgin olive oil	Elláda	177,88	218,34	225,86	213,39	214,68
	España	177,88	175,80	180,97	206,67	245,01
	Italia	177,88	266,81	243,10	247,19	262,75
Lampante grade olive oil 3°	Elláda	148,73	134,14	135,24	136,96	–
	España	148,73	154,51	158,54	189,25	227,86
	Italia	148,73	154,43	152,47	177,18	222,72
Refined olive oil	España	–	173,66	182,34	207,32	254,58
	Italia	–	171,15	172,27	201,90	248,55

(1) Institutional prices were changed on 1 February 1995 as a result of the new agrimonetary measures.
(2) There has been no intervention price since 1998/99. The trigger price for private storage is equivalent to 95 % of the intervention price in the previous marketing year.

Sources: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture; Greek Ministry of Agriculture; Spanish Ministry of Agriculture; Bari Chamber of Commerce.

(ECU/100 kg)

	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Ø
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	345,14	354,40	368,03	380,04	366,32	378,99	384,56	382,84	359,20
	370,87	371,16	375,36	327,85	361,93	369,14	380,98	371,00	366,39
	378,84	381,64	402,67	387,49	388,85	405,85	405,99	406,36	384,90
	275,05	285,37	301,10	296,76	283,07	284,11	284,67	284,67	286,48
	357,23	352,83	358,12	345,80	327,56	341,27	318,89	349,34	347,29
	341,45	337,83	355,09	331,95	322,68	341,50	353,99	338,99	338,58
	387,77	381,82	380,99	371,82	366,58	378,43	386,15	358,00	377,57
	380,92	375,86	391,63	370,04	360,41	381,46	393,42	380,30	376,40
	258,18	262,15	272,31	256,94	250,86	269,22	261,36	248,36	276,51
	250,46	248,41	246,59	221,50	216,95	214,39	213,62	202,24	246,70
	378,60	384,70	374,78	333,68	331,99	336,89	343,48	315,89	356,46
	192,04	187,30	195,33	185,84	157,67	161,85	156,94	154,69	198,64
	205,61	191,82	174,19	168,41	178,45	182,43	187,36	182,96	204,54
	216,66	208,97	191,24	175,62	178,95	184,91	194,20	177,07	217,05
	237,95	226,59	205,97	194,82	202,51	205,85	212,13	201,25	239,37
	246,80	197,68	214,99	197,51	201,74	207,71	188,22	198,97	239,38
	183,46	179,87	186,44	186,44	190,55	198,63	203,36	204,54	201,19
	175,69	175,94	179,00	181,11	180,01	180,47	179,92	175,87	181,22
	246,60	249,50	249,22	245,87	237,37	236,96	245,10	246,60	250,77
	130,38	125,77	130,83	130,83	132,07	131,53	133,73	134,18	136,43
	149,62	148,03	152,02	150,73	151,61	152,75	156,93	154,91	156,42
	149,45	149,45	149,45	148,57	146,92	147,16	156,39	155,41	154,51
	168,91	167,53	170,56	169,31	169,56	172,65	174,33	174,97	175,41
	172,16	169,10	170,30	168,48	166,38	163,62	175,99	165,87	173,22
	214,37	213,46	224,47	225,35	226,52	228,36	:	:	:
	246,04	249,62	246,58	242,36	245,32	250,17	:	:	:
	261,39	239,23	266,35	264,51	261,73	263,98	:	:	:
	190,53	195,13	206,72	201,72	212,36	211,47	:	:	:
	231,30	233,09	231,15	227,62	230,22	237,00	:	:	:
	224,41	230,60	227,99	226,64	227,24	229,66	:	:	:
	256,65	254,75	253,57	249,36	250,61	255,41	:	:	:
	247,98	259,00	254,06	247,81	252,40	256,06	:	:	:

4.4.5.3. Average monthly prices for oilseed products

(ECU/100 kg)

	1998						1999					
	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Soya beans ([1])	22,336	19,996	18,289	18,561	20,207	19,501	18,893	18,320	17,621	17,596	16,909	17,469
Oils ([2])												
Soya oil	55,681	53,898	54,001	52,163	53,021	49,566	47,165	44,839	40,500	40,546	39,778	38,821
Rapeseed oil	55,316	53,223	52,901	50,861	52,918	50,416	48,016	43,450	39,479	41,124	40,532	38,980
Sunflower oil	71,207	64,766	59,751	56,064	58,781	55,482	51,557	48,461	45,197	49,513	51,870	49,498
Oil cake ([2])												
Soya cake	16,446	15,377	14,159	13,848	14,774	14,926	14,550	14,158	14,549	15,712	14,339	14,464
Rapeseed cake	8,984	7,873	7,790	8,239	9,275	10,229	9,811	9,076	10,386	10,846	9,050	8,200
Sunflower cake	7,891	7,585	6,040	5,205	5,636	8,070	7,829	6,962	6,084	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

([1]) Unloaded at Rotterdam.
([2]) Ex-EU factory.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.4.9.1. Human consumption of oils and fats

		Vegetable oils and fats	Oils and fats of land animals	Oils and fats of marine animals
1		3	4	5
1 000 t	EU-15	:	:	:
	UEBL/BLEU	:	:	:
	Danmark	:	79	0
	Deutschland	1 085	427	24
	Elláda	:	:	:
	España	:	130	:
	France	901	353	:
	Ireland	:	:	:
	Italia	:	:	:
	Nederland	259	2	2
	Österreich	:	52	0
	Portugal	224	:	:
	Suomi/Finland	22	1	0
	Sverige	7	0	0
	United Kingdom	767	534	0
%	EU-15	:	:	:
	UEBL/BLEU	:	:	:
	Danmark	:	:	:
	Deutschland	40	16	1
	Elláda	:	:	:
	España	:	:	:
	France	:	:	:
	Ireland	:	:	:
	Italia	:	:	:
	Nederland	41	0	0
	Österreich	:	:	:
	Portugal	:	:	:
	Suomi/Finland	25	1	0
	Sverige	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	40	28	0
kg/head	EU-15	:	:	:
	UEBL/BLEU	:	:	:
	Danmark	:	15	0
	Deutschland	13	5	0
	Elláda	:	:	:
	España	:	3	:
	France	15	6	:
	Ireland	:	:	:
	Italia	:	:	:
	Nederland	17	0	0
	Österreich	:	6	0
	Portugal	23	:	:
	Suomi/Finland	4	0	0
	Sverige	1	0	0
	United Kingdom	13	9	0

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

(1997)

Margarine	Other prepared oils and fats	Total (without butter)	Butter	Total
6	7	8	9	10
:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	64	:
35	2	:	10	:
523	73	2 132	579	2 711
:	:	:	:	:
79	113	:	38	:
170	31	:	540	:
:	:	:	13	:
:	:	:	142	:
135	153	551	80	631
32	16	:	42	:
73	:	:	16	:
24	0	47	42	89
:	:	:	53	:
350	112	1 763	169	1 932
:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:
19	3	79	21	100
:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:
21	24	87	13	100
:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:
27	0	53	47	100
:	:	:	:	:
18	6	91	9	100
:	:	:	:	:
0	0	:	6	:
7	0	:	2	:
6	1	26	7	33
:	:	:	:	:
2	3	:	1	:
3	1	:	9	:
:	:	:	4	:
:	:	:	2	:
9	10	35	5	40
4	2	:	5	:
7	:	:	2	:
5	0	9	8	17
:	:	:	6	:
6	2	30	3	33

4.5.1.1. Area, yield and harvested production of (a) fruit, (b) citrus fruit (c) vegetables

	Area					Yield					Harvested production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A. *Fruits (excluding citrus)*															
A.1. All fruit															
EU-15	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x
Belgique/België	16	16	17	17	0,0	450	307	327	351	7,3	722	497	540	613	13,5
Danmark	8	5	7	7	0,0	61	76	70	70	0,0	47	41	51	51	0,0
Deutschland	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x
Elláda	289	286	284	285	0,4	62	67	44	53	20,5	1 780	1 918	1 241	1 499	20,8
España	1 130	1 125	1 143	1 077	- 5,8	34	40	44	40	- 9,1	3 886	4 462	4 982	4 283	- 14,0
France	230	226	221	215	- 2,7	161	165	160	140	- 12,5	3 715	3 733	3 522	3 024	- 14,1
Ireland	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	20	20	17	17	0,0
Italia	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	7 687	7 835	6 494	6 698	3,1
Luxembourg	0	1	1	2	100,0	:	:	:	:	x	8	11	6	13	116,7
Nederland	25	25	25	24	- 4,0	298	247	241	291	20,7	745	610	600	713	18,8
Österreich	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	199	200	226	196	- 13,3
Portugal	151	149	148	149	0,7	38	42	51	27	- 47,1	577	623	748	405	- 45,9
Suomi/Finland	8	8	8	8	0,0	18	22	20	17	- 15,0	14	17	16	13	- 18,8
Sverige	6	6	6	6	0,0	56	51	54	51	- 5,6	33	32	33	31	- 6,1
United Kingdom	30	29	28	24	- 14,3	124	127	83	140	68,7	376	370	230	330	43,5
A.2. Apples															
EU-15	303	300	293	287	- 2,0	246	253	250	251	0,4	7 446	7 583	7 322	7 199	- 1,7
Belgique/België	9	9	9	10	11,1	564	321	391	420	7,4	508	295	367	407	10,9
Danmark	2	2	2	2	0,0	136	121	217	217	0,0	30	18	33	33	0,0
Deutschland (1)	36	36	31	31	0,0	161	246	246	313	27,2	573	878	765	977	27,7
Elláda	15	14	14	14	0,0	227	242	215	242	12,6	331	335	292	332	13,7
España	44	42	42	42	0,0	174	208	220	168	- 23,6	757	865	924	698	- 24,5
France	64	63	63	61	- 3,2	326	318	324	292	- 9,9	2 079	2 004	2 040	1 786	- 12,5
Ireland	0	0	0	0	x	:	:	:	:	x	12	11	9	9	0,0
Italia	73	72	71	68	- 4,2	266	289	257	274	6,6	1 932	2 071	1 835	1 873	2,1
Luxembourg	0	1	1	1	0,0	622	130	62	99	59,7	6	8	4	11	175,0
Nederland	15	15	15	15	0,0	366	289	276	353	27,9	560	437	420	518	23,3
Österreich (1)	5	6	6	6	0,0	291	283	316	262	- 17,1	157	162	188	156	- 17,0
Portugal	24	24	24	24	0,0	97	106	118	68	- 42,4	235	257	286	166	- 42,0
Suomi/Finland	0	0	0	0	x	58	49	60	41	- 31,7	2	2	3	2	- 33,3
Sverige	2	2	2	2	0,0	96	102	114	98	- 14,0	18	17	19	16	- 15,8
United Kingdom	14	14	13	11	- 15,4	170	164	101	189	87,1	246	223	137	215	56,9

A.3. Pears															
EU-15	139	140	138	138	0,0	160	179	162	142	– 12,3	2 226	2 505	2 240	1 962	– 12,4
Belgique/België	4	4	5	5	0,0	365	307	274	294	7,3	156	137	129	151	17,1
Danmark	0	0	0	0	0,0	105	65	150	150	0,3	5	3	6	6	0,0
Deutschland ([1])	2	2	2	2	0,0	198	185	223	331	48,7	40	37	37	55	48,6
Elláda	4	4	4	4	0,0	140	170	142	163	14,8	60	72	60	69	15,0
España	40	40	41	40	– 2,4	131	169	185	150	– 19,0	523	665	757	600	– 20,7
France	15	15	14	13	– 7,1	209	236	183	191	4,4	321	347	256	246	– 3,9
Italia	52	52	50	52	4,0	167	187	129	125	– 3,2	863	966	650	643	– 1,1
Nederland	6	6	6	6	0,0	238	219	234	237	1,5	140	130	141	141	0,0
Österreich ([1])	0	0	0	0	0,0	196	155	129	148	14,4	6	6	5	6	20,0
Portugal	12	13	12	13	8,3	60	81	139	15	– 89,1	74	101	174	20	– 88,5
Sverige	0	0	0	0	– 50,0	105	53	53	94	76,4	3	1	1	1	0,0
United Kingdom	3	3	3	2	– 33,3	120	146	93	114	22,9	35	40	24	24	0,0
A.4. Peaches															
EU-15	237	223	216	218	0,9	123	144	113	120	6,3	2 917	3 211	2 436	2 614	7,3
Deutschland ([1])	0	0	0	0	x	40	47	18	42	133,3	1	1	0	1	x
Elláda	49	48	47	48	2,1	136	163	57	90	57,9	661	780	270	430	59,3
España	75	71	69	69	0,0	89	122	137	126	– 8,0	661	870	947	881	– 7,0
France	22	19	18	17	– 5,6	151	146	159	121	– 23,9	325	283	292	210	– 28,1
Italia	77	73	71	73	2,8	152	164	116	140	20,7	1 173	1 195	828	1 022	23,4
Österreich ([1])	0	0	0	0	x	135	134	107	91	– 15,0	6	6	4	3	– 25,0
Portugal	13	11	11	11	0,0	67	66	86	61	– 29,1	90	76	95	67	– 29,5
A.5. Nectarines															
EU-15	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x
Elláda	5	5	5	5	0,0	192	235	60	140	133,3	96	117	30	70	133,3
España	0	0	2	2	0,0	:	:	102	97	– 4,9	0	0	15	16	6,7
France	13	12	10	10	0,0	158	153	169	128	– 24,3	201	176	175	132	– 24,6
Italia	34	34	33	32	– 3,0	145	166	102	127	24,5	490	559	339	410	20,9
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
A.6. Table grapes															
EU-15	151	146	142	144	1,4	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x
Belgique/België	0	0	0	0	x	361	484	600	:	:	1	1	1	:	x
Elláda	16	15	15	15	0,0	157	157	165	163	– 1,2	248	238	248	245	– 1,2
España	38	35	33	37	12,1	105	106	94	95	1,1	399	369	308	351	14,0
France	15	15	14	14	0,0	77	65	73	79	8,2	117	95	104	110	5,8
Italia	75	74	73	70	– 4,1	251	207	209	211	1,0	1 882	1 529	1 523	1 481	– 2,8
Nederland	0	0	0	0	x	232	232	250	167	– 33,2	0	0	0	0	x
Österreich	0	0	0	0	x	:	:	:	:	x		:	:	:	x
Portugal	7	7	7	8	14,3	77	77	85	53	– 37,6	57	56	61	40	– 34,4

4.5.1.1. *(cont.)*

	Area					Yield					Harvested production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A.7. Apricots															
EU-15	65	65	65	65	0,0	62	86	71	59	– 15,9	402	561	459	386	– 15,9
Deutschland ([1])	0	0	0	0	x	23	44	21	34	61,9	0	0	0	0	x
Elláda	5	5	5	5	0,0	107	94	99	85	– 14,1	50	43	47	39	– 17,0
España	24	25	24	24	0,0	57	79	58	62	6,9	139	198	142	150	5,6
France	19	18	18	18	0,0	54	95	85	44	– 48,2	101	175	158	80	– 49,4
Italia	16	16	17	17	0,0	64	84	62	66	6,5	105	137	105	110	4,8
Österreich ([1])	0	0	0	0	x	94	86	63	48	– 23,8	2	2	2	2	0,0
Portugal	1	1	1	1	0,0	79	79	76	76	0,0	5	5	5	5	0,0
			65	65											
B. *Citrus fruit*															
B.1. All citrus fruit															
EU-15	544	548	552	544	– 1,4	160	157	190	171	– 10,4	8 718	8 583	10 508	9 282	– 11,7
Elláda	58	58	58	58	0,0	180	214	211	175	– 17,1	1 048	1 236	1 215	1 006	– 17,2
España	272	276	280	272	– 2,9	175	153	208	171	– 17,8	4 768	4 226	5 811	5 019	– 13,6
France	3	3	3	3	0,0	108	84	88	94	6,8	31	26	27	29	7,4
Italia	185	184	184	185	0,5	141	156	173	159	– 8,1	2 608	2 865	3 190	2 922	– 8,4
Portugal	26	27	27	26	– 3,7	100	87	99	114	15,2	263	230	265	306	15,5
B.2. Oranges															
EU-15	306	304	304	304	0,0	170	169	197	177	– 10,0	5 203	5 131	5 994	5 393	– 10,0
Elláda	39	39	39	39	0,0	209	205	247	198	– 19,8	823	979	965	769	– 20,3
España	134	134	133	134	0,8	192	164	212	182	– 14,2	2 573	2 201	2 819	2 443	– 13,3
France	0	0	0	0	x	160	165	169	160	– 5,3	1	1	1	1	0,0
Italia	112	110	111	110	– 0,9	143	160	179	166	– 7,3	1 597	1 771	1 996	1 826	– 8,5
Portugal	20	21	21	21	0,0	102	87	101	121	19,8	209	179	213	254	19,2

B.3. Lemons															
EU-15	94	94	94	99	5,3	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	– 10,0
Elláda	12	12	12	12	0,0	117	132	128	127	– 0,8	142	161	153	152	– 0,7
España	42	43	44	47	6,8	108	113	218	162	– 25,7	457	484	949	767	– 19,2
France	0	0	0	0	x	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	– 10,0
Italia	38	38	37	39	5,4	143	162	164	157	– 4,3	543	608	614	610	– 0,7
Portugal	1	1	1	1	0,0	86	69	77	77	0,0	11	9	10	10	0,0
B.4. Mandarins															
EU-15	36	38	38	39	2,6	133	139	156	125	– 19,4	480	530	591	489	– 17,3
Elláda	3	3	3	3	0,0	103	111	105	86	– 18,1	29	30	29	24	– 17,2
España	17	19	19	21	10,5	140	154	178	141	– 20,8	244	292	341	292	– 14,4
France	0	0	0	0	x	:	:	:	:	– 10,0	0	0	0	0	– 10,0
Italia	12	11	11	10	– 9,1	139	146	157	130	– 17,2	165	167	179	131	– 26,8
Portugal	4	5	5	5	0,0	98	92	92	92	0,0	42	41	42	42	0,0
B.5. Clementines															
EU-15	87	91	95	101	6,3	171	146	186	150	– 19,6	1 491	1 325	1 766	1 510	– 14,5
Elláda	3	3	3	3	0,0	125	161	167	153	– 8,4	38	48	50	45	– 10,0
España	61	63	67	72	7,5	188	151	195	152	– 22,1	1 139	954	1 309	1 105	– 15,6
France	2	3	3	3	0,0	115	84	91	89	– 2,2	27	21	23	22	– 4,3
Italia	22	22	22	23	4,5	113	136	172	148	– 14,0	286	302	384	338	– 12,0
B.6. Satsumas															
EU-15	14	15	15	16	6,7	221	175	231	191	– 17,6	309	263	347	305	– 12,1
Elláda	0	0	0	0	x	181	192	208	191	– 8,2	5	5	5	4	– 20,0
España	14	15	15	16	6,7	210	174	230	188	– 18,3	304	258	342	301	– 12,0
B.7. Other citrus fruits															
EU-15	3	3	3	3	0,0	130	120	147	130	– 11,4	39	36	44	39	– 11,4
Elláda	0	0	0	0	x	116	116	128	122	– 4,7	2	2	2	2	0,0
España	1	1	1	1	0,0	155	150	218	167	– 23,4	21	18	26	22	– 15,4
Italia	2	2	2	2	0,0	93	93	99	96	– 3,0	16	16	16	15	– 6,3

4.5.1.1. *(cont.)*

	Area					Yield					Harvested production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
B.8. Melons															
EU-15	95	98	98	101	3,1	202	210	211	215	2,0	1 921	2 058	2 064	2 169	5,1
Elláda	7	8	8	8	0,0	209	209	209	215	2,9	152	164	163	161	– 1,2
España	42	43	44	43	– 2,3	204	223	225	230	2,2	860	968	985	993	0,8
France	18	18	17	18	5,9	182	179	165	185	12,1	329	315	279	325	16,5
Italia	22	22	23	25	8,7	214	225	223	229	2,7	467	491	521	571	9,6
Portugal	6	7	6	7	16,7	193	177	182	180	– 1,1	113	120	116	119	2,6
B.9. Water melons															
EU-15	59	58	58	58	0,0	342	351	336	361	7,3	2 020	2 034	1 951	2 094	7,3
Elláda	16	17	16	16	0,0	384	412	396	396	0,0	623	720	626	614	– 1,9
España	22	20	20	22	10,0	334	325	333	377	13,2	730	654	673	816	21,2
France	0	0	0	0	x	273	299	295	315	6,8	9	10	8	9	12,5
Italia	19	19	20	18	– 10,0	310	318	296	343	15,9	602	592	590	600	1,7
Portugal	2	2	2	2	0,0	315	336	308	310	0,6	56	58	54	55	1,9
C. *Vegetables*															
C.1. All vegetables															
EU-15	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	51 279	53 973	53 771	:	x
Belgique/België	56	52	51	53	3,9	293	289	305	298	– 2,3	1 643	1 498	1 561	1 572	0,7
Danmark	14	6	6	6	0,0	128	344	344	344	0,0	184	213	213	213	0,0
Deutschland	84	153	153	154	0,7	393	241	230	233	1,3	3 294	3 690	3 510	3 595	2,4
Elláda	133	134	132	133	0,8	310	311	310	308	– 0,6	4 116	4 167	4 106	4 105	0,0
España	391	390	391	397	1,5	264	286	296	295	– 0,3	10 300	11 134	11 575	11 707	1,1
France	325	321	314	316	0,6	240	244	246	254	3,3	7 796	7 842	7 728	8 026	3,9
Ireland	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	349	346	340	340	0,0
Italia	574	:	:	:	x	242	:	:	:	x	13 917	15 085	15 022	:	x
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	x	695	696	804	554	– 31,1	7	6	6	6	0,0
Nederland	75	76	70	78	11,4	507	498	550	:	x	3 821	3 779	3 849	:	x
Österreich	12	12	13	:	x	329	329	353	:	x	395	395	459	427	– 7,0
Portugal	68	70	68	66	– 2,9	315	332	302	335	10,9	2 134	2 310	2 052	2 199	7,2
Suomi/Finland	10	11	10	9	– 10,0	236	219	252	222	– 11,9	235	230	259	210	– 18,9
Sverige	6	7	7	7	0,0	332	349	359	370	3,1	215	230	237	244	3,0
United Kingdom	149	147	137	135	– 1,5	193	207	208	:	x	2 873	3 048	2 854	:	x

C.2. Cauliflowers															
EU-15	140	140	133	130	– 2,3	159	160	168	166	– 1,3	2 219	2 239	2 239	2 160	– 3,5
Belgique/België	5	5	5	5	0,0	179	174	173	180	4,0	94	90	92	96	4,3
Danmark	1	1	1	1	0,0	105	93	93	93	0,0	9	7	7	7	0,0
Deutschland	6	6	6	6	0,0	262	270	267	267	0,0	156	163	156	157	0,6
Elláda	3	4	3	3	0,0	192	190	191	194	1,6	64	71	65	64	– 1,5
España	15	17	17	17	0,0	196	213	202	203	0,5	285	358	351	353	0,6
France	46	43	41	40	– 2,4	122	129	122	121	– 0,8	558	526	534	489	– 8,4
Ireland	0	0	0	0	x	:	:	:	:	x	10	10	9	9	0,0
Italia	34	36	35	32	– 8,6	186	176	186	202	8,6	628	626	657	648	– 1,4
Nederland	3	3	3	3	0,0	247	196	196	107	– 45,4	65	57	55	34	– 38,2
Österreich	0	0	0	0	x	251	225	285	203	– 28,8	9	8	11	8	– 27,3
Portugal	2	2	1	2	100,0	200	200	193	190	– 1,6	30	30	28	29	3,6
Suomi/Finland	1	0	0	0	x	96	88	96	92	– 4,2	5	4	5	4	– 20,0
Sverige	0	0	0	0	x	136	170	221	186	– 15,8	5	6	8	6	– 25,0
United Kingdom	24	23	21	21	0,0	124	125	127	121	– 4,7	301	283	261	256	– 1,9
C.3. Tomatoes															
EU-15	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	12 969	14 636	13 709	15 113	10,2
Belgique/België	1	1	1	1	0,0	3 888	3 324	3 363	3 482	3,6	343	286	303	315	4,0
Danmark	0	0	0	0	x	3 793	3 751	3 751	3 751	0,0	21	19	19	19	0,0
Deutschland	0	0	0	0	x	783	934	939	1 067	13,6	27	38	36	42	16,7
Elláda	38	37	38	39	2,6	515	518	523	512	– 2,0	1 977	1 933	1 986	1 978	– 0,4
España	55	57	58	61	5,2	514	585	582	588	1,1	2 841	3 326	3 360	3 560	6,0
France	10	9	9	9	0,0	829	835	870	974	12,0	804	774	805	883	9,7
Ireland	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	8	7	7	7	0,0
Italia	115	124	115	124	7,8	450	528	484	525	8,6	5 173	6 528	5 555	6 526	17,5
Nederland	1	1	1	1	0,0	4 924	4 535	4 408	3 787	– 14,1	601	480	510	495	– 2,9
Österreich	0	0	0	0	x	1 120	1 055	1 049	1 242	18,4	25	19	18	19	5,6
Portugal	18	19	19	19	0,0	551	556	495	578	16,8	986	1 058	942	1 106	17,4
Suomi/Finland	0	0	0	0	x	2 585	2 789	2 751	2 643	– 3,9	31	33	33	32	– 3,0
Sverige	0	0	0	0	x	2 951	3 139	3 431	3 375	– 1,6	19	18	20	25	25,0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	x	3 183	3 432	3 688	4 058	10,0	113	117	115	106	– 7,8
C.4. Aubergines															
EU-15	18	20	17	20	17,6	328	294	381	321	– 15,9	591	588	648	641	– 1,1
Elláda	3	3	3	3	0,0	317	297	305	289	– 5,2	96	80	89	84	– 5,6
España	3	4	4	4	0,0	379	359	350	362	3,4	131	134	147	137	– 6,8
France	1	1	1	1	0,0	307	332	330	366	10,9	26	24	23	24	4,3
Italia	10	13	11	12	9,1	292	248	324	300	– 7,4	302	310	362	359	– 0,8
Nederland	0	0	0	0	x	3 971	3 724	3 701	4 458	20,5	35	37	36	37	2,8

([1]) Apple production statistics for Germany and Austria no longer cover scattered trees (Steuobst).

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.5.3.1. Intra-EU trade and external trade in fresh fruit and vegetables ([3])

EU-15
(1 000 t)

			1995	1996	1997	1998	% TAV 1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Intra-EU trade ([1]) ([3])	Vegetables	Total	6 190	6 597	7 104	7 045	- 0,8
	of which:	Cauliflowers	283	351	357	370	3,7
		Tomatoes	1 206	1 273	1 727	1 601	- 7,3
		Cucumbers	611	656	684	652	- 4,7
	Fruits ([2])	Total	5 518	5 674	5 767	5 692	- 1,3
	of which:	Apples	1 682	1 642	1 566	1 569	0,2
		Pears	463	505	563	514	- 8,7
		Peaches and nectarines	556	639	581	588	1,1
	Citrus fruit	Total	3 046	2 990	3 193	3 309	3,6
	of which:	Oranges	1 434	1 378	1 417	1 480	4,4
		Lemons	369	368	421	448	6,2
		Clementines	794	755	821	813	- 0,9
Imports ([4]) ([5])	Vegetables	Total	1 129	1 119	677	885	30,7
	of which:	Cauliflowers	1	0	1	1	- 38,4
		Tomatoes	484	510	161	191	18,8
		Cucumbers	56	36	11	12	7,6
	Fruits ([2])	Total	2 659	2 824	2 853	2 692	- 5,6
	of which:	Apples	695	656	622	612	- 1,6
		Pears	269	248	266	276	3,8
		Peaches and nectarines	13	15	16	13	- 16,3
	Citrus fruit	Total	1 748	1 979	1 757	1 721	- 2,0
	of which:	Oranges	866	982	858	860	0,3
		Lemons	181	203	150	140	- 6,7
		Clementines	109	141	132	101	- 22,9
Exports ([4])	Vegetables	Total	891	932	1 282	1 167	- 9,0
	of which:	Cauliflowers	30	34	40	38	- 3,8
		Tomatoes	245	235	315	270	- 14,3
		Cucumbers	45	54	65	60	- 8,4
	Fruits ([2])	Total	1 024	1 238	1 234	1 031	- 16,5
	of which:	Apples	425	479	425	380	- 10,6
		Pears	83	117	163	92	- 43,7
		Peaches and nectarines	99	139	101	98	- 2,7
	Citrus fruit	Total	1 059	1 023	1 186	1 156	- 2,5
	of which:	Oranges	630	541	564	541	- 4,0
		Lemons	179	193	247	233	- 5,7
		Clementines	160	176	240	264	9,9

([1]) Based on entries.
([2]) Not including citrus fruit.
([3]) Including the Canary Islands from 1997.
([4]) Including trade with the Canary Islands up to 1996 inclusive.
([5]) Quantity (tonnes) of Canary Island tomatoes sold in EU-15: 1995 (334 452); 1996 (379 794).

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.5.5.1. Producer prices of certain types of fruit and vegetables

		ECU/100 kg				% TAV
		1995/96	1996/97	1997/98 (3)	1998/99	1998/99 / 1997/98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Apples 'Golden Delicious'	Belgique/België	34,69	37,66	40,49	34,04	– 15,9
	Danmark	41	30,00	:	28,04	x
	Deutschland	46,36	38,10	36,46	36,97	1,4
	Elláda	54,9	46,63	47,62	50,10	5,2
	España	30,28	26,99	27,37	38,92	42,2
	France	36,98	42,53	35,81	44,56	24,4
	Ireland	:	42,80	:	:	x
	Italia	37,82	33,77	29,00	32,30	11,4
	Nederland	41,24	42,89	37,33	35,22	– 5,7
	Österreich	26,42	23,02	14,99	20,14	34,4
	Portugal	38,8	38,65	32,96	53,64	62,7
	Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	x
	Sverige	:	:	:	:	x
Pears	Belgique/België	51,69	46,70	56,28	52,94	– 5,9
	Danmark	34,99	44,00	46,55	46,23	– 0,7
	Deutschland	44,94	47,54	54,73	51,35	– 6,2
	Elláda	87,98	64,44	61,62	76,35	23,9
	España	49,38	32,50	40,60	48,18	18,7
	France	45,4	47,52	58,23	60,51	3,9
	Italia	46,13	37,01	67,17	47,81	– 28,8
	Nederland	58,68	56,24	63,65	44,99	– 29,3
	Österreich	:	:	:	:	x
	Portugal	56,54	46,95	27,10	105,00	287,5
	Sverige	:	:	:	:	x
	United Kingdom	38,36	42,71	55,16	48,54	– 12,0
Peaches	Elláda	44,52	40,55	65,69	51,26	– 22,0
	España	53,77	48,95	48,82	83,33	70,7
	France	72,76	77,48	71,13	114,12	60,4
	Italia	70,84	52,11	65,36	79,75	22,0
	Portugal	49,28	63,36	39,00	74,76	91,7

Nectarines	España	75,90	69,11	56,66	73,20	29,2
	France	97,93	91,57	93,55	114,03	21,9
	Italia	96,63	79,17	96,37	103,46	7,4
	Portugal	66,73	81,21	41,97	90,89	116,6
Apricots	Elláda	86,48	65,99	94,59	87,77	– 7,2
	España	62,02	61,67	73,01	98,83	35,4
	France	114,73	75,03	73,83	127,15	72,2
	Italia	94,58	92,98	72,95	58,26	– 20,1
	Portugal	52,26	113,04	44,68	72,27	61,8
Table grapes	Elláda	58,8	84,30	117,65	59,38	– 49,5
	España	67,88	59,90	64,60	78,42	21,4
	France	88,4	74,21	103,28	78,83	– 23,7
	Italia	42,33	36,33	38,36	35,46	– 7,6
	Portugal	49,96	54,38	58,54	85,70	46,4
Water melons	Elláda	:	:	:	8,90	x
	España	:	:	16,14	16,23	0,5
	France	:	:	:	:	x
	Italia	:	:	25,01	:	x
	Portugal	:	:	:	5,54	x
Melons	Elláda	:	:	:	30,78	x
	España	:	:	34,74	35,36	1,8
	France	:	:	:	x	
	Italia	:	:	36,58	32,25	– 11,8
	Portugal	:	:	:	32,41	x
Strawberries	Elláda	:	:	:	:	x
	España	:	:	108,957	167,64	53,9
	France	:	:	:	:	x
	Italia	:	:	:	:	x
	Portugal	:	:	:	149,82	x

4.5.5.1 *(cont.)*

		ECU/100 kg				% TAV
		1995/96	1996/97	1997/98 (³)	1998/99	1998/99 / 1997/98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Citrus fruit:						
Oranges	Elláda	36,22	25,51	27,21	26,73	- 1,8
	España	39,31	38,35	33,37	39,19	17,4
	Italia	38,36	32,87	26,93	43,61	61,9
	Portugal	35,18	33,38	28,58	35,64	24,7
Mandarins	Elláda	34,23	31,66	34,31	39,35	14,7
	España	76,33	70,18	56,23	65,67	16,8
	Italia	45,14	40,01	39,57	44,69	12,9
	Portugal	40,63	49,73	37,52	69,24	84,6
Lemons	Elláda	35,59	38,11	35,70	31,17	- 12,7
	España	67,27	63,46	44,02	47,34	7,5
	Italia	38,08	36,01	34,04	36,50	7,2
	Portugal	29,42	40,99	27,25	33,71	23,7
Clementines	Elláda	57,9	47,85	40,45	51,40	27,1
	España	58,12	62,85	45,60	54,86	20,3
	France	50,12	53,73	58,13	54,49	- 6,3
	Italia	:	:	37,29	:	x
	Portugal	36,69	38,78	25,43	47,24	85,8
Satsumas	España	41,25	44,50	33,24	41,46	24,7
	Portugal	34,05	25,23	:	54,14	x
Cauliflowers	Belgique/België	87,86	59,07	63,45	113,39	78,7
	Danmark	49,24	49,92	62,93	44,11	- 29,9
	Deutschland	34,89	29,57	33,18	24,55	- 26,0
	Elláda	47,19	35,67	42,97	23,32	- 45,7
	España	24,78	21,39	28,39	26,77	- 5,7
	France	31,77	24,54	25,88	24,37	- 5,8
	Ireland	54,76	42,52	41,64	43,59	4,7
	Italia	28,67	21,50	30,55	51,93	70,0
	Nederland	66,66	55,12	68,13	67,99	- 0,2
	Österreich	:	26,25	33,17	22,27	- 32,9
	Portugal	46,51	30,95	38,67	23,88	- 38,2

	Suomi/Finland	:	:	86,60	113,03	30,5
	Sverige	:	45,78	54,06	45,34	– 16,1
	United Kingdom	28,28	23,95	37,14	30,97	– 16,6
'Round' tomatoes	Belgique/België (1)	47,27	65,24	98,74	68,76	– 30,4
	Danmark (1)	60,8	92,25	81,57	111,31	36,5
	Deutschland (2)	52,95	58,30	59,09	82,46	39,5
	Elláda (2)	39,44	35,50	51,68	43,03	– 16,7
	España (2)	36,85	35,55	45,84	57,19	24,8
	France (2)	46,3	63,17	60,18	83,62	39,0
	Ireland (1)	54,63	84,58	79,60	80,32	0,9
	Italia (2)	21,56	31,22	30,17	29,29	– 2,9
	Nederland (1)	49,07	69,03	:		x
	Österreich (1)	:	:	48,42	43,03	– 11,1
	Portugal (2)	22,68	22,14	37,65	43,94	16,7
	Suomi/Finland (1)	:	:	90,86	135,18	48,8
	Sverige (1)	:	:	100,18	128,77	28,5
	United Kingdom (1)	58,75	69,27	60,43	61,41	1,6
Auberginen	España	35,51	28,56	35,25	45,17	28,1
	France	84,4	78,73	95,42	107,67	12,8
	Italia	:	:	21,54	35,89	66,6
	Nederland	80,64	89,61	:	134,45	x
	Portugal	81,65	68,90	60,45	61,90	2,4

(1) Tomatoes grown under glass.
(2) Open-grown tomatoes.
(3) Change in marketing years from 1997/98 (Annex I to Commission Regulation (EC) No 659/97).

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.5.6.1. Quantities of fruit and vegetables bought in

		1 000 kg				% of harvested production	
		1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99 (p)	1997/98	1998/99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Apples	EU-15	220 580	357 918	389 094	269 869	:	:
	Belgique/België	203	5 242	4 842	12 864	1,3	3,2
	Danmark	0	0	0	:	:	:
	Deutschland	380	4 493	1 867	7 281	0,2	0,7
	Elláda	80 655	137 783	52 571	41 447	18,0	12,5
	España	38 993	112 624	80 853	35 197	8,8	5,0
	France	94 080	78 689	189 045	108 061	9,3	6,1
	Ireland	287	235	34	:	0,4	:
	Italia	2 706	8 948	52 407	39 609	2,9	2,1
	Nederland	392	6 015	1 626	25 000	0,4	4,8
	Portugal	1 853	1 619	5 787	32	2,0	0,0
	United Kingdom	1 031	2 270	62	378	0,1	0,2
Pears	EU-15	54 151	183 283	89 869	66 951	:	:
	Belgique/België	2 469	2 414	1 099	967	0,9	0,6
	Deutschland	55	92	0	20	:	0,0
	Elláda	523	1 404	223	702	0,4	1,0
	España	13 638	99 200	53 534	24 968	7,1	4,2
	France	22 858	44 498	12 050	6 808	4,7	2,8
	Ireland	0	0	38	:	:	:
	Italia	5 821	31 157	10 315	32 337	1,6	5,0
	Nederland	4 266	1 003	249	565	0,2	0,4
	Portugal	1 578	1 506	10 006	5	5,8	0,0
	United Kingdom	2 943	2 009	2 355	579	9,8	2,4
Peaches	EU-15	229 009	530 887	91 935	16 766	:	:
	Deutschland	0	146	0	0	:	:
	Elláda	169 162	312 587	7 477	2 588	2,8	0,6
	España	3 006	63 460	35 658	6 398	3,8	0,7
	France	39 840	55 994	37 117	3 828	12,7	1,8
	Italia	16 583	97 543	9 731	3 952	1,2	0,4
	Portugal	418	1 157	1 952	:	2,1	:
Nectarines	EU-15	71 110	246 892	72 158	27 280	:	:
	Elláda	27 347	87 636	1 914	1 942	6,4	2,8
	España	1 616	16 014	17 905	9 814	:	61,3
	France	19 577	54 994	38 487	6 974	22,0	5,3
	Italia	22 570	87 909	13 852	8 550	4,1	2,1
	Portugal	0	339	0	:	:	:

Table grapes	EU-15	2 058	12 921	934	61	:	:
	Elláda	1 613	5 309	801	:	0,3	:
	España	0	1 830	119	35	0,0	0,0
	France	91	5 782	14	26	0,0	0,0
	Italia	354	0	0	:	:	:
Apricots	EU-15	3 218	20 030	16 946	5 769	:	:
	Elláda	5	10	0	:	:	:
	España	3 121	17 029	14 789	5 575	10,4	3,7
	France	88	2 945	1 940	186	1,2	0,2
	Italia	4	46	217	8	0,2	0,0
Oranges	EU-15	184 718	122 515	143 800	76 780	:	:
	Elláda	80 983	95 077	42 136	20 529	4,4	2,7
	España	19 483	15 219	61 711	40 424	2,2	1,7
	France	752	589	246	79	24,6	8,1
	Italia	82 293	11 630	39 703	15 240	2,0	0,8
	Portugal	1 207	0	4	508	0,0	0,2
Mandarins	EU-15	4 943	4 386	1 836	972	:	:
	Elláda	1 432	2 824	655	573	2,3	2,4
	España	0	0	514	39	0,2	0,0
	Italia	3 324	1 562	487	332	0,3	0,3
	Portugal	187	0	180	28	0,4	0,1
Lemons	EU-15	4 588	4 118	7 866	31 081	:	:
	Elláda	24	948	35	:	0,0	:
	España	4 209	2 837	7 321	30 765	0,8	4,0
	France	5	38	0	3	:	:
	Italia	179	75	149	:	0,0	:
	Portugal	171	220	361	313	3,6	3,1
Clementines	EU-15	52 698	8 363	66 393	38 726	:	:
	Elláda	42	226	2	:	0,0	:
	España	41 793	5 160	63 293	36 312	4,8	3,3
	France	2 648	2 623	683	2 322	3,0	10,6
	Italia	7 844	354	1 249	:	0,3	:
	Portugal	371	0	1 166	92	:	:

4.5.6.1. *(cont.)*

		1 000 kg				% of harvested production	
		1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99 (p)	1997/98	1998/99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Satsumas	EU-15	1 210	1 050	4 033	3 343	:	:
	Elláda	0	0	0	0	:	:
	España	1 210	1 050	4 033	3 343	1,2	1,1
Cauliflowers	EU-15	132 023	193 893	167 422	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	0	1 463	1 418	1 797	1,5	1,9
	Deutschland	10 880	17 934	8 046	3 966	5,2	2,5
	Elláda	44	0	0	0	:	:
	España	11 702	22 865	14 754	11 190	4,2	3,2
	France	70 271	105 389	69 195	33 231	13,0	6,8
	Ireland	77	232	11	31	0,1	0,3
	Italia	34 165	32 499	43 616	38 263	6,6	5,9
	Portugal	10	88	20	71	0,1	0,2
	United Kingdom	4 874	13 423	30 362	26 359	11,6	10,3
Tomatoes	EU-15	67 025	122 607	239 316	193 198	:	:
	Belgique/België	0	403	810	1 304	0,3	0,4
	Deutschland	191	190	0	3	:	0,0
	Elláda	794	1 100	36	185	0,0	0,0
	España	40 844	48 592	213 343	178 001	6,4	5,0
	France	14 351	9 326	2 865	4 238	0,4	0,5
	Ireland	211	91	34	45	0,5	0,2
	Italia	234	60 919	22 148	8 911	0,4	0,1
	Nederland	8 591	1 444	0	50	:	0,0
	Portugal	1 809	542	80	461	0,0	0,0
	United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	:	:
Aubergines	EU-15	5 336	11 499	4 034	1 577	:	:
	Elláda	380	31	0	0	:	:
	España	459	290	831	1 570	0,6	1,1
	France	228	522	0	7	0,1	0,0
	Italia	4 269	10 653	3 203	0	0,9	:
	Portugal	0	3	0	0	:	:

Melons	EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Elláda	:	:	10 180	20 246	1,0	2,0
	France	:	:	72	523	0,0	0,2
	Italia	:	:	422	927	0,1	0,2
Water melons	EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:
	España	:	:	6 164	10 398	0,9	1,3
	France	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Italia	:	:	625	288	0,1	0,0

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.6.1.1. Area under vines, yield and production of wine and must

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	hl/ha				% TAV	1 000 hl				% TAV
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1997/98 / 1996/97	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1997/98 / 1996/97	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98(p)	1997/98 / 1996/97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EU-15**	3 394	3 351	3 327	3 283	– 1,3	45,8	45,3	50,8	47,7	– 6,1	155 495	151 767	169 129	156 671	– 7,4
Belgique/België	0	0	0	0	x	:	:	:	:	x	2	2	2	2	x
Deutschland	106	106	102	102	0,0	98,2	78,9	85,1	82,3	– 3,3	10 406	8 361	8 678	8 394	– 3,3
Elláda (¹)	54	54	53	52	– 1,9	56,5	71,8	77,5	76,5	– 1,2	3 051	3 875	4 105	3 980	– 3,0
España	1 189	1 154	1 134	1 123	– 1,0	17,3	17,4	26,9	29,0	7,9	20 574	20 045	31 000	32 608	5,2
France (¹)	869	877	887	862	– 2,8	61,4	62,0	64,3	62,1	– 3,4	53 325	54 354	57 047	53 562	– 6,1
Italia	866	851	842	837	– 0,6	67,9	65,5	66,9	59,9	– 10,5	58 776	55 702	56 321	50 117	– 11,0
Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	0,0	175,0	150,0	128,0	75,0	– 41,4	175	150	128	75	– 41,4
Österreich**	49	49	49	48	– 2,0	54,0	43,6	43,1	37,5	– 12,8	2 647	2 134	2 110	1 802	– 14,6
Portugal	259	258	258	257	– 0,4	25,2	27,6	37,6	23,8	– 36,6	6 521	7 131	9 712	6 124	– 36,9
United Kingdom	1	1	1	1	x	18,0	13,0	26,0	7,0	– 73,1	18	13	26	7	– 73,1

(¹) Area in production.

Sources: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.6.3.1. **Trade ([1]) in wine and share in world trade**

(1000 hl)

	Imports					Exports					% of world trade
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	(1997)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
EU-15	32 665	32 984	36 372	38 953	7,1	41 118	39 571	45 337	48 715	7,5	70,6
BLEU/UEBL	2 315	2 318	2 430	2 522	3,8	332	197	228	236	3,5	0,4
Danmark	1 374	1 485	1 630	1 680	3,1	44	45	93	109	17,2	0,1
Deutschland	9 821	10 783	11 648	11 782	1,2	2 431	2 469	2 315	2 227	– 3,8	3,6
Elláda	36	40	45	48	6,7	594	485	461	693	50,3	0,7
España	2 433	1 111	126	830	558,7	6 482	6 964	9 166	10 361	13,0	14,3
France	6 109	5 080	5 641	5 571	– 1,2	11 451	12 958	15 247	16 406	7,6	23,7
Ireland	162	267	235	294	25,1	7	6	5	22	340,0	:
Italia	289	292	1 160	1 072	– 7,6	17 778	13 939	14 525	15 570	7,2	22,6
Nederland	2 051	2 175	2 493	2 795	12,1	99	126	233	278	19,3	0,4
Österreich	5	321	637	630	– 1,1	140	215	200	231	15,5	0,3
Portugal	787	516	454	1 493	228,9	1 636	1 947	2 491	2 247	– 9,8	3,9
Suomi/Finland	280	264	307	349	13,7	2	2	1	2	100,0	:
Sverige	877	1 135	1 092	1 141	4,5	3	3	18	21	16,7	:
United Kingdom	6 126	7 197	8 474	8 745	3,2	119	215	354	313	– 11,6	0,6

([1]) Intra and extra.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat) and OIV.

4.6.4.1. **Supply balance — wine**

EU-15

	1 000 hl				% TAV
	1994/95 ([2])	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98(p)	1997/98 1996/97
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Total wine					
Usable production	155 423	154 696	169 323	156 671	- 7,5
Change in stocks	- 3 249	2 407	6 527	- 2 707	- 141,5
Imports	3 862	6 676	5 725	6 169	7,8
Exports	12 498	9 663	13 720	14 187	3,4
Intra-EU trade	31 346	29 996	29 296	33 543	14,5
Internal uses:	147 461	146 373	154 801	151 360	- 2,2
— losses — production	100	797	674	628	- 6,8
— marketing	210	248	421	383	- 9,0
— processing	21 816	15 547	25 559	24 308	- 4,9
— human consumption	124 588	129 781	128 147	126 041	- 1,6
Human consumption (l/head)	35,9	35,2	34,7	33,6	- 3,2
Self-sufficiency (%)	112,0	108,0	122,0	116,0	- 4,9
2. Quality wines produced in specified regions (total)					
Usable production	55 119	57 818	63 204	62 115	- 1,7
Internal uses	52 950	53 728	54 955	54 470	- 0,9
3. Table wines (total)					
Usable production	86 809	85 180	95 750	85 730	- 10,5
Internal uses of which:	78 778	75 701	83 547	81 525	- 2,4
— human consumption	67 581	67 898	66 810	64 850	- 2,9
— Community distillation ([1])	7 226	3 675	12 446	12 469	0,2

([1]) Excluding distillation for the production of wine spirits bearing a designation of origin and national distillation operations.
([2]) EU-12.

Sources: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

4.6.5.1. Producer prices (1) for table wines

	ECU				% TAV
	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1998/99 / 1997/98
1	2	3	4	5	6
Type R I: Red, 10 to 12°, % vol./hl					
Elláda	:	:	:	:	x
Heraklion	:	:	:	:	x
Patras	:	:	:	:	x
España	4,482	3,816	4,654	:	x
Requena	4,482	3,935	4,654	:	x
Reus	:	3,342	:	:	x
Villafranca del Bierzo	:	:	:	:	x
France	4,181	4,003	3,935	4,514	14,7
Bastia	4,157	4,179	4,439	4,378	– 1,4
Béziers	4,142	3,971	3,866	4,424	14,4
Montpellier	4,212	4,022	3,959	4,501	13,7
Narbonne	4,202	4,084	4,005	4,652	16,2
Nimes	4,197	3,992	3,979	4,569	14,8
Perpignan	4,074	3,906	3,765	4,446	18,1
Italia	5,270	4,096	4,605	4,271	– 7,3
Asti	:	:	:	:	x
Firenze	:	:	:	:	x
Lecce	:	:	3,148	3,587	13,9
Pescara	:	4,023	4,185	3,901	– 6,8
Reggio Emilia	5,930	4,851	4,638	4,518	– 2,6
Treviso	4,736	3,752	4,099	3,735	– 8,9
Verona (local wines)	5,499	4,446	5,029	4,454	– 11,4
EU	4,237	4,014	4,030	4,464	10,8
Type R II: Red, 12,5 to 15°, % vol./hl					
Elláda	:	:	:	:	x
Heraklion	:	:	:	:	x
Patras	:	:	:	:	x
España	4,457	3,934	3,901	4,290	10,0
Calatayud	:	:	:	:	x
Falset	4,296	4,067	4,216	4,435	5,2
Jumilla	3,822	3,775	3,680	:	x
Navalcarnero	3,983	3,337	3,450	3,921	13,7
Requena	:	3,935	:	:	x
Toro	:	:	:	:	x
Villena	5,110	3,724	4,061	4,514	11,2
France	4,006	3,730	3,889	4,628	19,0
Bastia	4,006	3,730	3,889	4,628	19,0
Brignoles	:	:	:	:	x
Italia	3,902	3,204	3,614	3,561	– 1,5
Bari	3,748	3,131	3,493	3,546	1,5
Barletta	3,766	3,138	3,377	3,283	– 2,8
Cagliari	5,200	4,302	6,445	4,958	– 23,1
Lecce	:	:	3,573	3,702	3,6
Taranto	:	:	:	:	x
EU	4,092	3,484	3,695	4,021	8,8

Type R III: Red, Portuguese type, hl					
Deutschland	118,254	125,877	68,098	:	x
Rheinpfalz-Rheinhessen (Hügelland)	118,254	125,877	68,098	:	x
EU	118,254	125,877	68,098	:	x
Type A I: White, 10 to 13° % vol./hl					
Elláda	:	3,780	:	:	x
Athens	:	:	:	:	x
Heraklion	:	3,780	:	:	x
Patras	:	:	:	:	x
España	3,343	2,264	2,030	2,747	35,3
Alcazàr de San Juan	2,729	2,164	2,032	2,764	36,0
Almendralejo	2,918	2,264	1,991	2,704	35,8
Medina del Campo	5,303	3,935	3,854	3,791	– 1,6
Ribadavia	:	:	:	:	x
Villafranca del Penedés	2,542	:	:	2,845	x
Villar del Arzobispo	:	:	:	:	x
Villarrobledo	3,176	2,392	2,210	2,815	27,4
France	:	:	:	:	x
Bordeaux	:	:	:	:	x
Nantes	:	:	:	:	x
Italia	3,602	2,843	2,976	2,772	– 6,9
Bari	3,302	2,450	2,533	2,324	– 8,3
Cagliari	3,535	2,662	3,800	3,055	– 19,6
Chieti	3,363	2,398	2,681	:	x
Ravenna (Lugo, Faenza)	3,770	2,904	2,924	2,766	– 5,4
Trapani (Alcamo)	2,991	2,141	2,345	2,432	3,7
Treviso	5,055	3,484	3,727	3,333	– 10,6
EU	3,522	2,671	2,736	2,767	1,1
Type A II: White, Sylvaner type, hl					
Deutschland	69,559	70,244	67,078	40,176	– 40,1
Rheinpfalz (Oberhaardt)	67,565	69,703	66,667	39,194	– 41,2
Rheinhessen (Hügelland)	71,302	71,369	68,448	44,354	– 35,2
EU	69,557	70,244	67,078	40,176	– 40,1
Type A III: White, Riesling type, hl					
Deutschland	:	70,620	:	55,446	x
Mosel/Rheingau	:	70,620	:	55,446	x
EU	:	70,620	:	55,446	x

([1]) Weighted average market prices.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture..

4.7.1.1. Area, yield and production of potatoes

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EU-15	1 499	1 539	1 392	1 373	– 1,4	298	331	345	331	– 4,1	44 624	50 887	48 063	45 446	– 5,4
Belgique/België	56	61	55	57	3,6	352	402	464	505	8,8	2 117	2 470	2 554	2 879	12,7
Danmark	42	43	39	38	– 2,6	343	389	396	366	– 7,6	1 441	1 674	1 545	1 390	– 10,0
Deutschland	315	335	304	295	– 3,0	314	390	384	376	– 2,1	9 898	13 100	11 659	11 102	– 4,8
Elláda	52	50	35	47	34,3	216	200	233	196	– 15,9	1 006	1 004	814	920	13,0
España	211	209	167	144	– 13,8	198	200	205	226	10,2	3 914	4 184	3 416	3 254	– 4,7
France	171	175	173	165	– 4,6	342	357	387	255	– 34,1	5 839	6 248	6 687	4 212	– 37,0
Ireland	21	24	18	19	5,6	306	301	262	254	– 3,1	618	733	472	482	2,1
Italia	89	92	90	90	0,0	238	222	230	249	8,3	2 095	2 048	2 067	2 243	8,5
Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	0,0	285	254	250	200	– 20,0	23	20	23	20	– 13,0
Nederland	179	185	179	179	0,0	410	436	445	451	1,3	7 340	8 081	7 973	8 072	1,2
Österreich	27	26	23	23	0,0	268	292	294	281	– 4,4	724	769	677	647	– 4,4
Portugal	96	89	77	85	10,4	150	154	141	135	– 4,3	1 439	1 370	1 083	1 147	5,9
Suomi/Finland	36	35	35	33	– 5,7	221	220	215	228	6,0	798	766	754	754	0,0
Sverige	33	35	34	33	– 2,9	328	346	357	363	1,7	1 074	1 201	1 214	1 199	– 1,2
United Kingdom	171	177	165	164	– 0,6	368	407	432	434	0,5	6 297	7 219	7 125	7 125	0,0

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.7.1.2. Area, yield and production of early potatoes

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EU-15 **	179	182	160	154	– 0,4	216	253	238	249	4,6	3 935	4 052	3 807	3 835	0,7
Belgique/België	10	11	10	10	0,0	282	348	403	377	– 6,5	310	348	403	377	– 6,5
Deutschland	22	21	18	16	– 11,1	269	358	301	298	– 0,9	564	645	541	477	– 11,8
Elláda	16	15	10	12	20,0	242	324	210	250	19,0	363	324	210	300	42,9
España	38	41	33	27	– 18,2	161	220	177	189	7,0	662	726	583	511	– 12,3
France	23	23	22	22	0,0	219	240	235	222	– 5,5	504	529	517	488	– 5,6
Italia	28	29	25	26	4,0	205	192	186	243	30,9	594	479	464	631	36,0
Österreich **	12	12	16	16	0,0	220	239	268	257	– 4,1	264	383	429	411	– 4,2
Portugal	16	16	14	15	7,1	200	210	214	207	– 3,4	320	294	300	310	3,3
United Kingdom	16	14	12	10	– 16,7	253	270	300	330	10,0	354	324	360	330	– 8,3

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.7.4.1. **Supply balance — potatoes**

EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1993/94 (1)	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1996/97 / 1995/96
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	44 371	43 357	44 975	49 849	10,8
Change in stocks	– 169	:	:	:	x
Imports	465	921	905	491	– 45,7
Exports	1 011	752	753	853	13,3
Intra-EU trade	7 738	8 372	8 161	8 580	5,1
Internal use	43 994	43 741	44 902	49 444	10,1
of which:					
– animal feed	4 095	2 579	3 344	5 297	58,4
– seed	2 856	3 267	3 360	3 049	– 9,3
– industrial use	581	730	776	1 066	37,4
– alcohol	581	730	776	1 066	37,4
– processing	8 066	6 940	7 068	8 675	22,7
– losses (market)	1 512	2 082	2 441	2 926	19,9
– human consumption	26 884	28 142	27 914	28 432	1,9
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	77,5	76,1	75,1	76,3	1,6
Self-sufficiency (%)	100,90	99,1	100,2	100,8	0,6

(1) EU-12.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.8.1.1. Area, yield and production of leaf tobacco, by groups of varieties

		Area				
		ha				% TAV
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Flue cured	EU-15	46 157	46 485	44 153	45 634	3,4
	Deutschland	1 251	1 291	1 446	1 658	14,7
	Elláda	10 435	11 482	10 435	10 435	0,0
	España	10 889	10 084	8 440	9 479	12,3
	France	3 582	3 342	3 337	3 442	3,1
	Italia	18 345	18 351	18 345	18 345	0,0
	Österreich	1	0	0	0	0,0
	Portugal	1 654	1 935	2 150	2 275	5,8
II. Light air cured	EU-15	23 522	21 617	20 817	20 146	- 3,2
	Belgique/België	25	24	23	17	- 26,1
	Deutschland	1 161	989	906	899	- 0,8
	Elláda	3 701	3 789	3 538	3 382	- 4,4
	España	1 036	1 016	913	935	2,4
	France	2 319	2 248	2 438	2 625	7,7
	Italia	14 863	13 109	12 547	11 861	- 5,5
	Österreich	146	87	90	91	1,1
	Portugal	271	355	362	336	- 7,2
III. Dark air cured	EU-15	20 896	17 991	17 281	16 871	- 2,4
	Belgique/België	339	356	322	338	5,0
	Deutschland	1 164	1 134	1 140	1 289	13,1
	España	4 371	4 130	3 860	3 945	2,2
	France	4 007	3 752	3 366	3 006	- 10,7
	Italia	11 015	8 608	8 582	8 281	- 3,5
	Österreich	-	11	11	12	9,1
IV. Fire cured	EU-15	2 875	2 870	2 986	3 066	2,7
	España	12	15	12	11	- 8,3
	Italia	2 863	2 855	2 974	3 055	2,7
V. Sun cured	EU-15	13 860	12 587	11 754	11 384	- 3,1
	Elláda	7 241	7 106	6 681	6 491	- 2,8
	Italia	6 619	5 481	5 073	4 893	- 3,5
VI, VII, VIII. Special Sun cured	EU-15	42 268	41 337	39 212	41 999	7,1
	Elláda	42 268	41 337	39 212	41 999	7,1
Raw tobacco	EU-15	149 578	142 887	136 203	139 100	2,1
	Belgique/België	364	380	345	355	2,9
	Deutschland	3 576	3 414	3 492	3 846	10,1
	Elláda	63 645	63 714	59 866	62 307	4,1
	España	16 308	15 245	13 225	14 370	8,7
	France	9 908	9 342	9 141	9 073	- 0,7
	Italia	53 705	48 404	47 521	46 435	- 2,3
	Österreich	146	98	101	103	2,0
	Portugal	1 925	2 290	2 512	2 611	3,9

NB: Classification of tobacco varieties as set out in the annex to Regulation (EEC) No 2075/92, 30.6.1992.

Source: European Commissionn Directorate-General for Agriculture.

Yield					Production				
100 kg/ha				% TAV	t				% TAV
1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
26,4	26,5	27,6	27,7	0,4	122 024	123 015	121 761	126 358	3,8
16,5	19,6	20,1	20,3	1,2	2 066	2 528	2 905	3 371	16,0
29,3	26,8	29,3	29,3	0,0	30 624	30 791	30 578	30 621	0,1
26,6	27,3	33,4	30,4	- 8,9	28 969	27 509	28 177	28 815	2,3
23,5	26,9	22,6	27,0	19,1	8 412	8 976	7 554	9 278	22,8
26,2	26,1	25,9	26,3	1,4	48 000	47 841	47 558	48 244	1,4
20,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2	0	0	0	0,0
23,9	27,8	23,2	26,5	14,2	3 951	5 370	4 989	6 029	20,8
30,1	33,4	34,6	36,3	4,9	70 804	72 290	71 988	73 087	1,5
30,4	33,8	20,4	29,4	43,9	76	81	47	50	6,4
18,7	27,5	28,0	29,0	3,5	2 176	2 718	2 540	2 608	2,7
31,7	32,6	34,6	36,6	5.5	11 732	12 346	12 255	12 364	0,9
23,7	23,8	26,5	26,4	- 0,5	2 454	2 422	2 422	2 467	1,9
29,0	30,0	27,1	29,8	9,8	6 719	6 744	6 616	7 819	18,2
31,3	35,7	37,4	39,3	0,0	46 486	46 797	46 900	46 571	- 0,7
17,9	21,5	22,8	23,3	2,3	262	187	205	212	3,4
33,2	28.0	27,7	29,6	7,0	899	995	1 003	996	- 0,7
21,1	25,3	25,0	25,9	3,3	44 003	45 446	43 277	43 656	0,9
30,4	34,2	32,3	37,2	15,2	1 032	1 218	1 040	1 258	21,0
23,7	29,1	29,0	29,9	3,0	2 762	3 295	3 304	3 848	16,5
24,3	25,6	27,0	27,2	0,9	10 640	10 586	10 413	10 743	3,2
30,4	32,0	30,7	31,9	4,1	12 170	11 998	10 328	9 597	- 7,1
15,8	21,3	21,2	22,0	3,7	17 399	18 328	18 170	18 188	0,1
x	19,1	20,0	18,3	- 8,3	-	21	22	22	0,0
23,4	22,2	22,9	22,6	- 1,5	6 733	6 384	6 846	6 921	1,1
23,3	20,0	21,7	27,3	25,9	28	30	26	30	15,4
23,4	22,3	22,9	22,6	- 1,6	6 705	6 354	6 820	6 891	1,0
19,7	21,1	22,4	24,0	7,3	27 265	26 543	26 309	27 331	3,9
21,3	21,5	22,8	23,4	2,6	15 411	15 272	15 238	15 194	- 0,3
17,9	20,6	21,8	24,8	13.7	11 854	11 271	11 071	12 137	9,6
14,8	15,3	16,5	15,4	- 7,0	62 358	63 342	64 895	64 668	- 0,3
14,8	15,3	16,5	15,4	- 7,0	62 358	63 342	64 895	64 668	- 0,3
22,3	23,6	24,6	24,6	- 0,1	333 187	337 020	335 076	342 021	2,1
30,4	34,2	31,5	36,8	16,9	1 108	1 299	1 087	1 308	20,3
19,6	25,0	25,1	25,6	2.0	7 004	8 541	8 749	9 827	12,3
18,9	19,1	20,5	19,7	- 4,0	120 125	121 751	122 966	122 847	- 0,1
25,8	26,6	31,0	29,3	- 5,7	42 091	40 547	41 038	42 055	2,5
27,6	29,7	26,8	29,4	9,8	27 301	27 718	24 498	26 694	9,0
24,3	27,0	27,5	28,4	3,5	130 444	130 591	130 519	132 031	1,2
17,9	21,2	22,5	22,7	1,1	262	208	227	234	3,1
25,2	27,8	23,9	26,9	12,8	4 850	6 365	5 992	7 025	17,2

4.8.2.1. World production of raw tobacco and production in principal exporting countries

	%				1 000 t				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	6 376,7	7 514,9	8 082,6	6 676,9	- 17,4
of which:									
— EU-15	5,2	4,5	4,1	5,1	333,2	337,0	335,1	342,0	2,1
— Turkey	3,2	3,1	2,9	4,0	204,9	229,4	235,4	266,5	13,2
— USSR/CSI	1,8	1,7	1,8	2,1	115,3	130,4	143,0	141,5	- 1,0
— Bulgaria	0,4	0,6	0,7	1,2	26,5	43,2	56,3	79,0	40,3
— Zimbabwe	3,3	2,8	2,4	3,2	209,0	207,8	192,1	212,1	10,4
— Malawi	2,0	1,9	2,0	2,1	130,7	142,3	158,8	142,3	- 10,4
— India	9,2	7,5	7,5	9,5	587,1	526,8	604,5	635,0	5,0
— Republic of South Korea	1,3	0,8	0,8	0,8	83,9	61,0	68,0	52,0	- 23,5
— USA	9,0	9,2	9,2	10,4	575,4	688,3	746,4	696,1	- 6,7
— Canada	1,2	1,1	1,0	1,0	79,3	79,3	79,3	69,3	- 12,6
— Mexico	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,9	45,4	48,2	44,3	61,4	38,6
— Indonesia	2,7	2,4	2,3	2,6	171,4	177,0	184,3	175,6	- 4,7
— Philippines	1,0	0,9	0,6	1,0	65,5	64,1	47,8	67,5	41,2
— Brazil	6,2	6,0	7,5	6,6	398,0	452,0	603,2	442,5	- 26,6
— Argentina	1,2	1,3	1,5	1,8	79,0	98,2	123,2	117,3	- 4,8
— People's Republic of China	36,3	43,0	42,9	37,8	2 317,7	3 234,0	3 466,0	2 524,5	- 27,2

Sources: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture and USDA.

4.8.3.1. EU share of world trade([1]) in raw tobacco

	Provenance or destination %	1 000 t				% TAV
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Imports	World	1 781,2	1 953,6	1 964,5	1 906,3	- 3,0
	EU-15	493,4	541,9	536,0	541,2	1,0
	(%)	27,7	27,7	27,3	28,4	x
Exports	World	1 766,6	1 993,0	2 039,7	1 914,9	- 6,1
	EU-15	283,9	219,9	168,3	178,7	6,2
	(%)	16,1	11,0	8,3	9,3	x

([1]) Excluding intra-EU trade.

Sources: European Commission (Eurostat) and '*Tobacco: World markets and trade* (USDA publication).

4.8.3.2. EU tobacco exports to third countries

EU-15

Destination	t				% of 1998 total	% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998		1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
USA	23 214	26 598	26 552	23 190	13,0	– 12,7
Russia	19 290	26 328	23 330	24 610	13,8	5,5
Switzerland	12 745	13 449	9 606	7 576	4,2	– 21,1
Romania	3 690	12 085	9 095	7 142	4,0	– 21,5
Poland	13 758	11 894	10 779	9 980	5,6	– 7,4
Ukraine	4 684	10 914	9 694	7 072	4,0	– 27,0
Tunisia	1 371	1 190	1 494	4 298	2,4	187,7
Egypt	14 039	8 572	5 663	18 839	10,5	232,7
Algeria	17 791	7 146	6 573	13 498	7,6	105,4
Japan	10 062	6 984	6 826	6 929	3,9	1,5
Hungary	80 773	4 931	5 222	3 331	1,9	– 36,2
Czech Republic	6 163	4 389	2 474	2 873	1,6	16,1
South Africa	13 877	7 425	2 787	4 116	2,3	47,7
Uruguay	565	1 316	1 984	3 214	1,8	62,0
Brazil	4 154	3 791	3 546	3 014	1,7	– 15,0
Others	60 684	66 706	46 099	38 992	21,8	– 15,4
World	283 866	219 938	168 255	178 674	100,0	6,2

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.8.3.3. **Imports and exports of raw tobacco**

EU-15
(1 000 t)

	Imports			Exports		
	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Flue cured Virginia	240,1	191,4	207,6	38,1	25,5	31,6
Light air cured Burley	66,7	63,5	73,2	21,4	24,3	28,6
Light air cured Maryland	1,2	1,2	1,1	0,3	0,1	0,6
Fire cured Kentucky	8,5	7,4	6,5	2,8	1,7	2,2
Other fire cured tobacco	8,6	8,3	10,1	0,6	0,7	1,1
Light air cured (other)	15,2	30,0	16,5	2,2	2,9	2,8
Sun cured	37,9	37,6	33,1	82,1	52,3	45,4
Dark air cured	33,4	31,7	29,5	21,6	15,6	16,3
Flue cured (other)	36,2	55,4	48,2	19,6	12,4	8,2
Other tobacco	8,8	13,2	11,7	14,2	13,1	16,6
Tobacco refuse	85,4	96,1	103,8	17,1	19,8	25,2
Total	541,9	536,0	541,2	219,9	168,3	178,7

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.9.1.1. Seed production and related aid

100 kg

Product	EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Graminacee								
Festuca pratensis Huds.	43 241	0	9 020	18 000	0	0	1 000	0
Poa pratensis L.	66 931	0	46 850	2 000	0	0	10	0
Poa Trivialis L.	2 165	0	2 160	0	0	0	5	0
Lolium per. L. (high persistence)	664 973	0	278 950	80 000	0	125	60 000	0
Lolium per. L. (new variety and others)	282 538	0	164 920	0	0	0	13 000	0
Lolium per. L. (low persistence)	240	0	240	0	0	0	0	0
Lolium multiflorum Lam.	478 772	0	64 570	165 000	0	38 400	68 000	0
Phleum pratense L.	44 126	0	1 390	8 000	0	0	0	0
Phleum bertolonii (DC)	60	0	60	0	0	0	0	0
Festuca rubra L.	287 261	0	227 900	12 000	0	0	21 000	0
Dactylis glomerata L.	38 182	0	20 800	600	0	125	14 000	0
Agrostis canina L.	15	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
Agrostis gigantea Roth.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostis stolonifera L.	170	0	170	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostis capillaris L.	411	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Festuca ovina L.	11 810	0	6 080	4 000	0	0	1 400	0
Lolium x hybridum Hausskn.	51 119	0	20 420	2 500	0	0	14 000	0
Arrhenatherum Elatius L – P	1 150	0	0	1 000	0	0	0	0
Festuca arundinacae Schreb.	47 358	0	7 350	50	0	1 200	27 000	0
Poa nemoralis L.	401	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Festololium	570	0	70	500	0	0	0	0
2. Leguminosae								
Pisum Sativum L. partim	2 080 230	0	329 190	450 000	0	0	1 000 000	0
Vicia faba L. partim	192 809	0	1 500	50 000	0	0	8 200	0
Vicia sativa L.	439 142	0	0	2 000	43 000	270 000	78 000	0
Vicia villosa roth.	8 405	0	0	800	0	6 000	50	0
Trifolium pratense L.	25 416	0	2 310	3 000	0	0	15 000	0
Trifolium repens L.	14 982	0	13 300	1 000	0	0	150	0
Trifolium repens L. gigante	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trifolium alexandrinum L.	21 851	0	0	0	600	0	0	0
Trifolium hybridum L.	74	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Trifolium incarnatum L.	11 242	0	0	500	0	0	2 900	0
Trifolium resupinatum L.	3 040	0	0	0	0	0	150	0
Medicago sativa L. (ecotypes)	23 472	0	0	0	0	21 600	0	0
Medicago sativa L. (varieties)	68 128	0	0	50	1 500	22 000	41 000	0
Medicago Lupulina L.	210	0	210	0		0	0	0
Onobrichis viciifolia scop.	391	0	0	0	0	0	40	0
Hedysarium coronarium L.	5 037	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Ceres								
Triticum spelta L.	30 065	0	0	30 000	0	0	0	0
Orysa sativa L.	36 902	0	0	0	23 000		13 902	0
— type japonica	872 438	0	0	0	0	161 001	0	0
— type indica	315 654	0	0	0	0	149 987	0	0
4. Oleagineae								
Linum usitatiss. (fibre flax)	129 900	0	13 050	200	0	41 250	35 000	0
Linum usitatiss. (seed flax)	150 760	0	60	50 000	0	3 850	14 000	0
Cannabis sativa L.	6 380	0	0	800	0	1 480	4 000	0

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1 000 ECU)

Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Finland Suomi/	Sverige	United Kingdom	ECU/100kg	EU-15
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0	0	122	115	0	8 700	6 210	74	43,59	1 885
0	0	16 431	0	0	0	1 640	0	38,52	2 578
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,88	84
0	174	196 269	0	0	430	2 940	46 085	34,90	23 208
3 688	580	50 440	0	0	0	0	49 910	25,96	7 335
0		0	0	0	0	0	0	19,20	5
46 656	9 220	69 034	675	0	275	0	16 942	21,13	10 116
0	22	35	0	0	22 800	10 850	1 029	83,56	3 687
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,96	3
0	0	17 526	0	0	20	6 810	2 005	36,83	10 580
910	0	94	90	0	20	530	1 013	52,77	2 015
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75,95	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75,95	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75,95	13
0	0	410	0	0	0	0	1	75,95	31
0	0	330	0	0	0	0	0	43,59	515
0	0	1 601	1 100	0	0	160	11 338	21,13	1 080
0	0	0	150	0	0	0	0	67,14	77
370	0	11 305	0	0	13	0	70	58,93	2 791
0	0	401	0	0	0	0	0	38,88	16
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,36	18
0	2 640	400	58 000	0	2 550	0	237 450	0,00	0
0	360	0	2 474	0	75	0	130 200	0,00	0
45 552	0	0	0	0	0	0	590	30,67	13 468
1 547	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	24,03	202
753	0	0	870	0	1 350	2 090	43	53,49	1 360
3	0	0	0	0	0	320	209	75,11	1 125
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70,76	3
21 251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,76	1 000
0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	45,89	3
7 842	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,76	514
2 890	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,76	139
1 872	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,10	519
3 523	0	0	55	0	0	0	0	36,59	2 493
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,88	7
351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,04	8
5 037	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,47	184
	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	14,37	432
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,00	0
710 434	0	0	0	1 003	0	0	0	14,85	12 956
165 667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,27	5 451
0	0	25 360	0	0	40	0	15 000	28,38	3 687
0	0	0	1 000	0	1 520	0	80 330	22,46	3 386
0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	20,53	131

4.9.1.2. **Area under seed** (1998/99)

Product	EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Graminae							
Festuca pratensis Huds.	6 819	0	1 309	2 723	0	0	131
Poa pratensis L.	8 923	47	5 808	511	0	0	2
Poa palustris and triviali	361	0	360	0	0	0	1
Lolium per. L. (high persistence)	50 874	1 261	16 460	6 128	0	24	6 005
Lolium per. L. (new variety and others)	36 237	225	21 921	4 550	0	0	1 187
Lolium per. L. (low persistence)	29	0	29	0	0	0	0
Lolium multiflorum Lam.	43 154	2 822	5 484	15 735	0	3 200	5 942
Phleum pratense L.	10 355	0	286	1 986	0	0	10
Phleum bertolonii (DC)	7	0	7	0	0	0	0
Festuca Rubra L.	31 229	196	22 494	2 441	0	0	2 114
Dactylis Glomerata L.	5 455	20	2 494	237	0	24	2 242
Agrostis canina L.	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Agrostis gigantea Roth.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostis Stolonifera L.	45	0	45	0	0	0	0
Agrostis capillaris L.	127	0	0	3	0	0	0
Festuca ovina L.	2 221	48	602	1 327	0	0	182
Lolium x Boucheanum Kunth	4 656	70	1 681	363	0	0	1 383
Arrhenatherum Elatius L – P	222	0	0	181	0	0	0
Festuca arundinacae Schreb.	4 923	0	730	13	0	120	3 039
Poa Nemoralis L.	97	0	0	0	0	0	0
Festololium	97	0	11	86	0	0	0
2. Leguminosae							
Pisum sativum L. partim.	70 172	149	15 337	13 638	0	0	25 002
Vicia faba L. partim	8 004	0	86	1 420	0	0	545
Vicia sativa L.	37 044	0	6	201	3 149	28 000	2 966
Vicia villosa roth.	892	0	0	216	0	590	10
Trifolium pratense L.	8 260	0	677	1 124	0	0	3 790
Trifolium repens L.	3 965	0	3 158	467	0	0	62
Trifolium repens L. gigante	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trifolium alexandrinum L.	3 613	0	0	0	73	0	0
Trifolium hybridum L.	56	0	4	0	0	0	0
Trifolium incarnatum L.	2 615	0	0	124	0	0	545
Trifolium resupinatum L.	548	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicago sativa L. (ecotypes)	7 547	0	0	0	0	3 600	0
Medicago sativa L. (varieties)	21 967	0	0	46	389	2 100	12 265
Medicago Lupulina L.	50	0	50	0	0	0	0
Onobrichis viciifolia scop.	36	0	0	0	0	0	15
Hedysarium coronarium L.	529	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Ceres							
Triticum spelta L.	1 066	316	0	748	0	0	0
Orysa sativa L.	695	0	0	0	347	0	348
— type japonica	12 357	0	0	0	0	2 205	0
— type indica	4 451	0	0	0	0	2 055	0
4. Oleaginosae							
Linum usitatiss. (fibre flax)	27 076	7 241	0	118	0	5 892	8 318
Linum usitatiss. (seed flax)	20 503	0	0	6 386	0	350	986
Cannabis sativa L.	2 209	0	0	224	0	295	1 673

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(ha)

Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0	0	0	28	24	0	1 349	1 246	9
0	0	0	2 253	0	0	0	302	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
356	0	13	15 559	0	0	71	391	4 606
461	278	46	3 890	0	0	0	0	3 679
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	2 850	709	4 869	45	0	57	0	1 437
0	0	11	4	0	0	4 295	3 584	179
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	2 822	0	0	5	818	339
0	111	0	18	25	0	12	140	132
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	121	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	62	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	140	92	0	0	22	905
0	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	0
0	39	0	958	0	0	8	0	16
0	0	0	97	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	65	10	1 998	0	94	5 279	8 600
0	0	6	0	142	0	5	43	5 757
0	2 669	0	0	0	0	0	14	39
0	68	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
0	238	0	0	303	0	710	1 402	16
0	2	0	1	0	0	0	180	95
0	22	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	3 540	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	0
0	1 946	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	548	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	3 947	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	7 130	0	0	37	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	529	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	10 152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	2 376	0	0	0	20	0	0	0
0	0	0	2 902	0	0	0	739	1 866
0	0	0	0	103	0	0	0	12 678
0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0

4.10.1.1. Area, yield and production of hops

		Belgique/België	Deutschland	España	France	Ireland	Österreich	Portugal	United Kingdom	EU-15
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number of holdings	1996	77	2 950	1 137	137	2	80	32	201	4 616
	1997	64	2 790	829	131	2	81	32	194	4 123
	1998	54	2 547	816	120	2	79	17	183	3 818
	% TAV 1998/1997	– 15,6	– 8,7	– 1,6	– 8,4	0,0	– 2,5	– 46,9	– 5,7	– 7,4
Area (ha)	1996	341	21 813	930	710	7	253	128	3 148	27 331
	1997	305	21 381	883	774	7	247	123	3 064	26 786
	1998	264	19 683	814	799	7	250	104	2 450	24 371
	% TAV 1998/1997	– 13,4	– 7,9	– 7,8	3,2	0,0	1,2	– 15,4	– 20,0	– 9,0
	% of total 1998	1,1	80,8	3,3	3,3	0,0	1,3	0,4	10,1	100,0
Area under hops per holding (ha)	1996	4,4	7,4	0,8	5,2	3,5	3,2	4,0	15,7	5,9
	1997	4,8	7,7	1,1	5,9	3,5	3,1	3,8	15,8	6,5
	1998	4,9	7,7	1	6,7	3,5	3,2	6,1	13,4	6,4
	% TAV 1998/1997	2,1	0,0	– 9,1	13,6	0,0	3,2	60,5	– 15,2	– 1,5
Yield (100 kg/ha)	1996	17,1	17,7	12,7	16,1	11,9	13,4	12,3	16,5	17,3
	1997	18,0	15,9	13,1	14,8	12,6	15,3	8,3	14,6	15,6
	1998	19,3	15,7	17,6	15,9	13,6	15,4	5,4	13,4	15,5
	% TAV 1998/1997	7,1	– 1,6	34,5	7,0	6,1	0,3	– 35,1	– 8,6	– 0,8
Production (t)	1996	584	38 704	1 184	1 145	8	339	158	5 181	47 303
	1997	550	34 052	1 158	1 149	9	379	102	4 476	41 873
	1998	510	30 859	1 436	1 269	10	385	56	3 271	37 795
	% TAV 1998/1997	– 7,3	– 9,4	24,0	10,4	6,1	1,5	– 45,1	– 26,9	– 9,7

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.10.4.1. **Market balance — hops**

		Unit	EU-15					World				
							% TAV					% TAV
			1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hops												
A	Area	1 000 ha	27,50	27,33	26,79	24,37	− 9,0	85,00	82,41	70,30	60,10	− 14,5
B	Yield	t/ha	1,43	1,73	1,56	1,55	− 0,6	1,49	1,55	1,54	1,57	2,0
C = A x B	Production: hops	1 000 t	39,32	47,30	41,87	37,79	− 9,7	127,67	127,47	112,20	94,67	− 15,6
D	of which: — alfa acid	%	5,76	7,68	8,75	7,50	− 14,3	6,70	7,37	7,80	7,70	− 1,3
E = C x D/100	— alfa acid	t	2 264,96	3 632,64	3 663,63	2 834,25	− 22,6	8 553,89	9 394,54	8 782,00	7 248,00	− 17,5
Beer												
F	Beer production (1)	Mio hl	318,60	317,90	316,00	309,00	− 2,2	1 250,00	1 260,00	1 300,00	1 313,00	1,0
G	of which: — alfa acid	grams/hl	:	:	:	:	:	6,50	6,40	:	:	x
H = F x G x 1 000	— alfa acid	t	:	:	:	:	:	8 125,00	8 000,00	:	:	x

(1) Following year.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture + World: Hopsteiner report 1998 and Barth report 1998/99.

4.10.5.1. **Market price for hops**

		Zentner = 50 kg				% TAV
		1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1998/99 / 1997/98
1		2	3	4	5	6
EU-15 (no contrct)	ECU	140	98	64	92	43,8
EU-15 (under contract)	ECU	197	194	202	197	– 2,5
Total	ECU	186	164	164	168	2,4
Belgique/België	BEF	5 471	4 016	3 049	4 340	42,3
Deutschland	DEM	350	313	297	308	3,7
España	ESP	23 621	26 453	23 888	25 018	4,7
France	FRF	1 346	1 304	1 583	1 336	– 15,6
Ireland	IEP	238	276	293	255	– 13,0
Österreich	ATS	3 672	3 570	3 471	3 132	– 9,8
Portugal	PTE	26 245	18 070	18 700	18 000	– 3,7
United Kingdom	GBP	192	160	187	194	3,7

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.11.1.1. Area, production and yield of cotton (unginned and ginned)

	Elláda					España					EU-15				
					% TAV					% TAV					% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Area (1 000 ha)	440,6	423,0	396,1	407,0	2,8	32,0	78,9	113,6	100,5	- 11,5	472,6	501,9	509,7	507,6	- 0,4
Production (t):															
— unginned cotton	1 353 244	962 480	1 058 918	1 183 545	11,8	101 556	301 241	368 848	329 899	- 10,6	1 454 800	1 263 721	1 427 766	1 513 587	6,0
— ginned cotton	438 451	297 366	354 113	392 546	10,9	33 812	96 071	123 517	108 609	- 12,1	472 263	393 437	477 630	501 155	4,9
— cotton seed	711 806	508 597	560 535	:	:	53 532	160 209	192 501	173 881	- 9,7	765 338	668 806	753 036	:	:
Yield (kg/ha):															
— unginned cotton	3 071	2 275	2 673	2 908	8,8	3 151	3 817	3 248	3 282	1,0	3 078	3 235	2 801	2 982	6,5
— ginned cotton	995	703	894	960	7,4	1 057	1 217	1 087	1 080	- 0,6	999	784	937	980	4,6
— cotton seed	1 615	1 202	1 451	:	:	1 673	2 030	1 965	1 730	- 12,0	1 619	1 332	1 477	:	:

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.11.1.2. **Area, yield and production of fibre flax and hemp**

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Flax straw															
EU-15	103,2	132,0	133,4	170,6	27,9	46,2	39,8	35,7	:	x	476,6	525,6	476,0	:	x
Belgique/België	10,9	10,0	11,7	11,2	– 4,3	62,5	65,0	70,6	58,3	– 17,4	68,1	65,0	82,6	65,3	– 20,9
Danmark	0,1	0,1	0,1	:	x	24,8	58,2	:	35,6	x	0,3	0,6	:	0,2	x
Deutschland	3,3	4,6	1,4	0,6	– 57,1	:	36,0	27,3	33,6	23,1	:	16,6	3,8	2,0	– 47,4
España	11,5	46,6	49,0	92,2	88,2	6,0	6,0	:	:	x	6,9	88,5	:	:	x
France	54,7	44,6	45,4	43,7	– 3,7	60,1	66,0	74,6	:	x	328,7	279,6	338,7	:	x
Nederland	4,4	3,8	4,0	3,3	– 17,5	75,0	80,0	79,0	62,0	– 21,5	33,0	30,4	31,6	20,5	– 35,1
Österreich	1,4	1,1	1,1	0,6	– 45,5	62,0	56,0	37,0	:	x	8,7	6,2	4,0	:	x
Suomi/Finland	0,1	0,4	0,9	0,3	– 66,7	49,0	58,5	:	:	x	0,5	2,3	:	:	x
United Kingdom	16,9	20,2	19,1	16,7	– 12,6	18,0	18,0	8,0	:	x	30,4	36,4	15,3	:	x
Flax fibre															
EU-15	103,2	132,0	133,4	170,6	27,9	11,9	8,1	9,8	:	x	123,1	107,5	130,6	:	x
Belgique/België	10,9	10,0	11,7	11,2	– 4,3	14,0	14,5	16,0	12,0	– 25,0	15,3	14,5	18,7	13,4	– 28,3
Danmark	0,1	0,1	0,1	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x
Deutschland	3,3	4,6	1,4	0,6	– 57,1	15,0	7,2	5,5	6,7	21,8	5,0	3,3	0,8	0,4	– 50,0
España	11,5	46,6	49,0	92,2	88,2	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x
France	54,7	44,6	45,4	43,7	– 3,7	16,3	16,0	21,2	:	x	89,2	71,4	96,2	:	x
Nederland	4,4	3,8	4,0	3,3	– 17,5	16,7	21,0	20,5	18,6	– 9,3	7,3	8,0	8,2	6,1	– 25,6
Österreich	1,4	1,1	1,1	0,6	– 45,5	13,0	17,0	9,0	:	x	1,8	1,9	1,0	:	x
Suomi/Finland	0,1	0,4	0,9	0,3	– 66,7	:	13,0	:	:	x	:	0,5	:	:	x
United Kingdom	16,9	20,2	19,1	16,7	– 12,6	2,6	3,9	3,0	:	x	4,5	7,9	5,7	:	x
Hemp															
EU-15	9,7	13,7	22,7	39,8	x	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x
Belgique/België	–	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x
Danmark	–	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x
Deutschland	:	1,4	2,8	3,5	x	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x
España	1,4	1,4	4,3	19,9	x	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x
France	6,1	7,6	11,0	9,7	x	:	:	:	54,0	x	:	:	:	52,4	x
Nederland	0,9	0,9	1,3	1,1	x	:	:	:	65,0	x	:	:	:	7,1	x
Österreich	0,2	0,7	0,9	1,0	x	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x
Suomi/Finland	:	0,0	0,0	1,3	x	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x
United Kingdom	1,1	1,7	2,3	2,5	x	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x

Source: European Commission. Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.11.1.3. **Output of silkworm cocoons and number of boxes of silkworm eggs used**

		Quantity				% TAV
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Silkworm cocoons (kg)	EU-15	38 437	41 831	47 499	61 194	28,8
	Elláda	22 000	17 661	24 065	32 982	37,1
	France	1 390	1 224	1 763	1 215	– 31,1
	Italia	15 047	22 946	21 671	26 997	24,6
Boxes of silkworm eggs	EU-15	1 736	1 943	2 267	2 821	24,4
	Elláda	1 064	866	1 138	1 455	27,9
	France	54	55	59	54	– 8,5
	Italia	618	1 020	1 070	1 312	22,6

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.11.3.2. Intra-EU trade and external trade in cotton fibre ([1])

(1 000 t)

						% TAV
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Intra-EU trade ([2])	EU-15	115	132	115	110	– 4,3
	BLEU/UEBL	9	7	4	4	0,0
	Deutschland	18	20	17	15	– 11,8
	Elláda	3	1	1	1	0,0
	España	6	7	2	2	0,0
	France	17	33	33	26	– 21,2
	Ireland	3	1	0	0	x
	Italia	43	41	31	33	6,5
	Nederland	3	2	2	4	100,0
	Österreich	5	14	14	10	– 28,6
	Portugal	9	5	7	13	85,7
	Suomi/Finland	0	0	0	0	x
	Sverige	0	0	0	0	x
	United Kingdom	0	1	1	1	0,0
Imports	EU-15	898	884	939	857	– 8,7
	BLEU/UEBL	32	41	57	53	– 7,0
	Danmark	5	3	4	3	– 25,0
	Deutschland	129	125	152	139	– 8,6
	Elláda	6	7	9	4	– 55,6
	España	87	90	70	51	– 27,1
	France	100	90	95	96	1,1
	Ireland	12	14	10	5	– 50,0
	Italia	307	304	322	299	– 7,1
	Nederland	2	1	:	1	x
	Österreich	17	15	23	19	– 17,4
	Portugal	162	159	159	158	– 0,6
	Suomi/Finland	1	3	1	:	x
	Sverige	6	4	6	5	– 16,7
	United Kingdom	31	29	30	23	– 23,3
Exports	EU-15	154	209	178	130	– 27,0
	BLEU/UEBL	1	0	1	:	x
	Deutschland	6	4	5	7	40,0
	Elláda	130	185	145	105	– 27,6
	España	6	14	22	10	– 54,5
	France	3	3	1	3	200,0
	Italia	6	3	3	5	66,7
	United Kingdom	1	0	1	1	0,0

([1]) Cotton, other than rendered absorbent or bleached.
([2]) Based on entries.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.11.5.3. **Ginned cotton, world prices** ([1])

(ECU/100 kg)

	1994	1995	1996 ([2])	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	101,0	137,7	146,5	139,7	145,1	104,7
II	126,1	175,5	148,3	147,9	141,6	108,6
III	134,8	183,6	141,7	154,0	137,5	111,7
IV	131,6	177,1	—	—	—	-
V	138,2	195,6	—	—	—	-
VI	136,3	194,8	—	—	—	-
VII	127,2	194,8	—	—	—	-
VIII	117,7	140,9	—	—	—	-
IX	113,6	152,2	131,1	165,3	135,5	105,7
X	108,7	159,0	132,4	157,9	120,7	:
XI	109,7	148,0	133,4	152,6	107,3	:
XII	119,7	147,7	135,0	148,2	105,6	:
Ø	113,2	153,1	138,3	152,2	127,6	:
% TAV in relation to preceding year	26,6	35,2	- 9,7	10,1	- 16,2	:

([1]) 'Mid. 1-3/32' in force the first day of each month.
([2]) Since the 1995/96 marketing year the world market price for unginned cotton is no longer fixed from March to August.

4.13.7.3. **Industrial production of compound feedingstuffs, by species and by Member State**

		EU-15 ([1])	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cattle ([2])	1996	36 893	1 197	1 522	8 354	:	3 210
	1997	34 735	991	1 413	7 718	:	3 410
	1998 (p)	33 888	956	1 354	7 179	:	3 260
	% TAV 1998/1997	– 2,4	– 3,5	– 4,2	– 7,0	:	– 4,4
Pigs	1996	41 992	3 454	3 429	6 245	:	6 530
	1997	42 171	3 577	3 546	6 274	:	6 450
	1998 (p)	42 738	3 505	3 669	6 667	:	7 000
	% TAV 1998/1997	1,3	– 2,0	3,5	6,3	:	8,5
Poultry	1996	33 977	1 062	651	4 136	:	4 100
	1997	34 839	1 122	654	4 255	:	4 150
	1998 (p)	35 281	1 127	677	4 389	:	4 100
	% TAV 1998/1997	1,3	0,4	3,5	3,1	:	– 1,2
Other	1996	8 566	149	144	599	:	1 375
	1997	8 383	140	164	551	:	1 250
	1998 (p)	8 309	140	140	541	:	1 210
	% TAV 1998/1997	– 0,9	0,0	– 14,6	– 1,8	:	– 3,2
Total	1996	121 428	5 862	5 746	19 334	:	15 215
	1997	120 128	5 830	5 777	18 798	:	15 260
	1998 (p)	120 216	5 728	5 840	18 776	:	15 570
	% TAV 1998/1997	0,1	– 1,7	1,1	– 0,1	:	2,0

([1]) Greece and Luxembourg not included.
([2]) Including milk-replacer feed.

Source: Fefac.

(1 000 t)

	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	4 704	1 720	3 959	4 549	206	1 090	472	1 230	4 680
	4 693	1 457	3 730	4 370	199	1 010	471	1 170	4 103
	4 512	1 833	3 640	4 495	185	1 020	533	1 060	3 861
	– 3,9	25,8	– 2,4	2,9	– 7,0	1,0	13,2	– 9,4	– 5,9
	6 663	685	2 410	7 459	229	1 300	322	700	2 566
	6 945	705	2 350	7 052	227	1 320	323	700	2 702
	6 986	775	2 300	6 500	215	1 340	311	700	2 770
	0.6	9,9	– 2,1	– 7,8	– 5,3	1,5	– 3,7	0,0	2,5
	9 136	468	4 269	3 581	399	1 330	222	540	4 083
	9 447	487	4 400	3 740	380	1 340	221	520	4 123
	9 714	501	4 500	3 800	360	1 400	238	475	4 000
	2,8	2,9	2,3	1,6	– 5,3	4,5	7,7	– 8,7	– 3,0
	2 116	299	1 128	784	162	240	158	150	1 262
	2 139	298	1 120	795	182	240	160	150	1 194
	2 244	359	1 010	775	179	220	161	150	1 180
	4,9	20,5	– 9,8	– 2,5	– 1,6	– 8,3	0,6	0,0	– 1,2
	22 619	3 172	11 766	16 373	996	3 960	1 174	2 620	12 591
	23 224	2 947	11 600	15 957	988	3 910	1 175	2 540	12 122
	23 456	3 468	11 450	15 570	939	3 980	1 243	2 385	11 811
	1,0	17,7	– 1,3	– 2,4	– 5,0	1,8	5,8	– 6,1	– 2,6

4.13.7.5. Use of cereals by the compound feedingstuffs industry

	% of production of compound feedingstuffs				1 000 t				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998(p)	1995	1996	1997	1998(p)	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
EU-15 ([1])	36,7	38,4	40,9	41,3	43 980	47 140	49 190	49 600	0,8
Belgique/België	26,6	27,7	29,3	31,8	1 545	1 635	1 710	1 820	6,4
Danmark	36,6	40,5	44,7	46,4	2 085	2 310	2 580	2 710	5,0
Deutschland	30,9	33,5	34,5	33,2	5 845	6 465	6 480	6 240	– 3,7
España	58,1	61,1	63,8	62,7	8 890	9 285	9 740	9 770	0,3
France	39,6	40,2	41,9	42,9	8 435	9 075	9 730	10 070	3,5
Ireland	29,7	35,5	40,4	37,8	1 010	1 135	1 190	1 310	10,1
Italia	45,8	47,9	50,0	50,7	5 500	5 650	5 800	5 800	0,0
Nederland	18,4	21,1	21,9	21,5	3 010	3 460	3 500	3 350	– 4,3
Österreich	63,6	70,5	71,9	71,4	700	705	710	670	– 5,6
Portugal	29,9	32,8	36,8	38,7	1 195	1 310	1 440	1 540	6,9
Suomi/Finland	36,7	40,8	43,4	41,0	440	490	510	510	0,0
Sverige	41,2	42,1	41,3	39,8	1 070	1 095	1 050	950	– 9,5
United Kingdom	34,9	35,9	39,2	41,1	4 255	4 525	4 750	4 860	2,3

([1]) Greece and Luxembourg not included.

Source: Fefac.

4.13.7.7. **Production of dehydrated fodder (excluding potatoes)**

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1998/99 / 1997/98
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	4 070	3 818	4 283	4 610	7,6
UEBL/BLEU	4	4	4	3	– 34,5
Danmark	271	207	225	266	18,5
Deutschland	343	300	308	321	4,2
Elláda	46	30	38	46	20,5
España	1 261	1 414	1 571	1 668	6,1
France	1 307	1 091	1 264	1 346	6,5
Ireland	5	6	6	5	– 13,2
Italia	526	499	561	638	13,7
Nederland	221	176	210	223	6,6
Österreich	2	2	2	2	– 13,4
Portugal	1	2	4	3	– 29,5
Suomi/Finland	2	1	1	1	14,5
Sverige	9	7	5	7	25,1
United Kingdom	72	79	84	81	– 2,6

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.13.7.8. EU supplies of dehydrated and dried fodder

EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6
Production	4 923	4 473	4 071	4 439	9,0
Imports	26	24	8	5	– 40,5
Exports	150	58	95	175	84,7
Availabilities	4 799	4 439	3 984	4 269	7,2

Sources: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

4.13.7.9. Area, yield and production of dry pulses, feed peas and field beans

		Area				
		1 000 ha				% TAV
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dried pulses, total	EU-15	1 179	1 221	1 410	1 500	6,4
	Belgique/België	5	3	3	3	0,6
	Danmark	72	70	95	107	13,2
	Deutschland	120	150	186	225	20,6
	Elláda	3	4	3	3	0,0
	España	116	130	122	94	– 23,0
	France	581	550	637	638	0,2
	Ireland	2	2	3	4	74,4
	Italia	39	65	63	93	47,2
	Nederland	4	2	3	3	0,0
	Österreich	25	41	56	63	13,4
	Portugal	5	4	4	5	23,4
	Suomi/Finland	5	6	6	4	– 40,9
	Sverige	11	19	34	44	31,9
	United Kingdom	191	176	195	213	9,2
Feed peas	EU-15	893	943	1 128	1 202	6,6
	Belgique/België	4	3	3	3	0,6
	Danmark	70	70	95	107	13,2
	Deutschland	62	87	119	169	41,9
	Elláda	0	0	0	0	x
	España	75	97	97	70	– 27,6
	France	567	539	625	627	0,3
	Ireland	0	2	2	1	– 43,3
	Italia	4	11	10	10	– 2,0
	Nederland	3	2	2	2	0,0
	Österreich	20	36	51	58	14,7
	Portugal	0	0	0	0	x
	Suomi/Finland	5	6	6	4	– 40,9
	Sverige	11	19	34	44	31,9
	United Kingdom	72	71	85	106	24,7
Field beans	EU-15	227	212	217	246	14
	Belgique/België	1	0	0	0	x
	Danmark	2	0	0	0	x
	Deutschland	25	21	26	26	2,7
	Elláda	3	4	3	3	0,0
	España	22	16	10	10	4,0
	France	11	9	10	9	– 10,0
	Ireland	2	1	1	4	251,0
	Italia	34	51	50	80	60,0
	Nederland	1	1	1	1	0,0
	Österreich	5	5	5	5	0,0
	Portugal	1	1	1	1	– 25,0
	Suomi/Finland	0	0	0	0	x
	Sverige	0	0	0	0	x
	United Kingdom	120	105	110	107	– 2,7

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

Yield					Production				
100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
36,7	36,2	39,1	38,7	– 1,0	4 329	4 427	5 514	5 806	5,3
44,8	46,0	46,0	50,0	8,7	22	11	14	16	10,4
37,5	39,0	40,3	45,0	11,8	270	263	381	482	26,5
32,1	32,8	33,0	34,3	4,0	383	481	615	772	25,5
20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	0,0	6	7	6	6	0,0
5,6	9,2	9,7	9,7	– 0,2	66	118	119	91	– 23,5
47,9	48,2	50,7	50,0	– 1,4	2 784	2 638	3 230	3 190	– 1,2
47,9	40,0	44,0	47,9	8,9	9	9	11	21	90,9
16,4	33,5	17,7	16,7	– 5,8	64	116	112	155	38,6
30,0	30,0	30,0	30,0	0,0	12	9	9	9	0,0
32,8	34,4	31,4	30,1	– 4,1	82	136	176	191	8,7
8,1	10,0	8,0	8,1	1,3	4	3	4	4	13,6
10,0	23,0	22,0	12,0	– 45,5	5	13	13	4	– 69,2
26,3	38,0	35,0	20,0	– 42,9	30	72	117	89	– 23,9
30,9	39,0	36,2	36,5	0,8	592	550	706	777	10,1
41,0	39,7	42,1	41,9	– 0,5	3 661	3 746	4 697	5 032	7,1
46,0	46,0	46,0	50,0	8,7	18	11	14	16	10,5
37,3	39,0	40,3	45,0	11,8	263	263	369	482	30,7
32,8	32,8	33,6	34,9	3,8	205	286	400	589	47,3
20,0	20,0	20,0	0,0	– 100,0	0	0	0	0	x
5,6	9,2	10,0	10,0	– 0,3	42	89	97	70	– 27,8
48,2	48,2	51,0	50,2	– 1,6	2 736	2 601	3 188	3 148	– 1,2
40,0	40,0	40,0	40,0	0,0	2	6	6	3	– 50,0
33,5	33,5	33,5	33,5	– 0,1	12	38	34	34	– 0,6
30,0	30,0	30,0	30,0	0,0	9	6	6	6	0,0
34,4	34,4	31,9	30,4	– 4,6	69	124	163	178	9,5
10,0	10,0	0,0	10,0	x	0	0	0	0	x
10,0	10,0	22,0	12,0	– 45,5	5	6	6	4	– 32,4
26,3	25,0	35,0	20,0	– 42,9	30	48	84	89	6,3
37,7	39,0	39,0	39,0	– 0,1	270	268	332	413	24,6
24,2	23,4	28,3	26,8	– 5,1	548	497	613	660	7,7
40,0	40,0	40,0	0,0	– 100,0	4	0	0	0	x
36,0	36,0	36,0	0,0	– 100,0	7	0	0	0	x
32,8	32,8	34,8	35,4	1,7	84	69	90	94	4,9
20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	0,0	6	7	6	6	0,0
6,0	9,6	9,6	9,6	0,2	14	15	10	10	4,2
34,9	34,9	38,7	40,0	3,4	38	31	39	36	– 7,0
50,0	50,0	50,0	49,9	– 0,2	8	3	5	18	260,0
14,6	14,6	14,6	14,6	0,4	50	74	73	117	60,6
30,0	30,0	30,0	30,0	0,0	3	3	3	3	0,0
26,4	26,4	26,4	26,4	0,0	13	12	13	13	– 1,5
8,0	8,0	8,0	8,0	0,0	1	1	1	1	25,0
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	x	0	0	0	0	x
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	x	0	0	0	0	x
26,9	34,0	34,0	34,0	0,1	321	282	374	364	– 2,7

4.13.7.12. Cif offer price (Rotterdam) for soya cake

(ECU/EUR /100 kg (1)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	15,33	17,07	18,85	20,24	15,48	21,10	24,25	23,62	14,34
II	15,46	17,65	18,62	19,90	15,72	20,14	25,58	21,96	14,02
III	16,21	17,56	17,92	19,49	15,98	20,10	28,79	20,16	14,93
IV	17,39	17,53	17,59	20,02	16,05	22,03	28,51	19,02	15,79
V	18,32	17,33	18,10	19,52	14,50	22,79	27,44	17,81	14,70
VI	19,31	17,14	18,41	18,37	14,33	21,97	25,90	17,40	14,29
VII	17,37	16,46	21,92	16,78	15,05	21,59	24,28	16,50	:
VIII	16,99	16,00	21,28	16,34	14,98	22,21	25,90	15,53	:
IX	17,79	15,85	19,61	16,20	17,01	23,29	28,02	14,45	:
X	17,86	16,51	18,81	15,18	17,09	22,11	25,31	13,83	:
XI	17,25	17,31	19,91	14,96	17,90	22,26	25,76	14,63	:
XII	16,77	18,39	19,74	15,61	20,24	23,52	25,78	15,01	:
Average 12 months	17,18	17,06	19,22	17,75	16,15	21,93	24,27	17,49	:
% TAV compared with previous year	2,1	− 0,7	12,7	− 7,6	− 9,0	35,8	10,7	− 27,9	:

(1) EUR: From 1999.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.14.1.1. **Gross internal production and consumption of meat** ([1])

EU-15

	Relative share %				1000 t				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gross internal production									
— pigmeat	44,4	44,3	43,9	45,8	15 960	16 373	16 246	17 569	8,1
— beef/veal	22,6	21,8	21,4	20,0	8 115	8 068	7 932	7 665	- 3,4
— poultrymeat	21,6	22,3	23,1	22,8	7 781	8 239	8 543	8 730	2,2
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	3,2	3,1	3,0	3,0	1 163	1 159	1 118	1 142	2,1
— equine meat	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	57	45	48	46	- 2,9
— other	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,4	888	943	937	904	- 3,5
Total	94,4	94,1	94,1	94,1	33 963	34 827	34 823	36 057	3,5
Edible offals	5,6	5,9	5,9	5,9	2 018	2 202	2 200	2 273	3,3
Total	100	100	100	100	35 981	37 029	37 023	38 330	3,5
Meat consumption					kg/head				
— pigmeat	44,5	44,9	44,4	45,5	40,9	41,7	41,2	44,0	6,7
— beef/veal	21,8	20,0	20,4	20,4	20,1	18,6	19,0	19,7	3,7
— poultrymeat	20,9	22,0	22,6	21,9	19,2	20,5	21,0	21,2	1,0
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	4,1	4,1	4,0	3,9	3,8	3,8	3,7	3,8	2,7
— equine meat	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	- 1,5
— other	2,9	2,9	2,8	2,7	2,6	2,7	2,6	2,6	0,4
Total	94,6	94,3	94,6	94,8	87,1	87,6	87,9	91,7	4,3
Edible offals	5,4	5,7	5,4	5,2	4,9	5,3	5,1	5,0	- 1,0
Total	100	100	100	100	92,0	92,9	93,0	96,7	4,0

([1]) Carcass weight for meat.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.14.3.1. **Net balance of external trade ([1]) in meat ([2]) and self-sufficiency**

EU-15	Net balance				Self-sufficiency			
	1 000 t				%			
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Meat ([2]):								
— pigmeat	761	767	838	990	105,0	105,8	105,4	106,6
— beef/veal	777	708	623	382	108,4	117,1	111,5	103,6
— poultrymeat	664	601	663	755	109,0	108,0	108,9	109,8
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	– 247	– 259	– 265	– 264	82,5	81,7	80,8	81,2
— equine meat	– 98	– 112	– 105	– 105	36,7	28,6	31,2	30,7
— other	– 94	– 71	– 26	– 64	90,5	93,0	97,3	93,3
Total	1 763	1 634	1 728	1 694	104,9	106,8	106,0	104,9
Edible offals	178	206	311	398	109,7	110,3	116,5	121,2
Total	1 941	1 840	2 039	2 092	105,2	107,0	106,5	105,8

([1]) Exports minus imports.
([2]) Including live animals, carcass weight equivalent.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.15.0.1. **Cattle numbers**
(December of previous year)

	1 000 head				% of EU-15	% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EU-15	84 885	84 526	83 271	82 850	100,0	– 0,5
Belgique/België	3 159	3 071	2 978	2 984	3,6	0,2
Danmark	2 094	2 052	2 026	1 968	2,4	– 2,9
Deutschland	15 890	15 760	15 227	14 942	18,0	– 1,9
Elláda	550	550	542	542	0,7	0,0
España	5 495	5 904	5 869	6 050	7,3	3,1
France	20 655	20 557	20 154	20 073	24,2	– 0,4
Ireland	6 532	6 757	6 992	7 093	8,6	1,4
Italia	7 418	7 390	7 328	7 320	8,8	– 0,1
Luxembourg	204	209	205	202	0,2	– 1,5
Nederland	4 545	4 366	4 287	4 184	5,1	– 2,4
Österreich	2 326	2 272	2 198	2 172	2,6	– 1,2
Portugal	1 324	1 311	1 285	1 270	1,5	– 1,2
Suomi/Finland	1 179	1 150	1 125	1 100	1,3	– 2,2
Sverige	1 779	1 747	1 708	1 712	2,1	0,2
United Kingdom	11 735	11 430	11 347	11 238	13,6	– 1,0

Source: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

4.15.1.1. Slaughterings of adult bovine animals and calves ([1])

		1 000 head				% TAV	Average carcass weight in kg				% TAV
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Adult bovine animals	EU-15	22 968	22 791	22 939	22 005	- 4,1	312,1	314,0	309,8	311,7	0,6
	Belgique/België	711	757	715	612	- 14,4	414,9	404,2	396,2	407,4	2,8
	Danmark	703	690	671	615	- 8,3	256,0	255,1	253,4	256,0	1,0
	Deutschland	4 251	4 458	4 445	4 126	- 7,2	316,9	317,9	312,3	317,6	1,7
	Elláda	235	237	227	225	- 0,9	246,8	253,2	252,1	251,7	- 0,2
	España	1 965	2 165	2 213	2 331	5,3	257,0	257,7	259,4	261,6	0,8
	France	3 968	4 137	4 142	3 858	- 6,9	359,1	357,7	354,1	358,7	1,3
	Ireland	1 514	1 644	1 779	1 899	6,7	317,0	325,4	318,5	310,2	- 2,6
	Italia	3 411	3 407	3 479	3 316	- 4,7	292,9	294,1	288,0	291,3	1,1
	Luxembourg	21	22	22	21	- 4,5	333,3	363,6	345,6	348,3	0,8
	Nederland	1 181	1 204	1 153	1 039	- 9,9	326,8	322,3	319,6	323,7	1,3
	Österreich	533	620	587	550	- 6,3	343,3	335,5	330,2	339,8	2,9
	Portugal	325	303	333	264	- 20,7	292,3	293,7	274,5	280,2	2,1
	Suomi/Finland	382	378	390	372	- 4,6	248,7	251,3	250,1	247,4	- 1,1
	Sverige	502	478	519	480	- 7,5	278,9	280,3	279,0	285,9	2,5
	United Kingdom	3 266	2 291	2 264	2 297	1,5	297,9	305,5	306,8	306,3	- 0,2
Calves	EU-15	5 828	5 711	5 950	5 872	- 1,3	136,4	139,1	131,5	130,1	- 1,1
	Belgique/België	336	289	320	311	- 2,8	160,7	162,6	150,8	148,8	- 1,3
	Danmark	55	57	51	50	- 2,0	90,9	105,3	100,2	105,0	4,8
	Deutschland	501	526	509	485	- 4,7	119,8	123,3	116,7	117,1	0,3
	Elláda	80	79	81	82	1,2	150,0	151,9	146,1	139,2	- 4,7
	España	25	35	120	133	10,8	160,0	200,0	150,6	151,1	0,3
	France	2 043	1 997	2 013	1 984	- 1,4	126,8	127,7	124,8	124,1	- 0,6
	Ireland	0	0	21	7	- 66,7	0,0	0,0	107,0	71,4	- 33,3
	Italia	1 321	1 230	1 132	1 099	- 2,9	137,0	146,3	140,0	133,9	- 4,4
	Luxembourg	2	3	3	3	0,0	100,0	133,3	147,9	144,1	- 2,6
	Nederland	1 198	1 196	1 351	1 373	1,6	161,9	160,5	145,4	143,9	- 1,0
	Österreich	130	149	149	135	- 9,4	92,3	94,0	82,1	80,7	- 1,7
	Portugal	71	80	106	118	11,3	126,8	125,0	118,5	133,4	12,6
	Suomi/Finland	10	11	18	14	- 22,2	100,0	90,9	69,5	81,1	16,7
	Sverige	30	35	56	46	- 17,9	100,0	114,3	74,7	73,4	- 1,7
	United Kingdom	26	24	20	32	60,0	38,5	41,7	47,6	34,1	- 28,4

([1]) Total slaughterings of animals of domestic and foreign origin.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat)

4.15.1.2. Net production of beef/veal (adult bovine animals and calves) ([1])

		1 000 t ([2])				% TAV
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Adult bovine animals	EU-15	7 168	7 155	7 106	6 860	- 3,5
	Belgique/België	296	306	283	249	- 12,0
	Danmark	180	176	170	157	- 7,6
	Deutschland	1 347	1 417	1 388	1 310	- 5,6
	Elláda	58	60	57	57	0,0
	España	505	558	574	610	6,3
	France	1 425	1 480	1 467	1 384	- 5,7
	Ireland	480	535	567	589	3,9
	Italia	1 000	1 002	1 002	966	- 3,6
	Luxembourg	7	8	8	7	- 12,5
	Nederland	386	388	368	337	- 8,4
	Österreich	183	208	194	187	- 3,6
	Portugal	94	89	91	74	- 18,7
	Suomi/Finland	94	95	98	92	- 6,1
	Sverige	140	133	144	137	- 4,9
	United Kingdom	973	700	695	704	1,3
Calves	EU-15	797	795	783	764	- 2,4
	Belgique/België	54	47	48	46	- 4,2
	Danmark	5	6	5	5	0,0
	Deutschland	60	65	60	57	- 5,0
	Elláda	12	12	12	12	0,0
	España	4	7	18	20	11,1
	France	259	255	252	246	- 2,4
	Ireland	0	0	2	1	- 50,0
	Italia	182	180	159	147	- 7,5
	Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0,0
	Nederland	194	193	196	198	1,0
	Österreich	13	14	12	11	- 8,3
	Portugal	9	10	13	16	23,1
	Suomi/Finland	1	1	1	1	0,0
	Sverige	3	4	4	3	- 25,0
	United Kingdom	1	1	1	1	0,0
Beef/veal	EU-15	7 964	7 950	7 889	7 624	- 3,4
	Belgique/België	349	353	331	296	- 10,6
	Danmark	185	182	175	163	- 6,9
	Deutschland	1 408	1 482	1 448	1 367	- 5,6
	Elláda	70	72	69	68	- 1,4
	España	508	565	592	630	6,4
	France	1 683	1 735	1 718	1 630	- 5,1
	Ireland	480	535	569	589	3,5
	Italia	1 181	1 182	1 160	1 113	- 4,1
	Luxembourg	7	8	8	8	0,0
	Nederland	580	580	565	534	- 5,5
	Österreich	196	222	206	198	- 3,9
	Portugal	104	100	104	90	- 13,5
	Suomi/Finland	96	96	99	93	- 6,1
	Sverige	143	137	149	140	- 6,0
	United Kingdom	974	701	696	705	1,3

([1]) Total slaughterings of animals including those of foreign origin.
([2]) Carcass weight.

NB: These figures do not correspond to gross domestic production; for this see Table 4.14.1.1.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.15.2.1. World production and production of principal beef/veal producing/exporting countries (¹)

	%				1 000 t				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	52 983	53 422	53 834	:	:
— Austria	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	196	222	206	228	10,7
— Sweden	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	143	137	148	140	- 5,4
— Finland	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	96	96	99	94	- 5,1
— EU-15	15,0	14,9	14,7	14,2	7 964	7 950	7 888	7 624	- 3,3
— USA	21,8	21,9	21,7	21,9	11 555	11 726	11 693	11 776	0,7
— Russia	5,2	4,8	4,4	4,1	2 733	2 552	2 340	2 200	- 6,0
— Brazil	11,5	11,9	11,2	9,7	4 945	4 960	5 150	5 230	1,6
— Argentina	4,6	4,4	4,4	4,2	2 419	2 374	2 336	2 250	- 3,7
— Uruguay	0,6	0,8	0,9	0,8	341	407	454	438	- 3,5
— Australia	3,2	3,2	3,5	3,5	1 710	1 745	1 816	1 877	3,4
— New Zealand	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,1	631	633	646	570	- 11,8
— People's Republic China	7,8	9,3	10,0	7,6	4 154	3 311	3 929	4 084	3,9
— Canada	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	928	1 016	1 074	1 125	4,7
— Mexico	3,5	3,4	3,3	2,6	1 850	1 330	1 340	1 380	3,0
— Colombia	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,3	748	730	680	690	1,5
— Poland	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,8	419	415	429	432	0,7
— India	4,7	4,7	4,7	2,6	1 247	1 370	1 378	1 378	0,0
— Japan	1,1	1,0	1,0	1,0	601	554	530	527	- 0,6
— South Africa	1,1	0,9	0,9	1,3	582	480	490	676	38,0
— Switzerland	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	140	159	152	146	- 3,9
— Hungary	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	97	63	63	65	3,2
— Norway	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	84	86	86	86	0,0

(¹) Net production.

Sources: FAO and other international organisations (GATT).

4.15.3.1. Beef/veal — EU trade by species

EU-15

		A. Live animals in number (per 1 000 head)				B. Live animals converted to meat weight (per 1 000 t carcass weight)	C. Meat (1 000 t carcass weight)				
		Calves	Adult bovine animals	Pure-bread breeding animals	Total live animals		Fresh or chiled from adult bovine animals	Frozen	Salted or in brine, dried or smoked	Prepared and preserved (cooked or uncooked)	Total beef/veal (B + C)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Imports											
Extra EU	1996	433,9	17,1	14,2	465,2	31,9	100,6	129,5	2,6	130,4	395,0
	1997	563,5	12,0	8,4	583,9	36,6	114,3	144,2	3,2	130,8	429,0
	1998	514,3	11,2	6,6	532,1	33,8	103,1	123,2	2,4	124,2	386,7
Intra EU	1996	1 730,3	985,0	160,4	2 875,7	343,9	1 104,3	158,5	12,4	51,6	1 670,8
	1997	1 729,2	1 055,8	188,8	2 973,8	365,1	1 144,6	225,0	12,5	63,6	1 810,7
	1998	1 680,1	1 367,5	171,5	3 219,1	356,8	1 190,5	207,9	13,5	63,4	1 832,2
Total	1996	2 164,2	1 002,1	174,6	3 340,9	375,8	1 204,9	288,0	15,0	182,0	2 065,8
	1997	2 292,7	1 067,8	197,2	3 557,7	401,7	1 258,9	369,2	15,7	194,4	2 239,7
	1998	2 194,4	1 378,7	178,1	3 751,2	390,6	1 293,6	331,1	15,9	187,6	2 218,9
Exports											
Extra EU	1996	5,5	351,5	140,5	497,5	138,8	89,8	789,1	1,4	84,9	1 104,0
	1997	2,5	193,7	91,3	287,5	80,8	93,8	813,1	2,3	61,5	1 051,5
	1998	2,2	159,1	105,0	266,3	74,9	98,0	543,9	1,6	50,8	769,2
Intra EU	1996	1 749,5	1 189,7	109,6	3 048,8	389,9	1 172,1	159,2	14,6	61,6	1 797,5
	1997	1 923,4	1 181,4	125,1	3 229,9	409,0	1 230,6	202,4	11,5	59,3	1 912,8
	1998	1 820,5	1 153,0	113,8	3 087,3	399,3	1 273,4	178,9	19,3	64,0	1 934,9
Total	1996	1 755,0	1 541,2	250,1	3 546,3	528,7	1 261,9	948,3	16,0	146,5	2 901,5
	1997	1 925,9	1 375,1	216,4	3 517,4	489,8	1 324,4	1 015,5	13,8	120,8	2 964,3
	1998	1 822,7	1 312,1	218,8	3 353,6	474,2	1 371,4	722,8	20,9	114,8	2 704,1

NB: Coefficients — Live animals: Carcass weight = live weight x 0,50.
— Boneless meat
— Prepared and preserved meat
} Product weight x 1,3 = carcass weight.

Sources: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

4.15.3.2. Beef/veal — trade with non-member countries

(1 000 tonnes carcass weight)

Reporting countries	1995	%	1996	%	1997	%	1998	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Exports								
EU-15	1 199,3	100,0	1 103,9	100,0	1 051,5	100,0	769,2	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	47,3	3,9	56,2	5,1	42,6	4,1	27,0	3,5
Danmark	38,3	3,2	50,1	4,5	63,5	6,0	31,2	4,1
Deutschland	251,0	20,9	248,3	22,5	249,2	23,7	172,0	22,4
Elláda	3,1	0,3	2,6	0,2	3,0	0,3	2,6	0,3
España	33,7	2,8	37,2	3,4	35,1	3,3	24,4	3,2
France	179,0	14,9	182,5	16,5	163,3	15,5	81,6	10,6
Ireland	412,7	34,4	317,5	28,8	248,1	23,6	267,4	34,8
Italia	34,4	2,9	47,5	4,3	65,6	6,2	51,8	6,7
Nederland	107,4	9,0	118,9	10,8	154,7	14,7	95,2	12,4
Österreich	19,3	1,6	21,7	2,0	18,9	1,8	13,5	1,8
Portugal	0,2	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,9	0,1	0,4	0,1
Suomi/Finland	3,4	0,3	3,7	0,3	4,4	0,4	0,5	0,1
Sverige	1,4	0,1	1,1	0,1	1,6	0,2	1,3	0,2
United Kingdom	68,1	5,7	16,3	1,5	0,6	0,1	0,3	0,0
B. Imports								
EU-15	422,3	100,0	395,0	100,0	429,0	100,0	386,7	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	2,2	0,5	2,2	0,6	2,5	0,6	3,8	1,0
Danmark	1,0	0,2	0,9	0,2	0,4	0,1	0,8	0,2
Deutschland	109,0	25,8	91,4	23,1	80,5	18,8	78,3	20,2
Elláda	6,5	1,5	6,3	1,6	12,7	3,0	12,0	3,1
España	4,9	1,2	5,5	1,4	17,8	4,1	17,7	4,6
France	12,2	2,9	13,5	3,4	15,8	3,7	14,2	3,7
Ireland	0,5	0,1	2,4	0,6	1,6	0,4	1,2	0,3
Italia	75,1	17,8	63,2	16,0	63,3	14,8	60,9	15,7
Nederland	39,5	9,4	53,6	13,6	63,7	14,8	47,2	12,2
Österreich	1,4	0,3	1,2	0,3	2,2	0,5	1,3	0,3
Portugal	4,5	1,1	3,5	0,9	3,3	0,8	3,9	1,0
Suomi/Finland	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,1
Sverige	6,3	1,5	7,1	1,8	6,2	1,4	7,4	1,9
United Kingdom	159,2	37,7	144,0	36,5	159,0	37,1	137,8	35,6

Coefficients: – Live animals: Carcass weight = live weight x 0,50.
– Boneless meat
– Prepared and preserved meat } Product weight x 1,3 = carcass weight.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.15.4.1. **Supply balance — beef/veal**

EU-15

	1 000 t ([3])				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998 / 1997
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	8 115	8 057	7 932	7 665	– 3,4
Net production	7 964	7 950	7 889	7 624	– 3,4
Change in stocks	– 145	415	196	– 115	– 158,7
Imports ([1])	377	364	392	353	– 9,9
Exports ([1])	1 006	965	971	694	– 28,5
Intra-EU trade ([2])	1 974	1 671	1 811	1 832	1,2
Internal use (total)	7 480	6 934	7 114	7 398	4,0
Gross consumption (kg/head/year)	20,1	18,6	19,0	19,7	3,9
Self-sufficiency (%)	108,5	116,2	111,5	103,6	– 7,1

([1]) Total trade, with the exception of live animals.
([2]) All trade, including live animals (figures based on imports).
([3]) Carcass weight.

Sources: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

4.15.5.1. Market prices (1) for beef/veal

(ECU/100 kg) (2)

	Adult male bovines R3 (4)				Heifers R3 (4)				Cows O3 (5)			
	1996 (6)	1997	1998	% TAV 1998/1997	1996 (6)	1997	1998	% TAV 1998/1997	1996 (6)	1997	1998	% TAV 1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
EU-15 (3)	264,04	269,70	275,55	2,2	267,40	271,02	281,15	3,7	206,57	215,56	219,12	1,7
Belgique/België	270,07	263,40	268,34	1,9	233,90	222,59	228,85	2,8	200,62	205,93	196,52	– 4,6
Danmark	272,82	266,83	283,43	6,2	263,95	260,76	278,84	6,9	204,22	200,00	211,68	5,8
Deutschland	264,56	267,03	273,03	2,2	247,36	242,20	248,32	2,5	194,93	202,88	199,54	– 1,6
Elláda	383,61	381,20	363,83	– 4,6	:	:	:	x	238,59	:	:	x
España	270,32	275,90	283,56	2,8	280,38	285,58	297,79	4,3	168,42	161,04	155,07	– 3,7
France	269,10	280,06	291,31	4,0	289,97	297,29	319,42	7,4	225,14	242,93	254,85	4,9
Ireland	235,07	237,45	229,32	– 3,4	234,09	240,16	227,18	– 5,4	185,21	194,09	178,62	– 8,0
Italia	292,50	292,36	311,29	6,5	329,11	326,69	338,64	3,7	182,09	187,03	187,62	0,3
Luxembourg	294,37	283,99	279,15	– 1,7	315,70	299,09	302,57	1,2	217,51	217,46	224,56	3,3
Nederland	268,34	272,18	279,98	2,9	211,15	233,00	222,59	– 4,5	200,54	216,55	210,04	– 3,0
Österreich	269,86	275,33	282,79	2,7	251,83	247,25	253,52	2,5	184,84	186,23	190,08	2,1
Portugal	272,59	273,74	290,25	6,0	:	:	:	x	184,91	152,96	173,54	13,5
Suomi/Finland	256,74	250,34	296,65	18,5	:	:	:	x	198,32	182,38	204,57	12,2
Sverige**	271,82	268,90	280,12	4,2	263,53	258,30	272,52	5,5	224,16	224,64	236,91	5,5
United Kingdom	235,94	252,33	239,23	– 5,2	232,88	247,97	235,62	– 5,0	:	:	:	x

(1) Country Ø.
(2) Slaughter weight.
(3) Weighted Ø ECU/100 kg.
(4) Good conformation and average fat cover.
(5) Fairly good conformation and average fat cover.
(6) New agricultural conversion ECU.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.16.0.1. **Pig numbers**
(December of previous year)

	1 000 head				% of EU-15	% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EU-15	116 043	118 450	118 918	125 035	100,0	5,1
Belgique/België	7 153	7 117	7 352	7 365	5,9	0,2
Danmark	10 709	11 079	11 494	11 991	9,6	4,3
Deutschland	23 737	·24 283	24 795	26 295	21,0	6,0
Elláda	917	904	938	933	0,7	− 0,5
España	18 125	18 572	19 480	21 493	17,2	10,3
France	14 530	14 976	15 473	15 869	12,7	2,6
Ireland	1 542	1 665	1 717	1 801	1,4	4,9
Italia	8 061	8 090	8 281	8 225	6,6	− 0,7
Luxembourg	73	77	74	81	0,1	9,8
Nederland	13 935	14 253	11 437	13 418	10,7	17,3
Österreich	3 706	3 664	3 680	3 810	3,0	3,5
Portugal	2 402	2 344	2 365	2 341	1,9	− 1,0
Suomi/Finland	1 394	1 413	1 444	1 537	1,2	6,4
Sverige	2 317	2 319	2 353	2 321	1,9	− 1,3
United Kingdom	7 442	7 695	8 036	7 554	6,0	− 6,0

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.16.1.1. Number of pigs slaughtered (¹)

	1 000 head				% TAV	Average carcass weight in kg				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EU-15	188 256	190 548	189 272	204 151	7,9	84,9	85,6	85,9	86,1	0,3
Belgique/België	11 294	11 474	11 208	11 531	2,9	91,4	92,2	89,6	93,1	4,0
Danmark	19 873	19 732	19 890	20 961	5,4	74,2	73,9	76,6	77,8	1,7
Deutschland	39 353	39 550	38 574	41 352	7,2	91,5	91,9	92,4	92,7	0,3
Elláda	2 268	2 262	2 203	2 241	1,7	62,8	62,9	64,5	63,7	– 1,3
España	27 539	28 975	29 783	33 428	12,2	79,0	79,9	80,6	80,1	– 0,6
France	24 860	25 248	25 579	26 567	3,9	86,2	86,5	86,8	87,0	0,3
Ireland	3 002	2 927	3 066	3 339	8,9	70,3	71,9	71,9	72,2	0,5
Italia	11 992	11 944	12 164	12 571	3,3	112,2	118,1	114,8	112,3	– 2,1
Luxembourg	112	124	121	129	7,3	91,4	92,2	89,6	93,1	4,0
Nederland	18 616	18 480	15 312	19 277	25,9	87,1	87,9	89,8	89,5	– 0,4
Österreich	4 954	5 124	5 154	5 359	4,0	94,1	93,8	94,8	94,9	0,1
Portugal	4 209	4 554	4 627	4 954	7,1	67,0	65,7	65,4	66,6	1,7
Suomi/Finland	2 066	2 089	2 182	2 195	0,6	80,5	81,8	82,0	83,8	2,2
Sverige	3 743	3 844	3 915	3 962	1,2	82,5	83,2	84,1	86,5	2,8
United Kingdom	14 376	14 221	15 496	16 286	5,1	69,0	70,2	70,6	70,9	0,5

(¹) Animals of domestic and foreign origin

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.16.1.2. **Net pigmeat production** ([1])

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	15 976	16 316	16 250	17 581	8,2
Belgique/België	1 035	1 061	1 006	1 077	7,0
Danmark	1 475	1 457	1 523	1 631	7,1
Deutschland	3 602	3 635	3 564	3 833	7,5
Ellàda	142	142	142	143	0,4
España	2 175	2 316	2 401	2 678	11,5
France	2 144	2 183	2 220	2 313	4,2
Ireland	211	210	220	241	9,4
Italia	1 346	1 410	1 396	1 412	1,2
Luxembourg	8	9	9	9	2,9
Nederland	1 622	1 624	1 376	1 725	25,4
Österreich	466	481	489	508	4,0
Portugal	282	299	303	330	8,9
Suomi/Finland	166	171	179	184	2,8
Sverige	309	320	329	343	4,1
United Kingdom	992	998	1 094	1 155	5,6

([1]) Animals of domestic and foreign origin.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.16.2.1. **World production and gross domestic production of principal pigmeat-producing or exporting countries**

	%				1 000 t				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	78 697	78 548	80 991	84 186	3,9
— EU-15	20,5	20,9	20,2	20,5	16 095	16 443	16 338	17 276	5,7
— People's Republic of China	42,2	41,8	44,0	43,9	33 233	32 849	35 673	36 930	3,5
— USA	10,3	9,9	9,7	10,2	8 097	7 764	7 835	8 623	10,1
— Russia	2,4	2,2	2,0	1,7	1 865	1 705	1 656	1 400	- 15,5
— Poland	2,5	2,6	2,4	2,1	1 962	2 064	1 981	1 810	- 8,6
— Japan	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,5	1 322	1 266	1 283	1 225	- 4,5
— Brazil	1,8	1,9	1,9	2,0	1 430	1 516	1 540	1 690	9,7
— Canada	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,5	1 276	1 228	1 258	1 290	2,6
— Romania	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,7	673	631	667	620	- 7,1
— Hungary	0,7	0,9	0,8	0,8	580	717	652	651	- 0,1

Source: FAO.

4.16.4.1. **Supply balance — pigmeat**

EU-15

	1 000 t ([1])				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	16 105	16 368	16 279	17 581	8,0
Imports — live animals	5,1	16,0	6,8	0,8	- 87,6
Exports — live animals	22,3	0,0	6,4	3,3	- 49,0
Intra-EU trade	482	518	276	236	- 14,4
Net production	16 088	16 384	16 279	17 584	8,0
Change in stocks	22	56	- 7	- 90	12,9
Imports	83	95	62	44	- 28,9
Exports	772	861	949	1 034	9,0
Intra-EU trade	3 324	3 376	3 574	4 068	13,8
Internal use	15 191	15 484	15 175	16 501	8,7
Gross consumption in kg/head/year	41,0	41,7	40,8	44,0	8,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	106,0	105,7	107,3	106,6	- 0,7

([1]) Carcass weight.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.16.5.1. Market prices for pigmeat (1)

	ECU/100 kg (2)				% TAV (3)
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15 (4)	138,447	162,317	164,012	119,431	– 27,2
Belgique/België	142,391	167,331	170,945	118,364	– 30,2
Danmark	129,345	150,363	153,247	108,930	– 28,6
Deutschland	143,220	173,505	175,910	121,551	– 30,4
Elláda	157,233	182,891	182,540	140,273	– 17,3
España	148,324	161,520	167,364	121,866	– 26,4
France	138,096	161,002	160,278	119,671	– 24,9
Ireland	130,982	152,365	146,109	113,676	– 19,1
Italia	145,160	160,773	165,710	140,678	– 15,1
Luxembourg	155,422	185,745	201,670	147,975	– 26,0
Nederland	123,939	152,509	153,963	100,412	– 34,2
Österreich	143,226	176,469	170,884	122,829	– 27,6
Portugal	148,658	172,590	169,575	129,030	– 22,5
Suomi/Finland	139,335	141,529	144,626	131,288	– 9,2
Sverige	125,482	144,709	153,475	130,788	– 13,6
United Kingdom	139,405	165,506	154,506	120,119	– 26,5

(1) Representative markets.
(2) Slaughter weight — Class U. After 1 July 1995, Class E.
(3) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.
(4) Weighted ∅ ECU/100kg.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.17.0.1. **Sheep and goat numbers** (preceding December)

	1 000 head				% of EU-15	% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sheep						
EU-15	97 021	94 631	96 058	98 823	100,0	2,9
Belgique/België	119	118	113	115	0,1	1,2
Danmark	79	93	92	103	0,1	12,0
Deutschland	2 340	2 395	2 324	2 302	2,3	– 0,9
Elláda	9 232	9 606	9 244	9 516	9,6	2,9
España	23 018	21 301	23 937	24 827	25,1	3,7
France	10 320	10 075	10 125	9 824	9,9	– 3,0
Ireland	5 775	5 583	5 391	5 634	5,7	4,5
Italia	10 681	10 668	10 920	10 890	11,0	– 0,3
Luxembourg	6	7	6	7	0,0	0,5
Nederland	1 300	1 450	1 400	1 236	1,3	– 11,7
Österreich	342	365	381	384	0,4	0,8
Portugal	3 416	3 428	3 380	3 414	3,5	1,0
Suomi/Finland	80	115	111	103	0,1	– 7,2
Sverige (¹)	483	461	469	442	0,4	– 5,8
United Kingdom	29 830	28 967	28 165	30 027	30,4	6,6
Goats						
EU-15	12 176	12 467	12 047	12 297	100,0	2,1
Belgique/België	8	8	11	10	0,1	– 2,6
Danmark	0	0	0	0	0,0	x
Deutschland	89	90	93	93	0,8	0,0
Elláda	5 556	5 847	5 668	5 878	47,8	3,7
España	2 964	2 964	2 734	2 795	22,7	2,2
France	1 068	1 083	1 114	1 111	9,0	– 0,3
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0,0	x
Italia	1 448	1 448	1 390	1 347	11,0	– 3,1
Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	0,0	19,7
Nederland	73	73	110	130	1,1	18,2
Österreich	50	54	54	58	0,5	7,1
Portugal	819	799	781	785	6,4	0,5
Suomi/Finland	5	6	6	7	0,1	8,3
Sverige (¹)	5	5	5	5	0,0	0,0
United Kingdom	90	90	81	77	0,6	– 5,0

(¹) Results of June survey.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.17.1.1. Sheep and goats slaughtered

	1 000 head				% TAV	Average carcass weight in kg				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EU-15	80 171	79 066	76 070	78 093	2,7	14,2	14,3	14,3	14,3	- 0,1
BLEU/UEBL	226	247	217	203	- 6,2	20,2	19,5	20,0	19,5	- 2,4
Danmark	69	76	68	66	- 3,6	21,7	21,4	22,1	22,7	3,0
Deutschland	2 069	2 162	2 194	2 151	- 1,9	20,2	19,9	19,7	20,4	3,9
Elláda	12 531	12 419	12 027	11 993	- 0,3	10,2	10,5	10,6	10,5	- 0,7
España	21 976	21 638	21 645	21 963	1,5	11,0	11,0	11,4	11,3	- 1,0
France	8 754	9 125	8 843	8 639	- 2,3	16,9	16,8	16,8	16,7	- 1,1
Ireland	4 298	4 367	3 770	4 067	7,9	20,8	20,6	21,0	20,6	- 1,9
Italia	8 443	8 360	8 105	7 805	- 3,7	9,0	9,3	9,4	9,4	0,4
Nederland	643	725	635	651	2,4	24,4	25,0	24,3	24,7	1,4
Österreich	278	301	310	366	18,0	21,7	21,1	21,1	21,4	1,3
Portugal	1 288	1 304	1 357	1 271	- 6,3	10,6	10,3	10,3	10,4	1,4
Suomi/Finland	75	71	66	61	- 7,8	18,8	17,8	17,8	16,9	- 5,0
Sverige	189	201	159	159	0,0	18,5	18,2	17,1	17,1	0,0
United Kingdom	19 332	18 071	16 674	18 698	12,1	18,9	19,1	19,3	18,8	- 2,7

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.17.1.2. Gross internal sheepmeat and goatmeat production

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	1 164	1 160	1 118	1 142 **	2,1
BLEU/UEBL	3	4	4	4	– 3,6
Danmark	2	2	2	2	– 6,9
Deutschland	40	43	44	44	– 0,5
Elláda	121	127	125	124 **	– 0,4
España	245	240	250	251	0,3
France	147	153	149	145	– 3,1
Ireland	92	91	81	81 **	0,1
Italia	54	53	53	51	– 5,4
Nederland	23	27	21	20 **	– 6,2
Österreich	6	6	7	7	2,5
Portugal	27	26	26	25 **	– 3,8
Suomi/Finland	1	1	1	1	2,7
Sverige	3	4	4	4	– 0,7
United Kingdom	400	383	352	385	9,5

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.17.3.1. Sheepmeat and goatmeat — EU trade, by species

EU-15

		A. Live animals, in number (per 1 000 head)					B. Live animals converted to meat weight (1 000 tonnes carcass weight)	C. Meat (1 000 tonnes at carcass weight)				
		Pure-bred breeding animals		Other live animals		Total live animals		Fresh or chilled	Frozen	Salted in brine, dried or smoked	Prepared and preserved	Total sheepmeat and goatmeat (B + C)
		Sheep	Goats	Sheep	Goats							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. Imports												
Extra EU	1996	0,0	0,4	1 364,6	8,0	1 373,0	12,7	26,6	228,0	0,0	0,0	267,3
	1997	0,0	0,3	1 340,3	10,3	1 350,9	12,8	28,5	227,8	0,0	0,2	269,4
	1998	1,1	0,3	1 250,7	9,9	1 262,0	11,6	27,7	228,3	0,0	0,3	267,9
Intra EU	1996	70,1	0,2	3 452,1	49,8	3 572,2	41,3	202,5	39,9	0,0	1,1	284,8
	1997	48,1	0,4	2 460,7	51,3	2 560,5	32,2	177,1	36,0	0,0	0,6	246,0
	1998	42,3	0,7	2 681,0	57,1	2 781,1	34,3	182,1	30,9	0,0	1,2	248,6
Total	1996	70,1	0,6	4 816,8	57,7	4 945,2	54,1	229,1	267,9	0,0	1,1	552,2
	1997	48,1	0,8	3 800,9	61,6	3 911,4	45,0	205,6	263,9	0,0	0,8	515,3
	1998	43,4	1,0	3 931,7	67,0	4 043,1	45,9	209,7	259,3	0,0	1,5	516,4
B. Exports												
Extra EU	1996	2,7	2,0	32,1	2,7	39,5	0,6	3,3	2,8	1,4	0,0	8,1
	1997	2,0	0,8	33,5	2,7	38,9	0,7	2,3	1,0	0,0	0,1	4,1
	1998	2,2	1,9	33,6	3,8	41,4	0,8	2,0	1,2	0,0	0,1	4,1
Intra EU	1996	16,5	0,0	2 816,0	69,9	2 902,5	40,5	204,3	38,6	0,1	0,9	284,2
	1997	28,7	0,1	2 134,8	87,6	2 251,2	32,5	173,3	33,5	0,1	1,5	241,0
	1998	45,3	1,2	2 282,3	105,8	2 434,6	34,2	176,8	35,8	0,1	2,2	249,1
Total	1996	19,2	2,0	2 929,3	72,6	3 023,0	41,1	207,5	41,4	1,4	0,9	292,3
	1997	30,7	0,9	2 168,3	90,3	2 290,2	33,2	175,6	34,5	0,2	1,6	245,0
	1998	47,5	3,1	2 315,9	109,6	2 476,0	35,0	178,8	37,0	0,1	2,3	253,2

NB: Coefficients: — Live animals: Carcass weight = live weight x 0,47
— Boneless meat
— Prepared and preserved meat
} Product weight x 1,7 = carcass weight.

Sources: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

4.17.3.2. Sheepmeat and goatmeat — trade with non-member countries

(1 000 t at carcass weight)

Reporting countries	1995	%	1996	%	1997	%	1998	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Exports								
EU-15	6,9	100,0	8,1	100,0	4,0	100,0	4,1	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	0,0	0,5	0,1	1,0	0,1	1,3	0,1	1,8
Danmark	0,1	1,3	0,1	1,4	0,1	2,7	0,2	4,4
Deutschland	0,1	2,0	0,2	2,2	0,2	4,9	0,1	3,2
Elláda	0,4	6,3	0,2	2,4	0,1	3,4	0,2	5,5
España	1,9	28,2	3,3	40,3	0,9	22,8	1,0	24,3
France	1,1	16,7	2,0	24,1	0,9	22,9	1,1	25,6
Ireland	0,2	2,2	0,5	5,9	0,1	2,3	0,1	1,4
Italia	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,5
Nederland	0,3	5,1	0,1	1,1	0,0	1,0	0,1	2,3
Österreich	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,2
Portugal	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,5
Suomi/Finland	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,6
Sverige	0,1	2,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,6
United Kingdom	2,4	34,3	1,7	20,4	1,5	36,9	1,2	29,2
B. Imports								
EU-15	254,5	100,0	267,3	100,0	269,4	100,0	267,8	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	13,6	5,3	11,8	4,4	13,3	4,9	15,8	5,9
Danmark	4,1	1,6	2,7	1,0	2,5	0,9	3,4	1,3
Deutschland	40,0	15,7	45,1	16,9	40,4	15,0	42,8	16,0
Elláda	9,4	3,7	12,7	4,8	13,3	4,9	13,4	5,0
España	3,8	1,5	3,9	1,5	6,1	2,3	5,6	2,1
France	18,6	7,3	20,7	7,7	28,4	10,5	30,3	11,3
Ireland	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,2	0,8	0,3
Italia	21,2	8,3	20,7	7,7	21,7	8,1	18,8	7,0
Nederland	5,1	2,0	7,3	2,7	7,2	2,7	7,2	2,7
Österreich	1,1	0,4	0,8	0,3	0,8	0,3	0,7	0,3
Portugal	2,8	1,1	3,1	1,2	4,0	1,5	3,5	1,3
Suomi/Finland	0,6	0,2	0,5	0,2	0,4	0,1	0,4	0,2
Sverige	2,4	0,9	1,9	0,7	1,9	0,7	2,4	0,9
United Kingdom	131,8	51,8	136,1	50,9	128,8	47,8	122,5	45,8

NB: Coefficients:
- Live animals: Carcass weight = live weight x 0,47
- Boneless meat
- Prepared and preserved meat

} Product weight x 1,7 = carcass weight.

Sources: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

4.17.3.3. Imports of sheepmeat ([1])

EU-15	t ([2])				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total imports					
— New Zealand	209 340	221 211	224 264	224 498	0,1
— Argentina	1 377	1 766	1 367	1 031	– 24,5
— Australia	18 182	18 083	18 741	18 720	– 0,1
— Hungary	9 566	9 262	8 896	7 653	– 14,0
— Bulgaria	3 617	3 510	3 007	3 723	23,8
— Poland	3 388	2 423	2 197	2 176	– 0,9
— Chile	1 437	1 125	2 082	1 585	– 23,9
— Uruguay	4 283	5 626	5 439	5 119	– 5,9
— Romania	801	905	1 430	1 905	33,2
— Other countries	2 492	3 400	1 946	1 402	– 28,0
Grand total	254 482	267 310	269 367	267 812	– 0,6

([1]) Including live animals.
([2]) Tonnes carcass weight.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

4.17.4.1. Supply balance — sheepmeat and goatmeat

EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	1 164	1 160	1 118	1 142	2,1
Imports — live animals ([1])	17	13	13	12	– 9,4
Exports — live animals ([1])	1	1	1	1	0,0
Intra-EU trade ([1])	42	41	32	34	6,5
Net production	1 180	1 172	1 130	1 153	2,0
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	x
Imports ([2])	238	255	257	256	– 0,1
Exports ([2])	6	8	3	3	0,0
Intra-EU trade ([3])	225	244	214	214	0,2
Internal use	1 412	1 419	1 383	1 406	1,7
Gross consumption (kg/head/year)	3,8	3,8	3,7	3,8	1,4
Self-sufficiency (%)	82,4	81,7	80,8	81,2	0,5

([1]) Carcass weight.
([2]) Carcass weight – All trade with the exception of live animals.
([3]) All trade in carcass weight, with the exception of live animals (figures based on imports).

Source: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

4.17.5.1. **Market prices for sheepmeat** (1)

	ECU/kg (2)				% TAV (3)
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	3,558	3,483	3,919	3,574	- 8,2
Danmark	2,529	2,706	3,252	3,107	- 4,2
Deutschland	3,297	3,586	3,927	3,490	- 23,1
Elláda	3,678	3,927	4,003	3,746	1,1
España	3,357	4,151	4,000	3,603	- 9,0
France	3,237	3,802	4,103	3,778	- 7,3
Ireland	2,529	3,084	3,410	2,879	- 18,1
Italia	3,197	3,471	3,542	3,446	- 2,7
Nederland	3,550	3,451	3,961	3,733	- 4,9
Österreich	4,254	3,885	3,860	3,852	0,6
Portugal	3,822	4,493	4,459	3,965	- 9,6
Suomi/Finland	2,051	1,853	1,686	1,875	11,1
Sverige	2,738	2,896	3,121	3,060	- 1,2
United Kingdom	2,779	3,344	3,499	2,791	- 25,2

(1) Belgique/België: Average price: (1) moutons extra (carcass weight 30 kg) — schapen extra (30 kg per stuk).
(2) agneaux extra (carcass weight 16 kg) — lammeren extra (16 kg per stuk).
Danmark: country Ø: lambs 1st quality.
Deutschland: country Ø: lambs carcass of 'L' - Mastlämmer quality
Elláda: country Ø: 76 % amnos galaktos.
24 % amnos.
España:
France: country Ø for 'carcasses díagneaux de houcherie'.
Ireland: country Ø: 70 % prime quality
30 % second quality.
Italia: Average price: (1) agnelloni (approx. 20 kg carcass weight) = 36 % (country Ø)
(2) (approx. 10 kg carcass weight) = 64 % (markets: Cagliari, Roma, Napoli, Firenze, L'Aquila).
Nederland: country Ø 'vette lammeren'.
Österreich:
Portugal:
Suomi/Finland:
Sverige: Grossistpriser.
United Kingdom: Ø market prices for sheep qualifying for guaranteed prices (pence/kg net on the hoof).
(2) Slaughter weight.
(3) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currency.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.18.0.1. Number of utility chicks of table strains hatched

	1 000 head				% TAV
	1995 (1)	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	:	:	4 231 026	4 421 566	4,5
BLEU/UEBL	173 114	183 487	201 874	220 980 **	9,5
Danmark	115 644 **	123 163 **	141 610 **	132 405 **	– 6,5
Deutschland	308 973	333 087	349 964	381 169 **	8,9
Elláda	87 042	79 292	82 502	88 026 **	6,7
España	555 996	565 762	588 764	599 899 **	1,9
France	894 472	938 942	960 138	960 532	0,0
Ireland	60 634	61 860	64 296	66 065	2,8
Italia	411 741	398 375	400 803	457 413 **	14,1
Nederland	360 006	367 675	351 698	406 070 **	15,5
Österreich	:	54 478	55 324	49 842 **	– 9,9
Portugal	182 200	188 740	205 510	206 631	0,5
Suomi/Finland	:	41 121 **	41 121 **	46 770	13,7
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	722 843	758 887	787 422	805 764	2,3

(1) EU-12.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.18.1.1. Gross internal production of poultrymeat

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	8 043	8 357	8 550	8 731 **	2,1
BLEU/UEBL	270	297	315	346	9,8
Danmark	184	182	185	194	4,9
Deutschland	664	693	734	767	4,5
Elláda	161	176	173	178 **	2,9
España	1 008	954	902	905	0,3
France	2 079	2 230	2 284	2 319	1,5
Ireland	112	118	124	123 **	– 0,8
Italia	1 098	1 117	1 137	1 154 **	1,5
Nederland	610	650	671	674	0,4
Österreich	99	98	104	107 **	2,9
Portugal	231	245	266	277 **	4,1
Suomi/Finland	43	49	53	61	15,1
Sverige	80	82	90	87	– 3,3
United Kingdom	1 404	1 466	1 512	1 539	1,8

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.18.3.1. Trade in poultrymeat with non-member countries ([1])

(t carcass weight)

Reporting country	1995	%	1996	%	1997	%	1998	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Exports								
EU-15	842 806	100,0	846 411	100,0	950 191	100,0	1 034 847	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	51 262	6,1	50 788	6,0	74 551	7,8	79 238	7,7
Danmark	83 163	9,9	69 098	8,2	65 831	6,9	72 795	7,0
Deutschland	20 627	2,4	16 549	2,0	25 189	2,7	28 683	2,8
Elláda	6 706	0,8	4 609	0,5	6 074	0,6	4 865	0,5
España	9 002	1,1	8 836	1,0	8 706	0,9	10 389	1,0
France	409 145	48,5	412 480	48,7	401 653	42,3	451 979	43,7
Ireland	947	0,1	1 390	0,2	3 119	0,3	4 304	0,4
Italia	19 410	2,3	13 320	1,6	17 174	1,8	25 146	2,4
Nederland	172 496	20,5	188 687	22,3	245 763	25,9	263 239	25,4
Österreich	526	0,1	1 014	0,1	1 955	0,2	2 953	0,3
Portugal	6 869	0,8	3 316	0,4	3 616	0,4	1 635	0,2
Suomi/Finland	611	0,1	975	0,1	1 976	0,2	1 557	0,2
Sverige	1 043	0,1	1 347	0,2	2 517	0,3	2 212	0,2
United Kingdom	60 999	7,2	74 003	8,7	92 067	9,7	85 852	8,3
B. Imports								
EU-15	179 059	100,0	250 082	100,0	267 560	100,0	248 925	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	2 990	1,7	2 526	1,0	3 609	1,3	2 867	1,2
Danmark	38	0,0	39	0,0	56	0,0	101	0,0
Deutschland	104 299	58,2	121 964	48,8	107 294	40,1	108 052	43,4
Elláda	1 653	0,9	2 034	0,8	1 305	0,5	1 097	0,4
España	271	0,2	203	0,1	23 670	8,8	21 303	8,6
France	15 711	8,8	13 421	5,4	11 173	4,2	13 238	5,3
Ireland	2	0,0	1	0,0	29	0,0	76	0,0
Italia	18 261	10,2	15 560	6,2	12 945	4,8	12 983	5,2
Nederland	21 637	12,1	55 992	22,4	62 485	23,4	38 465	15,5
Österreich	7 745	4,3	17 721	7,1	17 114	6,4	16 591	6,7
Portugal	6	0,0	30	0,0	7	0,0	19	0,0
Suomi/Finland	0	0,0	21	0,0	1	0,0	28	0,0
Sverige	550	0,3	500	0,2	642	0,2	546	0,2
United Kingdom	5 896	3,3	20 071	8,0	27 230	10,2	33 559	13,5

([1]) Live animals, expressed as carcass weight (live weight x 0.7), and poultrymeat, including offals, livers and fats of Chapter 02 of CN.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.18.4.1. Supply balance — poultrymeat

EU-15

	1 000 t ([1])				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	8 042	8 358	8 549	8 731	2,1
Imports — live birds	1	1	1	0	x
Exports — live birds	4	5	4	2	– 50,0
Intra-EU trade	:	:	:	:	x
Net production	8 039	8 354	8 546	8 729	2,1
Change in stocks	– 11	8	39	27	:
Imports	223	283	267	295	10,5
Exports	847	798	927	1 027	10,8
Intra-EU trade	1 415	1 573	1 659	1 775	7,0
Internal use (total)	7 426	7 831	7 847	7 970	1,6
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	20,0	21,0	21,0	21,3	1,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	108,3	106,7	108,9	109,6	0,6

([1]) Slaughter weight.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.18.5.1. Market prices for chickens (¹)

	ECU/kg (²)				% TAV (³)
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	1,365	1,532	1,485	1,355	- 8,0
Danmark	1,510	1,262	1,285	1,265	- 1,1
Deutschland	1,359	1,502	1,524	1,461	- 3,3
Elláda	1,916	1,830	1,859	1,681	- 2,8
España	0,944	1,152	1,083	1,052	- 1,7
France	1,153	1,253	1,116	1,451	30,9
Ireland	1,577	1,723	1,899	1,851	1,4
Italia	1,072	1,334	1,285	1,235	- 3,9
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland	1,277	1,356	1,371	1,312	- 3,3
Österreich	1,795	1,765	1,741	1,720	- 0,5
Portugal	1,295	1,446	1,401	1,289	0,8
Suomi/Finland	1,823	1,881	1,877	1,891	0,8
Sverige	1,706 **	1,913 **	1,858	1,778	- 2,8
United Kingdom	1,305	1,543	1,685	1,688	- 5,7

(¹) Belgique/België: Poulets à 70 %, prix de gros à la vente. Kuikens 70 %, groothandelsverkoopprijs. À partir de juillet 1982 prix franco frontière. Vanaf juli 1982 prijs franco grens.
Danmark: Kyllinger, 70 %, slagteri til detailhandel.
Deutschland: Schlachterei — Abgabepreis frei Empfänger, 70 % gefroren.
Elláda: Chondriki timi 70 % (prix de gros).
España: Precio de mercado.
France: Paris-Rungis: poulets, classe A (moyens) 83 %, prix de gros à la vente.
Ireland: Chickens, 70 %, wholesale price.
Italia: Milano: prezzi d'acquisto all'ingrosso, 83 %.
Nederland: LEI: Kuikens 70 % — Groothandelsverkoopprijs.
Österreich:
Portugal: Preço à produção.
Suomi/Finland:
Sverige: Grossistpriser.
United Kingdom: London: chickens, 83 %, wholesale price.
(²) Slaughter weight.
(³) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.19.01. **Laying hens, numbers**

	1 000 head						% TAV
	1995	1996	1997		1998		1998/1997
1	2	3	4		5		6
EU-15	356 185	346 375	321 013	**	338 561	**	5,5
BLEU/UEBL	12 492	12 362	13722		14 859	**	8,3
Danmark	4 297	4 725	3993		3 523	**	- 11,8
Deutschland	50 700	50 600	50200		51 102	**	1,8
Elláda	15 742	14 681	9065	**	2 583	**	- 71,5
España	48 634	44 351	40767	**	61 864	**	51,8
France	66 400	63 700	51028	**	51 917	**	1,7
Ireland	3 228	2 873	2903		1 521	**	- 47,6
Italia	49 506	47 774	45348	**	52 664	**	16,1
Nederland	38 162	39 579	40077		36 101	**	- 9,9
Österreich	5 937	5 752	6048		5 857	**	- 3,2
Portugal	8 087	7 747	5814	**	5 625	**	- 3,3
Suomi/Finland	5 543	5 230	4984		3 864	**	- 22,5
Sverige	6 100	5 709	5725		6 212	**	8,5
United Kingdom	41 357	41 292	41340		40 869	**	- 1,1

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.19.0.2. **Number of utility chicks hatched from laying hens**

	1 000 head				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	246 053 **	254 364 **	253 **	279 283 **	10,2
Belgique/BelgiÎ	13 632	12 884	12 965	15 718	21,2
Danmark	3 689 **	3 776 **	3 342	2 546 **	– 23,8
Deutschland	43 601	44 712	43 165	42 271 **	– 2,1
Elláda	2 944	3 668	4 192	4 438 **	5,9
España	30 361	34 482	32 739	34 716 **	6,0
France	46 624	46 676	46 780	50 036	7,0
Ireland	964	999	872	999 **	14,6
Italia	25 526	26 421	23 429	46 238 **	97,4
Nederland	27 109	28 790	33 271	32 782 **	– 1,5
Österreich	5 483 **	4 953	5 374	4 644 **	– 13,6
Portugal	4 975	4 788	4 513	4 810	6,6
Suomi/Finland	3 295 **	3 359 **	3 301 **	3 149	– 4,6
Sverige	5 529	5 307	5 186	4 885 **	– 5,8
United Kingdom	32 322	33 549	34 209	32 051	– 6,3

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.19.1.1. **Usable production of eggs (total eggs)**

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	5 257	5 154	5 258	5 332 **	1,4
BLEU/UEBL	245	241	252	269 **	6,7
Danmark	95	88	85	85 **	0,0
Deutschland	836	841	847	853 **	0,7
Elláda	120	120	120 **	120 **	0,0
España	632	578	635	618 **	− 2,6
France	1 025	994	975 **	997 **	2,3
Ireland	36	31	31	31 **	0,0
Italia	650	626	651 **	666 **	2,3
Nederland	602	597	609	644 **	5,7
Österreich	103	98	100	99 **	− 1,0
Portugal	103	101	102	105 **	2,9
Suomi/Finland	75	71	67	63 **	− 5,5
Sverige	106	111	109	108 **	− 0,8
United Kingdom	630	658	675	674 **	− 0,1

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.19.3.1. **Trade in eggs with non-member countries** ([1])

(t)

Reporting country	1995	%	1996	%	1997	%	1998	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Exports								
EU-15	206 980	100,0	170 229	100,0	185 713	100,0	209 005	100,0
Belgique/België	13 584	6,6	14 465	8,5	19 684	10,6	13 411	6,4
Danmark	1 924	0,9	7 188	4,2	2 648	1,4	2 337	1,1
Deutschland	33 193	16,0	31 367	18,4	32 240	17,4	35 845	17,2
Elláda	1 499	0,7	487	0,3	1 215	0,7	463	0,2
España	16 720	8,1	10 507	6,2	8 081	4,4	9 720	4,7
France	26 605	12,9	24 372	14,3	21 805	11,7	22 793	10,9
Ireland	85	0,0	60	0,0	87	0,0	0	0,0
Italia	9 288	4,5	9 147	5,4	10 757	5,8	10 956	5,2
Nederland	92 153	44,5	60 039	35,3	77 796	41,9	96 978	46,4
Österreich	73	0,0	266	0,2	1 591	0,9	1 504	0,7
Portugal	318	0,2	234	0,1	245	0,1	221	0,1
Suomi/Finland	6 276	3,0	5 517	3,2	3 093	1,7	2 581	1,2
Sverige	3 643	1,8	5 132	3,0	5 298	2,9	6 915	3,3
United Kingdom	1 619	0,8	1 447	0,9	1 173	0,6	5 281	2,5
B. Imports								
EU-15	14 353	100,0	17 863	100,0	22 715	100,0	18 213	100,0
Belgique/België	195	1,4	308	1,7	184	0,8	246	1,4
Danmark	2 805	19,5	824	4,6	2 988	13,2	1 782	9,8
Deutschland	6 656	46,4	5 038	28,2	5 940	26,2	2 586	14,2
Elláda	17	0,1	38	0,2	44	0,2	6	0,0
España	147	1,0	76	0,4	36	0,2	78	0,4
France	204	1,4	313	1,8	232	1,0	206	1,1
Ireland	26	0,2		0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Italia	83	0,6	131	0,7	152	0,7	194	1,1
Nederland	2 394	16,7	6 642	37,2	8 512	37,5	7 782	42,7
Österreich	540	3,8	1 310	7,3	1 943	8,6	2 825	15,5
Portugal	24	0,2	20	0,1	35	0,2	13	0,1
Suomi/Finland	0	0,0	64	0,4	20	0,1	1	0,0
Sverige	286	2,0	1 813	10,2	1 432	6,3	1 618	8,9
United Kingdom	976	6,8	1 288	7,2	1 197	5,3	876	4,8

([1]) All egg products (eggs-in-shell equivalent).

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.19.4.1. **Supply balance — eggs (total eggs)**

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	5 257	5 154	5 258	5 332	1,4
Change in stocks	0	0	0	0	
Imports	16	25	38	35	- 7,9
Exports	164	144	199	228	14,6
Intra-EU trade	626	701	671	653	- 2,7
Internal use	5 109	5 035	5 097	5 139	0,8
of which:					
— eggs for hatching	363	368	381	380	- 0,3
— industrial use	11	13	14	14	0,0
— losses (market)	16	15	13	11	- 15,4
— human consumption	4 719	4 639	4 689	4 734	1,0
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	12,7	12,4	12,5	12,6	0,7
Self-sufficiency (%)	102,9	102,4	103,2	103,8	0,6

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.19.5.1. **Market prices for eggs** ([1])

	ECU 100 kg				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997 ([3])	1998 ([3])	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	72,222	96,168	89,247	73,119	– 18,1
Danmark	126,234	152,584	140,419	137,535	– 2,1
Deutschland	120,457	107,744	93,005	79,342	– 14,7
Elláda	137,394 ([2])	117,339	115,500	110,652	– 4,2
España	102,009 ([2])	126,520 ([2])	118,004	101,618	– 13,9
France	65,722 ([2])	96,451	88,251	72,785	– 17,5
Ireland	93,545 ([2])	108,010	112,272	106,621	– 5,0
Italia	83,889	112,196	107,321	102,719	– 4,3
Luxembourg	–	129,377	113,558	109,450	– 3,6
Nederland	72,953	98,790	85,735	72,470	– 15,5
Österreich	87,347	109,228	96,049	82,446	– 14,2
Portugal	92,451 ([2])	108,673	94,408	84,446	– 10,6
Suomi/Finland	87,902	121,002	98,587	99,651	1,1
Sverige	137,443	114,855	121,000	119,345	– 1,4
United Kingdom	86,563 ([2])	99,585 ([2])	96,062	89,086	– 7,3

([1]) Eggs: Class III weight 60-65 gr.
([2]) Eggs: Class IV weight 55-60 gr.
([3]) Eggs: Class L + M weight 63 gr.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.20.0.1. Dairy herds and yield

	1 000 head				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Dairy cows (in December)					
EU-15	22 529	22 109	21 765	21 506 **	- 1,2
Belgique/België	684	650	640	634	- 0,9
Danmark	714	697	695	680	- 2,2
Deutschland	5 229	5 195	5 026	4 833	- 3,8
Elláda	185	185	182	172 **	- 5,5
España	1 281	1 279	1 254	1 306	4,1
France	4 677	4 567	4 476	4 433	- 1,0
Ireland	1 267	1 272	1 268	1 276 **	0,6
Italia	2 080	2 125	2 078	2 110	1,5
Luxembourg	48	48	47	47	0,0
Nederland	1 777	1 646	1 674	1 600	- 4,4
Österreich	707	698	720	729	1,3
Portugal	364	362	362	355	- 1,9
Suomi/Finland	402	396	383	380	- 0,8
Sverige	482	478	462	471	1,9
United Kingdom	2 632	2 511	2 498	2 480	- 0,7
B. Dairy cows yield(¹)	kg/head				% TAV
EU-15	5 279	5 396	5 455	5 552 **	1,8
Belgique/België	4 688	4 994	4 943	5 430 **	9,8
Danmark	6 517	6 576	6 554	6 717 **	2,5
Deutschland	5 428	5 504	5 525	5 671 **	2,6
Elláda	4 366	4 081	4 054	4 148 **	2,3
España	4 579	4 714	4 689	4 753 **	1,4
France	5 343	5 369	5 451	5 522 **	1,3
Ireland	4 217	4 319	4 177	4 101 **	- 1,8
Italia	4 844	5 139	4 901	5 207 **	6,3
Luxembourg	5 482	5 542	5 500	5 660 **	2,9
Nederland	6 429	6 198	6 635	6 568 **	- 1,0
Österreich	3 886	4 291	4 427	4 522 **	2,2
Portugal	4 783	4 904	5 011	5 058 **	0,9
Suomi/Finland	5 975	6 047	6 220	6 397 **	2,8
Sverige	6 569	6 894	6 975	7 210 **	3,4
United Kingdom	5 345	5 611	5 918	5 849 **	- 1,2

(¹) Production of the year divided by the herd in December of previous year.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.20.1.1. Production of milk from dairy herds and delivery of milk to dairies

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Production of milk from dairy cows (1)					
EU-15	121 765	121 420	120 595	120 837 **	0,2
Belgique/België	3 375	3 416	3 213	3 475 **	8,2
Danmark	4 673	4 630	4 568	4 668 **	2,2
Deutschland	28 607	28 779	28 702	28 500 **	– 0,7
Elláda	764	741	750	755 **	0,7
España	6 150	6 084	5 997	5 960 **	– 0,6
France	25 413	25 084	24 893	24 717 **	– 0,7
Ireland	5 352	5 354	5 313	5 200 **	– 2,1
Italia	10 497	10 799	10 414	10 821 **	3,9
Luxembourg	269	266	264	266 **	0,8
Nederland	11 295	11 013	10 921	10 995 **	0,7
Österreich	3 148	3 034	3 090	3 256 **	5,4
Portugal	1 760	1 785	1 814	1 831 **	0,9
Suomi/Finland	2 468	2 431	2 463	2 450 **	– 0,5
Sverige	3 304	3 316	3 334	3 331 **	– 0,1
United Kingdom	14 691	14 688	14 859	14 612 **	– 1,7
B. Deliveries of cows' milk (2)					
EU-15	113 125	113 531	113 340	113 403	0,1
Belgique/België	2 993	3 052	2 908	3 287	13,0
Danmark	4 476	4 495	4 432	4 468	0,8
Deutschland	26 980	27 180	27 171	26 940	– 0,9
Elláda	612	522	549	561	2,2
España	5 048	5 418	5 488	5 378	– 2,0
France	23 425	23 109	22 922	22 969	0,2
Ireland	5 288	5 297	5 256	5 091	– 3,1
Italia	9 708	9 905	9 877	10 171	3,0
Luxembourg	260	256	255	255	0,0
Nederland	10 811	10 759	10 519	10 470	– 0,5
Österreich	2 290	2 343	2 420	2 430	0,4
Portugal	1 550	1 577	1 673	1 689	1,0
Suomi/Finland	2 365	2 329	2 370	2 363	– 0,3
Sverige	3 243	3 231	3 240	3 278	1,2
United Kingdom	14 075	14 058	14 260	14 053	– 1,5

(1) Excluding milk for suckling.
(2) Including deliveries of cream (milk equivalent).

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.20.1.2. **Deliveries of cows' milk to dairies, as a proportion of cows' milk production** (¹)

(%)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	92,8	92,9	93,5	94,0	93,8 **
Belgique/België	88,2	88,7	89,3	90,5	94,6 **
Danmark	95,7	95,8	97,1	97,0	95,7 **
Deutschland	93,5	94,3	94,4	94,7	94,5 **
Elláda	75,9	80,1	70,4	73,2	74,3 **
España	87,1	82,1	89,1	91,5	90,2 **
France	91,8	92,2	92,1	92,1	92,9 **
Ireland	97,6	98,8	98,9	98,9	97,9 **
Italia	94,9	92,5	91,7	94,8	94,0 **
Luxembourg	95,9	96,6	96,2	96,6	95,9 **
Nederland	95,5	95,7	97,7	96,3	95,2 **
Österreich	67,6	72,7	77,2	78,3	74,6 **
Portugal	90,1	88,1	88,3	92,2	92,2 **
Suomi/Finland	95,1	95,8	95,8	96,2	96,4 **
Sverige	98,1	98,2	97,4	97,2	98,4 **
United Kingdom	95,4	95,8	95,7	96,0	96,2 **

(¹) Including deliveries of cream (milk equivalent).

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.20.1.3. Production of fresh milk and fresh milk products by the dairy industry

EU-15

	1 000 t					% TAV
	1993 (1)	1994 (1)	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Drinking milk	26 546	26 709	29 890	29 498	29 048	– 1,5
of which: — whole milk	13 301	13 102	14 102	13 987	12 985	– 7,2
— semi-skimmed milk	11 317	11 697	13 341	13 218	13 596	2,9
— skimmed milk	1 902	1 879	2 427	2 292	2 466	7,6
— untreated milk	26	31	20	1	1	0,0
2. Buttermilk	427	440	509	514	544	5,8
3. Cream	1 373	1 395	1 697	1 793	1 778	– 0,8
4. Acidified milk	3 517	3 744	4 650	4 776	5 037	5,5
5. Milk-based drinks	759	769	692	759	776	2,2
6. Other fresh products	1 354	1 404	1 511	1 557	1 610	3,4
7. Sub total (2-6)	7 429	7 752	9 059	9 399	9 745	3,7
Total	33 975	34 462	38 949	38 897	38 793	– 0,3

(1) EU-12.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.20.1.4. Production in dairies of butter and cheese

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Butter ([1])					
EU-15	1 872	1 874	1 853 **	1 833 **	- 1,1
Belgique/België	80	88	97	104	7,2
Danmark	75	77	71 **	78 **	9,9
Deutschland	486	480	442	426	- 3,6
Elláda	2	2	1	1	0,0
España	26	23	30	30 **	- 0,0
France	454	461	467	463	- 0,9
Ireland	152	152	148	140	- 5,1
Italia	108	116	92	98	6,5
Luxembourg	4	3	3	3	0,0
Nederland	184	172	185 **	185 **	- 0,0
Österreich	38	39	40	38	- 5,0
Portugal	19	19	21	19	- 9,5
Suomi/Finland	57	56	59	58	- 1,7
Sverige	54	56	58	52 **	- 10,3
United Kingdom	133	130	139	138	- 0,7
B. Cheese					
EU-15	6 170	6 268	6 344	6 341 **	- 0,0
Belgique/België	68	69	71	70	- 1,4
Danmark	311	298	289	292	1,0
Deutschland	1 453	1 495	1 591	1 602	0,7
Elláda	131	109	119	118 **	- 0,8
España	229	235	241	217 **	- 10,0
France	1 581	1 619	1 619	1 645 **	1,6
Ireland	80	97	96	92	- 4,2
Italia	919	930	907	927 **	2,2
Luxembourg	3	3	3	3	0,0
Nederland	691	700	704	641	- 8,9
Österreich	99	98	104	108 **	3,8
Portugal	52	53	54	51 **	- 5,6
Suomi/Finland	96	95	88	93	5,7
Sverige	129	127	118	125	5,9
United Kingdom	328	340	340	357	5,0

([1]) Including butteroil manufactured from cream (butter equivalent).

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.20.1.5. **Production (¹) in dairies of milk powder**

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Skimmed-milk powder					
EU-15	1 221	1 135	1 071	1 081	0,9
Belgique/België	50	52	51	51	– 0,0
Danmark	18	28	23	22	– 4,3
Deutschland	406	401	339	328	– 3,2
Elláda	0	0	0	0	x
España	20	14	10	9	– 10,0
France	377	306	305	324	6,2
Ireland	115	119	102	91	– 10,8
Italia	0	0	0	0	x
Luxembourg	0	0	0	8	x
Nederland	47	36	43	60	39,5
Österreich	19	17	19	19	0,0
Portugal	12	10	13	10	– 23,1
Suomi/Finland	14	15	25	21	– 16,0
Sverige	25	29	32	31	– 3,1
United Kingdom	117	108	109	107	– 1,8
B. Other milk powder (²)					
EU-15	1 044	965	1 014	1 015 **	0,1
Belgique/België	74	70	84	89	6,0
Danmark	112	103	109	111 **	1,8
Deutschland	230	211	209	216 **	3,3
Elláda	0	0	0	0 **	x
España	13	11	11	6 **	– 45,5
France	306	270	282	295 **	4,6
Ireland	25	22	39	32 **	– 17,9
Italia	1	1	1	1 **	0,0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0 **	x
Nederland	147	154	146	150 **	2,7
Österreich	15	8	5	5 **	– 0,0
Portugal	7	6	7	1 **	– 85,7
Suomi/Finland	4	8	9	5 **	– 44,4
Sverige	11	10	8	7 **	– 12,5
United Kingdom	99	91	104	97 **	– 6,7

(¹) Product weight.
(²) Whole-milk powder, partly skimmed-milk powder, cream-milk powder and buttermilk powder included.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.20.1.6. Production (¹) in dairies of concentrated milk and casein

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Concentrated milk (a) (²)					
EU-15	1 247	1 216	1 286	1 242	– 3,4
Belgique/België	39	47	46	65	41,3
Danmark	0	0	0	0	x
Deutschland	551	541	566	557	– 1,6
Elláda	0	0	0	34	x
España	46	42	62	51	– 17,7
France	48	47	65	60	– 7,7
Ireland	0	0	1	0	x
Italia	1	1	1	0	x
Nederland	352	327	329	288	– 12,5
Luxembourg	11	0	0	0	x
Österreich	18	16	18	20	11,1
Portugal	0	0	0	0	x
Suomi/Finland	0	0	0	0	x
Sverige	0	0	0	0	x
United Kingdom	181	195	198	167	– 15,7
B. Casein (b) (³)					
EU-15	139 ··	137 ··	137 ··	141 ··	2,9
Danmark	13	12	13	S	x
Deutschland	12	12	11	13 ··	18,2
France	32	36	35	38 ··	8,6
Ireland	43	46	45	43 ··	– 4,4
Nederland	37 ··	29 ··	32 ··	S	x
Österreich	2	2	1	0 ··	x

(¹) Product weight.
(²) Including that of 'chocolate crumb'.
(³) Excluding caseinates produced from casein.

Sources: (a) European Commission (Eurostat).
(b) European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.20.2.1. **World exports and production ([1]) of:** **— Butter ([2])** **— Cheese** **— Casein**

	Production						Exports					
	1 000 t				%	% TAV	1 000 t				%	% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. Butter ([2])												
World:	6 611	6 617	6 586	6 724	100,0	2,1	738	846	784	870	100,0	11,0
— EU-15	1 800	1 868	1 829	1 852	27,5	1,3	:	228	192	222	25,5	15,6
— Australia	143	138	150	158	2,3	5,3	85	96	84	125	14,4	48,8
— New Zealand	283	277	289	364	5,4	26,0	252	234	273	326	37,5	19,4
— USA	588	569	526	521	7,7	- 1,0	79	38	21	15	1,7	- 28,6
— Canada	93	97	98	94	1,4	- 4,1	2	6	13	12	1,4	- 7,7
— Russia	488	421	323	277	4,1	- 14,2	0	4	6	6	0,7	0,0
— Pakistan	353	373	393	415	6,2	5,6	–	–	–	–	0,0	x
— Poland	116	123	130	137	2,0	5,4	18	18	13	3	0,3	- 76,9
— India	1 200	1 300	1 400	1 470	21,9	5,0	0	1	2	2	0,2	0,0
— Others	1 547	1 451	1 448	1 436	21,4	- 0,8	148	221	182	161	18,5	- 11,5
B. Cheese												
World:	14 407	14 478	14 921	15 122	100,0	1,3	1 064	1 068	1 106	1 139	100,0	3,0
— EU-15	6 174	6 449	6 535	6 590	43,6	0,8	:	521	500	453	39,8	- 9,4
— Australia	234	241	273	290	1,9	6,2	97	111	116	125	11,0	7,8
— New Zealand	193	197	239	267	1,8	11,7	159	169	205	236	20,7	15,1
— USA	3 386	3 453	3 588	3 660	24,2	2,0	26	32	36	37	3,2	2,8
— Canada	307	314	311	358	2,4	15,1	9	14	15	23	2,0	53,3
— Russia	613	477	428	378	2,5	- 11,7	0	2	3	2	0,2	- 33,3
— Switzerland	138	129	130	133	0,9	2,3	59	64	62	61	5,4	- 1,6
— Argentina	385	369	376	415	2,7	10,4	13	13	12	22	1,9	83,3
— Others	2 977	2 849	3 041	3 031	20,0	- 0,3	192	142	157	180	15,8	14,6
C. Casein												
World:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— EU-15	111	142	133	134	:	0,8	50	50	45	43	:	- 4,4
— Australia	5	6	6	9	:	50,0	7	5	6	6	:	0
— New Zealand	70	77	87	93	:	6,9	77	69	81	94	:	16,0
— Poland	3	3	2	1	:	- 50,0	8	4	10	6	:	- 40,0
— Others	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

([1]) Product weight.
([2]) Production in dairies, including butteroil made from cream (butter equivalent).
Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.20.2.2. World exports and production ([1]) of: — whole-milk powder and skimmed-milk powder — concentrated milk

	Production						Exports					
	1 000 t				%	% TAV	1 000 t				%	% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. Skimmed-milk powder												
World:	3 419	3 488	3 390	3 458	100,0	2,0	844	1 225	994	1156	100,0	16,3
— EU-15	1 232	1 214	1 201	1 139	32,9	- 5,2	—	370	224	279	24,1	24,6
— Australia	210	223	243	253	7,3	4,1	174	185	223	210	18,2	- 5,8
— New Zealand	163	171	203	205	5,9	1,0	178	168	151	217	18,8	43,7
— USA	563	541	478	548	15,8	14,6	49	59	18	62	5,4	x
— Canada	60	71	65	66	1,9	1,5	33	44	35	30	2,6	- 14,3
— Russia	210	190	170	170	4,9	- 0,0	13	29	36	40	3,5	11,1
— Poland	112	118	121	120	3,5	- 0,8	112	97	77	112	9,7	45,5
— Others	869	960	909	957	27,7	5,3	147	273	230	206	17,8	- 10,4
B. Whole-milk powder ([2])												
World:	2 404	2 427	2 420	2 559	100,0	5,7	1 145	1 265	1 118	1 244	100,0	11,3
— EU-15	1 053	1 029	951	983	38,4	3,4	—	596	538	569	45,7	5,8
— Australia	104	113	134	127	5,0	- 5,2	74	98	93	109	8,8	17,2
— New Zealand	342	337	374	396	15,5	5,9	308	318	278	347	27,9	24,8
— USA	76	75	59	55	2,1	- 6,8	29	64	16	27	2,2	68,8
— Canada	8	6	5	4	0,2	- 20,0	7	3	6	8	0,6	33,3
— Russia	210	190	124	98	3,8	- 21,0	—	—	5	5	0,4	- 0,0
— Argentina	102	146	162	166	6,5	2,5	25	58	55	66	5,3	20,0
— Others	509	531	611	730	28,5	19,5	141	128	127	113	9,1	- 11,0
C. Concentrated milk												
World:	4 190	4 037	3 985	3 966	100,0	- 0,5	370	518	517	552	100,0	6,8
— EU-15	1 284	1 315	1 291	1 378	34,7	6,7	—	338	307	344	62,3	12,1
— Australia	106	99	94	88	2,2	- 6,4	2	2	7	11	2,0	57,1
— New Zealand	1	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	1	1	2	1	0,2	- 50,0
— USA	1 049	972	924	918	23,1	- 0,6	19	41	40	9	1,6	- 77,5
— Canada	82	86	97	105	2,6	8,2	1	10	25	39	7,1	56,0
— Russia	299	225	205	203	5,1	- 1,0	2	3	7	2	0,4	- 71,4
— Brazil	30	20	20	25	0,6	25,0	—	—	5	1	0,2	- 80,0
— India	413	426	440	450	11,3	2,3	—	—	—	—	x	x
— Others	926	893	913	798	20,1	- 12,6	59	123	124	145	26,3	16,9

([1]) Product weight.
([2]) Whole-milk powder, partly skimmed-milk powder, cream-milk powder and buttermilk powder included.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.20.3.1. World trade in certain milk products — EU share

EU-15

(1 000 t)

	1992 (2)	1993 (2)	1994 (2)	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Exports							
Butter/butteroil (1)							
— World	738	819	738	847	784	870	809
— EU	242	201	154	228	192	222	168
— Others	496	618	584	619	592	648	641
— EU share	32,8 %	24,5 %	20,9 %	26,9 %	24,5 %	25,5 %	20,8 %
Skimmed-milk powder (1)							
— World	997	926	844	1 225	994	1 156	1 059
— EU	390	283	138	371	224	279	174
— Others	607	643	706	854	770	877	885
— EU share	39,1 %	30,6 %	16,4 %	30,3 %	22,5 %	24,1 %	16,4 %
Cheese							
— World	921	990	1 064	1 068	1 106	1 139	1 152
— EU	465	524	510	521	500	453	447
— Others	456	466	554	547	606	686	705
— EU share	50,5 %	52,9 %	47,9 %	48,8 %	45,2 %	39,8 %	38,8 %
Whole-milk powder							
— World	1 049	1 092	1 145	1 265	1 118	1 244	1 259
— EU	581	588	586	596	538	569	588
— Others	468	504	559	669	580	675	671
— EU share	55,4 %	53,8 %	51,2 %	47,1 %	48,1 %	45,7 %	46,7 %
Condensed milk							
— World	438	447	370	518	517	552	548
— EU	343	351	286	338	307	344	322
— Others	95	96	84	180	210	208	226
— EU share	78,3 %	78,5 %	77,3 %	65,3 %	59,4 %	62,3 %	58,8 %
Casein and caseinates							
— EU	69**	57**	50**	50**	46	43	72
B. Imports							
Butter/butteroil (1)							
— World	738	819	738	847	784	870	809
— EU	48	65	65	69	85	71	72
— Others	690	754	673	778	699	799	737
— EU share	6,5 %	7,9 %	8,8 %	8,1 %	10,8 %	8,2 %	8,9 %
Cheese							
— World	921	990	1 064	1 068	1 106	1 139	1 152
— EU	110	109	122	81	89	100	112
— Others	811	881	942	987	1 017	1 039	1 040
	11,9 %	11,0 %	11,5 %	7,6 %	8,0 %	8,8 %	9,7 %
Casein and caseinates							
— EU	54	59	87	47	44	43	58

(1) Food aid included.

(2) EU-12.

Sources: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, GATT and FAO.

4.20.4.2. Detailed supply balance (a) — skimmed-milk powder

EU-15

(1 000 t)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6
Opening stocks					
— private	:	:	:	:	:
— public (intervention)	37	72	14	125	135
Production:					
— skimmed-milk powder (b) (1)	1 159	1 220	1 135	1 073	:
— buttermilk powder	52	55	65	52	:
Imports (b)	33	35	50	64	63
Total availability	:	:	:	:	:
Consumption at full market prices	390	390	395	415	425
Subsidised consumption					
— animal feed (calves)	649	594	543	495	473
Special measures					
— pigs and poultry	:	:	:	:	:
Total consumption	1 039	984	938	910	898
Exports at world market prices	108	345	215	275	:
Food aid	30	25	9	4	:
Total exports	138	370	224	279	174
Closing stocks					
— private	:	:	:	:	:
— public (intervention)	72	14	125	135	203
Total	:	:	:	:	:

(1) Including buttermilk powder incorporated directly in animal feed, milk powder for babies.

Sources: (a) European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(b) European Commission (Eurostat).

4.20.4.3. **Detailed supply balance (a) – butter** ([1])

EU-15
(1 000 t)

	1993 ([3])	1994 ([3])	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Opening stocks						
– private, aided by EU	68	47	59	20	54	40
– public (intervention)	172	161	59	50	40	11
Production:						
– dairy (b)	1 689	1 654	1 872	1 874	1 845	1 815
– farm (b)	21	21	20	19	18	15
Imports	65	65	73	95	90	84
Total availability	2 015	1 948	2 083	2 058	2 047	1 965
Consumption						
— at normal prices	1 150	1 161	1 298	1 291	1 291	1 264
Special schemes ([2]) (not including cream used in ice-cream)	455	506	486	470	478	467
Total apparent consumption	1 605	1 667	1 784	1 761	1 769	1 731
Exports at world market prices	194	152	220	202	226	174
Food aid	1	0	0	1	1	:
Exports at special prices	7	11	9	0	0	:
Total exports (b)	202	163	229	203	227	174
Closing stocks						
— private, aided by EU	47	59	20	54	40	57
— public (intervention)	161	59	50	40	11	3
Total closing stocks	208	118	70	94	51	60

([1]) Product weight. Includes butteroil made from cream (butter equivalent).

([2]) Comprising (1 000 t):

	1993	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*
— Welfare schemes	15	13	18	23	16	3
— Armed forces and non-profit organisations	38	37	36	39	33	35
— Butter concentrate	22	22	23	20	24	15
— Sales to food processors (including cream).	392	451	429	412	434	446

([3]) EU-12.

Sources: (a) European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture (including butteroil, butter equivalent).
(b) European Commission (Eurostat).

4.20.5.1. Milk producer price

in ECU/100 kg (market price)

	1995		1996		1997		1998		% TAV
	June	December	June	December	June	December	June	December	1998 (December) / 1997 (December)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Fat content = 3,7 %									
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	x
Belgique/België	24,70	30,62	24,03	29,31	23,87	30,08	24,12	30,09	0,0
Danmark	31,39	30,68	31,48	30,74	31,30	30,69	30,73	30,89	0,7
Deutschland	28,98	30,52	27,86	28,19	27,38	29,11	28,46	30,36	4,3
Elláda	33,86	34,30	33,15	33,43	33,19	33,99	32,49	33,32	-2,0
España	27,07	27,75	27,58	27,02	26,69	27,58	28,29	27,99	1,5
France	26,09	30,76	26,32	30,04	25,75	29,85	26,16	30,58	2,4
Ireland	27,76	29,42	28,48	31,35	27,35	30,17	27,85	29,07	-3,6
Italia	30,90	33,43	36,98	38,03	37,14	36,44	34,65	34,35	-5,7
Luxembourg	27,96	33,05	26,98	31,51	26,04	31,92	27,22	33,26	4,2
Nederland	30,20	31,98	28,62	28,70	27,92	31,30	30,13	30,39	-2,9
Österreich	27,76	27,60	27,55	27,54	26,78	27,05	27,08	29,41	8,7
Portugal	29,55	29,45	29,17	29,38	28,50	27,98	28,30	28,50	1,9
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	x
Sverige	30,73	33,50	36,38	34,93	34,02	33,48	33,99	30,80	-8,0
United Kingdom	27,19	27,89	27,83	30,00	28,44	28,11	24,96	25,51	-9,2
B. Actual fat content									
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	x
Belgique/België	27,26	33,75	26,52	32,49	25,94	34,29	26,19	34,26	-0,1
Danmark	33,25	34,16	32,83	34,12	32,64	34,02	32,33	33,97	-0,1
Deutschland	30,20	33,09	28,85	30,56	28,26	31,47	29,34	32,89	4,5
Elláda	32,29	32,56	31,48	31,75	31,52	32,28	30,86	31,65	-2,0
España	26,66	28,23	27,34	27,41	26,44	28,12	28,40	28,67	2,0
France	26,66	33,17	27,03	32,47	26,50	32,14	27,04	32,71	1,8
Ireland	26,69	29,90	27,43	31,57	26,50	30,17	27,24	29,70	-1,6
Italia	30,85	33,38	36,93	37,98	37,09	36,39	34,60	34,30	-5,7
Luxembourg	28,88	35,69	27,74	34,34	27,15	34,69	28,13	36,16	4,2
Nederland	32,23	35,41	30,61	31,79	29,87	34,88	32,09	33,47	-4,0
Österreich	28,30	29,26	27,77	29,08	27,22	28,84	27,65	31,52	9,3
Portugal	:	:	29,38	29,58	29,21	28,68	28,88	29,07	1,4
Suomi/Finland	27,08	35,27	26,83	34,45	26,73	33,74	26,39	33,76	0,1
Sverige	31,98	35,38	37,63	36,92	35,44	34,93	35,02	32,18	-7,9
United Kingdom	27,94	29,22	28,55	31,65	29,31	29,39	25,77	26,65	-9,3

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.20.6.1. Intervention measures for butter and skimmed-milk powder (1998)

(t)

	Taken into storage	Public storage — Release from storage				Private storage
		On the EU market (4)	For export (5)	For food aid (3)	Total	Quantity subject to storage contracts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. *Butter* (1) EU-15	0	7 844	:	:	7 844	180 895
Belgique/België	0	—	:	:	—	15 925
Danmark	0	—	:	:	—	3 567
Deutschland	0	—	:	:	—	27 399
Elláda	0	—	:	:	—	0
España	0	524	:	:	524	365
France	0	—	:	:	—	47 083
Ireland	0	4 563	:	:	4 563	20 401
Italia	0	1 473	:	:	1 473	1 844
Luxembourg	0	—	:	:	—	0
Nederland	0	—	:	:	—	53 048
Österreich	0	—	:	:	—	3 303
Portugal	0	—	:	:	—	0
Suomi/Finland	0	—	:	:	—	1 314
Sverige	0	—	:	:	—	0
United Kingdom	0	1 284	:	:	1 284	6 646
B. *Skimmed-milk powder* (2) EU—15	101 671	33 397	:	:	33 397	:
Belgique/België	—	956	:	:	956	:
Danmark	—	—	:	:	—	:
Deutschland	25 502	2 120	:	:	2 120	:
Elláda	—	—	:	:	—	:
España	—	—	:	:	—	:
France	—	4 473	:	:	4 473	:
Ireland	38 549	24 807	:	:	24 807	:
Italia	—	—	:	:	—	:
Luxembourg	—	—	:	:	—	:
Nederland	—	—	:	:	—	:
Österreich	—	—	:	:	—	:
Portugal	—	—	:	:	—	:
Suomi/Finland	—	—	:	:	—	:
Sverige	5 820	—	:	:	—	:
United Kingdom	31 800	1 041	:	:	1 041	:

(1) In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 804/68, Article 6.
(2) In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 804/68, Article 7.
(3) Including quantities removed under Regulation (EEC) No 2315/76 (Regulation (EEC) No 2200/87).
(4) Including quantities refused.
(5) Including emergency aid delivered to east European countries.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.20.6.2. Application of the quota system

(t)

	1998/99					1999/00
	Overall guaranteed quantity (1)	Deliveries (2)	Adjustment of oil and fat (2) (3)	Trasfers (2) (4)	Difference after the adjustment (quota overrun if amount > 0)	Overall guaranteed quantity
1	2	3	4	5	6 = 3+ 4 - 2 - 5	7
EU-15	115 736 594	113 643 223	2 838 432	204 924 (5)	751 925	115 826 594
Belgique/België	3 140 696	3 011 173	213 743	80 621	3 599	3 140 696
Danmark	4 454 640	4 464 685	0	0	10 045	4 454 640
Deutschland	27 767 036	26 797 933	1 150 836	- 4017	185 750	27 767 036
Elláda	629 817	648 433	5 999	0	24 615	629 817
España	5 457 564	5 477 609	56 278	35 873	40 450	5 457 564
France	23 793 932	23 039 717	714 293	61 236	- 101158	23 793 932
Ireland	5 236 575	5 133 130	89 190	- 3595	- 10660	5 236 575
Italia	9 698 399	9 992 417	0	0	294 018	9 638 399
Luxembourg	268 098	255 801	14 633	216	2 120	268 098
Nederland	10 991 900	10 764 746	283 279	0	56 125	10 991 900
Österreich	2 393 979	2 493 422	50 283	53 005	96 721	2 543 979
Portugal	1 835 461	1 776 938	22 625	0	- 35898	1 835 461
Suomi/Finland	2 394 528	2 351 133	0	22	- 43417	2 394 528
Sverige	3 300 000	3 279 345	0	0	- 20655	3 300 000
United Kingdom	14 373 969	14 156 741	237 273	- 18437	38 482	14 373 969

(1) Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 3950/92.
(2) Declarations by Member States.
(3) Article 2(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 536/93.
(4) Article 4(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 3950/92.
(5) The additional levy is paid by the Member States exceeding 574 593 tonnes (543 679 tonnes for EU-12).

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.20.6.3. Community butter and skimmed-milk powder stocks [1] on 1 April

(t)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Butter [2]					
EU-15	:	36 366	44 755	6 932	27 885
Belgique/België	—	2 486	901	324	1 532
Danmark	50	—	—	—	1 380
Deutschland	4 954	4 480	59	—	4 091
Elláda	—	—	—	—	0
España	7 187	1 530	3 983	366	84
France	—	11 282	2 269	—	14 263
Ireland	15 944	14 089	28 092	4 139	4 796
Italia	3 776	776	3 985	59	450
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—
Nederland	525	—	—	—	—
Österreich	:	1	—	—	—
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—
Suomi/Finland	:	—	—	—	—
Sverige	:	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	1 277	1 722	5 466	2 044	1 289
B. *Skimmed-milk powder* [2]					
EU—15	:	9 363	117 620	132 353	216 103
Belgique/België	181	—	4 592	4 064	3 615
Danmark	—	—	—	—	—
Deutschland	186	—	21 350	17 550	51 877
Elláda	—	—	—	—	—
España	—	—	—	—	—
France	—	—	13 888	6 274	1 816
Ireland	41 282	9 363	46 060	48 963	69 440
Italia	—	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—
Nederland	—	—	—	—	—
Österreich	:	—	—	—	—
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—
Suomi/Finland	:	—	—	—	—
Sverige	:	—	2 240	2 210	9 389
United Kingdom	2 188	—	29 490	53 292	79 966

(1) Stocks referred to in Article 6 of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 (butter, public and private storage; skimmed—milk powder, public storage).
(2) Product weight.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.20.6.4. Quantities of skimmed milk and skimmed-milk powder intended for animal feed and of skimmed milk processed into casein and caseinates, for which aids have been granted

	Skimmed milk ([1]) ([2])					Skimmed-milk powder ([2])					Skimmed milk for casein ([2])				
	1 000 t				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EU-15	335	363	335	293	- 12,6	594	543	495	473	- 4,3	4 819	4 645	4 568	4 789	4,8
Belgique/België	53	43	45	35	- 23,3	19	15	11	9	- 17,5	0	0	0	0	x
Danmark	5	4	3	3	- 0,1	1	1	2	1	- 52,9	404	413	393	413	5,1
Deutschland	90	118	116	117	0,6	51	53	45	39	- 14,0	444	404	375	444	18,5
España	0	0	0	0	x	2	2	1	1	- 79,0	0	0	0	0	x
France	30	20	15	13	- 15,7	249	234	196	192	- 1,8	1 158	1 308	1 177	1 300	10,4
Ireland	11	16	11	10	- 14,2	4	4	3	2	- 30,6	1 435	1 410	1 417	1 416	- 0,1
Italia	110	133	114	92	- 19,9	76	74	72	71	- 1,6	0	0	0	0	x
Nederland	0	0	7	3	- 56,0	175	147	151	148	- 2,2	1 314	1 049	1 167	1 211	3,8
Österreich	28	20	14	12	- 15,0	3	2	2	2	- 13,2	52	54	39	3	- 91,2
Suomi/Finland	0	6	5	6	13,2	2	2	2	2	17,0	11	6	1	2	101,5
Sverige	0	0	0	0	x	2	2	1	1	- 16,7	0	0	0	0	x
United Kingdom	7	3	4	4	- 2,2	10	8	7	5	- 24,2	0	0	0	0	x

([1]) Normal aid and special aid.
([2]) Product weight.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.21.4.1. **Supply balance — honey**

		Usable production (1 000 t)	Imports (1 000 t)	Exports (1 000 t)	Intra-EU trade (1 000 t)	Internal use: human consumption (1 000 t)	Human consumption (kg/head/year)	Self-sufficiency %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EU-15	1995/96	42	146	7	30	280	0,8	50,5
	1996/97	130	135	6	27	259	0,7	50,3
	1997/98	127	139	6	29	260	0,7	49,0
UEBL/BLEU	1995/96	1	6	2	2	5	0,5	19,2
	1996/97	2	9	3	3	8	0,8	25,0
	1997/98	1	8	2	3	7	0,7	14,3
Danmark	1995/96	2	3	2	1	3	0,6	66,7
	1996/97	3	3	2	1	5	0,9	66,7
	1997/98	2	4	2	2	4	0,8	50,0
Deutschland	1995/96	37	94	16	6	115	1,4	32,2
	1996/97	15	82	14	4	83	1,0	18,1
	1997/98	15	88	14	5	89	1,1	16,9
Elláda	1995/96	14	2	0	1	16	1,5	88,1
	1996/97	15	1	0	1	16	1,5	94,3
	1997/98	15	3	1	1	17	1,6	88,2
España	1995/96	30 **	14	5	5	39	1,0	76,9
	1996/97	30 **	7	8	3	29	0,7	103,4
	1997/98	34 **	8	10	1	32	0,8	106,3
France	1995/96	27 **	12	5	4	34	0,6	79,4
	1996/97	28 **	12	2	4	38	0,6	74,1
	1997/98	26 **	13	3	5	36	0,6	72,2
Ireland	1995/96	0	2	0	1	2	0,5	5,1
	1996/97	0	2	0	1	2	0,5	5,1
	1997/98	0	1	0	0	1	0,3	8,3
Italia	1995/96	10	13	1	2	22	0,4	45,5
	1996/97	11 **	13	2	2	22	0,4	50,2
	1997/98	12	12	3	2	21	0,4	57,1
Nederland	1995/96	0	7	0	5	7	0,4	1,5
	1996/97	1	6	0	3	7	0,4	12,3
	1997/98	0	6	0	4	6	0,4	1,8
Österreich	1995/96	8	5	0	1	12	1,5	65,0
	1996/97	6	5	0	1	10	1,3	53,9
	1997/98	5	5	1	2	9	1,1	55,6
Portugal	1995/96	4	1	0	0	5	0,5	81,6
	1996/97	11 **	1	1	1	11	1,1	97,3
	1997/98	11 **	1	1	1	11	1,1	100,0
Suomi/Finland	1995/96	2	1	0	0	3	0,6	69,0
	1996/97	1	1	0	0	2	0,4	52,6
	1997/98	2	1	0	0	3	0,6	69,0
Sverige	1995/96	2	2	0	0	5	0,5	50,0
	1996/97	3	3	0	0	6	0,7	52,4
	1997/98	1	3	0	0	4	0.5	25,0
United Kingdom	1995/96	4	24	2	2	26	0,4	15,4
	1996/97	4	23	2	2	25	0,4	16,0
	1997/98	3	21	1	2	23	0,4	13,0

Source: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

4.22.3.1. EU external trade in forest products

EU-15

		1 000 t			Mio ECU		
		Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Timber in the rough, other small round wood, cut or as particles	1996	1 927,1	17 613,7	– 15 686,6	188,3	1 422,2	– 1 233,9
	1997	2 038,1	21 389,6	– 19 351,5	240,7	1 688,0	– 1 447,4
	1998	2 493,2	25 407,1	– 22 913,8	323,7	1 970,5	– 1 646,8
Sawn timber	1996	3 511,8	8 347,2	– 4 835,4	1 339,7	3 470,7	– 2 131,0
	1997	3 885,3	9 753,3	– 5 868,0	1 698,3	4 348,0	– 2 649,7
	1998	3 878,0	10 164,1	– 6 286,1	1 620,4	4 316,2	– 2 695,8
Panels and sheets	1996	1 517,1	3 087,3	– 1 570,2	954,5	1 772,0	– 817,5
	1997	1 813,5	3 384,6	– 1 571,2	1 191,2	2 103,5	– 912,3
	1998	1 795,1	3 735,0	– 1 940,0	1 358,5	2 191,4	– 832,9
Wooden articles	1996	10,5	89,7	– 79,2	78,9	294,9	– 216,0
	1997	10,2	104,3	– 94,1	84,1	346,8	– 262,7
	1998	10,5	112,9	– 102,4	84,9	352,3	– 267,5
Paper stock/pulp wood	1996	1 259,1	7 955,0	– 6 695,9	505,9	3 441,5	– 2 935,5
	1997	1 419,6	8 337,9	– 6 918,3	597,7	3 725,7	– 3 128,1
	1998	1 256,7	8 572,4	– 7 315,6	506,0	3 677,6	– 3 171,6
Paper and board	1996	9 163,2	4 314,3	4 848,9	7 888,0	2 837,9	5 050,1
	1997	10 485,7	4 979,1	5 506,6	8 788,3	3 176,2	5 612,1
	1998	10 292,4	5 434,3	4 858,1	8 796,0	3 656,4	5 139,6
Cork and cork articles	1996	52,8	17,2	35,5	308,3	27,4	280,9
	1997	57,5	19,5	38,0	368,2	35,3	332,9
	1998	60,0	23,6	36,4	397,6	47,8	349,7
Total	1996	17 441,5	41 424,5	– 23 982,9	11 263,6	13 266,5	– 2 002,9
	1997	19 709,9	47 968,4	– 28 258,5	12 968,4	15 423,4	– 2 455,1
	1998	19 785,9	53 449,3	– 33 663,5	13 087,0	16 212,2	– 3 125,2

Sources: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

4.22.3.2. EU external and intra-EU trade in timber and timber products by Member State (1998)

	EU-15	UEBL/ BLEU	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. *Imports*						
Intra: — Timber in the rough (round, cut or as particles)	10 430,4	1 688,0	622,7	824,0	18,2	906,6
— Sawn timber	12 093,7	930,7	1 080,2	1 437,2	165,9	767,7
— Panels and sheets	6 811,6	420,4	345,6	1 279,1	168,2	599,3
— Wooden articles	29,7	3,6	0,7	5,0	0,6	1,0
— Paper stock/pulpwood	6 442,2	259,8	41,4	2 121,6	10,5	257,0
— Paper and board	27 503,9	2 532,3	826,6	5 182,7	448,9	2 017,3
— Cork and cork articles	158,1	2,2	0,9	32,8	0,4	17,3
Extra:— Timber in the rough (round, cut or as particles)	25 407,1	146,6	70,8	831,7	240,4	825,9
— Sawn timber	10 164,1	604,6	215,9	2 098,6	289,0	728,8
— Panels and sheets	3 735,0	293,2	166,9	1 057,8	91,2	83,2
— Wooden articles	112,9	9,4	2,6	29,5	1,8	6,7
— Paper stock/pulpwood	8 572,4	396,5	17,6	1 930,5	106,1	293,9
— Paper and board	5 434,3	429,8	55,5	1 379,0	85,5	503,5
— Cork and cork articles	23,6	0,1	0,0	0,5	0,0	3,6
B. *Exports*						
Intra: — Timber in the rough (round, cut or as particles)	9 077,0	751,2	154,0	2 748,0	596,4	414,0
— Sawn timber	12 970,4	448,5	82,5	1 317,1	3,1	51,9
— Panels and sheets	8 069,7	1 588,4	122,3	1 445,0	3,5	342,6
— Wooden articles	27,3	4,4	1,0	2,1	0,0	1,6
— Paper stock/pulpwood	6 960,9	320,4	28,9	216,8	0,0	569,0
— Paper and board	29 576,7	1 826,6	211,1	5 081,2	8,4	800,7
— Cork and cork articles	156,5	0,8	0,0	3,1	0,0	53,1
Extra:— Timber in the rough (round, cut or as particles)	2 493,2	91,9	53,2	832,4	0,2	28,7
— Sawn timber	3 878,0	17,7	19,9	242,8	10,6	17,0
— Panels and sheets	1 795,1	110,3	15,4	613,1	43,6	118,2
— Wooden articles	10,5	0,2	0,4	2,1	0,2	0,5
— Paper and board	1 256,7	11,2	3,5	150,9	1,0	68,5
— Paper and board	10 292,4	201,6	34,8	2 239,4	25,3	289,6
— Cork and cork articles	60,0	0,4	0,1	1,7	0,0	4,0

Sources: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

(1 000 t)

France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
								..
587,9	55,6	2 066,8	284,7	1 683,7	425,7	143,9	944,5	178,2
973,3	209,2	2 605,9	1 336,0	230,6	58,9	14,7	44,5	2 238,7
757,3	91,8	578,4	836,8	276,8	94,0	34,2	193,7	1 136,1
5,4	0,5	1,3	3,4	1,2	0,7	0,3	0,6	5,2
731,2	6,6	1 035,1	767,3	359,0	71,4	61,6	140,2	579,6
4 670,0	372,3	2 480,6	2 598,3	755,0	428,4	240,9	341,9	4 608,7
30,6	0,1	23,3	6,1	7,2	29,1	0,4	1,1	6,6
876,0	11,4	2 306,6	90,2	2 575,5	1 259,4	8 486,4	7 509,1	177,2
598,7	123,7	1 887,8	931,3	567,9	128,9	133,5	130,5	1 725,0
178,6	47,2	479,8	201,7	69,2	12,8	52,4	199,4	801,8
14,8	0,3	7,9	10,6	3,1	0,8	0,6	5,7	19,1
1 361,1	25,1	2 218,4	672,6	258,6	25,1	56,6	120,9	1 089,3
448,4	17,2	879,2	390,8	182,2	35,9	25,7	133,1	868,4
1,2	0,0	6,7	0,1	1,1	9,1	0,0	0,0	1,0
2 139,1	208,4	5,5	229,6	593,6	592,5	408,1	99,9	136,8
688,8	132,8	48,0	243,6	2 305,9	286,8	2 938,5	4 341,1	81,7
1 216,7	243,7	309,7	412,6	902,9	539,9	569,7	208,1	164,5
3,8	0,0	1,4	3,7	2,2	3,4	0,0	2,2	1,4
428,4	5,2	7,9	393,7	228,4	954,7	1 430,6	2 370,4	6,6
2 931,4	61,8	1 395,6	2 046,2	2 101,3	587,8	6 618,6	4 724,8	1 181,1
4,1	0,0	3,0	1,0	3,3	87,6	0,0	0,0	0,4
183,4	0,0	7,0	4,4	50,5	11,1	219,1	1 006,9	4,4
138,0	0,3	77,1	36,6	537,4	59,0	1 336,2	1 380,4	4,9
119,3	15,8	226,8	8,6	230,1	39,7	131,3	112,6	10,4
0,8	0,1	1,4	0,4	0,4	0,1	0,2	2,3	1,4
57,8	0,0	5,7	27,3	66,5	106,1	204,0	539,9	14,3
533,9	1,8	521,9	544,4	807,7	56,3	3 144,3	1 517,6	373,6
1,2	0,0	1,6	0,1	1,0	49,1	0,0	0,2	0,5

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